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On Non-Integrated Vocabulary in the Mixed-Language Accounts of St Paul's Cathedral, 1315-1405

This chapter investigates the role of unintegrated English and French vocabulary in the mixed-language Latin-matrix accounts of St Paul's Cathedral, written in London between 1315 and 1405. 'Integrated' and 'non-integrated' means whether or not an English or French word had a Latin grammatical suffix, as sometimes they did and sometimes they didn't. The accounts were kept by rent-collectors for the Cathedral, and passages containing phrases and clauses (as opposed to lists of people's names, addresses and rent) detail repairs to Cathedral property. They are written in a Medieval Latin grammatical matrix, with Latin vocabulary influenced by Anglo-Norman French, and Middle English words positioned in the Noun Phrase. Codeswitching of this sort between Medieval Latin, Anglo-Norman French and Middle English (with sporadic vocabulary from other European vernaculars) was default in accounts written in Britain at this date.¹ As a generalisation, the matrix language expressed by function words was either monolingual Latin or monolingual Anglo-Norman, with content words in Latin, Anglo-Norman and English placed in modifier, noun, and deverbal *-ing* slots. The research question asked here is not so much 'why were accounts multilingual', but rather 'why was there any unintegrated element at all in such a highly multilingual text-type?' Given that any word could have been integrated into the Latin matrix by adding a Latin suffix (or an abbreviation or suspension sign representing a Latin suffix), why was a proportion not so integrated? The accounts of St Paul's Cathedral have been chosen for study only because they have not yet been surveyed linguistically, not because they are in any way unusual. On the contrary, their internal linguistic make-up is regular for the date, place and time.

Codeswitching from language to language was one mechanism by which the three languages were mixed in the linguistic system used for accounts and inventories, but it was not the only method. Glossing, cognate roots, visual diamorphs², borrowings and emblems³ also facilitated the creation of a multilingual text. However, a proportion of the word-types in the building-accounts of the period studied here – almost half – were not integrated into the Latin matrix by these means, be they simplex words, compounds, morphemes or graphies, but rather their 'Englishness'

¹ I am particularly grateful to Professor Ian Short, Professor Richard Ingham, Professor David Trotter and the editors for criticism of earlier drafts. See Wright (2012) for a description of the switchpoints.

² Visual diamorphs result when two (or more) written codes are overlapped, so that the resultant form is simultaneously both (or all); see Wright (2011: 203).

³ Emblems are written devices which are not letter-graphs – the ampersand symbol, abbreviation and suspension symbols, and symbols representing pounds, shillings and pence, or weights and measures, for example.

was foregrounded: <wr->, <-ck>, <-ght> graph-sequences, for example, had no place in Latin, and although *sack* was frequently written as <sacc- > (where the hyphen stands for an abbreviation symbol), allowing it to be read as both Latin *saccus* and English *sack*, it was also, on occasion, written as <sak>. It begs the question, why was the <-k> spelling-variant retained in this text-type at all? Why did a scribe who wrote <sacc-> on one line, then write <sak> on the next?

In what follows, I briefly describe the mechanics of mixing languages in the St Paul's Cathedral accounts. I report on counting the ratios of integrated multilingual words (that is, words which were simultaneously meaningful and grammatically sufficient in Latin, French and English and combinations thereof), versus monolingual, unintegrated, non-Latin-looking words such as *sak*, which did not fit the matrix grammatically or orthographically. It transpires that date makes a difference in this archive, with most of the unintegrated material occurring after 1390. I consider the proposition that one purpose of retaining unintegrated matter may have been to differentiate the text-type of accounts from any other text-type. Other text-types incorporated vernacular-language roots too, but without maintaining a proportion of resolutely non-Latinised material (other than personal names and place-names). Business accounts were presented on the page in a unique fashion, both in linguistic construction and *mise en page*, and could not have been mistaken for anything else. However, this may be imputing too much deliberation to post-1390 developments. The higher ratio of unintegrated matter may have owed more to changes in how Anglo-Norman, in particular, was learnt in the latter fourteenth century, and not have been consciously determined.

1. Codeswitching and visual diamorphs

In accounts and inventories, from those written by the most official public bodies to those of private individuals, codeswitching between Medieval Latin, Anglo-Norman French and Middle English occurred variably in predictable slots, from the Norman Conquest until the end of the fifteenth century. Certain semantic fields were particularly resistant to representation in Medieval Latin. Names of people, social ranks and titles, place-names, currencies weights and measures, and the names of commodities were often retained in English, Anglo-Norman or other European vernaculars. English usually appeared in the Noun Phrase, with nouns and deverbal *-ing* forms most frequently switched. In Latin-matrix accounts, a house was usually written as a *domus*, but also, and especially in compounds, as a *hous*. A nail was usually written as a *clavus*, but also, and especially in compounds, as a *nayl*. The resulting text was, therefore, to some extent glossed, helped by the visual code of abbreviation and suspension symbols which served to both indicate and suppress case-endings, visually paring words to their roots so that they could no longer be assigned to a single language.

Codeswitching is illustrated here with two sets of words, meaning 'gravel' and 'gutter', taken from the building accounts of St Paul's Cathedral, although whether the codeswitched words referred to exactly the same commodity is hard to prove at a distance of nearly seven hundred years. Gravel could come in various sizes, and gutters were made out of wood, lead and tile, potentially giving rise to specialist

vocabulary. Nevertheless I have only been able to find *gravel/zabul-* and *gutter/stillicidi-/rigoil*.⁴

- 1) *It in viij carect de **grauell** ijs viijd ... It in j carect **zabuli** iijj*

1400, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts,
London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/040

'And in 8 cartloads of gravel, 2s 8d ... And in 1 cartload of gravel, 4d'

Note that the price is the same, 4d per cartload, making it unlikely that the Latin word was used for one sort of gravel and the English word for another. Nos. 2–4 show Medieval Latin *stillicidi-*, Anglo-Norman and Middle English *goter/gutter*, and Anglo-Norman *rigoil*:

- 2) *Itm in bord empt P repacone **gutter** int domos sci pauli & Stephi le Blound ijs vjd In merem empt xijd In clau empt iijj In stipend duo^o carpent ibid P duos dies ijs In mudacone j Wag & x libr plumbi viijd ob ... In quad pua **guttera** pgent ext^a fenestras iijs*

1319-20, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts,
London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/1

'And in board bought for repairing the gutter between the houses of St Paul's and Stephen le Blound, 2s 6d. In timber bought, 12d. In nails bought, 4d. In stipend of two carpenters there for two days, 2s. In cleaning 1 wey and 10lbs of lead, 8½d ... In purging a certain small gutter outside the windows, 3s.'

- 3) *Itm ⁹putat soluts thome le plomer P fact^ua **stillicidio**^o dce dom⁹ de plubo Pprio iijs vijd ... in plubo empto P **stillicidio** camini xjd ... In uno plaunk empts P fundo **stillicidij** iijj ... In plubo empto de thom^a plubator P **stillicidio** came & P ope suo xis . viijd*

1341, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts,
London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/8

'And account paid to Thomas the Plumber for making gutters at the said house from his own lead, 3s 7d ... in lead bought for guttering of the chimney, 11d ... In one plank bought for the bottom of a gutter, 3d ... in the stipend of one tiler for covering windows and the chimney in the great room ... in lead bought for Thomas the plumber for guttering the room and for his work, 11s 8d'

- 4) *It in **rigoiles** & railles P fenestr ibm viijd*

⁴ The hyphen symbol at the end of the word indicates 'variable case-ending'. I have not invented a Latin nominative singular suffix if one does not occur in the accounts.

1404, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts,
London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/045

'And in gutters and rails for the windows there, 8d'

Gutters occur frequently in building accounts.⁵ In no. 2 the Anglo-Norman word coined from Latin *gutta* 'drop' + *-er* takes both a case-ending (*in quad pua guttera*) and an abbreviation sign (*P repacone gutter*), and retains the Latin letter-graph sequence <gutt->. The Anglo-Norman root is from Latin *gutta* 'drop', and the Medieval Latin form in no. 3 is a compound of another Latin word for a drop, *stilla*, plus *cadere* 'to fall', giving a meaning of 'catcher of drops' for both. *OED gutter, n.1* notes that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, *gutter* was "often used to render Latin *stillicidium*". In no. 3 there is no attempt to anglify *stillicidi-*, which retains Latin case-endings *-o*, *-i* and the abbreviation sign for the genitive plural, *O* '-orum'. *DMLBS* glosses *stellicidium* as 'gutter, spout', with attestations from 1289. Salzman (1952 [1997]: 267) however translates *stillicidia* as 'spouts' alone, noting that Middle English <spowt> could also mean a rainwater pipe, but the *Anglo-Norman Dictionary* conflates the two, defining *goter* as 'gutter, spouting (of roof)'. (Note also both French and Latin *thome le plomer* and *thom^a plubator* in no. 3.) *Stillicid-* and *gutter* are used frequently in the St Paul's Cathedral accounts at the same dates, *rigoil* only occurs after 1400: *DMLBS rigolus* 'channel' (1292), *OED rigol* 'gutter' (1658), and is of uncertain origin, possibly from Middle Dutch (*OED rigol, n.*). Different clerks chose to use different lexemes for this commodity, and prior to 1390 they usually integrated them into the Latin matrix by adding a suffix (or abbreviation symbol representing a suffix) as in no. 2.

No. 5, from early in the fourteenth century, shows integration into the Latin matrix of the compound created from [OE *crowd* + OE *wain*]. This English compound has been treated as a Latin noun, and as it is governed by the preceding preposition *in* (itself a visual diamorph) it has been given a suffix, represented by *-ar*. The addition of a suffix, whether fully spelt out or written as an emblem, could integrate pretty much any English word into the Latin matrix (names excepted):

5) *Itm die Mart in iiij^{or} crudewanar xvjd*

(1319, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts,
London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/001)

'And Tuesday in 4 crowdwains (a type of handcart), 16d'

Latin suffixes on non-Latin compounds such as this mostly predate the fifteenth century. In the St Paul's Cathedral accounts a preponderance of bare forms, or

⁵ Salzman (1952 [1992]: 266) "it is not worth while multiplying unilluminating reference to gutters."

bare forms premodified by an article *le/la, les*, began in 1390 (in the accounts of London Bridge they are found from 1420 – the date of this innovation varies from archive to archive).⁶

Codeswitched elements frequently occur as simplex/compound variants. The usual practice was to write the simplex form in Latin and the compound in English or Anglo-Norman:

- 6) *It ad supponend vnu postem & vnu seme in la stabill & P ij stapp P g^adibz vsus Garderobam & vno **stairschide** xiiijd*

1396, Dean & Chapter of St Paul’s Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/033

‘And in propping up one post and one seam in the stable & for 2 steps for stairs towards the garderobe and one stair-shide (‘stair-board’), 14d’

- 7) & in j resoun**pece** de querc expend in alia Cama *sup* vnu stabulum ibm Et in j **pec** de querc ad ligand duas camas insiml ibm

1400, Dean & Chapter of St Paul’s Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/040

‘and in 1 reason-piece of oak used in another room over a stable there, and in 1 piece of oak for binding two rooms together there’

In no. 7 the form <pec > is a visual diamorph, whereas <-pece> is written out in full, rendering it English or French but not Latin. Such compounds are usually made up of Middle English and Anglo-Norman [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun].

Turning again to no. 2, several words in this extract are visual diamorphs. They cannot be assigned specifically to Medieval Latin, Anglo-Norman French or Middle English, as they simultaneously belonged to two or more of those languages’ writing systems:

<i>Itm</i>	ML, AN, ME
<i>in</i>	ML, ME
<i>bord</i>	ML, AN, ME
<i>gutter</i>	ML, AN, ME

⁶ See Wright (2010). [*le* + bare form] had been in use from the Norman Conquest for personal names, occupational names, place-names and locative descriptors such as *le holt* (see Ingham 2013); the innovation at the end of the fourteenth century was to extend the practice to a wider range of nouns.

&	ML, AN, ME
<i>stipend</i>	ML, AN, ME
<i>carpent</i>	ML, AN, ME
<i>wag</i>	ML, AN, ME

Had the suffixes been written out in full, they would have belonged categorically to one or other language system, but being abbreviated, they are visually sufficient in more than one language. De Schepper and Stam (forthcoming) have extended the notion of visual diamorph to include the common ideographs used in all three languages (for example, the ampersand sign, the sign for an ounce, roman numerals) as well as abbreviation and suspension symbols. They collectively term abbreviation, suspension and other such symbols “emblems”.⁷ Emblems, then, work as a multilingual visual shorthand, facilitating overlap of languages and blurring the distinctions between them. The form *lathand* in no. 8 is also a visual diamorph, as at this date (1341), the English suffix *-ing* had not yet entirely replaced the older English verbal noun suffix, variously spelt <-and(e), -ind(e), -end(e)>. These three spellings for the verbal noun suffix with <-a-, -i- and -e-> letter-graphs are usually held to have had a dialectal distribution, but all three spellings are found in London mixed-language texts, corresponding to *-ar-*, *-ir-* and *-er-* Latin verb declensions.⁸

8) *Itm 9putat solutu Walto Pente P parietibz lathand ex conuecioe vjs viijd*

1341, Dean & Chapter of St Paul’s Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts,
London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/008

‘And account paid to Walther Pente for lathing walls according to his contract,
6s 8d’

In no. 8 the verbal noun *lathand* is composed of Old English *lat* ‘lath’ (also found in Anglo-Norman, see *AND* lath), plus the Medieval Latin gerund suffix for *-ar-* verbs, with a suspended final Latin accusative-case suffix governed by the preposition *ad*. It is thus [root] + [gerund] + [suspended accusative case-ending], and it is [OE + ML]. However it is also simultaneously Old English *lat*, plus the Middle English verbal noun ending *-and(e)*, so it is also [root] + [verbal noun suffix], [OE + OE]. In the 1390s (in this archive), the morpheme *-ing* came to be used in the verbal noun slot as well as *-and-*, *-end-*, *-iend-*:

⁷ See de Schepper and Stam (forthcoming) for an account of visual diamorphs in Medieval Latin/Medieval Irish manuscripts.

⁸ See Wright (1995, 2002) for more on the overlap between the Middle English and Medieval Latin *-and-*, *-end-* visual diamorphs.

- 9) *Et in DC & dj fourpenynayll expendit similit in florying punchounyngs in gotes & in duabz latrinis ibm ijs ijd*

(1400, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/040)

'And in 650 fourpenny nails used similarly in flooring puncheonings in gutters and in two latrines there, 2s 2d'⁹

The *-ing* suffix was affixed firstly to nouns: the St Paul's Cathedral accounts contain *spikyng* (first attested in these accounts in 1319), *sappling* (1396), *spyklyng* (1396), *punchounyng* (1400); then to premodifiers in the Noun Phrase: *countyngchambr* (1398), *hangingloks* (1404), *spikyngnaill* (1404); and to verbal nouns governed by a preposition: *P pynnyng* (1391), *in floryng* (1393), *in casting* (1402). *-ing* was affixed to French words as well as English ones.

Emblems were a crucial part of the make-up of the text, creating visual diamorphs, and latinising non-Latin vocabulary. They were not used simply to save space. I mentioned that in the 1390s (in this archive, but at different dates in different archives), a change took place whereby non-Latin nouns that would previously have been integrated by means of an emblem, or by means of an explicit Latin case-ending, were instead expressed as a bare form or [*le* + noun]:

- 10) *It P xj saccs calcs empts xxijd*

(1319-20, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/1)

'And for 11 sacks of chalk bought, 22d'

- 11) *Et in xix saks calc empt de eodm Petro P opibz pdcis & in eisdem expen pc le saks jd qa*

(1393, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/30)

'And in 19 sacks of chalk bought from the same Peter for the aforesaid work and used in the same, price the sack, 1d farthing'

(In no. 11 I have indicated the fine pen-stroke on the <k> graph, an otiose word-final flourish, not expressing plurality as it usually does elsewhere.) The formula 'precium/price le X' was particularly productive. As well as *pc le saks*, the St Paul's Accounts show: 1393 *pc le C^{ne}* (hundred), *pc le M^{ne}* (thousand); 1394 *pc le bz* (bushel), *pc le naylor*, *pc le lood* (load), *pc le li* (£); 1397 *pc le taiS* 'teise, a weight', *pc le lb*; 1398 *pc le bord* (board), *pc le pec* (piece), *pc le schide* (shide, a piece of

⁹ See Wright (2012: 104-5) for further discussion of *lathand*, *florying* and *punchounyngs*.

wood), *pc le saplog* (sap-log), *pc le staff*; 1400 *pc le rafter*; 1401 *pc le poste*; 1402 *pc le puncheon*, *pc le quart*; 1402 *pc le shell*, *pc le peire* (pair); 1403 *pc le pipe*; 1405 *pc le bote* (boat). Indeed this may be the way in which the construction [*le* + noun] expanded out to other nouns from the confines of names, occupations and place-names.

Latin *de +albare* ('to make white', 'to whitewash', leading to 'to smooth over') became *dauber* in Anglo-Norman French and then English:

12) *Itm dealbator xviiid*

(1319-20, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/1)

'And to the dauber, 18d'

13) *In j daubar cu garc 9ducts p x dies ad fac eosde defect ixs*

1356, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/14

'In 1 dauber with one mate guiding for 10 days in making (repairing) the same delapidated (building), 9s'

14) *In iiij^c htlathis empt ta pro teglatore q^am P le dawbe ijs iiid*

1391, Dean & Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Rental & Accounts, London Metropolitan Archives, CLC/313/L/D/001/MS25125/28

'In 400 hearthlaths bought both for the tiler and for the dauber, 2s 3d'

Dealbator in no. 12 from early in the century can only be read as Latin, mid-century *daubar* in no. 13 can be read as both French and English but is integrated into the Latin text by means of a word-final abbreviation symbol, whereas *dawbe* in no. 14, from the end of the century, is not so integrated and is expressed in the 'modern' manner of [*le* + bare form], without a Latin case-ending or emblem representing a Latin case-ending.

Surveying the accounts as a whole, words sat on a cline of Latinity to Frenchness to Englishness according to how they were spelled. Figure 1 shows some examples:

Latin	Emblems	Anglo-Norman	English
←----->			
<i>standardo</i> 1319	<i>standard</i> 1319	<i>standardes</i> 1397	<i>standardes</i> 1397
<i>schoparu</i> 1341	<i>schop</i> 1315	<i>schop</i> 1341	<i>schop</i> 1341

<i>daubatore</i> 1371 1392	<i>daub</i> 1402	<i>dauberes</i> 1396	<i>dawber</i>
<i>guttera</i> 1405	1319	<i>gutt</i> 1394	<i>got es</i> 1401
<i>gutters</i>			
<i>penticii</i> 1393	<i>pentic</i> 1356	<i>pentis</i> 1393	<i>pentys</i> 1391
<i>bord estrich</i> 1320	<i>estrichbord</i> 1369	<i>estrichbordes</i> 1400	
	<i>estrichbordys</i> 1391		

Figure 1. Cline of Latinity > Frenchness > to Englishness, with spellings and dates of first attestations in the St Paul's Cathedral Accounts, 1315-1405

In Figure 1, the Latin column shows nouns fitted into the Latin matrix by means of word-final suffixes or emblems representing such suffixes, the Emblems column is trilingual, and the Middle English and Anglo-Norman columns are interchangeable.¹⁰ The English spellings mostly post-date 1390. I divided all the non-Latin vocabulary in these accounts (273 word-types) into words which were latinised (143, or 52%), and words which remained unintegrated (130, or 48%). Integration into the Latin matrix was achieved by virtue of:

- borrowing, such as *bordis* 'boards', *cordis* 'cords', where Germanic *bord* was borrowed into Romance, and Greek > Latin *chord* was borrowed into English
- Latin word-final suffixes, such as *garderobam* 'garderobe, toilet', *baga* 'bag', where Anglo-Norman *garde-robe* and ?Old Norse *bag* were given Latin case-endings
- multilingual suffixes, such as on *stallis* 'stalls' (Old English *steall*), *hespis* 'hasps' (Old English *hæpse*), which have been given a plural suffix that fits both languages orthographically
- word-final emblems, such as on *gabelwall* 'gable-wall', *dorlach* 'door-latches', where the emblem on the word-final letter-graph enables interpretation as a Latin plural morpheme¹¹

¹⁰ There are no uniquely-French plurals in this archive, although other accounts contain them, eg. ML *kidelli*, *kidellorum* / AN *kidelx*, *kideux* / cf ME *kyddel* 'type of fish-trap' (Wright 1996: 67).

¹¹ I excluded place-names (*tymberheth*), building-names (*le catfydele*), personal names (*johi smalsho*) and personal titles (*priorisse*) from the count. What to count as a word is not entirely straightforward: Kretzschmar points out that dictionaries under-represent the number of words in a language because they mainly list simplex forms as headwords, whereas speakers agglomerate simplex forms into

Integrated vocabulary belonged simultaneously to both Latin and Anglo-Norman (*portag* ‘portag/e, -io’, from AN *porter* ‘to carry’), or to both Latin and Middle English (*scalis* ‘scales’, from ON *skál* ‘scale, bowl’, where the Old Norse word had been borrowed into English). I treated the most frequent noun plural suffix, *-is*, as simultaneously English and Latin, but noun plural suffix *-es* as simultaneously Anglo-Norman and English but not Latin, thus remaining unintegrated into the Latin matrix. I treated plural word-final emblem *-s* as trilingually Medieval Latin, Anglo-Norman and Middle English; but plural suffix *-ys* as unintegrated, as it is not part of the Latin orthographical system. Emblems were crucial: Old English-derived words such as *flor* ‘floor’, *stall* ‘stall’, *spikyng* ‘spiking’, are integrated visual diamorphs only by virtue of their word-final emblems, without which they would remain unintegrated and monolingual. Almost half the Anglo-Norman and Middle English vocabulary was not integrated, either because it was not given any kind of Latin word-final suffix, or abbreviation representing a Latin suffix (*chymeney* ‘chimney’, *cole* ‘glue’), or because it was spelt with letter-graph sequences which were not part of the Latin orthographic system (*swelewe* ‘swallow, drain’, *stulpys* ‘bollards’).

How was the non-Latin appearance of the non-integrated words at 48% expressed on the membrane? In particular, <y, k, w> graphs did not belong to the Latin spelling system, nor did certain digraphs and trigraphs:

- the <k> graph was used in this archive (proper nouns included): *plaunk* ‘plank’ (1341), *clikets* ‘clicket’ (1340), *Berkyngchirch* (name, 1383), *boket* ‘bucket’ (1389), *le wyket* ‘wicket’, *le saks* (1393), *pekks* ‘peck’ (1395), *kokyr* ‘?cocker’ (1395), *coker* ‘?cocker’ (1397), *bloks* ‘blocks’ (1397), *hoks* ‘hooks’, (1397), *rakkys* ‘rakes’ (1398), *Kyng* (name, 1398), *Haydok* (name, 1400), *Brakele* (name, 1400), *Bokeleresbury* (name, 1400), *Bokeland* (name, 1400), *okenbord* ‘oakenboard’ (1400), *Stockes* (name, 1402), *stoklokkes* (1404), *Baker* (name, 1404), *Kyngkyston* (name, 1405), *Le Pekoks* (name, 1405), *Garlekheth* (name, 1405)

more complex structures (compounds, compounds plus morphemes, phrases): “The number of entries for headwords in the dictionary, for example, grossly underestimates the possible units in the lexicon if we take multi-word collocations into account” (Kretzschmar in press: 30). I have been more conservative than Kretzschmar, who includes e.g. ‘one little dry spell’ as an example of a multi-word unit, but I have included words such as *longbechelath*, ‘long beech-lath’, *brodeheuedenail* ‘broad-headed nail’, *shorthertlathis* ‘short heart-laths’, *vpperiztroffs* ‘upright-trough’, as their formation is regular: monolingual Latin second-elements are rare, if they occur at all: *Paulysnayl* ‘Paul’s-nail’ not **Paulysclavis*; *hangingloks* ‘hanging-lock’ not **hangingcerur*. The *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources* often contains such words considerably earlier than those listed by the *Oxford English Dictionary* and the *Middle English Dictionary*, and Trotter (2014b: 169) observes that dictionaries have trouble with words first found in another language: “In common with the *MED* and *OED*, and increasingly as time went on successive fascicles of the *DMLBS*, the *AND* does not reject words merely because they are attested in the “wrong” language”.

- the St Paul's Cathedral accounts-clerks rarely if ever used a <y> graph in words belonging to Medieval Latin: *clavis* 'nails', *teglis* 'tiles', *pinnis* 'pins', *saccis* 'sacks', *ibidm* 'there'; never **tegulys*, **dyes* (*dies*, 'days'), **unyus* (*unius*, 'one'). Anglo-Norman and Middle English words, on the other hand, took both <i> and <y>, names included: *spyklyng* 'spikling' (ME, 1396), *Thamesyam* (name, 1398), *Thamysia* (name, 1398), *latys* 'lattice' (AN, 1400), *Turrym london* (name, 1405)
- post-vocalic backglides/length-markers are variably realized as <w> in non-Latin words only: *Pouleswharf* (name, 1369), *Powleswharfs* (1395); *dawber* (1395), *dauber* (1396); *Brownynge* (name, 1397), *Brounyng* (1405); *sowder* (AN, 1395)
- certain digraphs were restricted to words of English etymology: <wh->: *wharfag* (1319), *whyzte* (name, 1405); <wr->: *Wrenne* (name, 1404). The *sh* digraph/trigraph occurs in words of English and French etymology with five variants *sh*, *sch*, *ssch*, *chs*, *ssh*: *schop* (1315), *masschrother* (1341), *flaundrchstiles* (1397), *flaundrishtyll* (1400), *shop* (1402)

Orthographic practice was as crucial for the non-Latin-looking words as emblems were for the integrated words. The mechanisms of codeswitching, glossing, compounding, emblem-usage and orthographical convention served to create an integrated multilingual text, but also to keep Middle English and Anglo-Norman on the one hand distinct from Medieval Latin on the other.¹²

It has been mentioned that there was a change around 1390 (the introduction of [*le* + bare form] and consequent loss of Latin case-agreement; the introduction of deverbal *-ing* forms; plurals in *-ys* rather than *-is*), which change had been building up in the preceding decades. For example, the early fourteenth century words for the parts of a door-hinge in the St Paul's Cathedral accounts were *gumphis vtiuellis hespis & stapul*. By the financial year 1369-70, Anglo-Norman *gumphis* and *vtiuellis* had changed to English *hokys & hengs*. However this apparent replacement cannot represent a wholesale shift in speech, because *OED* has attestations of *vertiwell* (spread out under headwords *vartiwell*, *n.* and *vardle*, *n.*, ultimately derived from

¹² This observation has already been made by Trotter (2010: 60), who observed that the articles *le/la/les* in mixed-language texts preceded only non-Latin words, not Latin words. He concluded that there was a binary system in operation, Medieval Latin on the one hand versus Anglo-Norman/Middle English on the other, rather than a ternary one. Ingham (in press) on the other hand sees *le/la/les* as a short codeswitched string. Either way, it does not imply that scribes did not know their English from their French (see Ingham (2011: 100), Wright (2013: 20-23)). It is probably this keeping of English and Anglo-Norman orthographically distinct from Medieval Latin that led Howlett (1997:89) to claim that "when Anglo-Saxons wrote English they wrote English, and when they wrote Latin they wrote Latin. They did not contaminate their Latin with English", although they did in fact codeswitch: this comment was quoted by Schendl (2011: 47) in a paper demonstrating Old English/Latin codeswitching.

Latin *vertibulum* ‘joint’) still in use in late nineteenth century East Anglian English.¹³ The East Anglian quotations (copied from *EDD*) are from a Lincolnshire dialect word-list: “*vartiwells*, a part of a hinge to a gate” (1866), “*vartiwell*, the eye of a gate in which the crook works” (1877), and a description of Norfolk dialect: “*vardle*, a common eye or thimble of a gate, with a spike only” (1787), “*vardle*, bottom hinge of a gate” (1893). The route of entry into English went from Latin *vertibulum* > Anglo-Norman *vertivel* (*AND*: “*vertivel*, a hengele *Westm Glosses*”) > Middle English *vertiwell* > Modern English *vardle*. In order for phonetically-distinct variants to have evolved in East Anglia, the *vertiwell*-derived words must have continued to be used, presumably spoken by the kind of workmen who worked with hinges, and passed on to his mate (*garcio*, *serviente*, *famulo*).

Of the 130 unintegrated non-Latin words, 35 pre-date 1390, and 95 post-date 1390. There is more text extant from later years as later rolls are longer and fuller than earlier ones, but even so, the addition of increased ratios of English to Latin chimes with developments in other contemporaneous accounts.¹⁴ The admission of more and more Middle English into the Latin matrix must have had an effect on register. If Medieval Latin was a vehicle for a formal, high style, then admixing greater amounts of the two vernaculars into Medieval Latin must have adjusted that style. Textbooks teach that the register of Anglo-Norman was courtly, legal and generally high in contradistinction to Middle English, but the increasing presence of Anglo-Norman and Middle English in Medieval Latin writing conveyed a register-shift, akin to a move from First Class to Business Class. The mixed-language system was deemed appropriate for stewardship, be it of grand perpetual institutions like St Paul’s Cathedral and London Bridge, of private individuals such as the London businessman Gilbert Maghfeld, or the numerous religious foundations, manors, estates and farms around the country that gave rise to the Anglo-Norman field names and country vocabulary identified by Trotter (2014a, and see also Rothwell 2008, 2009, 2012). It is surely safe to say that a country term for the bottom hinge of an East Anglian gate was not the kind of thing that textbook authors had in mind when they claimed that Anglo-Norman was high-register, but the implicit contradiction exists only if monolingual, monoregister Anglo-Norman is the only system taken into account. The mixed-language system connoted a register of trade and commerce, of land and money management, of asset movement and inventory. The vernacular element, which the clerks presented as such by not integrating it into the matrix language, had the effect of distinguishing this register from all other (monolingual) registers.

Nonetheless, it is by no means certain that this was any kind of conscious ploy. Ingham (2010, 2011, 2012, 2013) has pinpointed the end of the fourteenth century as the time when Anglo-Norman ceased to be passed on to young children in the classroom, as British Anglo-Norman written after that date shows the kinds of errors

¹³ *OED* has no quotations prior to 1525 (“For hengells, verdolls, & hoks, hespes & staples”) as for this headword, mixed-language texts were not surveyed. See also *EDD* *vartiwell*, sb. and *vardle*, sb.

¹⁴ See Wright (in press) for a discussion of other late-fourteenth, early fifteenth-century changes, including a period of codeswitching as a sustained norm between 1420 and 1440 in the Mercers’ Company archive, as identified by Alcolado Carnicero (2013).

made by second-language learners in adulthood. The cumulative changes mentioned here, including the 48% non-integrated codeswitches, may be due to that adult learning experience. Whether or no, they became the professional norm for clerks in the fifteenth century, up until the ‘tip’ point was reached (at different times in different archives) and the wholesale shift to monolingual English resulted in the abandonment of the mixed-language system.

Appendix

Unintegrated Anglo-Norman and Middle English vocabulary in the Dean and Chapter of St Paul’s Cathedral Rental & Accounts, 1315-1405. N = 130

Year	Middle English word (context only if explanatory)	Remarks
1315-16 1391	<i>tylpynnes</i> ‘tile-pin’ <i>tylepynnys</i>	<i>MED</i> tile (n.(2))2.b. 1333; <i>OED</i> tile-pin, n. OE + OE 1338
1319-20	<i>squadders</i> ‘some type of workman’: <i>In ij squadders cu j suient p duos dies xvij d</i>	?AN
1319-20	<i>lednail</i> ‘lead-nail’	<i>MED</i> led (n.)2b.(b) 1303; <i>DMLBS</i> lednaila 1337; <i>OED</i> lead, n.1.C3. OE + OE lead- nail 1355
1319-20 undated membrane, c1320	<i>lattenail</i> ‘lath-nail’ <i>lathenayl</i>	<i>MED</i> lat (n.)c. 1272-3; <i>DMLBS</i> lathnailum 1346; <i>OED</i> lath-nail, n. OE + OE 1388-9
1319-20	<i>railles</i> ‘rails’	<i>DMLBS</i> raila c1155; <i>OED</i> rail, n. ² AN 1313-14; <i>TL</i> rail c1320; <i>AND</i> raille
1319-20	<i>cole</i> ‘paste, glue’: <i>In iij saccis vini calci cu cole ad dealband dom vd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> colla 9...; <i>TL</i> colle, subst. fém. 1268; <i>MED</i> cole (n.) (a) ‘glue or size’ 1296; <i>AND</i> cole ¹ 1399; not in <i>OED</i>
1319-20	<i>teyses</i> ‘teises, linear measure’: <i>Itm soluto pauator pro xxxiiij^{or} Teyses pauant vijs jd pc Teys ijd ob</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> teisa 1198; <i>MED</i> teis (n.) 1296-7; <i>OED</i> teise taise, n. 2. ‘a superficial measure’ AN 1426-7
1319-20	<i>rebose</i> ‘rubbish’: <i>Itm soluto iij^{or} croudewanar die lune car rebose circa dcm pauiment xvjd quilz p die iiij d</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> robousa 1259; <i>OED</i> rubbish, n., adj., and int. ?AN c1400; <i>AND</i> robouse
1319-20	<i>loupeledes</i> ‘loopleads,	?Celtic + OE

	window-leads': <i>In iiij libr plubi P loupeledes xiijd</i>	
1336	<i>torchr</i> 'dauber': <i>In stipend vni</i> ⁹ <i>torchr p tres dies xvjd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> torchator 'one who daubs or plasters' 1287; <i>OED</i> torcher, n.2 'a workman employed in torching' AN 1851; cf <i>AND</i> torche 'clay, daub'; cf <i>OED</i> torch, v.2 'to point the inside joints of slating laid on lath with lime hair mortar', from AN torche 'twisted straw'
1340	<i>masscrothers</i> 'mash-rudders, paddles for stirring mash': <i>Itm in ij masscrothers empts iiijd</i>	<i>MED</i> mash-rother (n.) 1446; <i>OED</i> mash, n.1C.2 mash-rudder 1454; rudder, n.II.5. 'paddle or pole used to stir the malt in a mash tun' OE + OE 1410
1340	<i>cleys</i> 'clayes, hurdles'	<i>TL</i> claie subst. fém. 'treillis d'osier à claire-voie tendu sur un support en bois' 1155; <i>DMLBS</i> cleta 1291 'hurdle for scaffolding'; <i>OED</i> claye, n. 'hurdle' c1307 AN; <i>AND</i> cleie
1341	<i>shop</i> 'shop'	<i>OED</i> shop, n. OE; <i>DMLBS</i> shop/a 1189; <i>MED</i> shop(pe (n.)); <i>AND</i> shope
1341	<i>torale</i> 'furnace, kiln': <i>In vno cilicio empts P torals ijs vjd</i> <i>In duabz cleys empts P torale xvd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> toral/e 'kiln' a1183; <i>TL</i> touraille 'Étuve où s'effectue le chauffage du malt pour en arrêter la germination' 13thc; <i>AND</i> toraille 'kiln'
1341	<i>tundur</i> 'funnel': <i>In vno tundur empts iiijd</i>	<i>MED</i> tonour (n.) 1337; <i>OED</i> tunder, n. AN 1343-4; <i>AND</i> tunor
1341	<i>alehop</i> 'ale-hoop, container for ale': <i>Itm j alehop & vna ptica empts vjd</i>	OE + OE
1341	<i>plomer</i> 'plumber'	<i>TL</i> plombier 1266; <i>OED</i> plumber, n. AN 1385-6; <i>MED</i> plumber (n.) 1399-1400; <i>DMLBS</i> plumbarius 1428
1349	<i>stayre</i> 'stair'	<i>OED</i> stair, n. OE; <i>DMLBS</i>

		steira 1282
1349 1405	<i>ryngges</i> ‘rings’ <i>ryngys</i>	<i>OED</i> ring, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE; <i>DMLBS</i> ringa 2 1284
1349 1394	<i>lacche</i> ‘latch’: <i>Ite P j lacche & ij stapul apud Sarmoneslane jd ob;</i> <i>lacchys</i>	<i>MED</i> lacch(e (n.) 1296-7; <i>DMLBS</i> lacchea 1297; <i>OED</i> latch, <i>n.</i> ¹ AN ?a1366; <i>AND</i> lacche ¹
1349	<i>qartron</i> ‘quartron’: <i>In pⁱmis in j qartron de Estrichbord empts iijs vijd ob</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> quartero a1224 ‘quartron, quarter of a hundredweight’; <i>OED</i> quartern, <i>n.</i> ² 3.a. ‘quarter of a hundredweight’ AN 1423; <i>MED</i> quartroun (n.) 1.(c) 1423
1349	<i>pouchouns</i> ‘puncheons’	<i>DMLBS</i> puncho 1236 ‘strut’; <i>OED</i> puncheon <i>n.</i> ¹ II.4 ‘upright piece of timber’ AN 1348; <i>AND</i> ponchon ²
1349	<i>holltiles</i> ‘hollow-tile’	<i>MED</i> tile (n.(2))2.(b) ~ hole 1363-4; <i>OED</i> hollow, <i>adj.</i> and <i>adv.</i> S1.a. hollowtile OE + OE 1914
1349	<i>dressyngbordes</i> ‘dressing-boards’: <i>Itm in ij Dressyng bordes empts xvijs</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> dressor a. .. bordes 1307; <i>OED</i> dressing-board, <i>n.</i> ‘board on which food was dressed, dresser’ AN + OE c1440; <i>MED</i> dressinge (ger. 2.(a) ~bord 1380
1349	<i>roufnayl</i> ‘roof-nail’	<i>OED</i> roof, <i>n.</i> C3. roof-nail OE + OE 1284
1349 1391	<i>estrichbord</i> : ‘est-rich-board, ‘board from the eastern kingdom’: <i>In pⁱmis in j qartron de Estrichbord empts iijs vijd ob ;</i> <i>estrichbordys</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> estrichborda 1335; <i>MED</i> est-rich-bord (n.) OE + OE + OE ‘timber from Baltic or Norway’ 1334-5; <i>OED</i> estriche, <i>n.</i> 2 estrich board 1350
1356	<i>gapiars</i> ‘type of window’: <i>It in plubo epts P loupes & gapiars xvd</i>	?gape ‘open wide’ + AN suffix; Salzman (1952 [1997]: 511 fn 5): <i>gapiers</i> ‘dormer windows’
1356	<i>oker</i> ‘ochre’	<i>DMLBS</i> ochra CL; <i>MED</i> oker (n.(2)) 1296; <i>TL</i> ochre 1307-09; <i>OED</i> ochre ocher, <i>n.</i> and <i>adj.</i> AN 1364
1369-70	<i>hokys</i> ‘hooks’	<i>OED</i> hook, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE; <i>DMLBS</i> hokum 1 1342
1369-70	<i>latthen</i> ‘lath-nails’: <i>In ij^c latthen xvjd</i>	Cf <i>OED</i> lathen, <i>adj.</i> ‘made of lath’ 1843

1369-70	<i>traunson</i> ‘transom-nails’: <i>In M¹ traunson xijd</i>	<i>OED</i> transom, <i>n.</i> 5. ‘short for transom-nail, <i>n.</i> ’ ?L 1423; <i>MED</i> traunson (n.) (a) ‘nails for beams’ 1423
1369-70	<i>chymeney</i> ‘chimney’	<i>TL</i> cheminée c1170; <i>DMLBS</i> cheminea 1201; <i>OED</i> chimney, <i>n.</i> AN a1330; <i>AND</i> chiminee
1371 1391	<i>plate</i> ‘plate’: <i>It in v pec maeremij & j plate xvjd</i> <i>platys</i> ‘plates’	<i>DMLBS</i> platus 10 ‘flat piece of wood’ 1279; <i>OED</i> plate, <i>n.</i> II.12 ‘horizontal beam of timber’ AN a1395
1371	<i>hengys</i> ‘hinges’	<i>DMLBS</i> henga 1314; <i>MED</i> henge (n.) 1356; <i>OED</i> hinge, <i>n.</i> *OE c1380; <i>AND</i> henge
1383	<i>masons</i> ‘masons’	<i>TL</i> maçon subst. masc. ‘ouvrier qui exécute des travaux de maçonnerie’ 1155; <i>DMLBS</i> macio 1166; <i>OED</i> mason, <i>n.</i> ¹ AN c1275, composed ?a1200
1391	<i>postys</i> ‘posts’	<i>DMLBS</i> postis CL; <i>OED</i> post, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE
1391	<i>bem</i> ‘beam’: <i>Idem computat in memio empt P emendacoe vni⁹ coquine & alia</i> <i>O domo</i> <i>infa hospic dni Thome Boteler in poch sci Georgij in Estchep vidlt P ij postys j bem iij platys xvij qart is memij quercm vij rafterys & ij bracys pcii in toto xxvijs viijd</i>	Cf <i>DMLBS</i> bemum ‘plough-beam’; <i>OED</i> beam, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE
1391	<i>rafterys</i> ‘rafter’	<i>DMLBS</i> raftera Reg.S.Aug.; <i>OED</i> rafter, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE
1391 1404	<i>bracys</i> ‘arched roofbeam’ <i>brace</i> : <i>It in j Brace & j gy< > vjd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> brachium 10.d ‘tie-beam’ 1233; <i>OED</i> brace, <i>n.</i> ² IV.17.a. ‘timber used in a roof’ AN 1530; <i>MED</i> brace (n.) 4. (c) 1348; <i>AND</i> brace ¹ 3 ‘arched wooden beam’
1391	<i>courbys</i> ‘curbs’: <i>In ij courbys empt P vno fonte ibm iijs vjd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> curba 1228; <i>TL</i> courbe ‘pièce de bois cintrée’ adj. et subst. 1314; <i>OED</i> curb, <i>n.</i> III.8.a. ‘frame or ‘coaming’ round the top of a well to which the lids are fastened’ AN 1511;

		<i>MED</i> courbe (n.) ‘curved piece of timber’ 1291-2
1391	<i>htlathys</i> ‘heartlaths’	<i>DMLBS</i> hertlatha 1333; <i>OED</i> heart, <i>n.</i> , <i>int.</i> , and <i>adv.</i> C3.a. heart lath OE + OE 1324; <i>MED</i> hart-lat (n.) ‘lath made from heartwood’ 1332
1391	<i>pentys</i> ‘pentice’: <i>In iij tablis empt ixd P pentys</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> penticum 1211; <i>OED</i> penthouse, <i>n.</i> AN a1400 c1300; <i>MED</i> pentis (n.) 1348
1391	<i>shorys</i> ‘shores’: <i>In viij shorys & iij claiiys memij conduct ad erigend & supportand dict ten xjd</i>	<i>MED</i> shore (n.(3)) ‘prop’ 1294-5; <i>DMLBS</i> schorum ‘prop’ 1389; <i>OED</i> shore, <i>n.</i> ³ 1.a. MDu/MLG, ON c1440
1391	<i>leggys</i> ‘ledges’	<i>DMLBS</i> legga 1279; <i>OED</i> ledge, <i>n.</i> Gmc, ?OE c1330
1391	<i>dawbe</i> ‘dauber’: <i>In iiij^c htlathis empt ta pro teglatore q^am P le dawbe ijs iijd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> daubator 1274; <i>OED</i> dauber, <i>n.</i> AN c1300; <i>MED</i> dauber (n.) 1263
1392	<i>lym</i> ‘lime’	<i>DMLBS</i> limus ‘mud as building material’ CL; <i>OED</i> lime, <i>n.</i> ¹ 2. ‘cement’ OE
1392	<i>lathys</i> ‘laths’	<i>DMLBS</i> lata 1130; <i>OED</i> lath, <i>n.</i> OE
1392	<i>bayl</i> ‘bail’: <i>It in vna pecia maeremij P j Bayl inde faciend P fenestra in Cama Camarij dni Thome pcy iijd</i>	<i>OED</i> bail, <i>n.</i> ⁴ AN cross-bar 1575
1393	<i>saks</i> ‘sack’	<i>DMLBS</i> saccus CL; <i>OED</i> sack, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE
1393	<i>farecost, varecost</i> ‘boat’	<i>DMLBS</i> farcosta 1284; <i>OED</i> farcost, <i>n.</i> ON 1284
1393	<i>suelwe, swelewe</i> ‘swallow, drain’	<i>MED</i> swolwe (n.) (g) ‘drain’ a1450; cf <i>OED</i> swallow, <i>n.</i> ² ‘a deep hole’ OE
1393	<i>stulpys</i> ‘posts, bollards’: <i>Et johi kyng P Cxvj ped Bord voc Plankebord ab eo empt & expend in factura cui⁹da suelwe in hospic Thome pcy cont in longit vj ped & in latitud iiij ped pc ijs ixd ob Et eidm johi P ix stulpys & Jystes ab eo empt & in opibz</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> stolpa 1289; <i>OED</i> stoop, <i>n.</i> ¹ 1.a. ON 1439; <i>MED</i> stulp(e) (n.) ‘stake’ 1350

	<i>pdcis expend xd</i>	
1393	<i>pacys</i> ‘steps’: <i>Et in vad duo O sarrato O sarrant maerem P pdicts Pacys inde faciend</i>	<i>OED</i> pace, <i>n.</i> ¹ IV.10. ‘part of a floor, step’ AN 1423; <i>TL</i> pas ² subst. c. 1180 ‘marche de départ d’un escalier?’; 1340 ‘marche d’escalier’; <i>AND</i> pas ¹ 4 ‘step of stairway’
1393	<i>grate</i> ‘grate’: <i>Et in vno fferramento vocat Grate P quadam ffenestra dom⁹ supadict necno hokes henges & garnetts empt de Johe haddon & expend in ostio & fenestr schop ibm pond Cxix lb C^{na} comput P C xij lb pc lb jd ob qa Sma xixs jd qa</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> grata 1429 ‘grating’; <i>OED</i> grate, <i>n.</i> ¹ ‘framework of bars’ AN c1440; <i>AND</i> grate ² 2 ‘grating’ 1408/9; <i>MED</i> grate (n.(1)) ‘grating’ 1423
1393	<i>mantel</i> ‘chimney mantelpiece’	<i>DMLBS</i> mantellum 1237 CL ‘mantle’; <i>TL</i> manteau subst. masc. ‘partie supérieure de la cheminée qui couvre la hotte’ 1332; <i>OED</i> mantel, <i>n.</i> AN 1357
1393	<i>wyket</i> ‘wicket, small door or gate in or alongside larger door or gate’	<i>DMLBS</i> wikettum 1198; <i>OED</i> wicket, <i>n.</i> AN 12..
1393	<i>jystes</i> ‘joists’	<i>DMLBS</i> gista 1199; <i>OED</i> joist, <i>n.</i> ¹ 1294
1393	<i>plankebordnayl</i> ‘plankboard-nail’: <i>Et in M^lCC clau voc Plankebordnayl empt & in opibz pdcis expend pc C^{ne} vd Sma vs</i>	Cf <i>OED</i> plank board, <i>n.</i> 1444; <i>MED</i> plank(e) (n.)1.(b) ~ bord AN + OE + OE 1444
1393	<i>longelathes</i> ‘long-laths’: <i>Et in M^lM^l longelathes empt de Johe Aysschele P opibz apd domu pdict faciend & in eisdem expendend pc M^lne vs Sma xs</i>	OE + OE
1394	<i>schadde</i> ‘shed’: <i>It p Johem Tykhill mense julij in emendacone vni⁹ schadde vz P meremio empt & ope viijd</i>	<i>OED</i> shud, <i>n.</i> ?MLG c1440, shed, <i>n.</i> ² 1.a. 1457; <i>MED</i> shud(de (n.) 1440; <i>DMLBS</i> shuddum 1442
1394	<i>scauegours</i> ‘scavagers, officers who collected a toll’	<i>DMLBS</i> scawagium 1267; <i>OED</i> scavager, <i>n.</i> AN 1307; <i>AND</i> scawageour
1394	<i>hayhous</i> ‘hayhouse’: <i>It</i>	<i>OED</i> hay-house, <i>n.</i> OE

	<i>Custus repaconis Hospicij Thome Percy MenS Julij & August Magne Came Aule & la Hayhous</i>	heghus
1394	<i>nayl 'nail': It P iij nayll plumbi ad magnu Caminu ibm pc le nayl vjd</i>	<i>OED</i> nail, <i>n.</i> OE
1394	<i>traunsunayl 'transom-nail'</i>	<i>OED</i> transom, <i>n.</i> C2. transom-nail ?AN + OE 1359; <i>MED</i> traunsom (n.) (a) ~ nail 1359
1394	<i>lood 'load'</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> lada 3 'load' p1163; <i>OED</i> load, <i>n.</i> OE
1394	<i>florys 'floors'</i>	<i>OED</i> floor, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE
1394	<i>harthlome 'hearth-loam': It P vna carect de harthlome viijd</i>	OE + OE
1394	<i>fyfpenynayl 'fivepenny-nail: It P j^c & dj fyfpenynayl vijd ob</i>	OE + OE + OE; cf <i>OED</i> fivepenny, <i>adj.</i>
1394	<i>paulys nayl: 'Paul's- nail': It P clauis ad ide vocat Paulys nayl ijd ob</i>	OE + OE
1394 1397	<i>pewes 'pews': It P meremio P pewes fenestraO & punchouns ibdm xd ; pewys</i>	<i>OED</i> pew, <i>n.</i> OF c1400 ?a1397; <i>MED</i> peu(e (n.(1)) c1400 ?a1397; <i>DMLBS</i> puwa 1423
1394	<i>stress, stresser 'chattel seized in a distraint': It P vno streSS capt p lez scavegours in domo henr Goodrych ob defect Camini ibm iijjd</i>	<i>OED</i> stress <i>n.</i> II.10. AN c1440; <i>MED</i> stress(se (n.) 4. 1418
1394	<i>tyelscherdes 'tile-shards': It P cariag de tyelscherdes de sco Paulo iijjd</i>	<i>MED</i> tile (n.(2)) ~ scarthe 1371; <i>OED</i> tile-sherd, <i>n.</i> OE + OE 1527
1394	<i>rerdoose 'rere-dorse, fireback': It vno Dawber P factur Camini & rerdoose & dawbur in domo Nichi Carpent in grosso iijs iijjd</i>	<i>OED</i> reredos <i>n.</i> with explicit comment re 14 th c. mixed-language contexts; <i>MED</i> rere-dos(e (n.) 'masonry backing for a fireplace' AN + AN 1393; <i>AND</i> reredos
1395	<i>kokyr (coker 1397) ? : In pⁱmis P vno kokyr de vno wynpipe P vna lat^{na} ibm xijd (see sede)</i>	?Cf <i>OED</i> cock <i>n.</i> ¹ IV.12.a. 'spout' + -er; cf <i>MED</i> coker (n.) (b) 'covering for the legs' (ie ?'lagging')
1395	<i>hopys 'hoops': It vno couper P hopys & ope viijd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> hopa 3 1311; <i>OED</i> hoop, <i>n.</i> ¹ OE

1395	<i>dormant</i> ‘sleeper, beam’: <i>In pⁱmis in meremio empt P vna cama po j long dormant & iij spares ijs vjd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> dormantus 1313 AN ‘sleeper, ‘horizontal beam’; <i>OED</i> dormant n.B.n.1.a. OE + OE ?1454; <i>MED</i> dorma(u)nt (adj. & n.) 2. ‘beam’ 1411
1395	<i>sparres</i> ‘spars, rafters’	<i>DMLBS</i> sparra 1211; <i>OED</i> spar, n. ¹ Gmc c1340
1395	<i>sixpenynayl</i> : ‘sixpenny-nail’	<i>OED</i> sixpenny, adj. and n. 1426-7; <i>MED</i> six (num.) 1c.(d) ~peni nail OE + OE + OE 1423
1395 1403	<i>wynpipe</i> ‘?-pipe’: <i>In pⁱmis P vno kokyr de vno wynpipe P vna latⁱna ibm xijd ; Et in ij Wynpipes empt P euesebord & expen in dict ospic pc le pipe vjd xjd</i>	?OE + OE
1396	<i>bordys</i> ‘boards’	<i>DMLBS</i> borda 1169; <i>OED</i> board, n. OE
1396	<i>seme</i> : ‘?kind of beam’ <i>It ad supponend vnu postem & vnu seme in la stabill</i>	? <i>DMLBS</i> sagma/somera ‘breast-summer, horizontal bar’ 1296; ? cf <i>MED</i> sem(e (n.(2)) Churchwardens’ Accounts of Yatton, Somerset, 1459-60: xxx zeme of bordys, xij d. the zeme
1396	<i>raftys</i> ‘rafts, beams’: <i>It in plankes & raftys po la flor xvijjd</i>	<i>OED</i> raft, n. ¹ ON c1330; <i>MED</i> raft (n.) ‘beam’ c1330(?c1300)
1396	<i>longsappe</i> : ‘long sap-wood laths’: <i>It in j C & dj lathes de longsappe vijjd ob</i>	OE + OE
1396	<i>playntille</i> ‘plain-tiles’	<i>MED</i> tile (n.(2))2.(b) 1377; <i>OED</i> plain tile, n. AN + OE 1399-1400
1396	<i>stairschide</i> ‘stair-shide’: <i>It ad supponend vnu postem & vnu seme in la stabill & P ij stapp P^gdibz vsus Garderobam & vno stairschide xiiijjd</i>	<i>MED</i> ; <i>OED</i> stair, n.C2. stair-shide OE + OE 1477-9
1397	<i>fflaundichstiles</i> ‘flandrish-tile’: <i>It in vj^c fflaundichstiles cu caria^g iijjs vjd</i>	<i>MED</i> tile (n.(2))1.(b) <i>flanderischetylle</i> 1349; compound not in <i>OED</i> , but see Flanders, n.I.2.a.

		Flanders tile AN + OE <i>a</i> 1399
1397	<i>standardes</i> ‘standards, upright timbers or poles’: <i>It in ij standardes xvjd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> standardum 1228; <i>OED</i> standard, <i>n.</i> and <i>adj.</i> III.19.a. ‘an upright timber’ AN <i>c</i> 1450
1397	<i>storhous</i> ‘store-house’: <i>It in ij lb sowdr sup le Storhous vd</i>	<i>MED</i> stor(e (n.(1)) 4. (b) ~ hous AN + OE 1348; <i>OED</i> storehouse, <i>n.</i> 1348;
1398	<i>shelle</i> ?‘hollowed wood’: <i>It in j magn shelle de Elm ad ponend sup j goter ibm coram ostio dci hospic iijjd</i>	<i>MED</i> shel(le (n.) 6. (d) ‘a board or plank’ 1409(1338); <i>OED</i> shell, <i>n.</i> II. ‘shell-shaped object; something concave or hollow’ OE
1398	<i>shide</i> ‘shide’	<i>OED</i> shide, <i>n.</i> ‘piece of timber’ OE
1398	<i>rakkys</i> ‘racks’	<i>DMLBS</i> racka 1 ‘rack for holding fodder for livestock’ 1279; <i>OED</i> rack, <i>n.</i> ⁴ ‘rack holding animal fodder’ MDu/MLG 1343-4
1398	<i>elm</i> ‘elm’: <i>In pⁱmis in iij^{or} bordez de Elm empt P iij ostiis ibm fiend de nouo xxd</i>	<i>OED</i> elm, <i>n.</i> OE
1398	<i>sere</i> ‘bar, bolt’	<i>DMLBS</i> sera ‘bolt’ c833; <i>AND</i> sere ¹
1398	<i>estate</i> ‘estate’: <i>In pⁱmis in vno doubar cu laborar suo opanc ibm circa emendac piet fract in estate p iij dies cap p diem xijjd</i>	<i>OED</i> estate, <i>n.</i> AN 12.a. ‘property’ 1563; <i>MED</i> estat (n.) 21. ‘property’ c1330(?c1300); <i>AND</i> estat 6. ‘lands, estate’
1398	<i>polynes</i> ‘pulleys’	<i>DMLBS</i> pullanus 1238; <i>OED</i> polaine, <i>n.</i> ¹ AN 1295; <i>MED</i> polein(e (n.(1)) (a) <i>a</i> 1350
1398	<i>shorthertlathes</i> ‘short heart-lath’: <i>It in jC shorthartlathes vijd</i>	Cf <i>DMLBS</i> hertlatha 1333; <i>OED</i> heart, <i>n., int.,</i> and <i>adv.</i> C3.a. heart lath OE + OE + OE 1324; <i>MED</i> hart-lat (n.) ‘lath made from heartwood’ 1332
1398	<i>saplogges</i> ‘sap-logs’: <i>It in iij saplogges empt & expen in supportag de ij Rakkys ibm pc le saplog ijd viijjd</i>	OE + ?AN
1398	<i>fagotstaues</i> ‘faggot-staves’: <i>It in ix fagotstaues long empt silit ad supportand</i>	<i>MED</i> fagot (n.) (d) fagot staf ‘a pole for carrying faggots’ AN + OE 1323

	<i>pdcm manger pc le staff ob iiijd ob</i>	
1399	<i>latice 'lattice': In pⁱmis in j latice empt & fact de nouo ad Camam in qua iacet Receptor Ducis Lancastr ibm videlt in Bordys iiijd ; 1400 latys</i>	<i>DMLBS laticium 1240; OED lattice, n. AN a1382; TL lattis, subst. masc. XIII^e s. 'garniture, ouvrage de lattes'</i>
1400	<i>gochenons 'gudgeons': It in ij Gochenons de ferro P j gapier ibm iiijd ; 1401 Et in ij Goioynes de ferr expendit in gapier pdce coquine vjd</i>	<i>DMLBS gojo 2 'metal pivot at end of axle' 1284; OED gudgeon n.² 'pivot' AN 1400; MED gojoun (n.(2)) 1. (b) 'a ring or slot into which the end of one of the bars of a barred window fits' 1354-5; AND gojoun 2 'pin for securing two parts together'</i>
1400	<i>couple 'couple': Et in ij pec de querc expend in vno couple fact de nouo in emendacone vni⁹ Came ibm vjd</i>	<i>DMLBS 2 copula 4a. 1171; OED couple, n. II. 8. 'one of a pair of inclined rafters' AN c600</i>
1400	<i>clampe 'clamp'</i>	<i>DMLBS clampa 'metal band' 1279; OED clamp, n.¹ ?MLG/MDu, ?*OE a1400</i>
1400	<i>tⁱrabe '?beam, ?roof-tree': Et in j tⁱrabe de querc expend in pdca Cama sup stabulum ibm empt in grosso vs iiijd</i>	<i>MED trave (n.) 'beam' a1395; OED trave, n. 'wooden beam' AN 1395; DMLBS trab/s 'projecting moulding' 1465, 'roof-tree' c1595; TL trabe subst. fém 'flagpole' 17th c.; AND travure</i>
1400	<i>segestol 'sedge-stool': Et in j segestol de nouo empt ad vnam latrinam ibm iijd</i>	<i>AN + OE 'privy'; cf OED siege, n.I.3.a.</i>
1400	<i>bechenelathes 'beechen- laths': It in CC de Bechenelathes xd</i>	<i>OE + OE + OE; cf DMLBS bechlatha 1333; AND bech² bech lath 1407-8</i>
1400	<i>resons 'raisings, planks'</i>	<i>OED reason, n.² AN c1330 (1300); Cf DMLBS siderasenus</i>
1400	<i>resounpece 'raising-piece': In pⁱmis in ij gystes de querc expendit in vna Cama sup Pmptuar dci ten & in j resounpece de querc expend in alia Cama sup</i>	<i>OED raising-piece, n.¹ OE + AN 1286; MED rasen (n.) (a) ~ pece 1286</i>

	<i>vnu stabulum ibm</i>	
1401	<i>traunsouns</i> 'transoms': <i>Et in ij qarts de querc P traunsouns expendit in gotes ibm iijd</i>	<i>OED</i> transom, <i>n.</i> 'cross-beam' ?L 1487-8; <i>MED</i> traunsom (<i>n.</i>) 1347-50
1400 1401	<i>couplefeet</i> ?'couple-feet': <i>It in brodeheuedenaill P couplefeet & euesebord iijd ob ; Et in iij longe couplesfet empt ad emendand j shedde ibm iijd</i>	?AN + OE (cf <i>couple</i>)
1401	<i>longe postes</i> 'long posts': <i>Et in iij longe postes de querc empt & expend in pdcis opibz pc le poste viijd ijs</i>	OE + OE
1401	<i>shortpostes</i> 'short posts': <i>Et in iij shortpostes de querc expend ibm pc le poste iijid xijd</i>	OE + OE
1402	<i>zylehous</i> 'gyle-house': <i>Et in vn somer de querc empt & expend in le zylehous ibm xvjd</i>	<i>OED</i> gyle, <i>n.</i> gyle-house MDu + OE ?1333-4; <i>MED</i> gil(e (n.(2)))(c) ~hous 1423; cf <i>DMLBS</i> gylefatta 1266
1402	<i>corovn</i> 'crown': <i>Et in j Corovn de ferr expendit in dco louere iijid</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> corona CL; <i>OED</i> crown, <i>n.</i> II. 8.a. 'circular ornament' L a1325
1402	<i>somer</i> 'horizontal bearing beam': <i>Et in vn somer de querc empt & expend in le zylehous ibm xvjd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> sagma/somerius 'breast-summer', horizontal bar 1296; <i>OED</i> summer <i>n.</i> ² II.2.b. AN 1359-60; <i>AND</i> somer ² 'horizontal beam'
1402	<i>palice</i> 'fence of pales, palisade'	<i>DMLBS</i> palicium 1091; <i>TL</i> palis 'palissade' 1091; <i>OED</i> palis, <i>n.</i> AN c1400 (?c1390)
1402	<i>peire</i> 'pair'	<i>DMLBS</i> paria 1212; <i>OED</i> pair, <i>n.</i> ¹ AN c1300
1402	<i>trapdore</i> 'trap-door': <i>Et in j cerur expendit in j trapdore vjd</i>	<i>OED</i> trap-door, <i>n.</i> OE + OE c1374; <i>MED</i> trappe-dore (<i>n.</i>) 1423-4
1402	<i>heyhousdore</i> 'hay-house-door': <i>Et in j peire heng expen sup j heyehousdore ibm iijd</i>	OE + OE + OE
1403	<i>cacche</i> 'catch': <i>Et in iij clau cu j lacch & cacche de ferr expen ibm vjd ob</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> 2 cacha 1419; <i>MED</i> cacche (<i>n.</i>) (a) 1399; <i>OED</i> catch, <i>n.</i> ¹ 10. 'catch of a

		door, etc' AN 1520; <i>AND</i> cache ²
1404	<i>rigoiles</i> 'gutters': <i>It in rigoiles & & (sic) railles P fenestr ibm viijd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> rigolus 1292 'channel, groove'; <i>TL</i> 'partie d'un fossé où coule l'eau' c.1210; <i>OED</i> rigol, n.3.a. 'gutter' AN 1658
1404	<i>oylet</i> 'eyed portion of hinge', 'spyhole'	<i>DMLBS</i> oilletus 1384; <i>OED</i> oillet, n. AN 1333; <i>MED</i> oilet (n.) 3. (b) 1447; <i>AND</i> oillet
1404	<i>stoklokkes</i> 'stock-locks': <i>In iij stoklokkes P diusis Camis ibm xvijjd</i>	<i>OED</i> stock-lock, n. OE + OE 1365-6; <i>MED</i> stok (n.(1))3c.(a) ~lok 'a lock enclosed in a wooden case' 1365-6
1404	<i>dorplate</i> 'door-plate': <i>It P vno dorplate P aula ibm & alioO neccaioO vjs viijd</i>	OE + AN
1405	<i>doggeys</i> 'dogs, wainscot': <i>It in vj Punchones & ij peciis voc doggeys xijd</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> doga 'wainscot' 1472; cf <i>OED</i> dog, n. ¹ III. Specialized uses, denoting various mechanical devices for gripping or holding
1405	<i>caue</i> 'cave, pit': <i>It ij laborat fodent vnu Caue de nouo P lat¹na coi ibm & cariaand finm p xiiij dies cap p die vjd xiijs</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> cavus 2b. 'cellar' CL; <i>OED</i> cave, n. ¹ AN; <i>MED</i> cave (n.(1))2. 'pit' c1330
1405	<i>copon</i> 'couperon, coping, pinnacle'	<i>DMLBS</i> copero 'toppings' 1209; <i>OED</i> coperoun, n. AN c1400 (?c1390); <i>AND</i> couperon 2; <i>MED</i> coperoun (n.) 1395
1405	<i>fframantes</i> 'roof-timbers': <i>In primis in duobz Carpentar opant ibm p vj dies ad repand duas camas & vna coq¹na et fframantes xvj copulas ibm quislt cap p die vijd Sma vijs</i>	<i>AND</i> framante 'roof (timbers), ceiling' AN c1175
1405	<i>botys, bote</i> 'boatload': <i>It in iij Botys empts de calc P Celar in dco ten faciend pc Bote xiijs iijjd liijs iijjd It in al Bote empt de calc pc xijs Itm P cariaag dict calc pc le Bote iijjs xxs Et P wharffage</i>	<i>AND</i> bot ² 'boatload' (<i>un bote de ragge</i>) AN 1426-7; cf <i>OED</i> boat, n. ¹

	<i>P eisdm iijs iijjd</i>	
1405	<i>wymbeme ‘? –beam’: It in vno Rafto empt cu j wymbeme P j copula vd</i>	? + OE
1405	<i>gutters ‘gutters’: It j Tegulator opant ibm adconseruand tegul remouend plumbu de Gutters p iij dies cap p die viijd ijs</i>	<i>DMLBS</i> guttera 11..; <i>TL</i> gotiere c. 1145; <i>OED</i> gutter, n. AN <i>a</i> 1300; <i>AND</i> gutere

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