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**FAMINE, PLAGUE, AND GREED:
SOCIO-HISTORICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE MIDDLE ENGLISH DIALECT OF LONDON
VOLUME I**

A Dissertation

**Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the
Louisiana State University and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy**

in

The Interdepartmental Program in Linguistics

**by
George V. Yonek
B.A., University of Pittsburgh, 1988
M.A., The Pennsylvania State University, 1992
August 1996**

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ABBREVIATIONS

Bck	Buckinghamshire	MED:BS	Middle English
Bed	Bedfordshire		Dictionary Plan and
Brk	Berkshire		Bibliography,
c.	circa		Supplement I.
Cam	Cambridgeshire	MnE	Modern English
Chs	Cheshire	Mdx	Middlesex
Cnw	Cornwall	Nbld	Northumberland
Cum	Cumberland	Nfk	Norfolk
Dby	Derbyshire	Nhp	Northamptonshire
Dor	Dorset	Not	Nottinghamshire
Dur	Durham	NRV	Yorkshire, North
Dvn	Devonshire		Riding
Ely	Isle of Ely	OE	Old English
ERY	Yorkshire, East	ON	Old Norse = Old
	Riding		Icelandic
Esx	Essex	Oxf	Oxfordshire
Germ.	(Proto-)Germanic	Pet	Soke of Peterborough
Glo	Gloucestershire	Rut	Rutland
Hmp	Hampshire	Sfk	Suffolk
Hnt	Huntingdonshire	Shr	Shropshire
Hrf	Herefordshire	Som	Somerset
Hrt	Hertfordshire	Stf	Staffordshire
IOM	Isle of Man	Sur	Surrey
IW	Isle of Wight	Sux	Sussex
Knt	Kent	Wlt	Wiltshire
Lan	Lancastershire	Wmld	Westmorland
Lei	Leicestershire	Wor	Worcestershire
Lin	Lincolnshire	Wrk	Warwickshire
Lon	London	WRY	Yorkshire, West
ME	Middle English		Riding
MED	Middle English	Yrk	York
	Dictionary	Yks	Yorkshire
MED:B	Middle English		
	Dictionary Plan and		
	Bibliography		

ABSTRACT

A significant factor in the rise of Standard English was the importance of London as a center of commerce and government, yet the foundation for Modern Standard English is not derived from the Southern dialects, which heavily influenced London in the late Old English and early Middle English period. The variety of English we speak and write today is derived mainly from the East Midland dialect and, to a lesser extent, the North in late Middle English.

The purpose of this thesis is to explore the socio-historical causes behind this change in the distribution of features of the London dialect. This is accomplished by employing aspects of William Labov's socio-linguistic methodology, which are pertinent to a diachronic study. I argue that a combination of various social, economic, and historical factors are responsible for both increased mobility of the English population to the London area, resulting in a more north-eastern character for the London dialect; such events include the Great Famine, the Black Death, and the growth and expansion of trade and commerce in England.

I compare a number of phonological, morphological, and lexical traits of the major regional dialects, including London, before the first major outbreak of famine and plague with the same dialects in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. I correlate the change in the distribution of linguistic features of the London dialect with the increased migration and mobility of the population due to the growth of commerce and catastrophic famine and plague.

Thus, I conclude that the mobile population originating in the heavily populated regions of the East Midlands and the North, often

escaping the hardships wrought by famine and plague and seeking to better their economic situation, brought their dialectal features into the London area.

This thesis is an important contribution to socio-historical linguistics because it demonstrates that sociolinguistic studies, which typically examine synchronic or contemporary phenomena, can be undertaken in a historical setting. Furthermore, this thesis shows that socio-historical factors can be utilized in historical linguistic studies to help explain linguistic change by other than just internal or linguistic factors.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction: the Problem

According to Baugh and Cable (1978:193), “the most influential factor in the rise of Standard English was the importance of London as the capital of England,” yet the foundation for Modern Standard English (MnE) is not derived from the Southern dialects which heavily influenced the London dialects in the early Middle English (ME) period. The variety of English spoken and written today is derived primarily from the East Midland dialect (mixed with some Northern features) of the late ME period. How is this possible when the literary, economic, and governmental center of both the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval England was found in the south of the country? What caused features of the East Midland and Northern dialects to spread into London and to acquire the dominance to usurp the reflex of the old West Saxon standard of the South?

It is my hypothesis that a combination of various social, economic, and historical factors are responsible for both periodic mass surges and long-term steady rates of migration of the English population into and around the London area, resulting in a more north-eastern character for the London dialect. Some of these socio-historical factors are as follows.

1.1.1 The Great Famine

From 1315 to 1325, England was ravished by wide-spread famine and a series of deadly livestock and cattle diseases that pushed many of the agrarian-based, English population, who were already living at a level of subsistence, to the point of starvation, killing 10 to 15% of the people. As a result of hunger, many people left their desolated lands, some for more fertile regions which were located in the south and

southeast of England, and others journeyed to the larger urban areas to practice some trade or craft to survive.

1.1.2 The Black Death

As a result of the Black Death which swept across England in 1348-1350, killing between 30% and 50% of the people, the largely agrarian, manor-based, population became more actively mobile because the high rate of mortality produced a labor shortage in both rural areas and in urban centers. Because London was the largest and most important of England's cities, it attracted many immigrants from the more heavily populated areas of the East Midlands and the North.

The importance of catastrophic events in the history of individual language is given by Labov (1994), whose decades of work in sociolinguistics forms the theoretical basis of this thesis:

It is well known that catastrophic events have played a major role in the history of all languages, primarily in the form of population dislocations: migrations, invasions, conquests, and massive immigrations. Other abrupt political changes have led to alternations in the normative structure of the speech community, with the radical substitution of one prestige norm for another, and consequent long-term effects on the language. (Labov 1994: 24; cf. Baugh and Cable 1978:142)

A non-catastrophic factor, yet a vastly important part of the history of England that also influenced the development of the English language, is the growth of domestic and international trade.

1.1.3 The Growth of Trade and Commerce

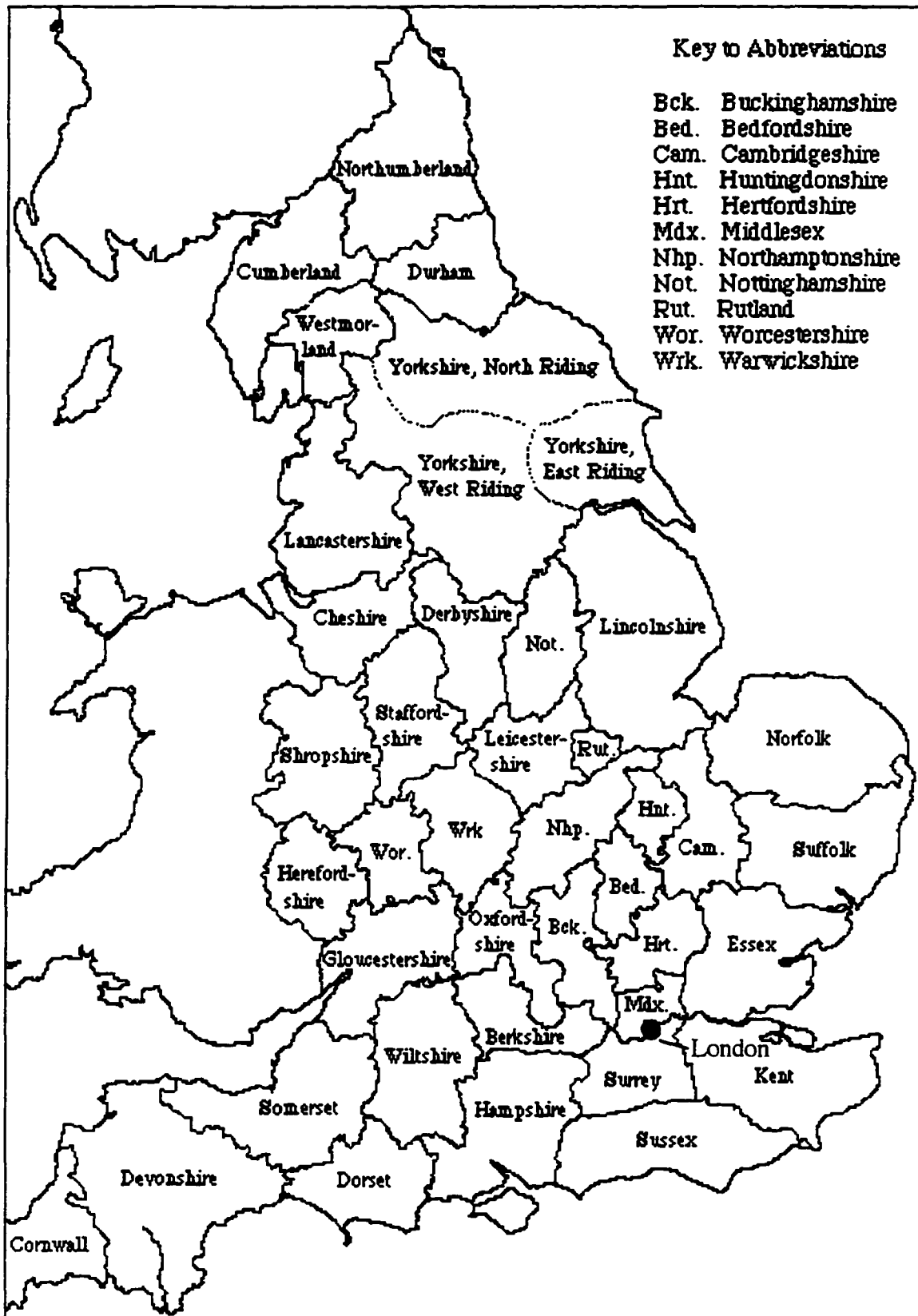
Throughout the early ME period, trade and commerce was growing so rapidly in England that the number of towns doubled and quickly grew in size due to the steady stream of immigrants to these centers of trade from rural areas. Wool was England's most important export, and because

London served as the primary link to the continent and as the largest center for domestic trade, it drew many merchants, traders, laborers, and craftsmen to its markets.

This study will focus primarily on the development of the English dialect of London and its surrounding areas, and those socio-historical factors that influenced its evolution. In the thirteen and fourteenth centuries as well as today, London “was the seat of the court, of the highest judicial tribunals, the focus of the social and intellectual activities of the country” (Baugh and Cable 1978:194). However, beginning with the fifteenth century, it was London’s prestige as the capital of England and the development and spread of Chancery English that most influenced the rise of Standard English. The importance of London English is summed up concisely by Baugh and Cable (1978) who say that “the history of Standard English is almost a history of London English” (Baugh and Cable 1978:194).

In the ME period, the city of London was found at the meeting point of three dialect areas: the East Midland, Kentish, and Southern dialect regions (Mossé 1952:xxvi, Wright 1927:3-4). Although bordered by three dialect areas, scholars generally conclude that in the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, the English spoken in London was of a distinct Southern character (Blake 1992:7, Baugh and Cable 1978:194, Ekwall 1956:xii, Fisher 1977:885, Samuels 1962:88, Wyld 1936:56).

It is the goal of this socio-historical linguistic study to investigate how London, which was at the border of three dialect areas, came to be so heavily influenced by the non-adjacent dialects of the northeast Midlands (including East Anglia), and to a lesser extent, the North.



Map 1.1. England and Its Counties

Above, Map 1.1 provides an adequate representation of England and its counties. The borders of the counties represent their medieval descendants before the local government reforms of 1974. All maps of England in this thesis are based upon the *Ordnance Survey "Ten Mile" Map of Great Britain* (1955).

1.2 Methodology

My intentions in this study are to detail some of the more distinctive features of the major dialect areas, including London, from the early half of the ME period, before the first major outbreaks of famine and plague (c.1315-25 and 1348, respectively); and then to compare these features with those of the same dialect regions in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth century. I correlate the decline of the Southern dialectal characteristics of the city and the later infiltration of East Midland and Northern features with the sporadic and sometimes heavy population migrations undertaken by those individuals seeking better economic conditions, especially following episodes of catastrophic famine and plague. In addition, I demonstrate the general social status of the immigrants who are responsible for the incorporation of the Midland and Northern features into the developing standard variety of English founded in London.

Those aspects of the ME regional dialects to be surveyed are some of the more definitive phonological, morphological, and lexical characteristics that are used by scholars to establish the provenance of a text. Due to the scarcity of English texts in the ME period (particularly early ME), any one of these three sets of linguistic data (phonological, morphological, and lexical) may be limited in idiosyncratic ways; that is, the availability of useful data for a particular period of time or geographic region may be restricted. Therefore, it is assumed that the conjoined analysis of these

three sets of linguistic data, together with a comparison of the results, will yield more information about the distribution and drift of dialectal features than any one of these alone. Such an extensive scope of study is necessary in order to obtain a relatively clear picture of sociolinguistic events and their history.

The linguistic and socio-historical components of this thesis are embedded in a diachronic framework that utilizes a macro-level analysis based on the sociolinguistic work of William Labov. Though not originally intended as a socio-historical approach to diachronic language change, many aspects of this model can be extended successfully onto the past, in this case, to the ME period. The Labovian model is a variationist approach to the study of language change which views the normal state of affairs of a speech community as heterogeneous, displaying “a wide range of variants, style, dialects, and languages used by its members” (Labov 1982:17). This “normal heterogeneity” of a speech community is central to Labov’s framework, since he views language change as “change in the relative frequency of the [linguistic] variants” over time (Labov 1982:20). This framework is well-suited to my analysis, which focuses on the change in distribution of southern linguistic features to more north-eastern ones in the greater London area over time.

1.3 Concerns and Goals

The goal of this thesis is straightforward; it is to establish a necessary correlation between (1) the spread or drift of many Northern and East Midland dialect features into London texts during the ME period (as demonstrated by diachronic changes in the phonological, morphological, and lexical evidence) and (2) the socio-demographic phenomena resulting from both plague, famine, and poor socio-economic conditions of the same

period. In addition (3), I explain these changes within this framework, and (4) show the implications of the results of this study for historical linguistics in general, and in particular for socio-historical linguistics.

One of the first comprehensive studies of the phonological features of the early London English is by Mackenzie (1928), who studied the representation of vowel sounds in early ME. Because of the scarcity of English texts produced in London in the early fourteenth century, a majority of Mackenzie's data for this period comes from English place-names and London street-names found in French and Latin texts produced in the city. No simple list of sounds is given; instead, Mackenzie examined several important phonological points of development which result in variant forms in London English and the surrounding dialect areas which are detailed in a county by county analysis. In the same text, Mackenzie also discusses the London dialect of the late fourteenth century, notes the changes in the phonology, and offers a source for the individual changes: mainly the Midlands area in the counties north of the city. Mackenzie does not directly address the causes of the dialect change, although she hints at a limited migration of the people as a probable cause. In chapter 4, the work of other scholars which supply further details concerning this phonological evidence are discussed.

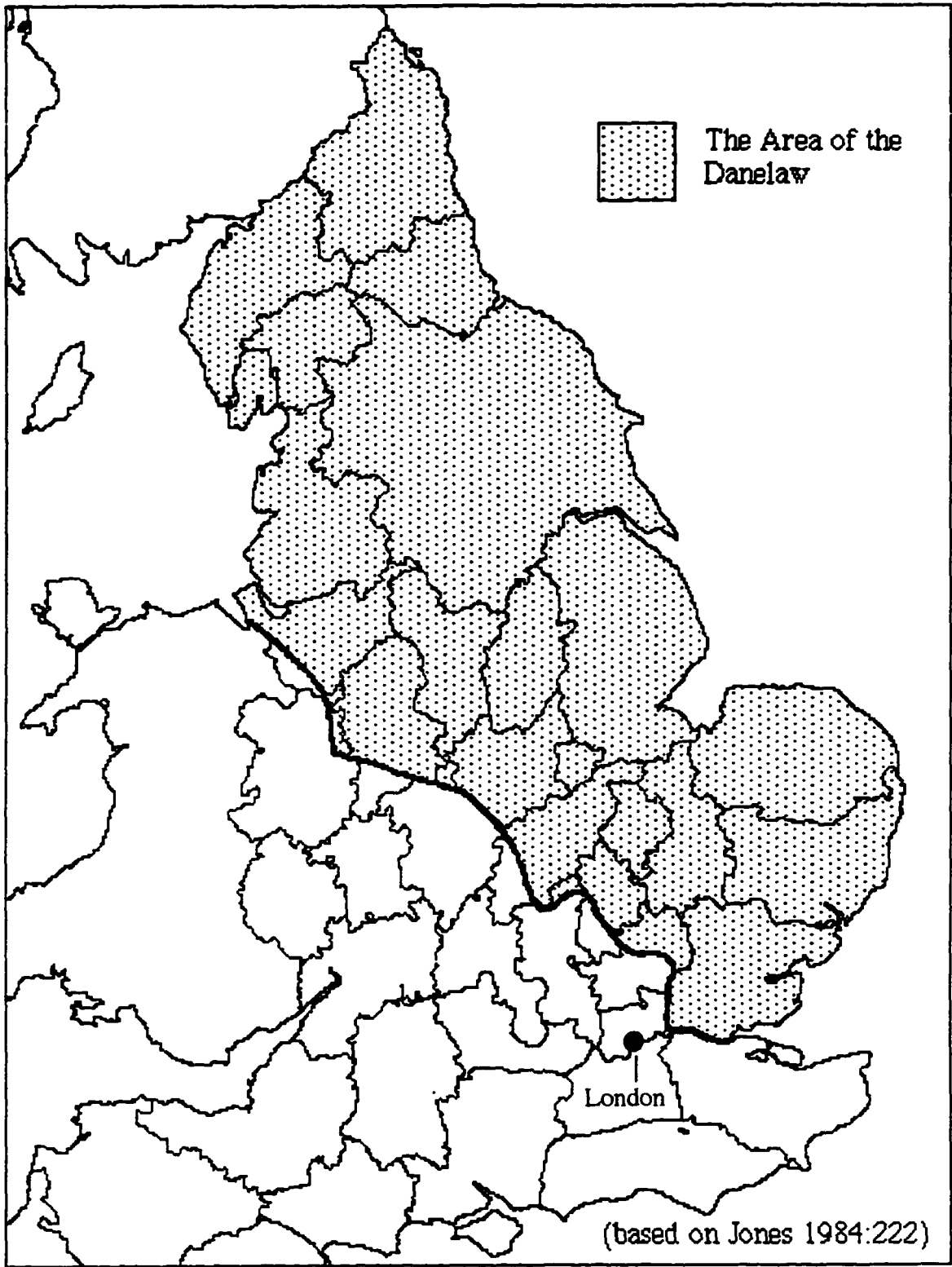
The morphological features of early ME examined here are divided into those from the Southern, Northern, and East and West Midland dialect areas. This is the traditional as well as the general division of dialect regions given in the grammars (Fisiak 1968, Laing 1989, McIntosh et al 1986, Mossé 1952, Öfverberg 1924, Wright 1927). The greater London dialect is treated separately, and is not included as being part of any particular dialect region because it exhibits a mixture of dialect features

from adjacent and, especially later in the ME period, non adjacent regions. A detailed examination of morphological features at the county or city level is not necessary because of the consistent and broad regional distribution of features, and, more often than not, is simply not possible; the only exception to this, of course, is the greater London area.

The principal kind of morphological features to be presented are those that have unique forms found only in specific dialect areas in the early fourteenth century. The goal is to find these uniquely regional, non-Southern forms in the Southern dialect (specifically London) in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. These forms include the third person pronouns, specifically the third person feminine singular and the third person plural of all genders; ME verbal endings; and forms of the irregular verb 'to be'.

Comparing different lexical items among the early ME dialects, and later comparing these with fifteenth century London dialect, has been greatly facilitated by the appearance of Scandinavian loanwords in English that resulted from the Viking invasion and settlement of England in the Old English Period, from 878 to 1042. Many of these loanwords have completely replaced or, in some cases, influenced the form of their native English counterparts. This phenomenon has made the identification of particular lexical items as belonging to a particular dialect much easier.

Due to the nature of the invasion (by ship from the north and east), the Midlands and the Northern dialect regions was heavily marked with Scandinavian features, while the South (including Kent) remained relatively free of these forms in the early ME period. The area in the north and east of England in which the Scandinavians settled is known as the Danelaw (see Map 1.2 below).



Map 1.2. The Danelaw

Some indication of the extent of Norse settlement may be determined by more than 1400 places in the Danelaw bearing Scandinavian names (Baugh and Cable 1978:93).

During the eleventh century the Scandinavians were integrated into English society, and by the twelfth century the Scandinavian language disappeared, given up for English (Serjeantson 1962:62), but not without leaving a number of changes and additions to the English vocabulary, including grammatical words such as conjunctions, prepositions, and personal pronouns (Geipel 1971:14).

The loanword data in this thesis have been consolidated from several lists of Scandinavian loanwords attested in ME (see Björkman 1973, Geipel 1971, Serjeantson 1962, and Wright 1927), roughly four hundred words in all. Each of these loanwords appear in some text, document, or literary work. The majority of these documents have been dated and assigned a dialect by other scholars, and, in many cases, their provenance is known. Each occurrence of these loanwords in ME sources, including the date, location, and manuscript number of each text, is recorded. Thus, the occurrence and apparent drift of all the relevant loanwords over time are plotted in a series of tables, which provide a clear pattern that may be correlated with social factors. The information concerning the date and manuscripts in which the Scandinavian loans are found is readily available in the *Middle English Dictionary*. A comprehensive list of Middle English manuscripts, their dates, point of origin, and relevant scribal information is provided by *A Linguistic Atlas of Late Middle English* (McIntosh et al 1986).

Such a fine-grained diachronic analysis of Scandinavian loanwords has not been attempted before. Although there will be exceptions (words

leaping temporally and geographically into London texts without any intermediate occurrences in nearby regions, and words falling out of use, or simply not recorded in London), the overall pattern indicates a drift to the south. My findings are bolstered by Fisiak's (1977) attribution of the spread of Scandinavian innovations and loan words to the migrations of survivors during reoccurring outbreaks of the Black Death, 1348--c. 1400 (Fisiak 1977:251). As will be seen, this attribution is supported by the loanword evidence, which gives additional credence to my overall thesis.

1.4 Overview of the Chapters

In chapter 2, I examine several socio-historical approaches to diachronic language change, discuss their pros and cons, and determine their relevance for addressing the issues of this thesis. These include Suzanne Romaine's model presented in *Socio-historical Linguistics: its Status and Methodology* (1982); James Milroy's methodology in *Linguistic Variation and Change: On the Historic Sociolinguistics of English* (1992); and William Labov's approach to socio-historical linguistics which is elaborated upon in a number of his works (1963, 1965, 1972, 1973, 1982, and 1994). In addition, I examine some previous research by Thomas Toon who successfully employed the Labovian framework in *The Politics of Early Old English Sound Change* (1983).

Chapter 3 presents the important socio-historical events of medieval England that influenced the development of the ME London dialect. It begins with an overview of the sociolinguistic effects of the Norman Conquest of England, which included the demise of the West Saxon literary standard, the use and competition of French and English among the various classes, and the rise of dialectally diverse written varieties of English. Next the socio-economic effects of some specific events such as the Black

Plague, the Great Famine, and the growth of domestic and international trade are examined; such circumstance generated sporadic episodes of urban immigration in medieval England throughout the ME period. The chapter closes with a more detailed discussion of the various patterns and the socio-economic motivation of migration, especially into the greater London area.

Chapter 4 begins with a discussion concerning the reliability and use of ME texts as data, and some of the techniques used to establish the provenance of texts, as well as some of the associated difficulties. The remainder of the chapter is devoted to surveying the more important phonological and morphological characteristics of the major dialect areas and to correlating any encroachment of extra-regional features on the London dialect with relevant socio-historical phenomena.

In chapter 5, I examine the sociolinguistic repercussions of the Scandinavian invasion and settlement of England, and the importance of the Scandinavian loanwords as a source of data. Because the majority of these loanwords were introduced into the regional English dialects in the area of the Danelaw (see map 1.1), their southward spread into the dialect of the greater London area and attestation in the city's documents are indicative of a mobile population. These issues are discussed at length, as is the methodology employed in isolating these particular loans and in plotting their inception and geographic drift during the course of the ME period.

Finally, in chapter 6 the main points and findings of this thesis are summarized. In addition, their implications for the framework used in this thesis, historical linguistics in general, and future research are discussed.

CHAPTER 2 - FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This thesis represents a contribution to *Socio-historical linguistics*. The purpose of this chapter is to present an explication of this relatively new field and to lay out and defend the framework utilized in this thesis. Socio-historical linguistics may involve either a synchronic or diachronic analysis, i.e. focusing either on a single point in time, or comparing two temporally distinct language states; however, its primary objective is to utilize sociolinguistics in investigating a past language state and associated linguistic changes. Specifically, this thesis is a diachronic analysis which examines the change of dialect characteristics for a period of time extending from early to late ME, that is, roughly 1150-1450. In addition, this thesis attempts to explain the actuation of particular dialectal changes in terms of socio-economic factors affecting the speakers of the various ME dialects. Below, several socio-historical linguistic frameworks are examined, evaluated, and the techniques and approach which prove most valuable for the goals of this thesis are defined and defended.

2.2 Methodological Concerns

There are a number of approaches to socio-historical linguistics. I review the three main models, Romaine's, Milroy's, and Labov's, and try to ascertain which one of these, or which aspects of the three, provide the best framework and prove most valuable to account for the phonological, morphological, and lexical data examined here.

2.2.1 Romaine's Model

The first model to be discussed is that of Suzanne Romaine, presented in *Socio-historical Linguistics: its Status and Methodology* (1982). She

comments that there have been few attempts to combine historical linguistics with sociolinguistics to explain variability in past states of language (Romaine 1982:x), and claims that her model is one of the few that specifically does this:

This book tries to develop a methodological and theoretical framework for a field of research I refer to as 'socio-historical linguistics'. The main goal of such a discipline would be to investigate and provide an account of the forms/uses in which variation may manifest itself in a given community over time, and how particular functions, uses and kinds of variation develop within particular languages, speech communities, social groups, networks and individuals (Romaine 1982:x).

The two-fold purpose of her study is to provide an account of the development and variation of relative clause markers in the Middle and modern Scots dialect, and to "lay the foundation for a socio-historical linguistic theory" (Romaine 1982:xi). She admits that, due to the "preliminary nature" of her model, there will be both theoretical and methodological problems, but, as we will see, a number of additional problems and issues with her analysis arise which she does not address, or which she fails to address adequately.

Romaine's study is unique in that it takes a bold step away from the traditional sociolinguistic models which use variation theory to account for phonological phenomena. Her "study attempts to extend the application of variation theory from the domain of synchronic phonological variation to the study of a problem in historical syntax" (Romaine 1982:1-2).

The focus of her study is relativization in Middle Scots. Her data were derived from a sampling of seven texts which were written between 1530 and 1550. She notes that to control "extraneous sources of variation" she limited the texts to the narrow time frame given above, and to texts of

the central Scots region (Romaine 1982:2). Such a narrow time-frame and limited geographical region indicate that her analysis is actually a synchronic analysis projected onto a past state of Scots English. In this sense, she is not looking at language change, nor is she looking at change in progress in a past language state, due to of the limitations of the data (i.e., the narrow time frame with no reference to the age of the authors of the texts); the analysis can neither make use of “real time” nor “apparent time” (see below, cf. Labov 1973).

Change and its causation are not her concern in this research. Instead, her goal is to “look at different types of prose and verse texts forming a stylistic continuum ranging from the most fully Scottish styles to the most fully anglicized, in order . . . to examine variation in the realization of the relative marker in Middle Scots” (Romaine 1982:24).

What she examines specifically is the “variation between WH forms (*quhilk-which*), TH (*that*) and Ø (instances of relative omission)” (Romaine 1982:2), and she hypothesizes that the variation and distribution of these forms:

would correlate with a number of linguistic factors . . . [:] characteristics of the antecedent (animateness, definiteness etc.), syntactic position of the relative marker in the relative clause (subject, direct object, etc.) and type of clause (restrictive/non-restrictive), as well as with a number of extralinguistic (or social) factors such as type of text (prose/verse), and style within a text (quoted speech/narrative prose) (Romaine 1982:2).

This study appears not to be a “social” analysis. Linguistic variables are not correlated with any social variables (age, sex, social class, etc.), and even those variables which are listed as social or extralinguistic are not that in fact. Thus, what Romaine designates as “social variables” simply

indicate the type of the text (prose or verse) and the style of the medium in which the language has been recorded (Romaine 1982:24). Romaine notes that stylistics “can be almost indistinguishable from the ‘ethnology of language’” (Romaine 1982:12), and that the study of language variation and stylistics are closely connected, thus “stylistics may be understood as part of sociolinguistics” (Romaine 1982:13). But how reliable can the data be as a representative sample of language (regardless of whether stylistics are part of sociolinguistic or not) if a syntactic analysis detailing the distribution and use of relative markers is taken in part from poetic texts? According to her analysis, these poetic texts, described as “a vernacular style of poetry,” are an indicator of colloquial or folk speech (Romaine 1982:24). This is doubtful.

Romaine’s correlation of text styles with social factors is at best superficial and is, for the most part, quite problematic; for example, she states that “the most fully Scottish styles [(*quh*- forms of the relative marker)] occur at the lower end of the social class and style continua, and the more anglicised styles [(*that* forms or \emptyset)] are found at the top” (Romaine 1982:24). However, she states that these stylistic “categories are purely impressionistic ones which await detailed and systematic investigation” (Romaine 1982:24). Thus, she undermines her argument for their validity as social factors, and she complicates the issue even further by noting that “this type of stylistic variation is very similar to the stylistic continuum which operates today in the spoken language” (Romaine 1982:24). Since Romaine’s study is a synchronic analysis projected onto a past state of language, covering the period between 1530-50, this piece of information concerning the contemporary “stylistic continuum” is irrelevant to the analysis since it is so far removed chronologically that the

similarities between the modern and past state cannot be assumed *a priori*, and should be viewed with suspicion. Equally important is the fact that it would seem to imply that there has been no change in the use and distribution of spoken relative markers in Scots English in the last four hundred years.

Another problem with Romaine's analysis is her treatment of written texts. Romaine treats writing as being equal to spoken language, remarking that "it is best to regard speech and writing as types of linguistic behaviors or events which may be realized in different channels . . . [and] that spoken and written languages are instances of the same language embodied in different media, by assumption that a medium can have full autonomy as a vehicle for language" (Romaine 1982:14). She dismisses any differences or problems concerning the connection between literary and non-literary forms of language; for her, these "both are still instances of language embodied in the same medium" (Romaine 1982:16). Furthermore, she assumes that the variation found in spoken language also occurs in written language, and that this variation is patterned and not random (Romaine 1982:13). I do not agree. She does not consider the possibilities of scribal error or that the writer may have been trained elsewhere in Great Britain. This latter aspect would taint any analysis which correlated the stylistic variation and distribution of relative markers to a particular class or ranking of the writer.

This argumentation promoting the equality of written and spoken data seems contrived to me, and it appears to be an attempt to overcome the shortcomings of her historical data in order to strengthen her analysis. I tend to agree with Labov's (1972:100) comments concerning historical data:

The fundamental methodological fact that historical linguists have to face is that they have no control over their data; texts are produced by a series of historical accidents. . . . [T]he great art of the historical linguist is to make the best of this bad data--"bad" in the sense that it may be fragmentary, corrupted or many times removed from the actual production of native speakers.

In conclusion, Romaine is simply doing a statistical analysis of the stylistic variation among relative markers found in seven Middle Scots texts (ranging from legal prose to verse), and weakly correlating the results to undocumented formal and informal styles. It is difficult to consider this a statistically relevant sociolinguistic study, since it details only seven texts, which she considers to represent the idiolects of seven different writers (Romaine 1982:113). Most importantly, she fails to correlate the distribution of the stylistic variation to any social factors or political events of the central Scots. Romaine's analysis of stylistic variation is restricted to the scope of the texts. She does not relate her findings to the speech community of that region or period. It appears that the primary emphasis of her study is the application of the Cedergren-Sankoff variable rule program (cf. Cedergren 1973; Sankoff and Cedergren 1974), in which stylistic variation plays a secondary role. The main thrust of Romaine's research, as demonstrated by the numerous tables throughout chapter 6, is the distribution of relative markers corresponding to a number of system-internal factors, such as the type of relative clause, the syntactic position of the markers, and the characteristics of the antecedents.

Over all, the most socio-historical linguistically relevant aspect of her study is the numerous questions and doubts she raises about other related research. However, her own study resolves none of them.

2.2.2 Milroy's Model

The second approach to be reviewed is that of James Milroy, perhaps most completely represented in his *Linguistic Variation and Change: On the Historic Sociolinguistics of English* (1992; also cf. J. Milroy 1984, and J. Milroy and L. Milroy 1985). In this book, Milroy examines linguistic change in non-standard varieties of English, and attempts to demonstrate how the origins of such changes are the result of speaker activity in a social setting. This is in contrast to his interpretation of the system-based Neogrammarian analysis (as he calls it) which views language change as the result of internal linguistic motivation devoid of all external influence. As he claims, "we cannot hope to explain [all of linguistic] change *without* inquiring into social factors" (Milroy 1992:24). However, Milroy also acknowledges that both external factors ("speaker activity") and internal factors ("change in the language system") must be taken into account if we are to begin to discover the "multiple" causes of language change which elude us (Milroy 1992:24).

The main thrust of Milroy's model, which differentiates it from other quantitative sociolinguistic analyses, is its focus on social factors that resist change and maintain the stability of language states in relatively close-knit social networks. Milroy attaches great importance to language maintenance, the foundation for his model of language change. He bases his approach on the Belfast study of social and language networks conducted by Leslie Milroy and himself. For him, the sociolinguistic factors that resist change are of central importance:

we might get a better understanding of what linguistic change actually is, and how and why it happens, if we could also come closer to specifying the conditions under which it does not happen--the conditions under which 'states' and forms of

language are maintained and changes resisted (Milroy 1992:11-12).

In attempting to justify his stance, Milroy tells us:

the most general consequence of an interest in maintenance is . . . it forces us to ask questions about society and to investigate the structure of societies. . . . [But i]f we focus on change alone, we can propose explanations that are language-internal without systematic references to social processes (Milroy 1992:12).

He assures us that, in contrast to other models and theories that focus wholly in language change, his model, with its emphasis on maintenance, “is in the fullest sense *sociolinguistic*” (Milroy 1992:13).

The causation of language change, or, more specifically, the actuation problem, is another matter of concern to Milroy in his book. He does not claim to have a solution to this problem -- rather, he seems to suggest that it is insoluble. The reason he gives is that “a solution to [the actuation problem] implies the capacity to predict, not only what particular change will happen, but also when and where it will happen” (Milroy 1992:20). He later suggests that this is no excuse for neglecting the actuation problem, and that we can come closer to solving it via his speaker-based analysis (Milroy 1992:164). Regardless of internal or external motivations, he does offer a definition of language change:

linguistic change is to be understood more broadly as changes in consensus on the norms of usage in the speech community. During the process there will be some disagreement or conflict on norms at some levels in the community, but if a change is ever ‘completed’, then it will be possible to say that some community of speakers agrees that what was formerly A is now B. (Milroy 1992:17)

Milroy’s approach to linguistic change is a variationist view, and as such he claims that what is needed is “a theory of embedding of language

change in society” (Milroy 1992:45). However, he admits there are a number of problems with this approach: when compared to contemporary sociolinguistics studies, the database of historical linguistics is very impoverished. Historical linguistic data come from written records instead of speech, and those texts that have survived are mainly accidents of history and do not provide a fully representative sample of the language at any particular time (Milroy 1992:45). To remedy this problem, Milroy claims that “in order to observe in a detailed way the contexts in which linguistic change takes place [and does not take place] we need to focus on present-day data” (Milroy 1992:47).

Milroy emphasizes that language is not a uniform state, but is variable at all times, and that these different varieties have continuous histories which influence one another (Milroy 1992:52). He illustrates this point with a detailed analysis of Belfast English, utilizing social network theory to demonstrate the variable norms of the speech community. The data which he presents suggest that social network structure is involved in the process of linguistic change in two ways: that the strong social ties among network members serve to maintain community norms and resist change, and the weak social ties result in linguistic innovations and, in some instances, linguistic change due to pressures for from outside the network (Milroy 1992:102).

However, Milroy admits that the assumed close connection between weak-ties and innovation/change is not able to provide a full social explanation of linguistic change by itself. It is only capable of suggesting “a set of conditions that are necessary--but not sufficient--for linguistic change to take place” (Milroy 1992:204). His social network model has little or nothing to say about language learning processes, or social

stratification, or psycho-social attitudes toward language. Milroy notes that “[i]n order to make progress toward a fuller account of social embedding of language change, we [must turn] our attention to exploring the connection between network and wider patterns of social structure” (Milroy 1992:205).

Looked at broadly, this model addresses some aspects of the sociolinguistic motivation for diachronic change and synchronic variation; however, there are a number of inadequacies and inconsistencies in Milroy’s approach that I want to address.

The first problem concerns Milroy’s *Principle 1* in his socially-based model of change:

As language use (outside of literary modes and laboratory experiments) cannot take place except in social and situational contexts and, when observed, is *always* observed in these contexts, our analysis--if it is to be adequate--must take account of society, situation and the speaker/listener. (Milroy 1992:5-6)

This is fine for the synchronic analysis that was undertaken in Belfast, but how can one extend this socially-based analysis to past language states, when Milroy discounts literary modes of language? All historical language data originating in a past language state are written and in this sense they can be considered literary to some degree. Who is to decide what is strictly literary and what represents a more colloquial variety of written discourse? Such distinctions are not often clear or easily made. To the extent that Milroy’s first principle suggests that written historical data are outside of a social context, and inappropriate for a socially-based model of change, the creates a paradox for his analysis.

The next problem concerns the statement and interpretation of Milroy's *Principle 2* that it is impossible to describe language structures independent of society:

A full description of the structure of a variety (whether it is 'standard' English, or a dialect, or a style or register) can only be successfully made if quite substantial decisions, or judgments, of a social kind are taken into account in the description. (Milroy 1992:6)

Does this mean that the majority of the Neogrammarian's work is invalid or is at least wildly inaccurate because it does not take account of social factors? The answer, of course, is *no*. Most linguists would readily disagree with this statement, since the work of the Neogrammarians laid the foundations of historical linguistics.

More complications arise when Milroy interprets Principle 2 to mean: "[t]he accuracy of the linguist's description must therefore be judged on how closely it coincides with the socially agreed norm for the relevant community" (Milroy 1992:6-7). Here it seems he is talking about speaker change (i.e. change in the social norms of the speech community) and not language change. If he does mean language change, and we extend his principles back to past language states, then any analysis would be flawed from the start because it is impossible to reconstruct the socially agreed upon norms of a community at the micro-level analysis that Milroy's theory requires. It could possibly be done at some more macro-level, but this would not be very accurate according to Principle 2. There is some confusion as to what Milroy means by a socially-based model of change when he later states "the approach advocated here in this book is both speaker oriented and system oriented" (Milroy 1992:167), and that "it is by using the system-oriented approach of Labov that we have made the most

progress in looking at the traditional problems of historical linguistics” (Milroy 1992:168). Why do language-internal explanations of language systems and change, which were initially discounted by Principle 2, nevertheless, later come into the analysis? The answer is simple: it is yet another inconsistency in Milroy’s model.

Milroy’s Principle 3 serves as the foundation of his model: “In order to account for differential patterns of change at particular times and places, we first need to take account of those factors that tend to maintain language states and resist change” (Milroy 1992:10). What we have to ask here is, in view of this focus on maintenance as the source of language change, how can we approach the actuation problem by means of a model that promotes resistance to change as its explanation of how change is initiated? Milroy discusses the actuation problem in a number of instances, and though he states that language maintenance is related to it, he does not succeed in explaining how.

Milroy conceptualizes language change as:

changes in consensus of norms of usage in a speech community. During the process there will be some disagreement or conflict on norms at some levels in the community, but if change is ever ‘completed’, then it will be possible to say that some community of speakers agrees that what was formerly A is now B (Milroy 1992:17).

This notion of change implies that the process is a conscious act on the part of the speakers in the community. However, it is difficult to determine how Milroy defines change, since it is characterized differently in different chapters of the book. For example, “a change is complete when some community agrees that it is and reflects it in their usage” (Milroy 1992:160), but a change is not complete until it is adopted by at least two speakers (Milroy 1992:171). In addition, “sound change is most definitely

a gradual process” (Milroy 1992:91), but in self-contradiction, sound change “must be phonetically sudden” (Milroy 1992:162), and the gradual patterns are simple variation, not change.

Also at issue is his concept of change in process. Milroy states that the norms of the community will exhibit socially functional variation, which he terms stable differentiation or the variable patterns of consensus. Any linguistic change would be seen as a change in consensus on norms of usage. Therefore, to distinguish between variation and change, Milroy states that “as stable norms [variation in a community] can be observed through the analysis of linguistic patterns, change in progress will show up as a violation of the expected ‘normal’ patterns” (Milroy 1992:91). What we have to ask is, if variation patterns are being observed at a given time in a synchronic analysis such as Milroy’s study, how can there be “change in progress”? What complicates this issue even more is Milroy’s remark that when analyzing language in a speech community, he does not know beforehand what the linguistic variables are and how they function within the community (Milroy 1992:79-80). If this is the case, then how can he determine when a ‘change in progress’ violates the expected ‘norm’ patterns of a community, if he has no preconceived or externally determined notion of what these norms are?

I will bring up some additional issues briefly. Numerous weak ties are needed for an innovation to be adopted into a speech community and cause change: “since resistance to innovation is likely to be strong in a norm-conforming group, a large number of persons will have to be exposed to it [an innovation] and adopt it in the early stages for it to spread successfully”; “the existence of numerous weak ties is a necessary condition for innovations to spread” (Milroy 1992:181). However, he never

addresses how these innovations arise outside of the network. Milroy only acknowledges the “methodological difficulties in measuring weak ties” (Milroy 1992:207). That is, the network theory cannot measure the weak ties which are responsible for the introduction of change into the system. These factors are central to Milroy’s approach to the actuation problem, and he is unable to address them. In a contrary matter, Milroy never addresses the possibility of change arising within the network and then spreading to surrounding communities. Was this issue overlooked or is the network model, focused almost solely on maintenance, incapable of dealing with such change?

In addition to numerous weak ties, Milroy introduces the concepts of Innovators and Early Adopters as being necessary for an innovation to be adopted into a speech community. The innovator has weak links to more than one group and forms a bridge between them, and the Early Adopter is central to the group. Such an arrangement seems to short circuit Milroy’s claimed need for numerous weak ties to introduce innovations into the network because an innovation may be taken up directly by an Early Adopter from an Innovator and diffused to the group as a whole.

Milroy’s framework represents an initial attempt to construct an innovative socially-based model of linguistic change. Although there are some insights in Milroy’s model, it is flawed in many ways, as pointed out above. However, the general idea of social network and the notion that strong and weak ties play some role in change seems intuitively correct and deserves further attention. Another important point arising out of Milroy’s study is that sociolinguistic patterns of variation are complex and function on many levels. Such complexities are typical of most speech communities today, and can be projected back onto historical ones. However, in a

diachronic context, the complex social patterns which define a network could never be analyzed with the same micro-detail of synchronic analyses which the network model utilizes. At best, the network model could only be employed diachronically at a very broad and general level of analysis, since most of the complex interpersonal relationships would be unknown and hence unavailable. Therefore, Milroy's model is rendered of little value when projected onto a context in the past.

2.2.3 The Labovian Model

The Third approach which I examine is Labov's model. Although not initially designed as a socio-historical approach to diachronic language change, aspects of this model can be projected onto past states of language (cf. Labov 1994). This has been done successfully by Toon (1983), and the particulars of his studies will be examined later. It is these sociolinguistic aspects which are pertinent to a diachronic study that will serve as the focus of review, and which prove most useful as a framework for this thesis.

Labov (1994) addresses the subject of historical linguistics, commenting even on the goals of this area of study: "In historical linguistics, we pursue the facts of language change: the primary goal is to determine what happened in the history of a language or language family" (Labov 1994:9). However, he raises the issue that:

the existence of language change is among the most stubborn and difficult to assimilate when we try to come to grips with the nature of language change in general as reflected in the history of the language. . . . Language is conceived here as an instrument of communication used by a speech community, a commonly accepted system of associations between arbitrary forms and their meanings. . . . Language change involves a disturbance of the form/meaning relationship so that people affected by the change no longer signal meaning in the same way as others not affected The result is a loss of

comprehension across dialects and ultimately, mutual unintelligibility. . . . If language had evolved in the course of human history as an instrument of communication and been well adapted to that need, one of its most important properties would be stability. . . . The fact of language change is difficult to reconcile with a notion of a system adapted to communication, unless we identify other pathological features inherent in language that limit this adaptation. (Labov 1994:9)

One of these “pathological features” is the very nature of change itself. Labov describes the phenomena of language change as “irrational, violent, and unpredictable” (Labov 1994:10), and he details this notion further:

[Language c]hange is sporadic in a deep sense, moving rapidly over some regions of structure until they are distorted beyond recognition in a century or two, then arresting so suddenly that rules once thought normal and inevitable become inconceivable and unnatural in a decade, disappearing for millennia to provide the illusion of stability. (Labov 1994:10)

Historical linguistics and language change provide many challenges to the researcher. An additional challenge that often complicates and interferes with the goals of such research is the variety of problems that go along with the interpretation of historical data, which for the socio-historical study of English, involves the examination of centuries-old texts.

Some of the more important problems when dealing with these texts are as follows: 1) The survival of any historical text is simply an accident of history, or more realistically, a matter of chance; 2) the linguistic forms found in any historical text typically represent a “normative” or standardized dialect employed by the author, and it is usually to be assumed that it is somewhat removed from the writer’s vernacular speech; 3) in terms of determining the grammaticality of a particular passage, historical documents only provide positive evidence, and negative evidence must be

extrapolated from distributional gaps; 4) although phonemic evidence can be drawn from the often systematic orthographies employed by writers, usually little reliable phonetic information can be extracted; 5) and, finally, usually little is known about the socio-economic status of the authors, and the social structure of the speech community they participate in (Labov 1994:11). Regardless of the severe limitations in the use of historical data, it is a necessary evil if one is to pursue research in historical- or socio-historical linguistics. I agree with Labov's view that "Historical linguistics can then be thought of as the art of making the best use of bad data" (Labov 1994:11). This same observation is expressed by many other historical linguists. Because the data are not optimal does not, however, mean that historical linguistic research should be abandoned. Such studies should point out the shortcomings of the data, and then continue with the analysis, with researchers must keeping in the mind how their less-than perfect data will affect or influence the results of the study. For all the shortcomings of historical texts, there is an apparent advantage to their use:

[the] series of historical accidents that determined first what was set down in writing, and then what part of that written record was preserved . . . give the record its primary advantage as objective evidence -- it was not created to prove any point that we might have in mind, or to serve the purposes of some research program that we have set in motion. (Labov 1994:74)

Below, several core features of Labov's framework, relative to socio-historical research, are examined in further detail.

The Labovian model is a variationist approach to the study of language change, and, as such, it presents as one of its fundamental principles the notion of "normal heterogeneity." This principle assumes that "the normal condition of the speech community is a heterogeneous one:

we can expect to find a wide range of variants, style, dialects, and languages used by its members” (Labov 1982:17). Labov notes that any serious research that studies the process of language change must come to terms with “the heterogeneous character of linguistic systems. Change implies variation; change is variation” (Labov 1982:20), with the pertinent type of change being “change in the relative frequency of the variants” over time (Labov 1982:20). Heterogeneous speech communities are the norm now, and so they were the norm in fourteenth century England, the focus of this thesis.

This claim concerning the nature of fourteenth century speech communities can be made without extensive empirical research due to another fundamental principle of the Labovian model, the uniformitarian principle: “the same mechanisms which operate to produce the . . . changes of the past may be observed operating in the current changes taking place around us” (Labov 1965:161). “The forces operating to produce linguistic change today are of the same kind and order of magnitude as those which operated in the past five or ten thousand years” (Labov 1973:275.) Labov adds, however, that the uniformitarian principle should not be applied back “to neolithic, preurban societies with an entirely different social organization” (Labov 1994:23). The seven-hundred year time depth of my research falls well within these margins; and although my study involves a similar, yet temporally distant, culture and language, the social innovations and changes which have developed over that span of years should not affect the validity of the uniformitarian principle. Labov (1982) suggests “that the growth of literacy, mass media, rapid communications and exposure of more people to standard languages have not altered the basic processes of change that affect linguistic systems” (Labov 1982:21). He reiterates this

view in Labov (1994), but adds that the recent developments of mass media and electronic communication, which rapidly disseminate politically dominant forms of speech over a wide region, must have some sort of consequences in a speech community, but they have “no detectable effect in retarding sound change” (Labov 1994:23).

When Labov attempts to define language change, he appears to make a distinction between the “origin” and the “propagation” of change, and notes that “we can say that language has changed only when a *group* of speakers use a different pattern to communicate with each other” (Labov 1973:277). He holds that if an individual introduces a new word or pronunciation into the community, it would become “a part of the language only when it is adopted by others, i.e., when it is propagated. Therefore the origin of a change is its ‘propagation’ or acceptance by others” (Labov 1973:277).

Labov (1965) states that “little progress has been made in ascertaining the empirical factors which condition historical change” (Labov 1965:160). The reasons for this lack of progress may lie in the numerous and diverse extralinguistic factors that condition change, that is: “To explain . . . linguistic change will mean to find its causes in a domain outside of linguistics: in physiology, acoustic phonetics, social relations, perceptual or cognitive capacities” (Labov 1994:5). Although there are a multitude of causes that can condition linguistic change, Labov restricts the scope of his theoretical framework by focusing on what he believes to be the main problems of linguistic change. These are presented in the form of five questions, which have formed the groundwork for much of Labov’s work, including Labov (1994), and should serve as a guide for assessing a theory of linguistic change:

1. Is there an overall direction of linguistic evolution?
 2. What are the universal constraints upon linguistic change?
 3. What are the causes of the continual origination of new linguistic changes?
 4. By what mechanism do changes proceed?
 5. Is there an adaptive function to linguistic evolution?
- (Labov 1965:160-1)

To answer any of these questions with some degree of completeness, we must make note of the two types of analysis employed by Labov to investigate language change. One is the study of diachronic linguistic changes completed in the past, changes involving real; and the other is the synchronic study of “change in progress”, which involves the notion of apparent time: “the differential behavior of speakers at different age levels” (Labov 1973:275). The way to begin to answer the first two questions (the direction of and the constraints upon change) is to study changes in past states of language (Labov 1965:161). The direction of and constraints upon language change are observable only in a diachronic context. These first two questions cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy in a synchronic context (i.e. studies that look at change in progress) because it would suggest that the evolution and outcome of language change is predictable. At present predicting the direction of language change seems impossible. However, to come closer to an answer for any of the last three questions (3,4,5), we would need to look at change in progress. Here the details and data in a synchronic analysis are more readily available to the researcher, but in a diachronic context, the impoverished nature of historical data makes it difficult to reconstruct the facts.

Labov later recasts these questions concerning the problems of linguistic change. For the empirical study of change, Labov sets out “five

specific problems that a theory of change must solve”(Labov 1982:26; cf. Weinreich et al 1968):

The Constraint Problem: what are the general constraints on change, if any, that determine possible and impossible changes and the direction of change?

The Transition Problem: how (by what route) does language change?

The Evaluation Problem: how do members of a speech community evaluate a given change, and what is the effect of this evaluation on the change?

The Embedding Problem: how is a given language change embedded in the surrounding system of linguistic and social relations?

The Actuation Problem: why did a given linguistic change occur at the particular time and place that it did?

(Labov 1982:26-9)

These five questions (in one form or another) serve as the guidelines for my thesis. Each of these issues will be explored more fully in later chapters when the phonological, morphological, and lexical characteristics of the thirteenth and fourteenth century London English dialect are discussed. For the present, they are discussed only briefly.

Unlike the sociolinguistic studies that focus on change in progress, the constraint problem can be addressed more readily through a diachronic study, which has the advantage of hindsight. Understanding of the type and extent of sound changes can only be as complete and accurate as the available historical data. The more extensive the data, the better the constraints on a change can be determined.

From a diachronic perspective, the transition problem is a serious matter. Each historical text represents a single autonomous slice of linguistic data, whose exact phonetic context is usually unclear, and whose phonological status can only be deduced from the philological interpretation of orthographic symbols and reconstructions of associated

historical phonology. Just like pixels in a newsprint picture, the more points per square inch, the sharper and more defined the image becomes. Similarly, the more extensive and clearer the surviving historical texts, the more understandable the intervening stages of changes, i.e. the smoother or more complete the observed transition of change.

The evaluation problem is dismally troublesome in historical investigation. Historical documents are hard enough to come by, but primary sources commenting on the speech of their day are very rare. Some do exist; however, they by no means constitute anything reminiscent of a complete picture, providing only an individual's opinion on a particular form, pronunciation variant, or attitudes concerning these.

The embedding problem is an important aspect of the study of change. Greater success has been met with this issue when the data have been collected from a community of speakers where accurate phonetic and sociolinguistic information is readily available. In contrast, the temporal and socio-cultural distance of the linguistic and social systems of a past language state makes it difficult to determine how sound change is embedded in that system. Nevertheless, the embedding problem is of fundamental importance for a socio-historical linguistic theory of change, and an attempt must be made to record the beginnings and transitions of change as faithfully as possible. There are two aspects to the embedding problem: a linguistic "change is seen as embedded in a matrix of other linguistic changes (or constraints), and also as embedded in a social complex, correlated with social changes" (Labov 1973:283). In terms of the linguistic system, fully accurate phonetic values cannot be extracted directly from Middle English orthographies. The phonological level can only be determined to a limited degree of accuracy by means of comparative analysis

and by extensive examination and interpretation of all the philological information at our disposal in extant written sources. However, this thesis focuses on southward spread of Scandinavian loanwords, which are readily identified, easily traceable in texts, and much socio-historical information concerning them is known. Therefore, the embedding problem with respect to them is not so daunting for this analysis and it may be solved to some degree for them.

In terms of the social system that is important to the embedding problem, Labov (1982) identifies “five dimensions of social structure that are relevant to linguistic change: social class or status, race or ethnicity, age, gender and locality” (Labov 1982:26). In addition, he notes that a sound change begins at a certain point in the social structure and spreads out to the limits of the speech community (Labov 1982:77). However, the ability to make such an observation is hampered by the nature of the historical texts as well as by the scope of the study (a macro-analysis). Generally, more specific details concerning these five dimensions of social structure can only be determined with accuracy if the author of the texts revealed the relevant social information or if it is known from other historical information. More often, the latter is the case, that social and linguistic information and commentary external to the text in question must be used to determine such factors as social status and locality. Ethnicity, age, and gender usually cannot be reconstructed by linguistic means, but self-revealed gender of the authors in context of what they wrote and numerous comments made by others of the period suggest that most medieval texts were produced by men. Regardless of the difficulties, the embedding of change in the linguistic and social systems of a speech community is a necessary component of a theory of change.

Concerning the actuation problem, Labov (1982) acknowledges that this “is the most difficult of all problems--accounting for the sporadic nature of change . . . [and that it is particularly troublesome because] we are dealing with cause in the most immediate sense” (Labov 1982:29). This leads Labov (1973) to the conclusion that when compared to the amount of data collected in response to the embedding problem “there is comparatively little that can be said about the particular social or linguistic events that trigger a particular change [and at best w]e can point to some general circumstances that are not irrelevant to the temporal location of some linguistic change” (Labov 1973:317). Again, due to the impoverished nature of historic texts and our limited ability to reconstruct the social settings in which the past states of language are situated, the actuation problem is best approached by synchronic analyses that examine change in progress. However, “[m]ost of the current studies [of language change] are based on the close observation of local neighborhoods and their boundaries. It seems that sociolinguistic studies must leave the local neighborhoods and engage the larger social structure of the city if further progress is to be made on the actuation problem” (Labov 1982:83). This statement, as well as Labov’s methodology in general, plays a fundamental role in this socio-historical linguistic study, which utilizes borrowed Scandinavian lexical items collected over a broad regional area to track the sporadic migratory trends of part of the medieval population of England to the greater London area. It also works for the previous socio-historical linguistic study to which I now turn.

2.3 Previous Research: Toon

One socio-historical linguistic study in particular, Toon (1983), has employed the Labovian framework successfully. Similar to this thesis,

Toon's study is a macro-analysis utilizing region-wide political, social, and economic factors which motivate language change; it examines a past language state of English which covers a period of several centuries, a large geographical region, and more than one dialect area.

Toon's work deals with the distribution and progression of a number of sound changes in Anglo-Saxon England, and demonstrates the shift of phonological features in surviving OE texts from a more north-eastern Mercian dialect to a more southwestern West Saxon, and correlates these with a shift of power from a Central Mercian governmental power-base to a southern West Saxon one.

Toon's framework utilizes quantitative analysis derived from present-day studies of social dialects, particularly from the work of William Labov (Toon 1983:xii). "The focus of this work is linguistic, but I have avoided unmotivated formalisms. The analytic tools employed (variable rules, implicational hierarchies, and the like) have been chosen because they are powerful descriptive, interpretive, and predictive devices for demonstrating patterns in variation" (Toon 1983:xiv).

Toon's data incorporates some of the earliest surviving OE texts, produced between AD 700 - 850. These include four larger texts (Bede's History, the Blicking Psalter, the Book of Cerne, and the Vespasian Psalter), four interlinear glossaries of Latin texts, 35 official charters, and several fragmentary texts.

Concerning data and the goals of his study, Toon relates:

The variation in the first English texts was accurately recorded by the neogrammarian philologists who began the modern study of historical linguistics, but its linguistic, political, and social significance has gone unnoticed. The present study, by describing and contextualizing the nature of the constraints on "free variation," demonstrates that the texts represents various

stages in the chronological development of Old English, thus allowing a merger of diachronic and synchronic perspectives. The investigation correlates the gradual appearance of Mercian orthographies and linguistic features with the solidification of Mercian political supremacy. Since it traces the political, as well as the phonological and lexical, diffusion of non-Northumbrian, non-Kentish, and non-West Saxon linguistic developments during a period of Mercian dominance, this book argues that the linguistic variation produced in this historical context ought to be limited to a strictly geographical interpretation. What emerges is a sketch of the structural heterogeneity and change in a viable speech community under the influence of Mercian overlords. (Toon 1983:xiv)

Before Toon took up the strictly linguistic aspects of his study, he discussed what is known about the socio-political situation in early Anglo-Saxon England, emphasizing that “the first concern of this study will be to offer a historical sketch of the political, social, and economic situation in which Anglo-Saxons first experimented in writing English” (Toon 1983: 17). A fundamental understanding of these issues are important to his analysis, and in general, such concerns should play a significant role in any socio-historical linguistic study

Toon remarks that the production of texts was dominated by political circumstances. The texts were composed by “socially elite” churchmen whose affairs were interdependent with those of the king. The king promoted, protected, and supported the church, and the church vouched for and confirmed the office of the king as a divine right. The scribes and lettered churchmen were literate in Latin, and used this “foreign” alphabet to transliterate the sounds of their native language. The appearance of the first texts began and grew with the rise of Mercian power and these first records were political in nature: laws, charters, chronicles, histories, and genealogies. Thus, these records gave tangible authority and support to the

king's office (Toon 1983: 41). On the sociolinguistic validity of these early texts, Toon comments further:

They [the texts] are products of Mercian Anglo-Saxon England. The documents that survive reflect linguistic, political, cultural, and social facts about Anglo-Saxon life; it is unproductively reductionist to treat the texts monogenically as either linguistic or political or cultural or social in origin. Thus, the linguistic features of the texts cannot simply be taken as features of a regional or historical variety. They are the features of a regional, historical, political, cultural, and social variety. . . . The first standard variety of written English was a political variety based on the speech patterns of Mercian overlords. (Toon 1983:196-7)

Toon begins Chapter 2 with a discussion of the scribe's use of the Roman alphabet and the transliteration of OE via this alphabet. For this early point in the history of written English he concludes that for the most part the scribes recorded their "phonetic habits"; however, as spelling conventions developed, the scribe's oral habits and the occasional hyper-correction of forms sometimes slipped into the text. Any variation of their usage would be recorded; thus, any change in the pattern of variation over time would be indicative of a sound change (Toon 1983:47-8). In this context, Toon reconstructs the Old English sound system and discusses some of the difficulties involved. The focus is on the vowels and diphthongs, each of which consist of short and long varieties. The consonants have undergone much less change through the history of English, and these are ignored.

Toon's theoretical framework incorporates the work of Weinreich, Labov, and Herzog (1968) as the: "Empirical foundations for a theory of language change." Toon addresses the four theoretical problems of language change--the transition problem, constraint problem, the embedding

problem, and the actuation problem--, and he relates these to his study and the data. Many of the theoretical issues that Toon addresses are discussed above in section 2.2.3 “The Labovian Model.”

In Chapter 3, Toon examines the development of West Germanic *a before nasals, which changes from *a* to *o* in early OE. Some examples include, *man/mon* ‘man’, *forþan/forþon* ‘because’, *gelamp/gelomp* ‘happened’. From an analysis of the earliest texts, Toon determines that this “sound change probably began in the north [Northumbria] and diffused through the Mercian speech community during the years of Mercian dominance of England. . . . The *o* spelling predominates in Mercian charters from A.D. 736 on, and is found exclusively from A.D. 812 to 845” (Toon 1983:118). The occurrence of *a* instead of *o* before nasals that are found in later OE texts are said to be due to the influence of West Saxon dialect, which was the language of the politically dominant in the late 8th century (Toon 1983:118). The data he collected in this chapter dealt with a single sound change in one general phonetic environment (*a* before nasals), and the pattern of variation that emerged was obvious.

Chapters 4 & 5 look at the development of additional sound changes in more complex phonetic environments. In chapter 4, Toon examines the complex development of OE [æ] from West Germanic *a. This complexity is the result of the occurrence of [æ] in numerous phonetic environments, which resulted in a number of different changes:

1. It [æ] was retracted to a back vowel, spelled *a*, before a back segment--a back vowel in the following syllable, a velar consonant (not the fricative), or a velarized consonant group (*w* and *l* plus a consonant). . . .
2. It was regularly diphthongized . . . to [æə], spelled *ea*, when it occurred before *r* plus a consonant, or a velar spirant, spelled *c*, *g*, *h*.

3. The diphthong so produced was subsequently monophthongized (smoothed) before χ , alone or in combination with r (rc , rg , rh), back to a vowel spelled æ . . .
4. A prehistoric process known as *i-umlaut*--the fronting of back vowels (or raising of front vowels) conditioned by a following high, front segment--could affect the development of . . . the æ produced by the general fronting of the West Germanic $*a$ [and the above sound changes] (Toon 1983:120-121).

Toon remarks that because the data involved very complex phonological relationships, the patterns of variation are not as obvious as in the previous chapter, but that a clear pattern did emerge (Toon 1983:158). Discussion concerning the patterns of variation and their relationship to the rise of Mercian domination he reserved to Chapter 6.

In Chapter 5, Toon reveals that up to this point his analysis has focused solely on West Germanic $*a$. He says that this is insufficient, and that more comprehensive evidence is needed to strengthen the validity of his analysis; therefore, he extends the scope of his research to develop a more general view of sound change in progress. The importance of incorporating the progress of other sound changes into his study is given below:

This chapter provides a wide range of data which is necessary to demonstrate that the variable manuscript data of the first English texts reflect structured heterogeneity rather than the random variation of scribal whim. The frequency of these variations also develops chronologically toward allophony of well-attested, completed sound changes. Variation of individual texts may at first seem unsystematic, but the collective pattern argues for a dynamic perspective of ongoing change (Toon 1983:162).

Some of the additional sound changes that Toon examines are the development of Germanic $*\bar{a}$ to [e], written as *e*, *ei*, *ee*; Germanic $*ai$ to \bar{a} , or \bar{a} depending on context; the development of Germanic $*au$ to *ea* [æə],

æ, or *e*; the monophthongization of *eo*, *ēo*, and *io*, *īo* to *e* and *i*, respectively; velar umlaut, a diphthongization of vowels before a following velar segment; etc. Toon discusses the patterns of variation exhibited by the various sound changes in progress, but any interpretation of the data and its relationship to the rise of Mercian power is left to chapter 6.

Finally, Toon correlates the findings of his data with the socio-political situation of the times, first restating the importance of the old manuscripts in their sociolinguistic context:

Political circumstances dominated the scene at the time of the production of earliest texts. Those texts were written by a politically sensitive social elite who employed the foreign (Latin) alphabet in which they were literate to transcribe the sounds of their own language. The first acts of vernacular literacy not only were concurrent with the rise of Mercian power, they were also the political records of Mercian kings or the products of religious houses supported by or under the influence of Mercian kings. (Toon 1983:196)

Toon demonstrates the growing sociolinguistic influence of the Mercian kings by means of several tables which provide a chronological summary of the sound changes. These tables list the various texts used in the study chronologically, and provide the synchronically variable data taken from them. The tables show a steady progression of the sound changes in the language of the *Vespasian Psalter* which Toon identifies as being written at the height of the Mercian influence, roughly 825 AD (Toon 1983:198). Further evidence of Mercian power and sociolinguistic influence is the occurrence of Mercian orthographic features in several Kentish charters, written in the southeast of England in the early ninth century (Toon 1983:201). However, as Mercian political power waned, Mercian forms disappeared from Kentish texts, and by the late ninth

century, West Saxon forms begin to appear in Mercian texts, indicating the growing power of West Saxon kings (Toon 19483:118).

2.4 Conclusion

My thesis shares some similarities with Toon (1983) in that it is a socio-historical linguistic analysis of a past language state at a macro-level, which employs aspects of Labov's methodology. My study examines socio-economic and linguistic factors that are responsible for changes in the dialect of fourteenth century London English and the surrounding counties. Although limited in the sense that it deals with a historical state of language, the linguistic data, once correlated with socio-historical factors, will provide a convincing holistic view of the effects of catastrophic-events and socio-economic migration upon the late ME London dialect, and ultimately on modern standard English.

CHAPTER 3 - THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter I will attempt to present the significant socio-historical events of medieval England that played an important role in the development of the ME London dialect. The first part of this chapter functions as a brief socio-historical overview in which I look at the various divisions of society, at the use of English and French and competition between them, and at how the Norman Conquest brought an end to a traditional standard language, initiating the eventual rise of dialectally diverse written varieties. Then the scope is narrowed and I discuss some of the historical events that result in the mobility of the English speaking population, such as the extended famine in the early 14th century, the onslaught of the Black Death in the mid 14th, and the weakening of feudal bonds and the subsequent growth of commerce and trade through out the ME period. The chapter concludes with a survey of the various sporadic migrations of the English population and the effects of this mobility upon the speech of the city of London, an important center of commerce and government and a socio-economic magnet for the mobile segment of the population throughout the ME period.

3.2 Socio-Historical Overview

This section is not a detailed socio-historical examination of medieval affairs; rather, broad topics involving historical events that had salient linguistic repercussions are surveyed in an attempt both to support the validity of the analysis proposed here and to provide a general background to ME sociolinguistic situation. However, no adequate discussion of the social history of medieval English can begin without addressing the issue of the

Norman invasion and the impact it had upon the English-speaking population.

3.2.1 Effects of the Norman Conquest upon English Society

Traditionally, the start the ME period is equated with the Norman invasion of England in 1066 (Blake 1992:1). As is generally conceded, this single event not only had a profound effect upon the socio-economic structure of England, but also upon the development of the English language, more than any other event in history, including the earlier raids and settlement by the Scandinavians (Pyles 1971:152). Some scholars have speculated on what directions the English language might have taken if William the Conqueror (formerly known as William the Bastard) had not succeeded in his invasion attempt:

It [English] would probably have pursued much the same course as the other Germanic languages, retaining perhaps more of its inflections and preserving a preponderantly Germanic vocabulary, adding to its word stock by the characteristic methods of word-formation [compounding and affixation] . . . and incorporating words from other languages much less freely. (Baugh and Cable 1978:107)

However, such musings concerning some alternative history of the English language, no matter how interesting, are purely conjectural. The reality of the situation is that the Norman Conquest was responsible, both directly and indirectly, for replacing a large portion of the original English (Germanic) vocabulary with French words, for numerous grammatical and semantic changes (Pyles 1971:152), and for the reduction in the use of English in matters of religion, education, and administration for several centuries (Blake 1992:16). Ultimately, the Norman Conquest was responsible for changing the entire course of the English language (Berndt 1969:369).

One of the first consequences of the Norman invasion was the replacement of the former Anglo-Saxon nobility and clergy with new French speakers. These newcomers were mainly King William's kinsman, supporters, and participants of his conquest and campaigns. Many of the English nobility were killed in the battle of Hastings, and those who survived William's initial campaign of conquest were virtually wiped out in the following years in rebellion's against the new king (Baugh and Cable 1978:111). Those few English aristocrats who remained either emigrated to other countries such as Ireland, Scotland or Denmark, or were reduced to farmers, working for their Norman-French overlords. Thus by the time of William's death "only eight percent of the country remained in English hands, and only two English landowners were left, one in Lincoln, the other in Warwickshire" (Partridge 1982:228).

In actuality, the numerical strength of the Norman ruling class was exceedingly small in comparison with the rest of the English population. The new rulers were almost completely Norman-French in origin, but the political and economic power they wielded was enormous (Baugh and Cable 1978:113; Berndt 1969:376). This feudal aristocracy included the king--who claimed a full fifth of English lands for himself--and the other feudal landlords among both the clergy (archbishops, bishops, and the superiors of certain convents) and the lay leadership (barons and tenants-in-chief) who held the 197 lay and 39 ecclesiastical baronies in England (Berndt 1969:375). Over a century would pass before the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon nobility would regain any degree of authority in the local administration of the shires and climb to a position of influence (Berndt 1969:376).

What is particularly interesting about the Norman Conquest is that the further down the social and economic ranks of the clergy and lay folk one goes, the less direct effect the Norman-French invaders had upon the population. Among the lesser nobility and the subtenants of the greater feudal lords, a substantial number of English-born natives were granted subtenancies in the form of knight's service or "tenants-in-fee-farm" and were held to the same conditions as their Norman-French neighbors; these circumstances promoted intermarriages among the ethnically mixed lesser ruling classes, and exposed the Normans to English speakers of equal rank and to the native peasantry whom they ruled (Berndt 1969:375). The same can be said for the clergy, which made up only two percent of the total population. The regular clergy was mostly of French origin, but the secular clergy was less so, and in the lower ranks, particularly those in the more rural parishes, they continued to be men of native Anglo-Saxon descent (Berndt 1969:373).

On the whole, the Norman invaders constituted only a small minority of the population. William's army itself was estimated at around 5000 - 7000 men and many of these probably returned to France after the fighting was over. It is not known how many actually settled in England (Berndt 1969:371). However, what is known with some certainty is that the conquest itself did not bring about any mass immigration of Norman-French into England:

the changes in the population structure were not even approximately comparable to those effected by the Conquest of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons in the fifth and following centuries or by the Scandinavian invasions during the ninth and tenth centuries. . . . On the other hand we have to take into consideration that others of their countrymen, and almost certainly even more than had been in the army, crossed the

Channel and came to settle in England in the years following the Conquest and even in the next century: merchants, craftsmen, clergymen, feudal landlords with their families, and others. Nothing definite can be said today about the exact number of these later immigrants. But there is one point on which all historians without exception do agree, namely that the Conquest of 1066 never brought about a numerical ascendancy of the foreigners (Berndt 1969:371).

The number of Norman-French settlers is estimated not to exceed 10% of the total population, but the actual number was probably much lower (Berndt 1969:371).

The Norman Conquest brought about few changes in the general demography the English population--that is the peasantry (roughly 85% to 90%). The Norman invaders were too few to introduce their own peasantry to the English soil, so the majority of the peasants that cultivated the land were of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian descent (Berndt 1969:371). This does not mean that there were no Norman or other foreign followers of the king who were farmers. Throughout the remainder of the eleventh century, the king garrisoned his numerous castles with foreign troops, and most Norman barons had a retinue of Norman soldiers to quell any disturbances (Baugh and Cable 1978:112). Many of these soldiers received "larger or smaller strips of the conquered land for their own cultivation and so became farmers in the end" (Berndt 1969:371). These "holdings" were often no larger than those of the subjugated English villeins or peasants; however, the number of foreigners among the ranks of peasantry was minute and did not exceed one third of one percent, and within a generation or two, these farm-bound foreigners were "entirely absorbed by the overwhelming majority of their English-born neighbors within the different village-communities" (Berndt 1969:372).

Urban and semi-urban communities shared a fundamental similarity with the rural areas in terms of Norman influence, that is the less important communities remained entirely English, while the larger and more important centers of trade and commerce attracted more Norman immigrants, merchants, craftsmen, and artisans. However, nowhere did the French-born citizens out-number the native population, and thus even in urban areas they were exposed to a dominant English-speaking majority (Berndt 1969:372-3).

3.2.2 Effects of the Norman Conquest upon the Language

These events help to set the stage for the promotion and development of local written variants of English. However, before taking this topic up, I turn first to the more immediate sociolinguistic effects of the Norman Conquest upon the English speaking population. In general, the use of spoken and written French was conditioned by an individual's social rank and position in society. Among the upper classes (the great landlords including the extended royal family), Norman-French was the only language spoken, mainly because they knew no English, and because their numbers were sufficiently large enough to promote its continued use (Baugh and Cable 1978:113). This sociolinguistic situation remained in effect probably into the early thirteenth century (Berndt 1969: 387), but was modified somewhat over time. As Baugh and Cable note,

For two hundred years after the Norman Conquest, French remained the language of ordinary intercourse among the upper classes in England. At first those who spoke French were those of Norman origin, but soon through intermarriages and association with the ruling class numerous people of English extraction must have found it to their advantage to learn the new language, and before long the distinction between those who spoke French and those who spoke English was not ethnic but largely social (Baugh and Cable 1978:113).

Among the upper ranks of the regular clergy, French remained the first language probably until the end of the twelfth century. This trend was reinforced by a continuous influx of monks from French monasteries and from descendants of Norman-French families that had settled in England after the conquest (Berndt 1969:382). As for the written language, Latin remained the language of the Church, of course, and its use for administrative and religious purposes was continued (Blake 1992:16). However, toward the end of the twelfth century the situation began to change, and growing bilingualism (or trilingualism including Latin) was not rare among the clerical land owners (Berndt 1969:384). This was due in part to the fact that English was never fully unseated in the monasteries, and in the later 12th century the number of native English speakers entering the religious communities was increasing. Among the regular clergy of the 13th century, English had become the primary mode of oral communication, but French remained as an important second language that was taught in the Monastic schools, and continued to be used for oral and written communication among the better educated clergy (Berndt 1969:383). The lower ranks of the secular clergy, who were mainly of native Anglo-Saxon descent even after the Norman conquest, remained unilingual with English as their first language. The lower ranks of clergy, such as the parish priests, were so poorly educated that they often did not know enough Latin to recite the church services correctly. The opportunity to learn French was not available, and thus as a general rule they remained ignorant of French (Berndt 1969:381).

The lower ranks of the ruling class, who were more closely tied to the land and took a more personal interest in the management of their estates than did their liege lords of the upper ranks of society, probably

adopted English as their first language by the twelfth century (Berndt 1969:385). This did not mean that French was forgotten. On the contrary, French remained an important second language regardless of the lesser feudal landlord's ethnic background. The French language was an important characteristic of membership into the knightly class. Thus bilingualism among this lesser rank of landowners is indicative of their position in feudal society: as lesser lords and landowners they had close ties to the English-speaking peasantry and needed English to govern their estates effectively, yet as members of the feudal aristocracy and as subjects of the king or some greater lord, French too was important to maintain one's social position (Berndt 1969:386).

For the rural population of England, which makes up about 90% of the total population, the immediate effect of the Norman Conquest were political changes in the form of feudalization of society, and there was little if any initial change in the linguistic situation. However, the long term effects were cultural in nature, and it is these that had the greatest influence upon the English language (Hogg 1992:9). The peasantry remained Germanic in origin (Anglo-Saxon and, to a lesser degree, Scandinavian), and "continued to use the old Anglo-Saxon language spoken by their forefathers (Berndt 1969:378). Essentially, the same may be said for the majority of the urban population of England (except for the clergy and members of the ruling class). However, a small bilingual community was soon to arise by the end of the twelfth century:

during the time of the first Norman kings French was used as a mother tongue by larger or smaller groups of newly-arrived craftsmen and merchants in at least a certain number of more important English towns. Being no more than minority groups, however, they were equally compelled to live within predominantly Anglo-Saxon communities. If they wanted to

follow their trade and make a living out of it, they simply had to get into closer contact with the majority of their English-born neighbors and try to make themselves understood to them. Their numerical strength and importance certainly does not justify the assumption that the native majority would make serious efforts to learn the language of the foreign minority in order to facilitate communication. . . . It seems far more probable, indeed, that it was the foreign craftsman and merchants who endeavoured to learn English at an early date and so became bilingual (Berndt 1969:379-80).

The fact that the majority of the peasants and residents of England continued to speak English, and that many of the foreigners gave up their speech for this native tongue, was of extreme importance for the later development of the linguistic situation in England. "The numerical strength of this class alone fully guaranteed the further use of English and decisively limited the vitality of French in England" (Berndt 1969:379).

However, the eventual dominance of English did not arise easily or take place overnight. It is important to remember that there were three languages in use in England during the ME period (English, French, and Latin), and the interplay of the three involved a complex relationship of socially determined situational contexts and individual preference based upon one's degree of literacy or education. The function and use of these three languages was as follows:

French at both the spoken and written level existed at first in England in the variety known today as Anglo-Norman. It was used in literary works, official documents and religious writings. Anglo-Norman, the aristocratic vernacular used in England, gave way during the thirteenth century to Anglo-French, which was essentially an administrative language which had to be acquired as a foreign language by the English. It was never a serious competitor to English. Latin remained the language of religion and administration through the whole of the Middle English period, and English was used only for specific religious purposes [such as the continuation of some of

the OE chronicles]. . . English continued to be used at the spoken level, except in court circles, and consequently in status it was less well regarded than either Latin or French. It occurs in written texts sporadically at first, and then increasingly supplants first French and then Latin. (Blake 1992:5)

Below, Table 3.1., based on one by Fisiak (1977), graphically represents the use of English and French in terms of three variables: time style, and medium.

Table 3.1
The Distribution of the Use of English and French

		1150	1250	1350	1450	1500
SPOKEN						
Everyday Use	Eng.					
	Fr.					
Church	Eng.					
	Fr.					
Law Court	Eng.					
	Fr.					
Army	Eng.					
	Fr.					
Official	Eng.					
	Fr.					
Kings	Eng.					
	Fr.					
WRITTEN						
Official and Legal	Eng.					
	Fr.					
Private Letters	Eng.					
	Fr.					

Based on (Fisiak 1977:254)

I have already established that the Norman Conquest initially had little effect upon the use of spoken English among the poorer rural and lower class urban residents of England (i.e. well over 85% of the population); however, the Norman Conquest is responsible for disruption of the West Saxon literary tradition (Baugh and Cable 1978:54; Langenfelt 1933:21) and thus for the later rise of local written varieties of English. Originally the local written variety of the West Saxon dialect grew into a supra-local standard based in Winchester and its associated monasteries, and influenced scribal practices throughout the late Anglo-Saxon world (Partridge 1982:139). However, this OE prose tradition soon broke down when the Norman conquerors introduced Norman-French into the monasteries and encouraged the further use of Latin, especially during the twelfth century resurgence of Latin learning (Blake 1992:6). The OE tradition continued in a few isolated circumstances, for example, the latest continuation of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* known as the *Peterborough Chronicle* had OE entries written as late as 1155, but after this date almost all historical writing in England was in Latin, until the fifteenth century (Blake 1992:6).

The role of Norman Conquest in bringing about the demise of the West-Saxon standard, and the later diversity of the written ME dialects that these events produced is summarized:

It should be remembered that this [West Saxon] standard was the written language of an educated elite [who were replaced by Normans] and was now somewhat archaic and had never represented the spoken language of most Anglo-Saxons. . . . Gradually, as less writing in English was done under the impact of the use of Latin . . . and French, the old [West-Saxon] spelling system was abandoned. No central unified system was put in its place to start with, so that the early Middle English gives the impression of being far more fragmented than late

Old English. In practice, the introduction of new spelling habits [based on the usages of Norman-French scribes] allowed scribes to make their written system reflect more closely the speech forms that they heard daily because they were no longer confined to the straightjacket of an imposed [standardized] spelling system. (Blake 1992:10-11).

However, the diversity extant in the written language as a result of the breakdown of the West-Saxon standard, should not be considered some sort of free-for-all in which any random spelling could be used; rather, local standards began to appear in various regions which were often based upon some “monastic foundation” and sometimes created or maintained by a single instructor (Blake 1992:12). In most cases these “local standards” are nothing more than the consistent orthographic practices of a particular scribe or scribes that are confined to one or two extant manuscripts. Occasionally, there is evidence of a “local standard” in the more general sense of the term where the orthographic practices of several scribes are consistently similar and can be localized to a specific region and time frame. Such an example is the *AB language* associated with a number of related manuscripts deriving from the Wigmore Abbey in Herefordshire around the early thirteenth century (Blake 1992:12). However, such early local standards are the exception and not rule.

Next, some additional socio-historical events with important sociolinguistic consequences for the general development of the English language and the further demise of French are examined.

3.2.3 Other Relevant Sociolinguistic Events

The number of extant ME manuscripts and the diversity they exhibit would have been dramatically different indeed if the French-speaking upper class had maintained strong political, cultural, and linguistic ties to their continental territories and to the king of France. However, soon after

1200, conditions began to change in England which would in turn alter the sociolinguistic situation there:

England lost an important part of her possessions abroad. The nobility gradually relinquished their continental estates. A feeling of rivalry developed between the two countries [England and France], accompanied by an antforeign movement in England and culminating in the Hundred Years' War. During the century and a half following the Norman Conquest, French had been not only natural but more or less necessary to the English upper class; in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries its maintenance became increasingly artificial. . . . Meanwhile, however, social and economic changes affecting the English-speaking part of the population were taking place, and in the end numbers told. In the fourteenth century English won its way back into universal use, and in the fifteenth century French all but disappeared. (Baugh and Cable 1978:126)

The first major event that broke the ties between England and its continental possessions was King John's overambitious dealings with his feudal French peers which resulted in the loss of Normandy (Baugh and Cable 1978:126). Apparently King John married Isabel of Angouleme who was contracted to marry his greatest vassal in France, Hugh of Lusignan, and when Hugh's family protested this, John accused him of treason and attacked his holdings. King Philip of France intervened and ordered both parties to appear before him at court for resolution of the crisis, but when King John refused the summons, the French king annexed John's lands in Normandy to the French crown in 1204 (Harding 1993:265).

With the loss of Normandy, many of the nobles including the king were forced to turn their attention to the political and economic concerns of England, thus "England was on the way to becoming not merely a geographical term but once more a nation" (Baugh and Cable 1978:127). However, at this time, not all ties with France were broken because some

English lords still retained continental possessions in the south of France, although the political and cultural ties were not as strong as they had been with Normandy (Baugh and Cable 1978:127).

Then beginning with the reign of King John, and intensifying further during the rule of his son, Henry III (c. 1215), a flood of French nationals (knights, soldiers, and lesser nobility) from Poitou and other foreigners were encouraged by the king to emigrate to England, and in many cases they obtained the favor of or were given influential positions by the king (Baugh and Cable 1978:129).

This renewed French emigration to England in the thirteenth century at the invitation of Edward I is responsible for delaying the spread of the use of English among the upper classes which had already begun, but more importantly, the animosity caused by the deliberate importation of a foreign people caused many of the English nobles to see themselves as Englishmen, and to unite against the “newcomers”. Thus the feeling grew among the upper class that part of being an Englishman was a knowledge of the English language (Baugh and Cable 1978:133).

The thirteenth century was a period of shifting emphasis for the spoken languages in England. English was growing in prominence and popularity among the upper classes while the function and importance of French was changing (McCrum et al 1986:76):

The upper classes continued for the most part to speak French, as they had done in the previous century, but the reasons for doing so were not the same. Instead of being a mother tongue inherited from Norman ancestors, French became, as the century wore on, a cultivated tongue supported by social custom and by business and administrative convention. Meanwhile English made steady advances. . . . [It] was becoming a matter of general use among the upper classes. (Baugh and Cable 1978:134)

One of the most important events to promote the use of English and bring about the final demise of the French language in fourteenth century England was the Hundred Year's War (McCrum et al 1986:78). This on-again, off-again conflict between England and France that was erratically waged from 1337-1453 resulted in open hostility among the English-speaking population of England toward France and the language of their enemy, French (Baugh and Cable 1978:141). In the end, of course, the French won, and all English holdings in France were lost by 1453 (Partridge 1982:386)..

One important social consequence to emerge from this extended conflict was the granting of titles and privileges to wealthy members of the merchant class, from whom King Edward III would gain credit or borrow money from to pay for the costly war (Partridge 1982:331-2). This situation and a combination of others to be discussed in section 3.2 below (such as the Great Famine, the Black Death, and the growth of the wool trade and commerce in general) helped to bring an end to the feudal system, gave rise to the middle class, and contributed to the growth of English towns.

The final step that the English language had to make was to usurp the shared monopoly that both Latin and French maintained in the domain of writing. These two learned languages were still in use among the educated and the upper class even in the fifteenth century, but in the latter half of that century English was beginning to displace them (Baugh and Cable 1978:152). The turning point might have come when King Henry (1413-1422), who promoted the use of English in writing, began to use the native tongue in his official letters (Baugh and Cable 1978:154). What better way to advertise the functional importance and social acceptance of the language

than for the king promote it. Thus English was adopted for gild and town records and in a number of branches in the national government (Baugh and Cable 1978:143). With the national government becoming centered in Westminster and London in the fifteenth century (Blake 1992:19), and combined with the capital's importance as a center of trade and commerce, it is apparent that the greater London area was very important to the development and increased use of written English (Blake 1992:12).

The sociolinguistic importance of London and its role in the development of a supralocal written standard is central to this thesis. In the following sections, some of the socio-historical circumstances which are responsible for motivating the mobility and migration of the population, especially into the London area, are examined. I argue that such migration is responsible for the generally northeast Midlands character of the London dialect which is represented in the emerging written standard of the fifteenth century.

3.3 Specific Socio-Historical Factors Affecting the Mobility of Population

In the previous section some of the socio-historical events that were responsible for the demise of the early West-Saxon literary tradition, and the later reemergence and growth of many local varieties of written English were discussed. In what follows I examine some of the socio-economical circumstances responsible for wide-spread migration among the medieval English population. These events which motivated migration, in conjunction with the emergence and growth of written English and the importance of London as a center for commerce and national administration, account for the many northeast Midland (and some Northern) dialect characteristics that appear in the written standard of late ME.

Some of the issues to be examined are the Black Death and its socio-economical effect, and the growth of trade and commerce during the ME period, specifically domestic trade. Such factors are responsible for a sporadic influx of urban immigration in medieval England (McClure 1979:182). In addition, the effects of the Great Famine are examined. This event occurred in the early half of the ME period before the onslaught of the Plague and so are not covered by McClure.

3.3.1 The Great Famine

For the most part, wide-spread or regional famines were rare in England in the early ME period, although at times there were localized food shortages due to crop failure. Just as often, though, such shortages were the result of a bad transport system and poor market distribution (Strayer 1985:5). Some localized famines did occur during 1110-1, 1257-59, and 1294 in various regions of England (Strayer 1985:8). However, the worst of these particular calamities was the Great Famine of 1315-17, which lasted until 1325 and effected both Great Britain and all of Europe (Bolton 1980:58). Some of the conditions responsible for the famine and its overall effect upon the population are discussed below.

Throughout the late 13th century and into the first half of the 14th century, the English population continued to grow. England was estimated to have had 1.1 million inhabitants in 1086, soaring to 3.7 million by 1348 just before the Plague struck (McNeill 1976:126). As the population increased, so did the need for arable land, and so land owners were eager to put "marginal" or less fertile lands under the plow to accommodate the overflow of new tenants, which in turn would benefit the lord of the manor's pocketbook (Harvey 1991:4). Therefore, an active policy of exploitation of previously uncultivated areas was practiced and "land was

brought under cultivation that was not to see the plough until the world wars of the twentieth century” (Bolton 1980:58). By the first decade of the fourteenth century, much of the English population was living near the level of subsistence, and it had grown almost to a point beyond the land’s capacity to support it (Maddicott 1987:354). Many peasants had holdings that barely met the needs of their families, let alone enough to fulfill their obligations to their feudal lord. Furthermore, the population was becoming “harvest sensitive”: that is, there was a sharp increase in the mortality rates in the spring after a bad harvest (Bolton 1980:58). In addition to these events, there had been a drastic change in the climate at end of the thirteenth century; the dry warm weather of the summer months that had been the norm for hundreds of years had turned colder and wetter (Strayer 1985:6). It was not the shorter or colder growing season that severely effected the crops, but rather the excessive amounts of rain that caused the grain to rot in the fields before it could be harvested (Strayer 1985:3). Some additional conditions other than the weather that helped to induce the Great Famine were:

Medieval agriculture was also famine-proned because it was heavily, in some cases almost exclusively, a monoculture of grain relying too much on wheat. Wheat provided the highest seed-to-plant yield ratios, given medieval agrarian technology, and for a variety of sociocultural reasons it was considered to make the healthiest, best-tasting bread. . . . Other major problems included the inadequate . . . transport system, especially overland, and the poor system of market distribution. (Strayer 1985:3)

Thus a combination of over-population, the cultivation of marginal land, too much rain, and the nation’s almost sole dependence upon wheat resulted in a series of wide-spread crop failures in 1315 to 1316 that became the worst famine England had ever experienced. The famine itself

lingered in various regions until 1325, and this was further intensified by a series of cattle and livestock diseases that decimated these animals and increased starvation and misery among the population. Murrain, a livestock disease, attacked the English sheep in 1315-17, but was most severe in 1319-20 (Mate 1991:85), and this was followed by a series of cattle and oxen epidemics from 1319-21 (Mate 1991:86).

These events had several effects upon the English population? Although 10 to 15 percent of the population is said to have died as a result (Bolton 1980:58), there was little long term demographic change because of the high rate of births which continued overall population growth until the mid fourteenth century (Strayer 1985:8). The tenant population on most manors remained relatively unchanged because many vacancies were being filled by other tenants or migrants (Mate 1991:89, 107). Thus with the severity of the famine, it is not surprising that farmers would relocate or migrate to other areas where the land was more arable. In other cases, the condition of the land was so deplorable that the dislocation of the population of whole villages took place (Bolton 1980: 186). To what regions did these farmers relocate? The main wheat growing areas were in the south of England; they stretched from Easy Anglia to Kent through the central Midlands and into the South-West as far as Somerset and Dorset (Pelham 1936:232), so it is quite possible that many of the immigrants left their less productive, "marginal" lands, especially in the North, for this more fertile region. In other cases, particularly individuals, took their skills in a particular trade to a nearby urban area.

There is ample evidence that entire villages were abandoned during or soon after the Great Famine. Beresford (1954) documents such "lost" villages. For example, in the county of Norfolk alone, of the 726 places

listed in the Domesday Book composed in the eleventh century, 35 had vanished from the tax lists of 1316 (Beresford 1954:158). The death-rate from famine only ranged between 10 and 15 percent and did not exceed the birth-rate, and yet whole villages were abandoned. Therefore, these factors constitute strong evidence for a mobile agrarian population searching for more fertile land or possible employment in the cities in the first quarter of the fourteenth century.

In an ironic turn of events, localized famines and food shortages continued to plague fourteenth century England until 1348--when a reprieve came in the form of the first onslaught of the Black Death. This reduced the burden on the over-farmed land in a matter of months (Strayer 1985:8).

3.3.2 The Black Death: Its Socio-Economic Effects

The Black Death, which was known by the contemporary people of England as the 'pestilence,' raged across the Christian world from 1347 to 1351 (Gottfried 1983:xvi). Renewed trade with the Far East is what ultimately brought the Plague to Europe again; it mainly spread along the principal routes of commerce (Mullet 1956:13; Gregg 1976:1). It first appeared along the overland trade-routes in the steppes of southern Russia, swept through the Mediterranean countries via port cities, then inland into continental Europe, entered the south-west of England in 1348, spread on to Scandinavia, and finally reached northern Russia (McNeill 1976:148).

This first, potent outbreak of the Black Death (1348-50) killed between 30% to 50% of the English and European population, and brought about or accelerated many social, political, and economical changes in its wake (Gottfried 1983:xiii). Although the initial outbreak of Plague delivered a critical blow to mid-fourteenth century England, later flare-ups

of the epidemic in 1361, 1369, 1378-82, and, again, in 1399-1400 were severe but took less toll on mortality than the earlier waves (Mullett 1965:18). In England the death rate was 20% and 13% for the first two of these successive outbreaks, and death rates diminished over time (Gottfried 1983:130-1). The subsequent outbreaks functioned as a check to any population growth after the initial outbreak in 1348 (Gottfried 1983:129-30). Subsequent outbreaks of Plague, occurring every four to twelve years (Gottfried 1983:133), resulted in the decline of population in England and continental Europe until 1480 (McNeill 1976:150), and the Plague did not vanish as a reoccurring crisis until about 1800 (Gottfried 1983:156).

The Plague itself was composed of three strains: bubonic, pneumonic, and septicaemic. Bubonic is the original form of the disease and the least deadly, killing between 50% - 60% of those infected in about four to seven days (Gottfried 1983:8, Ziegler 1969:28). The psychological impact of this disease and the terror it wrought upon the English population can be gleaned from the art and literature of the period, but a more immediate sense of its devastating effects can be gained from a description of the Bubonic variety which is transmitted to humans via flea bites:

The initial symptom, a blackish, often gangrenous pustule at the point of the bite, is followed by an enlargement of the lymph nodes in the armpits, groin, or neck, depending on the place of the flea bite. Next, subcutaneous hemorrhaging occurs, causing purplish blotches and swelling in the lymphatic glands, from which bubonic plague takes its name. The hemorrhaging produces cell necrosis and intoxication of the nervous system, ultimately leading to neurological and psychological disorders [and usually death]. (Gottfried 1983:8)

This was a particularly horrible and disfiguring manner of death in itself, but the other varieties were far more virulent, bringing death much more quickly. The pneumatic strain of the Plague, though less common

than bubonic, is more deadly, killing between 95% to 100% of its victims within two days. It is not carried by fleas; instead, it is transmitted through the air, infecting the lungs, causing bloody discharges and serious neurological problems. In its final stages it induces a coma and, almost always, death (Gottfried 1983:8, Ziegler 1969:28).

The septicaemic strain, like bubonic plague, is also carried by insects, but any biting insect, not just fleas. This strain is the rarest form, but the deadliest of the three. It infects the blood stream, killing the victim within twenty-four hours before any of the general symptoms of the plague can develop, and it is always fatal (Gottfried 1983:8, Ziegler 1969:29).

The primary host of the plague-infested fleas was the black rat, *Rattus rattus*, which was quite comfortable living around humans, often dwelling in the thatched roofs of a residence. This proved to be an unfortunate habit of this species because when they were infected with Plague and died, they would fall from the thatch, and the fleas would leave the rapidly cooling bodies in search of another host. If all the primary hosts were dead, then the flea would seek out secondary hosts, which include almost all domesticated animals found in the home and on the farm, except the horse. When the primary and secondary carriers die off or were not in close proximity, the plague-infested fleas then turn to humans as a host (Gottfried 1983:7).

Unlike the modern era, the majority of fourteenth century English population lived in villages, roughly 90%, and these villages varied in size from the smaller, twelve-family communities up to the larger communities of 400 people. The other ten percent of the population lived in the towns; few people dared to live in isolated dwellings in those dangerous times (Ziegler 1969:119). Because rural records were extensive, and manors had three sets of records (account rolls, surveys and extents, and court rolls),

we are able to obtain a communal perspective of the plague effects. The general mortality rate, though varying from region to region, is consistent overall: a full third to one half of these villagers died in the course of the epidemic (Gottfried 1983:59).

As for the 10% of the population that lived in the cities, the Black Death had a death-rate comparable to that of the rural areas, but due to over-crowding and poor sanitation, the plague generally lingered for longer periods of time in the urban areas. For example, Bristol, England's second largest city with a population of 10,000 to 12,000, had a mortality rate of 35% to 40%, but the plague raged for twelve months in the city; Norwich, England's third largest city, had a mortality rate of 40% to 45%, and the Black Death lingered for approximately five months (Gottfried 1983:59, 65-6).

In London, England's largest city, the Black Death arrived in November 1348, but the brunt of it did not strike until January 1349, and it remained until the spring of 1350, killing almost 50% of the population. This extended visitation of plague and the high death rate was exacerbated by the situation of 50,000 people living in filthy, cramped quarters in a one square mile area within the city walls (Gottfried 1983:64-65).

The overall loss of life from the Plague and its subsequent attacks can be seen in Table 3.2 below; the period between 1348 to 1430 in particular should be noticed.

Because of the great London fire of 1666 which destroyed many of the city records, a detailed demographic analysis of the city cannot be made, but extensive records from the surrounding counties help to piece together events that befell the whole of England during and after the initial outbreak of Plague in 1348.

Table 3.2
Population Estimates for Great Britain

	PERIOD	MILLIONS
	1086	1.1
262 yrs. <	1348	3.7
29 yrs. <	1377	2.2
53 yrs. <	1430	2.1
173 yrs. <	1603	3.8
87 yrs. <	1690	4.1
(McNeill 1976:126)	1690	4.1

One of the most important aspects of the post-Plague period, at least in terms of this thesis, was the increased mobility of the rural population that it produced. Whole families of tenant farmers and individual laborers left their villages to find employment and higher wages in other agricultural regions or in some other industry (Hilton 1969:32). Overall, this post-plague migration was promoted by “the substantial population decline after the Black Death and the consequent sharp demand for tenants and labourers which gave the peasants a real opportunity to improve their conditions through migration” (Razi 1980:117-8). In addition, such mobility offered “the opportunity to regain freedom from serfdom” (Razi 1987:379).

What this means in part is that many estate records show large numbers of vacant land-holdings immediately after the onslaught of the Plague, which sometimes indicates incidents of high mortality (Hilton 1969:33). However, such vacancies in the local records do not necessarily point to the death of those former land-holders, but, rather, it may also

mean that those tenants and their families had migrated (Mullett 1956:28). This is evidenced by manorial records from those regions which have fairly fertile lands, because the vacant land-holdings filled up quickly within a generation, while those holdings on marginal lands remained vacant and or were converted to grazing lands. In a few cases, villages surrounded by marginal lands that were no longer farmed were simply abandoned (Beresford 1954: 204).

Urban areas and the industries that they supported were also a big draw to immigrants, especially laborers and craftsmen with small or no land holdings (Hilton 1969:33). In fact, this urban attraction was so strong that laws were passed forbidding migration in 1349 for fear that it was spreading the Plague (Mullett 1956:31) However, such laws were largely ignored because the demand for laborers was so great, and as a result, wages sky-rocketed. The severity of the situation is indicated in the following passage:

So profitable did wage labour become that villeins abandoned their land and offered themselves as wage labourers, sometimes leaving their manors and going elsewhere for a better rate. Employers not only overbid each other in their efforts to get labour but openly enticed other people's workers by offer of livery and food as well as higher wages. Cases of the abduction of serfs by desperate landlords were not unknown. (Gregg 1976:83)

In response to these higher wages, the king set forth the Ordinance of Laborers in June of 1349; this decree required that all laborers accept no wage higher than that paid five years before the plague struck (Gregg 1976:84). This too was largely ignored.

All urban areas attracted large numbers of migrants, but given the size and importance of London as a center of trade and commerce, the city

drew a greater number of laborers and workers than any other region (Zeigler 1969:160). This observation is echoed by Fisiak (1977), who describes the area around London as being one of the wealthiest, and, thus, “the natural direction of migration and the spread of language innovations” (Fisiak 1977:251). Contemporary evidence for London migration is found in the form of petitions to Parliament complaining about the large number of peasants flocking to the city in the latter half of the fourteenth century (Hilton 1969:53).

Further evidence for such a migration into and around London is given by Ekwall (1956), who, through an intensive examination of public records, concludes that the late fourteenth and early fifteenth century London was composed largely of immigrants from the East Midlands, and that some of these individuals occupied many influential positions such as clerks, lawyers, pleaders, judges, public officials and parish priests (see Table 3.5) (Ekwall 1956:lxiii). These issues are discussed in more detail in section 3.3 further below.

In sum, the ravages of the Black Death are responsible for accelerating many social and economic changes such as a further breakdown of the feudal system, that bound tenants to the land (Fisiak 1977:251). It also had a profound influence on the growth of trade and commerce, which allowed for the increased mobility of the common people. In the following section the effects of trade and commerce in influencing the mobility of the English population are examined.

3.3.3 Commerce, Trade, and the Pursuit of Economic Opportunity

The high mortality of Plague was responsible for a labor shortage that spurred much of the land-bound population to seek out the surplus work and other economic opportunities for their personal profit in the

confusion of the times. However, the growth of trade and commerce was not a result of the epidemic; it had been established in earlier centuries and was well on its way in the thirteenth and early fourteenth century, especially in the urban areas, which drew many people from the surrounding rural areas (Blake 1992:18).

Trade and commerce was growing so rapidly in England that in the period between 1150 - 1325 the number and of towns doubled, totaling 240 for the kingdom over all (Bolton 1980:121). The towns themselves were growing in size, and migration to these centers of trade and distribution were responsible for their growth during the two centuries up to the coming of the Plague (Hilton 1969:52). Much of this expansion in the size and number of towns was due to increased trade with the continent, particularly through the export of raw wool to Flanders (Bolton 1980:121). The importance of wool to the English economy can be put into perspective when one realizes that at the beginning of the fourteenth century, this product made up over 90% of all of England's exports; and by 1350, England began producing its own wool-cloth. In doing so, merchants generated twice the profit they had made previously by exporting raw wool (Hall et al 1965:130). Thus the wool-cloth trade helped to elevate the importance of London as a center for international trade.

In addition to wool, other agricultural products, such as wheat, meat, fish, cheese, butter, and honey, made their way to markets overseas, as well as many manufactured goods (Gregg 1976:103). These agricultural and manufactured goods were chiefly traded domestically, both locally and further afield. Merchants and traders carried their goods far beyond their districts of production or manufacture to centers of commerce or

consumption (Gregg 1976:96). Such trade was encouraged because the taxes and tolls imposed upon merchants, especially foreign merchants, was a lucrative source of income for the nobility (Gregg 1976:111). However, trade flourished and the economy expanded for reasons other than the greed of the upper classes. The economic expansion was caused by the rapid growth of the population in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, which promoted the distribution of surplus agricultural products and manufactured goods to regions where there was a lack or need of such things (Bolton 1980:119). Distribution was conducted by merchants and traders who sold their goods at the many weekly markets, or more importantly, at seasonal fairs (Bolton 1980:119-20).

The local market played an important role in the English economy. Between 1200 and 1480, almost 3000 grants of market were made by the king who benefitted financially from such a practice. Almost 1500 grants were awarded in the first seventy-five years of the thirteenth century (Bolton 1980:119). Markets were local events that were held weekly and satisfied the immediate consumer needs of the surrounding countryside (Gregg 1976:96). They provided the growing numbers of farmers who had surplus produce with hard currency, and provided peddlers and local craftsmen who did not grow their own food with produce (Harding 1993:108-9). The majority of markets were found in rural areas, since this is where the greater part of the population lived (Bolton 1980:119), but markets in urban areas were larger in scale and attracted merchants and those selling their wares from further abroad (Bridbury 1992:247). In general, the markets, especially the rural ones, should not be viewed as autonomous centers of trade with a purely local function; rather, many of these were linked into wider trading networks, and quite a few even

functioned as collecting-points for wheat and other agricultural products that supplied larger towns (Harding 1993:109). Furthermore, these links to the larger markets functioned as a means for local products to reach international trade (Bridbury 1992:247), and the English town with which the majority of international trade was conducted was that of London (Bolton 1980:136). With such a network of trade in place, there was obviously a great degree of mobility among merchants and traders who had to travel far afield to meet the demands of the marketplace, and, to a lesser extent, among farmers and craftsmen who journeyed to different local markets to sell their surplus products.

As important as the local markets were to the English economy and as a means of generating mobility among the population, the seasonal fair was more so. The following passage provides an brief description of the function and origin of the medieval fair:

The fair was much larger than the market, the range of its products as greater, and it supplied a wider area, the more important fairs being truly international in scope and reputation. The fair was normally an annual event, preceded by much preparation and planning; it lasted for days, a week, even as long as two weeks. it may have its origin in religious festivals: people coming together from distant parts for the purpose of religion would need to buy refreshment, would bring with them a means of exchange, would take home with them a souvenir or some specialty of the district. Numbers and regularity encouraged trade; at a recognized place it was easier to guard against fraud, to find witnesses to a transaction, to appeal to a recognized custom or law, to collect taxes and tolls, to arrange mutual protection. (Gregg 1976:96)

The fair attracted traders and merchants from every part of England, as well as a good number from the Continent, and they brought with them goods and wares not available locally; furthermore, local

residents used the occasion for trading in surplus livestock and horses (Bolton 1980:120).

The last commodity was of vital importance to the English economy in that a supply of horses were readily available for sale to the merchants. Throughout the thirteenth century, the use of these animals by traders was growing in popularity because they provided the most cost-effective means of hauling goods by vehicle in the Middle Ages, and allowed for relatively rapid, long-distance hauling that the traditional use of oxen could not provide (Langdon 1987:61).

In addition to professional merchants and traders, the great fairs were a big event to the common folk in that they disrupted the “normal marketing patterns of villagers and townsfolk, causing them to travel large distances and thus to encounter an otherwise impossible broad range of experiences” (Moore 1985:84), including, of course, exposure to speakers from other dialect areas.

Some geographical characteristics of the great fairs are interesting. They were all held in eastern England and located near rivers, so that they could be serviced by cargo ships (Moore 1985:11). The network of English roads also played an important part in the development of fairs; this is evident because all of the great fairs were located along main roads, allowing relatively smooth and direct transit between them and urban areas (Moore 1985:12).

Geography also played an important part in the commercial growth and success of towns. These benefitted greatly if they were located at a river crossing or a major crossroads (Bolton 1980:133). The larger and more successful towns were located along major routes; for example, the growth and importance of Lincoln is due to its location at the junction of

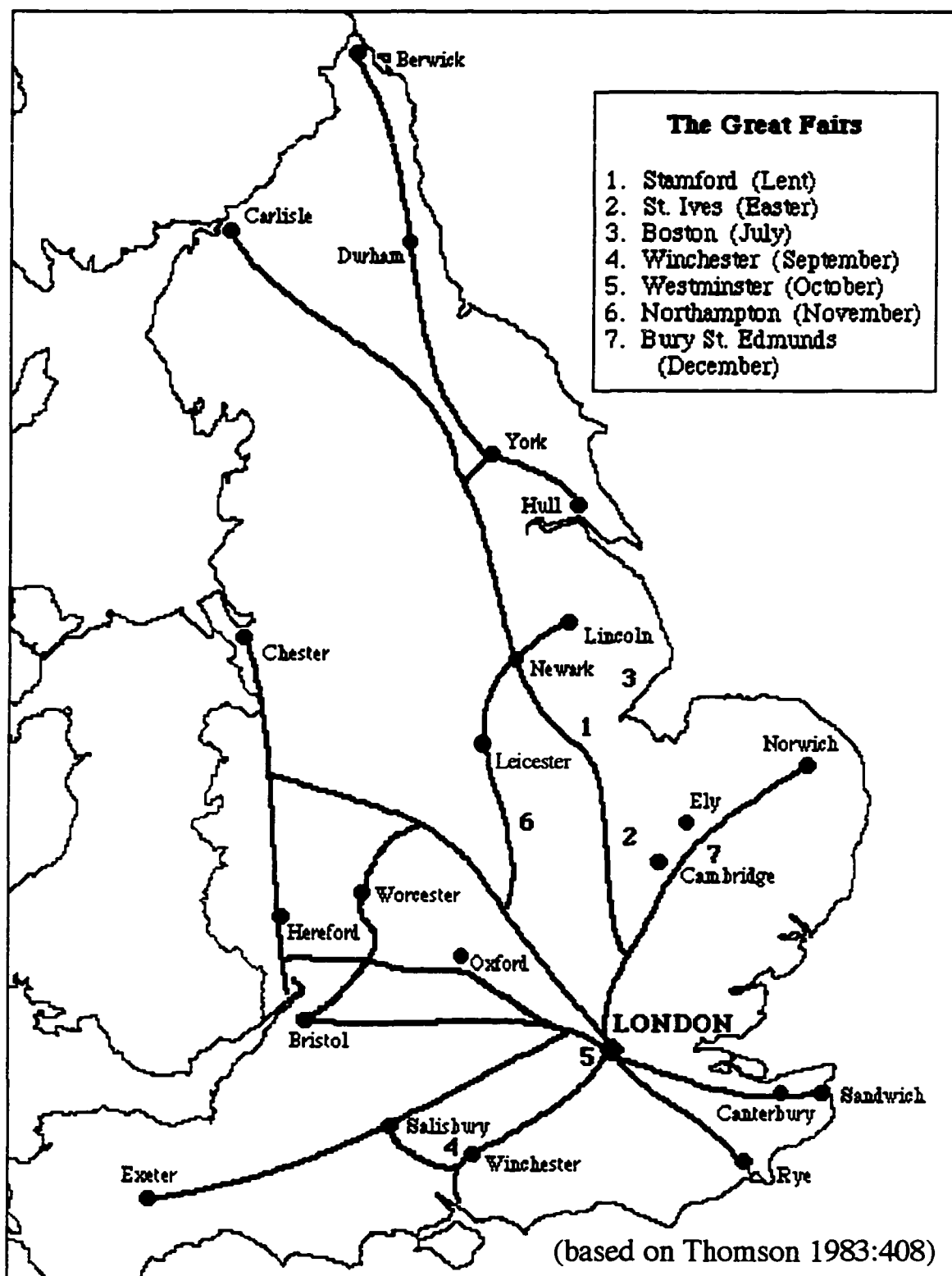
two old Roman roads, one of which connects London to York (Bolton 1980:134). England's network of roads was well established in the thirteenth century, and London was at its commercial center (Bolton 1980:151).

Map 3.1 shows some of the major roads, towns, and fairs of fourteenth century England; the fairs are listed by number in the legend and the seasons in which they are usually held are given in parentheses.

Map 3.1 only presents some of the major roads. Every village and small town was connected by local roads of course, but it is along the major routes that the majority of trade and commerce flowed, and at the center of it all was London, the major link to the Continent. In fact, as London grew in wealth and importance, it drew trade away from other urban centers and major ports (such as York, Bristol, Boston, and Hull), thus attracting merchants, traders, and poorer folk to the city from all over England (Bolton 1980:286). Needless to say, mobility was not always generated by some calamity; an individual's desire to better their economic situation or place in society was motivation enough. Such factors as famine and plague brought on demographic changes that resulted in intense but short term increases in mobility, but the steady growth of trade provided a constant stream of migrants into urban areas. In the following section, mobility and migration are discussed in more detail.

3.4 Population Migration and Mobility

In this section some of the general aspects of the migration and mobility of the medieval English population are examined. This includes discussion of the types of sources used to collect this information, the various patterns of migration and its socio-economic motivation, and specific details concerning immigration into London.



Map 3.1. The Towns, Roads, and Fairs of 14th Century England

There are two chief sources of information utilized by researchers attempting to reconstruct the patterns of population mobility in the Middle Ages. The most important and detailed sources of information used by historical demographers who studied the migration patterns of medieval England are the autobiographical accounts given by witnesses testifying in ecclesiastical court (Poos 1991:164). The other method takes advantage of the common medieval practice of non-hereditary naming and made use of the place-name surnames found in the numerous documents of the period; though this was not a completely reliable source of information and mainly gave evidence of “betterment migration”, it is an extremely abundant source of material and very useful if collected carefully (McClure 1979:167-8).

One of the biggest misconceptions concerning feudal society in medieval England was that the peasants who made up the majority of the population were bound to the land and seldom traveled beyond their villages. This immobility has been greatly exaggerated, and the population was far more mobile than previously thought (Labarge 1965:150).

Only a minority of rural people . . . spent their entire lives in the same community. In one respect, migration was the means by which people found places in the local economy to fit into. . . . [P]ersons who were of a certain age and possessed certain skills could not necessarily always find positions that would yield them a livelihood within their own communities; few rural places in the district would have afforded viable livelihoods to an unlimited number of carpenters or tailors, for example. (Poos 1991:159)

Thus, the motivation for most of the migration occurring in England from the twelfth to the thirteenth century was economic in nature, but it is manifested in a number of patterns that are dependent upon the individual's social status, occupation, and economic situation (Poos 1991:172).

Russell (1972) discerns three main patterns of migration: local, inter-city, and colonization. The "local" pattern of migration is characterized by movement from the countryside into a nearby city or town (Russell 1972: 31). The majority of migrations were local in scale, roughly 20 miles (see Table 3.3 below), although immigrants did come from greater distances, but their numbers were proportional to the distance traveled (McClure 1979:176). The motivation for this urban migration is discussed in greater detail above, but it is necessary to say that during the twelfth to the mid-fourteenth centuries, it was common for individuals to emigrate to urban areas out of economic need or in search of better employment opportunities, although with the onslaught of the Black Death, this migration increased greatly with the labor shortages in the cities (McClure 1979:182).

Below, Table 3.3 gives the percentage of urban-bound immigrants relative to the distance traveled for four English cities in the early fourteenth century.

Table 3.3
Urban Immigration in the Early Fourteenth Century

Distance in miles	Leicester % of immigrants	Nottingham % of immigrants	Norwich % of immigrants	York % of immigrants
1 - 10	47.0 69.5	37.1 55.7	26.9 28.9	20.2 51.0
11 - 20	22.5	18.6	42.0	30.8
21 - 30	12.2 12.2	11.6 18.6	14.0 20.7	13.4 18.7
31 - 40	0.0	7.0	6.7	5.3
41 - 50	8.2 8.2	6.9 10.4	0.6 3.0	3.3 8.7
51 - 60	0.0	3.5	2.4	5.4
61 - 70	2.0 2.0	1.2 3.5	0.6 3.0	1.4 4.7
71 - 80	0.0	2.3	2.4	3.3
81 - 100	4.1	5.8	1.8	5.4
101 - 120	2.0	2.3	0.6	4.0
121 - 140	0.0	2.3	1.2	2.7
141 - 160	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0
161 -	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.7

(McClure 1979:178)

The second pattern of migration, the “intercity” migration, as its name suggests, is characterized by city to city emigration; this specific type of mobility was most likely undertaken by the merchant class, traders, or less impoverished craftsmen whose skills were in demand (Russell 1972: 31). Another possibility is that “an agent selling a specialty from one market day to another in a series of places would settle in the largest place where he might spend more time” (Russell 1972:30). In Table 3.3 above, the slight increase in the number of immigrants coming from a distance of 71 to 120 miles can be accounted for by this type of town to town migration (McClure 1979:181). Furthermore, the economic motivation behind this type of migration tended to reduce the size of lesser towns in close proximity to larger ones by drawing merchants and craftsmen to them (Russell 1972:31); and this is the effect that London had, not only on nearby towns, but those as distant as York, Bristol, Boston, and Hull (Bolton 1980:286).

The third type of migration is that of “colonization” which was a large-scale emigration to occupy areas that were either sparsely populated or vacated (Russell 1972:32). This pattern could be observed sporadically in the pre-Plague years when the population was growing rapidly and feudal lords would often encouraged families to move into overgrown or forested areas to clear them and work the less fertile lands to the lord’s profit. Again, this pattern was especially evident immediately after the Plague when fertile or prosperous regions were depopulated by disease and later filled by survivors who sought to increase their lot by abandoning their poorer holdings.

Most of the migration that is evidenced throughout the ME period has been established as being economically motivated. And no other city in

England carried as much economic clout as London, which occupied a central position in the country's network of roads, served as the largest international port, and was an important center of government and, of course, domestic trade. Needless to say, because London dominated position, it was a powerful magnate, attracting rich and poor alike from every county in England. (Bolton 1980:284). London's great influence upon the early fourteenth century population of England is demonstrated in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4
London Immigration in the Early Fourteenth Century

Distance in miles	LONDON % of immigrants
1 - 10	8.9 21.1
11 - 20	12.2
21 - 30	15.2 26.5
31 - 40	11.3
41 - 50	9.3 18.2
51 - 60	8.9
61 - 70	4.1 7.0
71 - 80	2.9
81 - 100	11.3
101 - 120	5.0
121 - 140	3.8
141 - 160	1.2
161 -	5.9

(McClure 1979:178)

There are two chief differences between the percentages of London immigrants and those given for the cities in Table 3.3: first, London maintains a much lower percentage of local immigrants (i.e. within 20 miles of the city) than the other four towns; second, London has

substantially higher numbers for long distance immigration, especially for distances over 100 miles. These numbers reflect the great size of the city's population in that the percentage of local immigrants, though smaller than those in Table 3.3, hides the fact that the actual number of local immigrants is by far larger than any other town's, but the percentage of local immigration is seemingly diminished by the high numbers of long distance immigration (McClure 1979:180).

McClure's research supports Ekwall's (1956) study in which a large number of the "local" immigrants came to London from the Home Counties: Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, and Surry (Ekwall 1956:lxix). But this only represents 36% of the names in McClure's data, and most of the surnames from areas beyond 30 miles can be localized to the north and east of London (especially East Anglia), but not to the south and west (McClure 1979:180). Again, Ekwall's study confirms this: a large number of immigrants came to London from East Midland and to a lesser extent the North. It is no surprise that the greatest migration came from these areas because these were also the most densely populated regions (see Map 3.2 at the end of this chapter) (Pelham 1936:232). The sources that Ekwall used to compile the lists of surnames shows that around 1,970 names originated from the East Midlands, just under 400 from the West Midlands, around 350 from Northern England, and 60 from Scotland (Ekwall 1956:xliv). This migration from the east and north had peaked in the first half of the fourteenth century, but there is evidence that migration from this region was a continuous process throughout the ME period (Ekwall 1956:lxix-lxv).

This is also supported by Samuel's (1963) study in which he explains the introduction of particular linguistic forms in the London dialect to

immigration from East Anglia, the Central midlands (particularly Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire), and some from the North (Samuel 1963:91). These claims are further substantiated by the information in Table 3.5 below taken from Ekwall (1956) and showing the home areas of some of England's "middle class" citizens who immigrated to London.

Table 3.5
Home Areas of the Alderman and Sheriffs of London

	Alderman	Sheriffs	Both	Alderman	Sheriffs	Both
Home Counties	24	12	36	20	5	25
Southwest-West	14	6	20	12	1	13
Total			56			38
East Midlands	10	7	17	33	10	43
West Midlands	3	1	4	2	0	2
Northern	2	1	3	8	2	10
Total			24			55

(Ekwall 1956:lxii; McClure 1979:125)

Furthermore, a link of continuous migration can be established from the North to London by means of the work of several researchers. For example, Kristensson's (1977) study examines place-name surnames to account for pre-Plague immigration into Lincolnshire and concludes that the majority of immigrants came from mostly Yorkshire and, from a lesser extent, the remaining Northern counties. (Kristensson 1977:8-10). McClure (1979) discusses the results of McKinley's (1975) *Norfolk and Suffolk Surnames in the Middle Ages*: that before the coming of the Black Death, both Lincolnshire and Yorkshire provided a substantial number of immigrants to Norfolk, while the remainder of the East Midlands and the

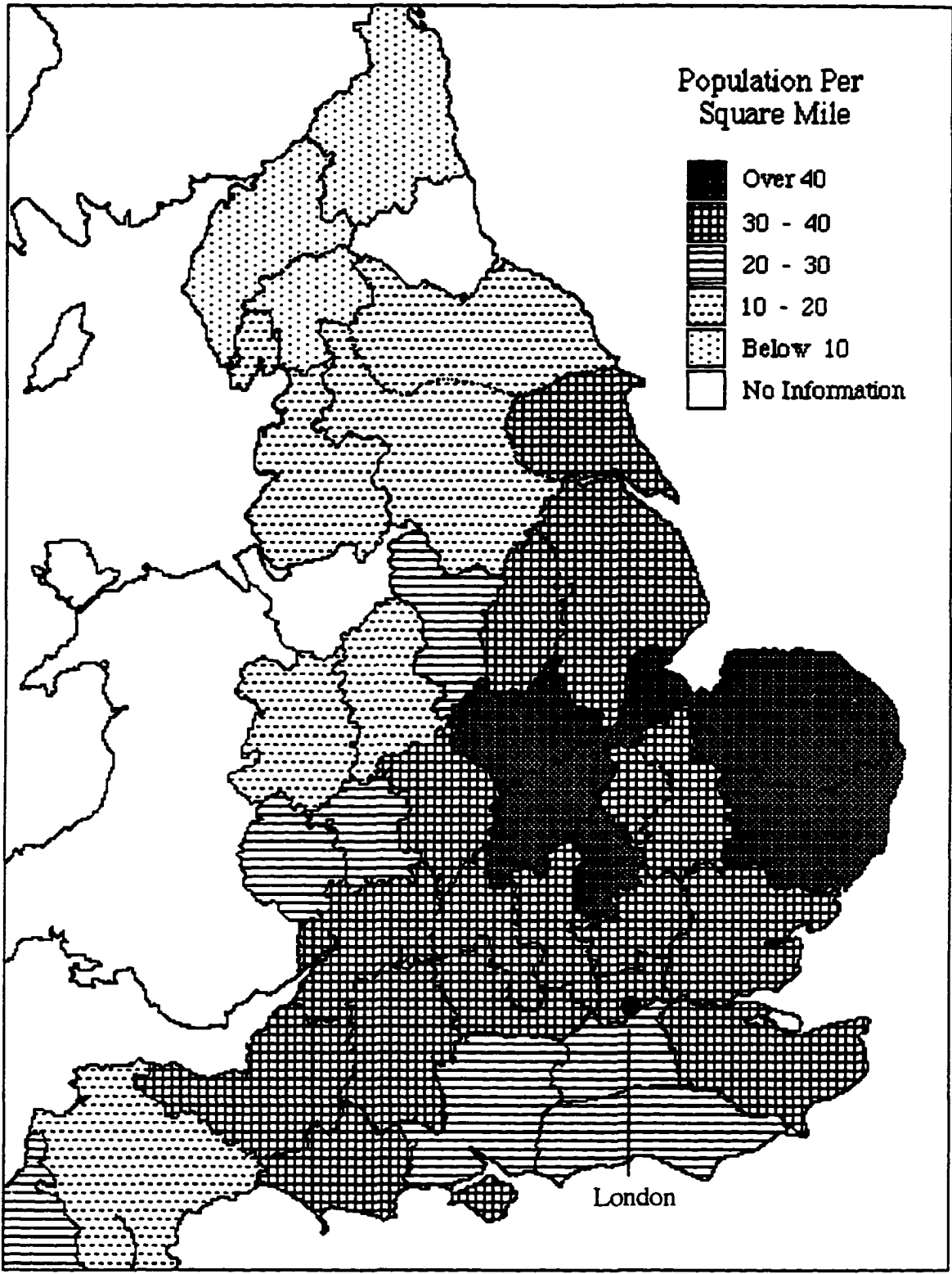
West Midlands did not (McClure 1979:181). The migratory link between Norfolk, including the rest of East Anglia and London has already been dealt with above.

3.5 Conclusions

In this chapter, some of the socio-linguistic events relevant to the history and development of the English language have been examined. The significance of the Norman Conquest should not be underestimated; besides setting into motion numerous political, social, and cultural changes in medieval English society, its linguistic influences changed the course of the English language forever. What is important to this thesis is that the Norman invasion initially suspended the use of English among the upper class which brought an end to the West Saxon standard and allowed for local varieties of written English to arise. This last point makes it possible to localize the numerous texts listed in my data, and to survey the change in the regional distribution of linguistic features over time.

Furthermore, such events as the Great Famine, the Black Death, and the growth of trade and commerce were important factors in generating mobility among the English population. In general, the pace of migration grew along with the economy throughout the ME period, and the steady stream of immigrants moving to urban centers seeking employment was punctuated at times by mass surges of humanity escaping the economic duress resulting from catastrophic events. Again, it is my thesis that the sporadic southward migration of the population throughout the ME period from the densely populated areas of East Anglia and to its west are responsible for the overall change in the character of the London dialect from a South-Western one to a northeast Midland one. The patterns of migration into London and the home areas of its immigrants, especially

from the north and east, are further correlated by the linguistic evidence presented in the next two chapters.



MAP3.2. The Population of 14th Century England

CHAPTER 4 - PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

The principal goal of this chapter is to outline some of the more important phonological and morphological characteristics of the major dialect areas and to correlate any encroachment of extra-regional features on the London dialect with relevant socio-historical phenomena. There are, however, some other matters that need to be addressed first in order to undertake this goal. A brief discussion concerning ME texts is necessary to establish their validity as data. Some of the points to be touched upon are the general aspects of ME texts, the importance of spelling variation in determining the place and date of composition, and some of the problems of establishing the provenance of texts.

Following the discussion of ME texts, I turn to an examination of the major regional dialects of Medieval England and describe these in terms of their more salient phonological and morphological features. These dialect areas are traditionally given as Northern, East Midland (sometime divided into northeast- and southeast-Midlands), West Midland, Southern (South-West), and Kentish (South-East). Some of the difficulties and problems in defining these, often arbitrary, dialect borders are also discussed.

In addition, the greater London dialect, which is the primary focus of this thesis, is examined and a comparison is drawn both between its linguistic characteristics in the early and late ME period, and with those of the regional dialects. This latter point helps to detail the change of the greater London dialect from a southwestern one to an northeast Midland one mixed with some Northern features during the course of the ME

period. I turn now to an examination of the function, reliability, and importance of ME texts.

4.2 Middle English Texts

Since this thesis encompasses a past language state, the data utilized in this chapter and the next derive from historical English documents, ranging from five to eight hundred years old. Such documentation does not “sit well” with many sociolinguists who work with transcriptions of spoken language. Labov is no exception: “Historical linguistics can then be thought of as the art of making the best use out of bad data” (Labov 1994:11). But such statements are made and often repeated because of the difficulty (if not impossibility) of extracting reliable phonetic data from historical texts for finely detailed sociolinguistic distinctions. However, since this chapter focuses on phonological and morphological features, and the next chapter is concerned with lexical items, ME texts present only the traditional problems: reconstructing the phonological systems of the major dialect areas from historical texts. This process is not an exact “science,” and this is further complicated by the variety of orthographic styles and devices used by ME scribes.

The reliability of ME orthography is a debated matter, and opinions among scholars vary. Wyld (1953) represents a viewpoint which is shared by many philologists and also found in many of the handbooks (i.e. older ME grammars): it is extreme in that it describes ME orthography as being phonetic and thus quite reliable for reconstructing ME pronunciation, at least in the early half the ME period:

A few words concerning the pronunciation of M.E. It must be borne in mind that we are dealing primarily with *sounds* and not with *letters*. The Old English [writing] system . . . was considerable modified by the Norman scribes M.E.

spelling, though used according to method and custom, is not by any means perfectly consistent. It is to a certain extent phonetic, in that there is often a genuine attempt to express the sound as accurately as possible, but scribal custom soon hardens, and we must not expect to find minute shades of sound carefully distinguished. On the other hand, occasional lapses of the scribes from fixed habit may give us a valuable revelation of a change of sound. (Wyld 1953:28)

However, Wyld does admit that official documents produced in the 14th century were no longer “phonetic” and did not reliably reflect the pronunciation of contemporary English of that time (Wyld 1953:52).

Milroy’s views concerning the pronunciation of ME orthography is shared by many scholars:

Alphabetic writing systems, even though they are ultimately based on phonology or phonemic structure . . . [are] not a direct guide to the exact phonetic qualities of the sound segments. Thus, if we were ever to encounter a Middle English text with a perfect ‘fit’ between the orthography and phonology, it would be like a ‘broad’ phonemic transcription and would thus reveal only (the scribe’s interpretation of) the underlying phonemic (or systematic phonetic) contrasts in the dialect. (Milroy 1992:162)

In addition, Milroy expresses his misgivings concerning the reconstruction of ME pronunciation:

What we know about Middle English pronunciation is thus limited by the fact that variation in Middle English speech is not directly accessible; therefore, our conclusions as to how things might have been are seldom authoritative: it is a matter of *reducing the margin of ignorance*, weighing up a set of probabilities and drawing conclusions of a rather generalised or idealised kind. . . . These difficulties are, of course, aggravated by the fact that Middle English writing systems are very far from exact transcriptions. Apart from the additional problems caused by the fact that many literary texts were copied by scribes from different areas . . . there were more general complications arising from the fundamental difference between speech and writing (Milroy 1992:163)

However, he adds,

Features in Middle English that are believed to relate to sound segments are *prima facie* orthographic features. The relationship to phonology is not a simple one-to-one relationship [and] . . . even when the relationship of spelling to phonology happens to be complicated there is still likely to be a relationship of some kind. We may not be able to project the detailed writing conventions of a particular text successfully on to the detailed phonology of the author of that text, but from the comparisons of many texts, we may be able to draw broader conclusions about Middle English phonological variation. (Milroy 1992:173)

Lass (1992) has a more positive outlook concerning the reliability of ME orthography. He sees the ME spelling system as being “reasonably coherent” and that there is a dependable theoretical basis for making assumptions about the phonological values of ME writing. This is partially based on the fact that a great deal is known about the pronunciation of Latin, both from comparative and direct evidence, and that the Latin writing system, which was introduced to many of the Germanic tribes by Roman-trained missionaries, forms the basis of all Germanic writing systems (excluding Gothic): “Hence we have, at least as a working hypothesis, a set of limits on the possible values of symbols which can be checked against other evidence” (Lass 1992:30). Some of this “other evidence,” indispensable for eliciting ME phonology, falls into five categories.

1) *Comparative evidence* elicited from the historical reconstruction of some of the common ancestors and sister languages of English; 2) *Written texts*, including literary works, wills, business treatises, glossaries, and miscellaneous records, are the primary data in reconstruction, and with what is known about ME orthographic conventions, scholars have a good idea what particular letters mean; 3) *Contemporary written descriptions* of

English, although not appearing until the sixteenth century, were quite sophisticated in their phonetic descriptions, and were beneficial for reconstructing ME when the information was extrapolated back to the period; 4) *Metrics and rhyme* can provide suprasegmental information such as stress placement and syllable count, and can give important insights into historical mergers and splits, respectively; 5) and *General linguistic theory*, which functions as a constraint by drawing upon our present-day knowledge of phonological processes (i.e. the uniformitarian principle, cf. Labov 1965: 161), guides the reconstruction of historical changes and sound systems (Lass 1992: 27-8). This method plays an indirect role in my thesis in that it is the theoretical basis employed by many of the scholars whose phonological reconstructions of ME I use in characterizing the various regional dialects during the ME period.

The above five criteria are important for establishing the phonological characteristics for the various regional dialects; however, McIntosh et al. (1986) presents another method that is extremely useful for the categorization of dialectal diversity; in addition, their methodology functions as a sound means for establishing the provenance of texts.

McIntosh et al. (1986) warn of the difficulty of reconstructing ME phonemes from the orthography of the period, and, although orthographic contrasts may have a phonemic significance, attempts to reconstruct phonemic systems are a “hazardous undertaking” which often results in controversy among scholars (McIntosh et al. 1986:5). Their view of the limitations of such reconstructions is that:

It is true that the spellings employed by a scribe can be used as evidence about that variety of the spoken language which he ‘reflects’ when he writes [However, t]o attempt a phonic interpretation of any piece of written Middle English is,

beyond a certain point, misguided because the graphic units are not designed to carry some bits of phonic information at all. Indeed, it is part of the function of such units in written systems that the spoken language units which may be said to be equivalent to them can be rendered phonetically (and even phonemically) in more than just a single way. (McIntosh et al. 1986:5)

McIntosh et al. (1986) promotes the use of spelling as evidence, but in a more immediate way. Rather than accept spelling as a reflection of the spoken language, they utilize the scribal styles and orthographic variation as direct evidence for a system of written language:

The written language can be studied in its own right, and such study has to some extent been formalised as *graphemics* (the study of minimal contrast units in writing systems) and *graphetics* (the analysis of the actual graphic substance, e.g. the shapes of letters). (McIntosh et al. 1986:5)

These orthographic features more than make up for any lack of ME phonological information, because far more is known about the “graphological” details of ME texts than the best reconstruction of phonemic or phonetic information of ME could ever provide (McIntosh et al. 1986:6). Graphemic details are extremely profitable for establishing regional variation that can be mapped, and graphetic information is useful for localizing the work of particular scribes. Thus, orthographic details provide an alternative and effective means of establishing the provenance of ME texts and any dialectal information they contain (McIntosh et al. 1986:6). In addition to this graphological evidence, McIntosh et al. also use phonological, morphological, and lexical information to make determinations about the origin and source of a text and the language it contains (McIntosh et al. 1986:7). This method does not play an active role in my analysis; however it is important to my thesis in that, though all the ME sources in my data set

come from the *Middle English Dictionary Plan and Bibliography* and the later *Supplement I*, the provenance of the majority of these is established by a careful comparison with the texts listed in the index of sources in McIntosh et al. (1986), the largest single corpus of localized texts. Thus, their research provides a great degree of validity to the provenance of the sources cited in my data.

Establishing the provenance of literary texts is usually not an easy task. Many scholars who study the regional dialects of ME have to rely on manuscripts that give the place or date of composition somewhere on a folio (i.e. manuscript page). Such written sources whose provenance is established by non-linguistic information are known as “anchor texts” (Milroy 1992:170; McIntosh et al. 1986:9). These are seldom literary works, but rather include a wide variety of texts that are known as “local documents”: personal correspondences, municipal or manorial records, lay or ecclesiastical court documents, and legal documents such as depositions, indentures, conveyances and arbitrations (McIntosh et al. 1986:9). In contrast to “local documents,” literary texts are problematic: these seldom give any clear indication of the date or region of composition. In addition, further difficulties arise because of a combination of both scribal and dialectal mixture. Literary texts are often copies of some original manuscript that is either lost or was initially composed in a different dialect area (Milroy 1992:167). In some circumstances these texts are copies of copies, and if a particular work is not in the hand of a single scribe, it may have been produced by two or more scribes (Milroy 1992:188).

When a single scribe must copy a text which is in a dialect different from his own, he may do one of three things:

- A. He may leave the language more or less unchanged, like a modern scholar transcribing such a manuscript. This appears to happen somewhat rarely.
- B. He may convert it into his own kind of language, making innumerable modifications to the orthography, the morphology, and the vocabulary. This happens commonly.
- C. He may do something somewhere in between A and B. This also happens commonly. (McIntosh 1989:92)

Besides scribal mixture resulting from a variety of copying practices, the written language used by the scribe may itself exhibit one of several types of mixture or variation:

- (i) Normal dialect variation, e.g. as in border-areas.
- (ii) Variation of textual or codicological origin, e.g. layers of variants resulting from successive copyings.
- (iii) Sociolinguistic variation, especially in texts by writers affected by the spread of Standard English.
- (iv) The combination of two separate dialects in texts by a writer of mixed upbringing.
- (v) Especially in the fifteenth century, an unusually wide range of eclectic combination of spellings in the works of a single writer. (McIntosh et al. 1986:13)

Such factors concerning scribal and dialectal mixture often complicate the investigation of the provenance of a text, and in some cases problems or questions may arise that may need to be addressed at some further point by scholars, but overall, the analysis employed in a *Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English* greatly extends the scope of localized ME texts and answers far more questions about the provenance of a particular text than it raises (McIntosh et al. 1986:28).

In this thesis, as already mentioned, ME texts are not examined directly, but the phonological and morphological data under discussion are derived from these ME texts. Thus the methodology utilized by McIntosh et al. is indispensable for establishing their validity as primary sources as well as their relative date and location of composition.

4.3 The Middle English Regional Dialects

One of the most interesting aspects of Middle English is the great amount of linguistic diversity that exists among written texts that derive from the various parts of England (Baugh and Cable 1978:188). This diversity varied from county to county, and often dialectal differences could be distinguished from different parts of the same county (Baugh and Cable 1978:189). In fact, there is written evidence for “well over a thousand dialectally differentiated varieties of later Middle English” (McIntosh 1989:86).

This difference of dialects among the various regions also was commented on at times by contemporary writers. Chaucer noted in the preamble to his *Troilus and Criseyde* that there was great diversity in English, in both speech and in writing (Baugh and Cable 1978:189). The greatest difference in speech and writing appears to be between northern and southern Middle English. For example, in 1387, John de Trevisa, a fellow of Exeter college, complains in the introduction to his translation of the *Polychronicon* about the difficulties in understanding the dialect of Yorkshire: “we souþeron men may þat longage unneþe vndurstonde [we Southern men can hardly understand that language]” (Burnley 1992:411). Similar complaints about the Yorkshire dialect are made by Southern scribes and authors throughout the centuries. William of Malmesbury complained of the harshness of and the difficulty of comprehending Yorkshire speech in the *Gesta Pontificum* in c. 1125, as did the Benedictine monk, Ranulph Higden in c. 1327 (Baugh and Cable 1978:188). Northern ME in general seemed to be problematic for many of those in the south of medieval England. Osbern Bokenham, a speaker of a Suffolk dialect, attempts to explain the differences of northern ME from that spoken in the south; he

blames the disparaging character of the Scots, who he accuses of being “strange men and aliens,” who are responsible for contaminating northern Middle English with their speech, thus rendering it almost incomprehensible (Burnley 1992:411). Even Caxton, who introduced the printing press into England, provided some insight into the comprehensional difficulties among northern and southern speakers: he gives an anecdote about a conversation between a northern merchant who is in London trying to buy *eggs*, and southern woman who does not understand his request repeatedly until the merchant finally asks for *eyren*, the southern equivalent, instead (Langenfelt 1933:16). As expected, this discrepancy between dialects also extended beyond pronunciation or orthography into the domain of lexical items. However, this difficulty with comprehension was also a disadvantage for northerners: the author of the *Cursor Mundi*, a northern poem, had to translate a southern version of the *Assumption of Our Lady* into his own dialect because many of the northern folk were unable to read any other kind of English (i.e. southern ME) (Baugh and Cable 1978:189).

The causes of this dialectal diversity are numerous. For the spoken language, of course, the processes that result in dialectal variation in the ME period are the same as those that affect modern dialects of English (geographic, social, political, economic, etc.), and vice versa, but such concerns lie outside the scope of this thesis. However, the dialectal diversity of written ME texts are central to this research. The regional variability of written ME spans the range of almost every linguistic level (Milroy 1992:156), although only phonological, morphological and lexical characteristics are considered in this thesis. The dialectal variation exhibited in written texts, which is most strongly evident in early ME, is primarily the result of the Norman Conquest of England, because “after the

Conquest anyone who wrote in English normally wrote in his own regional dialect, according to a more or less well-defined local conventions” (Lass 1992:23). The reason for this is that the Norman Conquest destroyed the literary prose tradition which had developed and flourished in the OE period (Wyld 1927:82), and replaced most official and literary writing with French and Latin until the fourteenth century. This early English prose tradition had culminated with the West Saxon OE Standard, which was centered in the political capital in Wessex and influenced the scribal practices of all the English speaking regions of England at that time (Lass 1992:23).

The comparative uniformity of O.E. as we know it in the written documents must be explained by the strength of W[est] Saxon scribal tradition, which levelled many slightly differing forms of speech under a single type for literary purposes. No such check existed, for a long time, in the M.E. period. Every writer was largely a law unto himself, and . . . no doubt owed something to the gradually hardening tradition of spelling (Wyld 1927:84).

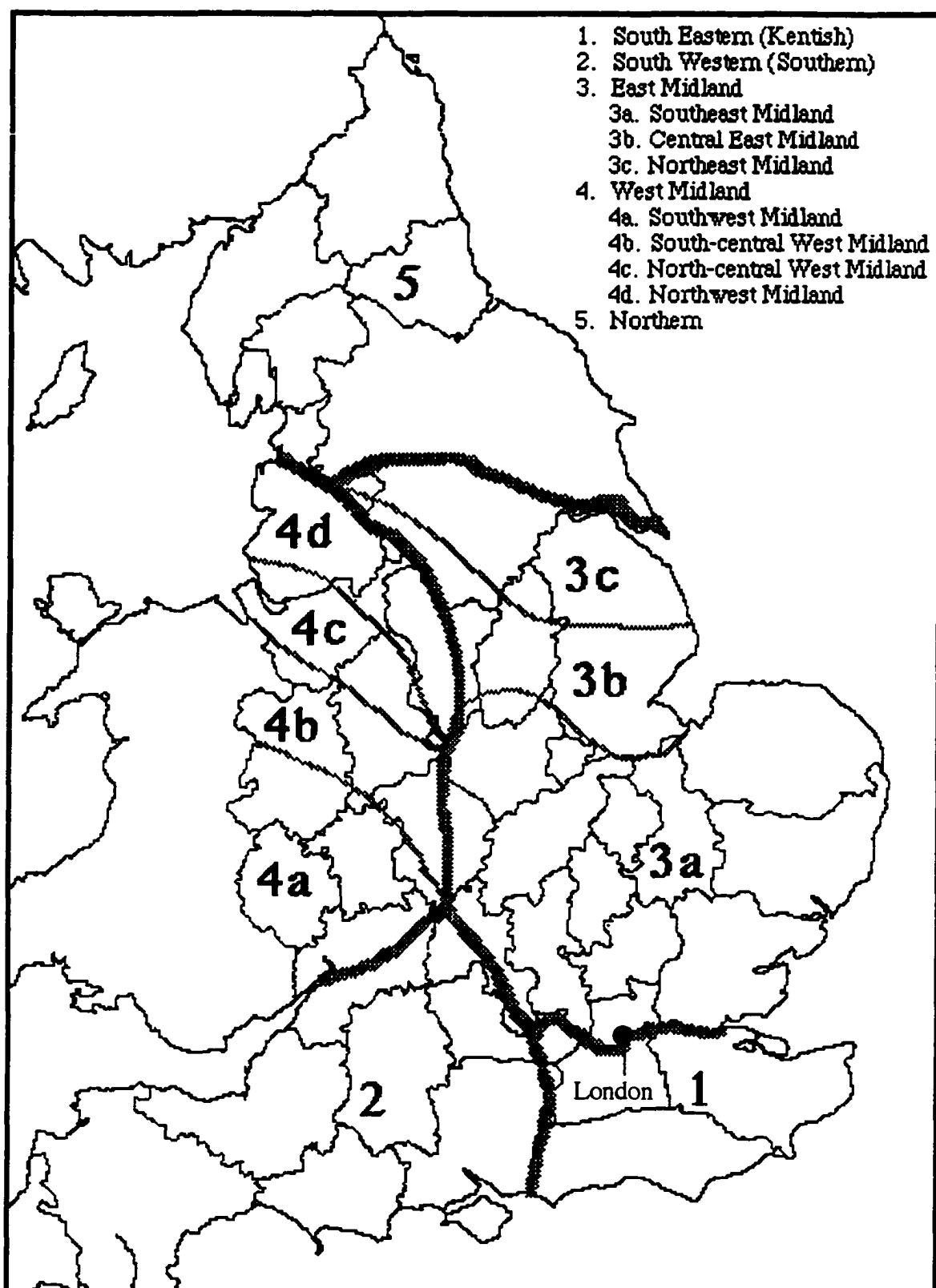
Therefore, Middle English, especially early ME (1100 - 1300), remained largely unstandardized, and “there are rather few literary texts which have a high degree of uniformity of usage” (Milroy 1992:158). The introduction of a supralocal written standard (Chancery English) did not occur until around 1420 and spread sporadically throughout England by 1460 (Fisiak 1982:197); however, it did not replace most regional spellings until 1550 (McIntosh et al. 1986:22). In comparison, the spoken language or more specifically: the “pronunciation of English among the educated classes was not standardized until the eighteenth century” (Dobson 1955:00; see also Fisher 1977:873; Fisiak 1982:196). However, in the early ME period, before a national written standard had developed, local standardized varieties

did exist on occasion. The best example of this type of variety is known as the *AB Language* (c. 1230).

This [localized variety] is considered to be noteworthy because the same writing conventions are found in two substantial manuscripts in the hands of *different* scribes (they contain the *Ancrene Wisse* and a group of saint's lives), and it can be shown that these texts have a continuity with Old English writing conventions: their relative uniformity is the result of a continuous scribal tradition which was not disrupted by the Norman Conquest to the same extent that it was elsewhere (Milroy 1992:158).

However, the AB Language is the exception and not the rule. The majority of ME texts displayed a wide variety of dialectal features, and these are explored below.

Some of the first attempts to define the features that make up the ME dialect regions were by Oakden (1930), and Moore et al (1935). Though these were limited in scope, Moore et al (1935) in particular produced a dialect map of Medieval England which has been popularized and has found its way into many works dealing with ME dialects. In reality, the actual linguistic situation was far more complex than what may be interpreted from the few isoglosses presented by Moore et al. Nevertheless, their map does serve as a general orientation or outline to the major ME regional dialects, and it provides a good point of reference when discussing the provenance of texts which cannot be localized by individual counties, but only broader, less specific, regions instead. The five traditional ME regional dialects are presented in Map 4.1 below. These are indicated by whole numbers and are sometimes divided into smaller sections (with *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*) which are derived from Moore et al (1935).



Map 4.1 Boundaries of the Middle English Dialect Regions

As I pointed out above, Map 4.1 is an oversimplification of the linguistic situation. There are “over a thousand dialectically differentiated varieties of later Middle English” that may be distinguished (McIntosh 1989:86). In addition, further concessions are often made with dialect maps such as 4.1 in that much of the information contained in them often generalizes or compresses the data of about three hundred and fifty years of language change and shifting isoglosses that make up the ME period into a single point in time, and these are often biased toward the late ME period. The dialect boundaries in Map 4.1 are based on texts that span a period of a little more than a century (shortly before 1350 until 1450). However, the authors of the map, on which 4.1 is based, suggest that it represents the whole ME period, and that there is “no reason to believe that there was much displacement of the boundaries of the *spoken* dialects” during that period (Moore et al 1935:23). Along with many other scholars, I do not agree with this statement: it is dangerous “to draw conclusions about one period from material belonging to an earlier or a later one. Each century or half century should be judged as far as possible on its own evidence” (Serjeantson 1922:95).

Nevertheless, I will make no attempt to remedy the situation by constructing a series of dialect maps in fifty year increments; such a task falls outside the scope of this work. However, maps such as 4.1 do typify those found in many introductory and general works dealing with ME dialects (e.g. *The Middle English Dictionary*), and all of their shortcomings notwithstanding, they do serve as a adequate guides for broad region dialects. In opposition to such “simplistic” maps, dialectologists:

have known since Wenker’s [(1927-56)] *Deutscher Sprachatlas*
 . . . that dialect divisions are for the most part illusionary.

Instead of displaying the separate and clearly delineated regional dialects that the investigators expected, Wenker's atlas revealed a continuum in which the forms of language made up . . . a complex of overlapping distributions. For the most part, the boundaries of the range of occurrence for the various dialectal forms [(i.e. isoglosses)] . . . did not divide the map into a few neatly defined sectors, but formed a vast network of seemingly unrelated lines. Here and there they might be found to run closely parallel in so-called 'bundles', but these could never be expected to provide the basis for subdividing the county by a set of clear-cut areas. (McIntosh et al. 1986:28)

Nevertheless, because this chapter does not function as a *detailed* analysis of the change of phonological and morphological features over time, but rather as an overview of such matters, I will continue to ascribe the dialectal variants to broad regional areas for the sake of convenience. Such a practice is not uncommon when dealing with ME dialects: "the dialect areas of Middle English cannot be at all precisely mapped It remains possible, of course, to describe this or that feature as broadly characteristic of this or that area" (Burrow and Turville-Petre 1992:6).

Below some of the phonological and morphological criteria used to differentiate the major ME dialect areas are given. Before such a list is presented, three important points must be kept in mind: first, the fact that written material is being used to interpret the spoken ME dialects; second, any dialectal features given in the tables below ultimately represent forms or interpretation of forms found in surviving historical documents and are not extrapolated from any living dialects of England; and, third, no language state is ever completely uniform and variability exists at all levels (Milroy 1992:173). However, numerous generalizations are made for the sake of clarity and brevity.

The phonological features that are used as regional indicators are the ME "phonological" outputs of specific sound changes, and these are listed

by the OE “phonemes” from which they derive. Traditionally, the lines between phonemes and orthography have been blurred when scholars make use of such lists. In the table below, assume that the outputs to a particular change are orthographic, yet are meant to approximate closely ME phonemes in most cases. Some of the features that are most often used to establish the provenance of a ME text are given here:

- 1) OE *ā* appears as <a> in the northern dialects, but in southern Lincolnshire and southward, generally <o> is found. Hence *hom(e)* for ‘home’ in the midlands and the south, and *ham* and *haim* in the north.
- 2) OE *ȳ* appears as <e> in the southeast, as <u> in the southwest midlands and in the remainder of the south, and <i> everywhere else. Thus the three regional forms *brugge*, *bregge*, and *brig(ge)* are found for OE *brycg* ‘bridge’. The development and distribution of this feature in the ME dialects is a much debated issue.
- 3) OE *æ* becomes <e> in the southeast and in the west midlands, *gled* ‘glad’, *smel* ‘small’, *wes* ‘was’, *weschen* ‘wash’; but appears as <a> elsewhere, *glad*, *smal*, *was*, *washen*.
- 4) Early in the ME period, OE *a* before a nasal consonant appears as <o> only in the west midlands; it remains <a> elsewhere. However, later in the period this <o> extends into other regions, even finding its way into southeast midland. Thus, the following forms coexisted in ME: *mon/man*, *hond/hand*.
- 5) OE initial voiceless fricatives *f* and *s* become their voiced counterparts in the south and southwest midlands. These areas

also exhibited quite a bit of graphical variation so that a word such as 'fox' may appear as *vox*, *wox*, or *uox*.

- 6) OE cluster *hw* as in *hwæt* 'what' has a number of variants depending on the relative date and location of the text they are in. These variants have a fairly wide orthographic range: <wh>, <w>, <quh>, <qu>, and <q> (Milroy 1992:175).

Besides phonological (or graphical) features, morphological and lexical ones play an important role in distinguishing regional provenance. However, these generally are not shown to derive from their OE or historical counterparts since they sometimes reflect OE dialectal distributions or involve complex histories that are not easily summarized. Three of the more common examples utilized by scholars:

- 7) The ME participial morphology is a useful indicator. The present participle ending *-and(e)* is found in the north and the north midlands, the other dialect regions have *-inde*, *-ende*, and *-iende*. The OE past-participle prefix *ge-*, is lost in the north, north midlands, and East Anglia (roughly Norfolk and Suffolk), but it is retained as *i-* or *y-* in the south and west midlands.
- 8) The 3rd person plural pronouns found in ME derive from OE and Scandinavian sources. *They*, *them*, and *their* is a Scandinavian borrowing found in the north and north midland dialects in the early ME period; and the other forms that derive from OE, that is ME *he(o)*, *hem*, and *here* are found elsewhere in England. Later in the ME period the *th-* forms penetrated into the southern and western dialects, beginning with the subjective form, then the objective, and finally the possessive.

- 9) The 3rd person suffix of verbs is another general indicator of provenance. Many southern texts exhibit the *-th* and *-þ* suffix in the singular and plural, the midlands have *-th* in the singular and *-en* in the plural, and the northern texts have *-s* in both the singular and plural (Milroy 1992:176).

These are some of the traditional examples of the phonological and morphological criteria used by scholars to describe the various ME dialect regions. Many of the early studies utilized only a few more features than what are presented here to draw up the regional dialect boundaries of ME. For example, the classic study by Moore et al (1935), whose ME regional dialect map stands as the model for most of those found in basic and intermediate texts on the history of English, constructed their regional dialects on the basis of only eleven isogloss features. In contrast, Oakden (1930) used forty-five features, but his study made use of “very limited material and was avowedly intended as no more than an introduction to a study of Middle English alliterative verse” (McIntosh et al. 1986:4). Other studies which utilize a large number of features often do not focus on the whole of England, but rather specific regions. Kristensson (1967) concentrated on the six northern counties and Lincolnshire, and dealt with 66 different criteria. In addition, Kristensson (1988) utilized 62 different features to study the linguistic make up of the West Midlands.

Table 4.1 presents an overview of some of the characteristic dialect features discussed above, plus some additional ones. The table is divided into six dialect regions and the dotted line in each row distinguishes early ME from late ME--1350 roughly serves as the dividing line for the two periods). More than one variable may be present within a particular cell; however, those forms separated by a semicolon represent competing forms

that are ordered from the most common to the least common. The references to the table are identified in the text just below the table.

Table 4.1
A Comparison of Some ME Regional Dialect Features

Feature	Northern	N.E. Midl.	S.E. Midl.	West Midl.	Sou. West.	Sou. East.
OE <i>ā</i> EME	ɑ: 1, 4	ɔ: 1	ɔ: 1	ɔ: 1, 4	ɔ: 1	ɔ: 1
LME	ɑ: 1, 5	ɔ: 1, 5	ɔ: 1, 5	ɔ: 1, 5	ɔ: 1	ɔ: 1
OE <i>an</i> EME	ɑ 1, 4	ɑ 1	ɑ 1	ɔ 1	ɑ 1	ɑ 1
LME	ɑ 1, 4	ɑ 1	ɑ 1	ɔ; ɑ 1	ɑ 1	ɑ 1
OE <i>æ</i> EME	ɑ; ɛ 4	ɑ 2	ɛ; ɑ 2	ɑ 4	ɛ; ɑ 2	ɛ 1, 2
LME	ɑ 1	ɑ 2	ɑ 2	ɑ 2	ɑ 2	ɑ 1, 2
OE <i>ǣ</i> , EME	ɛ: 4	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 4	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 1, 6
LME	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 1	ɛ: 1, 7
OE <i>ȳ</i> EME	i: 1, 4	i: 1	i: 1	y: 1, 4	y: 1	ɛ: ɛ 1, 3
LME	i: 1	i: 1	i: 1	y: 1; i: 1	y: 1; i: 1	ɛ: ɛ 8
OE <i>eo</i> EME	e: ɛ 1, 4	e: ɛ 1	e: ɛ 1	e: ɛ; ø: ø 4	ø: ø 1	ie; je 1
LME	e: ɛ 1, 9	e: ɛ 2	e: ɛ 2	e: ɛ 2	e: ɛ; ø: ø 1	ɛ: 9, 7
Initial <i>f</i> EME	f 4	f 1	f 1	f; v 4	v 1, 7	v 1, 7
LME	f 4	f 1	f 1	f; v 1, 5	v 1, 5	f; v 1, 5
OE <i>hw</i> EME	qw-; qu(h) 1	qw-; qu- 1	wh- 9	wh- 9	wh-; w- 9	wh-; w- 9
LME	wh-; qw-; qu(h) 5	wh-; qw-; w-; quh- 5	wh-; qw-; w-; qu(h) 5	wh-; w-; qu-; qw- 5	wh-; w- 5	wh-; w- 5
<i>sal, shall</i>	s- 1	s(c)h-; s- 1	s(c)h-; s- 1	s(c)h- 1, 4	s(c)h- 1	s(c)h- 1
LME	s- 5	s-; s(c)h- 5	s(c)h-; s- 5	s(c)h- 5	s(c)h- 5	s(c)h- 5
3pl. pron.	þai 2	þey; he 2	he; þey 2	hi; þey 2	hi; he 2	hi 2
'they' LME	þai 5, 9	þey; he 5, 9	þey; he 5, 9	þey; hi 5, 9	hi; þey 5, 9	hi; þey 5, 9
3pl. pron.	þa(i)m 2	þem; hem 2	hem 2	h(e)om 2	ham; hom 2	ham 2
'them' LME	þa(i)m 2	þem; hem 5	hem; þem 5	hom; þem 5	ham; þem 5	ham; þem 5
3pl. pron.	þair 2	þeir; here 2	here 2	h(e)ore 2	here 2	hare 2
'their' LME	þair 5	þe(i)r 5	here; þeir 5	here; þeir 5	here; þeir 5	hare; þeir 5

(table con'd.)

3 sg. pres.	-s ²	-þ; -s ²	-þ ⁶	-þ; -s ²	-þ ²	-þ ⁶
LME	-s ⁵	-s; -þ ⁵	-þ; -s ⁵	-þ; -s ⁵	-þ ²	-þ ⁶
3 pl. pres.	-s ²	-n; -s ²	-n ^{2, 6}	-n; -þ; -s ²	-þ ²	-þ ^{2, 6}
LME	-s ⁵	-s; -n; -þ ⁵	-n; -þ ^{5, 6}	-n; -þ; -s ⁵	-þ ³	-þ ⁶
Fem. Pron.	scho ²	s(c)he; sho ²	s(c)he ²	h(e)o; hue ²	he(o) ^{2, 7}	he(o); hi ²
'she' LME	sho ⁵	she; sho ⁵	she ⁵	she; he(o) ⁵	she; he(o) ⁵	she; he; hi ⁵
Pres. Part	-and ²	-and; -ing ²	-end; -and ²	-ind; -and ²	-ind ²	-ind ²
'-ing' LME	-and; -ing ⁵	-and; -ing ⁵	-ing; -and; -end ⁵	-ing; -ind; -and ⁵	-ing; -ind ⁵	-ing; -ind ⁵
'are' plural	EME ar(e); er(e); bēs ²	are; bēn ²	ar(e)n; ern; bēn ²	bēn; arn; bē(o)þ ²	bēoþ; bēþ ²	bīoþ; bīeþ ²
LME	er(e); ar(e) 5	ar(e); er(e) 5	bēn; ar(e); arn; be ⁵	bēn; ar(e) be(o)þ ⁵	bēþ; bēoþ; biþ, ar(e) ⁵	bēþ; bēn; be bith; ar(e) ⁵

Sources: ¹Jordan (1974), ²Wyld (1927), ³Mossé (1952), ⁴Kristensson (1967, 1988), ⁵McIntosh et al. (1986), ⁶Wyld (1920), ⁷Wyld (1953), ⁸Mackenzie (1928), ⁹Wright (1927).

For the sake of comparison, the northeast Midland region given in Table 4.1 corresponds to area 3b and 3c on Map 4.1. Later references to northwest Midland indicate area 4c and 4d, and area 4a and 4b refers to the southwest Midland region.

One of the main points of interest in Table 4.1, other than the wide variety of forms exhibited by the various dialect regions, is the change in the distribution of forms from the early ME period to the later ME period. In general, many East Midland and some Northern forms find their way into the southern dialects in later ME. However, there are exceptions to this trend, and in some cases there is no change in distribution.

For example, OE *ā* and OE *ǣ*₁ do not show any significant change in distribution (for the latter of these examples, the subscript 'one' indicates that this OE *ǣ* derives ultimately from West Germanic *ā*, and not from West Germanic *ai*).

In a few cases, it is difficult to determine which dialect region might have influenced an adjacent one. OE *an*, which is /a/ followed by an alveolar nasal, generally has /a/ in all dialects in early ME, except in West Midland. In later ME, /a/ begins to appear in larger numbers in West Midland texts, but it does not supplant the numerical superiority of /ɔ/. However, because West Midland is adjacent to all the /a/-regions except the South-East, it is difficult to determine where the /a/-forms may have originated. The other example, OE *æ*, has two main descendants in early ME: /a/ or /ɛ/. However, in later ME all dialects have /a/ as its chief variant, and since it was found earlier in all dialects except the South-East, any one of these is a likely candidate.

The East Midland dialect, or more precisely, the population of the East Midland dialect, greatly influenced the southern dialects. OE *ȳ* became /i: ɪ/ in the North and in the East Midlands, yet this OE sound developed into /y: ʏ/ in the West Midlands and the South-West in early ME. Although the rounded variant remains in later ME in these dialects, /i: ɪ/ penetrated from the East Midlands (and probably from the North into the northwest Midland region), making it the second most common variant in those western regions.

OE *ĕo* became /e: ɛ/ in the North, the East Midland, and in northeast Midland dialect; however, it developed into a rounded variant, /ø: ø/, in the South-West and southwest Midland region. In later ME this /e: ɛ/ variant attested in the East Midlands most likely supplanted the rounded one in the south, except in the South-East, which has the diphthongs /ie, je/ that later develop into /e:/.

OE initial /f/ plus vowel remained /f/ in all dialects except the southwest Midland, the South-West and the South-east, where its voiced equiva-

lent /v/ is found instead. However, in later ME, the /f/ variant from the southeast Midlands spread southwards into the South-East, supplanting the /v/ variety, but not replacing it entirely.

Another important change that originated in the East Midlands involved the ancestor-form of the modern English feminine pronoun *she*. The *she*-type was attested in two main orthographic variants *she* and *sche*, and these forms spread into all the other dialect regions in later ME except for the North which had *s(c)ho*. The East Midland *she*-form replaced the *hi* and *he(o)* 'she' forms in the south and west, the direct descendants of the OE forms *heo*, *hio* 'she'.

Forms originating in the northeast Midlands have even found their way into the south. In early ME, the present participle form *-ing(e)* was found mainly in northeast Midland; however, in the latter half of the period, this form had spread into the south, West Midland, and to the North.

Two forms that originated in the North and spread into East Midland in the early part of the period, and later became the dominant forms in the northeast Midland, supplanting southern ones. The first of these is the northern form *sal* for modern 'shall', an unstressed variant in which the initial /ʃ/ became /s/; the second is the third person singular verb ending *-s*, which replaced the southern form *-þ*. This northern *-s*-form also spread into West Midland, but did not replace the *-þ*-form before the end of the ME period.

Other important northern forms that found their way into the south are the ancestors of our modern English third person plural pronouns 'they', 'them', and 'their'. Originating in the North and northeast Midlands (borrowed from Scandinavian settlers), these forms entered the other dia-

lects at varying intervals and frequency. The subject form 'they', northern *þai*, was written in northeast Midland as *þey*. This *þey*-form spread into southeast Midland and West Midland in early ME but did not replace the southern forms *he* and *hi* until later ME. The *þey*-form was later extended into the remainder of the south in the second half of the period, but did not replace the native forms until after the ME period. However, the object form 'them', northeast Midland *þam*, does not appear in the Midlands and the south until later ME, and then it is written as *þem* < *þe(i)m*, but as of that time it had not yet fully supplanted the native form's various descendants: *hem*, *ham*, and *hom*. The last to appear in the south is the possessive form 'their', northeast Midland *þeir*. Similar to the objective form, the possessive did not enter the south and West Midland until the later ME period, and was secondary to the native forms *here* and *hare*.

The present indicative plural forms of the verb 'to be' exhibited a concurrent southward shift in the distribution of forms. The northern and East Midland form *ar(e)* moved into the south and West Midland in late ME. Simultaneously, the southeast Midland form *bēn* supplanted *ar(e)n* in the southeast Midland dialect and also spreads into the South-East.

This southward shift in the distribution of forms appears to have been a general trend throughout the ME period. The motivation for this phenomenon is discussed in greater detail in chapter three, but it is necessary to say that many of these changes probably represent the linguistic outcome of the migrations of the people of the north and the Midlands, mainly East Midland and particularly the area of East Anglia. In some cases, the goal of such migrations was to seek better employment opportunities in and around the city of London or to take advantage of capital's dominant and growing role in commerce and local trade. Again, it should

be kept in mind that London bordered on three major dialect regions: southeast Midland, the South-East, and the South-West, so all of these regions had an affect on the greater city area.

Not all changes in the distribution of forms demonstrate a southward shift; a northward drift of forms also occurred, particularly in later ME. For example, a purely orthographic change, the representation of OE *hw* with the southern variant *wh* spread northwards, replacing the dominate *qw-* and *qu(h)* of northeast Midland and the North. Similarly, a morphological form, the third person plural verb ending *-þ*, spread out of the south and into the East Midland region. These last two changes are probably the result of the growing dominance of the late medieval London English, particularly the importance of Chancery English in the early fifteenth century. Again, this is a standardized form of English employed by the government's chancery office which quickly became a model for the rest of England before the introduction and spread of printing Fisher 1977:898-9).

Below we turn to a more detailed analysis of the various dialectal features that influenced the greater London dialect in the early half of the ME period, and to a lesser extent, some of those features of London English that spread outward and are adopted into the other dialects in later ME are discussed.

4.4 The Middle English London Dialect

The linguistic and socio-economic history of the London area serves as the focus of this thesis primarily because it was, for the most part, the source of literary and written English of England today (Wyld 1953:5; Baugh and Cable 1978:194; Blake 1992:7). In addition, the evolution of Medieval London English was an important factor in the development of American Standard English because the written language of America is lex-

ically, morphologically, and syntactically of a London origin (Lass 1992:32).

Traditionally it had been thought that London speech of the 14th century was the “ancestor” of the modern day RP English (Wyld 1953:5). This view is disputed by both Fisher (1977:871) and Fisiak (1982:196):

the pronunciation of English was not standardized until the eighteenth century and the language of London as spoken in the fourteenth and fifteenth century, is not the ancestor of present-day Received Pronunciation. . . . The spoken language remained varied in pronunciation and grammar both in London and in the country in the years to come. (Fisiak 1982:196)

Thus since the most influential period of standardization of the spoken language falls outside the scope of this thesis, I must focus primarily on the written varieties of language that serve to influence medieval London English, which, in turn, affects the later development of the modern standard language. Concerning the relationship between the written and spoken language in medieval London and the origin of the written standard, Fisher (1977) explains that:

By 1400 the use of English in speaking and Latin and French in administrative writing had established a clear dichotomy between the colloquial language and the official written language, which must have made it easier to create an artificial written standard independent of the spoken dialects when the clerks in Chancery began to use English in their official writings after 1420. (Fisher 1977:874)

Thus, this standardized or “artificial” form of English used by the national bureaucracy for the first half of the fifteenth century, which is titled “Chancery English” by Samuels (1963), actually “emanated from at least four offices, Signet, Privy seal, Parliament, and the emerging court of the Chancery itself” (Fisher et al 1984:xii). However, Chancery English

was not a spontaneous creation generated by scribes who borrowed this or that feature from any number of dialects because they were aesthetically pleasing, as may be inferred from Fisher (1977); instead, it appears that the Chancery scribes were probably influenced by the scribal practices of the clerks of the London Guildhall (London's administrative and legal offices). The language used by these clerks from 1377 to 1422 was more modern in spelling than that of the Chancery (1420 - 1460), and might have formed a model from which the Chancery scribes borrowed (Hughes 1980:59).

Irrespective of what its source was, this first standardized variety of English which was produced by the scribes and clerks in the chancery offices in Westminster, just outside of London proper, constitutes the starting point in the evolution of written modern standard English. However, it is important to remember that modern written English is not itself a direct descendant of Chancery English (Fisiak 1982:197); As Fisher says:

By the end of the fifteenth century, printers and educators had begun to assume dominant roles in codifying the approved forms and idiom of written English, just as educators had for centuries controlled the approved forms and idiom of Latin. But during the crucial period between 1420 and 1460, when English first began to be used regularly for government, business, and private transactions, before the advent of printing, and before English had penetrated into the consciousness of the educational establishment, the essential characteristics of Modern Written English were determined by the *practice* of the clerks in Chancery, and communicated throughout England by professional scribes writing in Chancery script, under the influence of Chancery idiom. (Fisher 1977:898-99)

Because the primary source for the modern written standard derives from the official writing of both the Chancery, and to a lesser degree from the Corporation of London (i.e. the written transactions of the London municipal authority), it should be evident that the origins of the standard

language did not derive from strictly literary sources (Fisher 1977:894). The view that the modern language developed from literary material is a traditional one, or at least this is the view that is often inferred because many of the introductory manuals to ME utilize literary texts as examples of a particular regional dialect. However, as Fisher tells us:

The truth of the matter is that *written* literature (poems, plays, sermons, treatises) bulked as small in the lives of most people in the fifteenth century as they do now. Furthermore, in an age of patronage, such belles lettres were likely to be addressed to a localized audience. The writing that an ordinary person would most often read, and the sort of writing most likely to carry a sense of national authority would be bureaucratic (license, records, etc.), legal (inheritance, transfer of property), or business (bills, agreements, instructions). (Fisher 1977:894).

Both the Chancery and the Corporation of London records fall into this category, as bureaucratic, legal, and business documents; it was these sorts of documents that played a part in the everyday lives of the common people, and thus these sorts of documents play an important role in the development of standard written English.

However, the growing influence of the Chancery in regional scribal practices, the introduction of the printing press into the greater London area, and the standardization of the written language occupied the last fifty or so years of the ME period. Throughout that period (and any period), the dialect of the greater London area was never remotely homogeneous. Many adjacent and non-adjacent regional features (such as those of the North and northeast Midland), as well as foreign ones, had penetrated the greater city dialect and had become common in speech and writing there (Wyld 1953:7,56; Lass 1992:33). Such diverse and steady influences caused a significant change in the overall dialect of the greater London

area, for during the course of ME period, the city dialect shifted from a generally Southwestern one to one more East Midland in character (Blake 1992:18; Rusch 1992:13; Baugh and Cable 1978:194; Samuels 1963:88; Ekwall 1956:xi; Wyld 1953:56; Mackenzie 1928:21; Morsbach 1888:18).

This does not mean that the Southern characteristics were completely replaced; many of these are still found today in modern English. For example, OE *ȝ* remained /y/ in the South-west and the southwest Midlands, but became /u/ in late ME or early MnE, and then to /ʌ/ in present day English (Wyld 1927:185), which gives us *much, such, clutch, crutch, cudgel, rush, thrush, and shut* (Ekwall 1956:xix). In contrast to this southwestern type, Kentish or South-Eastern forms that derive from OE *ȝ* are found: *merry, kernel, kelp, knell, dent, and shed* (Ekwall, xix); and, of course, East Midland forms, such as *kiss, sin, hill, bridge, ridge, and list*, survive into the modern period (Wyld 1953:9).

Other southern features include *chalk* with /ɑ/ instead of the Midland /ɔ/-forms such as *cold, and old; bond and pond* are older London relics where *a* is generally found before *nd, mb*; forms such as *vane, vat, and vixen* have the southern initial *v-* for *f-*; and *'em* 'them' is most likely a relic of the early London form *hem* (Ekwall 1956:xix).

Next, some of the phonological characteristics of the early dialects of London proper, Westminster (Wmn), Middlesex, and the surrounding counties are presented below. These dialectal characteristics date from the twelfth and thirteenth century, and are compared to the dialect of London in the fourteenth and early fifteenth century. In this way, some of the features from adjacent (and nonadjacent) dialect areas can be seen to enter the greater city dialect.

The phonological features of early London English are taken from the study by Mackenzie (1928) who investigated the representation of the vowel sounds in early Middle English place names. Mackenzie examined twelve phonological points of development which result in variant forms in London English and the surrounding dialect areas. Five of these, numbers 1, 2, 6, 8, and 9, appeared in Table 4.1 above as indicators of the various regional dialects. The phonological points she investigated are the following:

1. The development of OE *i*-mutation of *a* + nasal into ME *a*+nasal or *e*+nasal.
 2. The development of OE *æ* into ME *a* or *e*.
 3. The development of OE *ear* into ME *ar* or *er*.
 4. The development of OE *æ**l*+cons into ME *al* or *el*.
 5. The development of OE *æ* +*ld* into ME into *eld*, *ald*, and *old*.
 6. The development of OE \bar{a}_1 into ME \bar{a} , $|\bar{e}|$, or $|\bar{e}'|$.
 7. The development of OE \bar{a}_2 into ME \bar{a} , $|\bar{e}|$, or $|\bar{e}'|$.
 8. The development of OE \bar{y} into ME \bar{y} , \bar{i} , or \bar{e}' .
 9. The development of OE *e* \bar{o} into ME \bar{e} or \bar{o} .
 10. The development of OE *i*-mutation of *e* \bar{a} into ME \bar{e} or *i* \bar{e} .
 11. The development of OE *i*-mutation of *i* \bar{o} into ME \bar{e} or *i* \bar{e} .
 12. The development of OE *e* $\bar{a}g$, *e* $\bar{a}h$ into ME $\bar{e}i$, \bar{i} , or \bar{e} .
- (Mackenzie 1928:24).

A summary of the phonological information contained in Mackenzie (1928) is presented in Table 4.2 for London, its surrounding Home Counties, and East Anglia. Note that each row is separated by a dotted line which divides early ME (12th and 13th centuries) from late ME (14th and 15th centuries). In some instances, however, Mackenzie only provides information for the greater London area and Essex.

Table 4.2

A Comparison of the Greater London Dialect with Surrounding Counties

OE	S. East		Greater London			East Midland							
	Sur	Knt	Mdx	Wmn	City	Esx	Hnt	Hrt	Bed	Cam	Bck	Sfk	Nfk
an-i	en	en	en	en (a)	an	an	en	an	an en	en	en	en	en
	en	en	en	en		an	en	an	an	en	en	en	en
æ	e	e	e	a, e	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
	e	e	e	a		a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
ear			er (a)	er (a)	ar	ar							
				ar									
æl+C			al, el	al (el)	al	al							
				al									
eald	eld	eld	eld/a	eld	eld	eld	eld	eld	eld	old/a	old/a	old/a	old/a
	eld	eld	eld	old		eld	eld	eld	eld	old	old	old	old
ǣ₁	ē	ē	ē	ā ē	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ē	ē	ē
	ē	ē	ē	ē, ē		ā	ā	ā	ā	ē	ē	ē	ē
ǣ₂	ē	ē	ē	ā (ē)	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ē	ē	ē
	ē, ē	ē	ē	ē, ē		ā	ā	ā	ā	ē	ē	ē	ē
ý	ǔ (ǐ ē)	ě (ǐ ũ)	ǐ ũ	ǐ (ǔ)	ě (ǐ ũ)	ě ǐ (ǔ)	ǐ (ǔ)	ǔ (ǐ ē)	ǔ (ǐ ē)	ǐ (ě)	ǔ (ǐ)	ě, ǐ	ǐ (ě)
	ǔ (ǐ ē)	ě (ǐ ũ)	ǐ ũ (ě)	ǐ (ě ũ)		ě ǐ (ǔ)	ǐ (ǔ)	ǔ (ǐ ē)	ǔ (ǐ ē)	ǐ (ě)	ǔ (ǐ)	ě, ǐ	ǐ (ě)
eō	ě, ø	ě	ě, ø	ě (ø)	ě	ě	ě	ě (ø)	ě (ø)	ě	ě (ø)	ě	ě
	ě, ø	ě	ě, ø	ě		ě	ě	ě, ø	ě, ø	ě	ě	ě	ě
eǣ-i	ě	ě	ě (ǐ ý)	ě (ǐ)	ě	ě	ě	ě (ý)	ě	ě	ě	ě	ě
	ě	ě	ě ǐ	ě		ě	ě	ě (u)	ě	ě	ě	ě (a)	ě
io-i			ě (ǐ ý)	ǐ (ē)	ě	ě							
				ě									
ēag	ēi, ī	ēi	ē (ēi)	ē	ēi	ēi, ī	ēi	ēi	ēi ī	ēi	ēi	ēi	ēi
	ēi, ī	ēi (ī)	ēi	ī (ēi)		ēi, ī	ēi	ēi ī	ēi ī	ēi	ēi	ēi	ēi

Abbreviations: Sur = Surry, Knt = Kent, Mdx = Middlesex, Wmn = Westminster, Esx = Essex, Hnt = Huntingdonshire, Hrt = Hertfordshire, Bed = Bedfordshire, Cam = Cambridgeshire, Bck = Buckinghamshire, Sfk = Suffolk, Nfk = Norfolk.

The features given in parentheses represent a few infrequent occurrences of a particular form in the data of that dialect area; otherwise, the features are listed from right to left in order of their frequency.

It is important to note that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that Westminster was not part of the walled city itself, but lay a short distance (roughly one and one half mile) to the west and south just around the ox-bow of the Thames, and is to be considered part of Middlesex (Mackenzie 1928:83). However, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries no distinction is made among the dialects of the greater London area for the most part because “it is no longer possible to distinguish between a City and a Middle[se]x dialect” (Mackenzie 1928:86), so these are generally treated as one entity. However, this is not universally accepted by scholars (cf. Fisher 1977:871), and the limitations of Mackenzie’s data do not allow a distinction to be made between Middlesex, Westminster, and London proper in latter half of the ME period.

Some further assumptions made by Mackenzie do not seem to agree with her data. For example, she mistakenly assumes that only the adjacent counties can affect the London dialect, and she discounts any possible influence from the East Anglian area (Mackenzie 1928:114, 119). However, any direct influence upon the early city dialect from Kent is also discredited, and is attributed to Essex instead (Mackenzie 1928:22), although Kent’s close proximity to both London and Westminster must have had some effect on the greater London dialect.

When the phonological points summarized above for the early London dialect and the surrounding counties are compared to the city dialect in

the late fourteenth and early fifteenth century, a number of trends become clear concerning the origins of the features that penetrated the later greater city dialect.

First, the later London dialect is a mixture of the early city forms and the Middlesex dialect, including Westminster (Mackenzie 1928: 21). Second, contrary to what Mackenzie proposes, Kent and Surrey seem to have influenced the greater city dialect in early ME, or at least their shared features had a reinforcing character in the early city dialect. Third, there seems to have been some varying degree of influence from the East Anglian area (generally the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire), which was only minor in the early half of the ME period, but became more influential in the latter half of the period. These assumptions will be explored further below with additional phonological data that present this issue more clearly and with some socio-historical evidence concerning migrations of various regional populations into the city area.

Table 4.2 is useful for determining which local counties might have influenced the greater London dialect area in later ME, but one of its chief drawbacks is that it divides the ME simply into early and late periods, thus it is impossible to see the changing distributions of competing features in the greater London dialect in smaller increments of time. However, a study by Bohman (1944) looked at the change in the distribution of certain phonological features in London and Westminster dialects throughout the course of ME in roughly 25 to 50 year increments. Again, place-names found in London and Westminster documents were used as the source of the data. Thus the results of Bohman's study will serve as a useful

supplement to Table 4.2. because they are mostly consistent with those of Mackenzie (1928); and yet offer far more diachronic detail in terms of the overall change in the distribution of forms.

The first of these is the development of OE \bar{a}_2 into ME \bar{a} , $/\bar{e}/$, or $/\bar{e}/$. Similarly to Mackenzie (1928), the older *a*-type is replaced by the *e*-type in late ME, but the variants are presented orthographically instead of phonologically, thus $/\bar{a}/$ is given as <a> and $/\bar{e}/$, $/\bar{e}/$ as <e>. In each row the top set of numbers indicates the number of times a particular feature in the data, and the bottom set of numbers represents the percentages of occurrence of each feature totaled together so that the change in distribution can be seen more clearly.

Table 4.3

Development of OE \bar{a}_2 from 'street' in the Greater London Dialect

OE	1200- 16		1217 - 72		1273 - 85		1286 - 95		1296-1307		1308 - 27		1328 - 50	
	a	e	a	e	a	e	a	e	a	e	a	e	a	e
London	28	8	75	13	134	44	93	29	123	172	106	326	28	614
	.78	.22	.85	.15	.75	.25	.76	.24	.42	.58	.25	.75	.04	.96
Westm.	3	4	33	65	2	24	0	18	0	5	4	63	0	143
	.43	.57	.34	.66	.08	.92	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1

As Table 4.3 demonstrates, London and Westminster had very different distributions of *a* and *e* in early ME, and each dialect exhibits a different rate of change toward the *e*-type forms. In the Westminster dialect, the development of OE \bar{a}_2 to *e* was accomplished rather quickly (by the late thirteenth century) under the influence of the Middlesex dialect which is dominated by *e* $/\bar{e}/$, and partly by the influx of East Anglian

(Norfolk and Suffolk) *e* / \bar{e} / (Bohman 1944:27). In the dialect of London proper, the shift to *e* is not completed until after 1377 (Bohman 1944:11), probably because of the city's close association with the Essex dialect (cf. Mackenzie 1928:25) which is dominated by *a* forms in early ME. Thus, the *e* forms in the London dialect are most likely the result of influence from the Westminster and Middlesex, but East Anglian influences probably played a part too, since both / \bar{e} / and / \bar{e} / forms are said to occur (Bohman 1944:19, 27).

The next table (4.4) looks at the development of OE \check{y} into ME \check{y} , \check{i} , or \check{e} , which Bohman gives as <u>, <i>, and <e> respectively. In some cases the <u> represents /y/ or /y/ in early ME, but usually /u/ and /u/ in the fourteenth century. Table 4.5 combines the data of Bohman's tables V through IX, which collectively examines the development of OE \check{y} in different phonological environments such as before /r, l, θ, p, ʃ/. Each row gives the phonological environment under study and the modern derivative of the word which contains the selected environment or the OE form itself if there is no modern derivative, for example *crypel* 'narrow passage' and *hȳp* 'haven, harbor'. Again, in each row, the top set of numbers indicates the number of instances of a particular orthographic feature, and the bottom set gives the percentages of occurrence. Each column is labeled with a specific period of time, except the first which represents all ME texts up to 1217. Some columns may incorporate more than one time period; for example, the third row of the second column represents data taken from texts from before 1217 and 1272. The ME outputs for OE \check{y} are always listed in the same order: U, I, E.

Table 4.4
Development of OE \ddot{y} in the Greater London Dialect

OE	a 1217	1217 - 1272	1273 - 1307	1308 - 1327	1328 - 1377	1378 - 1422	1423 - 1499
LONDON	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E
before /r/ 'bury'	13 2 5 .65 .10 .25	2 0 2 .50 0 .50	14 17 44 .19 .23 .59	12 4 9 .48 .16 .36	85 1 7 .91 .01 .08	- - -	- - -
before /l/ 'hill'	U 39 I 27 E 31 .40 .28 .32	96 23 6 .77 .18 .5	58 25 3 .67 .29 .04	193 16 7 .89 .08 .03	92 50 1 .64 .35 .01	24 45 0 .35 .65 0	
before /θ/ <i>hȳþ</i>	3 0 2 .60 0 .40	2 0 2 .50 0 .50	4 7 11 .18 .32 .50	6 0 21 .22 0 .78	12 15 26 .23 .28 .49	U 2 I 61 E 7 .03 .87 .10	
before /p/ <i>crypel</i>	1 0 3 .25 0 .75	2 2 8 .17 .17 .66	U 5 I 8 E 154 .03 .05 .92	10 9 163 .05 .05 .90	0 1 105 0 .01 .99	0 0 37 0 0 1.0	
before /j/ 'bridge'	U 1 I 2 E 0 .34 .66 0	15 18 26 .25 .31 .44	2 11 9 .09 .50 .41	17 54 29 .17 .54 .29	10 44 1 .18 .80 .02	1 38 0 .03 .97 0	
Total	U 63 I 33 E 53 .42 .22 .36	U 212 I 113 E 283 .35 .19 .46	317 95 232 .49 .15 .36	U 129 I 239 E 151 .25 .46 .29			
WESTM.	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E	U I E
before /r/ 'bury'	0 15 7 0 .68 .32	8 8 1 .47 .47 .06	10 2 0 .83 .17 0	4 1 0 .80 .20 0	25 0 1 .96 .04 0	- - -	- - -
before /l/ 'hill'	U 636 I 426 E 51 .57 .38 .05	45 3 0 .94 .06 0	8 4 0 .66 .34 0	55 15 1 .78 .21 .01	47 24 2 .64 .33 .03	1 14 0 .07 .97 0	
before /θ/ <i>hȳþ</i>	0 0 21 0 0 1.0	1 5 10 .06 .31 .63	- - -	1 1 6 .13 .13 .74	1 15 7 .04 .65 .31	U 0 I 27 E 5 0 .84 .16	
before /p/ <i>crypel</i>	0 0 2 0 0 1.0	0 8 2 0 .80 .20	U 7 I 10 E 7 .41 .58 .41	1 19 24 .02 .43 .55	1 3 17 .05 .14 .81	0 2 17 0 .11 .89	
before /j/ 'bridge'	U 1 I 3 E 0 .25 .75 0	0 0 1 0 0 1.0	1 2 0 .34 .66 0	22 17 6 .49 .38 .17	10 16 0 .38 .62 0	1 8 0 .11 .89 0	
Total	U 646 I 465 E 94 .54 .38 .08	U 76 I 23 E 14 .67 .21 .12	104 66 39 .50 .31 .19	U 60 I 94 E 41 .31 .48 .21			

Table 4.4 clearly demonstrates that the phonetic environment in which a change occurs may crucially affect the outcome of that sound change. For example, the development of OE \check{y} in the ME equivalent of 'bury' retained /y/ and later became a backed variant /u/ in the environment before /r/ and a bilabial consonant. In contrast, the development of OE \check{y} in words in the southwestern dialect which are later incorporated in the standard language exhibit a variety of environments: *much*, *such*, *clutch*, *rush*, *crutch*, *cudgel*, *thrush*, and *shut* (Ekwall 1956:xix). These examples demonstrate the early MnE change of /u/ to /ʌ/. The other exception to the general development of OE \check{y} to /i:/ or /ɪ/ is *crypel* 'a narrow passage' which had <e> toward the end of the ME period, but this form does not survive in the standard language. Another possible explanation is that the *e*-form was retained as a means of distinguishing it from *crypel* 'cripple' (cf. Bohman 1944:44).

Nevertheless, Table 4.4 and Table 4.2 agree on two general points. First, the development of OE \check{y} in the greater London dialect was originally of a mixed character (with *u*, *i*, *e*) in which competing forms from various regional areas were later determined by the phonological environment of the word (Bohman 1944:53). Some of the competing forms of the same word that were current in the London dialect in the fourteenth century: OE *byrian* 'to bury', ME *būrie(n)*, *birie(n)*, *berie(n)*; OE *cyssan* 'to kiss' ME *küsse(n)*, *kisse(n)*, *kesse(n)*; OE *synne* ME *sünne*, *sinne*, *senne* (Wyld 1953:9).

Second, *i* is the chief form that wins out by the end of the ME period and is found in more environments. This last point is reinforced when we

consider some more of Bohman's evidence not included in his tables. For example, in the dialects of both Westminster and the city proper, *i* is only found in *cyning* 'king' after 1271, and in *wraith* 'wright' after 1182.

Overall, the *i*-forms become the MnE type, except a few words like *byrig* 'bury' (Bohman 1944:53).

Though the early ME dialect of London had all three derivatives of OE *ȝ*, the city mostly had the *e*-forms in various degrees for the majority of words (Bohman 1944:52) and this is most likely the result of influence from Essex and possibly the South-East. Throughout the early ME period, London is constantly influenced by *u*-forms from Westminster and Middlesex, and this trend peaked during the period 1328 - 1377, however, this influence might have also come from Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire which are strictly *u*-form areas. The early *i*-forms which are in the London dialect are probably the result of Westminster and Middlesex influence which are both *i*-form areas (cf. Table 4.2), but these were losing ground to the *u*-forms in both London and Westminster and reached their lowest point in the mid fourteenth century. However, the resurgence of the *i*-forms that occurred after 1378 can probably be attributed to the spread of East Anglian forms (Wyld 1920:145).

Next, the development of OE *ea* before *ld* as in *ceald* 'cold' and *eald* 'old' into ME *(c)eld*, *(c)ald* and *(c)old* is examined. Table 4.5 below is based on Bohman's tables XXII and XXIII, in which the initial vowels are only shown.

Early in the ME period, the greater London dialect had *eld* and *celd* for OE *eald* 'old' and *ceald* 'cold'; however, the *o*-form penetrated the area

Table 4.5
Development of OE *ea* before *ld* in the Greater London Dialect

OE	1217 - 1272	1273 - 1327	1328 - 1350	1351- 1381	1382 - 1499
	e a o	e a o	e a o	e a o	e a o
LONDON	5 0 0	20 2 4	20 0 5	8 0 12	- - -
WESTM.	0 0 0	2 0 1	0 0 2	4 2 12	- - -
Total	5 0 0	22 2 5	20 0 7	12 2 24	8 0 73
	1. 0 0	.76 .07 .17	.74 0 .26	.32 .05 .63	.10 0 .90

during 1273-1327, but the most substantial increase in *o*-forms occurred during 1351-1381 and these became more common than the *e*-forms at that time. Apparently, these *o*-forms originated in the East Anglia area (Bohman 1944:88) and made their way into the greater London area in substantial numbers after 1350.

Some of the lexical and morphological features that help to define the regional dialects are compared to those of the greater London dialect in early and late ME to determine where possible influences might have originated. Table 4.6 below incorporates the data from the latter half of Table 4.1, but here the second column containing the Northern features has been replaced by those of the greater London area. It should not be inferred that the Northern dialect had no influence on this southern city, rather such issues are discussed in the commentary following Table 4.6 when they are relevant.

Generally, what Table 4.6 indicates is that many of the forms that appear in the later London dialect come from the east and northeast Midlands in the early ME period, and some of these even originated in the

Table 4.6

A Comparison of Some ME Dialect Features with the London Dialect

Feature	LONDON	N.E. Midl.	S.E. Midl.	West Midl.	Sou. West.	Sou. East.
3pl. pron.	hi ^{8, 6}	þey; he ²	he; þey ²	hi; þey ²	hi; he ²	hi ²
'they' LME	they; þey; hi ^{5, 1, 4}	þey; he ^{5, 9}	þey; he ^{5, 9}	þey; hi ^{5, 9}	hi; þey ^{5, 9}	hi; þey ^{5, 9}
3pl. pron.	hem ⁸	þem; hem ²	hem ²	h(e)om ²	ham; hom ²	ham ²
'them' LME	hem; them ^{5, 4}	þem; hem ⁵	hem; þem ⁵	hom; þem ⁵	ham; þem ⁵	ham; þem ⁵
3pl. pron.	her ⁸	þeir; here ²	here ²	h(e)ore ²	here ²	hare ²
'their' LME	her; their; har; hir ^{5, 4}	þe(i)r ⁵	here; þeir ⁵	here; þeir ⁵	here; þeir ⁵	hare; þeir ⁵
3 sg. pres.	-þ ²	-þ; -s ²	-þ ⁶	-þ; -s ²	-þ ²	-þ ⁶
LME	-þ, -s ⁴	-s; -þ ⁵	-þ; -s ⁵	-þ; -s ⁵	-þ ²	-þ ⁶
3 pl. pres.	-þ; -n ^{2, 8}	-n; -s ²	-n ^{2, 6}	-n; -þ; -s ²	-þ ²	-þ ^{2, 6}
LME	-e(n); -þ ⁴	-s; -n; -þ ⁵	-e(n); -þ ^{5, 6}	-n; -þ; -s ⁵	-þ ³	-þ ⁶
Fem. Pron.	he(o)	s(c)he; sho ²	s(c)he ²	h(e)o; hue ²	he(o) ^{2, 7}	he(o); hi ²
'she' LME	she ^{5, 4}	she; sho ⁵	she ⁵	she; he(o) ⁵	she; he(o) ⁵	she; he; hi ⁵
Pres. Part	-ind ^{2, 8}	-and; -ing ²	-end; -and ²	-ind; -and ²	-ind ²	-ind ²
'-ing' LME	-ing; -and; -end ^{5, 4}	-and; -ing ⁵ -end ⁵	-ing; -and; -and ⁵	-ing; -ind; 5	-ing; -ind ⁵	-ing; -ind ⁵
'are' EME plural	beon; bēn; bēop ⁶	are; bēn ²	ar(e)n; ern; bēn ²	bēn; arn; bē(o)þ ²	bēop; bēþ ²	bīop; bīeþ ²
LME	bēn; bēþ ar(e); arn ⁵	ar(e); er(e) 5	bēn; ar(e); arn; be ⁵	bēn; ar(e) be(o)þ ⁵	bēþ; bēop; biþ, ar(e) ⁵	bēþ; bēn; be biþ; ar(e) ⁵

Sources: ¹Chambers & Daunt (1931), ²Wyld (1927), ³Mossé (1952), ⁴Fisher et al (1984), ⁵McIntosh et al. (1986), ⁶Wyld (1920), ⁷Wyld (1953), ⁸Wright (1927).

North and spread into the East Midlands and the northwest Midlands in the early ME period. In some cases the East midland forms usurped the original London forms, but many of these simply appeared in the city dialect and competed with older forms.

The subject, object, and possessive forms of the third person plural pronoun found their way into the greater London dialect at different intervals and with varying degrees of success in ME. These forms originated in the North and “progressively contaminated the Midlands and London” (Mossé 1952:58). The northern forms spread into the northwest and East Midland in the early ME and later spread into the greater London area from the northeast. As Table 4.6 demonstrates, the subject form of the third person plural ‘they’ entered the greater London dialect in the later ME period and replaced the earlier southern forms *hi*, *he*. In contrast, the object and possessive forms of these Scandinavian borrowings appeared much more slowly in London documents of the 14th and 15th centuries, and they did not replace the southern forms *hem* and *her(e)*, *hir* until the early MnE. The relative speed with which *they* achieved dominance in the city dialect is generally attributed to functional need. In addition to the third person plural having the forms *hi* and *he(o)* in the south, the third person masculine and feminine singular was also written *he(o)*. Similarly, this may be the reason why the early East Midland form of the third person feminine singular *s(c)he* found wide and rapid acceptance in London and the south in later ME.

Other Northern features that made their way southward via East Midland during the ME period are the third person singular and plural verb ending in *-es*. These forms, which are the result of Scandinavian influences (Hansen 1984:61), had spread into northwest and northeast Midland early in the period (Wright 1927:176), but as Table 4.6 indicates, only the singular form entered London with any regularity, and this did not replace the southern form *-þ* in the Standard language until the early MnE period.

The original third person plural ending on verbs in the greater London dialect *-þ* was replaced in the latter half of the ME period by the Midland form *-en*, which derives from either the present plural subjunctive or the preterite plural (Baugh and Cable 1978:191). However, in the fourteenth century, the final *n* of the third person plural suffix was beginning to disappear, especially in the greater London dialect (Mossé 1952: 79); this resulted in a final unstressed vowel and eventually \emptyset in early MnE. The origin of the *-en*-form cannot be further localized to either East or West Midland in early ME.

The present participle forms *-and(e)*, *-end(e)*, and *-ind(e)* serve as a good indicator of a text's provenance; however, it is the later form *ing(e)*, the ancestor of the MnE form, that poses a problem. The regional origin of this form is unclear, but it appears first in northeast Midland and central West Midland documents and soon after in London documents (Wyld 1927: 258). However, in the latter half of the ME period, this suffix is the dominant form in almost all the regional dialects (McIntosh et al. 1986:I.391).

Finally, the MnE form of the present plural form of the verb 'to be' *are* originally derived from a Scandinavian source (Hogg 1992:7; cf. Hansen 1984:61). This northern form made its way into the Midlands in the early ME period, but quickly became the dominant form in East Midland. In the later ME period, the *are*-form appeared in the greater London dialect, competing with the dominant southern form *bēþ*, but it did not dominate the dialect until sometime in the early MnE period. An interesting point that Table 4.6 demonstrates is that the third person plural ending in *n* is extended to both northern and southern forms of the verb 'to be' in the Midlands, resulting in *ar(e)n* and *bēn*, respectively (the *arn*-form in West Midland is restricted to the northwest). The dominant *bēn*-form in

the later London dialect probably has its origin from the East Midland region.

Tables 4.2 through 4.6 roughly demonstrate a general trend: the drift of East Midland forms into the greater London area throughout the fourteenth century. In addition, those northern features that are attested in the city dialect were first established in the East Midland dialect and then entered the city with the other East Anglian forms (Wyld 1953:45), and this was brought about by means of sporadic migration from those regions. This opinion is shared by many other scholars who see im-migration and commerce as a likely motivation for the change in dialect of the greater London area (Wyld 1953:8; Lass 1992:33; Samuel 1963:91; Blake 1992:18; Ekwall 1956:xi; Baugh and Cable 1978:194; Brunner 1950:90).

However, each of these scholars posits slightly different versions for the motivation and origin of London-bound immigrants. Wyld attributes the spread of East Midland features to the importance of London as a great center of commerce which attracts traders and merchants from all over the country, especially those from Norwich, the center of trade in Norfolk (Wyld 1953:8). Other scholars take a less risky view on the possibility of external factors affecting change and speak in general terms about the mixed character of the London dialect and about its sociolinguistic importance as a capital city that attracts immigrants (Lass 1992:33; Blake 1992:18; Baugh and Cable 1978:194).

Samuel (1963) also attributes the change in the London dialect to immigration, but thinks that the migration mainly originated in the East Midlands counties of Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire where a local literary standard was based and eventually taken to the city in the early fourteenth century by scribes and other officials looking

for employment; furthermore, he associated the Northern influences or forms with those northerners who held high offices in the city at that time (Samuel 1963:91).

Ekwall (1956) employed a different approach toward establishing the migratory patterns of newcomers settling in the London area. He utilizes a large corpus of surnames collected from London records, ranging mainly from 1250 to 1370, as a means of identifying the county of origin and the distributional number of immigrants to the city. However, he warns that his study is to be used only as a guideline because "it does not lend itself to being exploited statistically" (Ekwall 1956:xxxix). His research concludes that before about 1300, the majority of the immigrants coming to the city of London came from the Home Counties (Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, and Surry) and that this can be accounted for by their adjacent proximity to London itself (Ekwall 1956:lxix). However, after 1300 the number of immigrants that came from East Midland (and to a lesser extent the North) peaked in the first half of the fourteenth century, although there was always evidence of migration from this region throughout the period of his study (Ekwall 1956:lxix-lxx).

The cause for such extensive migration in the early fourteenth century is attributed to London's position as a center of commerce and government, and to the increase of traffic and mobility "due to the growth of trade and commerce" (Ekwall 1956:lxx). However, in the fifteenth century, this formally mobile population became more stagnant and there were no large scale migrations into the greater London area comparable to those in the earlier centuries (Fisiak 1982:214).

If we look at the numbers of immigrants by region given in Ekwall (1956), it is apparent that the Home Counties (Middlesex, Buckingham-

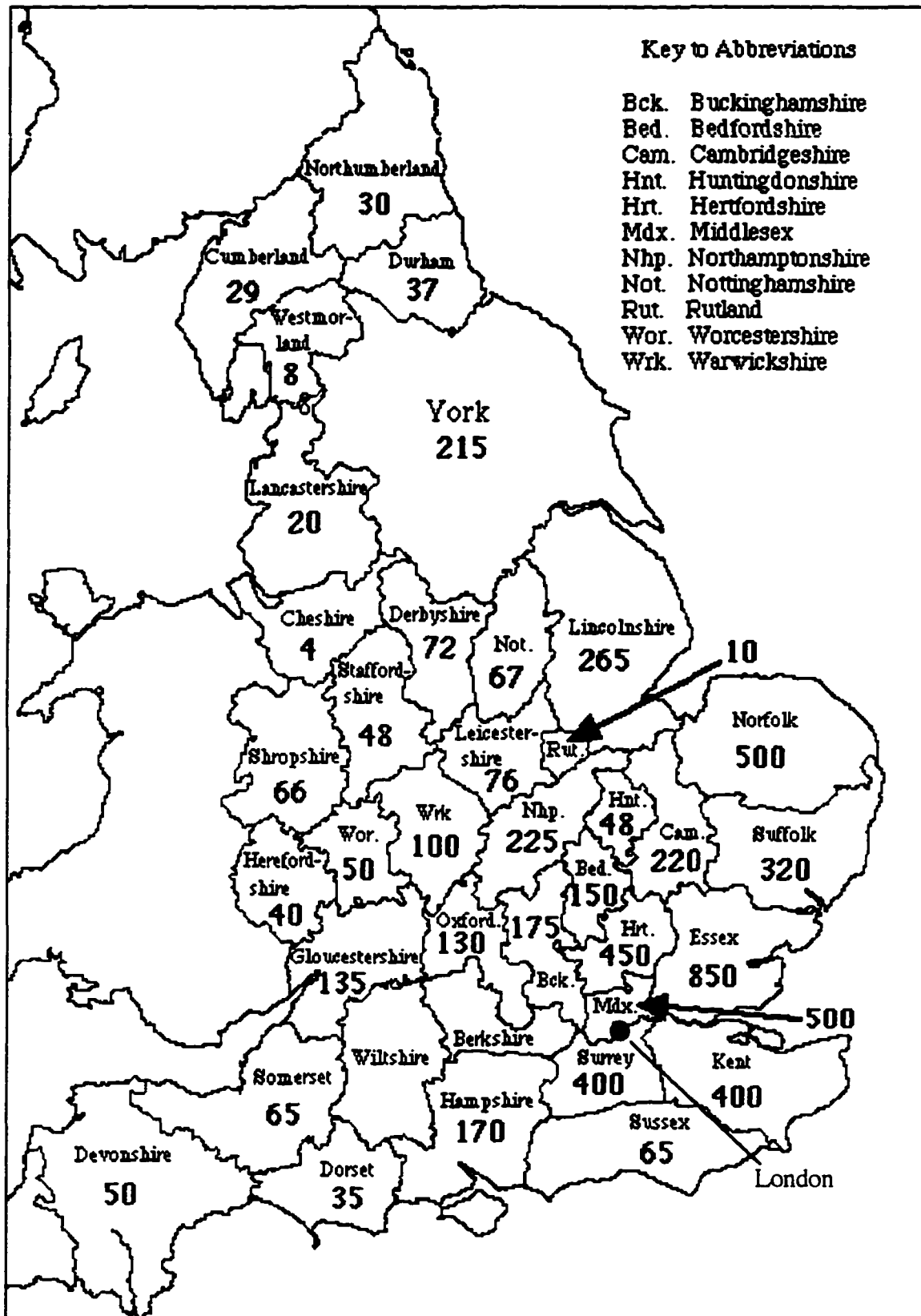
shire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, and Surry) contributed the most immigrants with about 3,000; the remainder of the South furnished over 1,000, the West Midland region provided only 380, the North with 405, and East Midland contributed about 1,970 (Ekwall 1956:xlviiii-lx). The total number of London immigrants included in Ekwall's study is given in Map 4.2 below. These numbers are represented schematically in Map 4.3.

4.5 Conclusions

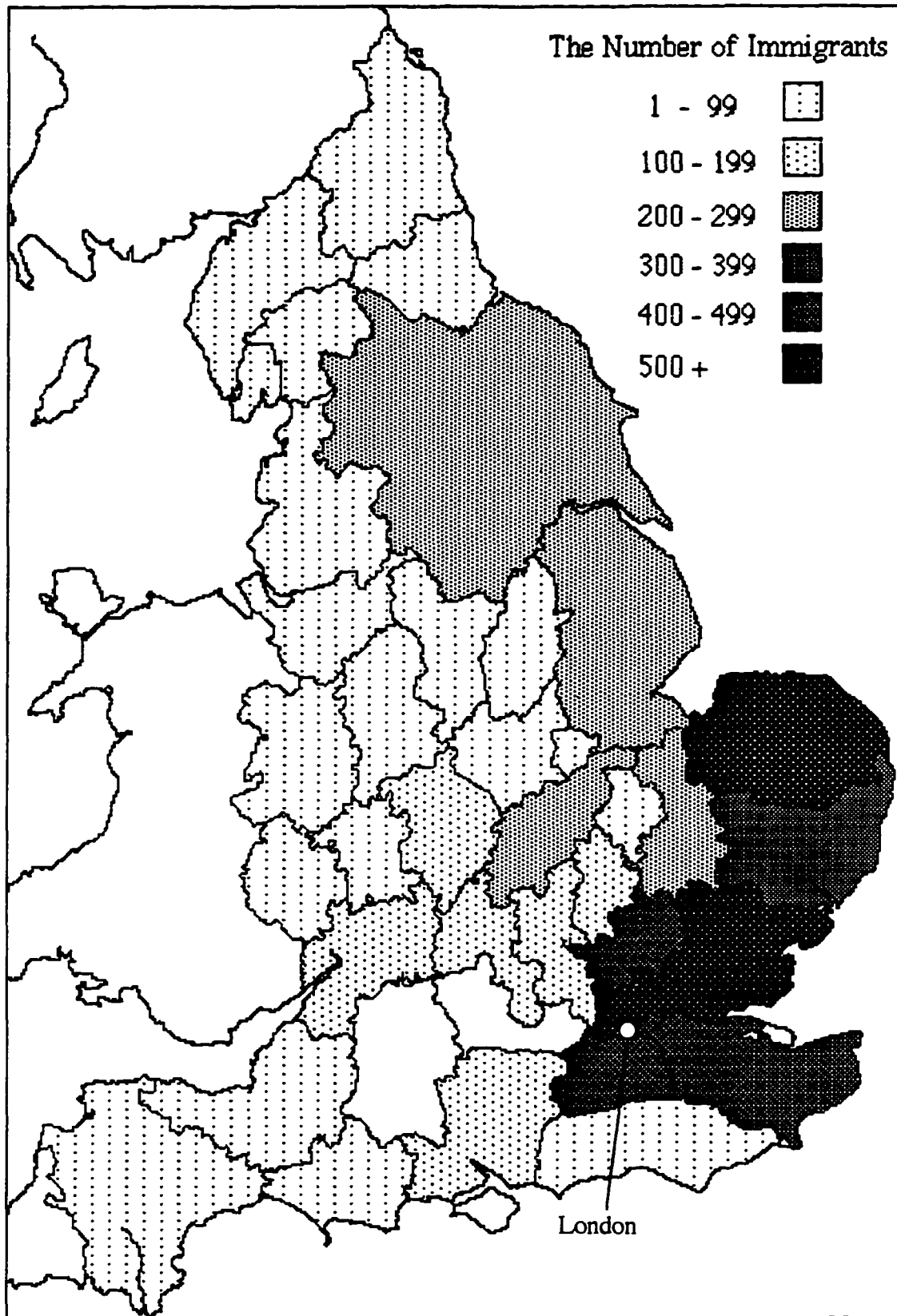
As Maps 4.2 and 4.3 demonstrate, the majority of immigrants that made their way into London during the ME period came from Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk. This trend and the high numbers of immigrants from Kent and Surry was reflected in the change of the distribution of forms in Tables 4.2 to 4.5. Early in the ME period, the London dialect was greatly influenced by Middlesex and Essex, as well as by Surry and Kent (four of the six Home Counties), though Mackenzie had denied the latter two. Further-more, though the East Midland region had influenced the London dialect to some degree early on, its greatest influence came in the latter half of the ME period, particularly after 1300.

The goal of this chapter has been to examine some of the more important phonological and morphological characteristics of the major dialect areas and to correlate the encroachment of any regional forms into the London dialect with relevant socio-historical phenomena. A more detailed analysis and research await future work on these topics.

Further discussion and additional observations concerning the correlation between socio-historical factors and linguistic variables are reserved to chapter 5.



Map 4.2. County of Origin of London Immigrants (Numbers)



Map 4.3. County of Origin of London Immigrants (Schematic)

CHAPTER 5 - THE SCANDINAVIAN LOANWORDS

5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter, which was broad in scope, investigated particular features of ME phonology and morphology for linguistic evidence of migration. This chapter analyzes aspects of vocabulary. The vocabulary investigated here stands apart in the sense that it involves a large body of data that is much narrower in scope: the Scandinavian loanwords that have found their way into English sources during the course of the ME period.

There are a number of good reasons for investigating these Scandinavian loanwords in the context of a study with the goals of this thesis; some of these reasons are the following.

1) As mentioned above, the various ME dialect areas “have, to a certain extent, distinct lexical inventories” (Burnley 1992:459). This is due, in part, to the general survival of the OE linguistic boundaries into ME, and to the nature of the Scandinavian invasion and its influence in England (discussed further below). The Midlands and the Northern dialect regions are permeated by extensive Scandinavian loanwords (some areas more so than others), while the South (including London) remained relatively free of these forms in the early ME period. In addition, there was no standardized form of English in the early ME period, due to the dominance of French and Latin in business, government, and law; so local, isolated varieties of English predominated, and often were penned to velum with a scribe’s individual flair.

2) The lexical items selected for analysis are unique enough in phonological form (and often in meaning) so that the numerous spellings in which they are attested in the various dialects do not impede their

identification. In fact, due to the diverse nature of ME scribal spelling practices, which are generally particular to the various localized areas, any orthographic variation a loanword exhibits often helps validate it as belonging to a particular geographic area. This will be examined below.

3) Another advantage of investigating Scandinavian loanwords is that almost all those forms which occur in Southern texts during the early ME period were already attested in the West-Saxon dialect of OE. This predominant, pseudo-standard, OE dialect was centered in southwest and south-central England (Baugh and Cable 1978:52). Thus, to obtain a clearer picture of the southward advance of the Scandinavian loanwords during the ME period, it is simply a matter of eliminating those loanwords attested in OE from the data set, and concentrating on those first attested in ME.

The goal of this chapter is to validate further the linguistic importance of Scandinavian loanwords as a source of data and to demonstrate the loanwords' southward drift from the North and East Midlands (and West Midlands) into the greater London area. This goal is met by detailing the sociolinguistic significance of the Scandinavian invasion and its influence throughout England, and by describing the methodology employed in isolating these particular loans and in plotting their inception and geographic drift during the course of the ME period.

5.2 The Scandinavian Influence in English

It is necessary to discuss the Scandinavian influence on English in order to understand the geographic distribution of Scandinavian loanwords and, the extent and type of borrowing. This requires a brief historical outline of major events, and the type and intensity of the contact situation between the two peoples. Such information will provide an understanding of the thoroughness of integration and distribution of Scandinavian loan-

words, and of the apparent time-lag that exists between the introduction of the Scandinavian element in the late OE period and the first attestation of the majority of loanwords in the ME period.

5.2.1 The Sociolinguistic Situation of Scandinavian-English Contact

Let us now turn to the social and cultural situation that is responsible for the large scale borrowing of Scandinavian words into English. For this, we must look beyond ME to the OE period. The events of this time, from roughly the 8th to the 11th century, set the stage for the contact situation which is responsible for the introduction of loanwords, most of which did not appear in manuscripts or documents until the ME period (Kastovsky 1992:321). Below, some of the major historical events which are relevant to a sociolinguistic analysis, and how these are important in terms of Scandinavian settlement and the contact situation in general, are examined.

The period of Scandinavian influence began as early as 787 with the first Viking raid upon England, an event duly recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Jones 1984:194). However, such contemporary accounts of Viking invasions were few and heavily biased in favor of the English. This is understandable, considering that the favorite targets of the early Vikings were churches and monasteries, where the majority of scribal work was undertaken. The Scandinavians themselves were illiterate “pagans,” keeping no records of their expeditions, so evidence of their settlement in England comes mainly from place-name evidence, and partly from dialect evidence (Burnley 1992:416). However, the English historical records are more than adequate for determining the chronology of frequent Scandinavian incursions into England. Viking attacks and invasions can be divided into three well-defined episodes (Baugh and Cable 1978:91).

1) The first stage, 787 to roughly 850, mainly consisted of isolated attacks undertaken by small bands of men. These were generally coastal raids upon towns and monasteries. (Baugh and Cable 1978:91-2).

2) The second stage, 850 to 878, is marked by the large-scale attacks of armies, which plundered far inland as well as harried the coast. First the armies wintered along the coast, but as they moved further inland additional settlements were established (Baugh and Cable 1978:92).

3) The third stage, 878 to 1042, is a period of further invasions and settlement which resulted in the coronation of a Danish king in England, and in "political adjustment and assimilation" (Baugh and Cable 1978:92).

These stages are examined in more detail below with reference to historical events and the pattern of Scandinavian settlement.

During the first stage of Scandinavian incursions, the Vikings were peacefully colonizing the Shetlands, the Orkneys, and the Hebrides in search of pasturelands and a better life (Jones 1984:198); however, in the north of England, they came to plunder and raid, seeking undefended seaside towns and monasteries (Jones 1984:200). The following is a summary of these first Viking attacks:

These early raids were, for the most part, lightning affairs. The Vikings would descend, usually with no warning and often under the cover of darkness, on unprotected islands, exposed headlands, quiet estuaries or stretches of undefended coast--many of them the sites of monasteries run by small communities of anchorites. The sequence of events on such occasions soon became predictable: monks were put to the axe, chapels and shrines stripped of their gold, relics, and other finery, the . . . women carried off into slavery or concubinage, cattle slaughtered or driven on board the longships, and barns robbed of their grain before being set alight. (Geipel 1971:34)

The type of men who led these raids were “men in trouble with a lord or lords stronger than themselves, men dispossessed, men banished, men who left their country for their country’s good” (Jones 1984:199). It is apparent that these early raiders were “out for loot rather than land” (Geipel 1984:34), and that little if any linguistic borrowing took place at this time because no permanent settlements were established.

Stage two marks the period where the Scandinavian incursions resulted in the first settlements and in prolonged linguistic contact. In 850 the Vikings established winter quarters on the island of Thanet. From this vantage point they were able to sail up the Thames to plunder London or strike off southwards and attack Canterbury and the surrounding countryside (Geipel 1984:38). However, the Vikings were defeated the following year by King Æthelwulf of Wessex, and the Vikings, realizing that the West Saxons could defend themselves, moved their attacks further northward (Brøndsted 1965:52). These continued attacks were no longer individual raiding parties, but were the invasion of full-scale Scandinavian armies. One such invasion was centered in East Anglia in 866. Here the Viking army captured York, plundered the surrounding regions, and in the following year turned southward into Mercia and took Nottingham. They returned to York for the winter and in the Spring emerged and drove south-eastwards into Ely and Peterborough (Brøndsted 1965:52-3). This sixteen-year span of time (850-866) resulted “in the colonisation by the Danes of extensive tracts of northern and eastern England and, consequently, in the first implanting on English soil of the Norse language” (Geipel 1984:40). In 870, the Scandinavian army penetrated southwards, captured Reading, and attacked Wessex, but after about a year of fighting, a truce was called, and they returned to Mercia where they broke into two parts

(Jones 1984:220-1). One part of the army “moved into Northumbria, and with York as a base began a definite system of colonization, the first . . . [Scandinavian] effort of the kind in England” (Brøndsted 1965:53). Their leader, Halfdan, “shared-out” the land to his followers in 876, and they took up a living as farmers and tradesmen: this area of settlement was approximately that of modern Yorkshire (Jones 1984:221). In the Fall of 877 a further distribution of land was made and the counties of “Yorkshire, Nottingham, Lincoln, Derby, and Leicester had ceased to be the part of the political realm of England” (Jones 1984:221). Jones comments further on the type of settlement in this region:

Danish settlement in this region was probably of two kinds, and did not involve a systematic displacement of the English. First in time and consequence there was a military settlement, but this appears to be insufficient to account for the number of Danes later to be found in the Five Boroughs. . . . It has been urged therefore that there were immigrants from Denmark quite apart from the fighting men, and that these colonized available areas. . . . (Jones 1984:221).

Now at roughly the same time in 876, the other half of the Scandinavian army that chose to settle, established a base at Cambridge and continued to harry Wessex, Ælfred’s kingdom. At one point, the attacks became so fierce that Ælfred fled with his household to find shelter in the swamps of Athelney; however, upon gathering enough reinforcements, he returned, attacked the Scandinavians, and defeated them in 878 (Brøndsted 1965:53-4). This victory for the English resulted in the Treaty of Wedmore, which stipulated that the Viking leader, Guthrum, must withdraw his forces from Wessex and he himself must agree to be baptized (Jones 1984:223). This final point was an important stage in the Christianization of the Vikings, which would eventually lead to the integration of the two peoples

(Baugh and Cable 1978:92). The treaty also “defined the line, running roughly from Chester to London, to the east of which the . . . [Vikings] were henceforth to remain” (Baugh and Cable 1978:92). This territory became known as the Danelaw (see Map 1.1), and Jones (1984) sums up its sociolinguistic importance best (the apparent interchangeability of the terms *Danish*, *Norse*, and *Scandinavian*, will be discussed in detail further below):

The Danelaw was by name and definition that part of England in which Danish, not English, law and custom prevailed. It comprised the Danish conquests and settlements in Northumbria, East Anglia, and the Five Boroughs of Stamford, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and the south-east Midlands. . . . The Danelaw. . . was. . . at no time fully homogenous, but internal variations in respect of race, density of Norse settlement, political allegiance and social organization, counted for less than its separateness from English England. The evidence of personal coins and moneyers is indicative, and that of language, vocabulary, and place names compulsive, that there was a rapid and heavy settlement of parts of the Danelaw by Scandinavians (Jones 1984:421).

As noted, the Scandinavian settlement was not homogenous, “but seems to have been heaviest in Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicester and north and eastern Yorkshire” (Burnley 1992:416).

In addition to a Scandinavian legal system, other Viking institutions were introduced into the Danelaw, such as a monetary system which utilized the *øre* and the *mark*, Scandinavian measures of land, and administrative districts (Geipel 1984:43). It is apparent that the Scandinavian conquests in conjunction with the establishment of the Danelaw are responsible for the foundation of a rich contact situation between the two peoples in the north and north-east of England.

In stage three, 878 to 1042, the Scandinavian influences and renewed invasions that have implications for England and its people as a whole took

place. After the establishment of the Danelaw, Guthrum, the Viking leader, was now free to execute the third distribution of land to his followers. He returned to East Anglia in 879 to dole out the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Bedford, and the remainder of the East Midlands: Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex to his men (Jones 1984:223). Up to this point, all of the Danelaw was colonized by Scandinavians to some degree. The pattern of immigration and further settlement involved here can be retraced by means of place names:

the distributional patterns of the Scandinavian parish names themselves imply, in certain parts of the Danelaw, movements of colonists pressing inland from the Lincolnshire coast and the Humber estuary rather than radiating outwards from the Danish garrisons at Lincoln and Nottingham. The impression of large influxes of newcomers crossing from Denmark after the cessation of hostilities between Alfred and Guthrum--although based on little but place name evidence--seems perfectly valid (Geipel 1984:43).

Kastovsky (1992) concurs with this pattern of migration and settlement. In addition, further details concerning the whereabouts of the English population as the Scandinavians colonized the land are given:

the establishment of the Danelaw was followed by a wave of immigrants from Denmark, who were pressing inland from the Lincolnshire coast and the Humber estuary. These colonists apparently were not necessarily displacing the established Anglian population, but were founding new settlements in less favourable, more sparsely populated areas (Kastovsky 1992:323)

Hansen (1994) agrees with this, relating that “an extensive secondary immigration took place in the wake of the 9th-century military conquest. . . . [and that] the Danish immigrants landed in considerable numbers on the eastern coasts, from where they moved inland settling along the Roman roads and in the river-valleys” (Hansen 1984:55).

While this colonization was proceeding, things were relatively quiet in Wessex for the next twelve years, except for the occasional skirmish. However, in 892 a large army originating from the continent attacked in the south, but was eventually scattered by 896. In 899, king Alfred, died (Brøndsted 1965:54). Nevertheless, thanks to the prowess of Alfred's son, Edward the Elder, and his grandson, Athelstan, successive attacks by the Anglo-Saxons placed the Scandinavians on the defensive, and by the mid 10th century, the English eventually won back the East Midlands and Northumbria, though it was still heavily populated by Scandinavians and their descendants (Baugh and Cable 1978:93). The reconquest of the Danelaw by the English may have slowed down the Scandinavian immigration, but it did not stop it; "it continued in some form until the Norman Conquest" (Burnley 1992:416-7). For the next thirty years there was a period of relative peace, and when Edgar became king in 959, the Danelaw enjoyed "some degree of autonomy" (Brøndsted 1965:77). Edgar brought about this "autonomy" to help maintain the peace in the Danelaw by recognizing the laws and customs of the Scandinavian inhabitants, and granting them the right to govern their own regional affairs (Jones 1984:355). However, when the king died in 975, the peace quickly eroded, and raids resumed again even in the south and west, and these grew in intensity toward the end of the century (Brøndsted 1965:78). In the year 978, Æthelred, the 'ill-advised', ascended the throne, but he and his armies did not fare well in the numerous skirmishes with the Vikings. In an attempt to bring peace to the land, Æthelred, in 991, began bribing the Vikings with large sums of gold and silver. This only secured a temporary peace because the Vikings would return again year after year and ask an even steeper tribute (Brøndsted 1965:78).

Æthelred's distrust and dislike of the Vikings came to a head on November 13, 1002, when he order the execution of all the Scandinavians in the kingdom of Wessex because he had learned of an assassination plot against him and his counselors: supposedly the Danes planned to seize the kingdom once he was dead. Unfortunately for both Æthelred and England, one of the victims of this massacre was a woman named Gunnhild, the sister of the Danish king, Svein Forkbeard. Svein invaded the following year with a large army and ravaged the countryside, sacking town after town that would not yield to his demands for gold (Jones 1984:358-9). These attacks continued until his death in 1014, when Æthelred, who had fled to France during the height of Svein's rampage, returned again to England (Geipel 1971:48). However, in the summer of 1015, Cnut, Svein Forkbeard's son, landed a great army in the south and sweep northward through the whole country in a matter of months, and all of England was in his hands except for London. Æthelred died in London in 1016; the city surrendered, and Cnut was made king of all England (Geipel 1971:51).

With Cnut having won the whole of England, something more may be said of further Scandinavian settlement: "Whilst many of the rank and file of his [Cnut's] force were paid off and returned to Scandinavia, as many elected to remain on English soil, becoming as had their predecessors, farmers, land-owners and traders--not merely in the Danelaw, but also further to the south and west" (Geipel 1971:51) (cf. also Kastovsky 1992:325).

While Cnut ruled, he tried to encourage the assimilation of the native Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian populations by proclaiming the laws of King Edgar as the national law of England; in so doing he was attempted to promote "the principle that this government was a continuation of the

national Anglo-Saxon government of King Edgar's time" (Brøndsted 1965: 97). This process of assimilation may have been hampered by the fact that "many Danes held high positions at court, which must have had consequences also for the linguistic situation in the country, especially the Danelaw" (Kastovsky 1992:325), and by the Scandinavian bodyguard that protected him. Cnut remained king of England until his death in 1035, and he was succeeded by his son, Hardacnut, who ruled until he died (Brøndsted 1965: 98). After the death of this last Scandinavian king in 1042, the half Anglo-Saxon, half Norman-French Edward the Confessor, son of Æthelred, the ill-advised, was made king. However, many of the high-ranking Scandinavians appointed by Cnut continued to hold their positions (Geipel 1971: 51). Thus, the coronation of Edward marks the end of the third stage of violent Viking incursions, but not the end of direct Scandinavian influence on the English language.

The importance of these historical events that comprise the Viking incursions and migrations in terms of the pattern and intensity of the Scandinavian settlement are summarized below:

[These historical] events . . . had an important consequence [in] the settlement of large numbers of Scandinavians in England. However temporary may have been the stay of many of the attacking parties, especially those which in the beginning came simply to plunder, many individuals remained behind when their ships returned home. Often they became permanent settlers in the island. Some indication of their number may be had from the fact that more than 1,400 places in England bear Scandinavian names. Most of these are naturally in the north and east of England, the district of the Danelaw, for it was here that the majority of the invaders settled. . . . The presence of a large Scandinavian element in the population is indicated not merely by place-names but by peculiarities of manorial organization, local government, legal procedure, and the like. Thus we have. . . an extensive peaceable settlement by farmers

who intermarried with the English, adopted many of their customs, and entered into everyday life of the community. In the districts where such settlements took place conditions were favorable for an extensive Scandinavian influence on the English language (Baugh and Cable 1978:93-4).

However, Burnley (1992) has a more guarded opinion concerning Scandinavian immigration and settlement, describing it as:

a process of infiltration lasting for two centuries. In this period the constitution of the population in the Danelaw must have become infinitely complex, and the relationship between the settled and the newcomers very various according to whether lands had been unceremoniously seized by force or purchased, perhaps with the proceeds of plunder gained elsewhere The new settlers might be lords by conquest or neighbors by purchase; in the latter case, at least, racial origins would quickly have become confused. Generalisation about the Scandinavian settlement is therefore a peculiarly risky business (Burnley 1992:417)

Another factor that affects the large-scale borrowing of Scandinavian loanwords into English is the survival of the Scandinavian language in the Danelaw. The interesting fact is that although the majority of loanwords were not first attested in ME until the 13th century (Hug 1987:7), most scholars note that the Scandinavian language may have only survived in England to as late as 1100 (Samuels 1985:278; Hansen 1984:66, 83; Baugh 1978:95; Geipel 1971:61). This discrepancy in dates (the apparent time lag between the disappearance of the Scandinavian language and the induction of loanwords into ME manuscripts) is dealt with further below. However, as Kastovsky (1992) notes, the evidence that does exist which correlates the demise of the language with a date of 1100, such as “runic inscriptions and other epigraphical material, is too fragmentary and ambiguous to allow any definite conclusions [, but]. . . . that at some point before 1200-1300 Scandinavian must have been replaced by English” (Kastovsky 1992:331).

Different explanations have been given for the demise of the Scandinavian language spoken in England, although they all served as contributing factors in varying degrees. Kastovsky (1992) describes it as “a typical case of language death” (331) where the bilingual Scandinavian speakers eventually shifted to English in more and more situations, and eventually used it for all occasions (Kastovsky 1992:331). Hansen (1984) also attributes the disappearance of the Scandinavian language in England to language death, but he reports that Scandinavian suffered from a “lack of prestige and numerical inferiority in relation to the competing language [English]” (84) as the contributing factors (Hansen 1984:84). Another perspective is that because the Scandinavian language in that place and time was not employed in any written form nor subjected to any standardizing influences, it was vulnerable to the native English which eventually replaced it (Burnley 1992:418). Indirectly, such factors as the intermarriage of Scandinavian men and English women, as well as the linguistic similarity between the two languages, contributed to a bilingual environment which may have hastened the demise of Scandinavian (Baugh and Cable 1978:95).

Besides bringing about the end of the Scandinavian language in England, the similarities between the two languages may have contributed to the assimilation of the two peoples and to a contact situation that resulted in widespread bilingualism and the borrowing of a large number of loan-words into English. Geipel (1971) claims that “[t]he thoroughness of this assimilation is largely due to the fact that the two languages were very similar to start with . . . [and that t]he most superficial comparison is enough to demonstrate that English shares not only a substantial portion of its native vocabulary but also many basic grammatical constructions” (Geipel 1971:14). This close relationship between the two languages has

been noted often (cf. Hansen 1984:81, Baugh 1978:95, Hogg 1992:7, Kastovsky 1992:328, and Rynell 1948:7, for example).

The melding of the Scandinavians and the native English was furthered by the intimate social relations that existed between them. Although the historical events outlined above give the impression that the period of Scandinavian incursions was a generally hostile and violent one, it would be wrong to assume that this was uniformly the case, especially in the later stages; not all the Scandinavians came to England to plunder: “[o]ne must distinguish . . . between the predatory bands that continued to traverse the country and the large numbers that were settled peacefully on the land” (Baugh and Cable 1978:94). As noted above, in many areas the Scandinavians settled side by side with the native English, and in many cases they took English wives. Intermarriage began with the first settlements by the Scandinavians; few Vikings brought their wives to England, and the women who were brought along were often slaves or captives from other regions of the Island (Geipel 1971:57). Again, it is wrong to assume that the Vikings came as conquerors and overlords over the whole of England, although this may have been the case in some areas (in others the English were lords), but generally the Scandinavians were the social and economic equals of a native population which ranged across the social scale: peasant, farmer, merchant, and lord (Hogg 1992:7; Hansen 1984:79). Another important factor of Scandinavian socialization is, that through years of contact with foreign populations, they were a “cosmopolitan” people and so quickly adapted to the English lifestyle and accepted Christianity at an early date: this is evidenced through numerous Scandinavian names among the clergy (Baugh and Cable 1978:94). Intimate social intercourse with the native population eventually led to the amalgamation of the two peoples,

which allowed for some mixture of the two languages and the incorporation of Scandinavian loanwords in English.

5.2.2 Type and Intensity of the Contact Situation

Up to this point, the settlement history, social relationships, and survival of the Scandinavian language, and its similarity to Old English have been considered. I now turn to a discussion of the intensity of the contact situation between the two groups of speakers, and to its linguistic repercussions.

The Scandinavian language exerted a great influence on English, to such an extent that Kastovsky has claimed, “the character and number of the ME loan[word]s can only be accounted for by assuming the existence of a mixed speech community operating on the basis of social and cultural equality” (1992:324). The type of borrowing encountered in the ME period “presupposes either a fair amount of mutual intelligibility or relatively widespread bilingualism, and a considerable period of coexistence of the two languages” (Kastovsky 1992:327-8). The two languages may have been to some degree mutually intelligible, given that they are both Germanic languages (OE = West Germanic, Scandinavian = North Germanic) and not too distant cousins: they were separated around the beginning of the Christian era (Prokosch 1938:27). However, opinions in contemporary sources on this matter are in conflict, and so the degree of mutual intelligibility is open to debate (Baugh and Cable 1978:95). One scholar erroneously exaggerates the similarity, stating that “at the time of the early Scandinavian settlements in England, the period of separation had only been slightly longer than between British and American English today, and the communities had been in touch with one another for much of the time” (Strang 1970:282). However, the mutual intelligibility between Scandi-

navian and English was hampered by the large number of morphological and syntactical differences (Kastovsky 1992:329). Probably with these facts in mind, Hansen (1984) has come to a more skeptical view of “immediate mutual intelligibility,” and supports bilingualism as the cause for the borrowing of Scandinavian loanwords, “combined with the affinity between the two languages” (Hansen 1984:88-9).

Most scholars dealing with this socio-historical issue agree that (1) bilingualism played a primary role in the Scandinavian linguistic influence on English (Kastovsky 1992:329), and (2) that some degree of bilingualism is a necessary for borrowing to take place (Hansen 1984:66). What explains bilingualism in this situation? Obviously, the two speech communities living side by side (or intermingled) found it necessary to communicate with one another (Kastovsky 1992:329). Intermarriage between English women and Scandinavian men was another commonly cited factor which promoted bilingualism (Baugh and Cable 1978:94; Björkman 1900:5; Geipel 1971:57; Hug 1987:1; Kastovsky 1992:329; Rynell 1968:7; Serjeantson 1935:62). Moreover, the bilingualism was constantly replenished by immigration of new Scandinavians into the Danelaw, which provided a “constant flow of monolingual Scandinavian speakers until the middle of the eleventh century” (Kastovsky 1992:329). In addition to immigration, another important factor was the establishment of Scandinavian kings on the English throne from 1016-1042. It would seem obvious that the Scandinavian language played an important part at court, and remained influential until 1066 (Kastovsky 1992:330). After this date, thanks to the successful invasion by William the Conqueror (formally: William the Bastard) and his army, Norman French replaced both English and Scandinavian as the language of court and soon of prestige. Hence, Scandinavian

became as much the language of a conquered people as Old English (Kastovsky 1992:331).

The next question that must be posed is what was the direction of bilingualism or which group was it that became bilingual? Initially, the Scandinavians came as invaders and conquerors, and Scandinavian power or prestige was later reinforced by Scandinavian political and cultural dominance in the Danelaw area and then by the installation of the Danish kings on the English throne. Therefore, “the pressure to learn Scandinavian was greater for the English, than for the Scandinavians to learn English, although some Danes probably also tried to pick up some English, especially when they did not settle within larger Danish-speaking communities” (Kastovsky 1992:329).

On the other hand, Burnley (1992) downplays the scope and importance of bilingualism:

In view of the historical circumstances, it is impossible to describe precisely the sociolinguistic situation, or rather the situations, existing in the Danelaw. Linguistic developments continued over some hundreds of years amongst a population of various origins, changing constitution and shifting relationships, whose linguistic habits lack a written record for nearly three hundred years. One or two general statements only are possible. In areas of heavy Scandinavian settlement experience of both English and Norse would have been common enough, extensive bilingual competence was probably much rarer, because in a simple agrarian economy, for practical everyday communication, there was neither the need nor the opportunity for either side to master the full resources of the other’s language (Burnley 1992:419-20).

However, Burnley’s opinion is not shared by the majority of scholars. A more extreme view of this contact situation is that of Poussa (1982), who assumes that a creole arose due to the intermingling of the English and Scandinavian peoples, and this grew to a supraregional koiné because it

acted as an understandable intermediate variety between the more extreme Northern and Southern dialects (Poussa 1982:76). Although sometimes expressed in the literature by others, this is an extreme view of the linguistic situation, and is, indeed, a minority one (cf. Hymes 1971). Most scholars agree that there was bilingualism and that it served as the main means of linguistic influence, i.e. borrowing (Kastovsky 1992:329). In general, by definition, borrowing requires some degree of bilingualism (Thomason and Kaufman 1988:66).

Before we can address the issue of the extent and type of borrowing, the contact situation must be considered in greater detail. For the most part, only the OE period has been dealt with up to this point in this chapter, the time of initial contact which laid the groundwork for Scandinavian linguistic influence on English. However, because the contact situation persisted over two linguistic periods (the latter half of OE and early ME), and because of the effects of the Norman invasion of England, a more detailed analysis of the sociolinguistic situation is necessary.

The contact situation in the OE period has been discussed above. Where the Scandinavian and English speech communities were in contact, the native English population presumably became bilingual for the most part, since the Scandinavian language at this period had somewhat more prestige. The Scandinavian loanwords which entered Old English at this time corroborates this: "they are mainly technical terms that would be adopted from a speech community that is socially more prestigious" (Kastovsky 1992:329). However, these early terms only reflect the 150 or so loanwords taken into the West-Saxon standard, the literary dialect located in the South and the South-West. There is no reason to assume that the many thousands of Scandinavian loanwords which are later attested in

the ME period did not enter the OE dialects of the Midlands and the North, the Scandinavian dominated areas, even though few texts from this geographical area and period are extant (cf. Baugh and Cable 1978:104).

Because the majority of Scandinavian loanwords are not attested in the language until the ME period, many scholars propose that these words must have entered the language at that time. This dubious hypothesis leads to false assumptions concerning the type of contact situation and the motivation for intimate borrowing involved. For example, Hansen believes that the large numbers of semantically unrestricted Scandinavian loanwords that flooded into ME (some as intimate, or unlikely, as the pronouns *they*, *them*, *their*, and function words *till*) “testify to a social and cultural equality” (Hansen 1984:78-9). This, however, seems unlikely since such extensive intimate borrowing evidenced in the Scandinavian loan-words generally indicates a degree of Scandinavian prestige, and not “equality.”

My assumptions concerning why the Scandinavian loanwords probably entered the language during the OE period when the Scandinavians held some prestige are based on a several socio-historical considerations, which favor such a view.

The first of these was the Norman invasion of England in 1066, which destroyed the prestige that the Scandinavians enjoyed over the English and reduced the two peoples to a level playing field with the French in a prestige position. The English and Scandinavian nobility (and clergy) were “conveniently” eliminated by their new Norman-French overlords who replaced them; thus, both English and Scandinavian were reduced to a position of a less dominant or low prestige language.

In addition, William the Conqueror and his minions successfully stemmed the tide of Scandinavian immigration and disrupted the cultural,

political, and linguistic ties between England and Scandinavia (Kastovsky 1992:331). This did not bode well for the Scandinavians or their language in England; they were isolated from the supporting influences of their homeland, and because of the numerical superiority of the native English speakers, their language was now at a disadvantage (Kastovsky 1992:331).

However, they did not give up their language immediately: “[i]n many areas the Danes must have been numerous enough to resist linguistic assimilation until about 1100” (Hansen 1984:83). This assumption is based on the former prestige of the Scandinavian language, its similarities to English, the immigration of Scandinavian speakers until the late twelfth century, and the fact that many of people lived in isolated agrarian communities. This date up to which the Scandinavian language is thought to have survived in England remains a point of conjecture due to the lack of conclusive evidence; nevertheless, because there are no Scandinavian manuscripts extant from the area of the Danelaw, it is assumed by scholars that the Scandinavian language was replaced by English some time before 1200 (Kastovsky 1992:331).

Other dubious explanations put forward by some scholars for the intimate borrowings of Scandinavian loanwords that supposedly occurred in the ME period include language death. Such misguided views have existed since the turn of the 20th century.

Björkman (1900) hints that: “The main part of the loan-words, nevertheless, seems to have been introduced during the time when the Scandinavian settlers began to give up their original language and nationality, and seems to be a result of the amalgamation of the Scandinavian and English languages” (Björkman 1900:21-22). However, it is Hansen (1984) who specifically ascribes the cause of this intimate and semantically

unrestricted borrowing to the process of language death (Hansen 1984:83). In this matter, Kastovsky (1992) agrees with Hansen (see below).

Hansen promotes the benefits of his view of language death further. Besides accounting for a large number of borrowings, the surviving language in a language death situation may display a number of general “simplifications”: the loss and merger of phonemes; morphological leveling of irregularities and changes to gender, case, tense and number; and syntactic changes such as a shift from synthetic to analytic constructions (Hansen 1984:85). English underwent many of these changes during its transition from OE to ME.

According to Hansen the process of language death and shift can be extended over several generations within bilingual communities, but each successive generation uses the dying language less or in more restricted contexts and domain, until eventually language shift occurs (Hansen 1984:86). Language shift itself is preceded by a period of language “simplification,” resulting from the bilingual speakers having a poorer command of the dying language. As part of the process of language death, a large number of loanwords may be exchanged between the competing languages (Hansen 1984:87). An important factor, according to Hansen, which promoted the acceptance of a large number of loanwords into the ME dialects of the Danelaw, is that at the time of their introduction (1200-1400), English had no literary or spoken standard because of the influence of Norman French, “and this weakened position may have facilitated the acceptance into the various ME dialects of Scandinavian words introduced during the last stage of the language shift” (Hansen 1984:88).

Kastovsky essentially concurs with Hansen's notion that language death is responsible for the flood of loanwords in ME, although he describes the cause of their transference somewhat differently:

the speakers of the dying language [the Scandinavians] were primarily responsible for the ME borrowings, since they probably first became bilingual, then restricted Scandinavian more and more to certain (intimate) situations, i.e. Scandinavians became monostylistic, until they finally stopped speaking it altogether, switching to English in all situations This scenario, I think, not only explains the number of loans, but also their everyday character. (Kastovsky 1992:331)

Such an analysis of language death as the cause for this intimate borrowing of Scandinavian loanwords into English is both strange and flawed. Languages generally do not borrow lexical items from a dying language in any significant numbers. Evidence of this can be drawn again from Great Britain itself. The three Celtic languages, Irish, Welsh, and Scots Gaelic, are, in varying degrees, endangered. Yet English, even the nonstandard varieties in the vicinity of the respective Celtic languages, is not currently borrowing an significant number of loanwords with any degree of intimacy which might compare to that of the Scandinavian borrowings into ME. More conclusively, in the extensive literature on dying languages, no comparable case involving significant lexical borrowing from the dying languages is known (cf. for example, Dorian 1989).

A more realistic view of the explanation of this intimate borrowing is that the loanwords entered English before the Scandinavian language died out (Thomason & Kaufman 1988:282; Baugh and Cable 1978:104; Geipel 1971:61; Serjeantson 1962:64) and while it still had some prestige or no negative status, and not during the process of language death. Thus,

this intimate borrowing is the result of a number of social and linguistic factors outlined below:

- 1) An intense contact situation: intermarriages and mixture of the two peoples (Thomason & Kaufman 1988:281; Baugh and Cable 1978:94; Geipel 1971:14,57; Serjeantson 1962:62).
- 2) Bilingualism among the English and Scandinavian peoples (sometimes widespread)(Thomason & Kaufman 1988:281; Baugh and Cable 1978:95; Geipel 1971:57,61; Serjeantson 1962:62).
- 3) Some degree of mutual intelligibility between the two (Thomason & Kaufman 1988:303; Baugh and Cable 1978:95; Geipel 1971:14; Serjeantson 1962:63).
- 4) A close affinity between the two languages (Thomason & Kaufman 1988:281; Baugh and Cable 1978:101; Geipel 1971:14; Serjeantson 1962:62-3).
- 5) Some prestige on the part of the Scandinavians (Kastovsky 1992:329).

These five factors do not necessarily provide indisputable proof of such intimate borrowing of Scandinavian loanwords into English, nor are they the only possible factors involved in the explanation. However, for a majority of scholars (and I concur), they do serve as solid, sensible reasons for this intimate borrowing of loanwords. Below the number and character of the loanwords are examined in more detail.

5.2.3 Extent and Type of Borrowing

The type and extent of the Scandinavian loanwords attested in English vary greatly from the OE to ME periods. The number of loanwords attested in OE texts is relatively restricted in both number and kind,

as opposed to those found in the ME literature. The loanwords borrowed into OE numbered around only 150 (Hansen 1984:60; Kastovsky 1992:320; Burnley 1992:418), and are considered technical terms that may be divided up into easily classifiable categories involving nautical matters, the legal system, warfare, and units of measurement and money, (Hansen 1984:61; Kastovsky 1992:320), and words denoting persons or rank (Serjeantson 1962:64; Kastovsky 1992:332); there are, of course, a handful that fall into the all-purpose, miscellaneous category (examples below).

A sampling of the direct loans found in each of these semantic categories is given below. The first four semantic categories, nautical terms, legal terms, warfare, and rank, are indicative of the so called “prestige” that the Scandinavians had over the English. During the centuries of warfare, the Vikings maintained a military supremacy by land and sea, and they brought with them their own system of justice and social stratification (Hansen 1984:63) (Modern English reflexes of the Scandinavian loanwords in OE are given in small capitals):

Nautical Terms: *barda* ‘beaked ship’, *cnearr* ‘small ship’, *flege* ‘little ship’, *scæd* ‘light ship’, *ha* ‘oarlock’, *hæfene* ‘harbour’ = ME ‘HAVEN, port’, *butsecarl* ‘sailor, boatsman’, *hasæta* ‘oarsman, rower’;

Legal Terms: *feolagu* ‘FELLOW, partner’, *formal* ‘negotiation, treaty’, *grið* ‘truce’, *husting* ‘tribunal court’, *lagu* ‘LAW’, *mal* ‘law-suit’, *niping* ‘villain, outlaw’, *sac* ‘guilty’, *utlaga* ‘OUTLAW’, *wrang* ‘WRONG’;

Warfare: *brynige* ‘mail-shirt’, *cnif* ‘KNIFE’, *genge* ‘troop’, *targe* ‘small round shield’, *lið* ‘host, fleet’, *mal* ‘soldier’s pay’, *rædan on* ‘attack’;

Ranks: *bond*, *bunda* ‘householder, husbandman’, *hold* ‘vassal’, *liesing* ‘freedman’, *præll* ‘slave’, *huscarl* ‘member of the king’s bodyguard’;

Measures and Money: *marc* 'MARK, half a pound', *ora* 'Danish coin',
oxanganga 'eight of a plough-land', *sceppe* 'measure of wheat or malt',
scoru 'SCORE, "20"':

Miscellaneous: *carl* 'man', *læst* 'fault, sin', *loft* 'air', *mæl* 'speech', *rot*
 'ROOT', *scinn* 'SKIN, fur', *þweng* 'throng', *dearf* 'bold', *ræggig*
 'rough, shaggy' *storr* 'big, great', *farnian* 'prosper', *geegian* 'EGG ON,
 incite', *hittan* 'HIT', *tacan* 'TAKE' (Kastovsky 1992:333-6).

These are just a few of the 150 or so words attested in the OE literature up to about 1150. Of these, nearly fifty are still found in the ME literature, and about twenty-five have survived into modern English (Serjeantson 1962:63). Some of modern forms that derive from the OE period are: *husband*, *fellow*, *thrall*, *outlaw*, *law*, *wrong*, *call*, *to egg on*, *crooked*, *die*, *knife*, *haven*, *hit*, *root*, *sale*, *score*, *skin*, *snare*, *take*, *they* (Serjeantson 1962:64-9).

However, these Scandinavian loanwords attested in OE do not provide a full picture of the extent of the Scandinavian linguistic influence at that time. Many more loanwords had probably entered the northern and eastern dialects of the language; however, because most documents dating before the 11th century were written primarily in the south and southwest of the country (i.e. Wessex), the area of intense Scandinavian influence (the north and east, i.e. the Danelaw), remained almost completely unrepresented in OE sources (Geipel 1971:62-3; Hansen 1984:63; and Hug 1987:2).

The borrowings that are attested in the ME period have a very different character and scope. Unlike the attested OE borrowings, the ME loans numbered in the thousands, and occurred mainly in manuscripts originating in the north and east of England, essentially the area of the original

Danelaw (Hansen 1984:61; Burnley 1992:421; Kastovsky 1992: 321).

Early in the ME period, the Scandinavian loanwords found in the south were those that were attested in the OE period, and the “words which drift down to the south as the ME period goes on are chiefly, though not exclusively, such as still remain in Modern English” (Serjeantson 1962:74).

About 400 of these Scandinavian loanwords are retained in the modern standard language, and well over 2000 loans have survived in the rural dialects of England (Geipel 1971:70).

In addition, unlike the Scandinavian borrowings in OE, the ME loanwords are not easily divided into neat semantic categories (Baugh and Cable 1978:98-9), and, thus, they show great variety and include many common, everyday terms which are non-technical in nature (Burnley 1992:421; Hansen 1984:65). Even though the majority of loanwords are nouns, nearly all possible word classes are represented to some degree: verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and pronouns (Hansen 1984:64).

Many of the Scandinavian borrowings attested for ME are now part of the common vocabulary of Modern English: “*anger, bag, cake, dirt, flat, fog, happy, husband, ill, knife, law, leg, low, neck, odd, raise, scant, seem, skin, sky, smile, take, Thursday, want and window*” (Burnley 1992:421).

Some of the “grammatical” borrowings (function words), such as pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions survive in the modern language, and though they are naturally not as numerous as the borrowed nouns or verbs, they occur with great frequency (Hansen 1984:65): “*til, though, they, their, them, both, same, against*” (Burnley 1992:421).

Some other “grammatical” borrowings that did not survive the ME period include: *oc* ‘but, and’, *heþen* ‘hence’, *þeþen* ‘thence’, *fra* ‘from’, *summ* ‘as’, *wheþen* ‘whence’, and *umb-* ‘about’ (Burnley 1992:421).

As noted above, many of the Scandinavian borrowings in ME were of a mundane or common nature, and these must have replaced corresponding English words in the area of the original Danelaw; this fact is illustrated by numerous doublets that existed side by side, some of which survive today, but with differentiated meanings (Hansen 1984:65). In the following examples, the Scandinavian form precedes the native form: bark/rind, dike/ditch, give/yive, gate/yate, skin/hide, skirt/shirt, scrub/shrub; some pairs did not survive the ME period: carl/churl, fellow/ifere, gres/grass, egg/ey, ere/are, kist/chest, loan/lene, sister/soster, werse/worse (Burnley 1992:421; Rynell 1968:13-7).

Further insights about the character of these words will be gained once the loanword data is examined in detail. What needs to be explored is the temporal deployment and geographical distribution of the loanwords. These two parameters play an important role in this thesis.

5.2.4 Distribution of Loanwords

In this section, the temporal and geographic distribution of the Scandinavian loanwords and their importance to the research will be considered.

An issue that must be addressed first is why it took over two hundred years from the time of widespread Scandinavian settlement in the Danelaw before Scandinavian loanwords appeared in ME texts in any great number. Kastovsky (1992) believes that one of the main reasons for this delay is “the lack of documents from the Danelaw before 1200-50, coupled with the dominance of the south-western written Standard, which continued to hold

its position until the beginning of the twelfth century” (Kastovsky 1992: 326). Baugh and Cable (1978:104) and Burnley (1992:418) agree that the lack of ME texts is partly responsible for the time-lag; however, Burnley offers a more detailed explanation for this lag:

Most Scandinavian terms were adopted into English at the level of everyday communication and were barred from written expression by . . . the existence of a standardized form of written English [West-Saxon] Scandinavian words filtered slowly into the written language only after the [Norman] Conquest, when training in the West Saxon standard was terminated and scribes began once more to write on a broader range of topics in the forms of their own dialects (Burnley 1992:418)

Regardless of the cause of this apparent time-lag, Hogg (1992:8) reports “that no important conclusions should be drawn from it.” I agree with this. It is simply a historical accident that few if any texts are extant from the North and the East Midlands in that 200 year period. This fact will in no way affect the outcome of the analysis, since the research focuses on when the Scandinavian loanwords first appeared in the documents and literature of London, and not when they show up in the north and east.

A more detailed analysis of the chronological distribution of loanwords is provided by Hug (1987). She gives four tables which survey the chronological distribution of Scandinavian nouns, verbs, adjective, and grammatical words borrowed into English from before the tenth century to the 19th century. The data in Hug’s tables are compiled from Scandinavian loanwords that were first attested in OE or ME and survived into Modern English. This list of loanwords and the date of their first attestation in OE and ME literature are collected from the *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. In Figure 5.1 below, the information from these four tables is collapsed into one table and extends only to the 16th century.

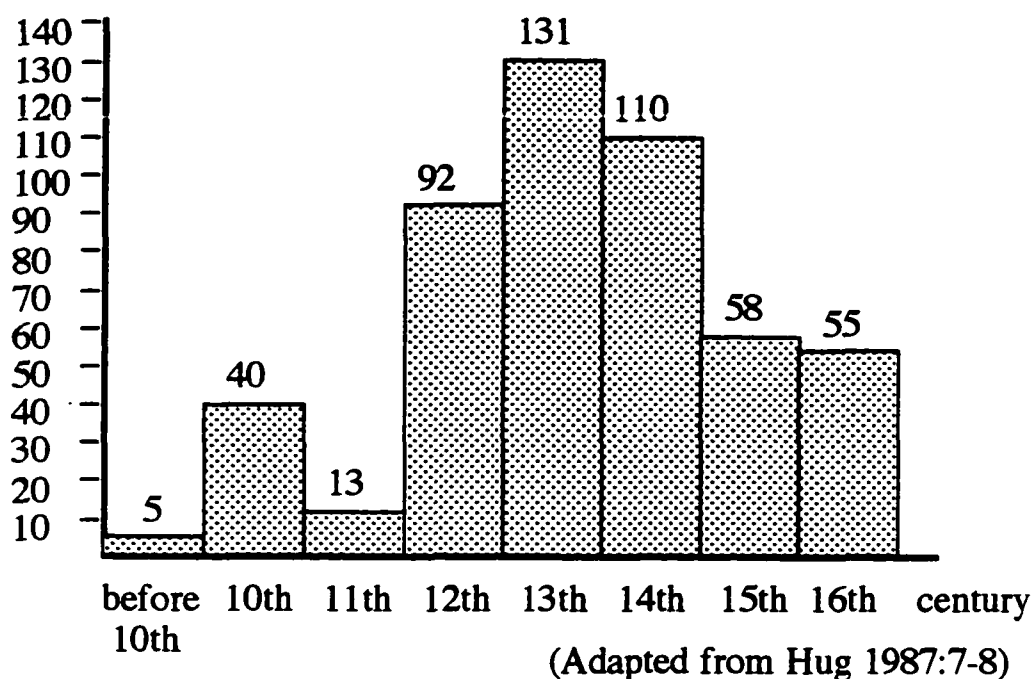


Figure 5.1. The Chronological Distribution of Scandinavian Loanwords

Figure 5.1 corroborates much that has been presented above: very few loanwords are attested from the OE period. The increase in the number of loanwords in the 10th century may be the result of a thirty-year peace in which the Scandinavian folk in the Danelaw were given quite a bit of autonomy to govern their own affairs. The decrease in 11th century may reflect the renewed fighting between the two peoples, and the political instability in the years following the Norman conquest in 1066. In addition, very few texts were written in English during the century following the Conquest, and those that survive were, for the most part, from the South or South-West. The 12th through the 14th centuries reflect a substantial increase in the number of Scandinavian loanwords attested in ME. This increase peaked in the 13th century. These numbers reflect the growing use of English in written works, yet they also indicate the lack of a national standard, and reflect the diversity of texts from all dialect regions,

including from the North and the East Midlands which formed a substantial part of the original Danelaw. The decrease in the 15th century probably reflects the rise of Chancery English, and then the subsequent introduction of Caxton's printing press into London helps to promote and spread the London-based standard. The further decrease in the 16th century probably reflects the still growing influence and spread of the London standard. The chronological distribution of Scandinavian loan-words beyond the 16th century is not important to this thesis; however, their numbers continue to drop off in the modern period (Hug 1987:9).

Baugh and Cable (1978:93-4) point out the linguistic importance of the area of the Danelaw and how it resulted in a great deal of Scandinavian influence on the English language. This can be readily seen if the geographical distribution of Scandinavian loanwords is examined.

Almost all the scholars who address the subject of Scandinavian loanwords share the same viewpoint concerning the geographical region of the greatest Scandinavian linguistic influence; it is no surprise that this region coincides, for the most part, with the Danelaw: the "North, North-West, North East, and East Midlands" (Serjeantson 1962:74). Even within the Danelaw there is variation in the amount of Scandinavian linguistic influence; the northern regions, those north of the Humber, exhibit a much greater degree of Scandinavian influence than those areas south of Humber (Samuels 1985:271). Thus, ME documents and texts of the "Danelaw" region exhibit a large number of Scandinavian forms when compared to those of the South and Southwest (Hug 1987:2; Geipel 1971:63; Rynell 1968:358; Hansen 1984:61; Kastovsky 1992:321).

More detailed evidence for the geographical distribution of Scandinavian loanwords can be extrapolated from the modern dialects in England.

Such a study is provide by Thorson (1936), who compiled a list of 597 Scandinavian loanwords that have survived into the modern English dialects from *The English Dialect Dictionary* edited by Wright (1905). Thorson gives the total number of loanwords ascribed to a particular county, the acreage of each county, and the number of loanwords per 100,000 acres. The results are summarized in Table 5.1 below, reproduced from Thorson.

Table 5.1

Number and Local Distribution of the Scandinavian Loanwords

County	Total # of Words	100,000 Acres	# Words / 100,000 Acres
Westmorland	269	5	53.8
Cumberland	343	9.7	35.4
Durham	202	6.5	31.1
Northumberland	319	12.9	24.7
Lancastershire	290	11.9	24.4
Derbyshire	117	6.5	18
Rutland	18	1	18
Cheshire	108	6.6	16.4
Nottinghamshire	88	5.4	16.3
Northamptonshire	87	5.9	14.7
Lincolnshire	221	17.1	12.9
Isle of Man	19	1.5	12.7
Yorkshire	43	38.9	11.4
Isle of Wight	10	.09	11.1
Leicestershire	44	5.3	8.3
Warwickshire	47	6.1	7.7
Norfolk	83	13.1	6.3
Huntingdonshire	14	2.3	6.1
Worcestershire	27	4.6	5.9
Shropshire	50	8.6	5.8
Suffolk	49	9.5	5.2
Staffordshire	32	7.4	4.3
Herefordshire	22	5.4	4.1

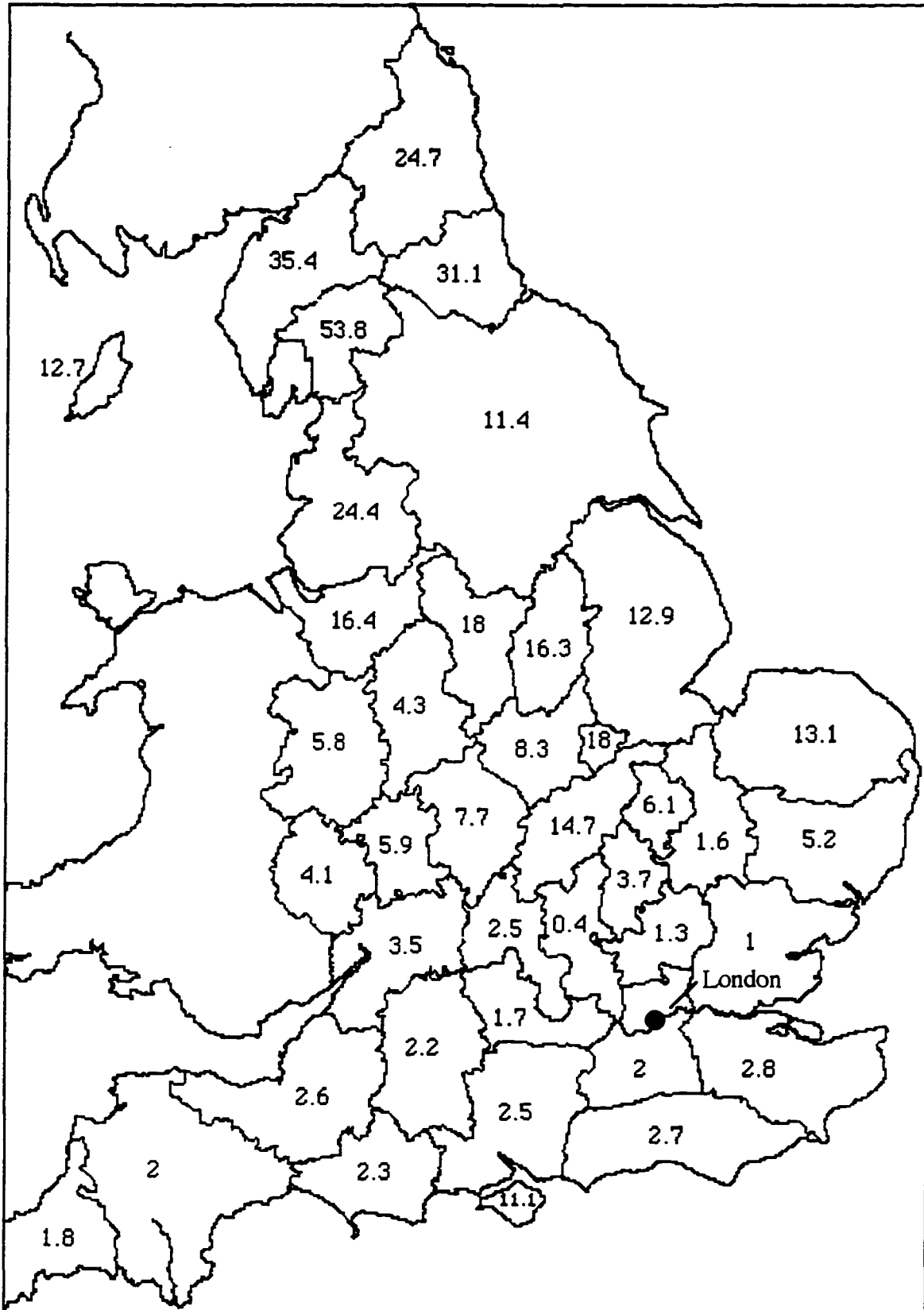
(table con'd.)

Bedfordshire	11	3	3.7
Gloucestershire	28	8.1	3.5
Kent	27	9.8	2.8
Sussex	25	9.3	2.7
Somerset	27	10.4	2.6
Hampshire	24	9.6	2.5
Oxfordshire	12	4.8	2.5
Dorset	14	6.2	2.3
Wiltshire	19	8.6	2.2
Devonshire	34	16.7	2
Surrey	9	4.6	2
Cornwall	16	8.7	1.8
Berkshire	8	4.6	1.7
Cambridgeshire	5	3.2	1.6
Hertfordshire	5	4	1.3
Essex	10	9.8	1
Buckinghamshire	2	4.8	0.4

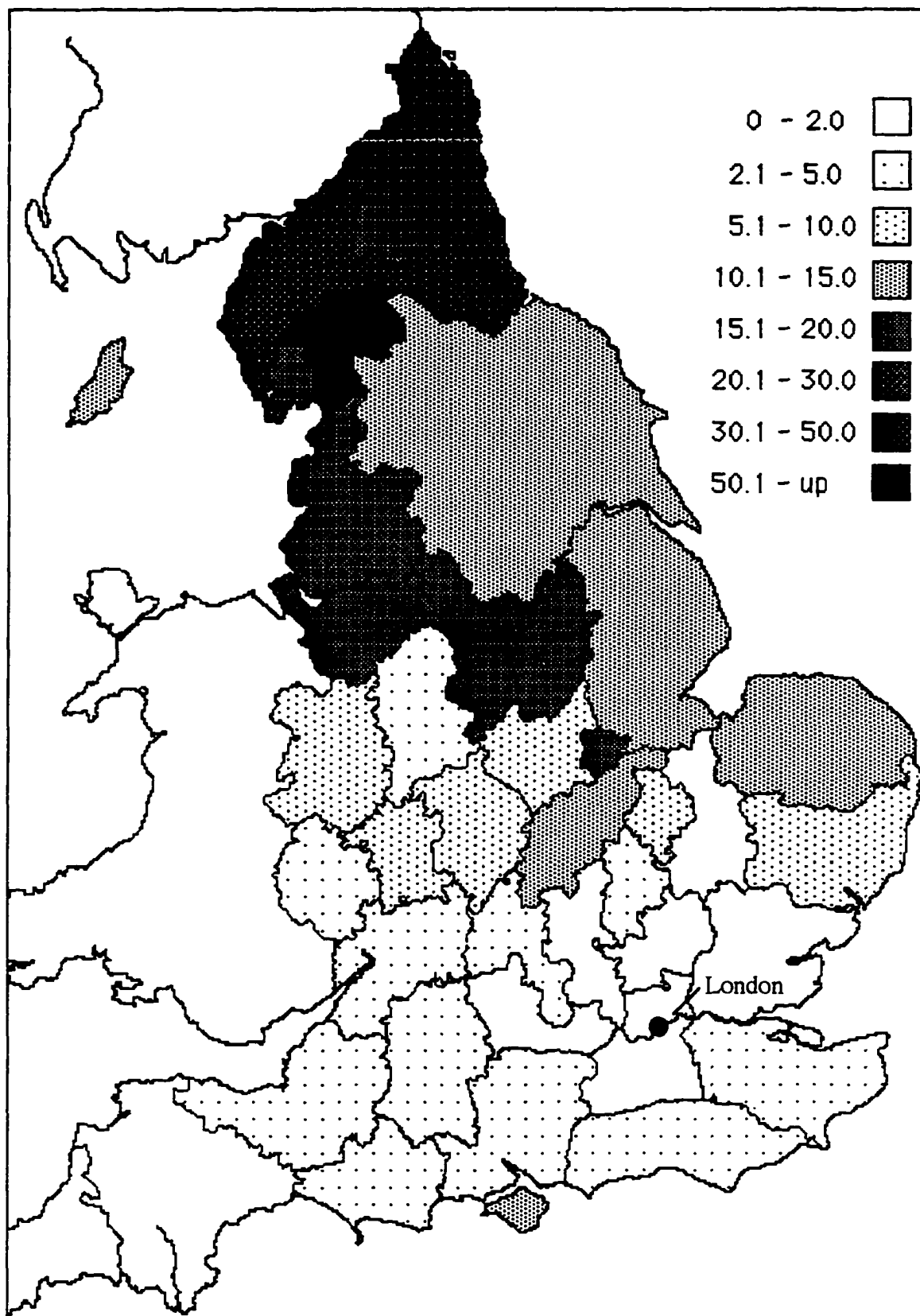
(based on Thorson 1936:5)

Thorson points out a number of possible problems with these numbers: 1) the dialect of a particular county varies greatly in the thoroughness with which it is recorded; 2) some of the loanwords are of a disputable origin; 3) the original distribution may have been altered by migration (Thorson 1936:6). Nevertheless, Thorson (1936) feels strongly positive about his data, and concludes that: “we get from the above table a fairly comprehensive picture of the Scand[inavian] loanwords in the dialects, and it is not likely that this picture will be materially altered by future research” (Thorson 1936:6).

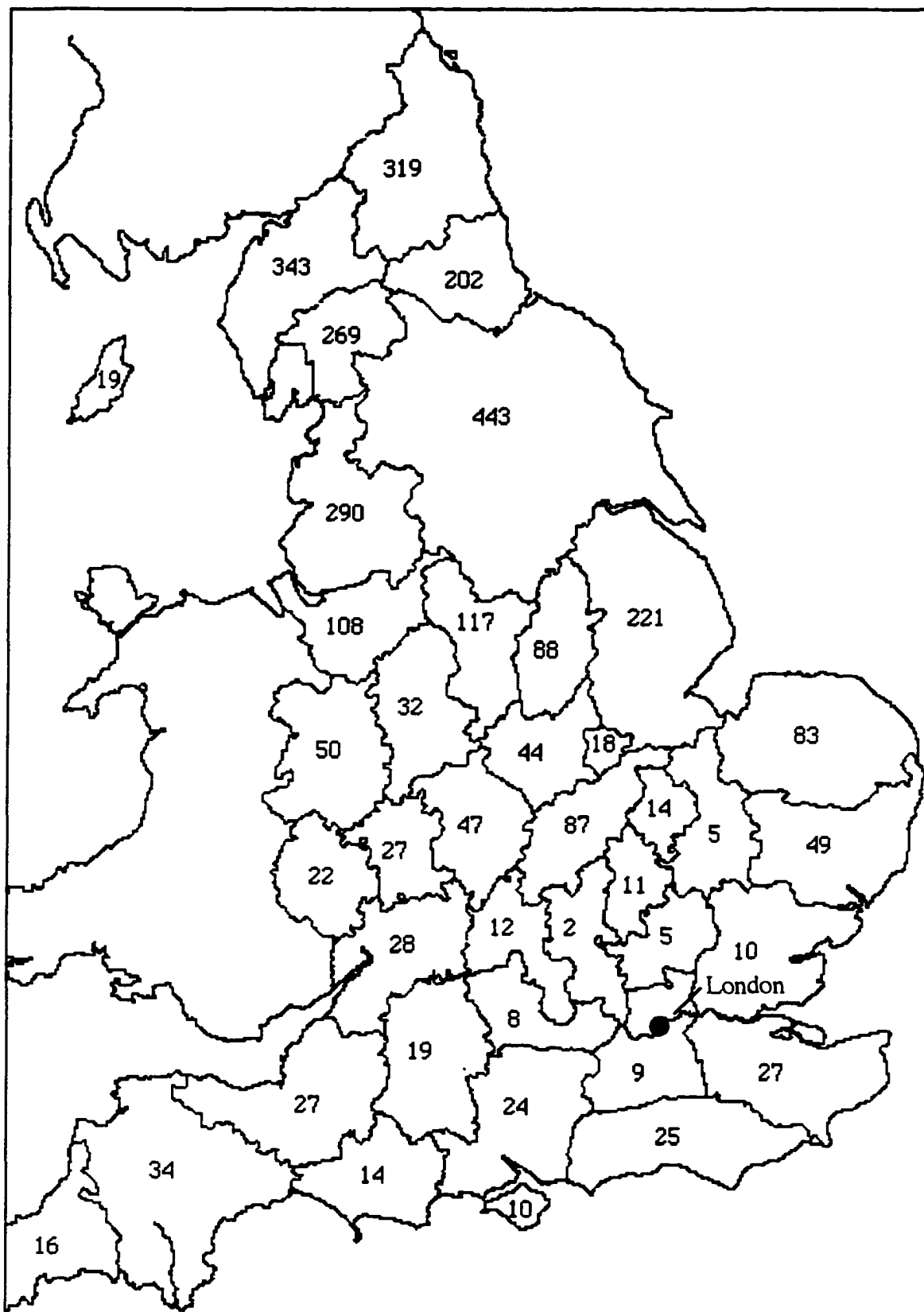
To better aid the visualization of the geographic distribution of Scandinavian loanwords, I present the information from Table 5.1 in a series of four maps: Maps 5.1 to 5.4 below. Map 5.1 gives the total number of loanwords per 100,000 acres for each county. Map 5.2 presents this same information, but the various counties are shaded in varying intensity to



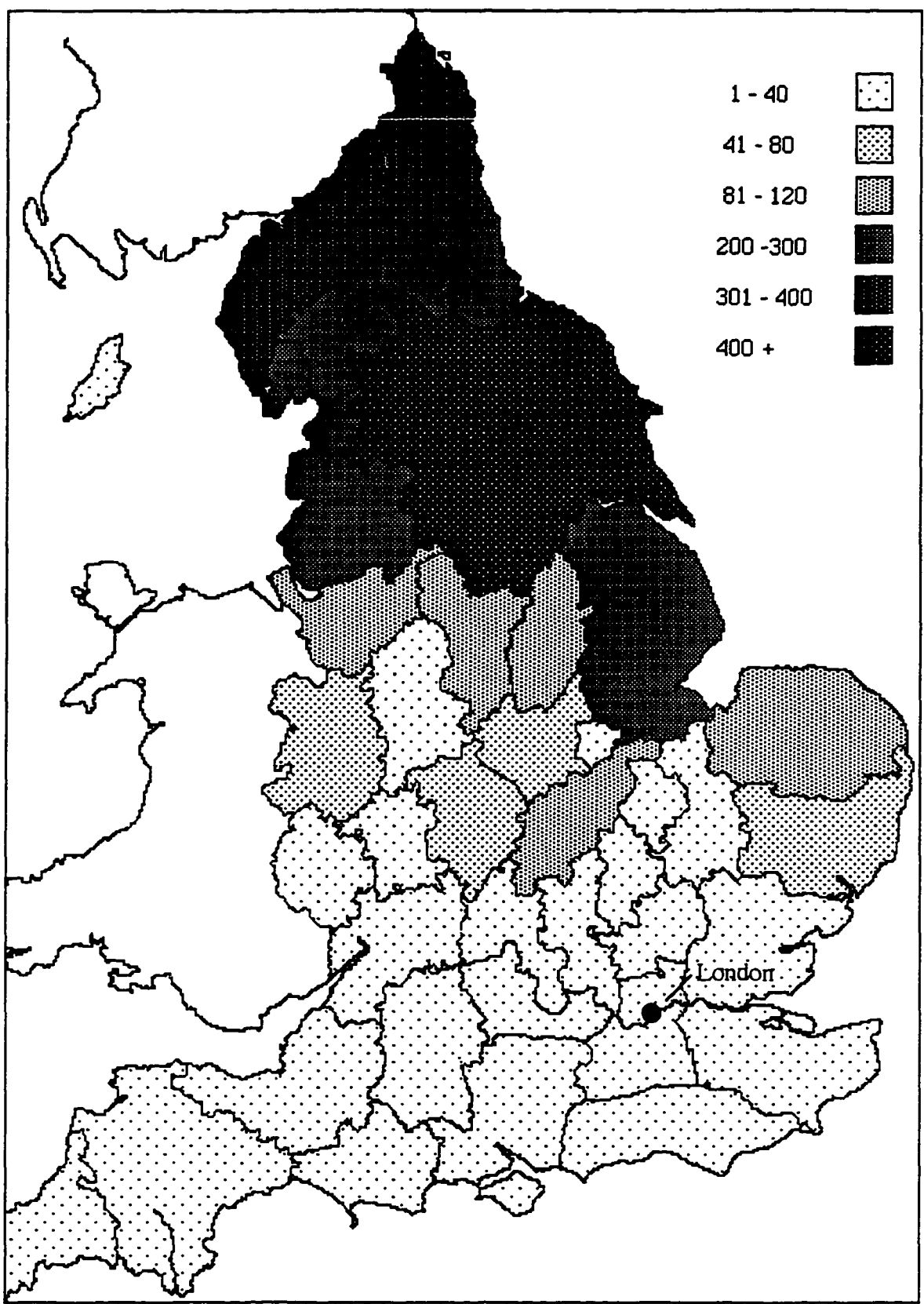
Map 5.1. No. of Loanwords per 100,000 Acres (Numerical)



Map 5.2. No. of Loanwords per 100,000 Acres (Schematic)



Map 5.3. No. of Loanwords for Each County (Numerical)



Map 5.4. No. of Loanwords for Each County (Schematic)

bring out the pattern of distribution more clearly. Map 5.3 gives the total number of Scandinavian loanwords for a respective county, and Map 5.4 presents this same information in a shaded format. The first two maps provides an overall view of the intensity of Scandinavian influence. The latter two also provide a view the Scandinavian influence, but the pattern of distribution is much clearer when geographical features are factored in.

Map 5.1 & 5.2 reflect the same findings as Samuels (1985), that is, the area of greatest Scandinavian linguistic influence occurred north of the Humber, where the Scandinavian language probably survived the longest (Samuels 1985:272). This area of strong Scandinavian influence also existed during the ME period, as loanwords attested from that period demonstrate (Samuels 1985:274). The area of the Danelaw south of the Humber was under direct Scandinavian influence; this is reflected in the distribution of Scandinavian place-names and loanwords (Samuels 1985: 273). However, the original ME distribution of Scandinavian loanwords was probably altered by the rise and spread of Standard English, which replaced many of the Scandinavian loanwords in the local dialects, and if these were plotted over time on a map, would seemingly show their numbers receding Northwards (Samuels 1985:272; Wakelin 1972:137). This is evident in Map 5.2 where the southern half of the Danelaw region exhibits the same percentages as the South and Southwest of England.

Map 5.3 and 5.4 look at the number of Scandinavian loanwords occurring in the dialectal speech of each county. These two maps primarily reflect the same distribution of Scandinavian loanwords as the first two maps, although certain geographical features may explain the differences. Thus, any contrast in the patterns may reflect areas that were sparsely populated or remained uncolonized by the Scandinavians in Medieval times

because of the lack of arable land. For example, the counties of Westmorland and Durham provide substantially fewer loanwords than the surrounding counties. However, these two counties are quite mountainous. The West Riding of York is also a very mountainous region, but because Thorson treats York county as a single unit, no finer partitioning can be made. Both Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire are deeply embedded in the Danelaw, but have relatively few loanwords. This may be attributed to the many fens and swamps that had existed in that region at that time, not drained until later centuries. Nevertheless, although the data used to create these maps derive from the modern dialects, the maps do demonstrate the importance of Scandinavian linguistic influence on the history of the English language.

5.3 The Data: the Scandinavian Loanwords

In this section, the focus turns to the Scandinavian loanwords utilized in the research. The phonological criteria and other relevant criteria for distinguishing the Scandinavian loanwords from the native English words and other foreign borrowings are explored. Furthermore, the procedures for selecting, recording, and plotting the data, as well as the sources used, are addressed. However, before the linguistic characteristics of the data are discussed, one final issue concerning the various Scandinavian dialects which were present in England during the period of invasion and immigration, and their relevance to the study, is examined.

5.3.1 Linguistic Distinction Between Danish and Norwegian Loanwords

Up to this point, the cover term “Scandinavian” has been employed to refer to the Viking invaders and their language. However, in actuality, two distinct, though closely related, groups invaded and immigrated to Britain during the OE period: these were the “Danes” and the

“Norwegians.” Even in the OE documents of the time, no distinction was made between these two peoples, and they were both classified as “Danes,” which simply meant “Scandinavians” or “Norsemen” (Kastovsky 1992:322).

Place-name evidence provides the best means for sorting out the settlement history and the distribution of these two peoples (Burnley 1992:416; Baugh and Cable 1978:97). The local distribution breaks down as follows: “the settlers in East Anglia and Lincolnshire were, to a great extent, Danes, who seem to have been paramount in these districts, and that the main body of the Norwegians seems to have settled in Northumbria and in the North-West parts of England” (Björkman 1900:22). This same distribution is presented also by Baugh and Cable (1978:97). Burnley (1992) provides a more up to date assessment which is based on loanword evidence and generally agrees with Björkman’s and Baugh and Cable’s opinion, that is that the Danish settled in the East Midlands and the Norwegians established themselves in the North and West (Burnley 1992:422).

What does the distinction between the Danes and the Norwegians mean linguistically? Pyles (1971) states that “linguistically, however, this fact is of little significance, for the various Scandinavian tongues were in those days little differentiated from one another” (Pyles 1971:118). Geipel (1971) maintains that “the bulk of Norse expressions in our language entered it at a time when the regional discrepancies within the Scandinavian speech community must have been scarcely perceptible” (Geipel 1971:27). This opinion is echoed by Kastovsky 1992:322; Björkman 1900:24).

A number of explanations have been cited for the difficulty in distinguishing between the Danish and Norwegian dialects in the OE period:

- 1) “we know very little of the Scandinavian languages spoken at the time of

the invasion, the Scandinavian material [used for comparison] . . . must be taken from periods of much later dates, often even from Scand[dinavian] dialects of the present time” (Björkman 1900:22-3); 2) phonological or phonetic distortion when the words were borrowed into English (Geipel 1981:26), combined with 3) the fact that literary sources postdate the intensive periods of Scandinavian linguistic influence by several centuries (Burnley 1992:422).

How should this distinction between Danish and Norwegian dialects during the period of invasion be factored into the research? Since the majority of scholars who note a distinction in the language accept that the Scandinavians spoke an essentially “homogeneous language” (Geipel 1971: 27), or, at least, believe that it is impossible to distinguish the two, then such a Danish/Norwegian distinction of the loanwords is not explored further here. Such an analysis has no relevant bearing on the research or the data.

Below the various criteria for distinguishing the Scandinavian loanwords from the native English words are presented.

5.3.2 Criteria for Identifying Scandinavian Loanwords

Identification of Scandinavian loanwords is often a difficult matter because of the similarities in phonological shape among Ingvaeonic languages (Old English, Frisian, and Low German) and North Germanic, the Scandinavian dialects of the invading Vikings (Lass 1994:187). The matter is further complicated by the overlap of a common core vocabulary (Kastovsky 1992:332), such as OE: *alan* ‘nourish’, *beran* ‘bear’, *bītan* ‘bite’, *dōm* ‘judgment’, *snīpan* ‘cut’, and the ON equivalents: *ala*, *bera*, *bíta*, *dómr*, *sníða* (Lass 1994:187). However, a distinction can be made between the Scandinavian loans and native English words. The most re-

liable criteria is to compare the phonological differences resulting from differences in the development of sound changes in North Germanic and the Ingvaemonic languages (Kastovsky 1992:332). These developments include both consonant and vowel changes, and some of the most obvious distinctions are considered here.

Germanic **sk* developed into OE /ʃ/ <sc> and ME /ʃ/ <sh, sch, ss>; however, it remained /sk/ in ON and was written <sk, sc> in the Scandinavian loanwords borrowed into English (Björkman 1900:119). ME provides many examples with /sk/, a few of which are: *scabbe* ‘scab’, *scalp* ‘scalp’, *skerren* ‘scare’, *scrapp* ‘scrap’, *scremen* ‘scream’, *scoulen* ‘scowl’, *skyrte* ‘skirt’, *skulle* ‘skull’, *skie* ‘sky’ (Geipel 1971:190-2). In addition, quite a few doublets existed in the ME period, such as the following for which the Scandinavian forms are given first in each pair: *skell/schelle* ‘shell’, *skiften/schiften* ‘to shift’, *askel/asche* ‘ash’, *fisk/fisch* ‘fish’ (Wright 1927:88). In these examples, it is obvious that the native English forms survived into the modern standard language, though this is not always the case.

Germanic **k* developed into OE /tʃ/ <c> when adjacent to a front vowel and this alveolo-palatal affricate remained /tʃ/ <ch> in ME in the dialects south of the Humber; however, /k/ does not affricate before back vowels and other consonants in OE and its reflex in ME is /k/. Germ. **k* remained /k/ before front vowels in ON and was written <k, c> in the Scandinavian loanwords borrowed into English (Björkman 1900:141). Some examples are: *kag* ‘keg’, *kid* ‘kid’, *kindlen* ‘kindle’, *knif* ‘knife’, *clubbe* ‘club’, *couren* ‘cower’ (Geipel 1971:184,188). Some examples of doublets that existed in ME (the Scandinavian forms are given first in each

pair) are: *bek/beche* 'brook', *kirke/chirche* 'church', *dīke/dīch* 'dike, ditch', *ketell/chetel* 'kettle' (Wright 1927:88).

Germ. *ȝ (/ɣ/) developed into OE /j/ <g> when adjacent to a front vowel and this palatal glide remained /j/ <y, ȝ> in ME. Germ. *ȝ became /g/ <g> in ON in this position and in the Scandinavian loanwords borrowed into English (Björkman 1900:148-9). Some ME examples of Scandinavian loanwords: *gere* 'gear', *gelden* 'geld', *geten* 'get', *gile* 'gill', *gessen* 'guess' (Geipel 1971:186-7). Some ME doublets: *garn/zarn* (< OE gearn) 'yarn', *garþ/zerd, zard* 'yard' (Wright 1927:88), *geten/ziten* 'get', *gift/zift* 'gift', *giuen/zuien* 'give', *gome/zeme* 'heed' (Rynell 1968:15).

In a related sound change, Germ. non-initial *gg became /dʒ/ <cg> in OE before a following high, front vowel, and this remained /dʒ/ <g, gg> in ME and the spelling of this voiced affricate is not distinguished from that of the voiced velar stop. Germ. *gg remained /g:/ in ON and in the loanwords. Some examples include *dogge* 'dog', *brigge* 'bridge', but *brig* /brig/ in some of the modern Northern dialects of England, *rigge* 'ridge', but *rig* /rig/ in some of the modern Northern dialects (Wright 1927:89).

Germ. *ð, þ was retained in ON and the Scandinavian loanwords borrowed into English; however, this interdental fricative became /d/ <d> between vowels in OE and remained so in ME in native words (Björkman 1900:159). Some examples of ME doublets: *garþ/zard* 'yard', *rāþen/rēden* 'to advise' (MnE 'read'), and *tīþende/tīdinde* 'tidings' (Wright 1927:87).

Germ. *ai became /ɑ:/ <a> or /æ:/ <æ> because of *i*-mutation in OE. In ME, /ɑ:/ remained /ɑ:/ in some dialects, but generally became /ɔ:/ and was written <o>; however, /æ:/ became /ɛ:/ <e>. In ON and the loanwords, Germ. *ai became /ei/ <ei, ai> (Björkman 1900:36-7). Some ME doublets: *bleik, blaik/blāk, blōk* 'bleak', *geit, gait/gāt, gōt* 'goat', *heil,*

hail/hāl, hōl 'sound, whole', *nei, nai, nay/nā, nō* 'no, nay', *haiþen, heiþen/hēþen* 'heathen' (Wright 1927:86).

Germ. **au* became /*æa*/ <*ea*> in OE which developed into /*ɛ:*/ <*e*> in ME. This same diphthong became /*au, ɔu*/ <*au, ou*> in ON and later /*au, ɔu, o:*/ <*au, ou, o*> in the ME loanwords (Björkman 1900:68). Some of the recorded doublets: *loupen/lēpen* 'to leap', *coupen/chēpen* 'to buy', *louse, lōs/lēs* 'loose', *naut, nout/nēte* 'cattle' (Wright 1927:86).

Germ. **ā* remained /*æ*/ <*æ*> in the West Saxon dialect of OE, but developed into /*e:*/ <*e*> in the Anglian and Kentish dialects, and this is what is found in ME. In ON, the Germanic low, front vowel became /*a:*/ <*a*> and remained /*a:*/ or became /*ɔ:*/ <*o*> in the Scandinavian loanwords borrowed into English (Björkman 1900:81). Some examples of the doublets attested in ME literature: *grā, grō/grei* 'grey', *hāre, hōre/hēr* 'hair', *lāten, lōten/lēten* 'to let', *fā, /fewe* 'few', *slā, slō/slē* 'to slay' (Wright 1927:85).

The distinction in the phonological developments of the two languages are summarized in Table 5.2 below.

Table 5.2

Some Phonological Criteria for Distinguishing Loans from Native Words

ME	OE	Germ.	ON	ME
f	< f	< sk >	sk >	sk
tʃ	< tʃ	< k >	k >	k
j	< j	< ʒ >	g >	g
dʒ	< dʒ(:)	< -gg- >	g: >	g(:)
d	< d	< þ >	þ >	þ
a:, ɔ:/ɛ:	< a:/æ:	< ai >	ei >	ei
ɛ:	< æa	< au >	au, ɔu >	au, ɔu, o:
e:	< e:	< ā >	a: >	a:, ɔ:

These phonological criteria for the recognition of Scandinavian lexical items in English are presented here to give a sense of what details are called upon to extract the Scandinavian loanwords from the mass of other foreign borrowings and native words. Next, some of the non-phonological criteria for identifying loanwords are taken up.

In addition to phonological means, there were other “tests” that scholars employ to winnow out the Scandinavian loanwords from native forms. These include information involving the geographic location of manuscripts, semantic field affiliation, date of first appearance, and meaning (Kastovsky 1992:332). In the OE period, Scandinavian loans were “phonologically nativized” so it is usually not possible to identify them by phonological means; therefore, their identification is based on semantic content (Lass 1994:188). Thus when suspect forms appeared in the late OE literature, dealing with nautical, legal, military, and social terms not previously recorded in OE (see 5.1.3. above), these are correlated with similar forms in the other Scandinavian dialects to establish their authenticity as loans (Lass 1994:188). The meaning of a suspected loanword may also provide clues to its origins. For example, the MnE word *bloom* may be derived from either OE *blōma* or ON *blōm*. Phonologically, these can not be distinguished. The OE word means ‘an ingot of metal or iron’, but the ON word contains the meaning which is used in modern English: ‘flower, bloom’ (Baugh and Cable 1978:96), showing it to be a Scandinavian loan. A similar analysis utilizing meaning is used to identify loanwords in ME.

When neither meaning nor phonological criteria are sufficient to determine certain Scandinavian loanwords in ME, a less reliable means of identification may be employed. Björkman states that “although the vocabularies of the two languages [OE and ON] were to a very great extent

identical, there must of course have been a considerable number of words peculiar originally to one area or the other of the languages in question, but subsequently adopted by one language from the other” (Björkman 1902:193). Thus if a word is attested in ME, but cannot be traced back to an OE source before the time of the Danelaw, and it has a similar form attested in ON, then there is a good possibility that word is of Scandinavian origin (Baugh and Cable 1978:97; Björkman 1902:193). Its case as a possible loanword is strengthened if the word occurs in a manuscript written in the North or in the East Midlands, where the Scandinavian influence is the greatest (Baugh and Cable 1978:97; Björkman 1902:194).

What must be emphasized is that this last point is not a sure test for Scandinavian loanwords. Just because a word is not attested in the OE literature does not mean it did not exist in the language at all. It is also quite possible that a suspected loanword actually belongs to the native English vocabulary but is simply not attested until many centuries later (Björkman 1902:193). When determining the native or Scandinavian origin of a particular ME word, all of the above factors must be considered before any determinations can be made, and this sometimes only provides a particular degree of probability at best, not any proof of their authenticity.

The success of such a non-phonological analysis as a test for Scandinavian loanwords, and the importance of the Scandinavian influence itself is demonstrated by the scope and number of doublets found in ME (Björkman 1902:194-5). Only a small number are given in Table 5.3 below, but note how many of these words form part of the core vocabulary of the language, and how many of these that survive into the modern language are of Scandinavian origin (given on the right):

Table 5.3

Scandinavian vs. English Doublets Attested in ME Documents

ande / breþ	'breath'	legge / shanke	'leg, shank'
barke / rinde	'bark'	liften / heven	'lift, heave'
deizen / sweltan	'die'	meeke / admod	'meek'
dwellen / wunien	'dwell'	mire / ante	'ant'
felawe / fere	'fellow'	neue / fyst	'fist'
gedde / pyke	'pike'	taken / niman	'take'
hernes / brayn	'brain'	radd / ofdrad	'afraid'
ille / evel, sik	'ill, sick'	rote / more	'root'
callen / clepen	'call'	skin / hyde	'skin, hide'
kyndlen / tenden	'kindle'	temen / emptien	'empty'
clippen / scheren	'clip, shear'	wand / rodd	wand, rod'
knif / sax	'knife'	wing / feðer	'wing'
lawe / æ, e	'law'	windoꝝw / eyþyrl	'window'

(Rynell 1968:13-7)

This concludes the survey of Scandinavian sociolinguistic influence in the English language. It has been presented to provide the necessary background for understanding the incorporation of Scandinavian loanwords into English, and to provide the justification for the selection and use of the Scandinavian loanword data. Below we turn to various aspects of the Scandinavian loanword data utilized in this research, as well as the plan and methodology for the analysis of the data.

5.3.3 Collection and Utilization of Scandinavian Loanwords in this Study

The Scandinavian loanwords collected for the research are taken from Geipel (1971), Serjeantson (1962), and Björkman (1900-2). Geipel's list is derived from loanwords attested in modern literary English, and the loanwords given by Serjeantson and Björkman are selected from OE and ME sources. The combined list is then compared against the citations found in the *Middle English Dictionary* (MED). If a loanword is cited in the MED as being of Scandinavian origin, then it is included in the loan-

word data. This data is presented in Appendix A below, along with the literary sources from which each word is attested in the MED. Those loanwords from the combined list that are not attested in the MED or that are cited as being from a non-Scandinavian source are thrown out.

The Scandinavian loanwords given in Appendix A are in no way an exhaustive list of words attested in ME literature. Below, three reasons are given for why this list is incomplete.

1) Scandinavian loanwords first attested in OE are excluded from the data. In the late OE period, when the first Scandinavian loanwords were attested, the literary language employed at the time was the West Saxon standard. This literary language originated in the South and South West of England, thus any Scandinavian loanwords attested in OE had already infiltrated the Southern dialects, or at least the Southern literary dialects, and so must be excluded from the data. In fact, most of the Scandinavian loanwords attested in the southern dialects in ME are those that first appeared in OE (Serjeantson 1962:74). The modern reflexes of some of these loanwords are given in section 5.1.3 above.

2) A number of Scandinavian/English doublets are excluded from the data. These are of two types: a) the spelling of some of the ON borrowings and OE words fell together in ME, so that no orthographic distinction can be made between them; such as *codde* 'pillow, cushion', *festen* 'make fast', *faste* 'act of fasting', *felen* 'to hide'; b) some of the doublets are cited together under one entry in the MED, such as *fro/from* 'from', *gait/gat* 'goat', *gift/yift* 'gift', *give/yive* 'give', *grá/grei* 'gray'. This type of doublet has been excluded from the data because it would be extremely time consuming to divide the loanwords into Scandinavian and native forms, and in some cases not possible at all. There is plenty of clean and clear data, and there-

fore the research effort has been devoted to these forms. These doublets will be examined in future research, to determine the extent of the Scandinavian linguistic influence, and to trace the re-emergence of a standard form of English in late ME and early MnE.

3) Because there is such a very large number of such loans, the cut off point for inclusion in the data are those loanwords that begin with "H." The loanwords have been collected and are presented in alphabetical order, thus they provide a random sample of forms in terms of word class, semantic range, mono- vs. polysyllabic forms, and geographic location of the manuscript in which the loan is attested (i.e. the linguistic origin of a particular text). The loanwords that begin with "A" through "G" number about 200. This number would have to be multiplied at least four times if all the Scandinavian loanwords beginning with "A" through "Z" were to be collected from the MED. Each of these loanwords may have been attested in between one and over one hundred sources cited under its entry in the MED. In all, there are 1,073 sources (i.e. individual ME texts) included in the data. Every new source that is listed must have its manuscript number and linguistic origin researched separately and recorded. This is a time consuming process that requires the examination of many secondary sources of ME literature. Considering the scope of the available data, the Scandinavian loanwords beginning with "A" through "G" will provide an adequate data base for this research. A full collection and exploitation of the available data will be undertaken in a future research project.

5.3.4 The Middle English Dictionary and the Collecting of the Data

The MED is the most comprehensive and extensively detailed dictionary of its kind. Its first volume was initially published in 1954, and as of 1995, it is not yet completed. Nevertheless it stands as the most excel-

lent ME reference dictionary, and provides the necessary basis for the data used in this research.

Each entry provides the variant spellings of a particular headword and its etymology. If the word is of Scandinavian origin, it is then recorded in the data. The MED often provides several meanings for a particular form, and each of these separate meanings or senses contains a chronologically ordered list of literary sources where the word is attested. The only literary sources excluded from the data are those that refer to compound words in which one of the elements is non-Scandinavian, and those sources that record the use of Scandinavian loanwords as surnames or placenames. These literary sources also provide a manuscripts date, and sometimes in parentheses, the composition date if it is deemed to be at least twenty-five years earlier than the manuscript date. In Appendix A, however, the literary sources are recorded in the data in a single chronological list under each loanword, regardless of the number of associated meanings. The chronological order is based on the composition date. Figure 5.2 presents a sample of the loanword data:

baisk adj.	bask, be33sc	“harsh, bitter, sour.”	MED: 612a
Orm	1200a(C12b2)	Lincs.	
Rolle Psalter (Sid)*	1340c	Lincs.	
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c	Unclass	
Hayle bote	1425a	Soke or Ely	
Desert Reliq.	1450a	WRY	
Interpol.Rolle Ps. (Bod 288)	1450c	Hunts.	
Mirror Salv.	1500a	Unclass.	

Figure 5.2. Sample of the Loanword Data

Figure 5.2 is representative of how the data is recorded in Appendix A. The first line contains the Scandinavian loanword (in bold), word class

abbreviation (n., v., adj. adv. etc.), common variant spellings of the loanword, brief definition, and its reference in the MED. Below the citation of the loanword, the chronological list of literary sources, in which the loanword is attested, is given. Each line contains the name of the source or manuscript, the composition date of the manuscript, and county, region, or city of linguistic origin.

The literary sources listed in the data are the same as those given in the MED, except that the formatting is dropped for the ease of recording. The full titles, manuscript repositories, and a brief reference of each literary source is given in the *Middle English Dictionary: Plan and Bibliography* (1954), and *Middle English Dictionary Plan and Bibliography, Supplement I* (1984). These should be consulted if further information concerning the literary sources is sought.

The presentation of the dates involves some explanation. Each source has a composition date. If the exact date of a manuscript cannot be determined, then the MED assigns dates by quarter centuries. These dates may bear a prefix: a = ante, c = circa, and ? = doubtful. The prefix "a" after a date such as "1350a" indicates a probable date before 1350 but no earlier than 1325. The prefix "c" after a date such as "1350c" represents a probable date of up to a quarter century before or after 1350. A question mark suffixed after a date such as "1350?a" indicates "1350a" but it is less certain and could be possible later than 1350. Furthermore, if a revised date is found from a more recent source, then this will be given in parentheses and shall supersede the previous recorded dates in that entry of the MED. In almost all cases, these revised dates derive from Laing (1993); her method of notation is used consistently throughout Appendix B and C

and for the revisions in Appendix A. These are given generally in 25- to 50-year increments:

Dates are given in the form C13 = 13th century; C13a = first half of the thirteenth century, C13b = second half; C13a1 = first quarter of the 13th century, C13b2 = last quarter, etc. To manuscripts referred to by other sources as e.g. 'mid-13th century' I have given the formula C13a2-b1 since such designations imply a considerable margin of error. (Laing 1993:8)

Thus in Figure 5.2, the revised date given in parentheses (*C12b2*) indicates the last quarter of the 12th century, which, in this case, is identical to the date provided by the MED.

Following the dates, the abbreviation of the county, region, or city of linguistic origin is given. In some instances, only broad linguistic regions may be given, such as East Midland, West Midland, Northern, and Southern, if the linguistic origin of a source cannot be narrowed down to the county level. These are straightforward enough, yet the means of determining the linguistic origin of a particular source is not easy. The MED:B and MED:BS provide the repository or manuscript collection that a particular literary source is derived from, but not (except for a few cases) the manuscript number of that text which is necessary to trace its linguistic origin. The MED:B and MED:BS refer to Wells (1916-1951) and Brown & Robbins (1946) which provide the manuscript numbers that must be researched for each source. With the manuscript numbers in hand, along with the folio numbers, additional sources must be consulted to determine the linguistic origin of a manuscript. The primary sources used to establish the provenance of each ME text are McIntosh et al. (1896) and Laing (1993); and if the linguistic origin of a source is not found in these two works, then Hartung (1972-84), Severs (1968-70), Jordan (1974),

Rynell (1968), Moore et al (1935) and the MED:BS are consulted. As a last resort, the reference works cited in the MED:B and MED:BS are considered. If no linguistic origin can be determined for a literary source, then it is simply listed as “unclassified.”

In Appendix B below, the texts that include Scandinavian loanwords are listed alphabetically. Included is information concerning updated composition dates given in the Laing (1993) notation (e.g. C12b2); the unrevised composition dates from the MED; the county, region, or city of linguistic origin; and the number of different Scandinavian loanwords cited in each text. This information is necessary for plotting the date and provenance of the ME texts that have Scandinavian loanwords (presented in a series of tables in Appendix C). This is the topic of the following section.

5.3.5 Plotting of the Data and the Use of the Charts

One of the goals of this chapter, as given in section 5.0, is to demonstrate the southward drift of the Scandinavian loanwords from the North and East Midlands into the greater London area, where modern standard written English arises. To do this effectively, the information discussed above, primarily the dates of the literary sources and their linguistic origins, are translated into a series of tables which display the geographic distribution of a particular loanword over a time span of four centuries. In this manner the apparent drift of Scandinavian loanwords can be clearly presented. The attestation of Scandinavian loanwords in various texts for the period between 1125-1500 is plotted numerically in Appendix C. An example of how the Scandinavian loanword *bond* is plotted numerically is given in Figure 5.3 below.

bond (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbid		.5	.5 .5 .5 2	1 .5 .5
Cum				.5 .5
Dur				1
Wmld				
NRV		.17 .5		.5 .66
ERY		.17 .5		.66 .5 .5
EAST MIDLAND			.5 .5 1	.5
NE.Midl				
WRY		.17 .17 .33	1.5 1	1.66
Linc	1		1 1 1.5	.5
Not				
SE.Midl			1	2
Lei				.5 1
Pet			.5	
Ely			.5 1	
Nfk		1		1 2 1
Nhp	1	.5 .5		.17 .17
Hnt			1 1	.17 .17
Cam				
Sfk				1.5 1
Oxf				1.5 1.5
Bck		.5 .5		
Bed				.17 .17
Hrt			.5 .5	
Esx			1 .5	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			1 1	.5
NW.Midl				
Lan			2 1	.5 .5
Chs				
Dby				1.5
SW.Midl				
Shr				1
Stf	2		1 1	
Hrf			1 1	
Wor		.5 .5		
Wrk			1	1
Glo			1	
SOUTHERN			.5 .5	
S.West				
Som		.5 .5		
Wlt				
Dev				1
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				.5 .5
Sux				
LONDON			3.5 7.5	5
Unclassified			3	2.5 3 4.5 3
Wales / Ire.			1	

Figure 5.3. Sample of the Numerical Plotted Loanword Data

Each column of the table represents a span of twenty-five years, beginning with the period of 1100 - 1125 and ending with the final quarter century before 1500. Numbers are all that is necessary to represent the occurrences of a particular loanword in the table. Each whole number represents that number of ME sources specified for that particular county in that time period. These are sources with such dates as *1325a = C14a1*, *1241 = C13a2*, and *1475a = C15b1* that easily fall within a twenty-five year period. For example, in Figure 5.2, the “1” marked in the fourth column of the 12th century and in the eleventh row down represents the loanword *bond* attested in a ME text whose composition is dated between 1175-1200 and whose provenance is ascribed to Lincolnshire.

Those numbers broken into decimals represent sources with less precise dates such as *1325c = 14a*, which dates the text as belonging to both the quarter century before 1325 and the quarter century following it. In other cases the numbers with decimals represent a text whose provenance is divided between two (or three) counties, or in rarer cases, between two dates and two counties. With such a scheme of presentation, none of the information collected in the data in Appendix A is lost, and the geographic distribution and drift of the loanwords can be clearly demonstrated. Below, the findings of the data presented in the appendices are discussed.

5.4 Findings

Before looking at the loanword data specifically, it is important that the number and distribution of the texts cited in the data are discussed. As mentioned previously, the 198 loanwords listed in both Appendices A and C are attested in the 1,073 different ME sources catalogued in Appendix B. These sources derive from the MED:B and MED:BS which contain all their bibliographic information. The chronological distribution of these texts is

not consistent, but a pattern does emerge and can be correlated to several socio-historical events which affect the production of written texts.

Table 5.4 below is divided into twenty-five year periods, the second row lists the total number of ME sources assigned to a particular date, and the last row contains their percentage of the total.

Table 5.4
Total Number of ME Texts Listed by Date

12a2	12b1	12b2	13a1	13a2	13b1	13b2	14a1	14a2	14b1	14b2	15a1	15a2	15b1	15b2
2	1.5	7	17	9	6.5	61.5	47.5	71.5	45.5	190	185	203.5	143	82.5
.19%	.14%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%	4%	7%	4%	18%	17%	19%	13%	8%

The distribution of the percentage of texts by date is more digestible when presented in chart form as in Figure 5.4 below.

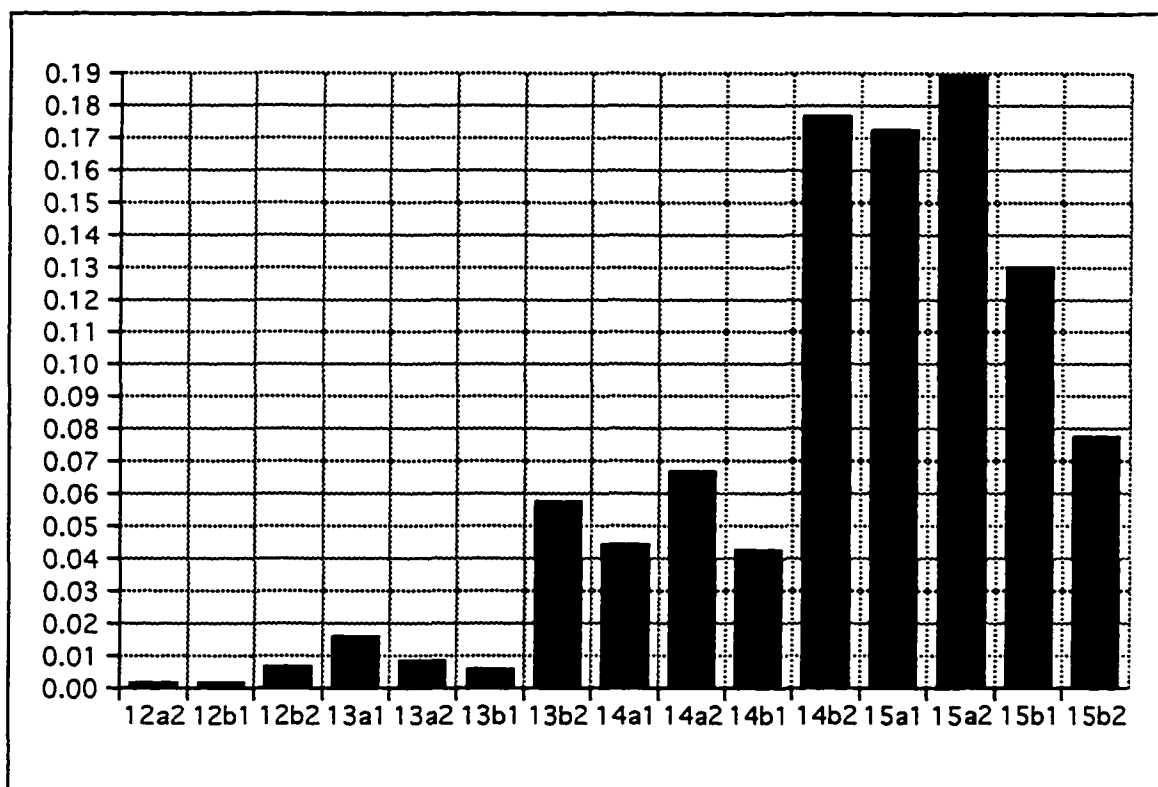


Figure 5.4. Percentage of Texts by Date

The majority of texts, in which the Scandinavian loanwords were attested, were written in English, thus any variation in the pattern of distribution of texts exhibited in Figure 5.4 are indicative of the fortunes of written English throughout the ME period. Those Scandinavian loanwords attested in Latin and French texts were very few in number.

In the early part of the ME period, most texts were written in Latin or French and very few were composed English (cf. 12a2 -13b1), but the loss of Normandy in 1204 helped to promote the use of spoken English among the upper classes (compare this event to the slight rise in the period of 13a1). The periods, 13a2 to 13b1, probably reflect the influx of French immigrants from southern France, particularly clergy who did most of the medieval writing, to England at the invitation of Henry III; thus the use of English was suppressed once more. During the close of the 13th century the flow of French immigrants was stemmed by the death of Henry III, and English as a written medium grew in importance when the upper class of England began to view themselves as the citizens of a single English Nation. Interestingly, the slight decreases in both 14a1 and 14b1 may represent the effects of the Great Famine (1315-25) and the Plague (1348), respectively, upon the clergy. The surge in percentages from 14b2 to 15a2 reflect the growing use of English in writing, especially by the Chancery, which gave a great boost to the prestige and importance of the written version of the native language, and further validated its use among other scribes who often adopted the scribal practices of the Chancery scribes as a model. The decrease in the percentage of texts in both 15b1 and 15b2 marks the introduction of the printing press to England and reflects a decline in the costly and time consuming process of manuscript production.

Next the distribution of ME texts by region is given in Table 5.5 below. Though *Unclassified* is not a region, it is included for both convenience and because it has important implications for this analysis. The first row of numbers indicates the number of texts ascribed to that particular region, and the rows below those give the percentage of the total.

Table 5.5
Total Number of ME Texts by Region

Northern	N.E. Midland	S.E. Midland	N.W. Midland	S.W. Midland
123.29	75.4	268.58	55.75	121.75
11.5 %	7 %	25 %	5.2 %	11.3 %
South West	South East	London	Unclassified	Ireland/Wales
35.5	15.16	77.5	282	19
3.3 %	1.4 %	7.2 %	26.3 %	1.8 %

The pie chart in Figure 5.5 below clearly demonstrates the regional percentages of ME texts in which Scandinavian loanwords are attested.

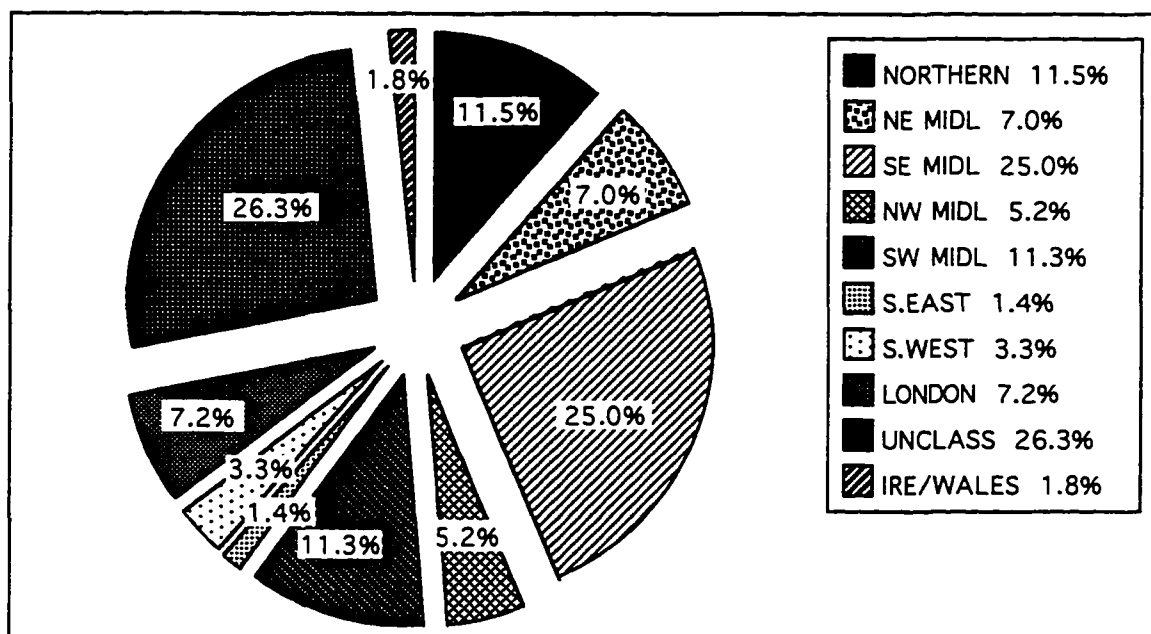


Figure 5.5. Percentage of ME Texts by Region

As can be seen, the greatest number of texts originated in the East Midlands (32%), followed by West Midlands (16.5%), and the North (11.5%); and the city of London (7.2%) has a higher percentage of ME texts than the whole of the South (4.7%). The combined number of texts from Ireland and Wales is just 19 (1.8%), but the history and production of these heavily Celticized texts lie outside the scope of this analysis. A significant number of texts, just over a quarter, could not be localized and are recorded as “unclassified.” This does not mean that a full fourth of the data is useless. On the contrary, the fact that these texts can not be localized is significant in itself. Only a small percentage of these “unclassified” documents need to be thrown out; the majority of these unlocalized texts reflect the growth and spread of standardized varieties of written English whose linguistic characteristics overlap or replace the regional forms in texts so that they can no longer be assigned a relative geographic location with any certainty (cf. McIntosh et al. 1986:40, 48). The evidence for this claim can be observed in Figure 5.6 below, which details the regional percentages of ME texts in twenty-five year increments. The full length of the bar indicates the total number of texts (e.g. the numbers marked on the y-axis) in all regions for that time period, except Ireland and Wales. The various patterns in each bar, which may be identified by the key provided in the upper left of the chart, indicates the relative number of texts for a particular geographic area.

In Figure 5.6 below, the unclassified (i.e. unlocalized) are indicated by the solid black portion of the bar. Those appearing before 14a1 (1300) can be thrown out; these numbered twelve in all, eight of which could not be traced in the sources used to establish their provenance. The other four were listed as “unclassified” in Laing (1993).

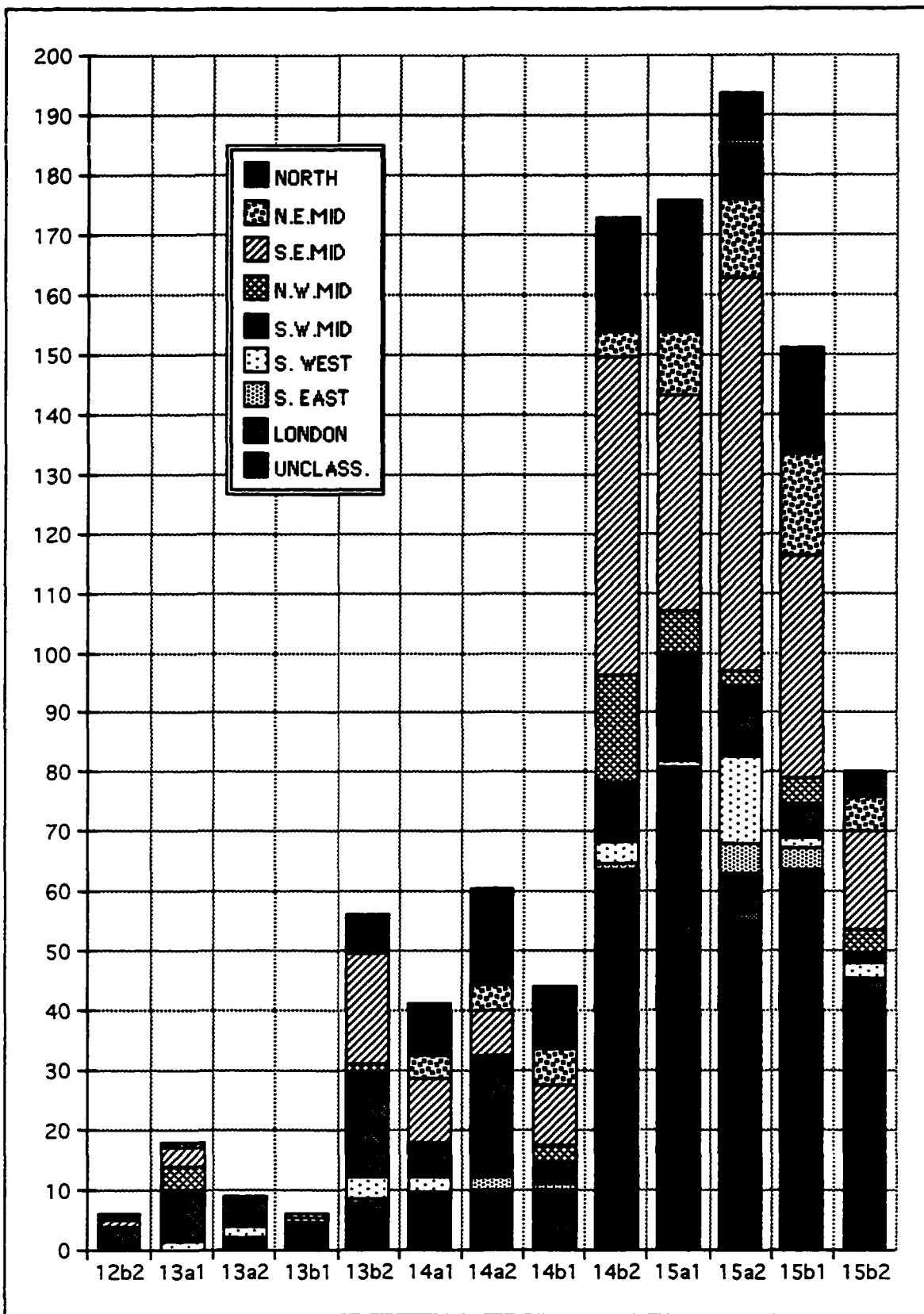


Figure 5.6. No. of ME Texts by Region and Date

However, in the above figure, after 14b1 (1375) the number of unlocalizable texts jumps dramatically, and this corresponds with the growing use of English by the Chancery, which introduced the first supra-local standard that was copied in varying degrees by scribes all over England. A further indication that the “unclassified” texts are the result of the development of a London-based standard is that the number of texts that can be defined as “London” documents generally decreases from 14b2 to the end of the ME period. This suggests that the Chancery standard was quickly adopted in the city due to its prestige as the written standard of the national government.

In addition, a cursory examination of *unclassified* sources in Appendix B reveal that the majority of these were legal or official in nature initially (during the latter half of the 14th century) and that literary manuscripts appeared in greater numbers at the beginning of the 15th century. This fact substantiates McIntosh et al.’s (1986:39) statement that the standard language spread first among legal and administrative writings, and then into literary works. Additional evidence of standardization at work is the general decline in the number of texts with attested Scandinavian loanwords in the West Midlands from 14b2 - 15a2 (1375 - 1450); this is especially obvious with the northwest Midland region. Seemingly unaffected by standardization is the East Midlands and the North; their numbers are consistent throughout the later ME period and only decline when the number of texts decline.

In what follows, the number and distribution of the Scandinavian loanwords are discussed. The data contains 198 individual Scandinavian loanwords (see Appendix A or C) that were given separate entries in the *Middle English Dictionary*, but the actual number of loanwords attested in

the 1,073 sources is 3,557. These, of course, appear in differing numbers in the various texts deriving from the different geographical regions, but the same loanword never appears more than once in a single text. Below, Table 5.6 gives the number and percentage of loanwords per region:

Table 5.6
Total Number of Scandinavian Loanwords by Region

Northern	N.E. Midland	S.E. Midland	N.W. Midland	S.W. Midland
498	433	828	371	335
14 %	12.9 %	24 %	11.4 %	10.4 %
South West	South East	London	Unclassified	Ireland/Wales
77	39	312	483	48
2.3 %	1.2%	8.8 %	13.6 %	1.3 %

Figure 5.7 below presents the numbers given in Table 5.6 in exploded pie-chart form.

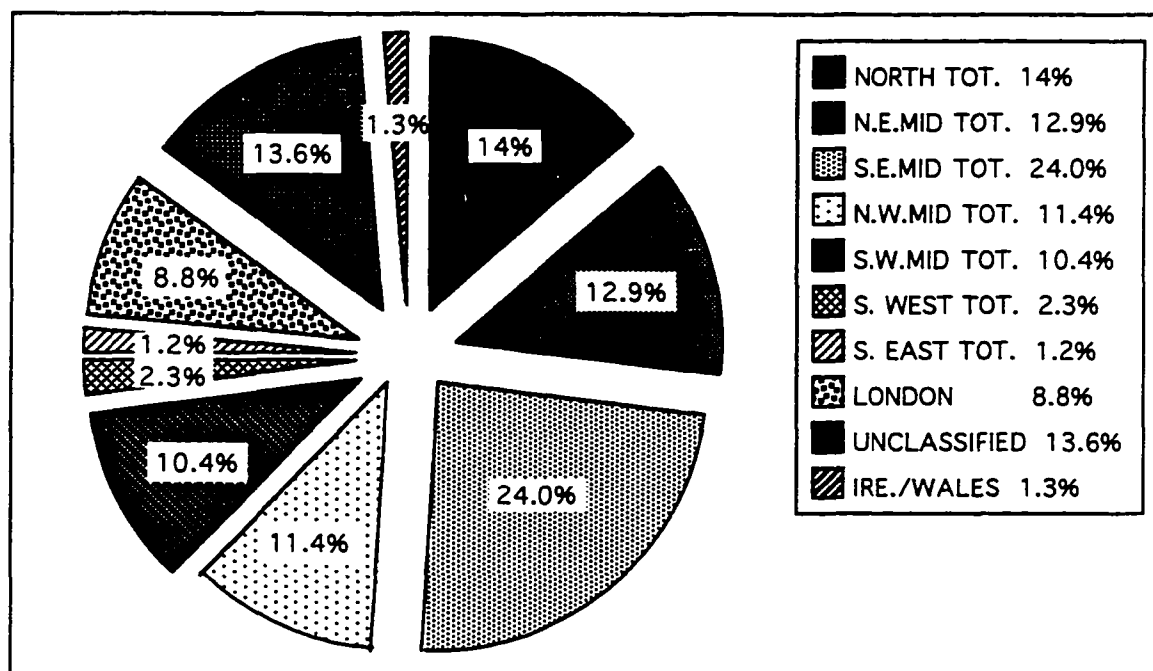


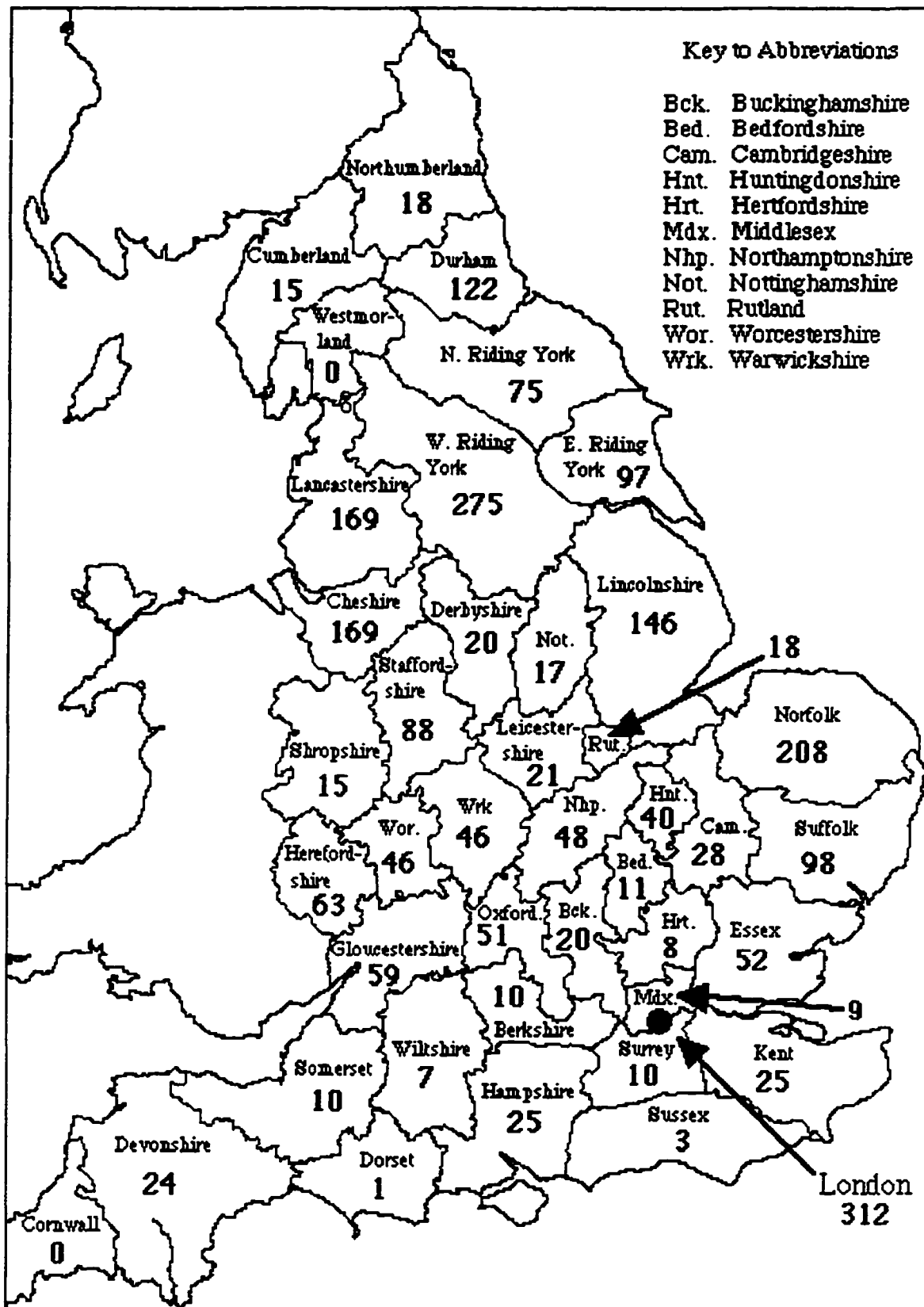
Figure 5.7. Percentage of Scandinavian Loanword by Region

Table 5.6 and Figure 5.7 offers no real surprises. Over half of the loanwords attested in the data derive from both the North (14%) and the East Midlands (36.9%); these regions and the northwest Midland (11.4%) were formerly the area of the Danelaw (i.e. the area of greatest Scandinavian settlement during the OE period), so a high number of Scandinavian loanwords are expected.

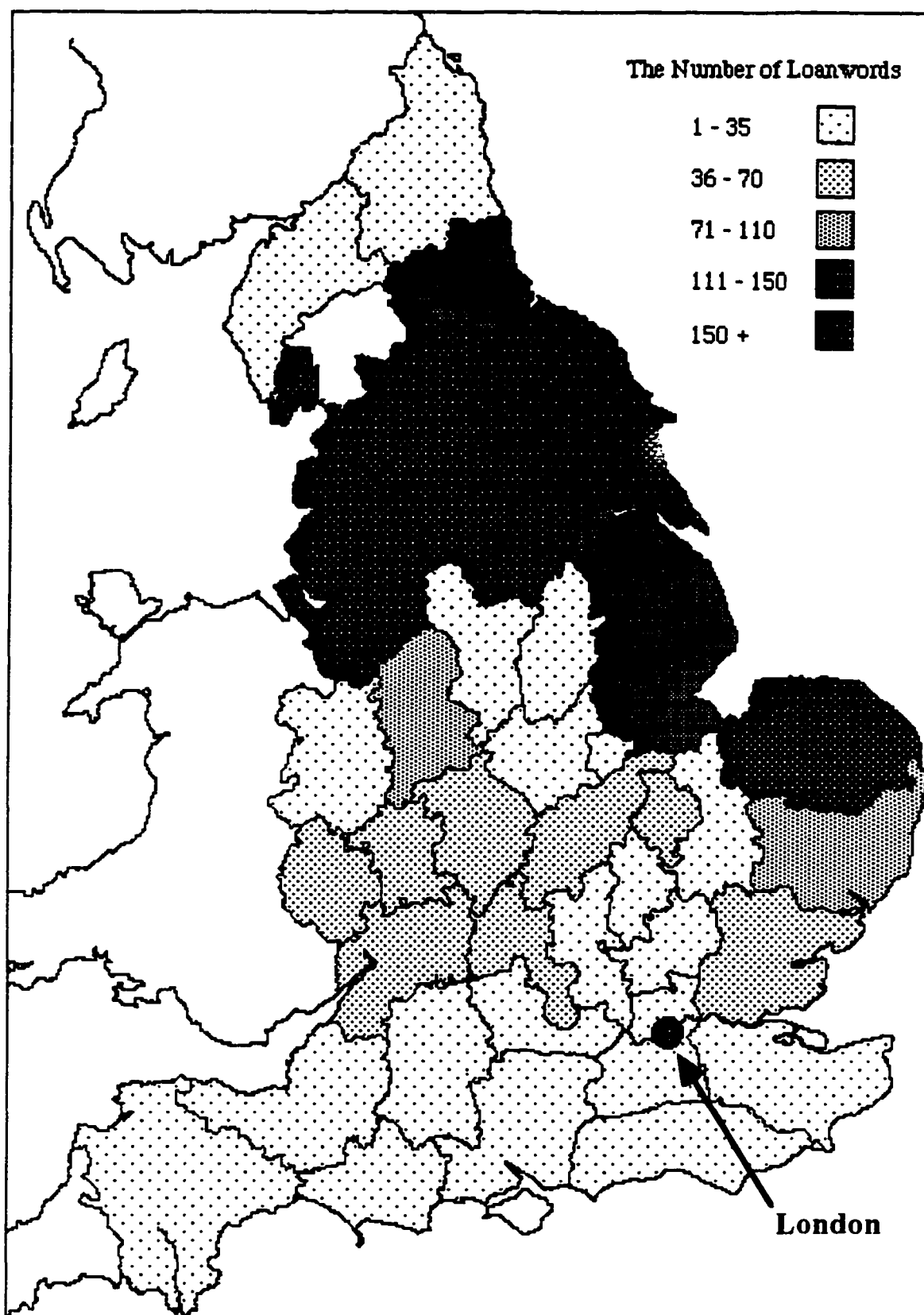
An apparent exception is the southwest Midland with 10.4%, a relatively high percentage. An examination of the data in Appendix C indicates that the high percentage of loanwords are probably the result of immigrants coming from the Scandinavianized areas in the north and east to the towns and ports along the mouth of the Severn and the rivers that flow into it. However, this issue falls outside the scope of this thesis and is not explored any further at this time.

Predictably, the South West and the South East, which did not come under any direct influence of the earlier Scandinavian settlement, have only a small number of loanwords, only 2.3% and 1.2%, respectively. One point of interest that deserves particular attention is the number of loanwords attested in documents from London (8.8%). Though the city was not part of the former Danelaw, it does exhibit a high percentage of Scandinavian loanwords considering it had a generally South Western dialect at the beginning of the ME period. I reserve additional discussion about this until further below.

In the following two pages, Maps 5.5 and 5.6 give the numeric and schematic distribution of the Scandinavian loanwords by county, respectively. These maps include only the totals from those sources ascribed to a particular county, the totals from the broader geographical regions, such as Northern, East Midland, or Southern, have been excluded.



Map 5.5. No. of Scandinavian Loanwords in Texts (Numerical)



Map 5.6. No. of Scandinavian Loanwords in Texts (Schematic)

However, the excluded loanword totals for the broader geographic regions generally reflect the same distribution as the sum of the county totals for that particular region.

Though the Scandinavian loanwords in my data only represent about a quarter of those recorded in the *Middle English Dictionary*, their numbers are sufficient as a means of establishing the pattern of their general distribution throughout England. The first observation is that the distribution of loanwords plotted in Map 5.6, roughly corresponds to the distribution of Scandinavian loanwords in Thorsen (1936) (cf. Map 5.4). However, Thorsen's study examines the Scandinavian loanwords extant in the spoken dialects of England in the 1930s. The main difference between the two sets of maps (5.4 and 5.6) can be easily explained. First, Map 5.6 (containing the ME data) exhibits a more southerly encroachment of Scandinavian loanwords in the ME period, but in Map 5.5, the area of Scandinavian influence has been pushed further northward by the growth and spread of the standard language (cf. Samuels 1985:272; Wakelin 1972:137). Second, Map 5.6 shows that few Scandinavian loanwords derive from the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, but, in contrast, Map 5.3 reveals that these areas are heavily Scandinavianized. The reason for this is that only two texts derive from Cumberland, three from Northumberland counties, and there were no documents from Westmoreland county. This is no surprise in itself, when one compares this information to the dialect maps in McIntosh et al. (1986:568) which marks the survey points where ME texts have been localized. The three Northern counties under discussion have only a small number of survey points. Since the provenance of the majority of the texts in my data was established by means of McIntosh et al. (1986), the low number of survey points per

county would explain the scarcity of texts from that area; the survey points generally indicate the places or scriptoria where manuscripts were produced.

What is particularly interesting about Map 5.6 is the comparatively large number of Scandinavian loanwords in texts deriving from London. The city, of course, was adjacent to the former Danelaw area; however, not one of the neighboring counties exhibited a high percentage of loanwords or displayed intense Scandinavian influence (cf. Map 5.2 and 5.4). Those areas that shared roughly the same percentages of Scandinavian loanwords are parts of East Anglia (Norfolk and Suffolk), northeast Midlands (Lincolnshire and the West Riding of York) and the North (the remainder of Yorkshire and Durham). Since, historically, it was London that generally influenced its neighbors politically, culturally, and linguistically, and because the adjacent the Home Counties were not heavily Scandinavianized, the only explanation for the high number of Scandinavian loanwords is immigration. London's importance as a center of commerce, trade, and government was an attractive destination for immigrants seeking to improve their lot, and the economic opportunities there must have been great indeed to attract such a high percentage of long-distance immigrants (cf. Table 3.4).

Additional details concerning the correlation of the change in distribution of Scandinavian loanwords with urban immigration can be drawn from Figure 5.8 below.

Figure 5.8 presents the regional distribution of Scandinavian loanwords in twenty-five year increments. The data before 13b2 is somewhat scant, but what should be noted is that the loanwords that were attested appear to be from texts that derive chiefly from the Danelaw area and this

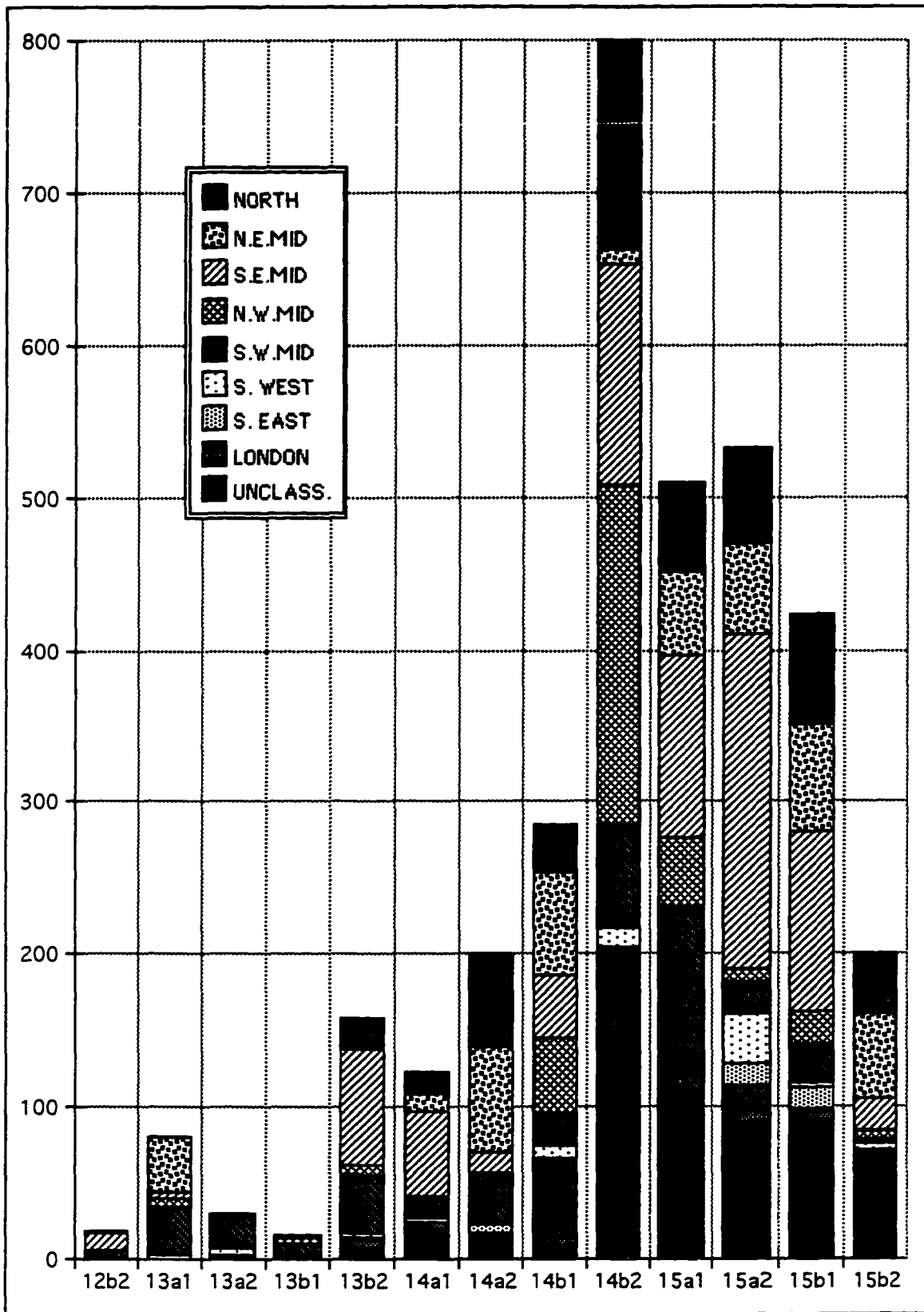


Figure 5.8. No. of Scandinavian Loanword by Region and Date

is the general trend until 14a1. The exception to this are the two dark-striped diagonal bands representing the southwest Midlands for the periods 13a1 and 13a2. Apparently, some of the first ME texts to contain Scandinavian loanwords were examples of the AB language, a local standard variety of English which continued some of the OE writing conventions. The Scandinavian words attested in these early 12th century Herefordshire and Staffordshire texts may provide an early example of immigration from the former Danelaw area into the cultivated lands of the southwest Midlands. This region formed part of the bread-basket of England where the majority of the wheat was cultivated (cf. Pelham 1936:232), and as more and more land was being put to the plow to feed the swelling population, such immigration from the more densely populated areas in the East may have been encouraged by profit-hungry lords and estate managers.

Below, Table 5.7 provides the total number of Scandinavian loanwords attested in London documents.

Table 5.7
Scandinavian Loanwords in London Texts

12a2	12b1	12b2	13a1	13a2	13b1	13b2	14a1	14a2	14b1	14b2	15a1	15a2	15b1	15b2
0	1	1	0	1	0	6	5	3	56	137	70	25	7	3
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1.5%	1%	18%	44%	22%	8%	2%	1%

What I find particularly interesting about Figure 5.8 and Table 5.7 is the chronological distribution of Scandinavian loanwords for London. The loanwords do not appear in the city in great number until after 14a2 (1350) which corresponds to two major events: the introduction and rapid expansion of the wool-cloth trade and the onslaught of the Black Plague just two years before. However, in chapter 3, non-linguistic evidence for

long-distance immigration to London in the early half of the fourteenth century was provided (cf. Table 3.4), and though many of these immigrants came from the former Danelaw area, there is no way of knowing how long it took for the Scandinavian loanwords in their spoken dialects to be incorporated into the written language. It might have taken several generations before these loanwords were adopted by the other inhabitants of London, or perhaps it took a combination of this and the later reinforcement of additional immigrants from these Scandinavianized regions after 1350 before the loanwords were adopted in the written language in large numbers. However, although the loanwords were scarce in the written language until after 1350, many mid-fourteenth century texts did provide clear evidence of East Anglian linguistic influence which was indicative of immigration from this area of the East Midlands (McIntosh et al. 1986:27).

After 14a2, the situation in London changed dramatically. The Black Death, and subsequent attacks of plague every ten to fifteen years until the fifteenth century, killed off between a third to one half of the population (cf. Table 3.2), creating the need for laborers, especially in urban areas, and London was the largest and the most important of these. Furthermore, the wool-cloth trade in England, which began around 1350 and developed quickly in the urban areas, utilized London as its chief center of export to the continent. This surge in the London economy drew many more immigrants into the city's walls in search of employment or economic opportunity. Figure 5.8 and Table 5.7 indicate large increases in the number of Scandinavian loanwords for London between 14b1 and 14b2 (1350 - 1400), which I interpret to be evidence for a large influx of immigrants from the heavily Scandinavianized region of the former Danelaw. In the fifteenth century, immigration slowed considerably (cf. Fisiak 1982:

214), and this is evidenced by the decrease in the Scandinavian loanwords during the course of the last century of the ME period. However, this decrease may also simultaneously signal the growth and spread of London-based standard varieties of English, especially Chancery English, which was highly formulaic and lacking in many of the Scandinavian linguistic features (as well as other marked regional features) that other contemporary London texts exhibited. In addition, with the introduction of printing, the need for expensive handwritten manuscripts fell sharply. The London-based standard that the printers adopted was somewhat based on the Chancery Standard, but it was not a continuation of the scribal practices of that administrative office (cf. Fisher 1977). In Figure 5.8, the development and spread of the Chancery standard are indicated by the solid black bars representing unlocalized texts from 14b2 to 15a2 and the printed London-based standard is marked by the general decrease in number of regional texts that contain Scandinavian loanwords at the end of the fifteenth century.

5.5 Conclusions

The goal of this chapter has been to demonstrate the importance of Scandinavian loanwords as a particular variety of lexical item, which function as distinct regional markers, and to correlate the encroachment of these forms into the London dialect with relevant socio-historical phenomena. In this regard, I have been successful, and the Scandinavian loanwords, which today are indistinguishable from the native English forms, have proved to be a useful and effective tool for this socio-historical linguistic analysis.

In chapter 6, the findings of the previous chapters are summarized and examined together so that a more cohesive picture can be made

concerning the development of the late ME dialect of London and the effects of socio-historical phenomena upon language change in general. In addition, the implications of the thesis and their relevance to future research are discussed.

CHAPTER 6 - SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This thesis has attempted to explain why the medieval London dialect, which had a distinctly Southern quality at the beginning of the ME period, gradually developed a distinct East Midland character by the fifteenth century. I have endeavored to do this by correlating the encroachment of extra-regional features and lexical items on the London dialect with some of the relevant socio-historical events which are responsible for generating mobility and immigration into the city. In this regard, I have accomplished the goals of this thesis with a large degree of success. In the following section, I discuss the findings of the previous chapters and attempt to connect them into a comprehensive summary in order to strengthen the claims and results of this study.

6.2 Summary

One of the most important aspects to any socio-historical study utilizing the Labovian framework is to address the *Actuation Problem*: why did a given linguistic change occur at the particular time and place that it did? (Labov 1982:26-9), and this thesis is no exception. The problem, of course, was accounting for the change in the distribution of linguistic features in the London dialect from a mainly Southern one to one with an East Midland character during the course of the ME period. Because many of the linguistic features introduced into the London dialect were from non-adjacent areas such as East Anglia, the Central Midlands (Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire), and the northeast Midlands; and because these areas did not possess any special economic or social prestige that could match that of London's, the only viable motivation for such

language change was immigration, particularly long distance immigration. A large enough percentage of the population from these Scandinavianized areas had to be on the move over time to bring about or “embed” these changes in the city’s dialect, and the chief instigator of such large-scale and long distance migration was economic need, including the desire to better one’s economic situation.

Such topics were the focus of Chapter 3: to explore the socio-historical factors that would bring about large-scale migration, and to discuss the appeal and importance of large urban areas such as London as a primary destination of immigration. These factors include the extended famine in the early 14th century, the onslaught of the Black Death in the mid 14th, and the weakening of feudal bonds and the subsequent growth of commerce and trade through out the ME period.

During the time of the Great Famine, England was overpopulated, marginal lands were cultivated unsuccessfully in an attempt to feed the people, and for the surplus of craftsmen who did not farm the land and had to practice a trade to make a living, work was scarce on the manor or in the village, so many emigrated to urban areas to seek employment. The only relief for this extended famine and overpopulation came in the form of the Black Death which wiped out between one-third and one-half of England’s inhabitants. Food shortages were no longer a problem and now there was a need for laborers in both rural and urban communities. These catastrophic events were responsible for large-scale surges in immigration to urban areas. In contrast to this is the steady rate of immigration generated by the growth of trade and commerce in England which is responsible for doubling the number of towns in the early half of the ME period and resulted in the growth of urban populations in general.

Much of the evidence for the migration of the medieval English population derives from place-name surname data and autobiographical accounts in ecclesiastical records. This evidence dispels the traditional notion that Medieval society was largely immobile and bound to the land. Table 3.3 revealed that four of the larger English towns generally attracted local immigrants during the early half of the fourteenth century, but Table 3.4 demonstrates that London was the destination of a great deal of long-distance immigration. The reason for this is that London was the chief center of both domestic and international commerce, and was important both culturally and politically as the capital of England. Furthermore, as Map 3.1 indicates, immigration to London was greatly facilitated by a well-established network of roads in which the city stood in its hub.

The densely populated areas of the central Midlands and East Anglia were the likely source for the majority of these London-bound immigrants, and both linguistic and non-linguistic evidence substantiates this.

The source of this immigration and when it might have peaked is indirectly examined in chapter 4; however, the main focus of that section is to survey some phonological and morphological characteristics of the major dialect areas and to correlate any encroachment of extra-regional features on the London dialect with relevant socio-historical phenomena. An analysis of the linguistic data from Tables 4.2 through 4.6 and combined with the evidence from Ekwall (1956) reveals that a substantial amount of local immigration from the Home Counties (Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, and Surry) infiltrated the city before 1300, but after this date, the central Midlands (Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire), East Anglia, and to a lesser extent, the North, was the source of many immigrants.

The Scandinavian loanword data presented in chapter 5 corroborates the findings of the previous chapters, and it helps to firm up the time line used to correlate the socio-historical events with the changes in the London dialect: that is, that many of the linguistic features originating in the north and central East Midlands and East Anglia entered the London dialect in large enough numbers to be embedded in the written language between 1325 and 1350. Thus the onslaught of the Great Famine and the Black Death coupled with the growth of commerce and the introduction and expansion of international wool-cloth trade were the catalyst for immigration from the densely populated areas of the East Midlands.

6.3 Implications and Future Study

This study has implications beyond the scope of this thesis, in that it provides further evidence that sociolinguistic studies, which typically examine synchronic or contemporary phenomena, can be projected into a historical setting. However, more importantly, I illustrate that external or socio-historical factors can be utilized successfully in historical linguistic studies to help explain linguistic change by other than just internal or linguistic means. The success of this socio-historical linguistic thesis has been greatly facilitated by adopting aspects of William Labov's socio-linguistic methodology, which are pertinent to a diachronic study. There are no major fundamental methodological differences between socio-historical studies and their contemporary synchronic counterparts. Both seek to explain the causation of language change in terms of external factors. The diachronic studies, however, tend to be more general in scope and their findings are limited by the quantity and quality of available data.

Furthermore, this thesis fills a gap within socio-historical research dealing with the history of the English language. Prior to this thesis, Toon

(1983) utilized aspects of the Labovian framework to account for language change in the history of the English language. Toon correlated changes in the distribution of phonological features in the OE period with the decline of the Mercian authority and the rise of West Saxon power. This thesis examines changes in the distribution of phonological, morphological, and lexical features in the ME dialect of London and the socio-historical factors that caused them. However, unlike Toon (1983), who dealt mainly with phonological evidence, this thesis demonstrates that marked lexical items (such as the Scandinavian loanwords in the case of Middle English) can play an important role in solving the actuation problem in particular socio-historical contexts.

The priority of future research in this area is to utilize the entire corpus of Scandinavian loanwords listed in the *Middle English Dictionary*. A more detailed analysis of the regional distribution of the Scandinavian loanwords can be attained when all the loanwords from A to Z are examined, and the texts in which they are attested are localized.

Furthermore, once the ME sources in which the individual Scandinavian loanwords are attested, are localized, a survey can be made of those that entered the ME London dialect and are attested in the modern written language and those that fell out of use over time. In this manner a pattern regarding the origin and direction of spread during the ME period of those loanwords that survived into the Modern standard language might be established.

Another aspect of this study that merits much closer attention in the future is the competition among Scandinavian and native English doublets such as *egg/ey* and *dike/ditch* that existed side by side during the ME period. The gradual replacement of one form by the other or the change

in meaning over time of the two surviving forms might provide further insights into the progression of immigration from the Scandinavianized areas of the former Danelaw into the London dialect area.

FAMINE, PLAGUE, AND GREED:
SOCIO-HISTORICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE MIDDLE ENGLISH DIALECT OF LONDON
VOLUME II

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APPENDIX A: Loanwords Cited in the Middle English Dictionary

Each citation is followed by an abbreviation of its grammatical class and then by any common alternative spellings. Definitions are given in quotation marks and the page numbers are for the particular volume in which the loanwords are attested (e.g. A- B, D - C, etc.). In addition, I mark those Scandinavian loanwords that survive into the modern standard language in one form or another with an asterisk and give their modern form in small capitals after the alternative ME spellings. The sources and numerical dates are taken from the MED. The full title of each source and reference for the manuscripts are given in the *Middle English Dictionary Plan and Bibliography* (1954) and the *Middle English Dictionary Plan and Bibliography, Supplement I* (1984). The dates given in parentheses are taken from *Catalogue of Sources for a Linguistic Atlas of Early Medieval English* by Laing (1993).

adlen v. adil(le. "To earn wages, a reward; to merit." MED: 94b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Misyn FL	1435
Alph.Tales	1450c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Towneley Pl.	1460a

adling ger. ad(d)illing "Earnings and wages; that which one deserves, merits." MED:

95a.	
Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Misyn FL	1435
Alph.Tales	1450c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

ai* adv. a33, ay(e, ei. AYE "1. Of continuous actions or states: (a) all the time, always, constantly; (b) eternally, forever. 2. Of recurring actions and events: (a) ev time, in ev case, again and again; (b) at any time, ever; (c) in each instance. 3. Of changing action or states: progressively, constantly" MED: 162a-63a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Orison Lord (Lamb)	1200a(C12b2)
Ancr.(Tit: W&H)	1220(C13a1)

H Maid.(Tit)	1220a(C13a1)
Ar ne kuthe	1225(C13a2)
Bestiary	1275a(C13b2)
Guy(2)	1300?a
Harrow.H.	1300a(C13b2)
Havelok	1300c
NHom.(1)Martin AM	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Horn (Hrn)	1325c
Jos.Arm.	1350c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
WPal.	1375a
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Chaucer HF	1380c
Wycl.Papa	1380c
Chaucer TC	1385c
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Gawain	1390?c
Chaucer CT.Mcp.H.	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mel.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Rv.A.	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Siege Milan	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
RRose	1400?a
Wycl.Apol.	1400?c
NVPsalter	1400a
Rolle Encom.Jesu	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
St.Anne(1)	1400c
For drede	1401
Mirk Fest.	1415a
Chester Pl.	1425?a
Rolle FLiving (Arun)	1425a
Castle Love(2)	1425c
Degrev.	1440c
PLAlex	1440c
Lydg. My Lady	1449a
Chaucer TC (StJ-C)	1450?a
Horse(1)*	1450?c
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Alph.Tales	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Hardyng Chron.B	1464
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

Babies' Bk.	1475c
Earth(3) (Prk)	1475c
Hrl.2378 Recipes	1500a

al-gāte(s adv. alle-gate, al-gayte, al-gatte(e. "1. In all ways, in ev way or respect; entirely, altogether. 2(a) all the while, unceasingly, continually; (b) forever; (c) at all times, on all occasions, under all circumstances. 3(a) in any event, in any case, at any rate; (b) especially, particularly; (c) nevertheless." MED: 187b-88a.

Trin.Hom.Creed	1225a
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Ancr.(Nero)	1250a(C13a2)
SLeg.Pass (Pep)	1280c
SLeg.Becket (Hrl)	1300c
Bonav.Medit.(1)	1325?a
Cursor	1325a
Otuel	1330c
Orfeo	1330c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Chaucer BD	1369
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer CT.SN.	1380c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
WBible(1) Duet.	1382a
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer CT.ML.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mel.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Sh.B	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.CY.G	1395c
Chaucer CT.Sq.F	1395c
Chaucer CT.Fri.	1395c
WBible(2) Prol.Is.	1395c
Chaucer Mars	1395c
RRose	1400?a
Topias	1402
Lovel.Grail	1410c
Hoccl.Hen V Money	1415?c
Wycl.Serm	1425a
PParv.	1440
Scrope Othea	1440c
Pecock Rule	1443c
GRom	1450?a
St.Editha	1450a
Capgr.St.Kath.	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Rule Minoresses	1500a

aloft(e* adv. oloft(e ALOFT "1(a) Up in the sky;high above; (b) on top, atop, above, upstairs; (c) upward. 2. In heaven, on high. 3. Upright, erect. 4. With raised voice, aloud, loudly. 5. Of high rank , on top. 6. Be in the air, be present, be around." MED: 214a-215b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Tristrem	1300?a

Cursor	1325a
Horn Child	1330c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
How GWife(1)	1350c
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Usk TL (Skeat)	1385c
PPI.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Gawain	1390?c
To loue	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
PPI.Creed	1395?c
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
NVPsalter	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Lydg.TG	1420?
Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Lydg.LOL (Adv)	1422?a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
Lydg.ST.Edm.	1433c
Palladius	1440?
Lydg.Cock	1449a
Merlin	1450?c
Spaldyng Katereyn þe curteys	1450a
Tourn.Tott	1450a
Russell Bk.Nurt.	1475a
Chaucer PF (Cmb Gg)	1500a

anger* n. *angir, angur, angre, hanger.* ANGER "1(a) Distress, suffering; anguish agony; the anguish of love; (b) a source of distress, suffering; trouble, hardships. 2(a) a hostile attitude, ill-will; (b) resentment, grudging, irritation; (c) anger, rage, wrath; (d) fit of anger." MED: 275a-276b.

Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Otuel	1330c
Rolle FLiving	1348
Ywain	1350?c
Abbey HG	1375?a
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer TC	1385c
PPI.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Gawain	1390?c
Chaucer CT.Mel.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	1390c

Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.WB.D	1395c
Chaucer CT.Sum.D	1395c
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
Cloud	1400?a
RRose	1400?a
Nassington Trin.& U.	1400?a
EToulouse	1400?c
PConsc.	1400a
Eglam	1400a
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
?Brampton PPs.	1414?
Wycl.Lantern	1415a
Mirk Fest.	1415a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Chester Pl.	1425?a
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
MOTest	1425a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
PParv.	1440
Thrn.Med.Bk.	1440c
GRom	1450?a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Merlin	1450?c
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Idley Instr.(Arun) 2.B	1450a
Ponthus	1450c
Treat.Fish.	1450c
Pecock Fol.	1454c
Malory Wks.(Caxton: Vinaver)	1470a
I ne haue	1500a

ar-dawe n. ardagh. "(a) plowland; (b) an acre of plowland (orig. a day's plowing)."

MED: 359b.

Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 (Petyt)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	1483

aslant(e* adv. oslante, aslonte, aslunt. ASLANT "At an angle, in a curve; from the side; deviously." MED: 427b.

Cursor	1325a
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
PParv.	1440

ask(e n. esk(e. Pl. asken, esken, askes, eskes. [~asshe from OE]. "1.(a) ashes of combustible material; (b) ashes as used in medicaments; (c) hot ashes or coals for baking. 2.(a) ashes of the human body left after cremation; (b) ashes of a burnt offering; (c) lifeless matter. 3. Ashes as a symbol of lifelessness or palor. 4. Ashes as a symbol of penance. 5. The material substance of which the human body is composed and to which it returns." MED: 450b-451b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Stations Rome(1)	1300?a
Havelok	1300c
SLeg. (Ld)	1300c
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Rolle Psalter	1340c
MPPsalter	1350c
PPI.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
Cleanness	1380?c
WBible(1) Wisd.	1382a
WBible(1) Num.	1382a
WBible(1) Gen.	1382a
PPI.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Lanfranc	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Love Mirror	1410a
Mirk Fest.	1415a
Daily Work	1425a
Pecock Donet	1445c
Who carpys	1500a

atlen, **-ien** v. aghtel, haghtil, attel & etlen, eghtil, ettel, et(t)il. "1.(a) To intend or plan; (b) seek or plan. 2.(a) to arrange or prepare; get ready; (b)of God: to ordain; destine; (c) to designate; 3.(a) advance, go; approach, attack (b) aim at; (c) address. 4. To tend or incline. 5. To be inclined to think, surmise, or think." MED: 492b-493a.

Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Most i ryden	1340(C14a2)
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
Alex.& D.	1350c
Alex.Maced	1350c
WPal.	1375a
Cleanness	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 (Petyt)	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
PConsc.	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
S Secr.(1)	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Hayle bote	1425a
PLAlex	1440c
Alph.Tales	1450c
Wars Alex. (Dub)	1500a

atlinge ger. etling, e(a)tlunge. [from **atlen.**] “(a) intention, endeavor; (b) preperation; (c) estimate; calculation.” MED493a-b.

Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
SWard	1225(C13a1)
HMAid	1225a(C13a1)
Alex.Maced	1350c
Cleanness	1380?c
Destr.Troy	1400?a

ae* n. a(u)we, a3(h)e, aw3e, ahe. AWE “1. fear, terror, dread, great reverence. 2. something to be feared, a terror or threat. 3(a-i). In various phrases.” MED 517b-518a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Maximian	1300(C13b2)
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Reinbrun	1300?c
Havelok	1300c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
God þat al þis myhtes	1340(C14a2)
Rolle Psalter	1340c
Ywain	1350?c
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
Chaucer Anel	1375c
Chaucer TC	1385c
St.Erk.	1386c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Florence	1400?c
NVPsalter	1400a
Wycl.DSins	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Ld.Troy	1400c
As þe see	1404?
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Wycl.Lantern	1415a
Mirk Fest.	1415a
Doc.in Morsbach Origurk.II	1425
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Ben.Rule(1)	1425a
4 Daughters God	1425a
Shrewsbury Frag.	1425a
Mirk IPP	1425a
MOTest.M7 Boys	1425a
PParv.	1440
Gener.(2)	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Alph.Tales	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Spec.Chr.(2)	1450c

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Idley Instr. | 1450c |
| Plea & Mem.R.Lond.Gildh.A.* | 1452c |
| Towneley Pl. | 1460a |
| Paston | 1465 |
| Ludus C. | 1475a |
- auk(e*** adj. hauke. AWKWARD; AUK “(a) from the left; of a stroke with the sword: from left to right, backhanded; (b) preverse, wrong; (c) strange, marvelous.” MED 522a.
- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| Morte Arth.(1) | 1400?a |
| PParv. | 1440 |
| Malory Wks. | 1470a |
| The man that wol | 1500a |
- auk-ward*** adv. ayke- [from auk] AWKWARD “(a) backhandedly; (b) in reverse order (of ringing bells).
- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| RParl.3.96b. | 1380 |
| Morte Arth.(1) | 1400?a |
| Destr.Troy | 1400?a |
- āv(e)len** v. Ppl. afledd “(a) make an effort, strive to obtain; to earn or merit; (b) endowed.” MED 543b.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Orm | 1200a(C12b2) |
| Trin.Hom(? OE) | 1225a |
- bagge*** n. bag(e baggue, bagke, bayge. BAG “1.(a) bag or sack; traveling bag, wallet, satchel, pouch; (b) bag as a unit of measure. 2. a money bag or purse, a bagful of money. 3.(a) a bag or case for carrying or protecting documents; (b) a bag for a poultice; (c) a bag for cooking or straining; (d) game bag; (e) baggy sleeve. 4. a sack-like or pouch-shaped part of a person’s or animal’s body.” MED 604a-b.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Ancr.* | 1230c(C13a2) |
| in Hist.Essays Tait | 1287 |
| R.Swinfield in Camd.59 | 1289 |
| Sub.R.Lynn in Nrf.Archaeol.1 | 1300?c |
| SLeg.Fran.(Ld) | 1300c |
| Mannyng HS | 1303c |
| Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99 | 1312-13 |
| Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100 | 1330 |
| Ich herdemen | 1340(C14a2) |
| Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc. | 1341 |
| Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc. | 1354 |
| Acc.Chester in LCRS 59 | 1358-9 |
| WPal. | 1375a |
| Wycl.OPastor | 1378? |
| PPl.B (Ld) | 1378c |
| Patience | 1380?c |
| Chaucer Form.A | 1380c |
| Trev.Higd | 1387a |
| Chaucer CT.ML.B | 1390c |
| Chaucer CT.Sh.B | 1390c |
| Gower CA | 1393a |
| PPl.Creed | 1395?c |
| Trev.Barth.* | 1398a |

Mum & S.(1)	1399c
RRose	1400?a
Bn 1400?c	Unclass.
Wycl.Apol.	1400?c
in Owst Lit.and Pulpit	1400a
Mum & S.(2)	1405c
Hoccl.MR	1406?
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Mirk Fest.	1415a
RParl.4.199a	1423
Cov.Leet Bk.82	1424?
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Lydg.Mum.Hertford	1426a
Cov.Leet Bk.110	1427?
Proc.Privy C.	1434
PParv.	1440
Proc.Chanc. in Cal.PCEliz.	1443a
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 13	1448
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 8	1449
Rec.Norwich 2	1449c
Alph.Tales	1450c
Burg.Practica	1450c
Med.Bk.(1)	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Acc. Howard in RC 57	1467
Stonor Suppl.9	1470c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Bk.Hawking (Halliwell)	1475a
Liber Cocorum	1475a
Russell Bk.Nurt.	1475a

bain adj. bein, beane "1. Willing, inclined, eager. 2. Accommodating, compliant, obedient. 3. flexible; favorable (of weather)." MED: 610b-611a.

Tristrem	1300?a
NHom.(1) John & Boy	1300c
NHom.(1) Devil Phys.	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Ywain	1350?c
Patience	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Siege Milan	1400?a
SLChrist	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Amadace	1400a
St.Anne(1)	1400c
Lovel.Merlin	1410c
Chester Pl.	1425?a
MOTest	1425a
PParv.	1440
Eglam. (Schleich) 974	1440c
Lydg.World	1449a

St.Cuth.	1450?c
?Audelay The pater noster	1450a
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Capgr.St.Kath.	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Ludus C.	1475a
Becket(2)	1500a

baisk adj. bask, bez3sc "Harsh, bitter, sour." MED: 612a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Rolle Psalter (Sid)*	1340c
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Hayle bote	1425a
Desert Reliq.	1450a
Interpol.Rolle Ps. (Bod 288)	1450c
Mirror Salv.	1500a

bait* n. beit. BAIT "bait for fish or fowl." MED: 612b.

NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Leet R.Norwich in Seld.Soc.5	1391
Gower CA	1393a
Grete ferly	1400a
Lydg.Pilgr.(Tbr)	1430?a
Lydg.Cock	1449a
Lydg.Virtue	1449a
In a valey	1450c
Treat.Fish.	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Of alle mennys	1460c
PFulham	1500a
How GMan(1)	1500c

baiten* v. bez3tenn, beiten, baten. BAIT "to bait, incite." MED: 612b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Havelok	1300c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Cursor	1325a
WPal.	1375a
Wycl.OPastor	1378?
Cleanness	1380?c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer CT.Th.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.ML.B	1390c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
PPI.Creed	1395?c
Chaucer Mars	1395c
Mum & S.(1)	1399c
RRose	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Torrent	1400?a
Pep.Gosp.	1400c

Mandev.	1400c
Hoccl.Oldcastle	1415
Lydg. TB	1420a
Cov.Leet Bk.83	1424?
PParv.	1440
Doc.in HMC Rep.5 App.520a	1450
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Vegetius(1)*	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
How mankinde doop	1450c
Treat.Fish.	1450c
Rebell.Lin.9	1470
Cov.Leet Bk.398	1474?

bakke* n. bak, bake, balke “a bat” BAT (cf. O. Swed. natt-backe “nightbat” > natt-batt)

MED 619a.	
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Trin-C)	1325a
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
Alex.& D.	1350c
WBible(2) Is.	1395c
in Owst Lit.and Pulpit	1400a
Vices & V.(2)	1400c
Tundale	1400c
?Brampton PPs.	1414?
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Medulla*	1425a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
PLAlex	1440c
Thrn.Med.Bk.	1440c
Lydg.Cock	1449a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Lndsb.Nominale	1500?a

balteren v. “To move about clumsily; totter, hobble.” MED: 630a.

Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
MOTest	1425a

bank(e* n. bonk(e, bunk BANK “a natural ridge; a slope, hillside.” MED: 634b-635a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
KAlex.*	1300?a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Isumb.	1350a
WPal.	1375a
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
WBible(1) Deeds	1384a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Gawain	1390?c
Bi west	1390c
Gower CA	1393a

Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
?Maidstone PPs.	1396?a
In blossom buske	1400?
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Lydg.CBK	1405?a
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Cov.Leet Bk.136	1430?
Allas for thought	1430c
RParl.5.149a	1449
Parton.(1)	1450a
Death & L.	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Alph.Tales	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Treat.Fish.	1450c
Off alle Werkys	1458
Malory Wks.	1470a
Direct.Sailing in Hak.Soc.79	1475?c
Ludus C.	1475a
St.Anne(2)	1475c
Rolle MPass.(2) (BodeMus)	1500a

bark* n. berk. BARK "The bark of a tree or woody plant." MED: 649b-650a.

Cursor	1325a
Deed Yks. in YASRS 50.158	1330
Winner & W.	1353c
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Wycl.Curse	1383?
Chaucer TC	1385c
in Löffvenberg Contrib.Lex	1396
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Oath Bk.Colchester	1399a
Cloud	1400?a
RRose	1400?a
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
SSEcr.(1)	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Arderne Fistula 74/	1425c
PParv.	1440
Scrope Othea	1440c
Thrn.Med.Bk.	1440c
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	1446-7
Bokenham MAngl.	1447a
GRom	1450?a
Stockh.PRecipes	1450?c
As ofte	1450a
Burg.Practica	1450c
Med.Bk.(2)	1450c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Sln.521 Recipes	1500a

benk n. ben(g)ke, bink "bench, seat; a long backless seat." MED: 735a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Ballad Sc. Wars	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Castleford Chron.	1350?a
Octav.(1)	1350c
Wars Alex.	1400?a
KEdw. & S.	1400?a
Paul. Epist.	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
Ld. Troy	1400c
Doc. in Sur. Soc. 85.16	1422
How GWife(1) (Hnt)	1425c
St. Chris.	1440c
Body & S.(5) (Dgb)	1450a
Yk. Pl.	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Cath. Angl.*	1475?c

biggen v. big, beggen, buggen. Ppl. biggand. "To dwell or live; to build; establish or found." MED: 820a-821a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Songs Langtoft	1300c
Gen. & Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Minot Poems	1333-52
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Rolle Psalter	1340c
MPPsalter	1350c
Alex. & D.	1350c
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
Patience	1380?c
St. Erk.	1386c
Gawain	1390?c
Earth(3)	1400?c
Wycl. Apol.	1400?c
NVPsalter	1400a
Paul. Epist.	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Mandev.	1400c
Yk. BPrayer(1)	1403?
Lydg. TB	1420a
NHom.(3) Leg. Suppl. Hrl.	1425a
St. Robt. Knares.*	1425a
PLAlex	1440c
in Willis & C. Cambridge 1	1446a
Lydg. Test.	1449a
Ben. Rule(2)	1450a
Methodius(2)	1450a
PPl. B (Cmb Dd)	1450a
Alph. Tales	1450c
Capgr. Rome.	1450c

Towneley Pl.	1460a
Capgr.Chron.	1464a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a
Be cause that	1500c

bike n. (1) beke "A nest of wild bees or wasps." MED: 845b.

Cursor	1325a
Monk Sees Virg	1400a
Siege Jerus. (Add)	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a

bir(e n. (1) birre, bier, bur(e, burre, ber(e "wind, breeze; armed assault; fury (of the elemnts); violence of emotion." MED: 877a-878a.

Prov.Hend. (Cmb Gg)	1325a
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Ywain	1350?c
Winner & W.	1353c
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
Patience	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
WBible(1) Ecclus.	1382a
WBible(1) Is.	1382a
WBible(1) 1 Kings	1382a
WBible(1) Jas.	1384c
Gawain	1390?c
WBible(2) Duet.	1395c
WBible(2) Judg.	1395c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Florence	1400?c
Paul.Epist.	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Lovel.Grail	1410c
Mandev. (Eg)	1425?a
St.Christina Mirab.	1425?c
PLAlex	1440c
St.Cuth.	1450?c
7 Sages(3)	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Mirror Salv.	1500a

bing n. "A coffer; a bin" MED: 872a.

NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
PParv.	1440

bleik* adj. blaik, blek(e BLEAK "pale or sallow complexion; whitish, white." MED: 961b-2b.

Havelok	1300c
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Guy(1)	1300?c
Wyth was hys (Adv)	1372
Pearl	1380?c
Let.Zouche in RES 8	1403
Lydg.ST	1421?c
PParv.	1440
SLeg.Suppl.Bod.	1450a

blōm* n. BLOOM “a flower, blossom, bloom; as an epithet: Christ, the Virgin; pre-eminence, superiority” MED: 991b-2a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Havelok	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Pearl	1380?c
Florence	1400?c
NVPsalter	1400a
Medit.Pass.(2)	1400a
Lydg.SD	1422a
Arun.Cook.Recipes	1425?c
MKempe A	1438a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Ludus C.	1475a
Methodius(3)	1500a

blonderen* v. blunderen, bloundren. BLUNDER “walk without seeing; act blindly”

MED: 992b-3a	
Rolle MPass.(1)	1349a
Rolle MPass.(2)	1349a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Chaucer CT.CY.G	1395c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Pecock Donet	1445c
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Shirley Death Jas.	1456a
Ashby APP	1471a
Ripley CAlch.*	1471c

blōt* adj.(1) blout. BLOAT “soft, flexible, pliable” MED: 994b.

Havelok	1300c
Heil seint Michel	1330(C14a2)
Trev.Barth.*	1398a

blotnen v. “to anoint” MED: 994b.

NHom.(1) Magd.	1300c
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bōl-ax(e) n. bul-ax, bole ax. “ax for cutting wood; poleaxe.” MED: 1022b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Phil)	1333a
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
Octav.(2)	1375a

bōle* n. (1) bool(e, bol(le, bule, bul(le BULL "bull" MED: 1027a-8b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
St.Kath.(1)	1225(C13a1)
SLeg.Pass (Pep)	1280c
KAlex.*	1300?a
Guy(1)	1300?c
SLeg.Jas. (Ld)	1300c
Havelok	1300c
Gloss.Bibbesw.	1325a
Cursor	1325a
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
WBible(1) Ecclus.	1382a
WBible(1) Gen.	1382a
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer LGW Prol.(1)	1386c
Trev.Higd	1387a
Chaucer CT.Mel.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer Mars	1395c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
NVPsalter	1400a
Lydg.CBK	1405?a
Lydg.RS	1408?c
York MGame	1410c
Lovel.Grail	1410c
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Yonge SSecr.	1422
Cov.Leet Bk.1	1423?
SSecr.(1)	1425?a
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
Allas for thought	1430c
PLAlex	1440c
Metham AC	1449
Capgr.Rome.	1450c
Lydg.SSecr.Ctn.	1450c
Badge York in Archaeol.17	1460a
Court Sap.	1475c
Exped.Edw.IV	1475c

bōle* n. (2) boole, bolle BOLE "trunk of a tree, a tree" MED: 1028b.

Guy(1)	1300?c
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
Destr.Troy	1400?a

Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
PLAlex	1440c
Malory Wks.	1470a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

bolnen v. **bulnen**; Ppl. **bolned**, **bolne(n)** "to swell, to become distended" MED: 1031a

NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Rolle Psalter (Sid)*	1340c
Rolle Psalter	1340c
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Rolle MPass.(1)	1349a
PPl.A(1) (Trin-C)*	1376a
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
WBible(1) Duet.	1382a
WBible(1) Judg.	1382a
WBible(1) Cor.	1384a
Gawain	1390?c
Chart.Abbey HG (Vrn)	1390c
WBible(2) Ex.	1395c
WBible(2) Col.	1395c
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Paul.Epist.	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Wycl.Conf	1400a
Bible SNT(1)	1400c
York MGame	1410c
Hoccl.Oldcastle	1415
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Mandev. (Eg)	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
Found.St.Barth.	1425c
Misyn FL	1435
Capgr.St.Norb.*	1440
Thrn.Med.Bk.	1440c
Lydg.Mir.Edmund	1445c
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Stockh.PRecipes	1450?c
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Alph.Tales	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Interpol.Rolle Ps. (Bod 288)	1450c
3KCol.(2)	1450c
Capgr.St.Gilb.	1451
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Mirror Salv.	1500a
?Rolle De Passion	1500a

bōn*	n. (2) bone, boin(e BOON “the act of praying, a prayer; petition or request; an authoratative request” MED: 1036a-7a.
Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Lamb.Hom.PaterN	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
St.Kath.(1)	1225(C13a1)
St.Marg.(1)	1225(C13a1)
St.Juliana	1225(C13a1)
St.Marg.(1) (Roy)	1225(C13a1)
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Lofsong Louerde	1250a(C13a2)
Ancr.(Nero)	1250a(C13a2)
Bestiary	1275a(C13b2)
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Tristrem	1300?a
Body & S.(5)	1300a
Cart.Ramsey in RS 79.3	1300a
Of on þat is so fayr	1300a(C13b2)
On leome	1300a(C13b2)
SLeg.Becket (Ld)	1300c
SLeg.Brendan (Ld)	1300c
SLeg.Kath. (Hrl)	1300c
Glo.Chron.A	1300c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Otuel	1330c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Sub.R.Yks. in YASRS 21.47	1340(C14a2)
Ichot a burde in a	1340(C14a2)
Ywain	1350?c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Chaucer CT.SN.	1380c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer PF	1380c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer LGW	1386c
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.Mch.E.	1395c
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Ancr.Recl.	1400a
Trev.Nicod.	1402a
MOTest	1425a
MOTest.M7 Boys	1425a
Lydg.FP	1439?a
GRom	1450?a
Knt.Tour-L	1450?c
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500

Heile be pou marie cristis	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Deed Norris in LCRS 93	1468
Ludus C.	1475a
Babies'Bk.	1475c
Assump.Virg.(1) (Hrl)	1485c

bond* n. bānd, bound BOND "Something used for tying, binding, wrapping, fastening, joining; a fetter or shackle; a (binding) promise; a feudal obligation." MED: 1039a-41a.

Shillingford 5	(1447)
Peterb.Chron.an. 1126	1126(C12a2)
Orm	1200a(C12b2)
St.Juliana	1225(C13a1)
St.Marg.(1)	1225(C13a1)
SLeg.Becket (Hrl)	1300c
Havelok	1300c
NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
NHom.(1) Peter & P.	1300c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Harrow.H. (Hrl)	1325c
Wip longyng	1325c
Otuel	1330c
Minot Poems	1333-52
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Ywain	1350?c
Gamelyn	1350c
Chaucer Pity	1370c
Abbey HG	1375?a
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Chaucer PF	1380c
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer LGW Prol.(1)	1386c
PPI.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Castle Love(1)	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mel.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	1390c
Chaucer CT.Sh.B	1390c
Hilton ML	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
Chaucer CT.Mch.E.	1395c
Chaucer CT.Sq.F	1395c
WBible(2) Gen.	1395c
WBible(2) Judg.	1395c
Doc.Finchale in Sur.Soc.6	1397
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
RParl.3.424b	1399

RRose	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Quartref.Love	1400?a
Wycl.Clergy HP	1400?a
Torrent	1400?a
Ancr.Recl.	1400a
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
Lanfranc	1400a
NVPsalter	1400a
Ihesu þat hast	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Athelston	1400a
Medit.Pass.(2)	1400a
Bible SNT(1)	1400c
I herd an harping	1400c
Mandev.	1400c
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Mirk Fest.	1415a
J.Dernall in Nrf.Archaeol.15	1417
Grocer Lond. in Bk.Lond.E.	1418
EEWills	1420
Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Doc.Brewer in Bk.Lond.E	1422
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Avow.Arth	1425?c
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
Medulla*	1425a
Templ.Dom.	1425a
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Mirk IPP	1425a
MOTest	1425a
RParl.4.344b	1429
Fabric R. Yk.Min. in Sur.Soc.35	1433
Doc. in Power Craft Surg.	1435
MKempe A	1438a
PParv.	1440
Degrev.	1440c
PLAlex	1440c
Treat.Prayer	1440c
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	1443
Pecock Rule	1443c
Pecock Donet	1445c
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 13	1448
Lydg. 2 Merch	1449
Pecock Repr.	1449c
GRom	1450?a
Merlin	1450?c
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Gener.(2)	1450a
Adam lay	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c

Heile be pou marie cristis	1450c
Hardyng Chron.B	1464
Malory Wks.	1470a
Ordin.War Hen.V in RS 55.1	1470a
RParl.6.52a	1472-3
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Wright's CW	1475a
King & H.	1500a
Lord what is (Rwl)	1500a
?Ros Belle Dame	1500a
3rd Fran.Rule	1500a
Weights in RHS ser.3.41	1500a
Degrev. (Cmb)	1500c
PPl.Creed (Roy)	1525c

bōth* n. bothe, bot, bouth(e), buth(e) BOOTH "a stall at a market or fair; temporary dwelling" MED 1071a.

Bolden Bk.	1183
Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Owl & N.	1250c
Ayenb.	1340
Why werre (Peterh)	1350?c
Patience	1380?c
Usk TL (Skeat)	1385c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Usages Win.	1400a
J.Demall in Nrf.Archaeol.15	1417
KAlex.(Linl)	1425c
Doc. in Rec.B.Nottingham 2.360	1435
PParv.	1440
RParl.5.152a	1449
Vegetius(1)*	1450a
Parton.(1)	1450a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

boun* adj. būn, bound, bōn, boin, bone BOUND "ready, prepared, equipped" MED:

1091a-92b.	
Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Tristrem	1300?a
Amis	1300?c
Cursor	1325a
Roland & V.	1330c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
God þat al þis myhtes	1340(C14a2)
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
Ywain	1350?c
Libeaus	1350?c
Alex.Maced	1350c
Canticum Creat.	1375
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c

WPal.	1375a
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
Pearl	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
St.Erk.	1386c
Gawain	1390?c
In Somer bifore	1390c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
Mum & S.(1)	1399c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Roland & O	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Proph.Becket	1400?a
Siege Milan	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Torrent	1400?a
Bn 1400?c	Unclass.
EToulouse	1400?c
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
NVPsalter	1400a
Eglam	1400a
St.Anne(1)	1400c
Ld.Troy	1400c
York MGame	1410c
Glade in god call	1413
Chester Pl.	1425?a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
Siege Troy(1) (Linl)	1425a
MOTest	1425a
As Reson Rywlyde	1425c
Siege Calais	1436
Libel EP	1436
Capgr.St.Norb.*	1440
GRom	1450?a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
When adam delf (Thrn)	1450c
Alph.Tales	1450c
Awntyrs Arth (IrBl)	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Capgr.St.Kath.	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Hardyng Chron.B	1464
Brm.Abraham	1475c
Ihesu pt was borne	1500a
Tundale (Adv)	1500a
Hunt.Hare	1500a

bratthe n. brāthe “Violence; anger, rage, wrath” MED: 114a-b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a

brennen v. Many alternative forms. “Consume by fire, burn” MED: 1142a-1146a.

Through *brennen* is of Scandi. origin, it is difficult to differentiate the ON and the OE forms (Björkman 182).

brīn n. bren, brīzes “Eyebrows, or the ridges of the eyebrows; eyelids” MED: 1173b.

Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
Octav.(2)	1375a
11 Pains(3)	1390c
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Arth.& M.(Linl)	1425c
PParv.	1440
Wisd.	1475c
Hrl.1002 Gloss.	1500a

brinke* n. bringe, brenke BRINK “shore, bank; edge, rim; margin, border” MED:

1179b-1180b.	
Horn	1225?c
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Tristrem	1300?a
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Ich herdemen	1340(C14a2)
Cleanness	1380?c
WBible(1) 2 Par.	1382a
WBible(1) Gen.	1382a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Bi west	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
Chaucer CT.Mch.E.	1395c
WBible(2) Ex.	1395c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
RRose	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Earth(3)	1400?c
Lanfranc	1400a
Titus & V. (Pep)	1400a
Lovel.Grail	1410c
Lydg. TB	1420a
Higd.(2)	1425?a
Chester Pl.	1425?a
Medulla*	1425a
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a

Lydg. DM(1)	1430?c
Lydg.FP	1439?a
PParv.	1440
Palladius	1440?
Pecock Rule	1443c
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Trivet Constance	1450?c
SLeg.Barlaam (Bod)	1450a
Capgr.Rome.	1450c
Capgr.St.Kath.	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Med.Bk.(1)	1450c
Reg.Chanc.Oxf. in OHS 94	1459
Oseney Reg.	1460c
Godstow Reg.	1475a
Ihesus woundes	1500a
The best tre	1500a

brixel n. briesl "humiliating treatment or circumstances" MED: 1185b.
Cursor 1325a

brixlen v. "To chide; find fault with" MED: 1185b.
Patience 1380?c
Wars Alex. 1400?a

brō* n. brā BRAE "the bank (of a stream); the brink or raised edge (of a ditch); back of a whale" MED: 1185b.
Pat.R.Edw.I.14 1273
Bestiary 1275a(C13b2)
Pat.R.Edw.II.465 1319
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 1338a
Wars Alex. 1400?a
Alph.Tales 1450c
St.Cuth. 1450?c
Cath.Angl. (Monson) 1483

brod* n. brodd, brad BRAD "a spout, shoot; a pointed instrument, goad; a nail" MED: 1178.
Orm 1200a(C12b2)
Ex.Acc.5/8 1295
Newcastle Galley in Arch.Ael.4.2 1296
Doc.Hatfield in Sur.Soc.32 1338
Doc.Coldingham in Sur. Soc. 12 1345
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99 1372-3
Roy.17.C.17.Nominale 1425a
Bible SNT(1) Deeds 1425c
Doc.Merchant York in Sur.Soc.129 1432-3
Fabric R.Norwich. in Nrf.Arch.15 1433
Fabric R. Yk.Min. in Sur.Soc.35 1433
PParv. 1440
Acc.All Sts.Tilney 5 1446
Castle Perserv. 1450c
Grocer Lond. 1452-4

Ripley CAICh.*	1471c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Mayer Nominale	1500a

bulder* n. BOULDER "A stone worn round, cobblestone, boulder" MED 1215b.

Havclok	1300c
Fabric R. Yk.Min. in Sur.Soc.35	1421
Vegetius(2)	1460a

bulk* n. bolk(e. "The cargo of a ship; hold of a ship; stall, building; a heap" BULK MED: 1216a-b.

Ipswich Domesday(1)	1350a
Patience	1380?c
Oath Bk.Colchester	1399a
Tundale	1400c
Cov.Leet Bk.27	1421?
Liber Niger Admiralitatis in RS 55.1	1425?a
PParv.	1440
Shillingford 85	1447-8
Pecock Repr.	1449c
Pecock Fol.	1454c
Vegetius(2)	1460a
Russell Bk.Nurt.	1475a

busken* v. bosken, buschen. BUSTLE; BUSK "get ready, prepare; provide; clothe, array, adorn; to go (hastily); to hurry, hasten." MED: 1232a-3a.

Guy(2)	1300?a
Tristrem	1300?a
Of Rybaud3	1325a
Cursor	1325a
Roland & V.	1330c
Horn Child	1330c
St.Greg.(Auch)	1330c
Minot Poems	1333-52
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Libeaus	1350?c
Jos.Arm.	1350c
WPal.	1375a
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Patience	1380?c
Cleanness	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
St.Erk.	1386c
Trev.Higd	1387a
Gawain	1390?c
Nou Bernes	1390c
St.Greg.(Vrn)	1390c
Whon Men beop	1390c
Mum & S.(1)	1399c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a

Destr.Troy	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Siege Milan	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Chev.Assigne	1400a
Eglam	1400a
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Ipom.(2)	1425?a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
MOTest	1425a
Degrev.	1440c
PLAlex	1440c
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Parton.(1)	1450a
St.Editha	1450a
Siege Troy(1) (Arms)	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Fulfyllyd ys	1475a
Ludus C.	1475a

cāke* n. cayk, kake. "a flat cake or loaf; a roundish flattened mass" CAKE MED: 12b-13a.

Wor.Bod.Gloss. (Hat 115)	1200?c
H Maid	1225a(C13a1)
Cokaygne	1300a
Gloss.Bibbesw.	1325a
Doc.Finchale in Sur.Soc.6	1348
NHom.(2) PSanct.	1350c
PPl.A(1) (Vm)	1376a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
WBible(1) 1 Kings	1382a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Chaucer CT.Rv.A.	1390c
Disp.Virq.& Cross	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Lovel.Merlin	1410c
Lydg.Mum.Hertford	1426a
MKempe A	1438a
PParv.	1440
Hrl.Cook.Bk(1)	1450a
I wol be mandid	1450a
Myne awene dere sone	1450a
Dc.Prov.	1450c
Liber Cocorum	1475a
Play Sacr.	1500a
?Rolle De Passion	1500a

calf* n. CALF “the calf of the leg” MED: 20a.	
Gloss.Bibbesw.	1325a
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
Medulla*	1425a
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Hortus	1440?a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Mayer Nominale	1500a
callen* v. cal(e, kalle(n CALL “to cry out, call, shout; call out, ask for; summon; to invite” MED: 22a-23b.	
Woing Lord	1220(C13a1)
St.Marg.(1)	1225(C13a1)
I-blessed beo þu	1250c(C13a)
Bestiary	1275a(C13b2)
Tristrem	1300?a
Body & S.(5)	1300a
Moder milde flur	1300a
Havelok	1300c
Bonav.Medit.(1)	1325?a
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
He3e louerd	1325c
Horn Child	1330c
Herebert Cryst	1333a
Herebert Heyle leuedy	1333a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Iesu crist heouene kyng	1340(C14a2)
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
Isumb.	1350a
Ye þat be bi comen	1350c
Chaucer BD	1369
Chaucer Pity	1370c
Merci abid	1372
Canticum Creat.	1375
WPal.	1375a
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Chaucer CT.SN.	1380c
Chaucer PF	1380c
Chaucer HF	1380c
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer LGW	1386c
Chaucer LGW Prol.(1)	1386c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
PPI.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Nrf.Gild Ret.	1389
Gawain	1390?c

Chaucer CT.NP.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	1390c
NHom.John.Bapt. (Vrn)	1390c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
RRose	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Torrent	1400?a
Cursor (Frf)	1400a
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
NVPsalter	1400a
Medit.Pass.(2)	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
Ld.Troy	1400c
Cleges	1400c
Scogan MB	1407a
Lydg. TB	1420a
Reg.Spofford in Cant.Yk.S.23	1422
Pet.Sutton in Fenland NQ 7	1423
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Man þus on rode	1425?a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Ben.Rule(1)	1425a
Blissed be thow Baptist	1425a
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
Evang.(BodAdd)	1425c
Proc.Privy C.	1434
MKempe A	1438a
Palladius	1440?
Degrev.	1440c
Scrope Othea	1440c
Let.Bekynton in RS 56.2	1442
Pecock Rule	1443c
Pecock Donet	1445c
Shillingford 64	1447-8
Lydg.Lover's NYG	1449a
Lydg.Ale-Seller	1449a
Let.Christ Ch. in RS 85.3	1450
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Parton.(1)	1450a
Pore of spirit	1450a
Owre kynge wentr	1450c
Ponthus	1450c
Elegy Tomb Crowwell	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Let.Marq.Anjou in Camd.86	1450c
Acc.St.Ewen in BGAS 15	1454-5
Reg.Chanc.Oxf. in OHS 94	1459
RParl.5.346a	1459
Towneley Pl.	1460a

Oseney Reg.	1460c
Paston	1462
GRed Bk.Bristol	1463
Malory Wks.	1470a
Grant Arms in Antiq.49	1472
Paston	1472
RParl.6.41a	1472-3
Paston	1473
LDirige(2)	1475?a
Guy(4)	1475?a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Ludus C.	1475a
Discip.Cler.	1500a
Glitany	1500a
LChart.Chr.B (Clg)	1500a

carl n. carile "a man (of low estate); knave, rascal; servant, slave" MED: 63a-b.

Cursor	1325a
Ywain	1350?c
Cleanness	1380?c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pard.C.	1390c
Chaucer CT.Fri.	1395c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
EToulouse	1400?c
Cato(3)	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Yonge SSecr.	1422
PParv.	1440
Scrope Othea	1440c
Scrope DSP	1450
Merlin	1450?c
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Capgr.Chron.	1464a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Little Child.Bk.(1) (Eg)	1475c
Paston	1476
Mayer Nominale	1500a

carpen* v. kerpen, charp CARP "Talk, chat; tell, relate; chatter, gossip" MED: 67a-8a.

Wooing Lord	1220(C13a1)
KAlex.*	1300?a
Ich herdemen	1340(C14a2)
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
Ywain	1350?c
Isumb.	1350a
Jos.Arm.	1350c
Alex.& D.	1350c
Alex.Maced	1350c
Winner & W.	1353c
Hermit & O.	1375?a
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c

WPal.	1375a
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Pearl	1380?c
St.Erk.	1386c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
Gawain	1390?c
Gower CA Suppl. (Hnt)	1391c
Gower CA	1393a
Mum & S.(1)	1399c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Firumb.(2)	1400?a
Topias	1402
Lovel.Grail	1410c
Page SRouen	1420c
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
PParv.	1440
Thos.Ercel	1440c
Pride Life	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Tourn.Tott	1450a
Awntyrs Arth (IrBl)	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Paston	1454
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Hardyng Chron.B	1464
Guy(4)	1475?a
Ludus C.	1475a
Quartref.Love (BodAdd)	1500a
Degrev. (Cmb)	1500c

cart* n. [kert & cheart are OE forms] CART “a cart, wagon; cartload; war chariot”

MED: 70a-71b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Jacob & J.	1275a(C13b1)
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Serm.Lipir lok	1300a(C13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Ayenb.	1340
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
MPPsalter	1350c
Gamelyn	1350c
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Chaucer HF	1380c
WBible(1) 3 Kings	1382a
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Gower CA	1393a
WBible(2) Prol.Mat.(1)	1395c

Usages Win.	1400a
J.Dernall in Nrf.Archaeol.15	1417
Hoccl.Dial.	1422c
Indent.Elyngham	1425
Medulla*	1425a
Will Braybroke in Ess. AST 5	1429
Ipswich Domesday(2)	1436a
PParv.	1440
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 7	1442
Will Daubeney in Som.RS 19	1444
RParl.5.202b	1450
Idley Instr.	1450c
Lydg.ST.George (Trin-C 600	1456a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Acc. Howard in RC 57	1463-4
Capgr.Chron.	1464a
Ordin. War Hen. V in RS 55.1	1470a
Godstow Reg.	1475a

cast* n. kest, (?) cost CAST "the throwing of a dart, stone; throwing of dice; a throwing away, a loss" MED: 79a-80b.

Floris	1250c
Guy(1)	1300?c
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Gamelyn	1350c
Alex.Maced	1350c
WPal.	1375a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer PF	1380c
Chaucer HF	1380c
WBible(1) Esth.	1382a
WBible(1) Num.	1382a
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Gawain	1390?c
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c
Chart.Abbey HG (Ld)	1390c
þe wyse mon in	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
KEdw.& S.	1400?a
Bn 1400?c	Unclass.
EToulouse	1400?c
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
Titus & V. (Pep)	1400a

Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
St.Anne(1)	1400c
Sultan Bab.	1400c
Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Lydg.LOL (Adv)	1422?a
Let.Bk.Lond.I	1424
Hoccl.Jonathas	1425?c
Medulla*	1425a
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Let.Bekynton in RS 56.2	1442
Pecock Repr.	1449c
Nicod.(1) (Sion)	1450?c
Terms Assoc.(1)	1450a
Dice(1)	1450c
Ponthus	1450c
Siege Thebes	1450c
Vegetius(2)	1460a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Alas my childe	1460c
Malory Wks.	1470a
Bk.Courtesy	1475a
in Hodgkin Propoer Terms	1475a
Ludus C.	1475a
Dice(2)	1475c
Ordin.Househ.Edw.IV	1475c
in Hodgkin Propoer Terms	1500a

chaft n. "jaw, jawbone; pharynx" MED 142a.

Cursor	1325a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Mandev. (Eg)	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

clippen* n. cleppen, klippen CLIP "to cut off, to shear; to remove" MED: 331b-332a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
Lelamour Macer*	1373
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
WBible(1) Cor.	1384a
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
WBible(2) Is.	1395c
WBible(2) Lev.	1395c
Wycl.Apol.	1400?c
Lanfranc	1400a
Paul.Epist.	1400a
This holy tyme make	1410
Mirk Fest. PP	1415a
Mirk Fest.	1415a
RParl.4.292b	1425
Higd.(2)	1425?a

MOTest	1425a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
PParv.	1440
Palladius	1440?
Doc.in HMC Rep.5 App.520a	1450
Alph.Tales	1450c
Form Excom.(1)	1450c
Med.Bk.(2)	1450c
Vegetius(2)	1460a
Indent.Edw.IV in Archaeol.15	1469
Rev.St.Bridget	1475a
PFulham	1500a

clomsen* v. cloumsen; Ppl. clomset, clums(e)d, clumst CLUMSY "to become numb or stiff with cold; to daze" MED 338a-b.

Cursor	1325a
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Nicod.(1)	1350?a
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
PConsc.	1400a
WBible(2) (Cld) Is.	1425?a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

club(be* n. clob(be, clibbe. CLUB "club or cudgel" MED: 358b-359a.

in Pipe R.Soc.9	1165-6
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Chester R. in Chet.n.s.84	1260
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Tristrem	1300?a
Bevis	1300?c
Cleanness	1380?c
RRose	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Eglam	1400a
Lydg.Pilgr.(Stw(2))	1430?a
SLeg.Fran.(2) (Bod)	1450a
Alph.Tales	1450c
Malory Wks.(Caxton: Vinaver)	1470a
Mayer Nominale	1500a

couren* v. curen. COWER "to crouch, squat, kneel; to stay or lurk in seclusion; skulk" MED: 667a-b.

KAlex.*	1300?a
Vncomly in	1300a(C13b2)
Ne mai no lewed	1340(C14a2)
Alex.Maced	1350c
WPal.	1375a
Cloud	1400?a
RRose	1400?a
Florence	1400?c
PParv.	1440
PPI.B (Cmb Dd)	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a

- Malory Wks. 1470a
 Leve lystynes 1475a
 A Philosophy 1475c
- crask** adj. cresk, caske, crast "Vigorous, strong, stout, lusty" MED: 711a.
 Havelok 1300c
 MKempe A 1438a
 PParv. 1440
 Ancr.Recl. 1400a
 Mirk IPP (Dc) 1425a
- craulen*** v. crallen, croulen, creulen, crulen CRAWL "to swarm, crawl" MED 711b.
 Vices & V.(1) 1225a(13a1)
 Cursor 1325a
 St.Robt.Knares.* 1425a
 Towneley Pl. 1460a
- cubbel** n. "a big piece of wood tied to an animal to keep it from straying" MED: 780b.
 Ancr.* 1230c(C13a2)
- cunte*** n. conte, counte, queinte CUNT "A women's private parts" MED:
 Prov.Hend. (Cmb Gg) 1325a
 Lanfranc 1400a
 Medulla* 1425a
 Chaucer CT.WB. (Cmb li) D 1440c
 Lyarde 1440c
 Castle Perserv. 1450c
 Lndsb.Nominale 1500?a
- dank*** adj & n. DANK "Wet, damp; dampness, moisture" MED:836a.
 Morte Arth.(1) 1400?a
 Destr.Troy 1400?a
- danken*** v. donken DANK "to moisten; to be moist or bedewed" MED 836a.
 Gawain 1390?c
 Lenten ys come 1340(C14a2)
 Siege Jerus. 1400a
 Destr.Troy 1400?a
 Parl.3 Ages 1400?a
- dappled*** ppl. DAPPLED "Spotted, dappled" MED: 836a-b.
 Mandev. (Eg) 1425?a
- dāsen*** v. daise DAZE "to be stunned, bewildered; stunned dazed, dizzy" MED: 838b-
 39a
 Cleanness 1380?c
 Patience 1380?c
 Pearl 1380?c
 Wars Alex. 1400?a
 Destr.Troy 1400?a
 Chester Pl. 1425?a
 PParv. 1440
 Ch.Feasts 1450a

Where-of is mad	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
King & H.	1500a
Wars Alex. (Dub)	1500a

dashen* v. daishen, dassen DASH “to strike violently; dash to pieces, shatter; proceed swiftly” MED: 839a-b.

Arth.& M.	1300?a
Tristrem	1300?a
KAlex.*	1300?a
SLeg. (Ld)	1300c
SLeg.Edm.Abp. (Hrl)	1300c
Glo.Chron.A	1300c
Libeaus	1350?c
Patience	1380?c
Siege Milan	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Mum & S.(2)	1405c
Glo.Chron.A (Hrl)	1425c
PParv.	1440
Paston	1450
A Lacrim	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Lond.Chron.Cleo.	1450c
Malory Wks.	1470a
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a

dastard* n. dustard DASTARD “term of contempt, worthless fellow, wretch” MED: 839b.

PParv.	1440
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Ye that have the kyng	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Ass.Gods	1475?a

dauninge* ger. daweninge, dai(g)ening, daining, daning DAWN “period between darkness and sunrise; daybreak, dawn; morning glow” MED: 848a-b.

Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Octav.(1) (Cmb)	1350c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer LGW	1386c
Trev.Higd	1387a
Gawain	1390?c
Chaucer CT.Rv.A.	1390c
Chaucer CT.NP.B	1390c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
RRose	1400?a
Bn 1400?c	Unclass.
York MGame	1410c
Mirk Fest.	1415a

KAlex.(LinI)	1425c
PParv.	1440
Merlin	1450?c
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Malory Wks.	1470a
Otterburn	1475?a
Conq. Irel.	1500a

derf adj. darfe, derve, derue, derfe, derffe. "bold, daring, courageous; strong, sturdy, powerful; fierce dreadful, cruel; difficult, hard to do" MED: 999a-1000a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
St.Juliana	1225(C13a1)
St.Kath.(1)	1225(C13a1)
St.Marg.(1) (Roy)	1225(C13a1)
HMaid	1225a(C13a1)
Bestiary	1275a(C13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
St.Erk.	1386c
Gawain	1390?c
Susan	1390c
Mum & S.(1)	1399c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
St.John	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Spaldyng Katereyn þe curteys	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a

dien* v. DIE Kastovsky says this is OE in origin. (Kastovsky 1992: 335).

dillen v. dellen "to hide, conceal, kep secret" MED: 1094a-b.

Cursor	1325a
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dompen* v. dumpen DUMP "to fall suddenly headlong; plunge; to drop" MED: 1220b.

Cursor	1325a
Minot Poems	1333-52
Patience	1380?c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Hit is no right	1456a

doun* n. doun(i)e, dome, down, dawne. **DOWN** "down, soft feathers of birds; wool; silky tufts on seeds" MED: 1257a-b.

Wardrobe Acc.EdwIII(1) in Arch.31	1345-9
Chaucer BD	1369
Chaucer Form.A	1380c
Gower CA	1393a

EEWills	1418
PParv.	1440
Palladius	1440?
Lydg.HGS	1440?c
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	1454
Paston	1465
Rec.Bluemantle	1472
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

drag(ge* n. DRAG “a dragnet, harrow or drag; barge or raft; grappling hook” MED 1270b.

RParl. 1.254a	1300-1
Sacrist R.Ely 2	1339-40
RParl.3.128a	1381-2
Rec.Norwich 2	1382
Acc.Abingdon in Camd.n.s.51	1388-9
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Doc.Finchale in Sur.Soc.6	1411
RParl.3.665b	1411
Rec.Norwich 2	1417
Statutes Realm	1430-1
Lydg. Semblable	1449a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Househ.Bk.Norf.&Surrey in RC 61	1482

dregges* n. dreges, drages DREGS “The lees or dregs (of a liquid); residue or refuse of grapes; refuse, dirt” MED 1296a-b

PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
PPI.C (Hnt)	1387?a
NVPsalter	1400a
12 PTrib. (1)	1400a
Roy.17.C.17.Nominale	1425a
PParv.	1440
Burg.Practica	1450c
Med.Bk.(2)	1450c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Henslow Recipes	1500?a
Lndsb.Nominale	1500?a

drī(e adj. dri3(e drih, dreg(h)e, dre3(e, drei, dreiz “great, large, tall; strong; lasting, long; burdensome, sorrowful; patient, long suffering” MED 1313a-b.

Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
Worldes blis ne last	1300a(C13b)
Edi beo þu	1300a(C13b2)
SLeg.Inf.Chr. (Ld)	1300c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Roland & O	1400?a

Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Florence	1400?c
NVPsalter	1400a
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Ludus C.	1475a

drit* n. drite, dritte, dirt(e, dird, dert, durt DIRT "Excrement, dung, feces; mud, dirt; something worthless" MED: 1324b-25a.

KAlex.*	1300?a
Bevis	1300?c
Cokaygne	1300a
Havelok	1300c
Of Rybaud3	1325a
Nou ihc for pi	1330(C14a2)
þe grace of godde	1330(C14a2)
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
Wycl.OPastor	1378?
Wycl.Papa	1380c
WBible(1) Ecclus.	1382a
WBible(1) Ps.	1382a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Wycl.37 Concl.	1395
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Wycl.LFCatech.	1400?c
Wycl.Apost.	1400?c
Wycl.DSins	1400a
Wycl.Prelates	1400c
Wor.Serm.	1400c
York MGame	1410c
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Misyn ML	1434
PParv.	1440
Burg.Practica	1450c
Med.Bk.(2)	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Henslow Recipes	1500?a
The shype ax	1500a

drounen* v. drun(en, druen, drouenen, drone. PAST drouned, drounet, drouened, dründ; PPL drouned, droude, drounet, drount, drüned, dründ, drönd, adrouned, idrouned DROWN "to drown, kill by drowning; to sink, throw into the sea; inundate or flood" MED: 1338b-39b.

Guy(1)	1300?c
Gloss.Bibbesw.	1325a
Cursor	1325a
Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Nrf.Gild Ret.	1389
Chaucer CT.CY.G	1395c
WBible(2) 3 Esd.	1395c
RRose	1400?a

Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Cursor (Frf)	1400a
Paul.Epist.	1400a
Amadace	1400a
Lydg.RS	1408?c
Many man	1411
Wycl.Lantern	1415a
Mirk Fest.	1415a
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.14	1419
Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Yonge SSecr.	1422
Pet.Sutton in Fenland NQ 7	1423
RParl.4.298b	1425
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Mandev. (Eg)	1425?a
Higd.(2)	1425?a
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
MOTest	1425a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
Lond.Chron.Jul.	1435?
Brut-1436 (Hrl 53)	1437c
Lydg.FP	1439?a
Scrope Othea	1440c
Rec.Norwich 1	1450?a
Brut-1447 (Trin-C)	1450?c
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Methodius(2)	1450a
Rich. (Cai: Weber)	1450a
St.Editha	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Alph.Tales	1450c
Castle Love(1) (BodAdd: Horst.)	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Godstow Reg.	1475a
Mirror Salv.	1500a
Pennyw.Wit(2)	1500a

droupen* v. drupen, druppen, dropen DROOP "sag, slump, droop; be downcast, be sad, grieve" MED: 1339b-40a.

Loke to þi louerd	1250c(13a2-b1)
Hayl mari hic	1300a(C13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Minot Poems	1333-52
Nicod.(1)	1350?a
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
3hit is god	1390c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a

Destr.Troy	1400?a
Florence	1400?c
EToulouse	1400?c
Cursor (Frf)	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
Ld.Troy	1400c
Mirk Fest.	1415a
Lydg. TB	1420a
Yonge SSecr.	1422
By a forest	1425a
MOTest	1425a
PParv.	1440
Awntyrs Arth (IrBl)	1450c
Malory Wks.	1470a
Guy(4)	1475?a
LDirige(2)	1475?a
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a
Wars Alex. (Dub)	1500a

eg(ge n. eeg EGG “edible egg of a domesticate fowl” MED: 24a-b.

Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Pegge Cook.Recipes	1381
PConsc.	1400a
Mirk Fest.	1415a
Doc.Brewer in Bk.Lond.E	1423-4
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Higd.(2)	1425?a
Arun.Cook.Recipes	1425?c
Will York in Sur.Soc.31	1431
Lydg. Millers & B.	1449a
Alph.Tales	1450c
Burg.Practica	1450c
Treat.Fish.	1450c
Med.Bk.(2)	1450c
SSEcr.(2)	1450c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Liber Cocorum	1475a
Limn.Bks.	1475a
3rd Fran.Rule	1500a

eggen v. EGG “to urge on; tempt or entice; stimulate, encourage” MED: 26a-b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
HMAid	1225a(C13a1)
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
SLeg.Pass (Pep)	1280c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Rolle Psalter	1340c
Alex.& D.	1350c

WPal.	1375a
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
WBible(1) Gen.	1382a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	1390c
PPl.Creed	1395?c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Of vr vife	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Ld.Troy	1400c
in Rymer's Foedera 9.301	1415
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
Al es bot	1425a
Medulla*	1425a
Treat.10 Com.	1425c
PParv.	1440
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Vegetius(2)	1460a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Lady Prioress	1500?a

elten v. "to mold bricks; to work clay" MED: 71.

Gen.&Ex. 1325a(C14a1)

ender adj, or n. "recently, formerly, in recent times" MED 124b- 125a.

Floris	1250c
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Sirith	1300a(C13b2)
Als i me rod	1305-C141a
Cursor	1325a
Degare	1330c
Iesu crist heouene kyng	1340(C14a2)
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
Gower CA	1393a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
Ipom.(2)	1425?a
Now is þe twelþe day	1450c
Guy(4)	1475?a
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a
Als i lay vp-on (StJ-C)	1500a
Thys indrys day	1500a
This louely lady	1500a
Cov.Pl.ST	1500a?

eng n. ing, heng "a meadow" MED: 143a-b.

Deed Yks. in YASRS 39.180	1317
Castleford Chron.	1350?a
Doc. in Flasdieck Origurk.50	1412
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

- ēpen** v. “to cry out” MED: 205b.
Orm 1200a(C12b2)
- erre** n. ar(re. “scar; wound” MED: 230a-b.
Rolle Psalter (UC 64) 1340c
NVPsalter 1400a
PConsc. 1400a
Roy.17.C.17 in Halliwell D 1425a
Chauliac(1)* 1425?a
Chauliac(2)* 1425?c
WBible(2) (Corp-C) Lev. 1450a
Mayer Nominale 1500a
- erten** v. “to incite, taunt, provoke; urge on; to tend or lead (to a certain end); to drive (into exile)” MED: 232b.
NHom.(1) Magd. 1300c
NHom.(1) Gosp. 1300c
Wars Alex. 1400?a
Destr.Troy 1400?a
PParv. 1440
- far-cost** n. fare-, fer- “some kind of boat” MED: 402b.
Doc.Ireland in RS 53 1284
Cursor 1325a
Oath Bk.Colchester 1399a
Siege Jerus. 1400a
Morte Arth.(1) 1400?a
Will of Rowlyn (Somerset Ho.) 1455
Conq. Irel. 1500a
Quartref.Love (BodAdd) 1500a
- feien** v. fæzen, fæien, fegen, fyen “scour, cleanse; clear; make ready” MED: 444a.
Lay.Brut 1200a(C13b2)
Bestiary 1275a(C13b2)
Morte Arth.(1) 1400?a
Fabric R.Norwich. in Nrf.Arch.15 1411
Cov.Leet Bk.130 1430?
Capgr.St.Norb.* 1440
Iff a man (Stockh) 1450?c
Doc.Melton in Bk.Brome 1509?a
- fēre** n. “ability, power” MED: 500a.
Orm 1200a(C12b2)
KAlex.* 1300?a
Cursor (Frf) 1400a
York MGame 1410c
- fīle** adj. “a worthless person, a base fellow; a wretch or rascal; a worthless woman, a wench” MED: 555b.
Prov.Hend. st.4 1300a(C13b2)
Vncomly in 1300a(C13b2)
Havelok 1300c
Minot Poems 1333-52

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Mannyng Chron. Pt.2 | 1338a |
| PPI.B (Ld) | 1378c |
| Castle Perserv. | 1450c |
| Douce MS 559 (Bodl.) Quest 240 | 1450c |
- filli*** n. FILLY "a young mare" MED: 560a.
 Invent.Jarrow in Sur.Soc.29:82 1408
 Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100 1404
- filsnen** v. "to hide, lurk" MED: 560b.
 Morte Arth.(1) 1400?a
- fīs(e*** n. FIZZ "A fart; term of abuse for a person; fise-bal = puffball" MED: 591b.
 Cursor 1325a
 Ludus C. 1475a
 Mayer Nominale 1500a
- fitten*** v. fetten. FIT "to marshal or deploy troops; to join (others); to be fitting or proper" MED: 5948a-b.
 Morte Arth.(1) 1400?a
 Lydg. TB 1420a
 Lydg.LOL (Adv) 1422?a
 Proc.Privy C. 1431
 Ipswich Domesday(2) 1436a
 Rebell.Lin. 1470
 Ashby Dicta 1475a
- flag(ge*** n. flaugh FLAG(STONE)"a slab or block of peat; piece of sod; a flagstone"
 MED: 600b-601a.
 Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.103 1415-6
 J.Dernall in Nrf.Archaeol.15 1417
 Invent.Norwich in Nrf.Archaeol.12 1422c
 PParv. 1440
 Lydg. Semblable 1449a
 Deed Yks. in YASRS 69.35 1473-4
 Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99 1474-5
- flāke*** n. flauke, flagge, flage FLAKE "a flake; a particle; speck, spot, or blemish"
 MED: 601b.
 Gloss.Bibbesw. 1325a
 Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale 1350c
 Cleanness 1380?c
 Pearl 1380?c
 Chaucer HF 1380c
 Wars Alex. 1400?a
 Lydg. TB 1420a
 Chauliac(2)* 1425?c
 MKempe A 1438a
 Ludus C. 1475a
- flat*** adj. FLAT "level, flat; even, smooth; flattened; stretched out, prostrate" MED:
 604a-b.
 Bevis 1300?c

Rolle MPass.(2)	1349a
Ywain	1350?c
Chaucer BD	1369
WPal.	1375a
Will Court Hust.	1383
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
RRose	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Eglam	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
York MGame	1410c
EEWills	1422
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	1431
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	1433
in Rymer's Foedera 10.641	1436
St.Alex.(4)	1438?
PParv.	1440
Reg.Chichele in Cant.Yk.S.42	1441
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Pet.Chanc. in Seld.Soc.10, p134	1450a
St.Kath.(3)	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Paston	1455
Vegetius(2)	1460a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Will York in Sur.Soc.45	1471
Play Sacr.	1500a

flaue* n. flai, flage FLAW "a flake (of snow); a scale (of brass); splinter (of bone); a spark" MED: 606b.

Gloss.Bibbesw.	1325a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Bk.Hawkyng*	1475a

flēke n. fleike, flake "a frame interwoven with bars and wattles, a hurdle" MED: 613a.

Chamber J.Edw.II in EHR 30	1323
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	1333-4
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	1365-6
Doc.Hatfield in Sur.Soc.32	1382a
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	1390-1
Acc.Yatton in Som.RS 4	1415
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.103	1415-6
PParv.	1440
Palladius	1440?
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	1449-50
Doc. in Rec.B.Nottingham 2.366	1458
Vegetius(2)	1460a

Acc.Yatton in Som.RS 4	1462
Hardyng Chron.B	1464
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

flekke* ppl. FLECKED "spotted, variegated; checkered" MED: 613a.

PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Chaucer CT.Mch.E.	1395c
Chaucer CT.CY.G	1395c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
My fayr lady	1460c
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c

flērien* v. flire FLEER "to laugh derisively, mock, sneer" MED: 620a.

Chester Pl.(Add)	1592
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Florence	1400?c

flēth n. "a flood of light" MED:632a.

Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
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fletting ger "a tangle mass of hair" MED: 631a.

Wit & W. B	1400c
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flingen* v. flengen FLING "dash, rush; to be swung or thrown or shot forth; to strike out" MED: 641a.

Arth.& M.	1300?a
KAlex.*	1300?a
Bevis	1300?c
7 Sages(1)	1330c
Libeaus	1350?c
NHom.(2) PSanct.	1350c
Alex.Maced	1350c
Pearl	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
De CMulieribus	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
St.Alex.(3)	1400c
Ld.Troy	1400c
Lydg. TB	1420a
Palladius	1440?
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Malory Wks.	1470a
7 Sages(1) (Eg)	1475?a
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a
Wars Alex. (Dub)	1500a

flitten* v. flutten, vlutten, fletten FLIT "I move, take, transport; drive, expel, force; to take away, do away with; go come depart; leave; flee, escape; move or shift about; change, vary, alter" MED: 643a-5a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
St.Kath.(1)	1225(C13a1)
SWard	1225(C13a1)
Horn	1225?c
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Body & S.(2)	1250a(C13a2)
LFMass Bk.	1300?c
Wanne mine eyhnen	1300a(13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
NPass	1325a(C14a1)
Swet ihc hend	1330(C14a2)
Degare	1330c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
NHom.(2) PSanct.	1350c
Chaucer BD	1369
Mi loue is falle	1372
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
WPal.	1375a
Death Edw.III	1377
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Chaucer TC	1385c
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Bi west	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	1390c
Psalt.Mariae(2)	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
RRose	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
SLChrist	1400?a
Chaucer Bo. (Add 10340)	1400?c
Be the lef*	1400a
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Lydg.RS	1408?c
Walton Boeth.	1410
Hoccl. RP	1412c
Glade in god call	1413
Lydg.TG	1420?
Lydg. TB	1420a
The tixt of holy writ	1425?a
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
MOTest	1425a
St.Robt.Knares.*	1425a
Found.St.Barth.	1425c
Lydg.FP	1439?a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a

Dc.291 Lapid	1450a
Vegetius(1)*	1450a
A man þt xuld	1450c
The worlde so	1450c
Off alle Werkys	1458
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Ripley CAICh.*	1471c
Asneth	1475a
Ludus C.	1475a
A Philosophy	1475c
Now rightwis Iuge	1500a
Tundale (Adv)	1500a

flōsen v. "splinter, split nto small parts" MED: 653a.

Cleanness	1380?c
Wit & W. B	1400c

flostring* ger. FLUSTER "blustering, agitation" MED: 653a.

Yonge SSecr.	1422
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fogge* n. FOG "rank tall grass; meadow grown with grass" MED: 670a.

Cleanness	1380?c
Sultan Bab.	1400c
? Audelay An a byrchyn bonke	1450a

forgāren v. forgarten "to lose or forfeit through misconduct" MED: 752b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Cleanness	1380?c
I þonke þe lord	1400c

fouen v. "to clean out, clear; to purify or cleanse" MED: 832b.

Bevis	1300?c
Lydg.FP	1439?a
PParv.	1440
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Jacob's W.	1450c
Iff a man (Stockh)	1450?c

fraisten v. fresten, frasten "to test, to tempt; try; to seek or quest; to ask or inquire"

MED:857b-8a.	
Mannyng HS	1303c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Ywain	1350?c
Isumb.	1350a
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Quartref.Love	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a

SLChrist	1400?a
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
Grete ferly	1400a
NVPsalter	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
?Audelay The pater noster	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Towneley Pl.	1460a

fraknes* n.(pl.) also freken(e)s; cp. frakles. FRECKLES “freckles, and other skin blemishes” MED:858b.

Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Burg.Practica	1450c
Trin-C.LEDict.	1450c
Med.Bk.(1)	1450c
Stockh.PRecipes	1450?c
Mayer Nominale	1500a
Hrl.2378 Recipes	1500a

frakles* n.(pl.) also frek(e)les remodeled form of fraknes FRECKLES “freckles; pimples; small fleck of color in a stone” MED:858a-b.

Lanfranc	1400a
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Hortus	1440?a
Thrn.Med.Bk.	1440c
Med.Bk.(1)	1450c
Bod.Add.A.106 Lapid.	1500a

frīen v. fri33en “to find fault, taunt” MED905a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Havelok	1300c

frō n. “profit, comfort, relief” MED:910b.

Cursor	1325a
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froke n. frock “frog” MED:911b.

Gloss.Bibbesw.	1325a
PParv.	1440

froth(e* n. FROTH “foam, spume, frothe; a foaming wave” MED:917b-8a.

WBible(1) Hos.	1384a
WBible(1) Luke	1384a
Gawain	1390?c
Sayings St.Bern. (Vrn)	1390c
WBible(2) Wis.	1395c
Hoccl. RP	1412c
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Alph.Tales	1450c

froude n. "frode, frude "frog or toad" MED:918a.

PMor.(Trin-C)	1175c(C12b)
SWard	1225(C13a1)
Ancr.Recl.	1400a
Jacob's W.	1450c

gab(be n. "falsehood, deceit; idle talk" MED: 1a.

St.Kath.(1)	1225(C13a1)
Floris	1250c
Guy(1)	1300?c
Spec.Guy	1300?c
Bevis	1300?c
Cursor	1325a
He3e louerd	1325c
Shoreham Poems	1333a
Castle Love(1)	1390c
SLeg.Corp.Chr. (Bod)	1400a
Hardyng Chron.A	1457?

gabben v. "to lie, practice deceit; deceive, trick" MED: 1b-2a.

Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
St.Kath.(1)	1225(C13a1)
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Ancr.(Nero)	1250a(C13a2)
Floris	1250c
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Tristrem	1300?a
KAlex.*	1300?a
LSSerm.	1300a(C13b2)
Prov.Alf. (Jes-O)	1300a(C13b2)
Fox & W.	1300a(C13b2)
NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
Whose þenchip	1325?a
þe grace of godde	1330(C14a2)
Assump.Virg.(2)	1330c
Ayenb.	1340
Chaucer BD	1369
WPal.	1375a
PPl.B	1378c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Wycl.Church	1384?
WBible(1) Gal.	1384a
Chaucer TC	1385c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Off alle floues	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c
Chaucer CT.NP.B	1390c
þe man þt luste	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Wycl.Conf	1400a
Wycl.Pseudo-F	1400c
Hoccl.Cupid	1402

Hoccl. RP	1412c
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Metham AC	1449
Merlin	1450?c
Pilgr.LM	1450a
SLeg.Faith(2) (Bod)	1450a
Idley Instr.	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Alex-Cassamus	1500a

gāble* n. gabel, -il, -ul & gavel, eil, -il, gawel, gaule. GABLE "a gable of a builfing; facade" MED: 2b-3a.

Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	1347-8
Sacrist R.Ely 2	1359-60
PPl.A(1) (Trin-C:Kane)	1376a
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	1380
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.16	1420
PParv.	1440
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 8	1443
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.103	1454-5
Lineage Clare	1456
My fayr lady	1460c
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.103	1474-5
Godstow Reg.	1475a
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	1483

gad(de* n. GAD "A sharp-pointed metal spike; a goad; pointed stick used for driving oxen" MED: 3b.

Havelok	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Invent.Monk-Wear in Sur.Soc.29	1349
Acc.Abington in Camd.n.s.51	1375-6
Plea & Mem.R.Lond.Gildh.	1376
Trev.Higd	1387a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
J.Demall in Nrf.Archaeol.15	1417
Roy.17.C.17.Nominale	1425a
Lydg.FP	1439?a
PParv.	1440
Ch.Feasts	1450a
Capgr.Rome.	1450c
Doc. in Nicholl Ironmongers	1456
Malory Wks.	1470a
Liber Cocorum	1475a
Guy(1) (Cai)	1475c
Weights in RHS ser.3.41	1500a
Trin-C.LEDict.Suppl.	1500c

- gagel** n. *gagil, gagalle, gagulle* “cackling, chattering; flock of geese” MED: 9a.
 per ys no merth 1450?a
 Terms Assoc.(1) 1450a
 in Hodgkin Propoer Terms 1475a
- gagelen** v. *gagle* “to cackle, to jeer at” MED: 9a.
 Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale 1350c
 Chaucer CT.Mk.B. 1375c
 Mum & S.(1) 1399c
 PParv. 1440
 Lydg.HGS 1440?c
 Herkyn to my tale 1475a
- gaggen** v. “to strangle” MED9b.
 PParv. 1440
- galt*** n. *GALT* “a boar; a barrow” MED: 20a-b.
 Morte Arth.(1) 1400?a
 Roy.17.C.17.Nominale 1425a
 PParv. 1440
 Thrn.Med.Bk. 1440c
 Wars Alex. 1400?a
 Stockh.PRecipes 1450?c
 Cath.Angl.* 1475?c
 Hrl.2378 Recipes 1500a
- gap*** n. *gappe, cap GAP* “an opening in a wall or hedge or between mountains or in a forest; hole in a basket, tear in a garment, gap between teeth” MED: 28a-b.
 Gloss.Bibbesw. 1325a
 Gloss.Bibbesw.(Arun) 1325a
 Doc.Manor in MP 34 1348c
 Firumb.(1) 1380c
 WBible(1) 2 Par. 1382a
 Chaucer CT.Kn. 1385c
 RRose 1400?a
 Bn 1400?c Unclass.
 Titus & V. (Pep) 1400a
 Ld.Troy 1400c
 Lydg.RS 1408?c
 PParv. 1440
 Palladius 1440?
 Vegetius(1)* 1450a
 Tourn.Tott 1450a
 Idley Instr. 1450c
 Pros.Yorkists in EHR 1459
 Vegetius(2) 1460a
 Paston 1465
 Malory Wks. 1470a
 Gregory’s Chron. 1475c
 Lady Prioress 1500?a
 Off alle wemen 1500a

gāpen* v. *geapan* to open the mouth wide; gape, yawn" GAPE MED: 28b-9a.

St.Marg.(1)	1225(C13a1)
Bestiary	1275a(C13b2)
Bevis	1300?c
SLeg.Becket (Ld)	1300c
Minot Poems	1333-52
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
WPal.	1375a
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Chaucer HF	1380c
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer LGW	1386c
Wimbleton Serm.	1388
Chaucer CT.NP.B	1390c
Hilton ML	1390c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
PPI.Creed	1395?c
Nassyngton Trin.& U.	1400?a
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Paris)	1400a
Chaucer CT.Mil (Hrl 7334)	1410c
York MGame	1410c
Hoccl. RP	1412c
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Chaucer TC (Mrg)	1413a
Chaucer CT.Mil.(Lnsd)	1415c
Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
A vow.Arth	1425?c
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
MKempe A	1438a
Thrn.Med.Bk.	1440c
Metham AC	1449
Lydg.OFools	1449a
GRom	1450?a
NPass.(Cmb Dd)	1450a
Hrl.Cook.Bk(2)	1450a
Vegetius(1)*	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Lestenit lordynges I you beseke	1450c
Spec.Chr.(2)	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Bk.Hawkyng*	1475a
Fortescue Gov.E.	1475a
Russell Bk.Nurt.	1475a
Imit.Chr.	1500a
Little Child.Bk.(1)	1500a

- garn** n. "woolen thread, yarn" MED: 35a-b.
 Will York in Sur.Soc.4 1389
 Mem.Bk.York in Sur.Soc120.78 1440?c
 Towneley Pl. 1460a
 Cath.Angl.* 1475?c
 Cath.Angl. (Monson) 1483
- garth** n. gard, gart, gerth, gerd, gert, gherth, garth "an enclose yard, garden, courtyard; hedge or fence" MED: 39b-40a.
 Rolle Psalter (UC 64) 1340c
 Will York in Sur.Soc.4 1393
 Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.12 1417
 Ben.Rule(1) 1425a
 Palladius 1440?
 Will York in Sur.Soc.30 1455
 Let.Sou. in Sou.RS 22 1460c
 Cath.Angl.* 1475?c
 Ludus C. 1475a
 Cath.Angl. (Monson) 1483
- gāsen*** v. gace, gazen GAZE "to stare, gaze, look steadily; watch intently" MED: 40b.
 Chaucer CT.Cl. 1395c
 Hoccl. RP 1412c
 Lydg. TB 1420a
 Lydg. Pilgr. 1430?a
 Lydg. DM(1) 1430?c
 Lydg. OFools 1449a
 Lydg. SPuer.(1) 1449a
 Idley Instr.(Arun) 2.B 1450a
 Capgr.Rome. 1450c
 Vegetius(2) 1460a
 Chaucer CT.ML.(Cmb Ee) 1485c
- gaspen*** v. gaispen GASP "to open the mouth wide, gape; exhale" MED40b-41a.
 Gower CA 1393a
 Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 (Petyt) 1400?a
 Morte Arth.(1) 1400?a
 PParv. 1440
 Alph.Tales 1450c
 Lestenit lordynges I you beseke 1450c
- gāte*** n. gat, gata, gatte, gait(e, gatha GAIT "a path, road, street; the way from one place to another" MED: 45a-6b.
 Orm 1200a(C12b2)
 Tristrem 1300?a
 Harrow.H. 1300a(C13b2)
 Havelok 1300c
 NHom.(1) Gosp. 1300c
 Mannyng HS 1303c
 Cursor 1325a
 þe siker soþe 1330c
 Mannyng Chron. Pt.2 1338a
 Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 1338a

In a fryght	1340(C14a2)
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Rolle FLiving	1348
Castleford Chron.	1350?a
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
WPal.	1375a
PPI.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Pearl	1380?c
Cleanness	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
St.Erk.	1386c
PPI.A(2) (Rwl)	1387a
Gawain	1390?c
NHom.(1) Devil Phys.	1390c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Gower CA Suppl. (Hnt)	1391c
RRose	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Torrent	1400?a
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
NVPsalter	1400a
Paul.Epist.	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
St.Anne(1)	1400c
Loke howFlaundes	1419
Ben.Rule(1)	1425a
Hayle bote	1425a
Mirk IPP	1425a
MOTest	1425a
Audelay Poems	1426c
Misyn FL	1435
Capgr.St.Norb.*	1440
PParv.	1440
PLAlex	1440c
Horse(1)*	1450?c
Nicod.(1) (Sion)	1450?c
Ch.Feasts	1450a
St.Editha	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Alph.Tales	1450c
LChart.Chr.A(BodAdd)	1450c
Metham Physiog	1450c
The merthe of alle	1450c
Yk.BPrayer(2)	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Hardyng Chron.B	1464
Guy(4)	1475?a

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| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
| Bk.Courtesy | 1475a |
| Ludus C. | 1475a |
| Counsels Isidor | 1500a |
| Henley Husb. | 1500a |
| St.Alex.(5) | 1500a |
| Wars Alex. (Dub) | 1500a |
- gaune** v. "to avail, be of use, help" MED: 49a.
Towneley Pl. 1460a
- gauren*** v. gaueren, gouren GARISH "stare, gaze; look with wonder or curiosity" MED:
49b.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Vices &V.(1) | 1225a(13a1) |
| Rolle MPass.(2) | 1349a |
| Chaucer CT.Mk.B. | 1375c |
| Chaucer TC | 1385c |
| Chaucer CT.ML.B | 1390c |
| Chaucer CT.Sq.F | 1395c |
| Wor.Serm. | 1400c |
| Lydg.FP | 1439?a |
| Burgh Cato(1) | 1440?a |
- gedde** n. "a pike" MED:53b.
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99 1324-5
Degrev. 1440c
- gein** n. advantage, help, benefit; worth, usefulness in battle; reward, profit, gain"
MED:53b.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| St.Marg.(1) | 1225(C13a1) |
| Tristrem | 1300?a |
| Degare | 1330c |
| NHom.(2) PSanct. | 1350c |
| Chaucer Anel | 1375c |
| PPl.A(1) (Trin-C)* | 1376a |
| Gawain | 1390?c |
| SLChrist | 1400?a |
| Chaucer Bo. (Add 10340 | 1400?c |
| Lydg. TB | 1420a |
| Lydg.ST | 1421?c |
| Lydg.FP | 1439?a |
| Ben.Rule(2) | 1450a |
| Grocer Lond. | 1453-4 |
| Siege Troy(1) (Hrl) | 1475a |
- gein*** adj. geinest, geins, gainest, ganest UNGAINLY "direct, short, quick; in the
quickest way or manner; near; kind helpful, ready; beneficial; suitable" MED:53b-
4a.
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Tristrem | 1300?a |
| Cursor | 1325a |
| Mannyng Chron. Pt.2 | 1338a |
| Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 | 1338a |
| Bytuene mersh | 1340(C14a2) |
| Castleford Chron. | 1350?a |

Ywain	1350?c
Jos.Arm.	1350c
WPal.	1375a
Cleanness	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
Mayden Modur	1390c
Marie Mayden	1390c
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
St.John	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
Lydg.RS	1408?c
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Chester Pl.	1425?a
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
Shrewsbury Frag.	1425a
MOTest	1425a
St.Robt.Knares.*	1425a
PParv.	1440
Lament DUtch.Glo.(Bal)	1441c
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Brm.Abraham	1475c

geinen v. ganen, gainen, ge3nen "to be useful, help, avail, be profitable, serve the purpose; prevail against; be suitable" MED:54a-5b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
HMaid	1225a(C13a1)
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Hwi ne serue	1300a(C13b2)
Thrush & N.	1300a(C13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Why werre	1330?c
Minot Poems	1333-52
Shoreham Poems	1333a
Ich herdemen	1340(C14a2)
Alex.& D.	1350c
WPal.	1375a
Patience	1380?c
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Gawain	1390?c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
SLChrist	1400?a
Triam	1400?c
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Chaucer CT.ML.(Hrl 7334)	1410c

Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg. ST	1421?c
Chester Pl.	1425?a
Lydg. Pilgr.	1430?a
Lydg. DM(1)	1430?c
St. Cuth.	1450?c
Ben. Rule(2)	1450a
Yk. Pl.	1450a
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Ludus C.	1475a

gēl n. "enticing, blandishment" MED:55b.

Trin. Hom	1200a(C12b2)
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geld adj. gelde, gealde, gellud, gelt "sterile barren; impotent, castrated" MED:55b

H Maid	1225a(C13a1)
Chester R. in Chet. n.s. 84	1288
Sub. R. Yks. in YASRS 21.47	1301
Cursor	1325a
He3e louerd	1325c
Elde makip me	1330(C14a2)
Sub. R. Wor. in Wor. HS1899)	1333
Middelerd for mon	1340(C14a2)
Castelford Chron.	1350?a
In þat time als	1350c
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
NVPsalter	1400a
Preste ne monke	1400a
Will NCountry in Sur. Soc. 116	1419
Medulla*	1425a
PParv.	1440
Towneley Pl.	1460a

gelden* v. GELD "to castrate; spay" MED.

Wor. Bod. Gloss. (Hat 115)	1200?c
NHom.(1) Pilgr.	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Elde makip me	1330(C14a2)
Cmb. Ee. 4.20 Nominale	1350c
Chaucer CT. Mk. B.	1375c
WBible(1) Mat	1384a
Trev. Higd	1387a
Trev. Barth. *	1398a
Lanfranc	1400a
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
Higd.(2)	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Medulla*	1425a
PParv.	1440
Palladius	1440?
Capgr. Rome.	1450c
Capgr. Chron.	1464a
Lndsb. Nominale	1500?a

gelding* n. gelding, geldins GELDING "a gelded horse, gelding; a castrated man, eunuch; a barrow" MED:56b.

WBible(1) Duet.(Bod 959)	1382a
WBible(1) Wisd.	1382a
WBible(1) Gen.	1382a
WBible(1) Dan	1384a
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
EEWills	1420
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
PParv.	1440
Pecock Rule	1443c
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	1448
Stockh.PRecipes	1450?c
Stonor	1470c
Otterburn	1475?a
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	1483
Discip.Cler.	1500a

gēre* n. gere, ger, gære, guere, geire, gaire, gare GEAR "wearing apparel, fighting equipment; equipment of a riding horse or for pulling a cart; equipment of any kind; goods or things; behavior, conduct" MED: 78a-80c.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Doomsday	1250c
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
7 Sages(1)	1330c
In a friyht	1340(C14a2)
Chaucer BD	1369
WPal.	1375a
Tenants in Som.Dor.NQ 13	1377
Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
Gawain	1390?c
Chaucer CT.ML.B	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Cursor (Frf)	1400a
Amadace	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
?Brampton PPs.	1414?
Hoccl.Oldcastle	1415

Lydg. TB	1420a
EEWills	1424
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Al es bot	1425a
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	1436
Capgr.St.Norb.*	1440
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 8	1449
PPl.B(Bod)	1450a
Vegetius(1)*	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Gener.(2)	1450a
Capgr.St.Kath.	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Indent.Prior in Palaeog.Soc.3	1457
Paston	1459
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	1460
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Hardyng Chron.B	1464
Paston	1465
Invent.cirencester in BGAS 18	1465c
Acc. Howard in RC 57	1466
Paston	1473
Acc.St.Edm.Sarum	1473-4
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a
Bevis(Chet)	1500a
Partenay	1500a
Wars Alex. (Dub)	1500a

gēren* v. ger(e, gerre, gar(e, garre, gair(e. GEAR “to prepare or equip; make, cause, bring about; (as aux.) have; to treat” MED: 80a-81b.

Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Tristrem	1300?a
I leue in godd	1300a(C13b2)
Sirith	1300a(C13b2)
Havelok	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Nicod.(1)	1350?a
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
Ywain	1350?c
Gaytr.LFCatech.	1357
WPal.	1375a
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Nrf.Gild Ret.	1389
Gawain	1390?c

NHom.Theoph.	1390c
Chaucer CT.Rv.A.	1390c
Penny	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Pari.3 Ages	1400?a
Siege Milan	1400?a
Florence	1400?c
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Amadace	1400a
Athelston	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
St.Anne(1)	1400c
Ld.Troy	1400c
Mandev.	1400c
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.14	1419
Indent.Catterick in Archaeol.J.7	1421
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
SSecr.(1)	1425?a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Ordin.Nuns(1)	1425a
MOTest	1425a
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.3	1428
Will York in Sur.Soc.4	1429
Misyn FL	1435
RParl.4.489b	1435
Visit.Alnwick	1440
Degrev.	1440c
PLAlex	1440c
GRom	1450?a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Bk.Courtesy	1475a
Liber Cocorum	1475a

gērī adj. gere, guer(r)i, giri, quiri "fickle, capricious; changeable; unpredictable; faddish" MED:81b-2a.

Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Mum & S.(1)	1399c
Lydg.RS	1408?c
Lydg. TB	1420a
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Lydg.SD	1422a
Chaucer TC (Cmb)	1430a
Lydg.FP	1439?a
Lydg.MRose	1439?a
Lydg.Pag.Knowl.	1449?a
?C. d'Orl.Poems	1450c

gērish adj. changeable, fickle, capricious” MED:82a.

Lydg.FP	1439?a
Chaucer CT.Kn.(Trin-C 582)	1455c
Lydg.Test.	1449a

gerth* n. gert, garth, gart, girth, girt & gurth GIRTH “a belt or strap passing under a horses belly; a hoop for a barrel” MED:86a-b.

Guy(2)	1300?a
Bevis	1300?c
Otuel & R.	1325?a
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	1356-7
Doc.Coldingham in Sur. Soc. 12	1364
PPI.A(1) (Trin-C)*	1376a
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	1377-8
Acc.Exped.Der. in Camd.n.s.52	1390-1
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	1404
Acc.Abingdon in Camd.n.s.51	1417-8
Mem.Ripon in Sur.Soc.81	1424
Medulla*	1425a
Roy.17.C.17.Nominale	1425a
Invent.Jarrow in Sur.Soc.29.100	1433
PParv.	1440
Thos.Ercel	1440c
Invent.Lytham in Chet.n.s.60	1446
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Will York in Sur.Soc.45	1451
Acc. Howard in RC 57	1463
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	1483
Jousts of Peace	1486a
Bevis(Cmb)	1500a

gesse* n. ges, gisse GUESS “consideration, supposition, assumption” MED:88a-90a.

Mannyng HS	1303c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
PPI.B (Ld)	1378c
Gower CA	1393a
RRose	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
Pecock Rule	1443c
Lydg.Rhyme WA	1449a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Methodius(3)	1500a

gessen* v ges, gesce, gisse GUESS “to infer from observation, perceive; conclude; predict; form an opinion; decide” MED:88a-90a.

Horn	1225?c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
Wycl.OPastor	1378?

Pearl	1380?c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Chaucer PF	1380c
Chaucer HF	1380c
WBible(1) 3 Kings	1382a
WBible(1) Mat	1384a
WBible(1) Ezek.	1384a
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer LGW Prol.(1)	1386c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
Trev.Higd	1387a
Chaucer CT.ML.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.NP.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pard.C.	1390c
Chaucer Ven.	1390c
Chaucer Astr.	1391
Gower CA	1393a
Wycl.37 Concl.	1395
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
WBible(2) Gen.	1395c
WBible(2) 1 Kings.	1395c
Chaucer LGW Prol.(2)	1395c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
RRose	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
RRose(Thynne:Robinson)	1400?a
Wycl.Apol.	1400?c
PConsc.	1400a
Wycl.Prelates	1400c
Walton Boeth.	1410
Pilgr.Soul*	1413
Wycl.Lantern	1415a
Lydg. TB	1420a
Hoccl.JWife	1422c
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
PParv.	1440
Palladius	1440?
Pecock Rule	1443c
Bokenham Sts	1447
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Siege Troy(1) (Arms)	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Med.Bk.(1)	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Direct.Sailing in Hak.Soc.79	1475?c
Ludus C.	1475a
Wisd.	1475c
?Ros Belle Dame	1500a

gest* n. geste, geast, giest, gist(e, gust(e GUEST "a guest; a stranger or traveler; a visitor" MED: 90a-91b.

Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
Horn	1225?c
Wint.Ben.Rule	1225a(C13a)
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
SLeg.Pass (Pep)	1280c
Bracton De Leg.	1300a
Horn (Ld)	1300a(C13b2)
SLeg.Cuth.(Ld)	1300c
Glo.Chron.A	1300c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Lollai lollai	1325?a
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
NPass	1325a(C14a1)
Wip longyng	1325c
Minot Poems	1333-52
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Ayenb.	1340
7 Sages(2)	1350?a
SVrn.Leg.	1350?c
Gamelyn	1350c
WPal.	1375a
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Wycl.Pet.Parl.	1382?c
WBible(1) Wisd.	1382a
WBible(1) Prov.	1382a
WBible(1) Ex.	1382a
Chaucer TC	1385c
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Cato(1)	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
PPl.Creed	1395?c
Chaucer CT.Cl.	1395c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Perceval	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
KEdw.& S.	1400?a
Bn 1400?c	Unclass.
St.Anne(1)	1400c
Ipom.(2)	1425?a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Ben.Rule(1)	1425a
Ecce ancilla	1425a
Medulla*	1425a
MOTest	1425a
Ordin.Gild St.Clememnt	1431
PParv.	1440
Palladius	1440?

Degrev.	1440c
Pecock Donet	1445c
Pecock Repr.	1449c
GRom	1450?a
Merlin	1450?c
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Dc.Prov.	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Ludus C.	1475a
Imit.Chr.	1500a

gestenen* v. gestnin, gistnen, gistni, gesten, gaistin, geistin. GUEST "to have or take lodging; stay as a guest" MED:93a-b.

Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Jacob & J.	1275a(C13b1)
Cursor	1325a
Shoreham Poems	1333a
NHom.Narrat	1390c
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
Medulla*	1425a
GRom	1450?a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Gawain & CC	1475a
Degrev. (Cmb)	1500c

gestening(e ger. gestning(e, gestnunge, gesninge "feast, banquet; the Last Supper"

MED:93b	
Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Vices & V.(1)	1225a(13a1)
Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Floris	1250c
Arth.& M.	1300?a
KAlex.*	1300?a
Guy(1)	1300?c
Fox & W.	1300a(C13b2)
SLeg.Cuth.(Ld)	1300c
SLeg.John (Ld)	1300c
SLeg.MLChr. (Ld)	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Castle Love(1)	1390c
Cato(1)	1390c
Chaucer CT.Cl.	1395c
Torrent	1400?a
Cursor (Frf)	1400a
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
Medulla*	1425a
GRom	1450?a

St.Cuth.	1450?c
SLeg.Suppl.Bod.	1450a
Alph.Tales	1450c
Awake lordes	1460c
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	1483

geten* v. get, gotten, geit, ghete, kete, git(e, gitte, 3ete. GET "to acquire, earn, buy, win, recieve, find; obtain, gain; catch, sieze, get hold of" MED:96b-100b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Floris (Suth)	1250c
Arth.& M.	1300?a
Guy(2)	1300?a
Tristrem	1300?a
Spec.Guy	1300?c
Havelok	1300c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Bonav.Medit.(1)	1325?a
Whose þenchip	1325?a
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Rolle Psalter (Sid)*	1340c
Siege Troy(1)	1350?a
Gamelyn	1350c
Octav.(1)	1350c
WPal.	1375a
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
Chaucer Anel	1375c
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.A(1) (Trin-C)*	1376a
Death Edw.III	1377
Wycl.OPastor	1378?
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Chaucer CT.SN.	1380c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
Chaucer PF	1380c
WBible(1) Ecclus.	1382a
WBible(1) Ps.	1382a
WBible(1) Gen.	1382a
WBible(1) Num.	1382a
WBible(1) Jer.	1384c
Chaucer TC	1385c
Chaucer LGW	1386c
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	1387-95c
Trev.Higd	1387a
Gawain	1390?c
Castle Love(1)	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mcp.H.	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mel.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	1390c

Chaucer CT.ML.B	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pard.C.	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	1390c
Chaucer CT.Pri	1390c
Chaucer CT.Rv.A.	1390c
In a chirche	1390c
Gower CA	1393a
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	1395c
Chaucer CT.Mch.E.	1395c
Chaucer CT.Sq.F	1395c
Chaucer CT.WB.D	1395c
WBible(2) Judith	1395c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Cloud	1400?a
RRose	1400?a
Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Siege Milan	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Firumb.(2)	1400?a
KEdw.& S.	1400?a
SLChrist	1400?a
Torrent	1400?a
Wycl.Apol.	1400?c
Triam	1400?c
Ancr.Recl.	1400a
Cursor (Frf)	1400a
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
Cato(3)	1400a
Lanfranc	1400a
Paul.Epist.	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Mandev.	1400c
Wycl.Possessioners	1400c
Sultan Bab.	1400c
Wor.Serm.	1400c
Let.Zouche in RES 8	1402
Walton Boeth.	1410
Love Mirror	1410a
York MGame	1410c
Lovel.Grail	1410c
Lovel.Merlin	1410c
EEWills	1411
Hoccl. RP	1412c
Wycl.Lantern	1415a
MSS PRO in App.Bk.Lond.E	1418
Lydg. TB	1420a
Page SRouen	1420c
Indent.Catterick in Archaeol.J.7	1421
Lydg.ST	1421?c
Lydg.LOL (Adv)	1422?a
RParl.4.276b	1425
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a

Mandev. (Eg)	1425?a
Higd.(2)	1425?a
Ipom.(2)	1425?a
Chester Pl.	1425?a
Chauliac(2)*	1425?c
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
Cursor (Glb)	1425a
Methodius(1)	1425a
Siege Troy(1) (LinI)	1425a
Wycl.Serm	1425a
Mirk IPP	1425a
MOTest	1425a
Bible SNT(1) Deeds	1425c
Glo.Chron.A (Hrl)	1425c
Brut-1419 (Cmb Kk)	1425c
Lydg.Pilgr.	1430?a
Bishop Notes in PMLA 49	1432c
Misyn ML	1434
Misyn FL	1435
Let.Christ Ch. in Camd.n.s.19	1435c
Doc.in HMC Var.Col.4	1436
Duke Burgundy	1436?c
MKempe A	1438a
Capgr.St.Norb.*	1440
PParv.	1440
Wars France in RS 22.2	1440
PLAlex	1440c
Treat.Prayer	1440c
Let. in Ellis Orig.Let.ser.3.1:76	1442
Pecock Rule	1443c
Will Daubeney in Som.RS 19	1444
?Lydg.Cal.	1445?
Acc.Yatton in Som.RS 4	1447-50
Pecock Repr.	1449c
Complaint in War.AM 4	1450
Paston	1450
Paston	1450
GRom	1450?a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Merlin	1450?c
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Gener.(1)	1450a
Hayle se-sterne	1450a
Pilgr.LM	1450a
St.Editha	1450a
Gener.(2)	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Alph.Tales	1450c
Castle Perserv.	1450c
Cursor (Bedf)	1450c
In þee god	1450c
Ponthus	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Bk.Noblesse	1451?c

Towneley Pl.	1460a
Oseney Reg.	1460c
Paston	1465
Malory Wks.	1470a
RParl.6.103a	1474
Cath.Angl.*	1475?c
Godstow Reg.	1475a
Ludus C.	1475a
Lydg.KEng.(1) (Rwl)	1475c
Mankind	1475c
To have in mynde	1475c
Rwl.Prov.	1475c
Paston	1477
Cov.Pl.ST	1500a?

gēten v. getten geiten, gæten, geaten “to watch over, take care of, protect, be on guard”

MED: 100a-101a.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Ancr.(Tit: EETSAS)	1220(C13a1)
Evang.	1300a(C13b2)
Havelok	1300c
NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
NHom.(1) Monk fr.Death	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Minot Poems	1333-52
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
St.Alex.(1)	1350c
WPal.	1375a
Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Mannyng HS, Mir.CC (Vrn)	1390c
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
Ben.Rule(1)	1425a

gēthe n. “haste” MED: 101b.

Florence	1400?c
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gil n. gille, gilen, geil, gail, gale “a deep and narrow valley; ravine, glen” MED: 109b.

Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Florence	1400?c
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Tundale	1400c
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	1483

gilder n. gildre, gilre, geldir “to trap, snare; moral or spiritual pitfall” MED: 113a.

NHom.(1)Martin AM	1300c
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Rolle FLiving	1348
NVPsalter	1400a
PLAlex	1440c
GRom	1450?a

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
| NHom.(1)Martin AM (Prk) | 1475a |
| Mirror Salv. | 1500a |
| Now rightwis Iuge | 1500a |
- gildren** v. *gildcr, geldren* “to deceive, seduce; lead into sin” MED: 113b.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Cursor | 1325a |
| Rolle Psalter (UC 64) | 1340c |
| Wycl.Serm | 1425a |
| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
- gil(e*** *gille* GILL “the gill of a fish” MED: 113b.
- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| Gloss.Bibbesw. | 1325a |
| Patience | 1380?c |
| WBible(2) Tob. | 1395c |
| Medulla* | 1425a |
| Chauliac(1)* | 1425?a |
| PParv. | 1440 |
| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
| Mayer Nominale | 1500a |
- gilt** n. *gelt* “a sow; a young sow” MED: 118b.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale | 1350c |
| Doc.Coldingham in Sur. Soc. 12 | 1359 |
| Doc.Finchale in Sur.Soc.6 | 1360 |
| Roy.17.C.17.Nominale | 1425a |
| PParv. | 1440 |
| Thrn.Med.Bk. | 1440c |
| Med.Bk.(2) | 1450c |
| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
| Hrl.1002 Gloss. | 1500a |
| Hrl.2378 Recipes | 1500a |
- gōk*** n. *gokh, gouk, gauk* GOWK “The European cuckoo” MED: 222b.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Vncomly in | 1300a(C13b2) |
| Morte Arth.(1) | 1400?a |
| Thrn.Med.Bk. | 1440c |
| Alph.Tales | 1450c |
| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
- glāde** n. “setting, to set, be setting” MED: 141b-2a.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Wint.Ben.Rule | 1225a(C13a) |
| Trev.Higd | 1387a |
| Trev.Barth.* | 1398a |
- glam** n. “a loud noise, clamor, din; loud talking, chatter” MED: 148a.
- | | |
|------------|--------|
| Cleanness | 1380?c |
| Patience | 1380?c |
| Gawain | 1390?c |
| Wars Alex. | 1400?a |
- gleg** adj. “clear of sight, sharp-sighted” MED: 155a.
- | | |
|--------|-------|
| Cursor | 1325a |
|--------|-------|

glent* n. GLINT "a glance, look, glimpse; a beam of light" MED: 157b.

Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Pearl	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Yk.Pl.	1450a

glenten* v. glient GLINT "dodge, flinch, deviate; to strike a glancing blow; look, glance; shine, gleam, flash, glitter" MED: 158a-b.

Mannyng HS	1303c
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Cleanness	1380?c
Pearl	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
St.Erk.	1386c
Gawain	1390?c
I warne vche	1390c
In a pistol	1390c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 (Petyt)	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Firumb.(2)	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
SLChrist	1400?a
Bevis (Suth)	1400a
Chester Pl.	1425?a
Degrev.	1440c
Ch.Feasts	1450a
Gener.(1)	1450a
Parton.(1)	1450a
Gener.(2)	1450a
Death & L.	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Lychefelde Comp.G.	1450c
Ludus C.	1475a
Lady Prioress	1500?a
Bevis(Chet)	1500a

glimme n. "Shining brightness, radiance" MED: 164b.

Pearl	1380?c
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gliteren* v. GLITTER glitren, glitteren, glittren, gleteren, gletren, glideren, glidren, glidderen, gledren "to flash, sparkle, gliter, shine; to be arrayed in showy attire" MED: 166a-b.

Arth.& M.	1300?a
Mannyng HS	1303c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Nicod.(1)	1350?a
Winner & W.	1353c
Chaucer Bo.	1380c
WBible(1) Judg.(Bod 959)	1382a

Chaucer CT.Kn.	1385c
Usk TL	1385c
Usk TL (Skeat)	1385c
Gawain	1390?c
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 (Petyt)	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
NVPsalter	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Ipom.(1)	1400a
Lovel.Merlin	1410c
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
Medulla*	1425a
PParv.	1440
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Parton.(1)	1450a
Earth(3) (Ld)	1450c
Spec.Miser.	1455c
Ludus C.	1475a
Lo here is	1500c

gloppen v. glopenen, gloppen "frighten, alarm, start; to be distressed" MED: 167a-b.

Ancr.(Tit Morton)	1220(C13a1)
Cursor	1325a
Wit & W. B	1400c
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Awntyrs Arth (IrBl)	1450c
Awntyrs Arth (Dc)	1500c

glōren v. glouren "shine, gleam, glow; glisten; to stare or gaze fixedly, glare" MED: 167b-8a.

SVrn.Leg.	1350?c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
SLeg.Barlaam (Bod)	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Alph.Tales	1450c

gnasten* v. gnaisten GNASH "grind the teeth together, gnash the teeth" MED: 181a-b.

Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
MPPsalter	1350c
WBible(1) Ps.	1382a
WBible(1) Job.	1382c
WBible(1) Deeds	1384a
WBible(2) 3 Kings.	1395c
WBible(2) Deeds	1395c

Wars Alex.	1400?a
Wycl.Apol.	1400?c
NVPsalter	1400a
PConsc.	1400a
Chauliac(1)*	1425?a
GGuy(1)	1425?a
St.Mary Oign.	1425?c
Spec.Sacer	1425?c
Wycl.Serm	1425a
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
Misyn ML	1434
St.Cuth.	1450?c
St.Editha	1450a
Alph.Tales	1450c
Vegetius(2)	1460a
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Malory Wks.	1470a
Russell Bk.Nurt.	1475a
Mirror Salv.	1500a

gnastren v. "To gnash one's teeth" MED: 181b.
Ld.Troy 1400c

golf n. "a heap of sheaves in a barn" MED: 231a.
PParv. 1440

gōlike adj. "gay, joyful" MED: 231a.
Orm 1200a(C12b2)

golle n. gole, goul, gulle, glou "an unfledged bird; a silly fellow" MED: 231b.
WBible(1) Duet.(Bod 959) 1382a
Chester Pl. 1425?a
Chester Pl.Antichr. 1425?a

golnes n. gulnes "Golden color" MED: 231b.
NVPsalter 1400a

gōme n. game, 3ome "attention, heed, notice" MED: 233a-b.
Orm 1200a(C12b2)
þene latemeste dai (Clg) 1250a(C13b2)
SLeg.Pass (Pep) 1280c
Bevis 1300?c
I-hereþ nv one 1300a(C13b2)
SLeg.Becket (Ld) 1300c
SLeg.Cross (Ld) 1300c
SLeg.Edm.Abp. (Ld) 1300c
SSLeg.Kenelm (Hrl) 1300c
Glo.Chron.A 1300c
þe grace of ihu 1330(C14a2)
þe grace of ihu 1330(C14a2)
St.Greg.(Auch) 1330c
Firumb.(1) 1380c
PPI.C (Hnt) 1387?a

Mirror St.Edm.(2)	1390c
Cursor (Trin-C)	1400a
7 Sages(3)	1450a
PPL.B (Rwl)	1450c

gōnne* n. gon, goon(ne, gounne, gun(ne GUN “seige engine that casts missiles; cannon” MED: 250a-5a.

KAlex.*	1300?a
Exchequer Accts.Q.R.Bundle 18	1330-1
Firumb.(1)	1380c
RRose	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Lydg. TB	1420a
Higd.(2)	1425?a
KAlex.(Linl)	1425c
Lydg.FP	1439?a
PLAlex	1440c
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
PParv. (Win)	1475?a
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a
Gloss.Garland	1500a

goulen v. gaulen “to cry out, yell; to howl (of a wolf)” MED: 269a-b.

Vncomly in	1300a(C13b2)
Havelok	1300c
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Arun)	1325a
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
WBible(1) Ezek.	1384a
11 Pains(3)	1390c
NHom.Narrat	1390c
PConsc.	1400a
Chaucer CT.Mk. (Hrl 7334)	1410c
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Capgr.St.Kath.	1450c
Idley Instr.	1450c
Burgh Cato(1) (Rwl F.35)	1500a
Rolle MPass.(2) (Cmb Add)	1500a

grein n. “an arm or an inlet of the sea; fork of the body; edge of a Horn; class, subdivision; a cutting of a tree” MED: 327a-b.

KAlex.*	1300?a
Cursor	1325a
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Hrl 740)	1350a
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
Gawain	1390?c
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Lanfranc	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Palladius	1440?

greinen v. “to prepare for battle; attack” MED: 327b.

Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
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greith adj. grath(e “ready; available; skilled, competent; direct, evident; array” MED: 327b-328a.

Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
SLeg.MLChr. (Ld)	1300c
NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Minot Poems	1333-52
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
PPl.A(1) (Trin-C)*	1376a
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Gawain	1390?c
Marie Mayden	1390c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Cursor (Göt)	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Avow.Arth	1425?c
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
Siege Troy(1) (LinI)	1425a
MOTest	1425a
St.Cuth.	1450?c
? Audelay An a byrchyn bonke	1450a
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Awntyrs Arth (IrBl)	1450c
Russell Bk.Nurt.	1475a
Awntyrs Arth (Dc)	1500c

greith(e n. grath, grath, grethe “readiness, order, control; counsel; equipment” MED: 328a-b.

Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Nicod.(1)	1350?a
Jos.Arm.	1350c
in Salzman Building in Eng.47	1394-5
PPl.Creed	1395?c
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Mirk IPP	1425a
Awntyrs Arth (IrBl)	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Mand.& Sultan	1475?a

greithen v. greithi(e, gre3then, grait, greiden, græith(i)en, græthien, grethen, grethi, grathe, grade “prepare, arrange, make ready; dress, equip, arm; make, create, build” MED: 328b.

Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
St.Kath.(1)	1225(C13a1)
St.Juliana	1225(C13a1)
SWard (Roy)	1225(C13a1)
H Maid	1225a(C13a1)

Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
SLeg.Pass (Pep)	1280c
Tristrem	1300?a
KAlex.*	1300?a
Bevis	1300?c
Guy(1)	1300?c
Lay.Brut (Otho)	1300a
þo ihu crist	1300a(C13b2)
Assump. Virg.(1)	1300c
Havelok	1300c
SLeg. (Ld)	1300c
SLeg.MLChr. (Ld)	1300c
Glo.Chron.A	1300c
NHom.(1) Widow's Candle	1300c
Mannyng HS	1303c
Otuel & R.	1325?a
Cursor	1325a
Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
He3e louerd	1325c
Byrd one brere	1325c(C14a)
Body & S.(5) (Auch)	1330a
Le Freine	1330c
þe siker soþe	1330c
Shoreham Poems	1333a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	1338a
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	1338a
Ich herdemen	1340(C14a2)
Sayings St.Bern. (Hrl)	1340(C14a2)
Rolle Psalter (Hat)	1340c
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	1340c
Siege Troy(1)	1350?a
Nicod.(1)	1350?a
Jos.Arm.	1350c
Alex.Maced	1350c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
WPal.	1375a
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	1375c
Cleanness	1380?c
Patience	1380?c
Firumb.(1)	1380c
WBible(1) Is.	1382a
WBible(1) Num. (Bod 959)	1382a
WBible(1) Prov.	1382a
WBible(1) Ps.	1382a
WBible(1) Gen.	1382a
Trev.Higd	1387a
Gawain	1390?c
Disp. Virq. & Cross	1390c
Chaucer CT.Rv.A.	1390c
PPl.Creed	1395?c
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
GGuy(1) (Tbr)	1400?a
RRose	1400?a
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a

Perceval	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Siege Milan	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Morte Arth.(2)	1400?a
Cursor (Frf)	1400a
Awntyrs Arth.	1400a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Ld.Troy	1400c
Trev.Nicod.	1402a
Ben.Rule(1)	1425a
Medulla*	1425a
MOTest	1425a
Glo.Chron.A (Hrl:Wright)	1425c
Brut-1419 (Cmb Kk)	1425c
Palladius	1440?
Degrev.	1440c
Grace (Thrn)	1440c
Eglam. (Schleich) 974	1440c
St.Cuth.	1450?c
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
SLeg.Suppl.Bod.	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Tourn.Tott	1450a
Rich.(Brunner)	1450a-1500
Towneley Pl.	1460a
Russell Bk.Nurt.	1475a
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	1475a
Assump. Virg.(1) (Hrl)	1485c
Wars Alex. (Dub)	1500a
Parl.3 Ages (Add 33994)	1500a
Partenay	1500a
Degrev. (Cmb)	1500c

greithli adj. grathli, grithele, græilich “good, pleasant, noble, splendid” MED: 331b.

Lay.Brut	1200a(C13b2)
Cursor	1325a
Opon a somer	1350a
Jos.Arm.	1350c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
St.John	1400?a

greithli adv. graithle, greitheli(che, greidli, graitly, grathli, grethli, graili, greiliche
“quickly, readily; plainly, earnestly; properly, worthily” MED: 331b-2a.

NHom.(1) Gosp.	1300c
Cursor	1325a
Ywain	1350?c
Alex.Maced	1350c
NHom.(3) Pass.	1375?c
NHom.(3) Leg.	1375?c
WPal.	1375a
PPl.B (Ld)	1378c
Cleanness	1380?c

Pearl	1380?c
PPl.C (Hnt)	1387?a
Gawain	1390?c
Marie Mayden	1390c
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
St.John	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Siege Milan	1400?a
Parl.3 Ages	1400?a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Mandev. (Eg)	1425?a
NHom.(3) Pass.(Hrl)	1425a
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	1425a
MOTest.M7 Boys	1425a
Bonav.Medit.(3)	1440a
PLAlex	1440c
Lady BH	1450?a
? Audelay An a byrchyn bonke	1450a
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Yk.Pl.	1450a
Alph.Tales	1450c
Towneley Pl.	1460a

greive n. gre3fe, grave, greafe "a steward; headman of a town" MED: 332a-b.

Leges Edw. Conf (OE)	1130-5
Orm	1200a(C12b2)
Havelok	1300c
Medulla*	1425a
Ben.Rule(2)	1450a
Bk.Courtesy	1475a
Mayer Nominale	1500a

grēme n. grem(i, greim "anger, hatred, resentment; injury, harm; grief, sorrow" MED: 334a.

Gen.&Ex.	1325a(C14a1)
NHom.(2) PSanct.	1350c
Pearl	1380?c
Cleanness	1380?c
Gawain	1390?c
Destr.Troy	1400?a
Siege Jerus.	1400a
Wars Alex.	1400?a
Towneley Pl.	1460a

gris n. grice, greis "a young pig, a suckling pig" MED: 379a.

Ancr.*	1230c(C13a2)
Jacob & J.	1275a(C13b1)
Prov.Hend. st.23	1300a(C13b2)
Gloss.Bibbesw.	1325a
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	1350c
PPl.A(1) (Vrn)	1376a
Firumb.(1)	1380c

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Chauliac(1)* | 1425?a |
| Mandev. (Eg) | 1425?a |
| Arun.Cook.Recipes | 1425?c |
| Avow.Arth | 1425?c |
| PParv. | 1440 |
| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
| Liber Cocorum | 1475a |
| Ludus C. | 1475a |
|
 | |
| grōt n. grate “weeping, lamentation” MED: 393b-394a. | |
| NHom.(1) Alex | 1300c |
| Gen.&Ex. | 1325a(C14a1) |
|
 | |
| grōten v. graten “to weep, bewail” MED: 394b. | |
| NHom.(1) Abp.& N. | 1300c |
| Havelok | 1300c |
| Gen.&Ex. | 1325a(C14a1) |
| NHom.Narrat | 1390c |
|
 | |
| grōveling(e* adj. & adv. grof(e)ling, grouffinge, grufelinge, growelinge, griveling
GROVEL; GROVELING “face downward, prostrate” MED: 407a-b. | |
| 7 Sages(2) | 1350?a |
| SVm.Leg. | 1350?c |
| Pearl | 1380?c |
| Wars Alex. | 1400?a |
| Cursor (Trin-C) | 1400a |
| Awntyrs Arth. | 1400a |
| Trev.Nicod. | 1402a |
| Pilgr.Soul* | 1413 |
| Chauliac(1)* | 1425?a |
| Adam & E. (3) | 1425a |
| Found.St.Barth. | 1425c |
| PParv. | 1440 |
| Ordin.Nuns(2) | 1450a |
| Malory Wks. | 1470a |
| Cath.Angl.* | 1475?c |
| WBible(2) Dan. (Dub 67) | 1500a |
|
 | |
| gruf(fe n. & adj. adv. grof(fe, grouffe, grove “face downward, prone: MED: 412a-b. | |
| Chaucer CT.Kn. | 1385c |
| Chaucer TC | 1385c |
| Chaucer CT.Pri | 1390c |
| RRose | 1400?a |
| Morte Arth.(1) | 1400?a |
| Emare | 1400c |
| Lydg.CBK | 1405?a |
| Lydg. TB | 1420a |
| Lydg.FP | 1439?a |
| Lydg. Mir.Edmund | 1445c |
| Capgr.St.Gilb. | 1451 |

gul adj. gulle, goule, gole “yellow, pale” MED: 416a.

Nicod.(1)	1350?a
Trev.Barth.*	1398a
Dial.Bern.& V.(1)	1425?a
MOTest.(Lngl)	1460c
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	1483

gushen* v. goshen, goshien, gushelinge GUSH “to rush with force, gush; to make noise (of the belly)” MED: 417b-418a.

Trin.Hom	1200a(C12b2)
Morte Arth.(1)	1400?a
Destr.Troy	1400?a

APPENDIX B: The Middle English Sources Ordered Alphabetically

Texts Cited in MED	Date	MED Date	County List	No. Cit.
A Lacrim	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
A man þt xuld	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	1
A Philosophy	15b	1475c	Unclass.	2
Abbey HG	14b1	1375?a	Lincs.	2
Acc. Howard in RC 57	15b1	1463	Norfolk	1
Acc. Howard in RC 57	15b1	1463-4	Norfolk	1
Acc. Howard in RC 57	15b1	1466	Norfolk	1
Acc. Howard in RC 57	15b1	1467	Norfolk	1
Acc.Abingdon in Camd.n.s.51	15a1	1417-8	Oxfords.	1
Acc.Abingdon in Camd.n.s.51	14b2	1375-6	Oxfords.	1
Acc.Abingdon in Camd.n.s.51	14b2	1388-9	Oxfords.	1
Acc.All Sts.Tilney 5	15a2	1446	Norfolk	1
Acc.Chester in LCRS 59	14b1	1358-9	Cheshire.	1
Acc.Exped.Der. in Camd.n.s.52	14b2	1390-1	Unclass.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.	14b1	1354	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.	14a2	1341	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	15a1	1404	Durham.	2
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	14b2	1377-8	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	14b2	1390-1	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	14b1	1356-7	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	14a2	1330	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.100	14a2	1333-4	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.103	15b1	1454-5	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.103	15b1	1474-5	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.103	15a1	1415-6	Durham.	2
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	15b1	1474-5	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	15a2	1446-7	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	15a2	1449-50	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	14b2	1380	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	14b1	1365-6	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	14b1	1372-3	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	14a2	1347-8	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	14a1	1312-13	Durham.	1
Acc.R.Dur. in Sur.Soc.99	14a1	1324-5	Durham.	1
Acc.St.Edm.Sarum	15b1	1473-4	Sussex	1
Acc.St.Ewen in BGAS 15	15b1	1454-5	Gloucs.	1
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 7	15a2	1442	SE.Midl.	1
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 8	15a2	1443	SE.Midl.	1
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 8	15a2	1449	SE.Midl.	2
Acc.St.Mary Thame in BBOAJ 13	15a2	1448	SE.Midl.	2
Acc.Yatton in Som.RS 4	15b1	1462	Somerset	1
Acc.Yatton in Som.RS 4	15a2	1447-50	Somerset	1
Acc.Yatton in Som.RS 4	15a1	1415	Somerset	1
Adam & E. (3)	15a1	1425a	Soke & Ely	1
Adam lay	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	1
Al es bot	15a1	1425a	NME	2
Alas my childe	15a2-15b1	1460c	Northants.	1
Alex-Cassamus	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1

Alex. & D.	14a2-14b1	1350c	W. Midl.	6
Alex. Maced	14a2-14b1	1350c	W. Midl.	9
Allas for thought	15a	1430c	Cambs.	2
Alph. Tales	15a2-15b1	1450c	Durham. & Nblid.	24
Als i lay vp-on (StJ-C)	15b2	1500a	Norfolk	1
Als i me rod	14a1	1305-C141a	Lincs.	1
Amadace	14b2	1400a	Lancs.	4
Amis	13b2-14a1	1300?c	Lincs.	1
Ancr.(Nero)	13a2	1250a(C13a2)	Worcs.	3
Ancr.(Tit: EETSAS)	13a1	1220(C13a1)	Cheshire.	1
Ancr.(Tit: Morton)	13a1	1220(C13a1)	Cheshire.	1
Ancr.(Tit: W&H)	13a1	1220(C13a1)	Cheshire.	1
Ancr.*	13a2	1230c(C13a2)	Heref.	15
Ancr.Recl.	14b2	1400a	Essex	5
Ar ne kute	13a2	1225(C13a2)	London	1
Arderne Fistula 74/	15a	1425c	Rutland	1
Arth. & M.	13b2	1300?a	SE Midl	12
Arth. & M.(Linl)	15a	1425c	Shrops.	1
Arun. Cook. Recipes	15a	1425?c	Cheshire.	3
As ofte	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
As þe see	15a1	1404?	Unclass.	1
As Reson Rywlyde	15a	1425c	Norfolk	1
Ashby APP	15b1	1471a	Unclass.	1
Ashby Dicta	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Asneth	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Ass. Gods	15b1	1475?a	Unclass.	1
Assump. Virg.(1)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Berks.	1
Assump. Virg.(1) (Hrl)	15b	1485c	Norfolk	2
Assump. Virg.(2)	14a	1330c	Unclass.	1
Athelston	14b2	1400a	Lincs.	2
Audelay Poems	15a	1426c	Staffs.	1
?Audelay An a byrchyn bonke	15a2	1450a	Staffs.	3
?Audelay The pater noster	15a2	1450a	Staffs.	2
Avow. Arth	15a	1425?c	Cumberland	15
Awake lordes	15a2-15b1	1460c	Northants.	1
Awntyrs Arth (Dc)	15b2-16a1	1500c	Derbys.	2
Awntyrs Arth (IrBl)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Lancs.	6
Awntyrs Arth.	14b2	1400a	W. Midl.	15
Ayenb.	14a2	1340	Kent	4
Babies' Bk.	15b	1475c	Unclass.	2
Badge York in Archaeol. 17	15b1	1460a	Unclass.	1
Ballad Sc. Wars	13b2-14a1	1300c	Northumb.	1
Be cause that	15b2-16a1	1500c	Unclass.	1
Be the lef*	14b2	1400a	Unclass.	1
Becket(2)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Ben. Rule(1)	15a1	1425a	WRY	7
Ben. Rule(2)	15a2	1450a	WRY	16
Beryn	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Unclass.	6
Bestiary	13b2	1275a(C13b2)	Norfolk	7
Bevis	13b2-14a1	1300?c	Essex	10
Bevis (Suth)	14b2	1400a	Unclass.	1
Bevis(Chet)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	2
Bevis(Cmb)	15b2	1500a	Leics.	1
Bi west	14b2-15a1	1390c	Worcs.	3

Bible SNT(1)	14b2-15a1	1400c	Southern	2
Bible SNT(1) Deeds	15a	1425c	Notts.	2
Bishop Notes in PMLA 49	15a	1432c	Oxfords.	1
Bk.Courtesy	15b1	1475a	Cheshire.	4
Bk.Hawking (Halliwell)	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Bk.Hawkyng*	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	2
Bk.Noblesse	15a2-15b1	1451?c	Unclass.	1
Blissed be thow Baptist	15a1	1425a	Soke & Ely	1
Bod.Add.A.106 Lapid.	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Body & S.(2)	13a2	1250a(C13a2)	Worcs.	1
Body & S.(5)	13b2	1300a	Norfolk	2
Body & S.(5) (Auch)	14a2	1330a	Norfolk	1
Body & S.(5) (Dgb)	15a2	1450a	Norfolk	1
Bokenham Sts	15a2	1447	Suffolk	1
Bolden Bk.	12b2	1183	Durham.	1
Bonav.Medit.(1)	14a1	1325?a	E.Midl.	3
Bonav.Medit.(3)	15a2	1440a	Lincs.	1
Bracton De Leg.	13b2	1300a	Lincs.	1
?Brampton PPs.	15a1	1414?	Norfolk & Ely	3
Brm.Abraham	15b	1475c	Suffolk	2
Brut-1419 (Cmb Kk)	15a	1425c	Heref.	2
Brut-1436 (Hrl 53)	15a	1437c	Unclass.	1
Brut-1447 (Trin-C)	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Unclass.	1
Burg.Practica	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	6
Burgh Cato(1)	15a2	1440?a	Unclass.	1
Burgh Cato(1) (Rwl F.35)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
By a forest	15a1	1425a	Herts.	1
Byrd one breere	14a	1325c(C14a)	SE.Midl.	1
Bytuene mersh	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
?C. d'Orl.Poems	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Canticum Creat.	14b1	1375	Sussex	2
Capgr.Chron.	15b1	1464a	Norfolk	4
Capgr.Rome.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	6
Capgr.St.Gilb.	15b1	1451	Norfolk	2
Capgr.St.Kath.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Suffolk	6
Capgr.St.Norb.*	15a2	1440	Norfolk	6
Cart.Ramsey in RS 79.3	13b2	1300a	Camb.	1
Castle Love(1)	14b2-15a1	1390c	W.Midl.	4
Castle Love(1) (BodAdd: Horst.)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Worcs.	1
Castle Love(2)	15a	1425c	WRY	1
Castle Perserv.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	17
Castleford Chron.	14a2	1350?a	WRY	5
Cath.Angl. (Monson)	15b2	1483	ERY	10
Cath.Angl.*	15b	1475?c	ERY	42
Cato(1)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Worcs.	2
Cato(3)	14b2	1400a	Lancs.	2
Ch.Feasts	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	4
Chamber J.Edw.II in EHR 30	14a1	1323	Unclass.	1
Chart.Abbey HG (Ld)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Chart.Abbey HG (Vrn)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Chaucer Anel	14b	1375c	London	3
Chaucer Astr.	14b2	1391	London	1
Chaucer BD	14b1	1369	London	7
Chaucer Bo.	14b	1380c	London	13

Chaucer Bo. (Add 10340)	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Herts.	2
Chaucer CT.CI.	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	3
Chaucer CT.CY.G	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	4
Chaucer CT.Fkl.F	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	9
Chaucer CT.Fri.	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	2
Chaucer CT.Kn.	14b	1385c	London	15
Chaucer CT.Kn.(Trin-C 582)	15a2-15b1	1455c	SE.Midl	1
Chaucer CT.Mch.E.	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	5
Chaucer CT.Mcp.H.	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	2
Chaucer CT.Mel.B	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	6
Chaucer CT.Mil (Hrl 7334)	14b2-15a1	1410c	London	1
Chaucer CT.Mil.(Lnsd)	15a	1415c	London	1
Chaucer CT.Mil.A	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	8
Chaucer CT.Mk. (Hrl 7334)	14b2-15a1	1410c	London	1
Chaucer CT.Mk.B.	14b	1375c	London	12
Chaucer CT.ML.(Cmb Ee)	15b	1485c	London	1
Chaucer CT.ML.(Hrl 7334)	14b2-15a1	1410c	London	1
Chaucer CT.ML.B	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	7
Chaucer CT.NP.B	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	5
Chaucer CT.Pard.C.	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	3
Chaucer CT.Pars.I	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	7
Chaucer CT.Pri	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	2
Chaucer CT.Prol.A.	14b2-15a1	1387-95c	London	10
Chaucer CT.Rv.A.	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	6
Chaucer CT.Sh.B	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	3
Chaucer CT.SN.	14b	1380c	London	4
Chaucer CT.Sq.F	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	4
Chaucer CT.Sum.D	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	1
Chaucer CT.Th.B	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	1
Chaucer CT.WB. (Cmb Ii) D	15a2-15b1	1440c	London	1
Chaucer CT.WB.D	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	2
Chaucer Form.A	14b	1380c	London	2
Chaucer HF	14b	1380c	London	7
Chaucer LGW	14b	1386c	London	5
Chaucer LGW Prol.(1)	14b	1386c	London	4
Chaucer LGW Prol.(2)	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	1
Chaucer Mars	14b2-15a1	1395c	London	3
Chaucer PF	14b	1380c	London	6
Chaucer PF (Cmb Gg)	15b2	1500a	London	1
Chaucer Pity	14b	1370c	London	2
Chaucer TC	14b	1385c	London	23
Chaucer TC (Cmb)	15a2	1430a	Cambs.	1
Chaucer TC (Mrg)	15a1	1413a	London	1
Chaucer TC (StJ-C)	15a2	1450?a	London	1
Chaucer Ven.	14b2-15a1	1390c	London	1
Chauliac(1)*	15a1	1425?a	Leics. & Lincs.	20
Chauliac(2)*	15a	1425?c	Unclass.	15
Chester Pl.	15a1	1425?a	Cheshire.	11
Chester Pl.Antichr.	15a1	1425?a	Cheshire.	1
Chester R. in Chet.n.s.84	13b2	1288	Cheshire.	1
Chester R. in Chet.n.s.84	13b1	1260	Cheshire.	1
Chev.Assigne	14b2	1400a	E.Midl.	1
Cleanness	14b	1380?c	Cheshire.	42
Cleges	14b2-15a1	1400c	N.Midl.	1

Cloud	14b2	1400?a	Unclass.	4
Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale	14a2-14b1	1350c	Unclass.	12
Cokaygne	13b2	1300a	Ireland	2
Complaint in War.AM 4	15a2	1450	Unclass.	1
Conq. Irel.	15b2	1500a	Ireland	2
Counsels Isidor	15b2	1500a	Northants.	1
Court Sap.	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.1	15a1	1423?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.110	15a2	1427?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.130	15a2	1430?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.136	15a2	1430?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.27	15a1	1421?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.398	15b1	1474?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.82	15a1	1424?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Leet Bk.83	15a1	1424?	Warwicks.	1
Cov.Pl.ST	15b2	1500a?	Unclass.	2
Cursor	14a1	1325a	WRY	64
Cursor (Bedf)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Beds.	1
Cursor (Frf)	14b2	1400a	Lancs.	8
Cursor (Glb)	15a1	1425a	NME	1
Cursor (Göt)	14b2	1400a	Lincs. & WRY	9
Cursor (Trin-C)	14b2	1400a	Staffs.	9
Daily Work	15a1	1425a	Durham.	1
Dc.291 Lapid	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
Dc.Prov.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	2
De CMulieribus	14b2	1400?a	Unclass.	1
Death & L.	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	2
Death Edw.III	14b2	1377	Unclass.	2
Deed Norris in LCRS 93	15b1	1468	Cheshire.& Lancs	1
Deed Yks. in YASRS 39.180	14a1	1317	Yorks.	1
Deed Yks. in YASRS 50.158	14a2	1330	Yorks.	1
Deed Yks. in YASRS 69.35	15b1	1473-4	Yorks.	1
Degare	14a	1330c	Unclass.	3
Degrev.	15a2-15b1	1440c	Lancs.	10
Degrev. (Cmb)	15b2-16a1	1500c	Derbys.	4
Desert Reliq.	15a2	1450a	WRY	1
Destr.Troy	14b2	1400?a	Lancs.	45
Dial.Bern.& V.(1)	15a1	1425?a	Unclass.	1
Dice(1)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Dice(2)	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
Direct.Sailing in Hak.Soc.79	15b	1475?c	Unclass.	2
Discip.Cler.	15b2	1500a	Worcs.	2
Disp.Virq.& Cross	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	2
Doc. in Flasdieck Origurk.50	15a1	1412	Unclass.	1
Doc. in Nicholl Ironmongers	15b1	1456	Unclass.	1
Doc. in Power Craft Surg.	15a2	1435	Unclass.	1
Doc. in Rec.B.Nottingm 2.360	15a2	1435	Notts.	1
Doc. in Rec.B.Nottingm 2.366	15b1	1458	Notts.	1
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.12	15a1	1417	Yorks.	1
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.14	15a1	1419	Yorks.	2
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.16	15a1	1420	Yorks.	1
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.16	15a1	1422	Yorks.	1
Doc. in Sur.Soc.85.3	15a2	1428	Yorks.	1
Doc.Brewer in Bk.Lond.E	15a1	1422	London	1

Doc.Brewer in Bk.Lond.E	15a1	1423-4	London	1
Doc.Coldingham in Sur. Soc. 12	14b1	1359	NME	1
Doc.Coldingham in Sur. Soc. 12	14b1	1364	NME	1
Doc.Coldingham in Sur. Soc. 12	14a2	1345	NME	1
Doc.Finchale in Sur.Soc.6	15a1	1411	Durham.	1
Doc.Finchaie in Sur.Soc.6	14b2	1397	Durham.	1
Doc.Finchale in Sur.Soc.6	14b1	1360	Durham.	1
Doc.Finchale in Sur.Soc.6	14a2	1348	Durham.	1
Doc.Hatfield in Sur.Soc.32	14b2	1382a	Unclass.	1
Doc.Hatfield in Sur.Soc.32	14a2	1338	Unclass.	1
Doc.in HMC Rep.5 App.520a	15a2	1450	Unclass.	2
Doc.in HMC Var.Col.4	15a2	1436	Devon.	1
Doc.in Morsbach Origurk.II	15a1	1425	Unclass.	1
Doc.Ireland in RS 53	13b2	1284	Unclass.	1
Doc.Manor in MP 34	14a2-14b1	1348c	Unclass.	1
Doc.Melton in Bk.Brome	15b2	1509?a	Unclass.	1
Doc.Merchant York in Sur.Soc.129	15a2	1432-3	NME	1
Doomsday	13a2-13b1	1250c	Unclass.	1
Douce MS 559 (Bodl.) Quest 240	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Duke Burgundy	15a	1436?c	Unclass.	1
Earth(3)	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Unclass.	2
Earth(3) (Ld)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Earth(3) (Prk)	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
Ecce ancilla	15a1	1425a	Unclass.	1
Edi beo þu	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Gloucs.	1
EEWills	15a1	1411	Unclass.	1
EEWills	15a1	1418	Unclass.	1
EEWills	15a1	1420	Unclass.	2
EEWills	15a1	1422	Unclass.	1
EEWills	15a1	1424	Unclass.	1
Eglam	14b2	1400a	Leics.	5
Eglam. (Schleich) 974	15a2-15b1	1440c	Yorks.	2
Elde makip me	14a2	1330(C14a2)	Ireland	2
Elegy Tomb Crowwell	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
11 Pains(3)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Southern	2
Emare	14b2-15a1	1400c	Lincs.	1
EToulouse	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Norfolk	5
Evang.	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Lincs.	1
Evang.(BodAdd)	15a	1425c	S.Midl.	1
Ex.Acc.5/8	13b2	1295	Unclass.	1
Exchequer Accts.Q.R.Bundle 18	14a2	1330-1	Unclass.	1
Exped.Edw.IV	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
Fabric R. Yk.Min. in Sur.Soc.35	15a2	1433	Yorks.	2
Fabric R. Yk.Min. in Sur.Soc.35	15a1	1421	Yorks.	1
Fabric R.Norwich. in Nrf.Arch.15	15a2	1433	Norfolk	1
Fabric R.Norwich. in Nrf.Arch.15	15a1	1411	Norfolk	1
Firumb.(1)	14b	1380c	Devon.	18
Firumb.(2)	14b2	1400?a	Unclass.	3
Florence	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Yorks.	10
Floris	13a2-13b1	1250c	Berks.	5
Floris (Suth)	13a2-13b1	1250c	SE.Midl.	1
For drede	15a1	1401	Unclass.	1
Form Excom.(1)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Shrops.	1
Fortescue Gov.E.	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1

Found.St.Barth.	15a	1425c	London	3
4 Daughters God	15a1	1425a	Lincs.	1
Fox & W.	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Gloucs.	2
Fulfyllyd ys	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Gamelyn	14a2-14b1	1350c	E.Midl.	5
Gawain	14b2-15a1	1390?c	Cheshire.	37
Gawain & CC	15b1	1475a	Cumberland	1
Gaytr.LFCatech.	14b1	1357	WRY	1
Gen.&Ex.	14a1	1325a(C14a1)	Norfolk	21
Gener.(1)	15a2	1450a	Midlands	2
Gener.(2)	15a2	1450a	Midlands	5
GGuy(1)	15a1	1425?a	Yorks.	1
GGuy(1) (Tbr)	14b2	1400?a	NME	1
Glade in god call	15a1	1413	Unclass.	2
Glitany	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Glo.Chron.A	13b2-14a1	1300c	Gloucs.	5
Glo.Chron.A (Hrl)	15a	1425c	Gloucs.	2
Glo.Chron.A (Hrl:Wright)	15a	1425c	Gloucs.	1
Gloss.Bibbesw.	14a1	1325a	Unclass.	10
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Arun)	14a1	1325a	Unclass.	2
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Hrl 740)	14a2	1350a	Unclass.	1
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Paris)	14b2	1400a	Unclass.	1
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Phil)	14a2	1333a	Unclass.	1
Gloss.Bibbesw.(Trin-C)	14a1	1325a	Unclass.	1
Gloss.Garland	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
God þat al þis myhtes	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	2
Godstow Reg.	15b1	1475a	Oxfords.	5
Gower CA	14b2	1393a	London	29
Gower CA Suppl. (Hnt)	14b2-15a1	1391c	London	2
Grace (Thrn)	15a2-15b1	1440c	NME	1
Grant Arms in Antiq.49	15b1	1472	NME	1
GRed Bk.Bristol	15b1	1463	Gloucs.	1
Gregory's Chron.	15b	1475c	Surry	1
Grete ferly	14b2	1400a	Derbys.	2
Grocer Lond.	15b1	1452-4	London	1
Grocer Lond.	15b1	1453-4	London	1
Grocer Lond. in Bk.Lond.E.	15a1	1418	London	1
GRom	15a2	1450?a	Hants.	13
Guy(1)	13b2-14a1	1300?c	London	8
Guy(1) (Cai)	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
Guy(2)	13b2	1300?a	London	4
Guy(4)	15b1	1475?a	N.Midl.	5
3hit is god	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Hardyng Chron.A	15b1	1457?	Unclass.	1
Hardyng Chron.B	15b1	1464	Unclass.	7
Harrow.H.	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Gloucs.	1
Harrow.H. (Hrl)	14a	1325c	Heref.	2
Havelok	13b2-14a1	1300c	Norfolk	24
Hayl mari hic	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	NME	1
Hayle bote	15a1	1425a	Soke & Ely	3
Hayle se-sterne	15a2	1450a	Lincs.	1
Heze louerd	14a	1325c	Heref.	4
Heil saint Michel	14a2	1330(C14a2)	Ireland	1

Heile be pou marie cristis	15a2-15b1	1450c	Hunts. & Nhp. & Bed.	2
Henley Husb.	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Henslow Recipes	15b2	1500?a	Hants.	2
Herebert Cryst	14a2	1333a	Heref.	1
Herebert Heyle leuedy	14a2	1333a	Heref.	1
Herkyn to my tale	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Hermit & O.	14b1	1375?a	Midlands	1
Higd.(2)	15a1	1425?a	Unclass.	7
Hilton ML	14b2-15a1	1390c	W.Midl.	3
Hit is no right	15b1	1456a	Unclass.	1
HMAid	13a1	1225a(C13a1)	Heref.	7
HMAid.(Tit)	13a1	1220a(C13a1)	Heref.	1
Hoccl. RP	14b2-15a1	1412c	London	6
Hoccl.Cupid	15a1	1402	London	1
Hoccl.Dial.	15a1	1422c	London	1
Hoccl.Hen V Money	15a	1415?c	London	1
Hoccl.Jonathas	15a	1425?c	London	1
Hoccl.JWife	15a1	1422c	London	1
Hoccl.MR	15a1	1406?	London	1
Hoccl.Oldcastle	15a1	1415	London	3
Horn	13a	1225?c	Berks.	4
Horn (Hrn)	14a	1325c	Heref.	1
Horn (Ld)	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Suffolk & Sur. & Kent	1
Horn Child	14a	1330c	NME	3
Horse(1)*	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Unclass.	2
Hortus	15a2	1440?a	Unclass.	2
Househ.Bk.Norf.&Surrey in RC 61	15b2	1482	Unclass.	1
How GMan(1)	15b2-16a1	1500c	Unclass.	1
How GWife(1)	14a2-14b1	1350c	Unclass.	1
How GWife(1) (Hnt)	15a	1425c	Unclass.	1
How mankinde doop	15a2-15b1	1450c	Hunts. & Nhp. & Bed.	1
Hrl.1002 Gloss.	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	2
Hrl.2378 Recipes	15b2	1500a	Southern	4
Hrl.Cook.Bk(1)	15a2	1450a	Surry	1
Hrl.Cook.Bk(2)	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
Hunt.Hare	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Hwi ne serue	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Heref.	1
I herd an harping	14b2-15a1	1400c	NRV	1
I leue in godd	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Norfolk	1
I ne haue	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
I þonke þe lord	14b2-15a1	1400c	Unclass.	1
I warne vche	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
I wol be mandid	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
I-blessed beo þu	13a	1250c(C13a)	S.Western	1
I-hereþ nv one	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Gloucs.	1
Ich herdemen	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	5
Ichot a burde in a	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
Idley Instr.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	12
Idley Instr.(Arun) 2.B	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	2
Iesu crist heouene kyng	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	2
Iff a man (Stockh)	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Norfolk	2

Ihesu þat hast	14b2	1400a	Soke & Ely	1
Ihesu þt was borne	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Ihesus woundes	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Imit.Chr.	15b2	1500a	Bucks.	2
In a chirche	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
In a friyht	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	2
In a pistel	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
In a valey	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
In blossommed buske	14b2	1400?	Unclass.	1
In þat time als	14a2-14b1	1350c	WRY	1
In þee god	15a2-15b1	1450c	Hunts. & Nhp. & Bed.	1
In Somer bifore	14b2-15a1	1390c	Worcs.	1
in Hist.Essays Tait	13b2	1287	Unclass.	1
in Hodgkin Propoer Terms	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
in Hodgkin Propoer Terms	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	2
in Lövvenberg Contrib.Lex	14b2	1396	Unclass.	1
in Owst Lit.and Pulpit	14b2	1400a	Unclass.	2
in Pipe R.Soc.9	12b1	1165-6	Unclass.	1
in Rymer's Foedera 9.301	15a1	1415	Unclass.	1
in Rymer's Foedera 10.641	15a2	1436	Unclass.	1
in Salzman Building in Eng.47	14b2	1394-5	Unclass.	1
in Willis & C. Cambridge 1	15a2	1446a	Cambs.	1
Indent.Catterick in Archaeol.J.7	15a1	1421	Unclass.	2
Indent.Edw.IV in Archaeol.15	15b1	1469	Unclass.	1
Indent.Elyngam	15a1	1425	Lancs.	1
Indent.Prior in Palaeog.Soc.3	15b1	1457	Unclass.	1
Interpol.Rolle Ps. (Bod 288)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Hunts.	2
Invent.cirencester in BGAS 18	15b	1465c	Gloucs.	1
Invent.Jarrow in Sur.Soc.29.100	15a2	1433	Durham.	1
Invent.Jarrow in Sur.Soc.29:82	15a1	1408	Durham.	1
Invent.Lytham in Chet.n.s.60	15a2	1446	Lancs.	1
Invent.Monk-Wear in Sur.Soc.29	14a2	1349	Durham.	1
Invent.Norwich in Nrf.Archaeol.12	15a1	1422c	Norfolk	1
Ipom.(1)	14b2	1400a	Lancs.	9
Ipom.(2)	15a1	1425?a	Rutland	4
Ipswich Domesday(1)	14a2	1350a	Suffolk	1
Ipswich Domesday(2)	15a2	1436a	Suffolk	2
Isumb.	14a2	1350a	Yorks.	4
J.Dernall in Nrf.Archaeol.15	15a1	1417	Norfolk	5
Jacob & J.	13b1	1275a(C13b1)	Gloucs.	3
Jacob's W.	15a2-15b1	1450c	SE.Midl.	2
Jos.Arm.	14a2-14b1	1350c	SW.Midl.	7
Jousts of Peace	15b2	1486a	Unclass.	1
KAlex.(Linl)	15a	1425c	Shrops.	3
KAlex.*	13b2	1300?a	Essex	13
KEdw.& S.	14b2	1400?a	Derbys.	4
King & H.	15b2	1500a	Leics.	2
Knt.Tour-L	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Surry	1
Lady BH	15a2	1450?a	Warwicks.	1
Lady Prioress	15b2	1500?a	Unclass.	3
Lamb.Hom.PaterN	12b2	1200a(C12b2)	Heref. & Shrops.	1
Lament DUtch.Glo.(Bal)	15a2-15b1	1441c	Unclass.	1
Lanfranc	14b2	1400a	Unclass.	9

Lay.Brut	12b2	1200a(C13b2)	Worcs.	15
Lay.Brut (Otho)	13b2	1300a	Somerset.	1
LChart.Chr.A(BodAdd)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Essex	1
LChart.Chr.B (Clg)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Ld.Troy	14b2-15a1	1400c	N.W.Midl.	11
LDirige(2)	15b1	1475?a	Essex	2
Le Freine	14a	1330c	Unclass.	1
Leet R.Norwich in Seld.Soc.5	14b2	1391	Norfolk	1
Leges Edw. Conf (OE)	12a2	1130-5	Unclass.	1
Lelamour Macer*	14b1	1373	Heref.	1
Lenten ys come	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
Lestenit lordynges I you beseke	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	2
Let. in Ellis Orig.Let.ser.3.1:76	15a2	1442	Unclass.	1
Let.Bekynton in RS 56.2	15a2	1442	Lincs.	2
Let.Bk.Lond.I	15a1	1424	London	1
Let.Christ Ch. in Camd.n.s.19	15a	1435c	Ireland	1
Let.Christ Ch. in RS 85.3	15a2	1450	Kent	1
Let.Marq.Anjou in Camd.86	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Let.Sou. in Sou.RS 22	15a2-15b1	1460c	Hants.	1
Let.Zouche in RES 8	15a1	1402	Unclass.	1
Let.Zouche in RES 8	15a1	1403	Unclass.	1
Leve lystynes	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
LFMass Bk.	13b2-14a1	1300?c	Derbys.	1
Libeaus	14a2-14b1	1350?c	Essex & Midsx.	4
Libel EP	15a2	1436	Unclass.	1
Liber Cocorum	15b1	1475a	Cheshire.	6
Liber Niger Admiralitatis in RS 55.1	15a1	1425?a	Unclass.	1
Limn.Bks.	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Lineage Clare	15b1	1456	Unclass.	1
Little Child.Bk.(1)	15b2	1500a	WRY	1
Little Child.Bk.(1) (Eg)	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
Lndsb.Nominale	15b2	1500?a	Unclass.	4
Lo here is	15b2-16a1	1500c	Norfolk	1
Lofsong Louerde	13a2	1250a(C13a2)	Worcs.	1
Loke howFlaundres	15a1	1419	Unclass.	1
Loke to pi louerd	13a2-13b1	1250c(13a2-b1)	Unclass.	1
Lollai lollai	14a1	1325?a	Ireland	1
Lond.Chron.Cleo.	15a2-15b1	1450c	SE.Midl.	1
Lond.Chron.Jul.	15a2	1435?	Suffolk	1
Lord what is (Rwl)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Love Mirror	15a1	1410a	Bucks.	2
Lovel.Grail	14b2-15a1	1410c	London	6
Lovel.Merlin	14b2-15a1	1410c	London & Essex	4
LSSerm.	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Unclass.	1
Ludus C.	15b1	1475a	Norfolk	22
Lyarde	15a2-15b1	1440c	Unclass.	1
Lychefelde Comp.G.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Lydg. 2 Merch	15a2	1449	Suffolk	1
?Lydg.Cal.	15a2	1445?	Suffolk	1
Lydg. DM(1)	15a	1430?c	Suffolk	3
Lydg. Millers & B.	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. Mir.Edmund	15a2-15b1	1445c	SE.Midl.	1
Lydg. My Lady	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. Semblable	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	2

Lydg. TB	15a1	1420a	Suffolk	24
Lydg. Ale-Seller	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. CBK	15a1	1405?a	Suffolk	3
Lydg. Cock	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	3
Lydg. FP	15a2	1439?a	Suffolk	12
Lydg. HGS	15a2-15b1	1440?c	Suffolk	2
Lydg. KEng.(1) (Rwl)	15b	1475c	SE.Midl.	1
Lydg. LOL (Adv)	15a1	1422?a	Suffolk	4
Lydg. Lover's NYG	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. Mir. Edmund	15a2-15b1	1445c	SE Midl.	1
Lydg. MRose	15a2	1439?a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. Mum. Hertford	15a2	1426a	Suffolk	2
Lydg. OFools	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	2
Lydg. Pag. Knowl.	15a2	1449?a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. Pilgr.	15a2	1430?a	SE Midl.	12
Lydg. Pilgr.(Stw(2))	15a2	1430?a	SE Midl.	1
Lydg. Pilgr.(Tbr)	15a2	1430?a	SE Midl.	1
Lydg. Rhyme WA	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. RS	14b2-15a1	1408?c	SE Midl.	6
Lydg. SD	15a1	1422a	SE Midl.	2
Lydg. SPuer.(1)	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. SSecr. Ctn.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Suffolk	1
Lydg. ST	15a	1421?c	Essex & Suffolk	13
Lydg. St. Edm.	15a	1433c	Suffolk	1
Lydg. St. George (Trin-C 600)	15b1	1456a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. Test.	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	2
Lydg. TG	15a1	1420?	Suffolk	2
Lydg. Virtue	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
Lydg. World	15a2	1449a	Suffolk	1
?Maidstone PPs.	14b2	1396?a	Unclass.	1
Malory Wks.	15b1	1470a	Warwicks.	23
Malory Wks.(Caxton: Vinaver)	15b1	1470a	Unclass.	2
Man pus on rode	15a1	1425?a	NRY	1
Mand. & Sultan	15b1	1475?a	Cambs.	1
Mandev.	14b2-15a1	1400c	Herts.	5
Mandev. (Eg)	15a1	1425?a	NRY	8
Mankind	15b	1475c	Norfolk	1
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1	14a2	1338a	Lincs.	23
Mannyng Chron. Pt.1 (Petyt)	14b2	1400?a	Lincs.	5
Mannyng Chron. Pt.2	14a2	1338a	Lincs.	28
Mannyng HS	13b2-14a1	1303c	Bucks.	15
Mannyng HS, Mir. CC (Vrn)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Many man	15a1	1411	Unclass.	1
Marie Mayden	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	3
Maximian	13b2	1300(C13b2)	Gloucs.	1
Mayden Modur	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Mayer Nominale	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	9
Med. Bk. (1)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	5
Med. Bk. (2)	15a2-15b1	1450c	SE.Midl.	6
Medit. Pass. (2)	14b2	1400a	Warwicks.	3
Medulla*	15a1	1425a	Unclass.	18
Mem. Bk. York in Sur. Soc. 120.78	15a2-15b1	1440?c	Yorks.	1
Mem. Ripon in Sur. Soc. 81	15a1	1424	Unclass.	1
Merci abid	14b1	1372	Norfolk	1

Merlin	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Kent	8
Metham AC	15a2	1449	Norfolk	3
Metham Physiog	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	1
Methodius(1)	15a1	1425a	Unclass.	1
Methodius(2)	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	2
Methodius(3)	15b2	1500a	Norfolk	2
Mi loue is falle	14b1	1372	Norfolk	1
Middelerd for mon	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
Minot Poems	14a2	1333-52	Yorks.	11
Mirk Fest.	15a1	1415a	Staffs.	11
Mirk Fest. PP	15a1	1415a	Staffs.	1
Mirk IPP	15a1	1425a	Shrops.	5
Mirk IPP (Dc)	15a1	1425a	Shrops.	1
Mirror Salv.	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	6
Mirror St.Edm.(2)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Misyn FL	15a2	1435	Lincs.	6
Misyn ML	15a2	1434	Lincs.	3
MKempe A	15a2	1438a	Norfolk	8
Moder milde flur	13b2	1300a	Gloucs.	1
Monk Sees Virg	14b2	1400a	Lancs.	1
Morte Arth.(1)	14b2	1400?a	Lancs.	47
Morte Arth.(2)	14b2	1400?a	Rutland	11
Most i ryden	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
MOTest	15a1	1425a	WRY	18
MOTest.(Lngl)	15a2-15b1	1460c	Unclass.	1
MOTest.M7 Boys	15a1	1425a	WRY	3
MPPsalter	14a2-14b1	1350c	Essex	4
MSS PRO in App.Bk.Lond.E	15a1	1418	London	1
Mum & S.(1)	14b2-15a1	1399c	Unclass.	8
Mum & S.(2)	14b2-15a1	1405c	Unclass.	2
My fayr lady	15a2-15b1	1460c	Unclass.	2
Myne awene dere sone	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
Nassyngton Trin.& U.	14b2	1400?a	NME	2
Ne mai no lewed	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
Newcastle Galley in Arch.Ael.4.2	13b2	1296	Unclass.	1
NHom.(1) Abp.& N.	13b2-14a1	1300c	NME	1
NHom.(1) Alex	13b2-14a1	1300c	NME	1
NHom.(1) Devil Phys.	14b2-15a1	1390c	W.Midl.	1
NHom.(1) Devil Phys.	13b2-14a1	1300c	Yorks.	1
NHom.(1) Gosp.	13b2-14a1	1300c	Yorks.	10
NHom.(1) John & Boy	13b2-14a1	1300c	Yorks.	1
NHom.(1) Magd.	13b2-14a1	1300c	Yorks.	2
NHom.(1) Monk fr.Death	13b2-14a1	1300c	Yorks.	1
NHom.(1) Peter & P.	13b2-14a1	1300c	NME	1
NHom.(1) Pilgr.	13b2-14a1	1300c	Yorks.	1
NHom.(1) Widow's Candle	13b2-14a1	1300c	Yorks.	1
NHom.(1)Martin AM	13b2-14a1	1300c	NME	2
NHom.(1)Martin AM (Prk)	15b1	1475a	NME	1
NHom.(2) PSanct.	14a2-14b1	1350c	W.Midl.	5
NHom.(3) Leg.	14b	1375?c	NME	10
NHom.(3) Leg.Suppl.Hrl.	15a1	1425a	NME	12
NHom.(3) Pass.	14b	1375?c	Yorks.	9
NHom.(3) Pass.(Hrl)	15a1	1425a	NME	1
NHom.John.Bapt. (Vm)	14b2-15a1	1390c	W.Midl.	1

NHom.Narrat	14b2-15a1	1390c	W.Midl.	12
NHom.Theoph.	14b2-15a1	1390c	W.Midl.	1
Nicod.(1)	14a2	1350?a	NME	7
Nicod.(1) (Sion)	15a2-15b1	1450?c	NME	2
Nou Bernes	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Nou inc for pi	14a2	1330(C14a2)	Ireland	1
Now is þe twelþe day	15a2-15b1	1450c	Norfolk	1
Now rightwis Iuge	15b2	1500a	Lincs.	2
NPass	14a1	1325a(C14a1)	Ireland	2
NPass.(Cmb Dd)	15a2	1450a	Ely	1
Nrf.Gild Ret.	14b2	1389	Norfolk	3
NVPsalter	14b2	1400a	WRY	19
Oath Bk.Colchester	14b2	1399a	Essex	3
Octav.(1)	14a2-14b1	1350c	NME	2
Octav.(1) (Cmb)	14a2-14b1	1350c	Yorks.	1
Octav.(2)	14b1	1375a	Essex & Midsx.	2
Of alle mennys	15a2-15b1	1460c	Northants.	1
Of on þat is so fayr	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Worcs.	1
Of Rybaud ³	14a1	1325a	Heref.	2
Of vr vife	14b2	1400a	Warwicks.	1
Off alle floues	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Off alle wemen	15b2	1500a	Derbys.	1
Off alle Werkys	15b1	1458	Unclass.	2
On leome	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Worcs.	1
Opon a somer	14a2	1350a	Gloucs.	1
Ordin.Gild St.Clememnt	15a2	1431	Cambs.	1
Ordin.Househ.Edw.IV	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
Ordin.Nuns(1)	15a1	1425a	WRY	1
Ordin.Nuns(2)	15a2	1450a	WRY	1
Ordin.War Hen.V in RS 55.1	15b1	1470a	Unclass.	2
Orfeo	14a	1330c	Midsx.	1
Orison Lord (Lamb)	12b2	1200a(C12b2)	Shrops. & Heref.	1
Orm	12b2	1200a(C12b2)	Lincs.	39
Oseney Reg.	15a2-15b1	1460c	Oxfords.	3
Otterburn	15b1	1475?a	Unclass.	2
Otuel	14a	1330c	Worcs.	4
Otuel & R.	14a1	1325?a	E.Midl.	2
Owl & N.	13a2-13b1	1250c	SW Midl.	1
Owre kynge wentr	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Page SRouen	15a	1420c	Unclass.	2
Palladius	15a2	1440?	SE.Midl.	14
Parl.3 Ages	14b2	1400?a	NRV	12
Parl.3 Ages (Add 33994)	15b2	1500a	Notts.	1
Partenay	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	2
Parton.(1)	15a2	1450a	Surry	6
Paston	15b2	1476	Norfolk	1
Paston	15b2	1477	Norfolk	1
Paston	15b1	1454	Norfolk	1
Paston	15b1	1455	Norfolk	1
Paston	15b1	1459	Norfolk	1
Paston	15b1	1462	Norfolk	1
Paston	15b1	1465	Norfolk	5
Paston	15b1	1472	Norfolk	1

Paston	15b1	1473	Norfolk	2
Paston	15a2	1450	Norfolk	3
Pat.R.Edw.I. 14	13b1	1273	Unclass.	1
Pat.R.Edw.II.465	14a1	1319	Unclass.	1
Patience	14b	1380?c	Cheshire.	22
Paul.Epist.	14b2	1400a	Notts.	8
þe grace of godde	14a2	1330(C14a2)	Ireland	2
þe grace of ihu	14a2	1330(C14a2)	Ireland	1
þe king of heuen	14a2	1330(C14a2)	Ireland	1
þe man þt luste	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
þe siker soþe	14a	1330c	Unclass.	2
þe wyse mon in	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
þene latemeste dai (Clg)	13b2	1250a(C13b2)	Unclass.	1
þer ys no merth	15a2	1450?a	Unclass.	1
þo ihu crist	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Heref. & Gloucs.	1
PConsc.	14b2	1400a	NME	18
Pearl	14b	1380?c	Cheshire.	32
Pecock Donet	15a2-15b1	1445c	Oxfords.	5
Pecock Fol.	15a2-15b1	1454c	Oxfords.	2
Pecock Repr.	15a2-15b1	1449c	Oxfords.	5
Pecock Rule	15a2-15b1	1443c	Oxfords.	8
Pegge Cook.Recipes	14b2	1381	Unclass.	1
Penny	14b2	1400?a	Unclass.	1
Pennyw.Wit(2)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Pep.Gosp.	14b2-15a1	1400c	Notts.	1
Perceval	14b2	1400?a	Yorks.	12
Pet.Chanc. in Seld.Soc.10, p134	15a2	1450a	Hants.	1
Pet.Sutton in Fenland NQ 7	15a1	1423	Unclass.	2
Peterb.Chron.an. 1126	12a2	1126(C12a2)	Northants.	1
PFulham	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	2
Pilgr.LM	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	2
Pilgr.Soul*	15a1	1413	Unclass.	10
PLAlex	15a2-15b1	1440c	NME	15
Play Sacr.	15b2	1500a	E.Midl.	2
Plea & Mem.R.Lond.Gildh.	14b2	1376	London	1
Plea & Mem.R.Lond.Gildh.A.*	15a2-15b1	1452c	London	1
PMor.(Trin-C)	12b	1175c(C12b)	London	1
Ponthus	15a2-15b1	1450c	WRY	4
Pore of spirit	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
PParv.	15a2	1440	SE.Midl.	61
PParv. (Win)	15b1	1475?a	NME	1
PPI.A(1) (Trin-C)*	14b2	1376a	W.Midl.	5
PPI.A(1) (Trin-C:Kane)	14b2	1376a	W.Midl.	1
PPI.A(1) (Vrn)	14b2	1376a	Staffs.	14
PPI.A(2) (Rwl)	14b2	1387a	Sussex	1
PPL.B (Rwl)	15a2-15b1	1450c	W.Midl.	1
PPI.B	14b	1378c	Staffs.	1
PPI.B (Cmb Dd)	15a2	1450a	W.Midl.	2
PPI.B (Ld)	14b	1378c	Staffs.	25
PPI.B(Bod)	15a2	1450a	W.Midl.	1
PPI.C (Hnt)	14b2	1387?a	Wales	16
PPI.Creed	14b2-15a1	1395?c	SW.Midl.	8
Preste ne monke	14b2	1400a	Notts.	1
Pride Life	15a2	1450a	Ireland	1

Proc.Chanc. in Cal.PCEliz.	15a2	1443a	London	1
Proc.Privy C.	15a2	1431	London	1
Proc.Privy C.	15a2	1434	London	2
Proph.Becket	14b2	1400?a	London	1
Pros.Yorkists in EHR	15b1	1459	Unclass.	1
Prov.Alf. (Jes-O)	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Heref.	i
Prov.Hend. (Cmb Gg)	14a1	1325a	Ireland	2
Prov.Hend. st.23	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Wors. & Gloucs.	1
Prov.Hend. st.4	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Wors. & Gloucs.	1
Psalt.Mariae(2)	14b2-15a1	1390c	W.Midl.	1
Quartref.Love	14b2	1400?a	NME	2
Quartref.Love (BodAdd)	15b2	1500a	Lincs.	2
R.Swinfield in Camd.59	13b2	1289	Heref.	1
Rebell.Lin.	15b1	1470	Unclass.	1
Rebell.Lin.9	15b1	1470	Unclass.	1
Rec.Bluemantle	15b1	1472	Unclass.	1
Rec.Norwich 1	15a2	1450?a	Norfolk	1
Rec.Norwich 2	15a2-15b1	1449c	Norfolk	1
Rec.Norwich 2	15a1	1417	Norfolk	1
Rec.Norwich 2	14b2	1382	Norfolk	1
Reg.Chanc.Oxf. in OHS 94	15b1	1459	Oxfords.	2
Reg.Chichele in Cant.Yk.S.42	15a2	1441	Northants.	1
Reg.Spofford in Cant.Yk.S.23	15a1	1422	Unclass.	1
Reinbrun	13b2-14a1	1300?c	Midsx	1
Rev.St.Bridget	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Rich. (Cai: Weber)	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
Rich.(Brunner)	15a2	1450a-1500	London	15
Ripley CALch.*	15b	1471c	Unclass.	3
Roland & O	14b2	1400?a	NME	2
Roland & V.	14a	1330c	SE.Midl.	2
?Rolle De Passion	15b2	1500a	NME	2
Rolle Encom.Jesu	14b2	1400a	WRY	1
Rolle FLiving	14a2	1348	NRY	3
Rolle FLiving (Arun)	15a1	1425a	Durham.	1
Rolle MPass.(1)	14a2	1349a	Norfolk	2
Rolle MPass.(2)	14a2	1349a	NME	3
Rolle MPass.(2) (BodeMus)	15b2	1500a	Ireland	1
Rolle MPass.(2) (Cmb Add)	15b2	1500a	NME	1
Rolle Psalter	14a2-14b1	1340c	Yorks.	5
Rolle Psalter (Hat)	14a2-14b1	1340c	WRY	1
Rolle Psalter (Sid)*	14a2-14b1	1340c	Lincs.	3
Rolle Psalter (UC 64)	14a2-14b1	1340c	Yorks.	14
?Ros Belle Dame	15b2	1500a	Derbys.	2
Roy.17.C.17 in Halliwell D	15a1	1425a	Lincs.	1
Roy.17.C.17.Nominale	15a1	1425a	Lincs.	6
RParl.1.254a	14a1	1300-1	Unclass.	1
RParl.3.128a	14b2	1381-2	Unclass.	1
RParl.3.424b	14b2	1399	Lincs.	1
RParl.3.665b	15a1	1411	Unclass.	1
RParl.3.96b	14b2	1380	Unclass.	1
RParl.4.199a	15a1	1423	Unclass.	1
RParl.4.276b	15a1	1425	Unclass.	1
RParl.4.292b	15a1	1425	Unclass.	1
RParl.4.298b	15a1	1425	Unclass.	1

RParl.4.344b	15a2	1429	Unclass.	1
RParl.4.489b	15a2	1435	Sussex	1
RParl.5.149a	15a2	1449	Unclass.	1
RParl.5.152a	15a2	1449	Unclass.	1
RParl.5.202b	15a2	1450	Unclass.	1
RParl.5.346a	15b1	1459	Unclass.	1
RParl.6.103a	15b1	1474	Unclass.	1
RParl.6.41a	15b1	1472-3	Unclass.	1
RParl.6.52a	15b1	1472-3	Unclass.	1
RRose	14b2	1400?a	SE Midl.	23
RRose(Thynne:Robinson)	14b2	1400?a	Unclass.	1
Rule Minresses	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
Russell Bk.Nurt.	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	7
Rwl.Prov.	15b	1475c	Devon.	1
Sacrist R.Ely 2	14b1	1359-60	Ely	1
Sacrist R.Ely 2	14a2	1339-40	Ely	1
Sayings St.Bern. (Hrl)	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
Sayings St.Bern. (Vrn)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Worcs.	1
Scogan MB	15a1	1407a	Unclass.	1
Scrope DSP	15a2	1450	Unclass.	1
Scrope Othea	15a2-15b1	1440c	Unclass.	5
Serm.Lipir lok	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Norfolk	1
7 Sages(1)	14a	1330c	London	2
7 Sages(1) (Eg)	15b1	1475?a	Unclass.	1
7 Sages(2)	14a2	1350?a	NME	11
7 Sages(3)	15a2	1450a	S.Midl.	2
Shillingford 5	15a2	1447	Devon.	1
Shillingford 64	15a2	1447-8	Devon.	1
Shillingford 85	15a2	1447-8	Devon.	1
Shirley Death Jas.	15b1	1456a	London	1
Shoreham Poems	14a2	1333a	Kent	4
Shrewsbury Frag.	15a1	1425a	Derbys.	2
Siege Calais	15a2	1436	Unclass.	1
Siege Jerus.	14b2	1400a	Lancs.	18
Siege Jerus. (Add)	15a2-15b1	1450c	NME	1
Siege Milan	14b2	1400?a	NME	9
Siege Thebes	15a2-15b1	1450c	Northants.	1
Siege Troy(1)	14a2	1350?a	Suffolk	2
Siege Troy(1) (Arms)	15a2	1450a	Devon.	2
Siege Troy(1) (Hrl)	15b1	1475a	Beds.	9
Siege Troy(1) (LinI)	15a1	1425a	Shrops.	3
Sirith	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Wors. & Gloucs.	2
SLChrist	14b2	1400?a	Cheshire.	7
SLeg. (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	3
SLeg.Barlaam (Bod)	15a2	1450a	Hants.	2
SLeg.Becket (Hrl)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Somerset	2
SLeg.Becket (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	3
SLeg.Brendan (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	1
SLeg.Corp.Chr. (Bod)	14b2	1400a	Hants.	1
SLeg.Cross (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	1
SLeg.Cuth.(Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	2
SLeg.Edm.Abp. (Hrl)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Somerset	1
SLeg.Edm.Abp. (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	1
SLeg.Faith(2) (Bod)	15a2	1450a	Hants.	1

SLeg.Fran.(2) (Bod)	15a2	1450a	Hants.	1
SLeg.Fran.(Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	1
SLeg.Inf.Chr. (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	1
SLeg.Jas. (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	1
SLeg.John (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	1
SLeg.Kath. (Hrl)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Somerset.	1
SLeg.Kenelm (Hrl)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Somerset.	1
SLeg.MLChr. (Ld)	13b2-14a1	1300c	Oxfords.	3
SLeg.Pass (Pep)	13b	1280c	Gloucs.	6
SLeg.Suppl.Bod.	15a2	1450a	Hants.	3
Sln.521 Recipes	15b2	1500a	Norfolk	1
Songs Langtoft	13b2-14a1	1300c	Unclass.	1
Spaldyng Katereyn þe curteys	15a2	1450a	Lincs.	2
Spec.Chr.(2)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Leics.	2
Spec.Guy	13b2-14a1	1300?c	Gloucs.	2
Spec.Miser.	15a2-15b1	1455c	N.E.Midl	1
Spec.Sacer	15a	1425?c	Warwicks.	11
SSEcr.(1)	15a1	1425?a	Ireland	4
SSEcr.(2)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
St.Alex.(1)	14a2-14b1	1350c	Gloucs.	1
St.Alex.(3)	14b2-15a1	1400c	Essex	1
St.Alex.(4)	15a2	1438?	Unclass.	1
St.Alex.(5)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
St.Anne(1)	14b2-15a1	1400c	NME	7
St.Anne(2)	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
St.Chris.	15a2-15b1	1440c	NME	1
St.Christina Mirab.	15a	1425?c	Rutland	1
St.Cuth.	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Durham.	24
St.Editha	15a2	1450a	Wilts.	6
St.Erk.	14b	1386c	Cheshire.	8
St.Greg.(Auch)	14a	1330c	Staffs.	2
St.Greg.(Vrn)	14b2-15a1	1390c	Staffs.	1
St.John	14b2	1400?a	NME	4
St.Juliana	13a1	1225(C13a1)	Staffs.	4
St.Kath.(1)	13a1	1225(C13a1)	Staffs.	7
St.Kath.(3)	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
St.Marg.(1)	13a1	1225(C13a1)	Staffs.	5
St.Marg.(1) (Roy)	13a1	1225(C13a1)	SW.Midl.	2
St.Mary Oign.	15a	1425?c	Rutland	1
St.Robt.Knares.*	15a1	1425a	WRY	4
Stations Rome(1)	13b2	1300?a	SE.Midl.	1
Statutes Realm	15a2	1430-1	Unclass.	1
Stockh.PRecipes	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Norfolk	5
Stonor	15b	1470c	Unclass.	1
Stonor Suppl.9	15b	1470c	Unclass.	1
Sub.R.Lynn in Nrf.Archaeol.1	13b2-14a1	1300?c	Norfolk	1
Sub.R.Wor. in Wor.HS1899)	14a2	1333	Worcs.	1
Sub.R.Yks. in YASRS 21.47	14a1	1301	Yorks.	1
Suete ihu king (Hrl)	14a2	1340(C14a2)	Heref.	1
Sultan Bab.	14b2-15a1	1400c	SE.Midl.	1
Susan	14b2-15a1	1390c	N.W.Midl.	1
SVrn.Leg.	14a2-14b1	1350?c	W.Midl.	3
SWard	13a1	1225(C13a1)	Staffs.	3
SWard (Roy)	13a1	1225(C13a1)	SW.Midl.	1

Swet ihc hend	14a2	1330(C14a2)	Ireland	1
Templ.Dom.	15a1	1425a	Lancs.	1
Tenants in Som.Dor.NQ 13	14b2	1377	Dorset.	1
Terms Assoc.(1)	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	2
The best tre	15b2	1500a	Norfolk	1
The man that woi	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
The merthe of alle	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
The shype ax	15b2	1500a	Leics.	1
The tixt of holy writ	15a1	1425?a	Unclass.	1
The worlde so	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
3rd Fran.Rule	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	2
This holy tyme make	15a1	1410	Unclass.	1
This louely lady	15b2	1500a	Norfolk	1
Thos.Ercel	15a2-15b1	1440c	Northumb.	2
3KCol.(2)	15a2-15b1	1450c	NME	1
Thrn.Med.Bk.	15a2-15b1	1440c	Yorks.	9
Thrush & N.	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Wors. & Gloucs.	1
Thys indrys day	15b2	1500a	Norfolk	1
Titus & V. (Pep)	14b2	1400a	Northants.	3
To have in mynde	15b	1475c	Unclass.	1
To loue	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Topias	15a1	1402	Unclass.	2
Torrent	14b2	1400?a	Lancs.	7
Tourn.Tott	15a2	1450a	NME	4
Towneley Pl.	15b1	1460a	WRY	46
Treat.10 Com.	15a	1425c	Shrops. & Heref.	1
Treat.Fish.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	5
Treat.Prayer	15a2-15b1	1440c	Unclass.	2
Trev.Barth.*	14b2	1398a	E.Midl.	25
Trev.Higd	14b2	1387a	Gloucs.	20
Trev.Nicod.	15a1	1402a	Gloucs.	3
Triam	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Unclass.	2
Trin-C.LEDict.	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Trin-C.LEDict.Suppl.	15b2-16a1	1500c	Unclass.	1
Trin.Hom	12b2	1200a(C12b2)	Hunts.	10
Trin.Hom(? OE)	13a1	1225a	Hunts.	1
Trin.Hom.Creed	13a1	1225a	Hunts.	1
Tristrem	13b2	1300?a	Yorks.	16
Trivet Constance	15a2-15b1	1450?c	Unclass.	1
Tundale	14b2-15a1	1400c	NME	3
Tundale (Adv)	15b2	1500a	WRY	2
12 PTrib. (1)	14b2	1400a	Derbys.	1
Usages Win.	14b2	1400a	Hants.	2
Usk TL	14b	1385c	SE.Midl.	1
Usk TL (Skeat)	14b	1385c	SE.Midl.	3
Vegetius(1)*	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	6
Vegetius(2)	15b1	1460a	Kent	10
Vices & V.(1)	13a1	1225a(13a1)	Essex	3
Vices & V.(2)	14b2-15a1	1400c	Herts.	1
Visit.Alnwick	15a2	1440	Unclass.	1
Vncomly in	13b2	1300a(C13b2)	Norfolk	4
Walton Boeth.	15a1	1410	Unclass.	3
Wanne mine eyhnen	13b2	1300a(13b2)	Norfolk	1
Wardrobe Acc.EdwIII(1) in Arch.31	14a2	1345-9	Unclass.	1

Wars Alex.	14b2	1400?a	Durham.	51
Wars Alex. (Dub)	15b2	1500a	Durham. & Nblid.	7
Wars France in RS 22.2	15a2	1440	Unclass.	1
WBible(1) 1 Kings	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	2
WBible(1) 2 Par.	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	2
WBible(1) 3 Kings	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	2
WBible(1) Cor.	14b2	1384a	Soke	2
WBible(1) Dan	14b2	1384a	Soke	1
WBible(1) Deeds	14b2	1384a	Soke	2
WBible(1) Duet.	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	2
WBible(1) Duet.(Bod 959)	14b2	1382a	Northants.	2
WBible(1) Ecclus.	14b2	1382a	Soke	4
WBible(1) Esth.	14b2	1382a	Soke	1
WBible(1) Ex.	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	1
WBible(1) Ezek.	14b2	1384a	SE.Midl.	2
WBible(1) Gal.	14b2	1384a	Soke	1
WBible(1) Gen.	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	7
WBible(1) Hos.	14b2	1384a	Soke	1
WBible(1) Is.	14b2	1382a	Soke	2
WBible(1) Jas.	14b	1384c	Bucks.	1
WBible(1) Jer.	14b	1384c	Soke	1
WBible(1) Job.	14b	1382c	Soke	1
WBible(1) Judg.	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	1
WBible(1) Judg.(Bod 959)	14b2	1382a	Northants.	1
WBible(1) Luke	14b2	1384a	Soke	1
WBible(1) Mat	14b2	1384a	Soke	2
WBible(1) Num.	14b2	1382a	SE.Midl.	3
WBible(1) Num. (Bod 959)	14b2	1382a	Northants.	1
WBible(1) Prov.	14b2	1382a	Soke	2
WBible(1) Ps.	14b2	1382a	Soke	4
WBible(1) Wisd.	14b2	1382a	Soke	3
WBible(2) (Cld) Is.	15a1	1425?a	SE.Midl.	1
WBible(2) (Corp-C) Lev.	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
WBible(2) 1 Kings.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) 3 Esd.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) 3 Kings.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) Col.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) Dan. (Dub 67)	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	1
WBible(2) Deeds	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) Duet.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) Ex.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	2
WBible(2) Gen.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	2
WBible(2) Is.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	2
WBible(2) Judg.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	2
WBible(2) Judith	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) Lev.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) Prol.Is.	14b2-15a1	1395c	SE.Midl.	1
WBible(2) Prol.Mat.(1)	14b2-15a1	1395c	SE.Midl.	1
WBible(2) Tob.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
WBible(2) Wis.	14b2-15a1	1395c	Hunts.	1
Weights in RHS ser.3.41	15b2	1500a	Unclass.	2
When adam delf (Thrn)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1
Where-of is mad	15a2	1450a	Unclass.	1
Who carpys	15b2	1500a	Somerset.	1

Whon Men beop	14b2-15a1	1390c	Unclass.	1
Whose þenchip	14a1	1325?a	Ireland	2
Why werre	14a	1330?c	Gloucs.	1
Why werre (Peterh)	14a2-14b1	1350?c	Unclass.	1
Will Braybroke in Ess. AST 5	15a2	1429	Unclass.	1
Will Court Hust.	14b2	1383	Unclass.	1
Will Daubeney in Som.RS 19	15a2	1444	Somerset	2
Will NCountry in Sur.Soc.116	15a1	1419	NME	i
Will of Rowlyn (Somerset Ho.)	15b1	1455	Unclass.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15b1	1454	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15b1	1455	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15b1	1460	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15a2	1431	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15a2	1433	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15a2	1436	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15a2	1443	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.30	15a2	1448	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.31	15a2	1431	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.4	15a2	1429	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.4	14b2	1389	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.4	14b2	1393	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.45	15b1	1451	Yorks.	1
Will York in Sur.Soc.45	15b1	1471	Yorks.	1
Wimbleton Serm.	14b2	1388	Unclass.	1
Winner & W.	14a2-14b1	1353c	NME	4
Wint.Ben.Rule	13a	1225a(C13a)	Hants.	2
Wip longyng	14a	1325c	Heref.	2
Wisd.	15b	1475c	Norfolk	2
Wit & W. B	14b2-15a1	1400c	NME	3
Wooing Lord	13a1	1220(C13a1)	Cheshire.	2
Wor.Bod.Gloss. (Hat 115)	12b2-13a1	1200?c	Worcs.	2
Wor.Serm.	14b2-15a1	1400c	Worcs.	3
Worldes blis ne last	13b	1300a(C13b)	W.Midl.	1
WPal.	14b1	1375a	SE.Midl.	26
Wright's CW	15b1	1475a	Unclass.	1
Wycl.37 Concl.	14b2	1395	Unclass.	2
Wycl.Apol.	14b2-15a1	1400?c	NME	7
Wycl.Apost.	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Unclass.	1
Wycl.Church	14b2	1384?	Unclass.	1
Wycl.Clergy HP	14b2	1400?a	Unclass.	1
Wycl.Conf	14b2	1400a	Soke & Hunts.	2
Wycl.DSins	14b2	1400a	Derbys.	2
Wycl.Lantern	15a1	1415a	Unclass.	5
Wycl.LFCatech.	14b2-15a1	1400?c	Yorks.	1
Wycl.OPastor	14b2	1378?	Hunts.	5
Wycl.Papa	14b	1380c	Hunts.	2
Wycl.Pet.Parl.	14b	1382?c	Unclass.	1
Wycl.Possessioners	14b2-15a1	1400c	Unclass.	1
Wycl.Prelates	14b2-15a1	1400c	Unclass.	2
Wycl.Pseudo-F	14b2-15a1	1400c	Warwicks.	1
Wycl.Serm	15a1	1425a	Ely	12
Wyth was hys (Adv)	14b1	1372	Norfolk	1
Ye þat be bi comen	14a2-14b1	1350c	Unclass.	1
Ye that have the kyng	15a2-15b1	1450c	Unclass.	1

Yk.BPrayer(1)	15a1	1403?	NRY	1
Yk.BPrayer(2)	15a2-15b1	1450c	Yorks.	1
Yk.Pl.	15a2	1450a	WRY	28
Yonge SSecr.	15a1	1422	Ireland	5
York MGame	14b2-15a1	1410c	Unclass.	9
Ywain	14a2-14b1	1350?c	NME	14

APPENDIX C: Loanwords Plotted Numerically by Region and Date

adlen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbld										.25	.25	
Cum												
Dur								1		.25	.25	
Wmld												
NRV												
ERY										.5	.5	
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												1
Linc			1							1		
Not												
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Rut												
Nfk												
Nhp												
Hnt												
Cam												
Sfk												
Bed												
Hrt												
Esx												
Mdx												

adling (ger.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbld										.25	.25	
Cum												
Dur										.25	.25	
Wmld												
NRV												
ERY										.5	.5	
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												1
Linc			1							1		
Not												
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Rut												
Nfk												
Nhp												
Hnt												
Cam												
Sfk												
Bed												
Hrt												
Esx												
Mdx												

ai (adv.)	12th		13th		14th		15th			
NORTHERN				.5	.5	.5	3.5	1	.5	.5
Nbld										
Cum										
Dur								1	1	1
Wmld										
NRV							1			
ERY									.5	.5
EAST MIDLAND										
NE.Midl										
WRY					1		2	.5	2.5	1
Linc		1								
Not										
SE.Midl						1	1			
Lei										
Rut							1			
Pet										
Ely										
Nik				1.5	.5					
Nhp										
Hnt						.5	.5			
Cam										
Sfk									1	
Oxf										
Bck										
Bed										
Hrt										
Esx										
Mdx										
WEST MIDLAND										
NW.Midl										
Lan							1		.5	.5
Chs		1				1	1.5	1.5		
Dby										
SW.Midl						.5	.5			
Shr										
Stf						.5	.5	1		
Hrf		1	1			.5	.5			
Wor										
Wrk										
Glo				1						
SOUTHERN										1
S.West										
Som										
Wlt										
Brk										
Cnw										
Dev						.5	.5			
Dor										
Hmp										
S.East										
Sur										
Kent										
Sux										
LONDON			1	1		2	4.5	1.5	1	
Unclassified								1	.5	2.5
Wales / Ire.							1			

aloft(e (adv.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 1.5	1
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				1
Wmld				
NRY		.33		
ERY		.33		
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33	1	1
Linc	1		1	1
Not				
SE.Midl			.5 .5	2
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk				
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				3.75 1.75
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				.25 .25
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				2
Chs			.5 1	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl			.5 .5	
Shr				
Stf			.5 .5	
Hrf				
Wor				
Wrk				
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S. West				
Som				
Wlt				
Bk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				
S. East				
Sur				
Kent				.5 .5
Sux				
LONDON			.5 1.5	1
Unclassified			.5 .5 .5 1.5	1
Wales / Ire.				1

al-gāte (adv.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbid				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRV				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND			1	
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	1
Linc			1	
Not				
SE.Midl			2.5	.5 1
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				1
Nfk				
Nhp				
Hnt	1			
Cam				
Sfk				.5 .5
Oxf				.5 .5
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx			.5 .5	
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				
Hrf		1		
Wor		1	.5 .5	
Wrk				
Glo		.5 .5		
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som		.5 .5		
Wlt				1
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev			.5 .5	
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON			2.5 7	4 .5
Unclassified				1 .5 .5 1
Wales / Ire.				

anger (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5 2	1
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				.5 .5
Wmld				
NRV			1 .17 .17	.17 .17
ERY			.17 .17	.17 .17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17 .17	1 2.67 .67
Linc			1	
Not				
SE.Midl				1 1 1
Lei				1
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk			1	.5 1.5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				.25 .25
Oxf				.5 .5
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				.25 .25
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			.5 1 1.5	
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			.5 .5 1	
Hrf				
Wor			.5 .5	
Wrk				.5 .5
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wit				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev			.5	
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				.5 .5
Sux				
LONDON			.5 4.5 3	
Unclassified			1 2 1.5 1.5 1	
Wales / Ire.			1	

ar-dawe (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY				
ERY				1
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
Linc			1	
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs				

aslant(e (adv.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Linc				
SE.Midl				1
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Dby				

ask(e (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Dur				1
Wmld				1
NRY			.33	.33
ERY			.33	.33
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY			.33	.33
Linc	1			
SE.Midl		1		2
Lei				
Nfk		.5	1.5	
Oxf		.5	.5	
Bck				1
Esx			.5	.5
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs			.5	.5
SW.Midl				
Stf			1	1
Hrf		1		
Glo				1
SOUTHERN				
S. West				
Som				1
LONDON				
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.				1

atlen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN							1	1		.5	.5	
Nbld										.25	.25	.5
Cum												
Dur								1		.25	.25	.5
Wmld												
NRY								1				
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1					
Linc									1			
Not												
SE.Midl								1				
Lei												
Rut												
Pet										.5		
Ely										.5		
Nfk												
Nhp												
Hnt			1									
Cam												
Sfk												
Hrt												
Esx												
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND							1	1	1			
NW.Midl												
Lan									3			
Chs								.5	1	.5		
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Stf												
Hrf								1				
Wor						1						
Wrk												
Glo												
LONDON												
Unclassified										.5	.5	
Wales / Ire.										1		

atlinge (ger.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
WEST MIDLAND				.5	.5							
NW.Midl												
Lan						1						
Chs				.5	.5							
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Stf			1									
Hrf			1									
Wor						1						
Wrk												
Glo												

ae (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5 1	
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				.5 .5
Dur				i .25 .25
Wmld				
NRV			.17 .33 .33	.17
ERY			.17 .33 .33	.17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1 .17 .33 1.33	2.17 1
Linc	1		1	1
Not				
SE.Midl		1		
Lei				.5 .5
Ely				
Nfk		.5 1.5		.5 2.5
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck		.5 .5		
Esx				
Mdx		.5 .5		
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				.5 .5
Lan				
Chs			.5 .5	
Dby			1 1	
SW.Midl				
Shr				1
Hrf			1	
Wor				1
Wrk				
Glo		1		
LONDON			1.5 2	.5 1.5 .5
Unclassified				3 1.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

auk(e / auk-ward	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				1
Nfk				
Sfk				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			3	
SW.Midl				
Stf				
Hrf				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1	1
Wales / Ire.				

āv(e)len (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc		1		
Not				
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Rut				
Nfk				
Nhp				
Hnt		1		
Cam				
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx				

bagge (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				.5 .5
Nbl				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur			1 2 1	.25 .25
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc				.5
SE.Midl			1 1	3
Lei				.5
Ely				
Nfk		.5 .5		1 2
Nhp				
Hnt			1	
Sfk				1
Oxf		.5 .5		
Bck		.5 .5		
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			1.5 .5	1
Dby				
SW.Midl				.5 .5
Shr				
Stf			.5 .5	
Hrf		1 1	1	
Wrk				1 1
Glo				1
LONDON			.5 2.5	2 2
Unclassified		1		2.5 4 1.5 3.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

bain (adj)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5 1.5	.5
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				.5 .5
Wmld				
NRV		.66 .33		.17 .17
ERY		.66 .33		.17 .17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.66 .33		1 .17 2.17
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Rut			1	
Nfk				1
Nhp				
Sfk				1.5 .5
Oxf				
Esx			.25 .25	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5	
NW.Midl				
Lan			1 3.5 1.5	
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Stf				1
Wrk				
Glo				
LONDON			.25 .25	
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.				

baik (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc	1		.5 .5	
Not				
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				.5
Ely				.5
Nfk				
Nhp				
Hnt				.5 .5
Cam				
Esx				
Mdx				
LONDON				
Unclassified				.5 .5 1
Wales / Ire.				

bait (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbid				
NRV		.17	.17	
ERY		.17	.17	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.17	1.17	
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Nfk			1	
Nhp				.5 .5
Sfk				2
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Dby			1	
LONDON			1	
Unclassified				1.5 1.5 2
Wales / Ire.				

baiten (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur				.5 .5
NRV			.33	
ERY			.33	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		1	.33	1
Linc	1			
Not			.5	.5
SE.Midl			1	1
Nfk		.5	.5	
Nhp				.17 .17
Hnt			1	.17 .17
Cam				
Sfk				1
Bck		.5	.5	
Bed				.17 .17
Hrt			.5	.5
WEST MIDLAND			.5	.5
NW.Midl				
Lan			2	
Chs			.5	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl			.5	.5
Wlk				1 1
Glo				
SOUTHERN			.5	1.5 1
S.West				
Sux				
LONDON			.5	1.5
Unclassified			.5	.5 2.5 1.5
Wales / Ire.				

bakke (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld		.5	.5	
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRV				.17 .17
ERY				.17 .17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				.17 .67 .5
Linc				.5
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				.5
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				.5
Nfk				.5
Nhp				
Hnt			.5	.5
Cam				
Sfk				1
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt			.5	.5
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5	.5
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Wor				
Wrk				
Glo				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1	.5 .5 1 1
Wales / Ire.				

balteren (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc				
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Chs			1	1
Dby				

bank(e (n.))	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur				.25 .25
Wmld				
NRV			.33	
ERY			.33	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.33	
Linc	1		1	
Not				
SE.Midl			1	
Lei				
Rut				
Pet			1	
Ely				1
Nfk				.5 1.5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				.5 .5
Sfk				1
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx			1	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			2	
Chs			1 1.5	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			1.5 .5	
Hrf				
Wor			.5 .5	
Wrk				1 1
Glo			1	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur				1
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON			1.5 .5	1
Unclassified			2	2.5 2.5 1
Wales / Ire.				1

bark (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5	
Dur				1
NRV			.33	.17 .17
ERY			.33	.17 .67 .5
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY			1 .33	.17 .17
Linc				.5
Not				
SE.Midl				1 1.5 .5
Lei				.5
Rut				.5 .5
Nfk				1 1 1
Esx			1	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Stf			.5 .5	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Dor				
Hmp				1
Sux				
LONDON			1 1	
Unclassified			3	.5 3 .5
Wales / Ire.				1

benk (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5	.5 .5
Nbld		.5 .5		
Cum				
Dur				0
Wmld				
NRV				.33
ERY				.33 .5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1 1	.33 1 1
Linc	1		1	
Not				1
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Nfk				1
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl			.5 .5	
Lan			1	
Chs				
Dby			1	
LONDON				
Unclassified				.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

biggen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1.5 .5 .5 .5
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur				.25 .25
Wmld				
NRY			.5 .33 .17	1
ERY			.5 .33 .17	.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.5 .33 .17	1 1 1
Linc	1		2	
Not			1	
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk			1	.5 .5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				1
Sfk				1 1
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				1
Hrt			.5 .5	
Esx			.5 .5	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5 1	1
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			1 1.5 .5	
Dby				
LONDON				
Unclassified		.5 .5		1 1
Wales / Ire.				

bike (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				.5 .5
Nbld				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	1
Linc				
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs				
Dby				

bir(e (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1 1.5 .5	.5 .5
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur			1	.5 .5
Wmld				
NRY			.17 .33	1.17
ERY			.17 .33	.17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		1	.17 .33	.17 1
Linc			1	
Not			1	
SE.Midl			1	1
Lei				
Rut				.5 .5
Pet			2	
Nfk				
Nhp				
Hnt			1 1	
Cam				
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck			.5 .5	
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			3	
Chs			1 1.5 .5	
Dby				
LONDON			.5 .5	
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.		1		

bing (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRY		.17	.17	
ERY		.17	.17	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.17	.17	
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				

bleik (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Ely				
Nfk		.5	.5	1
Nhp				
Sfk				
Oxf				.25 .25
Hrt				
Esx				.25 .25
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			.5	.5
Dby				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Hmp				1
Sux				
LONDON			.5	.5
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.				

blōm (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRY			.17	.17
ERY			.17	.17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	1.17 .17
Linc	1		2	
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk		.5	.5	1 1 1
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			.5	.5 .5 .5
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Wor				
Wrk			1	
Glo				

blonderen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1	
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
SE.Midl				
Nfk			1	
Oxf				.5 .5
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
SW.Midl				
Glo			1	
LONDON			.5 .5	1
Unclassified				2
Wales / Ire.				

blōt (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				1
SE.Midl				
Ely				
Nfk		.5 .5		
LONDON				
Unclassified				
Wales / Ire.			1	

blotnen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY		.17 .17		
ERY		.17 .17		
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.17 .17		
Linc				

bōl-ax(e (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc	1			
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Hrt				
Esx			.5	
Mdx			.5	
LONDON			1.5 .5	
Unclassified				
Wales / Ire.				

bōle (n.) 1	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN										.5	.5	
Nbld												
NRV												
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND								1				
NE.Midl												
WRY						1		1				
Linc		1										
Not												
SE.Midl								1.5	.5	1		
Pet								1				
Ely												
Nfk					.5	.5				1.5	.5	
Cam									.5	.5		
Sfk									2.25	.75	.5	
Oxf					.5	.5						
Esx					1				.25	.25		
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Chs								.5	.5			
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Stf		1						.5	.5			
Wor					1							
Wrk										1		
Glo					.5	.5			1			
LONDON					.5	.5	2	5	2			
Unclassified						1				2	2	1
Wales / Ire.										2		

bōle (n.) 2	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN										.5	.5	
Nbld												
Cum												
Dur								1				
Wmld												
NRV								1				
ERY										.5	.5	
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl												
Esx												
Mdx						.25	.25					
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan								1				
Chs								1	1.5	.5		
SW.Midl												
Wrk											1	
Glo												
LONDON					.25	.25						
Unclassified												
Wales / Ire.												

bolnen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th				
NORTHERN							1	.5 .5 1
Nbld								.25 .25
Cum								
Dur						1		.75 .75
Wmld								
NRV			.17 .17 .33 .33			1		.17 .17
ERY			.17 .17 .33 .33					.17 .67 .5
EAST MIDLAND								
NE.Midl								
WRY			.17 1.17 .33 .33					1.17 1.17
Linc				1.5 .5			.5 1	
Not						1		
SE.Midl						2		.5 .5
Lei							.5	
Rut								
Pet						1.5		
Ely								
Nfk				1				1 2
Nhp								1
Hnt						1.5 1		.5 .5
Cam								
Sfk								
Oxf								
Bck								
Bed								
Hrt								
Esx								
Mdx								
WEST MIDLAND						1		
NW.Midl								
Lan							2	
Chs						1	.5 .5	
Dby								
SW.Midl								
Shr								
Stf								
Hrf								
Wor								
Wrk							.5 .5	
Glo								
SOUTHERN						.5 .5		
S.West								
Som								
Wlt								
Brk								
Cnw								
Dev								
Dor								
Hmp								
S.East								
Sur								
Kent								
Sux								
LONDON							1.5 .5	
Unclassified						1	1.5 .5	1
Wales / Ire.								

bōn (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 1 .5	
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRV		.33		
ERY		.33		
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33	1	2 1
Linc	1		1	
Not				
SE.Midl		1		
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk		2 1		1.5 .5
Nhp				.17 .17
Hnt				.17 .17
Cam		1		
Sfk				1
Oxf		1 1		
Bck		.5 .5		
Bed				.17 .17
Hrt				
Esx				1
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				1 .5
Chs			1.5 1.5	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl		.5		
Shr	.5			
Stf		3.5		.5 .5
Hrf	.5	1		2
Wor		2 3	.5 .5	
Wik				
Glo		.5 .5		1
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wit		.5 .5		
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev			.5 .5	
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				.5 .5
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON			2 3.5 .5 1	
Unclassified				.5 .5
Wales / Ire.			1	

bond (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld		.5	.5	.5
Cum				2
Dur				1
Wmld				.5
NRV		.17	.5	.5
ERV		.17	.5	.66
EAST MIDLAND			.5	.5
NE.Midl				1
WRY		.17	1.17	.33
Linc	1		1	1
Not				1.5
SE.Midl				.5
Lei				2
Rut				.5
Pet				1
Ely				.5
Nfk			1	1
Nhp	1	.5	.5	2
Hnt				1
Cam				1
Sfk				.17
Oxf				.17
Bck		.5	.5	1.5
Bed				1
Hrt				.5
Esx				.5
Mdx				1
WEST MIDLAND				1
NW.Midl				1
Lan				.5
Chs				.5
Dby				1.5
SW.Midl				
Shr				1
Sif		2		1
Hrf			1	1
Wor		.5	.5	
Wrk				1
Glo				1
SOUTHERN				.5
S.West				.5
Som		.5	.5	
Wlt				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				1
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				.5
Sux				.5
LONDON			3.5	7.5
Unclassified			5	5
Wales / Ire.			3	2.5
			3	4.5
			3	3
			1	

bōth (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur		1		
Wmld				
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc		1		
Not				1
SE.Midl			.5 .5	1
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk				1
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl			.5 .5	
Lan				
Chs			.5 .5	
Dby				
SW.Midl		.5 .5		
Shr				.5 .5
Stf				
Hf				
Wor				
Wrk				
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp			1	
S.East				
Sur				1
Kent			1	
Sux				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1	
Wales / Ire.			.5 .5	2

boun (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			2 .5 2 1.5	
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				.5 .5
Dur			1	.25 .25
Wmld				
NRV		.33	.17 2.5	
ERY		.33	.17 .5	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33 1	.17 2 1	1 1
Linc		.5 .5 2	.5	
Not	1		.5 .5	
SE.Midl			1	
Lei			1	
Rut			1	
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk			.5 1 2	.5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				.5 1 .5
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx			.25 .25	
Mdx			.25 .25	
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5 .5 .5	
NW.Midl			.5 .5	
Lan			3	.5 .5
Chs			1 1.5 1.5	
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				1
Stf			1	
Hrf			1	
Wor			.5 .5	
Wvk				
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev			.5 .5	
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux			1	
LONDON			1	1
Unclassified			1.5 1.5 2.5 1.5	2
Wales / Ire.				

bratthe (n.)	12th				13th				14th				15th				
NORTHERN																	
Nbld																	
Cum																	
Dur																	1
Wmld																	
NRY																	
ERY																	
EAST MIDLAND																	
NE.Midl																	
WRY																	
Linc																1	
Not																	
WEST MIDLAND																	
NW.Midl																	
Lan																	1
Chs																1	
Dby																	

brīn (n.)	12th				13th				14th				15th				
NORTHERN																	
Nbld																	
Cum																.5	.5
Wmld																	
NRY																	
ERY																	
EAST MIDLAND																	
NE.Midl																	
WRY																	
Linc																	2
Not																	
SE.Midl																	
Lei																	
Nfk																	.5 .5
Nhp																	
Hnt																	
Bck																	
Bed																	
Hrt																	
Esx																	.5
Mdx																	.5
WEST MIDLAND																	
SW.Midl																	
Shr																	.5 .5
Hf																	
Wrk																	
Glo																	
SOUTHERN																	.5 .5
S.West																	
Kent																	
Sux																	
LONDON																	.5 .5
Unclassified																	1
Wales / Ire.																	

brinke (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur			1	.5 .5
Wmld				
NRY		.33		
ERY		.33		
EAST MIDLAND			1	
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33	1	
Linc			1	
Not				
SE.Midl		1	3	3
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				1
Nfk				1 1 1
Nhp			1	
Hnt			.5	.5
Cam				
Sfk				1.5 2 1.5
Oxf				1 3
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			.5 .5	1
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				
Hrf			1	
Wor			.5	.5
Wrk				
Glo			1	
SOUTHERN				
S. West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk		.5 .5		
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				1
S. East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON			2.5	1.5
Unclassified			1.5	2.5 1 1 1
Wales / Ire.				

brixe/brixlen	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
NRV				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs			.5	.5
Dby				

brō (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur			1	.75 .75
Wmld				
NRV				
ERY				1
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc			1	
Not				
SE.Midl				
Nfk		1		
LONDON			1	
Unclassified				
Wales / Ire.				

brod (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1	1
Nbld				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRV				.33
ERY				.33 .5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				.33
Linc	1			1
Not				.5 .5
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Nfk				2.5 .5
Esx				
LONDON				1
Unclassified		2	1	.5 1.5
Wales / Ire.				

bulder (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY				.33
ERY				.33
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				.33
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Nfk		.5	.5	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Sur				
Kent				1
Sux				

bulk (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5	.5
Nbl				
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				1
Cam				
Sfk			1	
Oxf				1 1
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx			1	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			.5	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Dev				1
Dor				
S.East				
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON				
Unclassified				1 1
Wales / Ire.				

busken (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5	1 .5 .5
Nbld				
Cum				.5 .5
Dur			1	.5 .5
Wmld				
NRV		.33	.33	1.33
ERY		.33	.33	.33
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33	1 .33	.83 1 1
Linc			2	.5
Not				
SE.Midl		.5	.5 1	
Lei				1
Rut				1 1
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk				1
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx			.25 .25	
Mdx			.25 .25	
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				3 .5 .5
Chs			1.5 2	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl		.5	.5	
Shr				
Stf		.5	.5 .5 2	.5
Hfr		1		
Wor				
Wrk				.5 .5
Glo				1
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				1
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev			.5 .5	1
Dor				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur				1
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON		1		
Unclassified				1.5 2.5 1
Wales / Ire.				

cāke (n.)	12th		13th		14th		15th	
NORTHERN								1
Nbld								
Dur					1			
NRY								
ERY								
EAST MIDLAND					1			1
NE.Midl								
WRY								
Linc								
SE.Midl					1		1	
Lei								
Nfk							1	
Nhp								
Cam								
Sfk							1	
Hrt								
Esx					.25	.25		
Mdx								
WEST MIDLAND					.5	.5		
NW.Midl								
Lan								
Chs					.5	.5		1
Dby								
SW.Midl								
Shr								
Stf					.5	1.5		
Hf			1					
Wor		.5	.5					
Wrk								
Glo						1		
SOUTHERN								
S.West								
Sur							1	
Kent								
Sux								
LONDON						1.75	.75	
Unclassified					1	.5	.5	2.5
Wales / Ire.				1				

calf (n.)	12th		13th		14th		15th	
NORTHERN								
Nbld								
NRY								
ERY							.5	.5
EAST MIDLAND								
NE.Midl								
WRY								
Linc							.5	
SE.Midl								
Lei							.5	
LONDON						.5	.5	
Unclassified					1	.5	.5	1
Wales / Ire.								

callen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 1.5	1 1
Nbld				
Cum				.5 .5
Dur				.5 .5
Wmld				
NRV		.33	.33 .33	1
ERY		.33	.33 .33	.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND			1	
NE.Midl			.25 .25	.5
WRY		.33 1 .33	1.83 1	.5 1.5
Linc			2 .5	1
Not				
SE.Midl			1 1	.5 1
Lei				.5
Rut				
Pet				.5
Ely				.5
Nfk		2.5 1.5	1 1	1 4
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				1 2
Oxf				1.5 2.5
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				1
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				1 1
NW.Midl			.75 .75	.5
Lan			5	.5 .5
Chs	1		1.5 2	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl	.5 .5			.5
Shr				
Stf	1		.5 1.5	
Hrf		.5 3.5		
Wor				1
Wrk			1	1
Glo		1		2
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				1
Dor				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur			1	1
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON			6 7.5	1.5 1
Unclassified			.5 .5	3 3.5 4.5 2
Wales / Ire.				1

carl (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN							.5	.5				
Nbl												
NRY												
ERY										.5	.5	
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1			1	1	
Not												
SE.Midl										1		
Lei												
Nfk									.5	.5	1	1
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan										3		
Chs									.5	.5		
SOUTHERN												
S.West												
Kent										.5	.5	
Sux												
LONDON									2	2		
Unclassified										1.5	1	1.5
Wales / Ire.										1		

carpen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN							2	1		1	1	
Nbl										.5	.5	
Cum												
Dur									1			
Wmld												
NRY							.33	.17	.17			
ERY							.33	.17	.17			
EAST MIDLAND								.5				
NE.Midl											.5	
WRY							.33	.17	.17	1	1	
Linc												1
Not												
SE.Midl								1		1		
Lei												
Nfk										.5	2.5	
Esx						1						
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND							1	1.5				
NW.Midl											.5	
Lan									2	.5	.5	
Chs			1				1	1.5	.5			
Dby												.5
SW.Midl							.5	.5				
Stf								1.5	.5			
Hf							1					
Glo												
LONDON									2.5	1.5		
Unclassified									1.5	2	.5	1
Wales / Ire.											1	

cart (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRY			.17 .17	
ERY			.17 .17	
EAST MIDLAND			.5 .5	
NE.Midl				
WRY			1 .17 .17	1
Linc	1			
Not				
SE.Midl		1		1.5 .5 2
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk		1 1		1 2
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				1 1
Oxf				1
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx			.5 .5	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			.5 1.5	
Hff				
Wor		1		
Wrk				
Glo		1		
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				1
Wlt				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp			1	
S.East				
Sur				
Kent		1		
Sux				
LONDON			1.5 2.5	.5 .5
Unclassified				1 2.5 1.5
Wales / Ire.				

cast (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				.5 .5 .5 .5
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRY			.17 .17	
ERY			.17 .17	
EAST MIDLAND			.5 .5 1	
NE.Midl				
WRY			1 .17 .17	.5 1.5
Linc			1	1
Not				
SE.Midl			1 1.5	.5
Lei				
Rut				
Pet			1	
Ely				1
Nfk			.5	.5 1
Nhp			1	1 1
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				2.25 .25
Oxf				.5 .5
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				.25 .25
Mdx		.25 .25		
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5 1	
NW.Midl				
Lan			2	
Chs			1 1.5	.5 1
Dby			1	
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			.5 1.5	
Hrf				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk		.5 .5		
Cnw				
Dev			.5 .5	
Dor				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON		.25 .25	2 3.5	2 .5
Unclassified			1.5 2.5	1.5 2.5 2
Wales / Ire.			1	

chaft (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRY			1	
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Linc				
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl			1	
Lan				
Dby				
LONDON				
Unclassified				.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

clippen (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				.5 .5
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur				.25 .25
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc	1			
Not			1	
SE.Midl				3.5 .5
Lei				
Rut				
Pet			1	
Nhp				
Hnt			1	1
Cam				
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Shr				.5 .5
Stf				2
Hf			1	
Wrk				
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Sur				
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON			.5 2	.5 2 1
Unclassified			.5 .5 1	3 1
Wales / Ire.				

clomsen (v.)	12th				13th				14th				15th						
NORTHERN										1		1							
Nbld																			
Cum																			
Dur																			
Wmld																			
NRV										.17	.17								
ERY										.17	.17					.5	.5		
EAST MIDLAND																			
NE.Midl										.17	.17								
WRY																1			
Linc																			
Not																			
SE.Midl																1			
WEST MIDLAND																			
SW.Midl																			
Shr																			
Stf											.5	.5							
Wrk																			
Glo																			

club(be (n.)	12th				13th				14th				15th						
NORTHERN																			
Nbld																.25	.25		
Cum																			
Dur																.25	.25		
Wmld																			
NRV								.33				.33							
ERY								.33				.33							
EAST MIDLAND																			
NE.Midl								.33				.33							
WRY																			
Linc																			
Not																			
SE.Midl								1				1				1			
Lei												1							
Rut																			
Esx								.5	.5										
Mdx																			
WEST MIDLAND																			
NW.Midl																			
Lan																			
Chs								1				.5	.5						
Dby																			
SW.Midl																			
Shr																			
Wor								1											
SOUTHERN																			
S.West																			
Dor																			
Hmp																	1		
LONDON																			
Unclassified								1										1	1
Wales / Ire.																			

couren (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbld												
Wmld												
NRV								.17	.17			
ERY								.17	.17			
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY								.17	.17		1	
Linc												
Not												
SE.Midl								1	1		1	
Lei												
Rut												
Pet												
Ely												
Nfk						1						
Nhp												
WEST MIDLAND								.5	.5		1	
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Hrf								1				
Wor												
Wrk											1	
Glo												
LONDON												
Unclassified									1		1.5	.5
Wales / Ire.												

crask (adj.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Linc												
Not												
SE.Midl											1	
Lei												
Ely												
Nfk							.5	.5			1	
Nhp												
Hnt												
Cam												
Sfk												
Oxf												
Bck												
Bed												
Hrt												
Esx									1			
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND												
SW.Midl												
Shr										1		
Stf												
Wrk												
Glo												

craulen (v.) 12th 13th 14th 15th

EAST MIDLAND														
NE.Midl														
WRY							1				1		1	
Linc														
Not														
SE.Midl														
Hrt														
Esx							1							
Mdx														

cubbel (n.) 12th 13th 14th 15th

WEST MIDLAND														
SW.Midl														
Hf						1								
Wrk														
Glo														

cunte (n.) 12th 13th 14th 15th

EAST MIDLAND														
SE.Midl														
Lei														
Ely														
Nfk												.5	.5	
Nhp														
Esx														
Mdx														
LONDON												.5	.5	
Unclassified									1	1	.5	.5	1	
Wales / Ire.							1							

dank / danken 12th 13th 14th 15th

NORTHERN														
Nbld														
Cum														
Dur														
Wmld														
NRY									1					
ERY														
WEST MIDLAND														
NW.Midl														
Lan									4					
Chs									.5	.5				
Dby														
SW.Midl														
Shr														
Stf														
Hf												1		
Wor														
Wrk														
Glo														

dappeld (ppl.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY				1
ERY				

dāsen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbl				.5
Dur			1	.5
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
SE.Midl				1
Lei				1
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs			1.5 1.5	1
LONDON				
Unclassified				2
Wales / Ire.				

dashen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Dur			1	
NRY		.33		
ERY		.33		
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33		
Not				
SE.Midl		1		1.5 .5
Ely				1
Nfk				.5 .5
Oxf		.5 .5		
Bed				1
Esx		1	.25 .25	
Mdx			.25 .25	
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs			.5 .5	
SW.Midl				
Wrk				1
Glo		.5 .5		.5 .5
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som		.5 .5		
LONDON				1
Unclassified			.5 .5	1
Wales / Ire.				

dastard (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1 1
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				
Hf				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
LONDON				
Unclassified				.5 1.5
Wales / Ire.				

dauninge (ger.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Wmld				
NRV			.17 .17	
ERY			.17 .17	
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17 .17	
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1 1
Lei				
Rut				
Ely				
Nfk			1	
Nhp				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			.5 .5	
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				.5 .5
Stf				1
Wrk				1
Glo			1	
SOUTHERN				
S. West				
Sur				
Kent				.5 .5
Sux				
LONDON			1 2	1 1
Unclassified			1	1 1
Wales / Ire.				1

derf (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Dur			1	.5 .5
NRV				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	2
Linc	1			
Not				
SE.Midl				
Rut			1	
Nfk		1		
Nhp				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl			.5 .5	
Lan		1.5 2	.5	2
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl		1		
Shr				
Stf		2		
Hf		1		
LONDON				
Unclassified			.5	.5
Wales / Ire.				

dillen	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Not				

dompen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRV			.33	
ERY			.33	
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY			1 .33	
Linc				
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs			.5 .5	
Dby				
LONDON				
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.				

doun (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Wmld				
NRY				.33
ERY				.83 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				.33
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				2
Lei				
Rut				
Nfk				1
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				.5 .5
Oxf				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx				
LONDON			1.5 1.5	
Unclassified			1	1 1
Wales / Ire.				

drag(ge (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbid				
Cum				
Dur				1
Wmld				
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Rut				
Ely			1	
Nfk			1	1
Nhp				
Sfk				1
Oxf			1	
Bck				
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs				
Dby				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1 1	1 1 1
Wales / Ire.				

dregges (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Linc				1
Not				
SE.Midl				1.5 .5
Lei				
Nfk				.5 .5
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs				
Dby			1	
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			.5 .5	
Hrf				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Hmp				1
LONDON				
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.			1	

drī(e	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Dur				1
Wmld				
NRY			1.17	.17
ERY			.17	.17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1.17	.17
Linc			1	
Not				
SE.Midl				
Rut			1	
Nfk				.5 1.5
Hnt	1			
Sfk				
Oxf		.5	.5	
Bck				
WEST MIDLAND		1		
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs			1 1.5	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Wrk				
Glo		1		

drit (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRY			.17	.17
ERY			.17	.17
EAST MIDLAND			1	
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17	.17 1
Linc				.5 1
Not				
SE.Midl				1.5 .5
Lei				.5 1
Rut				
Pet			2	
Ely				1
Nfk				.5 .5
Nhp				
Hnt			.5 1.5	
Cam				
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx		1.5	.5	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs				
Dby			1	
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			1	
Hif		1		
Wor			.5	.5
Wrk				
Glo			1	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wit				
Bkk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON				
Unclassified		.5	.5	2.5 1.5
Wales / Ire.		1	2	

drounen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur			1	.75 .75
Wmld				
NRY				1.33
ERY				.33 .5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		1		1.33 1 1
Linc				.5
Not			1	
SE.Midl			1.5	.5 1
Lei				.5
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk			1	1
Nhp				
Hnt			.5	.5
Cam				
Sfk				1.25 2.25
Oxf				1
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				.25 .25
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			3	
Chs			1.5	1.5
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				1
Hrf				
Wor				.5 .5
Wrk				.5 .5
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wit				1
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON		.5 .5	.5	.5 1
Unclassified		1		5.5 3.5 1 2
Wales / Ire.				1

droupen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN		1	3	
Nbld				.5
Cum				
Dur				.5
Wmld				
NRV			.33	.17 .17
ERV			.33	.17 .17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRV		1	.33	.17 .17
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk			.5	.5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				1
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				1
Hrt				1
Esx				1
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				1
NW.Midl			.5	.5
Lan			4	1
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				1
Hif				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Bk				
Cnw				
Dev			.5	.5
Dor				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON			.5	.5
Unclassified		.5	.5	.5
Wales / Ire.				1

eg(ge (n.))	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Nbld				.25 .25
Dur				.25 .25
NRV			.17 .17	.33
ERY			.17 .17	.33 .5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17 .17	.33
Linc				.5
SE.Midl				.5 .5
Lei				.5
Nfk				.5 .5
Sfk				1
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs				.5 .5 1
SW.Midl				
Stf			.5 .5	1
LONDON				1
Unclassified			1	1 1 2 1
Wales / Ire.				

eggen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1 1
Nbld				
NRV			.17 .17	
ERY			.17 .17	
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY			1 .17 .17	1
Linc	1		1	
SE.Midl			1 1	1
Hnt	1			
Bck			.5 .5	
Bed				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5	
NW.Midl				.5 .5
Lan				
SW.Midl				.5 .5
Shr				.25 .25
Stf			.5 1.5	
Hrf		1 1		.25 .25
Wor				
Wrk				1 .5 .5 1
Glo		.5 .5	1	
SOUTHERN				
S.East				
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON			.5 .5	
Unclassified				2 1
Wales / Ire.				

elten (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Rut												
Nfk								1				
Nhp												
Mdx												

ender (adj./n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN								1				
Nbld												
Cum												
NRY												
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl											.5	
WRY								1				
Linc								1				
Not												
SE.Midl						1						
Lei												
Rut									1	1		
Pet												
Ely												
Nfk											.5	.5 3
Nhp												
Bck												
Bed												1
Hrt												
Esx												
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl											.5	
Lan									1			
Chs												
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Stf									1			
Hrf									1			
Wor						.5						
Wrk												
Glo						.5						
SOUTHERN												
S.West												
Som												
Wlt												
Brk					.5	.5						
Cnw												
Dev												
LONDON									1			
Unclassified								.5	.5			1
Wales / Ire.												

eng (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY			.33	
ERY			.33	.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.33 1	
Not				
LONDON				
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.				

ēpen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
Linc			1	

erre (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Nbfd				
NRY			.17 .17	
ERY			.17 .17	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17 .17 1	
Linc				1.5
SE.Midl				
Lei				.5
Mdx				
LONDON				
Unclassified				.5 1.5 1
Wales / Ire.				

erten (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbfd				
Dur				1
Wmld				
NRY		.33 .33		
ERY		.33 .33		
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33 .33		
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Dby				

far-cost (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1					
Linc												1
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Esx								1				
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan								2				
LONDON												
Unclassified						1					1	
Wales / Ire.												1

feien (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl												
Ely												
Nfk						1				1	1.5	.5
Nhp												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan						1						
Chs												
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Hrf												
Wor						1						
Wrk										1		
Glo												
LONDON												
Unclassified												1
Wales / Ire.												

fēre (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Linc			1									
SE.Midl												
Hrt												
Esx						1						
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan									1			
Dby												
LONDON												
Unclassified									.5	.5		
Wales / Ire.												

fīle (adj.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbld												
Wmld												
NRY								.33				
ERY								.33				
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY								.33				
Linc								1				
Not												
SE.Midl												
Ely												
Nfk						1.5	.5			.5	.5	
Nhp												
Hnt												
WEST MIDLAND												
SW.Midl												
Stf								.5	.5			
Hf												
Wor						.5						
Wrk												
Glo						.5						
LONDON												
Unclassified										.5	.5	
Wales / Ire.												

fillī (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Dur										2		
NRY												
ERY												

fīlsen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan										1		
Chs												

fīs(e) (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1					
Linc												
SE.Midl												
Nfk											1	
Hnt												
LONDON												
Unclassified												1
Wales / Ire.												

fitten (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				
Sfk				2 1
Oxf				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Dby				
LONDON				1
Unclassified				2
Wales / Ire.				

flag(ge) (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur				1 1
Wmld				
NRV				.33
ERY				.33
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				.33
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Nfk				1.5 .5
Nhp				
Sfk				1
Esx				
Mdx				

flāke (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
NRV				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Nfk				1 1
Cam				
Sfk				1
Hrt				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs			1 1	
Dby				
LONDON			.5 .5	
Unclassified			1 .5 .5	.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

flat (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1.5 .5	
Cum				.5 .5
Wmld				
NRY				.66 .33
ERY				.66 .33
EAST MIDLAND			1	1
NE.Midl				
WRY				2.66 .33
Linc				
SE.Midl			1 1	1
Lei			1	
Nfk				1
Nhp				1
Hrt				
Esx		.5 .5		
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5	
NW.Midl				
Lan			2	
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Wrk				1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON			1	
Unclassified			1.5 1.5 3	
Wales / Ire.				

flaue (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbl				
Cum				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Wrk				
Glo				
LONDON				
Unclassified		1		.5 .5 1
Wales / Ire.				

flēke (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1 1 1	1 1
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
Linc			1	
Not				1
SE.Midl				2
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				1 1
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1 1	1
Wales / Ire.				

flekke (ppl.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Wmld				
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc				
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Wrk				
Glo			1	
LONDON			1 1	
Unclassified				.5 .5
Wales / Ire.			1	

flērien (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbfd				
Wmld				
NRY			.17 .17	
ERY			.17 .17	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17 .17	
Linc				
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Dby				

flēth (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs				
Dby				

fletting (ger.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5	.5
NRY				
ERY				

flingen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nblđ				.5
Dur			1	.5
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc				
SE.Midl		1		1
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Cam				
Sfk				1
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				1
Hrt				
Esx		1.5	.5	.25
Mdx			.25	.25
WEST MIDLAND			1	1
NW.Midl				.5
Lan				2
Chs			.5	.5
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Cnw				
Dev			.5	.5
Dor				
LONDON			.5	.5
Unclassified			1	1
Wales / Ire.				

flitten (v.)	12th				13th				14th				15th			
NORTHERN											.5	1.5	1			
Nbld																
Cum																
Dur												1	.5	.5		
Wmld																
NRV											.17	.17				
ERY											.17	.17				
EAST MIDLAND												1				
NE.Midl																
WRY								2	.17	.17	2	1	1	1	1	
Linc			1					1								1
Not																
SE.Midl									1	1.5	.5					
Lei																
Ely																
Nfk							1		1				.5	1.5		
Nhp																
Hnt			1													
Cam																
Sfk													1	1		
Oxf																
Bck																
Bed																
Hrt											.5	.5				
Esx																
Mdx																
WEST MIDLAND									.5	.5	.5	.5				
NW.Midl																
Lan												2				
Chs												1				
Dby							.5	.5								
SW.Midl																
Shr																
Stf				2								1				
Hrf						1										
Wor						1	1				.5	.5				
Wrk																
SOUTHERN																
S. West																
Wlt																
Brk				.5	.5											
Cnw																
LONDON											2	3	1.5	.5		
Unclassified									.5	.5	2	3	2.5	3.5	1	
Wales / Ire.									1	1	1					

flōsen (v.)	12th				13th				14th				15th			
NORTHERN											.5	.5				
NRV																
ERY																
WEST MIDLAND																
NW.Midl																
Chs											.5	.5				
Dby																

flostring (ger.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
LONDON												
Unclassified												
Wales / Ire.										1		

fogge (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl								.5	.5			
Lei												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan												
Chs								.5	.5			
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Stf											1	
Glo												

forgären (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Linc			1									
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan												
Chs						.5	.5					
Dby												
LONDON												
Unclassified								.5	.5			
Wales / Ire.												

fouen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl										1.5	.5	
Lei												
Rut												
Pet												
Ely												
Nfk										1	1	
Nhp												
Hnt												
Cam												
Sfk											1	
Oxf												
Bed												
Hrt												
Esx						.5	.5					
Glo												

fraisten (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th					
NORTHERN							.5	.5	2						
Dur									1			.5	.5		
Wmld															
NRY							.33		.33						
ERY							.33		.33						
EAST MIDLAND															
NE.Midl															
WRY							.33		1.83			1	1		
Linc							2		.5						
Not															
SE.Midl															
Lei															
Bck						.5	.5								
Bed															
Hrt															
Esx															
Mdx															
WEST MIDLAND									1						
NW.Midl															
Lan									2						
Chs								1	2.5	.5					
Dby									1						
SW.Midl															
Shr															
Stf												1			
Glo															

fraknes/frakles (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th					
NORTHERN															
Nbid															
Cum															
Dur															
Wmld															
NRY												.17	.17		
ERY												.17	.17		
EAST MIDLAND															
NE.Midl															
WRY												.17	.17		
Linc												.5			
Not															
SE.Midl															
Lei												.5			
Rut															
Pet															
Ely															
Nfk												1	1		
Nhp															
Esx															
Mdx															
SOUTHERN															1
S.West															
LONDON								.5	1.5						
Unclassified										.5	2.5	1	2		
Wales / Ire.															

frīen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Linc			1									
Not												
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Nfk			.5	.5								
Esx												
Mdx												

frō (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1					
Linc												
Not												

froke (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl							1					
LONDON												
Unclassified							1					
Wales / Ire.												

froth(e (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbd										.25	.25	
Cum												
Dur										.25	.25	
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl												
Rut												
Pet							2					
Nfk												
Nhp												
Hnt							.5	.5				
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan												
Chs							.5	.5				
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Wor							.5	.5				
Wrk												
Glo												
LONDON							.5	.5				
Unclassified							.5	.5				
Wales / Ire.												

froude (n.)	12th		13th		14th		15th	
EAST MIDLAND								
SE.Midl							.5	.5
Lei								
Rut								
Pet								
Bck								
Bed								
Hrt								
Esx						1		
Mdx								
WEST MIDLAND								
SW.Midl								
Shr								
Stf			1					
Hrf								
Wor								
Wrk								
Glo								
LONDON		.5	.5					
Unclassified								
Wales / Ire.								

gab(be (n.)	12th		13th		14th		15th	
EAST MIDLAND								
NE.Midl								
WRY					1			
Linc								
Not								
SE.Midl								
Bed								
Hrt								
Esx				.5	.5			
Mdx								
WEST MIDLAND						.5	.5	
SW.Midl								
Shr								
Stf			1					
Hrf					.5	.5		
Wor								
Wrk								
Glo				.5	.5			
SOUTHERN								
S.West								
Wlt								
Brk			.5	.5				
Cnw								
Hmp						1		
S.East								
Kent					1			
Sux								
LONDON				.5	.5			
Unclassified								1
Wales / Ire.								

gabben (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRY		.5	.17	
ERY		.5	.17	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.5	.17	1
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl		1	1	
Lei				
Rut			1	
Pet			1.5	
Ely				1
Nfk				1
Nhp				
Hnt			.5	
Cam	1			
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx		1		
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl		.5	.5	
Lan				1
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Sif		1	.5	.5
Hrf		1	1	
Wor		1		
Wrk			.5	.5
Glo		1		
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Bk		.5	.5	
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent			1	.5 .5
Sux				
LONDON				
Unclassified		1	.5 .5	2 1 .5 .5 1
Wales / Ire.			1 1	

gāble (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Dur							1	1			2	
Wmld												
NRY									.33			
ERY									.33		1	
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY									.33			
Linc												
Not												
SE.Midl										2		
Ely							1					
Nfk												
Sfk												
Oxf											1	
Bck												
WEST MIDLAND								1				
NW.Midl												
Lan												
Dby												
LONDON								.5	.5			
Unclassified										.5	1.5	
Wales / Ire.												

gad(de (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Dur							1					
NRY												
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY						1						
Linc									1			
Not												
SE.Midl										1		
Lei												
Ely												
Nfk					.5	1.5			1	.5	.5	
Cam												
Sfk										1		
Oxf								1				
Esx												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan								2				
Chs											1	
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Wrk											1	
Glo									1			
LONDON									1			
Unclassified										1	1.5	2.5
Wales / Ire.												

gagel (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
LONDON												
Unclassified											2	1
Wales / Ire.												

gagelen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl											1	
Lei												
Rut												
Cam												
Sfk											.5	.5
Oxf												
Bck												
LONDON								.5	.5			
Unclassified								.5	.5	.5	.5	1
Wales / Ire.												

gaggen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl											1	
Lei												
Rut												

galt (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbfd												
Cum												
Dur									1			
Wmld												
NRY											.17	.67
ERY											.17	.17
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY											.17	.17
Linc									1			
Not												
SE.Midl											1	
Lei												
Ely												
Nfk											.5	.5
Nhp												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan									1			
Chs												
Dby												
SOUTHERN												1
S.West												
Som												

gap (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRV				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl			2.5	.5 2
Lei				
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk				1
Nhp			1	
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl			.5	.5
Lan				
Chs				
Dby				1
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				
Hrf				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev			.5	.5
Dor				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur				.5 .5
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON			.5	.5
Unclassified			2 .5 .5 .5	.5 1.5 1.5 1
Wales / Ire.				

gäpen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Nbld				
Cum				.5 .5
Dur				
Wmld				
NRY			.5 .17	.17 .17
ERY			.5 .17	.17 .17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.5 .17	1.17 1.17 1
Linc			1	
Not				
SE.Midl			1	
Lei				.5 .5
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				1
Nfk		1		2.5 .5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				1.25 1.25
Oxf		.5 .5		
Bck				1
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx		.5 .5		.25 .25
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			1	1
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs				
Dby				
SW.Midl			.5 .5	
Shr				
Stf	1		.5 .5	
Hf				
Wor				
Wrk				.5 .5 1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Bk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux				
LONDON			2.5 5	3 .5
Unclassified			2.5	1.5 2.5 3.5
Wales / Ire.				

garn (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Wmld				
NRY			.33	.17 .17
ERY			.33	.17 .67 1.5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.33	.17 1.17
Linc				
Not				

garth (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Wmld				
NRY			.17 .17 .33 .33	.33
ERY			.17 .17 .33 .33	.83 1.5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17 .17 .33 1.33	.33
Linc				
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Nfk				1
Nhp				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				.5 .5

gāsen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Rut				
Nfk				.5 .5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				1.5 2.5
Oxf				
SOUTHERN				
S.East				
Som				
Hmp				
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				1
Sux				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1 1	.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				1

gaspen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbid				.25 .25
Dur				.25 .25
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc			1	
SE.Midl				1
Nfk				.5 .5
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs				
LONDON			1	
Unclassified				
Wales / Ire.				

gāte (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1 .5 2	.5 1 1
Nbid				.25 .25 .5
Dur				.25 .25 .5
NRV		.5 .17 .17 .33	1.5	.17 .17
ERY		.5 .17 .17 .33	.5	.17 .67 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				.5
WRY		.5 .17 .17 .33	1.5 2	1.17 1.17
Linc	1		2	1
Not				1
SE.Midl			1 1	1
Pet				.5
Ely				.5
Nfk		.5 .5		1.5 1.5
Nhp				
Bck		.5 .5		
Esx				.5 .5
WEST MIDLAND			2 1	
NW.Midl				.5
Lan			3	
Chs			1.5 2	.5 1
SW.Midl				
Shr				1
Stf			.5 2.5	.5 .5
Hrf			1	
Glo		1		
SOUTHERN				
S. West				
Wlt				1
Dev			.5 .5	
S. East				
Sux			1	
LONDON			.5 .5	
Unclassified		.5 .5		1 2 2 2
Wales / Ire.				

gaune (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc				
Not				

gauren (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1	
Nbld				
Cum				
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Rut				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				1
Oxf				
Bck				
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx		1		
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				
Hf				
Wor			.5	.5
Wrk				
Glo				
LONDON			1	2
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.				

gedde (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRY				
ERY				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				.5 .5
Chs				
Dby				

gein (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY		.33		
ERY		.33		
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33		1
SE.Midl				
Sfk				1.5 1
Oxf				
Bed				1
Hrt			.5	.5
Esx				.5
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5 1	
NW.Midl				
Chs			1.5	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf		1		
LONDON			.5 .5	1
Unclassified			.5 .5	
Wales / Ire.				

gein (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5 1 1	
Dur				1
NRY		.33		
ERY		.33		
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33	1 1	2 1
Linc			2	
Not				
SE.Midl			1 .5	.5 1
Lei				
Rut			1	
Pet				
Sfk				.25 .25 .5 .5
Oxf				
Esx				.25 .25
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				3
Chs			.5 1	1.5
Dby				1
SW.Midl			.5 .5	
Hrf			1	
Wtk				1
LONDON				
Unclassified			1 1	.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

geinen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Dur										.5	.5	
Wmld												
NRV								.33				
ERY								.33				
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1	.33			2	
Linc			1									
SE.Midl								1			1	
Lei												
Nfk										.5	1.5	
Nhp												
Sfk										1.75	.75	
Oxf												
Hrt												
Esx										.25	.25	
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND								.5	.5			
NW.Midl												
Lan											3	
Chs								1.5	3	1.5		
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Hrf			1	1		1		1				
Wor						.5						
Wtk												
Glo						.5	.5	.5				
SOUTHERN												
S. West												
Som												
Dev									.5	.5		
Dor												
Hmp												
S. East												
Sur												
Kent								1				
Sux												
LONDON								1	1.5	.5		
Unclassified									.5	.5		
Wales / Ire.												

gēl (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl												
Nhp												
Hnt			1									
Cam												
Sfk												
Oxf												
Hrt												
Esx												
Mdx												

geld (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Nbld				
Wmld				
NRV			.33	
ERY			.33	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1.33 1.5 .5 1.5	1
Linc				.5
Not				1
SE.Midl				1
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs		1		
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf				
Hrf		1	.5 1.5	
Wor			1	
Wrk				
LONDON				
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.			1	

gelden (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Wmld				
NRV		.17 .17		
ERY		.17 .17		
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY		.17 1.17		
Linc				1
Not				
SE.Midl				2
Lei				1
Rut				
Pet			1	
Ely				
Nfk				.5 1.5
Nhp				
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Hrf				
Wor	.5 .5			
Wlk				
Glo			1	
LONDON			.5 .5	
Unclassified			.5 .5 1	2.5 .5 1
Wales / Ire.			1	

gelding (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
NRY				.33
ERY				.33 1
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				.33
Linc				1
SE.Midl			1	1
Lei				1
Pet			2	
Nfk				.5 .5
Nhp			1	
Oxf				.5 .5
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Wor				1
LONDON			.5	.5
Unclassified				1 1.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

gēre (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1
Nbd				.5
Cum				.5 .5
Dur			1	.5
Wmid				
NRY			.33	.33 .33
ERY			.33	.33 .33
EAST MIDLAND			1	.5
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	.33 1.33 1.33
Linc	1			
SE.Midl			1	1
Ely				1.25 .25
Nfk			1	.25 1.75 4.5
Hnt	1			
Sfk				1 .5 1.5
Bed				1
WEST MIDLAND				1.5
NW.Midl				
Lan				6
Chs			1 1.5	.5
SW.Midl				
Hrf			1	
Wor		1		
Glo				.5 .5
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Dev			.5 .5	
Dor			1	
LONDON			.5 .5 2 3.5	2.5
Unclassified		.5 .5		1 1.5 2.5 2
Wales / Ire.				

gēren (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			2.5 .5 1.5	.5 .5 .5
Nbld				
Cum				.5 .5
Dur				.5 .5
Wmld				
NRV		.33	.17 .17 1.5	.5 .66
ERY		.33	.17 .17 .5	.5 .66
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33 1	.17 1.17 .5	2.5 2.66 1
Linc			1 1	.5 1
Not				
SE.Midl			1	
Lei				.5
Rut				
Pet				
Ely				
Nfk		1.5 1.5	1	.5 .5
Nhp				
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk				
Oxf				
Bck				
Brd				
Hrt				.5 .5
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			1.5 .5	
NW.Midl				.5 .5
Lan				3 .5 .5
Chs			1 1.5	.5 2
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			.5 1.5	
Hrf				
Wor		1.5		
Wrk				1
Glo		.5		
SOUTHERN				
S. West				
Som				
Wit				
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp				1
S. East				
Sur				
Kent				
Sux				1
LONDON			.5 .5	
Unclassified			1 1 1	
Wales / Ire.			1 1	

gēri (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl			.5	1.5
Lei				
Cam				1
Sfk			1.25	.25
Oxf				
Esx			.25	.25
Mdx				
LONDON			.5	.5
Unclassified			.5	.5 .5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

gērish (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				.5 .5
Lei				
Sfk				2
Oxf				
Mdx				

gerth (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1 1	
Nbld				.5 .5
Cum				
Dur			1 1	1 1
Wmld				
NRV				.33
ERY				.83 1.5
EAST MIDLAND			1	
NE.Midl				
WRY				.33
Linc				1
SE.Midl				1
Lei				
Rut				1
Nfk				1
Nhp				
Oxf				1
Bck				
Hrt				
Esx		.5	.5	
Mdx		.5		
WEST MIDLAND			1	
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Chs				
Dby				
LONDON		.5		1
Unclassified			1	2 1
Wales / Ire.				

gesse (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc			1	
SE.Midl			1	1
Nfk				1
Sfk				1
Oxf				.5 .5
Bck		.5 .5		
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Stf			.5 .5	
Hrf				
LONDON			1	
Unclassified				
Wales / Ire.				

gessen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				1.5 .5
Dur			1	.5 .5
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND			1	
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc			1	
SE.Midl			3	3
Pet			1	
Ely				1
Nfk				1.5 .5
Nhp				
Hnt			2	1
Cam				
Sfk				1 1
Oxf				.5 .5
Bck		.5 .5		
Bed				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs			.5 .5	
Dby				1
SW.Midl				
Glo			1	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Brk	.5 .5			
Dev				1
LONDON			3.5 9	4 1.5
Unclassified			2.5	4 1 1 .5
Wales / Ire.				

gest (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1	.5
Nbid				.5
Cum				.5
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRV			.33	.33
ERY			.33	.33
EAST MIDLAND			.5	.5
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	.33
Linc		1	1	
Not				
SE.Midl			1	1
Lei				
Rut				1
Pet				2
Ely				
Nfk			1	
Nhp				1
Hnt	1			
Cam				1
Sfk		.33		
Oxf		.5	.5	1
Bck		.5	.5	1
Bed				
Hrt				
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5	.5
NW.Midl				
Lan				.5
Chs			1	1
Dby				1
SW.Midl			.5	.5
Shr				
Stf				
Hrf		1	.5	.5
Wor				.5
Wrk				1
Glo		.5	1	.5
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				
Wlt				
Brk		.5	.5	
Cnw				
Dev				
Dor				
Hmp	1			1
S.East				
Sur		.33		
Kent		.33	1	.5
Sux				.5
LONDON			1	3
Unclassified			.5	1
Wales / Ire.		2		1

gestenen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Cum												1
Dur										.5	.5	
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1					
WEST MIDLAND									.5	.5		
NW.Midl												
Dby												1
SW.Midl												
Stf									1			
Hrf					1							
Wrk										.5	.5	
Glo						1						
SOUTHERN												
S.West												
Hmp											1	
S.East												
Kent								1				
LONDON												
Unclassified										1		
Wales / Ire.												

gestening(e (ger.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbl										.25	.25	
Cum												
Dur										.75	.75	
ERY												1
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1		.5			
Linc									.5			
SE.Midl						1						
Nfk							1					
Nhp										.5	.5	
Hnt			1									
Oxf							1.5	1.5				
Esx				1		1						
WEST MIDLAND									.5	.5		
NW.Midl												
Lan									2			
SW.Midl												
Hrf						1						
Wor				1					.5	.5		
Glo							1					
SOUTHERN												
S.West												
Bk						.5	.5					
Hmp											2	
LONDON							.5	.5	.5	.5		
Unclassified										1		
Wales / Ire.												

geten (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5 2.5	1.5 .5 .5
Nbid				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur			1	.75 .75
Wmld				
NRV		.33	.17 .17 1.33	1
ERY		.33	.17 .17 .33	.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND			1 .5 .5 1	1
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33	1 .17 .17 .83	1 1.5 1.5
Linc	1		2.5 .5 .5 .5	3
Not			1	.5 .5
SE.Midl		.5 .5 1	1 3.5	.5 2 .5 .5
Lei				.5
Rut				1
Pet			.5 2.5	
Ely				1
Nfk		.5 .5		4.5 3 1.5
Nhp				.17 .17
Hnt			1.5 .5	.17 .17
Cam				
Sfk			1	2.25 1.25
Oxf				.5 2 2.5
Bck		.5 .5		1
Bed				.67 .67
Hrt			.5 .5	
Esx			1.5 .5	
Mdx		.5		
WEST MIDLAND			1.5 .5 1	
NW.Midl				
Lan			4	
Chs			.5 2 1.5	
Dby			1	
SW.Midl				
Shr				2
Stf			.5 1.5	
Hrf				.5 .5
Wor			.5 .5	
Wrk				.5 .5 1
Glo		.5 .5	1 .5 .5	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som				2
Wlt				1
Brk				
Cnw				
Dev				1 .5 .5
Dor				
Hmp				1
S.East				
Sur				
Kent				.5 .5
Sux				
LONDON		.5	4 13.75 9.75	1
Unclassified			6 11.5 7 3 1.5	
Wales / Ire.		1		.5 .5

gēten (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Cum				.5 .5
Wmld				
NRV		.33	.33 .33	
ERY		.33	.33 .33	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.33	.33 .33	1
Linc	1	1	1	
Not				
SE.Midl			1	
Nfk		.5	.5	
Nhp				
WEST MIDLAND				1
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Chs	1			
SW.Midl				
Wrk				
Glo			.5 .5	
LONDON				.5 .5
Unclassified				.5 .5
Wales / Ire.				

gēthe (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur				
Wmld				
NRV			.17	.17
ERY			.17	.17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17	.17
Linc				
Not				

gil (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				.5 .5
Nbld				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRV			.17	.17
ERY			.17	.17
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			.17	.17
Not				
WEST MIDLAND				1
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Dby				

gilder (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN						.5	.5				.5	1.5
Wmld												
NRY								1.17	.17			
ERY								.17	.17		.5	.5
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY								.17	.17	1		
Linc												1
Not												
SOUTHERN												
S.West												
Dor												
Hmp											1	
LONDON												
Unclassified												1
Wales / Ire.												

gildren (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
NRY								.17	.17			
ERY								.17	.17		.5	.5
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY							1	.17	.17			
Linc												
SE.Midl												
Ely										1		
Nfk												

gil(e (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
NRY												
ERY											.5	.5
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Linc											.5	
Not												
SE.Midl											1	
Lei											.5	
Nfk												
Nhp												
Hnt									.5	.5		
Cam												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Chs								.5	.5			
Dby												
LONDON												
Unclassified							1			1		1
Wales / Ire.												

gilt (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN									1			
Nbfd												
Dur								1				
Wmld												
NRY										.17	.17	
ERY										.17	.67	.5
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY										.17	.17	
Linc									1			
Not												
SE.Midl										1.5	.5	
SOUTHERN												1
S.West												
Som												
LONDON												
Unclassified								.5	.5			1
Wales / Ire.												

gōk (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Nbfd										.25	.25	
Cum												
Dur										.25	.25	
Wmld												
NRY										.17	.17	
ERY										.17	.67	.5
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY										.17	.17	
Linc												
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Nfk							1					
Nhp												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan									1			
Dby												

glāde (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND									1			
NE.Midl												
WEST MIDLAND												
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Wrk												
Glo									1			
SOUTHERN												
S.West												
Hmp						1						

glam (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs			1	1.5
Dby				.5

gleg (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Linc				

glent (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc			1	
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				1
Chs			.5	1
Dby				.5

glenten (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
NRY				
EAST MIDLAND				1
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc			2	1
SE.Midl				
Rut			1	
Nfk			1	1
Nhp				
Bck		.5	.5	
WEST MIDLAND				1
NW.Midl				
Lan			2	.5
Chs			1.5	3
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Dev			.5	.5
S.East				
Sur				1
LONDON				1
Unclassified			3	1
Wales / Ire.			2.5	.5
				2

glimme (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs			.5	.5
Dby				

gliteren (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1.5	.5
Dur				.5
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				.5
WRY			1	
Linc			1	
Not				
SE.Midl		1	1	1
Ely				
Nfk				1
Nhp			1	
Hnt				
Bck		.5	.5	
Bed				
Esx			.25	.25
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			1	
NW.Midl				
Lan			3	
Chs			.5	.5
SW.Midl				
Wrk				.5
Glo				.5
SOUTHERN				
S.East				
Sur				1
Sux				
LONDON			1	1
Unclassified			.25	1.25
Wales / Ire.				.5

glopnen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				.5
Nbd				.5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		1		
Linc				
WEST MIDLAND			1	
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	.5
Chs		1		.5
Dby				

glören (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 .5	
Nbfd				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur			1	.75 .75
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND			1	
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5	
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Hmp				1
LONDON				
Unclassified				1
Wales / Ire.				

gnast(r)en (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1.5 1.5	
Nbfd				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur			1	.75 .75
NRY				.33
ERY				.33
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		1	1	.33 1
Linc		1		.5 1
SE.Midl				
Lei				.5
Rut				.5 .5
Pet			.5 2.5	
Ely				1
Nfk				
Hnt			1 1	
Hrt				
Esx			.5 .5	
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl			.5 .5	
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Wrk				.5 .5 1
Glo				
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Wlt				1
S.East				
Kent				1
LONDON				
Unclassified				1 1
Wales / Ire.				

golf (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				1
Lei				

gōlike (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
Linc		1		
Not				

golle (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				
Nhp			1	
Hnt				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs				2
Dby				

golnes (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Linc				

gōme (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc		1		
SE.Midl				.5
Oxf			1.5	1.5
Bck				
Esx		.5	.5	
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				.5 .5
SW.Midl				.5
Stf			.5 .5	1
Glo		.5 2	.5	
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Som			.5	.5
Cnw				
Dev			.5 .5	
LONDON				
Unclassified		1		.5 .5
Wales / Ire.			2	1

gōnne (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN										.5	1.5	
Cum												
Dur								1				
NRY												
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl								1				
Lei												
Rut												
Sfk									1	1		
Oxf												
Bck												
Bed											1	
Hrt												
Esx						1						
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND												
SW.Midl												
Shr									.5	.5		
Glo												
SOUTHERN												
S.West												
Cnw												
Dev								.5	.5			
Dor												
LONDON											1	
Unclassified								1		1		1
Wales / Ire.												

goulen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN									1			1
NRY												
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY											1	
Linc												
SE.Midl									1			
Lei												
Nfk						1.5	.5					
Nhp												
Hnt												
Cam												
Sfk											.5	.5
WEST MIDLAND									.5	.5		
NW.Midl												
Lan												
SOUTHERN									.5	.5		
S.West												
Som												
LONDON									.5	.5		
Unclassified								1	.5	.5		.5 .5 1
Wales / Ire.												

grein (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Dur			1	
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Esx		1		
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs			.5	.5
Dby				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1.5	.5
Wales / Ire.				

greinen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
WEST MIDLAND				
SW.Midl				
Wor		1		
Glo				

greith (adj.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5	.5
Nbld				1
Cum				.5
Dur			1	.5
Wmld				.5
NRY		.17	.17	.33
ERY		.17	.17	.33
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.17	.17	.33
Linc			.5	1
SE.Midl				1
Oxf		.5	.5	
WEST MIDLAND			2	
NW.Midl				
Lan			2	.5
Chs			.5	.5
Dby				.5
SW.Midl				
Shr				1
Stf			1	1
Hf		1		
LONDON				
Unclassified			.5	.5
Wales / Ire.			1	

greith(e (n.))	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1	
Dur				1
NRY				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY			1	1
Linc			1	
SE.Midl				
Cam				1
Sfk				
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan				.5 .5
Dby				
SW.Midl			.5 .5 .5 .5	
Shr				1
Wor		1		
Wrk				
Glo				
LONDON				
Unclassified			1	
Wales / Ire.				

greithli (adv.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			.5 1 2.5	2 .5 .5
Nbld				.25 .25
Cum				
Dur			1	.25 .25
Wmld				
NRY		.17 .17	.17 .17	1
ERY		.17 .17	.17 .17	
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY		.17 .17	.17 .17	1 2 1
Linc				1
Not				
SE.Midl			1	
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5	
NW.Midl				
Lan				2
Chs			1 1.5	.5
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			.5 1.5	
Hrf				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				
LONDON				
Unclassified			.5 .5	
Wales / Ire.			1	

greithen (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1 .5 2.5	1.5 .5
Nbld				.5
Cum				
Dur			1	.5 .5 .5
Wmld				
NRV		.5 .17 .17 .17	1.33	.17 .17
ERV		.5 .17 .17 .17	.33	.17 .17
EAST MIDLAND		1	1	
NE.Midl				
WRY		.5	1.17 .67 .67	.33 2 2.17 1.17
Linc	1		2	
Not				1
SE.Midl			.5 .5 1 2	1
Lei				
Rut			1	
Pet			3	
Ely				
Nfk		.5 1.5 1		.5 .5
Nhp			1	
Hnt				
Cam				
Sfk			1	
Oxf		1 1		
Bck		.5 .5		
Bed				1
Hrt				
Esx		1 1		
Mdx		.25 .25		
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5 1	
NW.Midl			.5 .5	
Lan			4	.5 .5
Chs			1 1.5 .5	
Dby				.5
SW.Midl	1		.5 .5	
Shr				
Stf	2			
Hrf	1 1	.5 .5 2.5		.5 .5
Wor	1			
Wrk				
Glo		.5 1.5 .5	1 1.5 .5	
SOUTHERN				
S. West				
Som		1		
Wlt				
Brk		.5 .5		
Cnw				
Dev			.5 .5	
Dor				
Hmp				1
S. East				
Sur				
Kent			1	
Sux				
LONDON		.25 .25	.5 1	.5 1
Unclassified		1 1	.5 1.5	1 1
Wales / Ire.				

greithli (adj.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
NRY												
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Not												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan												
Dby												
SW.Midl												
Shr												
Wor												
Wrk												
Glo												

greive (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Linc												
SE.Midl												
Nfk												
Nhp												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Chs												
Dby												
LONDON												
Unclassified												
Wales / Ire.												

grēme (n.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN												
Dur												
NRY												
ERY												
EAST MIDLAND												
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Not												
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Nfk												
Nhp												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan												
Chs												
Dby												

gris (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN				
Nbld				
Cum				.5 .5
NRV				1
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
Linc				.5
SE.Midl				1
Lei				.5
Rut				
Nfk				1
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Chs				.5 .5 1
SW.Midl				
Stf			1	
Hrf		1		
Wor		.5		
Wrk				
Glo		1 .5		
SOUTHERN				
S.West				
Dev			.5 .5	
LONDON				
Unclassified			1 .5 .5	
Wales / Ire.				

gröt (n.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN		.5 .5		
NRV				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				
Nfk			1	
Nhp				

gröten (v.)	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN		.5 .5		
NRV				
ERY				
EAST MIDLAND				
SE.Midl				
Lei				
Nfk		.5 1.5		
Nhp				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5	
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs				

grōveling(e adj/adv	12th	13th	14th	15th
NORTHERN			1	
Nbld				
Cum				
Dur			1	
Wmld				
NRY				
ERY				.5 .5
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				1
Linc			.5	
Not				
SE.Midl				1
Lei			.5	
Rut				
Pet			.5	
Ely			.5	
Esx				
Mdx				
WEST MIDLAND			.5 .5 1	
NW.Midl				
Lan				
Chs			.5 .5	
Dby				
SW.Midl				
Shr				
Stf			1	
Hrf				
Wor				
Wrk				1
Glo				1
LONDON			.5 .5	
Unclassified			1	1
Wales / Ire.				

gruf(fe (n./adj/)	12th	13th	14th	15th
EAST MIDLAND				
NE.Midl				
WRY				
Linc			.5 .5	
Not				
SE.Midl			1	.5 .5
Lei				
Nfk				1
Cam				
Sfk				2 1
WEST MIDLAND				
NW.Midl				
Lan			1	
Chs				
LONDON			1 1.5 .5	
Unclassified				
Wales / Ire.				

gul (adj.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
NORTHERN							1					
Nbl												
Cum												
Dur												
Wmld												
NRY												
ERY												1
EAST MIDLAND							1					
NE.Midl												
WRY												
Linc												
Not												
LONDON												
Unclassified									1	.5	.5	
Wales / Ire.												

gushen (v.)	12th			13th			14th			15th		
EAST MIDLAND												
SE.Midl												
Lei												
Rut												
Nfk												
Nhp												
Hnt				1								
Cam												
Sfk												
Esx												
Mdx												
WEST MIDLAND												
NW.Midl												
Lan								2				
Chs												
Dby												

VITA

George Vincent Yonek was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, on June 23, 1964, the son of Normalou Yonek and John Yonek. He graduated from McKeesport Area High School in 1982 and attended the University of Pittsburgh, where he received a bachelor of arts degree in English Writing in 1988. He then entered graduate school at the Pennsylvania State University and received a masters of arts degree in Linguistics in August of 1992. He spent four years earning his doctorate in linguistics at the Louisiana State University and expects to receive the degree in August of 1996.

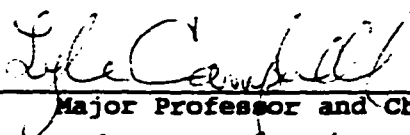
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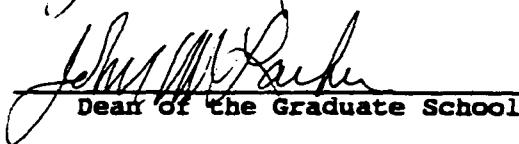
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Major Field: Linguistics

Title of Dissertation: Famine, Plague, and Greed: Socio-Historical Factors Affecting the Development of the Middle English Dialect of London

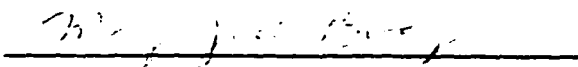
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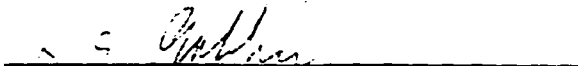

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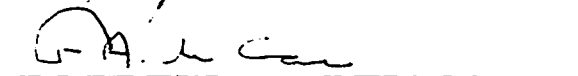

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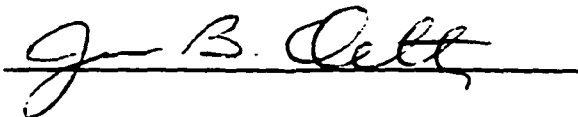
EXAMINING COMMITTEE:


Co-Chair









Date of Examination:

May 13, 1996