CH. VII

Whatever one may choose to think about the origin of languages at the Tower of Babel, the hand of Providence, one observes, has since been little at work in the English vocabulary. It is clear than men have mainly been left to their own devices, and that especially with the writer rather than the speaker of English the moment (if we may innocuously shift the blame) has been careless or inapropos, often, with its suggestions or proposed coinages.* Precision between meaning and form and associations is thus dimmed or lost.

The searcher is again thrown back upon examples apparently of rare occurrence. We take king-key, used in 1654 figuratively or allusively by a theologian. It is possibly an isolated instance, and possibly not. "Isolation" sufficiently accounts for its obsolescence with us. Yet, in view of the fact that it may have been common enough in the seventeenth century, it is interesting to note further that keystone has been distinctive since 1637—by which is meant that the living word has enjoyed considerable use because of its obvious usefulness and because, metaphorically speaking, it envisioned adequately the object in named; hence the importance of images and associations. With the first of these we shall deal briefly at the close of the ensuing chapter; with the second, we are considerably concerned in the present chapter. The compound form king-key thus had to bear a burden: 'king' (which word, incidentally, occupies seven and one-half columns in the NED) might be

* It will perhaps interest the reader to turn here to a remark of Professor G. P. Krapp's quoted in Ch. X, Usage, p. 412-413.
"chief," easily enough, but the element 'key,' though capable of much semantically (six and more columns,) does not easily imply or carry with it the idea of "stone." This explanation may seem naive or void: yet it must always be borne in mind that obsolescence is above all things concerned with usage, which includes people coming suddenly face to face with words and snatchings, mentally, at the nearest or predominant association.

And so it is possible to turn to almost any page of this study (containing obsoletisms,) of of the New English Dictionary, and see thereby how large a part association plays in addition-to—and along with—other factors.* Whatever else may distinguish the foreignism, the affix, the term apparently isolated from its family-group, the homophone, the form somewhat loosed from its associations because of its corrupt or clipped appearance, association is always there to help or hinder.

* Cp. esp. pp. 226 and 253. Association in a general way counts for much with foreignisms—pp. 165 ff., 130 ff., 139, elsewhere. Form perhaps more than meaning is what one looks to here. The associations of affixes was more or less demonstrated in Ch. VI, but particular attention may be called to pp. 173 ff. and 223 of Ch. V (the associations, decisive if not large, of -ism failed to keep scrapings alive,) pp. 326—-ism, -ist (cp. minerist, motionist, nationist, universalist; enthusiasm and fanaticism) and 345—347 and 402—407(*many.) Remarks on pp. 207—210 (dilly and "Finally the word [loop] had...other associations,) 131, 204; pp. 140—146 (onomatopoeia—examples somewhat to the contrary?,) 146 ff. (homophony—words of different derivation as well as different associations,) and 153 (near-homophony;) pp. 133—134 (variants, quinombrom and 'conundrum,') 130 (feather-wife,) 133 ff., 234 ff., and esp. 246 ff. (isolation—"no association" or remote,) 211—212 (and elsewhere: appellations,) 219 (pot-carrier, corruption,) 372—375(drums, hurricane,) 388 —389(word more suggestive of the thing—important,) 384(Conclusion to VIII,) 335 and 413 (cabal) should interest the reader. How large a part associations play even in science will be seen in the discussion of terms in geology, Ch. IX.

Forms, meanings, associations, and usage are inseparable.

It may be said that it is usage chiefly that makes us retain 'florist' over flowerist (pp. 123—124,) but not individualism (123.)
Let us take, in passing, a casual handful of words.—Fum-list offers itself. The literary-minded reader recalls, perhaps, "the short tube that fumes beneath his nose" (Cowper, *Task*, 1734;) the traveler or mineralogist or chemist—divers impressions. Not so Franklin: "... chimney-doctors and fumists" (1735.) What might one expect of *garden-sin*, cited in Ch. III, or *house-sin*? Few words have had such magnificent associations as 'sin;' and 'garden' and 'house' command some respect. It is left to the lexicographer to puzzle over context and elicit "private or secret sin" and "weed."

In *edacity* the original or etymological association is so strong (Latin *edere,* "to eat,") that the idea of "corrosion" or "destruction" possibly seems remote. We naturally associate fine-palated with the possessor, not the possessed. Where ellipsis hinders, association, however strong, hardly saves—five-piece. Context alone helps us to understand Fielding's flesh-shades in "Tom Jones"—'finger-nails."

Analogy is not apparent, at least at once, perhaps, in *coastrill* (1637, after 'cockerel.' ) With *horse-belly* in Ch. IX (p. 402) may be compared *glass-belly*, where again association and form do not easily betray meaning to the general reader. Particularly interesting from our present viewpoint alone are *ink-stand-dish* and *inkestandish*. The association of affixes is seen in *glassery* (glaziers' work and materials) and *officially* (an official post.) Words like *unisonity* (cf. p. 323) we shall discuss further presently (predominant associations, below,) but the strong musical association of a cognate, 'unisonous,' 1731 ff., is worth nothing. For the obsoletism as used by Waterhouse in 1663 ("The Laws of Nations do affirm the nature of it [so. marriage] to a Unisonity," ) numerous synonyma, and possibly more appropriate, were at hand—'agreement,' 'concord,' 'unanimity' (1436 ff.,) and the likes.

* The musical associations here are esp. strong: op. 'unisonant' 1801, *unisound* 1763, 'sonant,' 'sonorous,' *sonority,' &c.
The estrangement of form, meaning, and association is further seen in *say-hand*, dubiously from a phrase 'to say (i. e. try) one's hand,' whence "an attempt, experiment," 1712, *Friday-feast* (the association somewhat limited even in Christian countries?) *tom-ex* (another "portmanteau" word? Bib. 560,) and *silver-cooper*, an alteration of Dutch *zielverkooper*, "soul-seller," but English "kidnapper." Henry More's fondness for the word *intercession* may be noted here—a different kind of word, but one in which form and meaning combine artlessly. Better terms (more suggestive of the thing, cp. end of the next chapter) exist for *square-squared* ('biquadrate,) *shell-house* (1756, 'grotto' 1625 ff. [shells,] 'cave,' 'cavern,) *occurrence, reminiscence*, and a few others: and this is partly because, again of associations.

Association, Miss Miller believes, *is by far the largest single cause of obsolescence in English words*, and she stresses the

*"Association is a factor which... works for a change in the meanings of words. These meanings, however, may be changed to such an extent that for one reason or another the word is finally lost. Trench gives three stages in the life of a word. [See Ch. I, p. 13.]... Sometimes words pass from a specific to a more general meaning, often because the etymology or history of a word is forgotten and thus its precise limitations are not known, and it becomes used in a wider and more indefinite sense. 'Yet this is not gain but pure loss. It [the word] has lost its place in the disciplined army of words and become one of a loose and disorderly mob.' [Trench; cp. also Teichert, App. A, his pp. 61—43.]—Miss Miller, App. A, pp. 39—40 of her Thesis. Elsewhere (p. 316) she writes:

"... It will be seen that while the haphazard causes had to do with the sound of the word, and the etymological with the elements of which the word is composed, the semasiological causes are concerned with the meaning of the word." Generalization is the chief if not the exclusive factor "dealing for the most part with change of meaning of words rather than with their actual obsolescence." Miss Miller instances *male-journey, "day" becoming "travel," &c. So mankin, misdoom. Excessive generalization and wider Association are similar; but the following statement is obscure, and nowhere else (see the writer's criticism pp. 410—412) does Miss Miller clarify her meaning:
notion of its wideness." Unquestionably this is a factor working for both increase and diminution of power in words. But, as Miss Miller herself suggests, it is questionable whether wideness of association leads to obsolescence. Before he had the pleasure of reading her thesis, the present writer came independently, via his own reading and work in the New English Dictionary, to the conclusion that early and predominant associations and meanings are of greater importance because they lead more certainly to actual obsolescence. 'Preposterous' is the paradigm (see p. 13) for the first

"... It is not often that these words contain any of the isolating elements already discussed, but it is rather that it is a refusal to learn any more new combinations, or a desire to have the term associated with something already known... [It is usually] quite clear that a wider association in meaning is desired, often perhaps because the idea is not of sufficient importance to bear a specific name. The date of many of these words will show that they were introduced during the Renaissance..."

Examples of non-assimilated words are: mal-intentioned, an evil-intentioned person; manumering, training in manners; manumia, a freed slave; megalography, a drawing of pictures at large; mimology, recitation of mimes; mollificative, a medicine or application that softens; morbosity, the condition of being morbose; myropolist, a dealer in ointments or perfumery.

Miss Miller's statistics (footnote, p. 3970) show that about one-sixth of all her examples are classified under "Wideness of Association." The writer now wonders if she had in mind, possibly, the wide associations of some of the living rivals of the obsolenses she collected in 'M'?

* Such a word as album, foreignism, is interesting in its wideness of associations and abundance of imagery. The second substantive in the NED, obs., seems to suggest the loss of the association of "whiteness." So perhaps battley, one who beats a "bat" or "battle-dore" (but op. homophony, Ch. VI.) The ramifications of and led to a degree of obsolescence; but here one is ultimately concerned with classes of people (travelers) and with manners and the like. Association alone perhaps aided in the obsolescence of numerous senses of dragon; and so almost any word with a history like that of dragon might be taken. Miss Miller gives, among many, muskings, ? the steeping of brine used for feeding pigs; so: magery, meaken-boy, madhead, magnarography, marital, meroonist, melancholographier, merry-go-sorrow (mixture of joy and sorrow 1599--1606; op. merry-go-down, an ale, 1500--1599, fading, along,) miaslite, moorism, &c., &c.
Archbishop Trench points out that it once meant a particular kind of absurdity, 'præ-ponere,' putting the first last and the last first ("English Past and Present," pp. 314 ff.) So alimonious after 'cere-
monious'—"supplying nourishment or sustenance" (L. alimonia,) 1659 ff. (contrast 'alimony,' "allowance in divorce," 1655 ff.) It may be questioned whether cheapness is known in America today, and in England the Teutonic notion, the early etymological association, is gone—cheap, "to buy." The philologist is tempted to tarry in such happy hunting-ground; but it is perhaps as well to conclude here that in only a very few of the 75 examples collected is the obsolescence complete, but that there is in terms like defalgate, literary, mortifier ("bringer of death," nonce, 1667,) insensate (wholly obsolete,) and the others, an inevitable tendency to lose early meanings, etymological and literal, in the course of time.

In some—mortifier, e. g.—recollection is at work, and this perhaps sometimes makes the literal use seem the stranger. It would be no easy task to assign specific reasons, which are really what is wanted; and generalization is practically impossible, unless one is to venture the notion that English-speaking people, in the nature of their language and use of it, drift easily out of memory of what the Latin said. People, at least, are not walking dictionaries, and cannot be expected to remember that oblige is from Latin 'ob'—'ligere'—and so have singular respect unto English "fasten or attach closely;" (an obsolete sense, 1656, 1712.)

One's feeling with respect to a few, but relatively only a few, words like dole, duke, emissary, exotic, and index, numerous meanings and associations of which are now obsolete, is that occasionally the predominance of one association over another or others conduces to obsolescence. Most people would probably hold, thus, that the word
erotic has, in "losing," gained. It has been narrowed in sense and perhaps refined in feeling; in its new attachments it serves the critic and creative artist more effectively. A favorite theme with Trench and a few others who chose to write of words was Elevation and Degeneration; but the present writer holds that the student of English historically should see clearly the fallacy of mixing words and morals. Refinement among words among people is largely a matter of occasion—time and circumstance—and personal sensitiveness. Cook-mench (1743-1811) and 'cook-maid' (1654 ff.) illustrate this. Unquestionably some very picturesque associations have been lost to us and our words. The quotation is from Pepys (3 Sept. 1662): "After dinner we met and sold the bulkes, where pleasant to see how backward men are at first to bid; and yet when the candle is going out how they bawl" (so cry 3 b.) Association possibly counts for something in 'laboratory' over operatory; it may be seriously questioned if the association of 'Tolu tree' (1604 ff.) was—or is—ex \*\* termini, stronger than that of 'Maria-tree.'

Occasionally even the lexicographer puzzles over the meaning that may be in a word. Usually it is etymology that gives greatest bother; but in some hundred examples at hand, neither derivation nor context is much of a help. It will be seen in the lis

---

* Dates 1745-1762. Miss Miller, App. A, dealing with these terms says "word more suggestive of the thing; Tolu name of place wh first found" (U. S. of Columbia—Santiago de Tolu;) and while the association has grown strong—Tolu Lozenges, medicines, perfumery, &c.—quotations suggest that association also lay behind the obsolete appellation. Cp. today 'Joshua Tree,' &c.

Interesting too are Mercuriast and Mercuriaste for the lose of the "newspaper" idea (1672, 1693;) Merlin, from Arthurian associations, used as a title of various prophetic almanacs and t' like, ca. 1644 into the 19th century; Urquhart's septembral \* ("puree Septembral;") Dryden's foot-poet 'Laquysing] by th side of Virgil' (the critic's sensorium) &c.
below that association still plays a large part. The compounds in 
grass- are particularly interesting: grass-girl, (doubtfully) "a 
woman of loose character:" "What makes you leave a fair wife at home 
for a grass-girl, or some old homely Joan?" grass-honey, (doubtfully) 
honey collected from flowers of grass." grass-hall (of cattle.) 
So wash ground in numbers of the "London Gazette" early in the eigh-
teenth century, where 'drying ground' looks more logical to us; or

* In the following list the implication seems to be that the exact 
meaning was often known only to the writer; it did not (as with 
the obsolences of the second list below) become excessively 
generalized or indefinite through some semasiological division. 
- altification 1652 only; mispr.
ambly 1651 only; sempleton 
antipolliges 1652 opposing 
forces; 'occult qualities of 
actives and passives'—Gaul 
barbose 1716 bearded; isola.?
belonger 1674 (truly obs.?)
bombl 1659 only 
break 1674 only ?to graze 
bustlepate 1652 only ?a bust-
thling person 
calculater m. uncer. in Browne 
carnal 17.. ? a crow 
cast-bend 1670 bar of iron—? 
catch-dotterel 1671? chest 
clopping 1665 ? [stone 1475m.] 
cobbling-stone 1641? cobble-
disablated 1642? improperly 
habited or dressed 
disobligatory 
driller 1652 ?one who entices 
enraging 1749 only ?powerfully 
exting; back-formation 
entry 1755? paying of formal 
visits, 'making calls' 
eronist 1654 only ?teacher of 
false doctrine 
ferness 1674 ? a female fairy 
figuristian 1710 
flat-houses 1697 sheriff's 
office, a roofed shed for 
impounding animals 
fluster 1676, 1716 pomp ..
gall 7b. 1770 ?to crack 
glove-dog 1659 
gravel-stone 1715? conglomerate
washmeat, where the meaning in the late seventeenth century was either "unsubstantial food" (op. Ch. V, "Later Isolation" of meat in the general sense of "food") or "wash" for swine. Not infrequently one word semasiologically influences another—so disclusion in Henry More: "That the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclosures of light" (op. 'disclose,' v.) Particularly interesting, in view of remarks in Ch. III and Ch. X to come, is Nathaniel Fairfax's statement: "It cannot well be call'd motion... But 'tis somewhat else that we have no right name for, (unless skipping or canting may in a low sort speak it.) The wide association of joint makes Cibber's use a little obscure: "Sir, I have lost my snuff-box... I'll go to Paris, split me... They make the best joynts in Europe there." Likewise his word inaffection.

"In the just delivery of Poetical Numbers, particularly where the sentiments are pathetick, it is scarce credible, upon how minute an Article of Sound depends their greatest Beauty or Inaffection." With parch-stone, mantega, parsley-vine, etc., may be compared similar appellations at the end of the next chapter.*

It would similarly be possible to find a number of words wherein the meaning has become divided or excessively generalized, where associations have become blurred. Moor's head is possibly a good example. It was capable of meaning: 1673—1847 "A representation of the head of a Moor;"[[ 1677—1844 "The Moor's head is another form of

* Miss Miller (App. A) submits 12 examples—a figure nicely proportionate to the present writer's 19 or so—manet, mantega, melet, methium, misan, misy (Pliny,) montrose, musale, musudo; nager, marial, maratan.

[[ Miss Miller says: "Isolation in stem, "In the Middle Ages and as late as the 17th C., the Moors were commonly supposed to be most black or very swarthy, and hence the word was often used for Negr
Ch. VII

still that has been used, and is found convenient for distillation on a small scale" (the thing itself; 1660—1753 "A horse that hath his head darker than his body, called the Moor's head." It is seldom that one finds an example in which dates are so parallel; and it is essential that they be such if we are to attribute the obsolescence of a term to diffuseness or conflict of meaning. Miss Miller also suggests master-vein, miraculist, and particularly manager (six meanings, all obsolete;* also homophony with 'menagerie'—?) and mountre (very excessive generalization.) The writer is skeptical of examples in his own lists, however—terms like outscout, outland, academism, sonority (p. 323), woman-shoemaker (p. 374), and others—where other factors are at work. So belike: "to please," "to be pleased with" or "to like," "to simulate," "to resemble." Words, one is everywhere impressed here, are susceptible to all sorts of interpretations. At face value what may artificially mean? For people have not always time to consult the lexicographer, nor does the lexicographer always satisfy. The obsoletism was used in the seventeenth century: 1662—1681. 'Artfully,' given as a synonym (1613; 1744) may itself mean more than just "cunningly," 'artificially,' given as another synonym (1541 ff.) only adds to the confusion. Yet, tempting as some of these examples are, it is possible that wideness of association and growing indefiniteness of meaning had little to do, actually, with their obsolescence.

* Obs. 1633 to 1793: (domestic) 'economy' c. 1530 ff.; 'husbandry' 1540 ff.; "art of managing weapons;" 'managery;" "cunning or adroit management," 'management' 1593 ff.; 'husbandry' 1540 ff.; 'horsemanship' 1565 ff.; 'hygiene' 1597 ff. So, in the Bible Ch. of this study, 'mesotype,' specialized into 'netrolite,' 'sclerite,' 'mesolite,' 'Thomasite,' all betw. 1305 and 135. So 'misordering' 1526—1643—'misrule,' 'disturbance,' 'misconduct' (respectively: 1399 ff., 1297 ff., 1710 ff.)

Other interesting examples, possibly, are chagrin, course, embankment, tea-grouter (second element) tour (many senses gone), disappointment, naturality (now rare,) affronture, bombazine, &c.
Form and Meaning, it may be just noted in conclusion, contribute inseparably to the obsolescence especially of words of a dialectal or colloquial character, or slang words (including cant and popular speech and oaths) and—somewhat paradoxically—of learned or pompous words (see p. 109.) "I defy the greatest divine to produce any law, either of God or man, which obliges me to comprehend the meaning of omniscience, omnipresence, ubiquity, attributes, beatific vision, with a thousand others so frequent in pulpits, any more than that of eccentric, idiosyncrasy, entity, and the like" (quoted by G. P. Krapp in "The Knowledge of English," p. 467.) Thus Dean Swift, once, in a letter to a young clergyman. Elsewhere, euphemism is possibly partly responsible for the obsolescence in words—laisn-lifter (adulterer), mamma-day, mattering, and menseon (from Miss Miller,) punk and punker.

Much as theirs was a world of words, the language and vocabulary today are far from free of words in which Form, Meaning, and Associations (pleasant or unpleasant) are in one convenient vortex. And partly because this is so, and partly for other reasons, we cannot always be sure that their failure to cooperate constitutes a cause of obsolescence in words. The present chapter has tried to show, however, the impropriety of isolating causes, which course seems to be necessary in the surrounding chapters; and it is only by focusing a little light on many causes and factors together furnish on a single obsoletism that we reach something like satisfaction.
No perfect line of division is drawn between things as they exist in nature and in the mind, yet the present chapter seeks conveniently to deal with material objects and their names. For the most part, one is concerned here with things that have disappeared, and it is needless to say that their variety is outrivalled and outdone only by their number. The following classifications accordingly are far from complete, but try to indicate what classes or kinds of things have, in their loss, wrought the most significant changes in our vocabulary. In this way, only a few choicer examples will be offered in the main body of writing, together with statistics or statistical remarks. It is not always possible to elicit, even from these choicer examples, further definite causes of obsolescence in words, or facts or intimations as to obsolescence in general; but the chapter concludes with a summary which attempts to establish or make accessible further explanations.

These obsolete names of things touch upon all kinds of life and activity. They constitute an array in which one is easily lost—devices like the buckboard or baldric, the cambren, the chiragon, the polyaoustic, and the spectroscope (mentioned on p. 79;)* astro-

---

*Buckboard 1657, "a part of the apparatus for hanging the clapper of a bell," baldric 4. 1429—1742, "leather gear of a church bell." Cambren, dicta...piece of bent wood or iron used by butchers to hang carcases on. Chiragon 1632 "Athenaum," hand-guide for blind in writing. Also 1751—same magazine. Replaced by some other similar device? Polyaoustic 1693, 1704 "Philos. Tr." and elsewhere—instrument contrived to multiply sounds. Interesting also are the semicolum 1634—1799, bath for hips only, the spout pan (?; 1713, the bason, bas hen (kettle,) cotton pencil, scissor-pelican (pincers in dentistry,) gavael (furnaces,) &c.
nomical instruments and the like: diplan tician, eclipsee on, maloscope, notiometer, spot-dial, weather wiser;* veloci pedes: palmechan, ractoon, velociman; fireworks: fire-flyer, fire trunk, spur fire, swarmer, and waterworm, loco-foo co may be added here; I watches: finger-watch, pulse-watch;** and many others.

Coins and their names make a rather nice illustration of obsolescence. The dogg (1691,) the carlin (1705--1713,) and the dobla (1729) were once Italian and Spanish currency; the malcline, 1674, was a Flemish coin, and Orikey is corruptly from the Dutch, 1660--1709.

* Respectively: a telescope, 1779--1807, in which there were two images—one direct, one reversed. Globe showing solar and lunar eclipses, 1875--1867 (toy?) Megaloscope, 1790--1851, a hand lens for examining small but not microscopic objects; also an endoscope with magnifying apparatus (1902.) 'Microscope' 1656 fr. 'Endoscope' not given. Notiometer for measuring moisture of air; see p. 240. Spot-dial 1857, sun-dial indicating time by means of a spot. Weather wiser 1667--1797, instrument for foretelling the weather. Here may be added: aquapalea 1633, dimensaurator, jack-weight 1659--1814, &c. The writer recalls his visit to the Chicago (U. S. A.) planetarium on Lake Michigan, in the circular foyer of which many of these instruments and inventions, and many more, are arranged in such a sequence as to show the progress of astronomy. They stand more or less priest-like, in glass-cases or surrounded by railing, facing the planetarium-observatory, which, like that at Jena (its first home) is a marvel of science. Here, one may say, is obsolescence objectified—and with a moral.

** Respectively: 'a kind of velocipede in which the motive power was applied by means of a spring and ratchet" 1844 'Mech. Mag.' "... Spring Propeller. " 'A form of tricycle formerly in use'—1869, 1870. Velociman, 'A contrivance of the nature of a velocipede, but propelled by hand"—1882 fr. See toys, below, and transportation.

] Respectively: 'kind of fire-work' 1799; 'kind of projectile or fire-work' 1769; 1765 R. Jones 'Fireworks,' "When any of these spur-fires are fired singly, they are called artificial flower pots," Ib.: 'Called the spur-fire,. . . because the sparks it yields have a great resemblance to the rowel of a spur;" rockets—1765 (Jones again, 1799); waterworm, 'some kind of explosive used under water' 1639; loco-foco: an invented word: 'it is not known what suggested this formation'—self-igniting cigar in U. S. 1839 fr. So lucidary, newly-invented lighting apparatus 1847 fr. Other imagery and senses for swarmer and waterworm exist.

[) Finger-watch 1690 Butler, 1713 Penn, app. an adjustable watch, 'to be set forwards or backwards'&c. Pulse-watch 1706--1753 Floyer's name for a sand-glass for timing the pulse.
Imagery and allusion are in Elizabeth, "A coin of Queen Elizabeth," mentioned by Steele in a "Tatler" issue of 1710, Patrick, an Irish coin of small value, 1673 ff., and Simon ("Probably a fanciful use of the personal name") 1700 (cant?) So also the Scottish Rie-marie, 1692, 1807, and the Fringle, 1683 ff. With these, we are more or less in the museum. "A Sterling," writes someone in 1695, "... was once called a Londress, because it was to be Coined only at London." Gross-dollar, Courteon, and demi-groat perhaps illustrate a multiplicity of terms that came about in time (see especially quotation of 1917 under the last-named;) the term half-dime was by no means as convenient as the popular brief name 'nickle' in the United States—an instance of "economy of effort." Numm is mentioned by Motteus. Stampees were counterfeit coins in the West Indies at the end of the eighteenth century. It is possible that 'target,' having other fish to fry, disappeared as the name of a coin (1671.) Teston, finally, though proposed towards the close of the seventeenth century (Locke and others speak of it, 1691 ff,) was apparently dropped.*

"It was neither a lounging, nor a dormeuse, nor a Cooper, nor a Nelson, nor a kangaroo." So wrote Maria Edgeworth in "Helen," 1834.

So many books on furniture exist[,] that perhaps this mere quotation will

---

* Interestingly, names of stamps were not found in this investigation. Like 'target' was 'oby,' in an obsolete sense, "pieces of money [sic] having the stamp J. H. S."—R Holme 1692. Intrade from the Sp. ("Formal entry, income," &c.,) Intrade (same,) Cotton-bonds (1865,) and transport-debenture (1707 ff. "Lond. Gaz.") may be added—and a cross-reference to banks below, p.

II Classified in a magnificent set of books issued by the (U. S.) Library of Congress, consulted by the writer at the Huntington Library, California. The writer used extensively only one of the amazing books mentioned in these congressional bibliographies—a book on Horses, by Huth (Bib. X, which is possibly a misplacement, and should appear under IV of the Bib.)
suffice. But the indication is that articles of furniture either change less, or give rise to but few obsoleteisms.*

"I greatly lament the departure of Mrs. Philligree, said Lord Mansfield, it is she who would have adorned your ornaments, ladies; and have dressed out dress itself, in a sumptuous outre of terms, and new out of phrase." So wrote Henry Brooke in his long story, "The Fool of Quality" (Ch. XII.) And a little way on: "Among the infinite variety of female fashions, which in terms have been fantastically predominant upon earth, I remember but of one so very obsolete as not to have revived in some distant age or climate. That the memory of this same fashion should not be wholly lost, it is recorded by St. Paul in his first epistle to Timothy. There he recommends it to the ladies, to 'adorn themselves with sobriety and shamefacedness, not with brodered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array.'"

The Philosophy of Clothes, indeed, lies far behind Brooke and even Erasmus and possibly St. Paul; but it is significant that in English literature and thought the echo was caught, caressed, and elaborated by Dean Swift and by Carlyle, and even by lesser writers like Miss Harriet Monroe in her brilliant little poem "The Hotel." Miss Virginia Woolf, whose book "Orlando" was alluded to very early in this study (p. 3.) wrote picturesquely therein (p. 199:)

"In one house, the people think themselves happy; in another, witty; in a third, profound;" whence (p. 137,) "there is much to support the view that it is clothes that wear us and not we them;

---*

Further investigation would probably show that many of the terms of furniture, especially more or less proper names, allusive and the like, are marked "Historical" in the NED.

A Kangaroo was a kind of chair, so named from its shape; a Cigrare "was formerly a part of the furniture of a well appointed dining room" (1667; Pepys and others; ) so: cover-fire, 1715 ft., quench-fire, 1667 Evelyn in "Diary," foot-blast 1773; long-neck; &c.
we may make them take the mould of arm or breast, but they mould our hearts, our brains, our tongues to their liking."

A "sumptuous outre of terms" is indeed to be gleaned from the columns of the Oxford Dictionary! It is outrivaled by no other single classification of terms,* and includes all kinds of words. It is interesting to note how many of these come from the continent, and carry allusions, however slight. Most interesting to the historically

* French
   * bahut (domino) 1794
   * bavaroy (cloak) 1774
   * calzoons (shoes) 1617
   * camail (chain-mail) 1792
   * chest (armory) 1683
   * chesticore 1617
   * cordal (string) 1693
   * cosins (hodge) 1727
   * crocheth 1690-1710
   * dorneuse (hood) 1737
   * echeile 1690
   * mantoplaiez (cloak) 1672
   * pantaloons 1661-1734
   * pantenlair (jacket) 1793
   * puff-bagged 1683
   * Fashions in hats and
     * Hats, ornaments
       * caspade 1797-1775
       * Caroline 1697-95
       * Gabledock 1709-
       * demi-caaster 1637-1721
       * dulsamer 1790
       * flagging 1695
       * fore-cock 1688
       * freiland 1690
       * kissins-strings 1512
       (Scott in "Art. Mdl.")
       * kiss-me-quick 1552-95
       * shallow 1795-1830
       * To which may be added: Fly 7a. patch for face 1659, b. some kind of head-dress 1683-1774; gunpowder spot, "Fine Gentlemen in the Boxes, with their Fatches, Gunpowder-spots, and Tooth-pickers"—1703
       * Leo 1690, velvet mask worn by "females" in 17th c. to protect their complexion. Wedding-garters 1663. * Manskin, alleged name for a kind of glove worn by soldiers in 16th c. 1524. Foot-gloves 1720; plodshoe, strong clumsy shoe, 1697 Venbrugh, again 1705; allop-shoe 1698; bail bocok 1676 Bassdiet. Roderick, Sp. pers. name; some kind of snuff, 1704. Stock-buckle 1774, stock-drawers 1676; stay-bobbin 1775; lighter (Johnson) * Nanoire padding for shoulders 1654
       * Mozaral 1676-1552; Peter 1689; red leather 1653; sweet-bag 1707 and sweet-powder 1573, 1709-10; cosmetics, &c. Mocar 1726
   * sashoon (text pat) 1697
   * witzchouren 1522-93
   * Spanish, Ital.
   * Barcelona 1795-1733
   * golilla (collar) 1673
   * centurine 1721
   * elsewhere
   * brandenburgh 1676
   * hangerlin 1645
   * craw 5h 1737
   * dicky (petticoat) 1753
   * chin-cushion 1743
   * dace 1793
   * garden sahbin 1722
   * hand-shirt 1751
   * hand-wrist (off) 1747

the like are seen in:

   * spider-cap 1790 (ugly, amusing)--Wesley
   * talliesman 1673 (hood)
   * thrum-cap 1719 (p. 18)
   * vigone 1656-1714
   * watering-cap 1863
   * Head-dress, &c.
   * bandore (bow) 1712-174
   * cockernony 1715-173
   * berger reizen (nap. II)
   * confident (curl) 1690
   * bourgoin 1690
   * ear-wire 1589-95
   * ear-wire (1659-)
   * ear-wire (1673)
   * ear-wire (1693)
   * wig, veils
   * oval 1682; oval 1693-95
   * ear-wire 1590
   * eaox 1785-1785
   * ear-wire 1690
   * ear-wire 1706
   * ear-wire 1715
   * ear-wire 1725
   * ear-wire 1735
   * ear-wire 1745
   * ear-wire 1755
   * ear-wire 1765
   * ear-wire 1775

   * hip 1710 (part of dress)
   * jersinet 1689-1794
   * mantle (cape) 1733-85
   * pellard (cloak) 1443
   * palones (cape) 1589
   * port-a-mon 1652-1711
   * ramped 1707, 1711
   * second-mourning 1693
   * (style of dress)
   * semar (coat) 1673-85
   * seled 1719
   * tossy 1742-68
   * trotilpe 1756 (loose)
   * undress 1737
   * wrapping-gown 1709-1777
   * (night-gown)

References to nomenclature of costume, fashion, &c., in the "Oxford Dictionary," although copious, are so scattered that it is impossible to give them a place in the text of a monograph.
minded are terms like Taglioni (which named a kind of overcoat in use in the early nineteenth century—from a family of ballet-dancers,) Teresa, perhaps signifying a 'slight gauze kerchief worn over the ladies' head dress about 1736' ("probably from the name of Empress Maria Theresa," and others. How words and things are often equally fashionable has been intimated a number of times (see, e. g., p. 283 first footnote;) so Pope speaking of bubo bow-boy, "a lady's tweezers-case," a very early in that century, in a footnote in The Art of Sinking" (1727.) Pope in the same work wrote, "Then oh! she cries, what slaves I round me see? Here a bright Redcoat, there a smart Toupee," and similar uses in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1749, in Fielding, and in Richardson, are cited by the NED. So crop and blue apron and other words: most interesting tendency to synecdoche which seems to bear out Miss Woolfe's thought that clothes wear us.


(See, singleton, and snap, at least, refer to other things. But it seems important parenthetically or informally here to emphasize the point that it is not merely an allusion, use, meaning, or the like which has escaped in each of these [op. Darmesteter, Greenough and Kittredge, and others on ramifications in meanings.] Symbols and images play always too important a part that we should dismiss these words under "Change in Meaning" or some such classification.)

It is interesting to note who have preserved these words to us; magazines (esp. "Lond. Gaz.," "Tat.," "Gentleman's") 25 references dictionaries ("B. E.," Evelyn's "Pop.," Blount) 15; Evelyn 9; Duf f 5; Scott 4; Steele 4; Holme 5; Richardson, Vanbrugh, Delaney, Ettridge, 3 each; Gibber, Fairholt, Foote, Fielding, Shade, Smollett, Sterne, 2 each; Dryden, Miss Berry, Crowne, Gay, Lady South, folk, Laselle, Howell, Mottaux, Yorkeley, Southey, Pepys, "Fr. Rates," Urquhart, others, 1 or 2 each.

Some 63 names of kinds of cloth were also collected for this study. 33 or more are mentioned in the pp. of the "Lond. Gaz." 4 each in Defoe and "Fr. Bk. Rates," 2 in "Merc. Ware-Ho.," others in Delaney, Evelyn, Pepys, Walpole, "Guardian," Congr Swift, a.; qualities of goods of every description, often a proper name, occasionally indefinite now, coming from all cr ties; trade-names (Frincetta,) a.; gaffsy esp. interesting pp. 209. 222 footnote.
The great Cooks have such a high way of expressing themselves that the poor Girls are a loss [sic] to know what they mean; and in all Receipt Books yet printed there are such an odd jumble of Things as could quite spoil a good Dish.” So complained, in her preface, Mrs. Hannah Glasse (Bib. 222.) Cook-books date from at least as far back as the fifteenth century;* and the prefatory sentiments of their authors, and the lavish display of dishes in them, are tempting—but cannot be elaborated here. It is interesting to note, however, that not even Mrs. Glasse escaped, always, “a high way of expressing [her] self.” Cooks are human; and a culinary work of art possibly deserves a mealy artistic term—puntos of apples, kickshaws, syllabubs under gows. Some 47 names of foods or more have distinctly disappeared during the period of our interest; they range from delicacies like

Miss Miller (App. A) draws attention to the two fifteenth century cookery books ed. by Thos. Austin (London, 1398, pp. 14 and 25.)

In the bibliography (Sect. II) will be found some interesting notes on cook-books by Mrs. Glasse, Henry Howard (224.), Patrick Lamb (225.) and Mrs. Elizabeth Raffald (231.) In addition to these, the writer recalls an excellent article by Arthur Penn, on Cooks and Cooking in Literature, in a number of "The Bookman."

Unfortunately, the pp. (473–478) were torn out, and no date was available; and the writer has not had time to place the date. The wonder perhaps is that not more foods (47 names collected for this study) and drinks (22 names collected) are obs.—or so marked. A few names are: (meats): biberot 1706–31, dilligrout 1662–1900 (kind of pottage offered to kings of England on their coronation day), godwae 1706 (forcemeat-pie), lumber-pie (savoury pie of meat, fish, or eggs) 1656–1849, poulpa 1706–1923, poupeton 1706–1775, salpion 1726 (veal, mutton,) atufata (stew) 1772 Smollett "Humph. G1."

“The food me...to cook several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepper-pots, pillows, corvs, chabobs, and atufata...; stump-pie 1695 (meat-pie); (sweet-meats:) cream-joy 1719, musk-almond Co. 1322, skuett 1723; (breads, cakes, sweets:) biscoatin 1727–1919, clear-cake 1746, crumpet 1694–1830, egx-fraise 1695, douat-douat 1747 (Evelyn’s golden-douat), great 1695, hottentot pilgr, madling, rattoon, steeples cream, shell bread, wafer-pancakes 1769, wafer-paper 1719, wafer-work 1739–1917. So with fish: salver 1651–1653 (esp. interesting,) force-fish 1741, gollin 1747, poor-jack 1692 ff., weekfish; and a number of terms like coffee-powder and ramble-berry (indef.) have disappeared or been replaced ('ground coffee'.)
kissing comfits (R. May, 1660) to the plainest stews and meat-pies. Of the more than twenty names of drinks that have likewise gone, five were of ales, six of wines, two of beers, and one each of brandy and of julep. The name steel-nose, though indefinite (1654,) is picturesque; rot-gut is not so pleasant. So Northdown (1670,) hogen mogen rug (1653--1663,) and Coke-upon-Littleton (from the celebrated legal text-book by Sir Edward Coke, a Giant name of a mixed drink in the mid-eighteenth century.) The name chocolate-house may be appended here, an object once familiar in the late seventeenth century. Ante-suppers are no more, though we do have 'hors d'oeuvres'—, and likewise lip-glasses and port-assists belong to the past: they are, unlike Nina Fawn's 'hunchy,' which in the way of etiquette stands off apart, now only in the dictionary.*

The truth perhaps is (as will be re-emphasized at the close of this chapter) that we still have some of these foods and drinks under different names. Distinguishing names of fruits, names of particular varieties, graftings, and the like, have notably disappeared. It is rather difficult to believe, e. g., that some 15 or more kinds of apples have actually disappeared, though the writer is no position to affirm positively that they have not; but this kind of fruit and the pear are foremost in showing a kind of "obsolescence." Whatever the

*"'Lucy, do give me that hunchy bit,' said Nina.
' Hunchy is not in the dictionary,' said Cecilia.
'I want it in my plate, and not in the dictionary,' said Nina."


Interesting too, perhaps, are biberage, "A drink given by way of fee," 1687, tea-tongs, 1797, horne-meal 1760, mazarine (dish, usually of metal) 1673--1773 (Miss Miller suggests homophony with "mazarine," "a deep rich blue," 1636 ff., but unless conflict can actually be shown—? see Ch. IV, end,) melrose (preparation of powdered rose-leaves, honey, alcohol) 1790, intermes 1653--1749 (something between courses at a banquet,) munchin 1668 ('lunch' 1629 ff., 'luncheon' 1652 ff.,) and tucet—Jer. Taylor translating, for his sermon (1653,) from the Latin: "Tacetum, bubula condita apud Gallos Cisalpinos condimentis crassis obliterat et mac atat:" "Cisalpine tucetes or gobbets of condited buls flesh."
truth (which must be left to the horticulturist,) a few of the names invite attention. First, prenada, lemons having "small ones in their bellies, from whence they are so denominated" (Boyle in 1691; similar notes in Cook a century later.) It would be interesting to know if Evelyn had any imagery in mind in speaking of \textit{caprons}. No single other layman author (or somewhat amateur writer) in our period wrote so interestingly or expertly about fruits. Evelyn got his word from the French, and wrote: "Strawberry Plants that have large Velvet Lewves, and bear large Whitish Straw-berries which have but a faint taste." There was another word \textit{capron} which, in English, according to our dictionary, grew obsolete more than a century before the time of Evelyn's interest in strawberries, and signified (after the French) a "hood," or even "an impudent fellow"—more imagery. The \textit{NAD} makes no connexion between the two terms beyond observing both are French; but Littre interestingly points out (in a somewhat reversed order) how imagery tends to make the two appellations—for strawberry and for saucy fellow—one. And so imagery often figures definitely in the naming of fruits—\textit{goat-peach} and \textit{palm-pear}, and particularly the apple: \textit{cardinal}, \textit{cheatnut}, \textit{pear-apple}, \textit{roundling}, \textit{sheep's snout}, \textit{violet-apple}, \textit{snouting}. Evelyn gives notes on five of these.\footnote{Evelyn names in all 7 varieties, chiefly of apples. The name of Worlidge (1676, "Cyder," "Vinetum Brir.") also deserves mention—\textit{violet-apple}, \textit{eleot}, \textit{Massabury apples}, \textit{Winling}; so also Mouret and Bennet (1655, \textit{Child} (1651,) and Mortimer (1707.) \textit{Op. pp. 76 ff. (Ch. III,) and Bib. 90.}}
in the beginning of the last century, are now in the extreme stage of their decay" (1913.) It is a touch humorous to read, under melaton in the NED, the advice of London and Wise: "not worth any one's planting"—another possible cause of obsolescence!

A few notes were made, a number of pages back, on Dress; and so closely allied are the subjects of Customs and Behavior, of Sports and Entertainments, that we pause over a few of the obseletisms that come here to view.

Customs (speaking quite generally) have disappeared in the loss of *grass-week* and *montjoy*. Perhaps even more interesting, in this way, are explode in its sense of "clap and hoot (a play or player) off the stage," *quarter-curtsey*, and *tour*—"touring" Hyde Park in the seventeenth century (Duchess of Newcastle, Pepys, and, later, De Foe and Mrs. Delaney.)

In the realm of sports, English people have, in the last two or three centuries, from the evidence there is in words, vastly enjoyed themselves. It is inevitable that here too there should be change and loss. Alluring though the subject is, no psychology of gaming and gamesters can be attempted here. Such a psychology implies (from a historical viewpoint) the pleasant task, though questionably useful, of canvassing novels and journals and pamphlets and indeed all kinds of literature for scenes. It is perhaps sufficient to note here that the linguistic loss has largely been in the way of names of games (some fifty,) of card games in particular (17,) of terms of sport (notably fencing,) and of names of dances (11;) it has also been in

---

* Grass-week, in the Inns of Court and Chancery—common of eggs, saltés, green sauce, etc. Montjoy, "A name by which they call heaps of stone laid together by pilgrims in which they stick crosses, etc." 1653—1727. So also candles in auctioneering; op. cit. p. 448.
they way of cant terms. "B. E." in 1700 recorded many of these cant words—eagle ("the winning Gamester,") pigmenog ("a very silly fellow,") nikin ("a very soft creature,") and the like. A writer in 1711 speaks of "Brethren in iniquity [gamesters] using Finger-shade [action of concealing the mouth with the fingers], Mouth-spirt, or Shoulder-dash." Terms like high-game (a form of cheating at cards) have gone too: rook, bubble, and spur. It is in the plays of the Restoration dramatists, notably Shadwell, in the novels of Mrs. Gentlivre and Smollett (a.o.) in the diaries of Mrs. Delaney and Horace Walpole (a.0.) that names of games, and especially card games, occur. The game oomenet, thus, had apparently a long vogue (1639—1964.) So also pennesch. But no game is so celebrated as ombre with its forms (quintille, e.g.) and auxiliary terms (appilillo, e.g.)

But today, as Mr. Hearne the critic points out, it difficult today to appreciate a poem like Rossetti's "The Card-Dealer" or even Pope's "Rape of the Lock," for want of familiarity with the language of cards. The candles of the gaming house have definitely gone out; and new lights have been lit.]

* Reference may be made here especially to Frank Wadleigh Chandler's "The Literature of Roguery," 1907, 2 vols.; esp. vol. 1, chs. 5 and 6; to D. Smith's "Lives Highwaymen" 1714; to Kersey; to Grose (Bib. 241,) Hotten (Bib. 284,) a.o., a.o. Interesting is Scott's use of sing in "Guy M." and "Old Mort." See also Head's "Eng. Rogue" 1665; lib ab. 2 in N&D; e.g. The subject is large, obviously; and the field has been fairly well worked.

[[ See Bib. 305. Other terms in ombre are: cant, tally, a.o. Here may be mentioned, also: magoo (gambling game, 1779—1933) machem (1699) put, lanter (lanterloop 1796, esp. Derbyshire and Staffordshire,) sitter, pentilium, antilium, appilillo, tally, tom (knaves of trumps in game of glee, 1655,) triples (game of beast, 1690,) troll-madem . . .]]

[[ Bib. 72; see also Bib. 319, Mrs. A. E. Gomme's handsome book. See also Trench, "Eng. Past and Pres." p. 206, F. Burney's "Cecilia" Ch. I, p. 9; more-ail.
Fairly full descriptions exist for some of the games, now obsolete, played both indoors and out. It is difficult and amusing to imagine boys using the term *assailism* in the midst of a game of 'Fox to thy Hole.' Unquhart mentions the games of *humdookdouse, peck-point* (in French called *lavergette*), *coxbody,* and *long tennis.* Motteux speaks of *lude,* *flitridge of quebas,* Mrs. Delandy of French *fox.* Most of the games are—or were—for boys or children (nursery games;) a few had other names, some of which are familiar today: *bubble-the-justice* and 'nine holes,' *stroke-bias* and 'prisoner's base,' *stragler* and 'hucklebones,' *Portobello* (a form of billiards;) see also *mast* and *hazard,* *catch pole* and *long tennis* ('tennis,') and *camp-ball* (1600--1637; played, Jessopp notes, in 1637 or so; 'football.') Until the popularity of billiards, 'shuffleboard' was much played (1532--1573, many references; see also Mrs. Anne T. Ritchie in the introduction to Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford.") It was also known as *slide-groad, shove-groad, shove-board.* A form of it is now common on board ships. Unquestionably a churchman like Archbishop Trench, cited many times in these pages, would welcome the obsolescence of terms like *eclipse,* *high-runner,* *loader,* *low-runner,* *deep,* and *top* (subv20)—all terms of foul-play at dice. Certain terms of *fencing,* *falconry,* and the like have gone.* Interestig to the student of language is a word like *call* in the sense (and imagery) of "a decoy-bird;" for the word was used both literally and figuratively (for figurative uses, see Ch. XX) Country

* *Esgrine,* art of fencing, 1652 Uqg. "Jewel," *esgrine* 1572; *fleurst* 1649--1655, kind of foil, "so called because the button of the point was comp. to a flower-bud;" *stringere,* *under-counder* (other names, common in 17th c. 1692 Sir W. Hope "Fencing Master," &c.;) others—all fencing. So: *clear-walk* (cock-fighting,) *servish* (falconry,) *fox-court* (fox-hunting,) *huski* (company of hares 1901,) *long ball* (cricket,) &c.
dances and ball-room steps have similarly given way to new modes. One of the very interesting words of all is *tom top*—a whipping top kept for public use (1670 Evelyn.)

Perhaps the most interesting word in the world of the theater and entertainments in general is *drum*. The comment of Fielding ("Tom Jones," book 17, ch. 6, end of chapter—Lord Fellamer accompanying Sophia after the opera) is perhaps well-known, but is too important not to be given once again:

"Having in this chapter twice mentioned *drum*, a word which our posterity, it is hoped, will not understand in the sense it is here applied, we shall, notwithstanding our present haste, stop a moment to describe the entertainment here meant and the rather as we can in a moment describe it.

"*A drum, then, is an assembly of well-dressed persons of both sexes, most of whom play at cards, and the rest do nothing at all; while the mistress of the house performs the part of the landlady at an inn, and like the landlady of an inn prides herself in the number of her guests, though she doth not always, like her, get anything by it."

Elsewhere *drum-room* is mentioned. The word *hurricane* in the sense, "A large and crowded assembly of fashionable people," &c., perhaps comes to mind; and like it—things of the past—are *ambiguous* (1693—1753, *antimasquerades* (1678), *smacks* (1793 Jane Austen,)


The writer recalls, *Old Kolb and Dill revues* at a famous Chicago Music Hall in which dances, essentially obsolete, were demonstrated. The evolution of dancing has probably been similarly pictured on many stages of England and Europe.
tea-shines (1853 Mrs. Carlyle,) and waygoose (1683-1836, printers' holiday-entertainments.) On "the emancipation of minor theatres from their legal fetters in 1644," burlettes became an entertainment of the past; and other terms of the theater were: otatat (a supernumerary actor, 1807,) mackninny (? a puppet show, 1734,) ground-stand (a standing place in the pit of a theater, 1659,) and exodiar.

We shall have occasion to mention hoop-man at the close of the chapter.

"Fading"—or something like it—is rather more characteristic of obsoletisms secondarily connected with the world of fashion and fun. The word sherry has been mentioned (p. 199,) and likewise whigster, a contemptuous appellation. The appellations cantaloon, Jobson, monkeymony and maugsite, sun and tumbler are but a few that are full of historic quality and allusion; they may be supplemented by others given (in Appendix A, p. 462) by McKnight—interesting synonyms of fop and the like, and may be compared with "Emergency Words" listed in the next chapter. Mistress as applied to spinsters in the days of Smollett, and Lisette to French maidervantes in the 1770s (a letter of Chesterfield's,) disappear; limberham enjoyed, apparently, almost a century-long currency, but at length, like limpard and tubster and other terms of abuse, disappeared. These words, like interjections and light oaths,* and like the people who use the same, intimate a psychology of fashion.

* See Bib. 519—Osmond. For want of a better place, a few may be appended here: adad 1663, 1673-1675, Killigrew, Rycharley, Richardson, Sibberstaff, &c.; adad 1706-1762; adad 1710, e- ddt 1694, gad, good, 1673-1699; load, l'fada, l'veda 1697 ff.; efect 1650; odeo 1695-1799; 'oanda 1706; poqy codu 1593; Raboté, 'aflesh, al'dikin, al'ternin, all ca. 1694-1900; hurry-hurry 1692—; Al'ntre and Jerold, 1751 and 1679. Mr. Osmond's figures and ideas are significant and hardly need supplementing. See previous chapter. 3ib. 418 and 649.
Were we able to speak up-to-dately of Arts and Trades, no doubt our little stream-like vocabularies of obsolescences in their wake would become torrents of words. Archbishop Trench in "English Past and Present" speaks particularly of armory, archery, and hawking; and Professor McKnight in "English Words and their Background" (p. 379) and others elsewhere give examples, including, interestingly, surnames from occupations—vestiges, as it were.*

A preamble to an old act under George II (1731) symbolizes the situation. — "The Warp and Warp-house by long Usage gone to Decay . . . " De Foe, a decade later, mentioned the building at Ilfracombe containing the apparatus for hauling vessels. Like this old warp-house are the chocolate houses mentioned a few pages back, and the powder shops of the same period, and various types of banks that perhaps mark the progress of this institution—loan banks (1662), risbanks ('artificial banks," 1731—1761), cantores (office banking houses mentioned by Butler—Dutch,?) paper-banks (1796, a bank issuing notes.) It might be objected that sometimes it is only the name that changes; but history will probably always show how this is not precisely the truth. Our modern beauty parlors or drug shops (or "stores"—in America) are probably not quite like the powder shops of the late seventeenth century.

In this way some forty or more names of trades people have disappeared. While trades and tradesmen of all kinds have come and gone, names of humbler tradesmen predominate. So, in brick-

* Bib. 406, 506, 579, 379 (Marsh on occupations of a generation ago—wool, flax, cloth-making, farming; ) and 336 (Müller on the Middle Ages.) Statements, usually brief or fragmentary, will be found in many like books on language and words.
laying, upstriker and upgressor—boys who laid earth upon tables and cut it out of moulders, and took the new briske up and set them in wind-rows to dry. So the childe-rider and the usher, pages in the seventeenth century and eighteenth. So the week-boy, distinct from the apprentice, in the Restoration period; the turn-wheel, the fuelist (Evelyn speaks of him,) the fire-spy ("one set out to look for fire," 1676,) the cloamer (or 'potter,' 1659,) the fruit-trencher (1642—1683.) The couple-beggar, from dates in the Oxford Dictionary, existed in the first half of the eighteenth century; and the last quotation in the Dictionary, concerning him, is possibly significant: "This last term a notorious couple beggar ... was excommunicated ... by the Vicer-General of this diocese, on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up, to the undoing of many good families." So long as certain English and Scottish places have their lamp-lighters, picturesqueness will not wholly fade from the streets; but some of this picturesqueness was perhaps lost with the passing of the goosele-strawer and his powdered shells in the Mall.

Somewhat more official in type were the bottomrer and the bullioner of the late seventeenth century, the chimney-man, the touch-garden, and the town-husband (collectors all,) the huntsmaster, the timber-taster (a dockyard official,) and, in the United States, the lot-layer (1677.) Aromatories and splanerers (both mid-seventeenth century) gave way in time to 'druggists' and 'perfumers.' The steam-doctor, who treated diseases by means of vapor baths, is gone (1853.) In place of pellingtoner we now have the somewhat simpler native hybrid 'undertaker,' although their callings and duties possibly will not be found to be precisely equal. Artisgraphers and tractators are apparently no longer needed, although the loss of these two words should not signify that we have dispensed with
preaching and grammar. In wall-chalker we possibly have an implication of the beginning of a stupendous modern business—advertising. Especially interesting are the words feather-wife (1667, see p. 180; a woman whose duty it was to prepare feathers for use,) coffee-woman (late seventeenth century and after—notice in the "London Gazette,") chapwoman (after 'chapman'—a female dealer, 1624—1923.) The obsolescent woman-shoemaker, as remarked in the previous chapter (p. 358,) is quite deceptive.

Duties have, as it were, changed about in the case of librarian, which once signified "scribe, copyist," and again "dealer in books." A mental difference, national feelings about words, is adroitly pointed by Abbe Dimnet in his most readable book, "The Art of Thinking," of recent publication, p. 55, in contrasting American 'cappenter' and English 'joiner,' the latter word in the States affectionately and sarcastically standing for something wholly different—"preacher, minister." We should rejoice in the loss of operator meaning "a quack manufacturer of drugs, one living by fraudulent operations," of wall-observer (1673; but though the name is gone, here, the thing designated is still seen in our midst—people who are addicted to reading placards,) of stenographer ("a derisive appellation for a physician following obsolete methods of practice,"

A representative list of things, tools and the like, that have disappeared in the world of trades includes two saws (nook- and rug-1659 and 1797,) a sieve (ratter 1693,) various tools and instruments (peracor—surveying instrument, 1674, 1766; prickel; an upholsterer's tool, 1693; rennet, a farrier's tool for probing a horse's hoof, 1725; scintometer, for rafters &c., 1844; sculpter, some kind of graving tool, 1690 ft.; stecals, long iron instrument in glass-making, 1662—1353; taffaw, implement for breaking hemp or
flax, 1649—1679; washer, instrument or tool for sprinkling or cleansing, 1677,) a basket (plug-basket in brewing, 1743,) two engines (embrador, for ploughing, mentioned twice by Evelyn, and quadrant, a machine for cleaning chimneys, invented by G. Smart, 1825,) a painter's tin receptacle (strenchall, 1693,) a knife (redishing knife, used by comb- and card-makers, 1698.) Quill pens are, for the most part, a thing of the past, and the term cradle-plece (part cut out) is gone (1727.) It is interesting to note the number of times Randell Holme's name (Bib. 126) is mentioned under the above obseletisms in the Oxford Dictionary; and the writer recalls that Robert Plot (Bib. 166) in particular has interesting accounts of trades and the like ca. 1675."

Allied to these obseletisms are others more secondary in character—terms like change in surveying long ago (1669—sticks, chains, distances) and tenter-ground (occupied by tenterers for stretching cloth, 1714 and 1769, a picture by Gray in a letter.) Phrases have gone—trade-idioms. Mrs. Piozzi explains one: "When the master brewer goes round to his victuallers once a year, in order to examine... the stock left on the hands of the alehouse-keeper, the expression used in the profession is, "that he takes up his restes."" (1733—explaining Dr. Johnson in a letter to Mrs. Thrale, 1776.) Needless to say, these idioms are many.||

**Footnotes:**
Such terms, in glass-making, as **polverine** (calcined ashes of a plant from the Levant, 1662—1753) and **tarso** (white siliceous stone found in Italy, used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries) as **proser** and **sarosel** and **searole-man** (1662) suggest that change in trades is universal—nomenclature changes in all countries. In the growth and evolution of the more (but not exclusively) native trade and process of printing, interesting terms have come and gone. Most of them—8 out of 12—have to do with type: **syriae** and **writting type** (kinds of letters,) **book** and **crochet** (we say 'brackets,') **inter-point** and **intertentive** (stops, serving to mark off,) **amash** and **tapping** (again, letters themselves.) **News-books** have gone; the adjective **prædal** (1659, 1670) is disused (sp. **typographical** 1693 ff.;) and **key bands** (pin or wedge for tightening, 1734) and **vigoruna** (device formerly used [1659—1770] by compositors while setting up, to indicate line of copy) have disappeared. Terms in mining are notably numerous.* They include not only names of things (**pout**, a tool, 1349,) and of specific occupations (**water-man** 1649,) but, again, names given to things—miner's language, whether technical of picturesquely colloquial: **spirit-plate,** **fool-rid,** **banny.** The story is the same with the farmer and the gardener.** Terms in

---

* As remarked in the bibliography, sect. III, footnote, the writer has not been able to see William Hoopen's **Miner's Dictionary** of 1747, wherein 8 of the 17 terms in mining collected for this study will be found; terms also occur in the "Ph. Tr." for var. years, in Dudley, Acts of Parliament, Flot, &c.: **bonny** (bed of ore,) **crest** (white soft stone,) **flue** ('shoot,') **foulehead** (tool,) **gang** (soil,) **maxy** (in tin mining,) **quarter-cord** (for measuring,) **rag** (short for name of chain-pump,) **rules** (small thread of ore,) **slawm** (joint of stone,) **trap, trouch.** Rap. interesting is **foot-rig** 1665, earth-work.

** See Ch. III. p. 76. Bate possibly refers to a *custom,* now obs.—taking an abundance of blood from sheep. Of things lost, the ha is most interesting—short for ha-ha, a sunk fence to keep cattle in their place, 1760. In gardening (see also p. 59) **dist-rew,** **pattern-lines,** and Pepys on **gamal** may be mentioned. Names of trees, like names of animals, change; op. end of chapter.
building and architecture (now lost) were, as one might expect, more
technical in character. Especially interesting to the student of
language are the obsoleteisms summering and summer (its back-formation—a verb, ) grand relief and ancarpa (foreignism; 'alto-re-
lievo') and most of all eagle and lattice. Neither of the last two
words is obsolete, but the things designated seem to be completely
so. There is probably a certain amount of convenient borrowing:
in each; 'eagle' is a word with several allusions, dating from the
fourteenth century on; but as a term of ancient architecture ap-
pearing in modern writings (1692 [2, 1751,) it is now obsolete—
we say 'gable' of a house; while 'lattice,' "structure of laths"
&c., equally old in the vocabulary, is no longer a term of theater-
aritecture—"The interior of the house [c. 1793] formed an eclipse,
and was divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices,
which were without division." Most interesting of all are the
terms classeae and interclassae (1625—1376 and 1673,) designating
recesses in libraries for readers and students. A term was and is
needed here. The NED interestingly defines classeae as a 'stall'—
but under 'stall' sb. sense 9 says: "Each of a series of 'screen'
book-cases set at right angles with the walls of a library, each
pair forming a bay or alcove. Obs."—and gives quotations dated
1709 and 1386. 'Bay' dates from 1325, but there is no reference
to libraries, books, or the like in either the definitions or the
quotations of the Oxford Dictionary. 'Alcove' dates from 1676,
and most of the quotations mention beds, and none, books. Not-
withstanding, all of these words are used at various libraries the
writer has visited; and it may interest the reader to learn that
at Harvard Library the word 'cubicle,' appropriately or inappropri-
ately, is the exclusive term.
In this way, some thirty-odd terms of architecture have gone out. A few of them, like gate-room, interdice, and stucco-paper, once referred to actual objects; more, somewhat like those above, partook of both the objective and the technical (so to speak;) a number appear to have been strictly technical, and without other associations or possibilities—dipterice, canellate, drift, substrature.* The subject is emphasized here precisely because of these ramifications. We shall note, at the conclusion of the present chapter and throughout the ensuing chapter, that technical terms and names of concepts are not to be separated from objects, physical things, and their names.

Terms of transportation appropriately and picturesquely have changed about. Quite a number of pages back (p. 204) the words dilly and diligence were discussed. No fairy godmother's wand has, of course, been at work; but the whole scene has changed—taverns and inns to tea-shops and road-houses, horses to powerful motors, diligences to charabancs.** The thirty-odd terms at hand engagingly imply a whole history of travel, both overland by wagon or rail, and on the sea. At least half of these obsoletisms designated kinds

* Gate-room, "lodge at the gate of an estate," mentioned in a numb of the "Lond. Gaz." for 1702. Interdice 1617--1703, var. tech. works, incl. dict. of 1734 (see Bib. III.) Stucco-paper "? a wall paper made to resemble stucco"—1750 Lady Lushington in let. to Shenstone; 1752 Mrs. Delany in Autob. and Corresp. So also cipher-tunnel 1655 Fuller, "The device of Cypher Tunnels or mock- chimneys merely for uniformity of building." It is interesting to note the number of times the names of Evelyn, Holme, Alberti Leoni, Palladio appear: terms like saillie, substrature, dipterice ("that is, inriron'd with a two-fold range of columns—Evelyn,) drift (1772, 1923; see may 'thrust' ff.,) echometry (art of making vaults, so as to produce artificial echo,) enfilade (military association somewhat later: 1705--1305 against 1796 ff.,) oecodomial, Ophiuch, Vaws-cornice, Ventose, Zoono.

** The English "diligence" is gone (Smollett, Wesley, Sheridan, Mad. D'Arblay, Macaulay all refer to it;) but not the French.
of vehicles, sometimes rather indefinitely, often attractively.

Whether the word was more or less borrowed or not (chair, chariot, desobligeant, fly, Germantown, High-flier, telegraph, tub,)* the object is always very much obsolete. 'Flies' perhaps are still spoken of, but not horse-flies in the sense "A covered carriage" &c.

Montrooke was in vogue in the early nineteenth century. Tax-carts were an economy-measure—two-whelled, springless open carriages, used in agriculture and trade at reduced duty-rates. Brydges, Walpole, Burke, Chesterfield, and Southey all speak of tim whiskies, light one-horse carriages. Verdo was cant for "waggon" (1912.)

It is all much as a teacher of the writer says of an American vehicle: "A generation ago a Studebaker meant a kind of heavy farm wagon with high sides, but now the visions called forth by the word are not so humble."

So in early steam travel, steam carriages (1824—1844,) looks ("lifts" on a railway for raising or lowering from one level to another, 1924 ff.; canal-locks date from 1577, it is interesting to note,) and tups (vulgarly applied, ca. 1539, to seatless carriages—third and fourth classes; a colloquial term.) A name given by the Marquess of Worcester to a very early steam engine (1663) is possibly as crude as the object is said to have been—fire-water-work. Cat and coach were once named vessels (seventeenth century;) so bomb-

* The dates for most of these are between 1700 and 1900 or after; not so, however, chariot (1325—1693.) Esp. interesting is desobligeant, "A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person," 1763 Sterne—1797. The Germantown took its name from a suburb of Philadelphia, U. S. A., 1735. A high-flier was a fast stage-coach. Telegraph was a fancy name for some kind of stage-coach, 1810. So trewerna (place or person's name;) bodice, bouge (prominence for paroles, 1931;) trunk-board, 1731; post-stage 1642—1695; waterings-house 1901 (for horses;) litter v. "to carry in a litter" 1715 ff. (p. 192 footnote;) camion; &c.

† G. F. Krapp, "The English Language in America" (Bib. 604) p. 140
*catch (1693—1757, war-vessel.) Lock-pits have disappeared from canals (1902.) Particularly interesting are the words cabin and cabin-bed (1593—1769.) Imagery and reference have changed in both. Distinguishing names were needed; but where cabin was used interchangeably with 'hammock' (cc.,) we now speak of 'berths.' De Foe in his famous novel spoke of a cabbin-bed.

In these times of peace-talk and disarmament conferences a dictionary of war-terms, though all of them be obsoletisms, ought not to be a popular book. While it is not our province to philosophize over our words, one cannot but notice in these mere names a kind of progress in which the hero's death is ever made surer, sharper, and swifter. Ancient arms like the ballister, a cross-bow, or the threshel, a medieval weapon described by the antiquary Holmes, have disappeared; swords, occasionally taking their names from persons or places-Ferrara, Sahagun—, have been scabbarded for the last time; guns—firearms of brass (casia) key-pistole, and ordnances of various types (drakes, esolapettes, saltamartinos, amerillas, mainly seventeenth century)—wadding (galfin,) cannons—aussettes, cartows, licorne, under-sakers—, and accessories thereto (cannon-basket, bumbass, derivometer, pommellon [see p. 213,] deck) and a number of devices, have been improved upon; soldier-types have come and gone.* A truly amazing array of terms!

* 59 terms were thus collected. Amongst the devices: cascan, wells to clear mines of water or to carry air to enemies' mines, 1696—1727; catamaran, fire-canal (hoop or wreath, brushwood steeped in tar &c. 1595, 1755 &c.), fire-chemise (same;) forneau, cornello (mines;) gazon (turf for fortifying;) gun-trap; guolner (wedge to secure a gun, 1659;) tortoles-shell (penthouse, tusted;) others. So terms: algear (hostile incursion, 1649;) cassine (farm-house manned by soldiers against attack, 1703—20;) disenfillade; retirement. Antesignarz, field-deputy, lieutenant-captain, &c. The only harmless word of the lot seems to be Uncle Toby's pyroballology (Tn Ch. 11. 11.)
One of the most interesting words in this study is *cabal*. We shall have occasion to speak of it in the next chapter under "Religions;" here we are concerned with it in its historical and especially its political significance. Owen Barfield in his "History in English Words" (Bib. 424, p. 59 of Barfield's book) briefly notes that this is one of the few Hebrew words in our language, that it referred to a group of men in Charles II's reign whose names interestingly spelled the word (Clifford, Arlington, Bucking, Ashley, Lauderdale,) and that it was duly superseded by 'cabinet'—the picture faded. But the NED shows that this word was much about—that it was used to designate any secret or private meeting, especially of intriguers (1649–1322:) and, indeed, the word is possibly not obsolete in this sense. It has been supplemented since the seventeenth century by 'junto,' 'olique,' 'coterie,' 'party,' 'faction;' and, as remarked in a previous chapter (p. 246), its light is now dimmed.

With it, the way of all obsoletisms, have gone *cabalist* (perhaps pronounced [kabalist]—the NED notes) and Sir Thomas Browne's *cabbala* ("Pseudodoxia Epidemica"—speaking of some astrologers.)

So the phrase *six clerk and the word counsel-house-man* (1697–1739; 'town-councillor' 1350 ff.) have disappeared, and a few other terms in government. Mr. Gadde, whose dissertation proved helpful in a previous chapter (see p. 332,) presents a long list of words ending in -age signifying "tax, charge," some of which, like regardage, loadage, mensurage, measurage, boothage, named duties. *Subsidy-book* (1663) has gone, and *borough-tenure*, a partial translation of Anglo-French 'tenure en Burgh Engloys' (1670.) For half a century a tax of two shillings per annum was levied on every fire-hearth in England and Wales; but at last Burnet wrote, 1714, "The King . . . has been . . . moved to discharge the chimney-money."
People in large cities, notably Chicago, may pity themselves for having to pay for "protection." They possibly might find consolation in a lone small obsolescence, civility-money (1703—1919). For the relegation to limbo of instruments of torture and the like, we should be grateful.

It is apparent, then, that the vocabulary has sustained its greatest losses in the names of obsolete clothing (including cloth, cosmetics, shoes, boots, buckles, canes, &c.) obsolete foodstuffs (including drinks), obsolete sports and games, and obsolete occupations (including war and offices of government)—a rather obvious sort of summary. While the obsolescences here are numerous, and while more will be added, of a similar kind, in the chapter to follow, the indication is that Meaning does not, strictly speaking, play so large

* A few other terms are:  
  - cart, "A licence by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart" 1720-30;  
  - in-press, inheritance duty, 1706;  
  - intoll, Sc., payment to bailie, op. 'in-penny';  
  - letter-man, one of Chelsea pensioners entitled to extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign, 1724;  
  - lich-lay, rate levied to provide a church yard;  
  - meiner, small tribute commonly on bread paid someplaces to the rector of the church, 1664—1677;  
  - mensurage, measure, duty payable on cargo of ship;  
  - out-toll, 1372;  
  - tide-duty 1769—shipping;  
  - water-gavel, fishing-rent in old times.

Needless to say these duties and customs go back a long way, and to the antiquary grow more interesting the farther back they go. They seem, where older—things and names alike—to take on a more absolute character where more aged. Affuage, attermitiate,  
  - bind-days, bonage (Sc.),  
  - garcelage, fieffal, Wealdling;  
  - London Measure is especially interesting—a "former practice of London drapers of allowing something above the standard yard in their measurements" 1652 cf. One thus easily drifts into the endless realms of feudalism and heraldry. A few of the terms of feudalism and heraldry which the writer has at hand seem to signify that, although some of the words are almost familiar-looking, the detailed concrete imagery behind them is completely gone.

[The cart, e. g., was "Formerly used for conveying convicts to the gallows, and instead of a drop; also for the public exposure and chastisement of offenders, esp. lewd women," &c. 1632; so:  
  - sel (rope's end for flogging 1663 fr.),  
  - impress, water-musk;  
  - so press-room, log (military,)  
  - tomer-fellows, catch-cloak, &c.
a part as Form appears to play. The concluding chapter of the study, however, will try to show how the two are inseparable—how words, symbols, context, associations, and forms all constitute one vortex.

The general explanation, "Things disappear," is naively convenient. Ramifications on all sides, as remarked at the beginning of this chapter, are not always visible. Meaning, as Mr. Richards says in one place (cf. Bib. 424) and skilfully demonstrates in another (cf. Bib. 391,) is not a matter of one aspect only—semantics. It is a many-sided subject, and distinctions are often blurred. The least that, in a general way, can be said seems to be that in the disuse of obsolescent names is implied an intricate and subtly varied history or story of the obsolescence of things. But since our concern necessarily is with words and words only, we may retrospectively note:

The important part played by Imagery. The reader is referred (e.g.) to Evelyn and his word *Capron* (p. 368) Imagery everywhere plays a large part. Partly because it is inseparable from Associations (see below,) and partly because it varies from mind to mind, generation to generation, clime to clime (people do not see things alike,) it is ever-changing. When, in the next chapter, we discuss some obsolescences of geology, we shall see how definite a part it plays even in science. One man sees size, another, shape, a third, color; other men do not see (as it were) at all, but hear sounds—"Laugh-dove." . . . See "Suggestion" below.

The improvement (evolution and progress) of material things. The reader is especially referred to pp. 360-61 and footnote, to p. 12—the "devolution" of 'shuffleboard'—, and to p. 375, where the terms aromaterics, spicers, steam-doctor (etc.) and 'perfumer' suggest the importance of what we call "specialization"—specializa-
tion anew. The way in which the vocabulary has kept pace with actual travel is likewise amazing—p. 386. Yet, material progress in all its aspects is particularly set about with ramifications; and the facts of specialization, progress in occupations, changing hands of trades (&c., &c.) do not precisely explain the obsolescence of week-boy, usher, cloamer (p. 375), rennet (&c., p. 376), 'taking up reates' (p. 377 and footnote,) and even sundiscopes and cradle-piece (p. 377.) A little history is latent in each of these words; and the obsolescence of each is latent in each history.

The variety of Associations. Associations of one kind or another are at work, and possibly partly responsible for the obsolescence, in eagle and lattice (p. 379) as well as in underwrite (see below.) The situation rarely grows complex where a word is susceptible to several meanings, several possibilities (semantically speaking)—where images, meanings, and dates "overlap." Target, p. 372, may be cited; explode, tour, eclipse, and especially drum likewise (pp. 10, 12—14.) The relationship of Meaning and Form is obviously important here (Ch. VII.) Now that dates are available (the N.D.) symbols and images might be put in order, and the more important associations (&c.) designated—an aid to understanding how, rather than why, words become obsolete (op. Darmesteter's book, Bib. 445: dates not then so elaborately available.) Blue apron, crop, and toupee (p. 376) indicate how associations become pronounced, exaggerated (synecdoche.)

The tendency to indefiniteness in names, associations, and the like. The writer collected some fifty names of animals for this study—25 of birds, 9 of fishes, 3 of horses, (besides a small dictionary of other terms pertaining to horses, culled mainly from the pages of the "London Gazette," and 13 of other animals—, and
no single tendency towards obsolescence in them is so clearly apparent as the effect of (perhaps originally) being or becoming indefinite, obscured in reference, image, or association. Thus rock, "some species of dog," speck-dog, "some kind of dog" (late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries); olap-bait (local for some kind of worm used in baiting, 1671); elbow (fish or serpent; haured (kind of hawk;)
also hookerel—name "said to be given" &c.;)
chipper, dade, ear-dove, eesay, eirae (hawk again,)
glut, guinet ("a small bird—the ? chaffinch," and many others: so fishes:

calcope, coal-perch, nun-fish, orb potwenfish (hugh head,) &c.*

Other causes are unquestionably at work among these words—more "suggestive" synonyms (lion-cot?) other associations interferring (orb,) actual extinction (dronce or 'dodo.' ) Indeed, this tendency to indefiniteness works so largely through and in all words, that the reader might safely be referred to almost any page of this study.

The fact of Oversupply. Pp. 5---clothes and 9- ---fruits, especially violet-pear.

* In a paper on "The Obsolescence of English Words" written in Sept. 1931 for the purpose of (U. S.) copyright, the writer remarked how strange it was that dinosaurs should disappear from the earth, and their name remain, while the names of other animals, notably birds and fishes, should be lost to us, yet the animals themselves be in our midst. One who is versed in bird- or fish-lore will perhaps recognize some of the following, and be able to confirm the foregoing assertion.—
Birds—hookerel, haured, haurel, long-winged hawk, 1653 Walton—1721; cheverel, var. of goldfinch, called by the London bird-catchers a cheverel (cheverel : "leather" also obs.;) chipper—small, "betula carpitor"—Browne, 1669; dade, wading bird 1696 (poem; ) ear-dove, "two spots on each side of the neck of a dark colour, whence the name—" 1725; espay, kind of vulture; horn-goat, tr. 1650—horn-owl' f; lagoon, bird with a foot like that of a hare, 1693—1773; ptarmigan" f; laugh-dove 1755, 'laugher' 1769; newry 1693 (2,) 'lory' 1692 f.;—parrot-like bird; oxen-and-pin, local name for sea-fowl; stearing 1769 Cook—the traveler returns with a name; awaddle-
The endless search for the adequate term. The "inevitability of the thing rightly" named (op. 347) seems not always to have come about. The reader is referred to classic & co. p. 374.

This last notation leads us to what, except for the uncertainty that always surrounds words, is one of the most interesting of all possible causes of obsolescence in words—suggestiveness.

Examples which the writer has at hand are by no means patent; but 39 out of 60 do suggest that people early and late look for the picturesque word and, having found it, are sceptical of using a less suggestive term in its place. A few have already been mentioned. Davenant in his "Play-House" (1663) spoke of "Rich jugglers... hoop men, And so many Tom-tumblers"—dates, respectively, are 1175 ff., no date, 'tumbler' 1320 ff., and should not overlook the possibility that hoop-men designates a species of entertaining now "obsolete." So lion-cat, 1774, where, perhaps mindful of a town in Asia-Minor, we speak of 'Angoras' (1328 ff.) Indeed, names of animals and flowers figure large here—velvet-runner and 'water-rail' or 'water-fowl' (1673--1705, 1655 ff., 1300 ff.,) want-louse (1655 ff.) and wiglouse (1655 ff.) and 'bed-bug' (1313 ff.,) gourder (1756--1302) and 'Stormy Petrel' (1776 ff. and fig. uses,) lujula (1651--1697) and 'wood sorrel' (1595, Englishing of 'sorrel de boys'—from the sour taste of the leaves,) marist and 'Canterbury Bell' (reminiscent of Chaucer;) especially interesting are 'child-bird' and 'penguin,' (see note under latter in NED.)

bill; tiger—the insect; uploper, 'pouter'...

Some 34 terms concerning horses are now obs., naming kinds of bits and bridles, gallops and other pieces (Canterbury e. g.,) ailments &c. (crack-minded,) coats (eastern feather,) types of tails (fass, fig.,) tools (horses-twitchers,) saddles, &c., &c.
"How people can bring themselves to use india-rubber rings, which are a sort of déification of string, as lightly as they do, I cannot imagine." Thus Miss Mary Smith voiced a foible in Mrs. Gaskell's delightful "Cranford" (ch. 5.). It would be pleasant to think that both names and things have improved together, and that the selection of the inevitably telling word is sometimes conscious. Yet, although a great many obsoletisms here suggest themselves, examples to the contrary are not wanting. I and, in one way or another we tread here on insecure ground. For "suggestiveness" in words is largely an arbitrary and personal matter; as Locke observes (pp. 29—30), people see things differently, each man appeals to different standards in nature. There is nothing historically to show that people amenable exchanged tie-dog for guard-dog, and guard-dog for 'watch-dog' (1610 ff.) Nevertheless, some interesting possibilities (hobby-hobby, north-shine, paper-cigar, sea-arties, side-fly, side-schools, tea-chest, whispering-place) will perhaps be seen in the examples submitted below.

* arganna 1753—red-chalk 1636
dark-closets 1726 wood-box 1634
face-bone 1701 cheek—1720
five-foot 1706 star-fish—1533
(side-fly 1676)
hand-muff 1714 hang-globe 1775
hobby-hobby 1720 see-cow 1592
horse-ursing 1764—racing 1654
information 1651 teacher 1591
mausz 1651—1653 plan-on-tree 1655
morser 1726 puff-in 1327
(side-goldenhead 1676)
maria—1799—1725 chloro—125
north-shine 1722 Aurora 1433
(see note cont. synonyme: money-dancers, strainers, etc.)
notial 1670 annotator 1663
out-coat 1644, 1760 over—1343
paper-cigar 1733—43 cigarette 1742
pension-day 1672 saints day 1450
pandanus-balance 1630 assoc. roller 1714 go-cart 1679 (other)
sea-arties 1669 navigators 1590
sea-watch 1767 chronometer 1715
side-fly (p. 69) horse-fly 1335
side-schools Sc. 1363 district 13
soap-earth 1696—stone 1691
sucking-pump 1660 air—1660
sugar-man 1603 confidant 1591
Tabetha 1633 sud 14. (fynem.)
tea-chest 1740—shabby 1337
Tobago-room 1656 smoking—1639
whispering-place 1746—gallery 1700
wind-breach 1657—1702 background 1749

[1] Cp. p. 52—kangaroo (name of chair.) Meaning from form is not now clear in by-night (a letter dispatched by night post, 1766), or hair-rater (small racing yacht, 1794), but—it is a matter of viewpoint, context, &c. whether sea-watch is "better" than chronometer, 'free scholar' than town-child, &c.
Almost needless to say, translator and traveler have brought home many of these words and many more like them. The traveler will always be bringing home words. Strange as his terms naming remote things sometimes are—the lure of the distant—they hardly rival the occasional word of the imaginative writer. EGGOMERIE is but one of these, yet peculiarly appropriate: a mirror having "the singular power of representing things and persons in future times." Things, like names, have sometimes been feigned.

Nor shall we be done with things in the next chapter, which is a kind of companion-chapter to the present. Science improving upon her names of things and concepts is inseparable from material advancement in which new words are always being evolved and old ones discarded.
Marvellous as the mind of man is, it cannot do without words—and sometimes unexpressed. It seeks to name and rename not only things, but concepts; philosophers and scholars from time to time have shown how the mind struggles after names because, if accurate thinking is to be done, names are wholly indispensable. In this way, there has been at least a respectable amount of trial and error; and the student of language and of semantics has been tempted more than once* to think of words as being, in a way, treacherous, to characterize them as being, as it were, the prison-keepers of the mind: words as both aids and hindrances. Only an omniscient scholar, perhaps, would undertake to prove this true especially of names in science—or the whole field of knowledge—and of concepts; yet even a brief and fragmentary and, relatively speaking, superficial treatment of certain obsoletisms in this chapter points to some such conclusion—a degree of perfection through error and occasionally serious imperfection. The inevitableness of the scientific object or philosophic concept rightly named is sometimes, in the memorable phrase of an English king, an unconscionable time a-coming; and the theme of the present chapter would accordingly seem to be Science improves upon herself and her names but slowly.

Partly because of his own vast want of knowledge about most sciences, and partly because of the availability and usefulness of terms in geology, the writer has grouped and considered rather care-

* Ogden and Richards, "The Meaning of Meaning," Ch. II. Locke (pp. 29 ff. of this study) may also be instanced—and Wilkins, Urquhart, and others in the bibliography (footnote to VI.)
fully some ninety obsolences, most of which, it will be seen from
the list below, named, as might be expected, rocks. Most of these
rocks are still lying about; but the zealous hammer of the geologist
has been at work, and his laboratory is now full of specimens. Their
names have been considerably changed about, often by common consent,

This alphabetical list merely seeks to establish the fact of
obsolensia and to give the living synonym and date; (italics omitted):
actinote 1904, 1905 actinolite[1334]
actinolite 1795 amphibole RO1
barsoelenite 1843- brule 1739 ?
cauley 1755- calamine 1601
chamite 1795, 1797
chalybite 1751 echinites 1695
chiltonite 1843 prehnite 1795
dacoryite 1702- rubellite 1796
delphinite 1795 epidote 1702
(die thallite)
deterrent 1686 erosion ?
diagonite 1744 breveterlite 1793
di-decahedral 1705
di-dodecahedral 1705
dihexahedral 1705
(di-hexahedron 1266 not obs.)
di-octahedral 1705
ditetrahedral 1705
drive 1670
dross 78. 1311 volcanio scarra
epizoocto 17491
euchydenterite 1723 augite 1716
or 1704, pyroxene 1700 [1760]
extellite 1741- valentinite
farclilite 1799 pudding-stone 1753
ferroalbite 1794 cerite 1704
(also called false tungsten)
ferrifite 1671
ferrilite 1799- Rowley Rag ? in
forestone 1691
fulminate 3. 1727
fungite 1681 fossil coral
fuscite 1709 wernerite 1911
gallitzinite 1601 nigritic 1314
gradatory 1691
granodrite 1795 granite 1799
grunstein 1796- greenstone FG5
hornblase 1731-9 hornstone 1727
humboldtite 1823 datolite 1726
hydromite 1799- fossil shell
icreberg 1774-1921 glacer
iceblink 1796
ice hill 1694 iceberg 1920
ice island
kefferkill 1734-1907 fgoasn.
kleprouite 1311-52 lazulite 1307
klingstone 1700-11 clink- 1311
limebite 1377-55 chrysoelite 1300
lobelit 1746-37 vesuvianite 1333
manganolite 1384-96 rhodonite 1703
or rose manganese 1212
maronite 1344-96 chlalolite 1111
meandrite 1202-19 coral c. 1305
meniscane 1723 meniscite 1795
mesotype 1304-52 natrolite 1305,
sorolite 1213, mesolite 1222,
Thomsonite 1920.
migaste 1711
oak-tree clay 1716 Veeland clay?
ocroite 1906-72 cerite 1904
(see ferricalbite)
pabcasite 1347-96 tetrahedrite 1706
patrinite 1711-96 laminar felsite
1794 and akinite 1377-90
pearl-mica 1380 margarite 1723
porcellinite 1761 pearl-simmer
1720.
pellon 1320 lippedor. 1733 or 1910
pilclose 1367 wehrelite ?
pyrosthile kermeite 1213
pyrotachnite thenerdite
pyrantimonite, &c., &c.
race (tinner’s term) 1727
killar nd. delvin nd.
rhenite 1330 pseudomalschite 1335
saturnite 1724-1906
savite 1352 natrolite 1305-5 ff.
shorlite 1723 pyrenite 1702
siberite 1302-65 rubellite 1796
(see dacoryite)
silicate 1343-50 labradorite 1314
silicate 1702 shale
soap stone 1691
sinepnes 1631-311 species of
soilte 1795, 1302 ff.
slagstone 1613 form of slag
soap-clay 1704
Ch. IX 393

frequently because of further analysis, occasionally because of obscurities arising, or because of confusing duplications, and not rarely from courtesies extended to men and to localities.

Further analysis and reflection, thus, were in part responsible for the obsolescence of ferricalcite, saturnite, tetraphyline, tubulite, and quite a number of other terms (see below.) The first is a combinative sort of word (Latin elements) which was replaced by 'cerite.' Only the geologist is in a position to confirm the thought that possibly one syllable was the doom of this word. In any event, the object indicated was duly shown to be no 'calx' or oxide of iron. The term 'cerite,' the Oxford Dictionary shows, was somewhat arbitrary, and has an interesting history—'cerite,' 'cerium' (chemistry,) 'Ceres;' "Whose discovery (1701) was then one of the most striking facts in physical science..." Klaproth, in 1907, changed the names to cererium and cererite 'lest they should

sodaite 1930-46 nephelite 1969, wernite 1911
ammonite 1805-37 nephelite 1969
speckstone 1794 soapstone
spinhrite 1805-36 sphene 1915
stratline 1823 actinolite 1933
sugar-plumb (transf.) 1631
(kind of fossil) [tostite]
syntrochite 1851 entrochite

tergite 1957-59
tartolite 1923-63 allanite

terrestrial 1704
terrestrial 1846 [1936]
tetraphyline 1836-96 trifphyite

dates are, for the most part, close. A count shows that in 27 instances the obs. form was earlier (often only slightly,) in 23 the living form was earlier, while in 7 dates are identical. Capitals have not been kept. The unity of the whole subject is nicely demonstrated in the dates; specialization in the names 'geology,' 'mineralogy,' 'crystallography,' 'petrology,' 'lithology,' 'petrography,' &c. Hady and Klaproth appear to have named the most names; also important are the names Kirwan, Dana, Phineaton, T. Phillips, Watt, Chester, Thomson, Allan, Grew (1637,) and "Philosophical Transactions." Even the "Edinburgh Review" was interested:
appear to be derived from *gera*, . . . "wax," but the change was not accepted (Dana.)" Still a third and fourth term are available—"false tungsten" and *ochrites* (so named in 1704 by Klaproth,) which again illustrates a cause of obsolescence in words—plurality of terms. *Saturnite* was a "name given to a furnace product . . . at first considered a simple mineral." Gesner, in the mid-eighteenth century, "specified the tubular shell of the ship-worm [and others,] . . . all then regarded as 'worms'. But as these were the shells of different animals, the word [*tubulite*] was not permanently used." And so with *tautolite*, from the German, in which a supposed axial relation (Chester) is referred to; the honorary synonym 'Allanite' of somewhat later date has survived. Kirwan erroneously applied the appellation *titanite* in 1796 to a mineral now called 'rutile'.

*Tetraphyline* is a somewhat contrary example to the above. Although a fourth base was discovered in the object designated, the old names were retained—'triphyline' 1334 ff. and 'triphyllite' 1336 ff.

If one were seeking for a confirmation or elaboration of an assertion from Locke, quoted a number of chapters back (pp. 29—30—a statement which seems to be of growing importance in this study,) one could hardly do better than turn to mineralogy and its terms. The standards in nature which may be appealed to are numerous and often equally attractive or convincing. In this way, apparently, the same rock was occasionally, in one place and at one time, given one name, but in another place and by someone else at another time, given another name; and where one appealed (so to speak) to color, another scholar conceived in terms of size, shape, composition, or other characteristic. One notes with interest that this duplicating of names came about (see preceding footnote) "in the beginning" of geology as we know it today—the late eighteenth and the
early nineteenth centuries.

The most interesting example is thallite. In 1802 Bourron in the "Philosophical Transactions" spoke of "The substance called thallite (the epidote of the Abbe Haüy)." Half a century later (1863) Dana wrote: "Thallite was rejected because it was based on a varying character, color." Haüy in 1801 chose epidote (French as if from the Greek, "superadd") as a suitable name—"denoting a great additional length in the base of the crystal as compared with that of certain allied minerals with which it was previously confused"—"qui a reçu un accroissement," said Haüy.

While we have no equally enlightening statements for a number of others, a few may be presented. — In pelion (1920 or before) "versus" iolite ([1759,] 1810 ff.,) we have color "versus" color: the obsoletism comes from the Greek, "livid spot, in reference to the greyish blue color;" the living term comes (immediately) from the German (Werner, 1803) (ultimately) from the Greek, "violet" and "stone." So actinote, actinolite, and strahlite—Greek 'ray' and 'stone' and German 'sunbeam' and 'stone'—date against date, use (familiarness and custom) against use, language (and expressiveness) against language: In ochroite and cerite (above) there is something like color versus event or circumstance—'ochre,' pale yellow, and Ceres, newly discovered. In Voraulite and lazulite we have place (see below for other examples; Vorau in Styria, the object named in 1906) and color. In asbestinite and 'amphibs' characteristic behavior is set against composition and appearance (the living term named by Haüy in 1901 "in allusion to the protean variety in composition and appearance . . .") So the names baroselenite and chelonite and euchysiderite came about; the first was possibly given up for a more systematic name, the second and its successor
which happens also to have been its predecessor, 'echinites') involve interesting imagery ("tortoise" and "hedgehog, sea-urchin," respectively,) the third, a variety of a variety, contains an allusion to a property—Greek 'well' and 'melting' ("pyroxene" named by Hally in 1796; he thought of it as "a stranger in the domain of fire," or alien to igneous rocks. 'Augite,' from Pliny, Greek 'lustre,' was distinguished by Werner and Dana from 'pyroxene.')

It would possibly be difficult for even a geologist to determine whether the more appropriate term has always been chosen.

One is reminded of a discussion of words suggestive of things, made at the close of the last chapter. Miss Miller (Appendix A) points to the names 'manganolite' and 'rhodonite' and 'manganese,' 'maranite' and 'chialstolite,' 'menacane' and 'menachanite,' and under each pair states, simply, 'Word more suggestive of the thing.' This is more than conceivably true of one—maranite; but word-forme are the test under menacane, while it might be doubted if 'rhodonite,' for all its allusion to color, is a more potent sort of synonym than manganolite with its associations, albeit a little remote, with the Philosopher's Stone and alchemy.

Not a few of the ninety-odd obsoleteisms of geology allude to places. Calmev was preceded and superseded by 'calamine;' dacurite (from a place in Siberia, where found) was needless where an earlier synonym, alluding to color, was at hand—rubellite; so delphinite and 'epidote' (see above;) limellite, named by H. B. de Saussure in 1794 from Limburg, its locality, had in 'chrysolite' an ancient if inexact synonym (but the NED shows how the synonym became "fixed" by 1790;) pilgenite (Kenngott, 1853) and 'wehrlite' (apparently not given in the NED) but ca. 1835 ? ) illustrate how a name honoring a man replaced a name honoring a place, and contrast nicely with loboite
(named by J. S. Berzelius in 1815 after its first describer) and 'vesuvianite' (of much later date; ) siberite was another synonym for 'rubellite' (see daurite above; ) somonite (from Mt. Somma, near Naples), though considerably earlier than 'nephelite' (for all dates, please see footnote, pp. 392--393,) was given up ('nephelite' suggests the cloudy behavior of the mineral in nitric acid; ) voraulite and ' lazulite' have been named; and mlgite (from Miage, name of a glacier near Mt. Blanc, discovered, says Pinkerton [1911,] by Saus- sure) has no synonym (see below.)

Ten of the names collected are or were after geologists; only three, apparently, have survived. Although Emmons did Dr. Chilton the honor of naming a certain silicate after him, the substance apparently had already been named in honor of Colonel von Prehn, who brought it from the Cape of Good Hope (hence 'prehnite.') 'Nigrine' (obviously naming the color—Allan) and gallitzinite (after Prince Gallitzin, who discovered the mineral) are of the same date. A similar case is ' lazulite' and kleprothine, after a professor in Berlin. Laibolite has been cited. The name patrinite, after E. L. M. Patrin, was possibly given up because of indefiniteness: ' laminar falsite' and 'aikinite' (another honorary name) being synonymous.

So, finally, savite, from Professor Savi, and 'natrolite' ('natron,' 'nitre,' "sodio") The names 'prehnite,' 'aikinite,' 'brewsterite,' 'valentinite,' and 'wernerite' survive.

Somewhat like patrinite were a half-dozen other terms in early geology. The most interesting is mesotype, a name given in 1901 by Hady to a crystal whose form was "intermediate between those of analcite and stilbite." But the name designated four minerals which, in time, had to be distinguished—(chronologically) 'natrolitethomsonite,' 'mesolite,' 'scolecite.' Humboldtite was a synonym of
both 'humboldttilite' (1325 ff., another honorary name) and 'datolite.' Sodaite was a variety of 'nephelite' or 'sennerite,' and illustrates the effect of a plurality of names (see sommite at the top of the previous page.) Kernett was an alleged name of a variety of building stone. Syntrochite, 'entrochite,' and 'trochite' (Greek 'in' and 'wheel') further illustrate confusion arising from plurality.

In one way or another, distinguishing names were not always needed; and this in part may account for the obsoletism of chamite, fungite, zranatite, hornalite ('A schistous form of hornstone,' e. g.,) hysterolite, intrite, meandrite ('coral,') miasite (see preceding page, top,) sinapite, blackstone (a form of slag, Pettus, 1633,) soap-clay (indefinite?,) and perhaps others. In oak-tree clay and 'Wealden clay' and in pearl mica we have more confusing plurality as well as the entrance of colloquialism. Grunstein was duly replaced by 'greenstone;' klingstone, a partial translation of the German, by 'clinkstone.' Farcilite, ferrilite, and siliquastre gave way to names possibly more colloquial in character—'pudding stone,' 'rowley rag,' and 'sppe stone.' Diagonite, exitalite, and fuscite were (perhaps politely) given up in favor of honorary names, or, in the case of the second, the name of an alleged medieval alchemist.

Geology from the viewpoint of the language and its vocabulary is then interestingly illustrative. The adjustments—words and images—of 'iceberg,' ice hill, iceblink, 'glacier,' ice island, words of a more obvious or general quality, might furnish material for an interesting little essay. Perhaps no other science furnishes for language-study such an abundance of material that is not remote. What seems to be true of terms—obsoletisms and living forms—in geology is not, of course, true quite in the same way of terms in
other sciences. The writer is told by friends in Edinburgh, students of anatomy, pathology, and medicine generally, that professors and doctors are daily simplifying the old terminology. Some of it dates back seven hundred years; much (if not most) of it is, of course, Latin. The least that text books do is to parallel the old and the new. The reason is obvious even to the layman. Not even the medical practitioner can escape living in a speedy world.

Unquestionably, therefore, the two dozen obsolete terms of anatomy and pathology which the writer found could now be greatly supplemented. An example is forebowie—part of a horse's belly (1674;) linnary and 'lienal' recall the affixes of Ch. VI (dates 1624 and 1779 respectively;) while most of the terms are like gargareon, a foreignism, and belong to the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Occasionally a term loses a special sense; and ezyzy (one may possibly say) could not serve two masters—anatomy and astronomy, both.

More than eighty terms in medicine have gone out since the mid-seventeenth century, almost half of them of rarest occurrence, and a quarter of them recalling the old theory of the Four Humors, universal medicines—panaceas or cure-alls—, Paracelsus, and the sters. Twenty or thirty are adjectives which have been discarded—casesitical, disaccustic, leptuntio, and the like. A few are terms so general in meaning that they proved useless—gacopathy, dream—water. In some, perhaps, form and meaning make misfits (see Ch. VII) —dead palsy; new facts have possibly been responsible for the obsolescence of cardimelach, "A supposed vital principle in the heart," nonan, septal, quartanary, virinal polyobreat; elsewhere foreignisms have been dropped—gatoche, coqueluche, diodesia, diaprol, embole, pericarpium, scabrado. Particularly interesting to the historically-minded student is the term gasteritic(al.) "Used, after Paracelsus,
to describe some supposed class of diseases . . ." or the terms acadochymist, eluira, intercipient, panchymagogue, or—in certain senses—oambilum, deconcoct, disaster, diversion, sublime, and the like.

Fifty terms or more in botany have likewise disappeared. These include, occasionally, some special sense—capillary, e. g., or pendant (1664, 'anther' 1551 ff.) More often than not, the obsolete form or word seems to be earlier. Occasionally, however, the object has an old colloquial name—'butter bur' (1549 ff.), 'pestilence-wort' (1573 ff.), petasite (1771.)

In chemistry, again, the loss has been great—perhaps a hundred terms. A few of these have apparently gone out because suppositions and assumptions have proven false—acetite, e. g., or dimirrate ('The old name for a (supposed) compound of one atom of hydrochloric acid with two of a base,') mercuriate, rossio, salso-acid, trisnitrate. As in geology, so here, a number of names have, on one ground or another, been rejected. So important is the name Davy here that a brief representative list is submitted just as it was made in the course of this study.* For scientific purposes and convenience—international convenience—there has been a considerable adjusting of affixes: -ane, -ure, -ic, -um, -um, -ate, -it becoming '-ic,' 'ous,' '-um,' '-ide,' '-ine,' '-ia,' '-on,' and the like.

* Name, date | Proposer | Synonym | Name, date | Proposer | Synonym
---|---|---|---|---|---
Argia 1790 | Black | argil 1530 | phosphene 1912 | Davy | hra-lead 1653
argent 1312 | Davy | argent chloride | plumbene 1312 | Davy | 'Sr.Ct.'
boron 1312 | Davy | boron 1312 | stronane 1312 | Davy |
calcium 1312 | Davy | calcium | telesia 1312 | Davy |
colo 1312 | Davy | lime | terebent 1312 | Davy | two men
epoxyt ... | Hertner (physics?) | | magnesium BO-12 | Davy |
ferroc 1312 | Davy | ferroc (see below) | valyl .... | Corbet | butyl 1367
ferrum 1312 | Davy | | tetryl | Davy |
Ga 1790 | Davy | gazet 1522 | | Davy |
parlate 1799 | Bergman acid phosphoric acid | magnesium | tetryl | Davy | quartz
Calcane, ferrane, mangesane, and maggium may be particularized. All are Davy's terms (about 1812.) As time passed, workers in the field realized that they were less and less isolated, and more and more dependent on symbols and names that should be wholly accurate and should represent true substances. And so—as is now obvious—a system of symbols was evolved; and 'Ca Cl₂' took on meaning for the chemist in Germany which Sir H. Davy's calcane (under the circumstances) could never have taken on. So with ferrane: "... 2 compounds of iron and chlorine... I have called... ferrana... The other... may be named ferrane." But today chemists are compelled to distinguish between 'Fe Cl₂'—'ferrous chloride' (Fe<Cl₂) and 'Ferric chloride' (Fe<Cl₃.) In short, as the NED explains, -ane was an arbitrary ending proposed by Davy for names of mono-chlorides, now obsolete; and analogy has changed all—and international agreements. Magnesium, applied to the metal in 1809, was withdrawn in 1912. 'Magnesium' dates from 1809.

Other names in chemistry have in varying ways become obsolete. Septite is one, which once designated, indefinitely, 'nitrite' or 'nitrate' ('nitrous' HNO₂ and 'nitric' HNO₃.) So, possibly, cadmia, calamy, fungate. Terms of older chemistry often had other associations—concentre (v.), empyreal, fixation, fix-dness, habitude. Elayl is perhaps an example of an unneeded synonym ('ethylene.') Simplification seems to have taken place in phosphoramide (1866) and 'phosphamid' (n. d.) and selenist(toal) (1755, 1831), 'seleniuret' (1813, now rare,) 'selenide' (1849 ff.) and thorinic (1869) 'thoric' (1890.) Eupyrions and glass-helmets have disappeared (invention and thing.) It is perhaps too much to suggest that

* So boracium, deliquate, dissolution... The acquiring, by English scholars, of an international phonetic alphabet, is analogous to all of the above.
horse belly, an "old name for a retort or alembic of some kind," insults the dignity of science. A translator of Paracelsus in 1660 perhaps had in mind the image of the anatomical stomach—not the exterior form known to the layman, and hardly suggestive in its shape of the object named. Old chemistry—or alchemy or pre-scientific chemistry—seems to have drawn largely on the general colloquial vocabulary; and special senses of depart, exalt, element, principle, unspecificate, and the like, seem more numerously to be obsolete than whole terms—dephlegm, salseture, &c.

And so it would be possible to enumerate other categories: twenty-odd terms in surgery (including farriery,) dating from the days when barbers operated, naming (chiefly) instruments and (occasionally) methods in operating and the like—crochetet, gamma, suturate; a few scientific terms in etymology, all of the nineteenth century; still more from zoology, often of relatively ancient date, and often widely used, or uniquely interesting—pulveratricious, zoobiographer.

Astronomer's instruments, now out of use, were named at the beginning of the last chapter. These instruments and their names, and still others,* belong, of course, as much to the realm of concepts as of things—the whole world of science. Terms like parallax, planetography and uranography ("that branch of Topography . . . which remains after the subtraction of Geography be designated,") plante—

* P. . ; so field-bar 1771; heliometer 1775, comples form of portable sun-dial used for ascertaining solar time, latitude; leonantidiptb 1773, applied to a kind of telescope; so dipstantidien 1307 Gr. 'against' and 'form'—applied by Jeaurat in 1773 to a form of telescope giving two images, one direct, one reversed; node 1665—1864; "small ball representing a planet on the Ptolemic sphere" 1674 . . .

Other terms that may be added to these above: evaction; dissilition; dodecasentry; destrainate; conversion; deviation—chiefly special senses, all ca. 1700 ff.
Genus, subgenus, subinsectile have proven needless. Most interestingly, words in urano- have gone: uranoscope (but 'uranoscopus,') uranica, uranoler, uranomancy, uranometrical... It is perhaps worth noticing, in passing, that the prefix from the Greek bears reference not only to the heavens, but to fish, to mineralogy, to the roof of the mouth: out of which associations difficulties might arise. More than a dozen terms of astrology disappeared during the period of our interest; and to terms of divination submitted at the end of Ch. VI may be added spatulary ("kind of divining by the Shoulder-blades,") mantology (art or practice of divination,) uroscope (divination by inspection of uinae—uranomancy, 'urinomancy;') scorpionist ("one born under the sign of Scorpio," oracularist, and telescuro—all chiefly of the seventeenth century.

At least half of the terms (now obsolete) of physics were more or less consciously rejected, terms like dynam ("proposed by Dr. Whewell, as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour," 1847,) dynamide ("A generic term proposed by Berzelius to include the 'imponderables', caloric, light, electricity, and magnetism, in substitution for fluid," 1833,) electric fire (Franklin's term for 'electric fluid,') electrograph ("The instruments themselves [for producing electrotypes] should be called 'electrographs,'") engineering (used by Smeaton, 1793, for the 'science of engineering' [1329 ff.,]) leasimg (Nathaniel Fairfax's word for 'atom') passage-thermometer (Sir B. Thompson explains his term.)

* Miss Miller says "Isolation in stem," &c. (App. A;) but the NED under 'man-' seems to say this cannot be so—too many 'manus' ("hand") words: ... R. H. Benson's "The Necromancers." 1910, was inadvertently not alluded to in Ch. VI, end.

[[ Bib. 91 and 249; pp. 11, 94, 226, 272, &c.]]
safe-lamp (Davy,) and \textit{telegrephene} (correct form learned.) In 
\textit{diadrom(e)} the thing, again, has disappeared. For such terms as 
\textit{äden} and \textit{frædoco} (foreignisms,) \textit{subingression} and \textit{vortician}, no 
permanent need existed. Phillips in his edition of Kersey (1706) 
spoke of a \textit{dark tent} "to take the Prospect of any Building, For-

tification, Landskip, etc." Photography has here improved upon 
the name as well as the thing; contrast 'daguerreotype.'

Almost sixty terms in branches of mathematics have been 
lost since the mid-seventeenth century. They may be roughly di-
vided into two classes—obsolete uses (words having other associa-
tions, 23 in number) and obsolete furniture (some 35 distinct 
terms.) In both, the science got rid of a considerable Old Men of 
the Sea. It is interesting to note, though, that even after the 
word 'algebra' (1551) was in the vocabulary, two writers (1673 and 
1552) supplemented it with \textit{universal mathematics}. There was no 
need for both \textit{myriagon} (a geometrical figure having 10,000 sides) 
and 'polygon' (1674 only and 1571 ff., respectively,) for both 
\textit{trapezia} and 'trapezium' (1631—1766; 1570 ff.;) and names of 
powers, figures, multiplyings, and the like are now interesting 
only as showing how the minds of mathematicians once worked—\textit{quadr-
rate} (1674,) \textit{quatuordecangle} (1667,) \textit{quotuple, octuplication, sedec-
cuple, sexouple, triqube, tri-hexoctahedron:} mostly seventeenth 
century, rare, and from Jeake, Leybourn, Soarburgh ("Euclid.")

An anonymous translator of Barrow begs pardon for his word \textit{inter-
ponibility} (see Ch. III, p. 66.) We have today the word 'arith-
meticize' (probably rare,) but the conjecture that \textit{arithmetize}, 
if it was used extensively at all, gave way to more specific terms, 
'add,' 'subtract,' 'multiply,' \&c., or was lost in a multiplicity of 
terms, 'figure,' 'cipher,' \&c., is perhaps not rash.
Particularly interesting to the student of language are certain obsoletisms of Grammar. No doubt some people, not meanly educated, believe we still have in the field of rhetoric too many terms like charientism, dialyton and dialysis, epiplectic, subcontinuation, and technical. A writer in the "British Apollo" defined the first as "that Species of an Irony which couches a Disagreeable sense under Agreeable Expressions"—Greek "gracefulness of style." For the next two, a word, perhaps introduced by Puttenham, already existed—'as-syndeton.' The last word is especially interesting both for its derivation (Hebrew) and dates (1692, 1730, 1759.) Fine distinction latent in nominal, "verb formed from a noun," and nominalize likewise was not wanted. For half-member (1762) a much more definite term existed—'semi-colon' ("At a comma, stop a little . . At a semi-colon, somewhat more"—Hodges in 1644; the descriptive quotations in the NED are particularly interesting here.) The writer believes that a study is much needed—he knows of none now to be had—which would explain such adjustments as took place between interjection 1673, interruption, and 'parenthesis' in one or its early senses—"an explanatory word, phrase, or clause," &c.; comma, colon, and period in their early senses (not quite obsolete now) or "stop" or "pause"—a matter of degree; right (1654) and 'nominative' (1397 ff.) The vision of Greek prosody has somewhat waned; etymological meanings have been dimmed; names and definite objects—', ', '; .'—have been brotgether. Obliquity, reduplicative, technology, and a few others, have other associations. In runner and russian the thing is gone. Form, perhaps, does not easily betray the meaning in paragraph; and a foreignism, parathesis, was all but lost to us through a division in meaning and confusion with 'parenthesis.' In all this there w
no doubt, much serious experimenting. There may also have been, especially in Puttenham's day, some levity—some playboying with words. The student of phonetics will be attracted to obsoleteisms like *increasation* (1669 Wilkins, "(F) ... seems to be such an increasation of the Letter (P) as (V) is of (B)") and *plateasem* (1656, 1727 "Art of Speaking," [1753]—over-broadness in tone, fault in speech.)

The significance, then, of obsoleteisms of science to us in this study of obsolescence should not be allowed to overshadow a thing of greater significance. Although the writer took the trouble to collect some 19 "rejected names" in chemistry, some 15 in geology, 3 in botany, 9 in physics (including mechanics,) and 1 in astronomy, he finds that very few indeed, perhaps only half-a-dozen, were consciously rejected. The others, and a great many more names of processes, ideas, concepts, and the like, were not rejected at all, and (important; cp. the final chapter) did not "die." They fell wholly naturally into disuse, were the victims not so much of mass production and improvement as in the midst of it. One might suppose that notably in the realm of science deliberation over terms, consciousness of them, is very real; and so it is; but it is principally active where new terms are coming into view.

Science actively dispelled superstitions of all kinds; she is always correcting and improving upon knowledge." Concepts and things

* See Sir Thomas Browne, "Pseudodoxia Epidemica" (1646.) See Geo. H. McKnight "Modern English" pp. 271—273.

Words illustrating the point, precisely, are: *melanagogue* (a medicine supposed to expel "black bile," 1657—1737; *unconcopotion; lunific; fascious* (witchcraft, 1666; *natural line* (palmistry;)* prefiscipnel* (amulet, 1652; *acidule* (springs considered acid, 1651—1765); *anatiferous* (popular superstition—Sir T. Browne;) &c. Also *cardimeleagh, gelidony, mercuriats."
are her first concern, but language is so close to these as to demand attention also. Especially since the mid-seventeenth century the march of science has been sweeping; her light has dimmed others. Conscious of their faults, she has improved upon her language and terminology not so much by deliberately discarding as by continuous improvement, by directing her attention to the new and unknown—indeed the only legitimate way of improvement.[

Obsolences like un-Latin and Unlatinized and solo and sero, like Herry-Soph, Wall-lectures, grammar-college, working-school, are suggestive of other changes that have taken place in the whole educational system—outlooks, customs, types or classes of people, things. The general advance of refinement is briefly commented upon by Archbishop Trench. ( We turn our attention for a few pages to one of the Arte—Music—

"I sit lonesome as an Attic owl who has been thrust out of the companionship of other birds; while classes in Natural Science are full." Quoted by Geo. H. MoKight in "Modern English" p. 232 from C. S. Duncan, "New Sol. and the Eng. Long." pp. 30—34. See also pp. 417—418 of MoKight. See Curry, "Med Sol." and Max Müller, "Wortkritik" p. 64.

Richard E. Jones (ibid. 369) may be compared with what MoKight and others have to say of writers, especially those in the Royal Society, and their endeavor to make chaste the scientific language of their day. Pp. 34 ff., e. g. of this study invite attention. It seems reasonably to think, however, that all the rigid curtailing and pruning (etc.) by itself would have meant little; one need only turn the pp. of the "Philosophical Transactions" to see clearly what chiefly lay behind the "new style."

E. G.: Solo at Oxford was "the formal testimony, by a member of the faculty, to the fitness of a candidate for a degree. Also, a person who gives this testimony." 1664 Wood, also 1631. Sero—a boy late to school. Working school: our 'industrial school,' etc.

"Then too the advance of refinement causes words to be foregone, which are felt to speak too plainly" ("Eng. Peer & Pres." III.) Only regolser and erstar in a footnote are offered; Cicero to Petus Fam. ix, 22, for "a subtle and interesting disquisition on forbidden words, and their philosophy." is cited.
Apparently Music is, from the viewpoint of language, one of the most interesting of arts—perhaps the most interesting.* The writer's investigation of the New English Dictionary was, notwithstanding his devotion to music and his modest knowledge of the piano in particular, unprejudiced; it was, moreover, thorough-going; all the arts were given a chance of producing obsoletisms. It is significant, therefore, that four words belonging to the fine art of painting and possibly a very few to Architecture, but 70 musical terms, were found. Other arts are not represented.

Most of the obsoletisms are purely technical in character; and of the 47 terms half or more have other associations, sometimes rather pressing. It is interesting to note that most of these technical terms have to do with intervals—deuce, diapason, ditonean, tetradiapason, trisdiapason, and the like; others have to do with tones—a-mi-la, faint-tone, flat (semi-tones,) syntone—, or with notes, harmony, and the like—harmonician, canonia, concert, dissolution, diagination (technique of singing,) splinter (a grace note,) symphoniac. Before the term pentachord denoted a musical instrument (1721–1725,) it meant "an interval of a fifth" (1694 only, J. Holder "Harmony." ) It also once meant "a system of five notes:" considerable division in meaning: (but the difference in dates is important.) Cadell, entree, loure, spirit, symphony were all names of airs or types of music; concerteer and harbitlist, of musicians.

* Bib. 295, 526 (Pulver,) 519 (Padseldorf;) 269 (Bekker,) 272 (Busby,) 279 (Dunstan,) 292 (Playford,) 294 (Pratt,) Unseen: 423 (Bannard,) 275 (Sandett.) Also, infra, others.

[ Namely, de-gradation 1794 J. Barry in Let. (2:) an. 'foreshortening'? 'degradation' 1706 ff. Fantastical; of colors, 'saptastics—but both obs. 1666, 1704 and 1746—1700 resp. Gruppo, fantasm, used both in music (1674 Playford) and painting (1636, 1679.) Lay-man 1633–1796; 'lay-figure' 1795 ff. engraving and painting.
The terms *forte-piano* (see App. A, pp. 473 — 474) and *hold* ('\(\wedge\)' see p. 23.) The first, explains Grove in his dictionary of music (1779,) "was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord." Nyrop shows how even the obsolescence, as also the somewhat more living 'piano-forte' (1767 ff. against 1769—1379 for the obsolescence,) was the result of ellipsis—economy of effort. 'Forte' in music dates from 1724; 'piano' (the instrument) from 1733. Today, whatever the reason for the ultimate ellipsis," 'piano-forte,' the "full" form (as it is often called,) is either affected or is brought out only on elegant occasions—musicales and programmes. The New English Dictionary is probably incorrect in marking *hold* as used in music "obsolete." Professor Tovey in Edinburgh writes uncertainly of its use in England; but it is the commonly accepted name for \(\wedge\) in America (the States.) Pulver, citing Playford and Christopher Simpson, says "17th c. term for a Pause," and gives a somewhat different sign: \(\wedge\). But Dunstan, Bekker, Tyld in his new (1932) dictionary, and others do not call this see obsolete; and indeed the writer knows from fairly wide experience that it is simply is not, and was surprised to find it marked obsolete in the Oxford Dictionary.[]

* The homophony of 'fort' ('Fortification') and 'forte' is obvious enough; but it is probably too much to suggest that homophony (Ch. VI) is much of a cause of obsolescence here, since the "worlds" of fighting and music are wide apart, and since there is always context to help. What, though, of the musicalness (or euphony) of 'piano'—was this word more or less selected for "us" by the Italian ear?

[] Synonyms are: 'fermata,' 'pause,' 'stay' (these last two perh. obs.; 1667 C. Simpson, .. "This Mark or Arch is also set over certain particular Notes in the middle of Songs, when (for humour) we are to insist or stay a little upon the said Notes; and thereupon it is called a Stay, or Hold." Cp. also 'arch' and 'rest' ('rest' would be very much a misnomer.)
More important, however, may be the simplification that is taking place in the technology of music as in science. Not, ever, that the need for accuracy is passing; that need is greater than ever in fields where tones, volume, expression, and the like, count for so much—phonetics, music. "'Common time'" (says H. F. Hemy, court pianist and professor at Durham) "is spoken of as 'semibreve time';" "any other name is improper." Nevertheless, terms like 'semiquaver' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{8}}\)) 'demisemiquaver' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{16}}\)) and 'semidemisemiquaver' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{64}}\)—a '64th note,') are proving inconvenient in certain musical circles today. The reason is obvious.*

Equally interesting are the names of musical instruments which have disappeared. Jeffrey Pulver's most readable "Dictionary of Old English Music and Musical Instruments" may be referred to here; and the reader will find the articles under harp-lute, harpsichord (most costly instrument, and prized, during three centuries, "till dethroned by the grand piano" ca. 1735—the time of the highest development of the harpsichord,) kit (small stringed instrument much used by dancing masters of the eighteenth century,) lute (a long history,) lyra-viol, orphéron, and stump particularly interesting. Of positive Mr. Pulver says: "A term once in use to designate an organ in a fixed position, to distinguish it from the smaller and lighter portative, which could be carried from place to place. Later on, the word was applied to one of the manuals of the church organ to keep it distinct from the accompanying, or choir, organ. In spite of these two specific uses of the word, it

* So also the rest: 'semibreve,' or two bars rest; 'semibreve;' 'minim;' 'crotchet rest' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{4}}\)) 'quaver rest' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{8}}\)) 'semiquaver rest' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{16}}\)) 'demisemiquaver rest' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{32}}\)) 'semidemisemiquaver rest' (\(\text{\textfrac{1}{64}}\))
was often employed loosely to any organ for chamber use that was too large to be called a Portative." The *New English Dictionary* marks few if any of these and other similar terms "Obs.", although twelve names of obsolete instruments, collected independently from it, are submitted below.

Perhaps no music commands such appreciation today, in England if not elsewhere, as the music of Handel. There was one musical instrument, now obsolete, which Handel disliked—the serpent. When introduced to it, he said, "Dat is not de serpent dat tempted Eve, I am sure;" yet he made a place for it in his famous "Firework Music."

The reader will possibly be interested in a note, in conclusion, from Felix Borowski for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra:

"The serpent has had an interesting history. It is said to have been invented by Edmé Guillaume, a canon of Ausurre, in the last decade of the sixteenth century. The serpent was really a member of the old cornetti, or, as the Germans call them, Zinken. Originally the serpent was a wooden tube curled up within itself, and, as its...

---

*Angéligne* a species of guitar, 'angelot' (1672, 1763 Browning) 1660 Pepys "D." "He showed me an instrument he called an Angéligne." *Barbiton* many-stringed instrument, kind of lyre or lute 1545--1642, so barbitist Blount, 1693. *Celestinet* 1774 H. Walpole "Lett." "I heard a new instrument yesterday... It is a copulation of a harpsichord and a violin; one hand strikes the keys and the other draws the bow... The instrument is so small it stands on a table and is called a Celestinet." *Foot-bass INSTRUMENT* played by the feet 1796. *Lyrichord* kind of harpsichord 1741--1833 "...strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostinente principle, and actuated by moving sheets instead of using the usual quills, so that the bow of the violin and the organ were imitated." *Melodion*, a musical instrument consisting of a series of metal rods, actuated by being pressed against a rotating cylinder, 1830. Distinct from 'melodeon,' 'melodion'—wind instrument furnished with a key-board." *Orphion*, Thomas Pilkington's musical instrument 1660. *Strum-strom* rude stringed instrument of the guitar kind, 1730, 1771; so stristem Blount 1697, 1728, like a cittern—sailors' term, somewhat amiss. *Triangle* 2 1. Pepys again. *Tube-marine* 1694. *Wire-bell* 1664 metal bar. *Wire INSTRUMENT* 1654 wood.

So also: *gong-gong* (obs. name rather than obs. instrument?) *pavilion*, *plexi-chronometer* (for timing beats, ) *lion-string*, *hand-
name suggests, somewhat resembling a snake. At first it was played by stopping holes which had been bored in the tube, but toward the end of the eighteenth century two keys were added. George II, King of England, was attracted to the instrument, and introduced it into the bands of the army. The serpent had long been used in French churches, and in England it was a recognized member of the little bands which provided the instrumental accompaniment to the psalms, hymns, etc., in the village churches. The tone of the instrument was raucous and unpleasant—Berlioz referred to its 'frigid and abominable blaring' in his treatise on instrumentation—and although it held on to existence until the nineteenth century, the serpent was supplanted in orchestras by the ophioleide, which in its turn was succeeded by the bass tuba. It is worth mentioning that the serpent found a place in a number of important scores. Handel used it in his 'Firework Music.' Beethoven employed it at least once—in a march for military band—and there is a part for it in Mendelssohn's overture 'Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage,' as well as in his oratorio 'St. Paul.' Auber used the instrument in his 'Masaniello,' and Rossini in his 'Siege of Corinth.' Nor should there be forgotten the music for the serpent written by Richard Wagner in his 'Rienzi' and in his 'Das Liebesmahl der Apotheke,' and by Verdi in 'I Vespri Sazillani.'
And so in other fields, notably law, philosophy, and religion, words have passed from use. The 23 law terms—obsolete—collected name old customs (abbroochment, land-peace, ) practices (vest, ) abuses (actor, ) fees (damage—cleere, censor, ) and the like. A few are over—seas words— felon-de-se, innungis, manupilir or mainor-mor. In philosophy, the terms tablety and culprit have already been cited (p. 327.) Schools, creeds, theories and theorists have gone in attractionist, incorruptarian, eternalist, nihilarian, particularian, idest, triarchist, experimentarian—Burnet, Berkeley, Cudworth, Boyle; in accusate (Stanley, foreignism, ) antiprobablilism, fantasticism, homenity, nubbillism; in ition ('going,) and poly—characteristic (diction of philosophy, ) and in the desitive and diquiperancy of logic. Interesting would be a study of the way mind has struggled with words: ethericity for our 'electricity,' (note in the NED, ) scoology (a suggested name for the diction of the "ends" of human conduct,) streetology (London streets; ) mastozology, mastology, mazology (all early nineteenth century; 'mammalogy,' ) pneumatic philosphy and pneumatologic and pneumatist ... The story hardly knows an end!

The word gabel, cited some pages back, had also a religious sense, now lost ("Jewish tradition as to interpretation of the Old Testament;") and from this Henry More derived a verb—gabblize, 'to speak mystically." So deuterosey—"a 'tradition of the elders' among the Jewes"—in Bp. Montagu and Trapp. Systems and sects have come and gone, and religion from the viewpoint of obsolete names—some thirty of them—*18, philosophically speaking, dis—

*Acephalist 1659 ff. (acknowledges no head or superior;)demonian—
ism 1741—62 Warburton; essentialist 1719 (material in the Second
appointed. Particularly interesting are fruits-paying (Strype in 1709) and hat-worship (1742, the early Quakers; ) holding a candle to the devil is no longer done—or at least not so vividly; and for change-church we probably have equivalent terms today. The NED does not record 'Black Protestant,' Irish-Catholic phrase, and so does not say whether it is abusive—or was. Perhaps only the term has disappeared in the case of fore-alley, the passage, in a meeting-house, in front of the desk (1716) and of baldistory, the seat or throne of a bishop within the chancel, 1675 ff. Vesturage, 'an allowance," has gone; likewise choroploscope, chapterist, cathedralist. It is interesting to find the Old English word for idol, a fax, appearing as late as 1793 in the "Gentleman's Magazine;" a f Godness, 'idolatry,' is in some dictioneries—Skinner and Coles—but has not been used, according to them, since 1100.

Little by little, ministers too sought linguistic purity. The scientists of the "Philosophical Transactions" (Bib. 363 and pp. 24—25, &c.) were not alone in their movement towards a better English language. Nathaniel Fairfax (see Bib. 91) has been cited

1662) styled father of the Unitarians; eternalist 1694 Burnet (2) and dictionaries; gentilist 1726; imputarian 1667 Penn, "Satisfactionists and Imputarians of our time"—"One who holds the theological doctrine of imputed righteousness," coined after 'Trinitarian,' 'Unitarian; ' indulgents 1670; indulgential 1674; Ignatist, follower of Ignatius Loyola, 1696 tr. and 1741 tr., see Biddellian above, 'Jesuit' 1559 ff.; Lessian after Leonard Lessius (d. 1623,) 1655—95, severe dieters; manifestarian 1647—49; mortality 1677, system based upon the cultus of the Virgin Mary; materialist 1675, applied to heretics who believed in the eternity of matter; mortalism and mortalist, 1647 and 1646—1757 resp., mortality 1646, belief that the soul is mortal; mortification and Oxfordian 1346—49; pejorarian, nickname in Oxford for 'Evangelical' 1336 ff.; quadragesaminarian, observer of Lent 1655 Fuller; rebbaptist 1651—1729, one who baptizes again, cp. 'Anabaptist,' religarian 1702; repentancor 1652; repobatian 1657, 1676; scripturarian 1679 ff., one who makes the Holy Scriptures the sole authority; squadronist; suburb quotaian; ubelirity (ab.) Cp. Bib. 207.
for his words several times; but he was not alone in the coining of
such: Bishop Oxford, for another, could not refrain from supplementing
"Penitency" with "Breadishness." Yet Fairfax's throw-backs to Old
or Native English, and the bishop's term, were relatively simple,
understandable. Cotton Mather it was who, like Joseph Glauvill (p.
11 &c.), wrote complainingly of "A sort of harangue finely laced
and gilded with such phalarate stuff . . . as plainly discovers the
vanity of them that jingle with it." Perhaps he too had in mind
—in spite of his own obsolescence phalarate—such offenders as
fostant for 'fruitful,' fungify, gravitoned, heusture, and dozens
of words in in- and im-. No one, as has been intimated, beyond More
was steeped in his words; some we can forgive, but not parapochism
for "error of date." Fuller spoke of someone plausibleizing himself
among the clergy—'ingratiating.' The waters in which the Devil
loved to fish were perchance not rolled by dark deeds alone.

History, it is, that embraces all. Mr. Owen Barfield's
entertaining and instructive book, "History in English Words," has
been somewhat elaborated in the notes (Bib. 424,) and is perhaps
well-known. The Oxford Dictionary marks many words "obs. exc. Hist.,"
and occasionally the term so marked is pregnant with historical
allusions, pictures. Such a one is club-riser or 'clubman' (sense 2)
from the English Civil Wars, and another is—or was—Gammard, a
"Name given to Calvinistic insurgents of the Cevennes, during the
persecution which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes"
(1703, 1710 "Tatler" No. 257.) The fact that some of these "emergency
words"* are recognizable today E.N.D.s to show that they are not wholly

* This descriptive phrase is from Miss Miller (App. A,) who does
not say where she got it. She cites Brander Matthews' E. P. E.
tract, 1921, "French Words in the English Language," before the
writer now (op. sup. pp. 6—7 of the tract;) but Matthews app.
does not use the phrase. Its appropriateness is obvious.
obsolete — Georite, Hanoverianize, Jacobite, Protectorian (era of the Commonwealth and Cromwell), Rotosity (system, early in the last century, of Rotten Borroughs), tentivy and tentivism (nicknames in the Post-Restoration period.) They come, obviously, from political and religious circles chiefly, and imply a whole history of their time: Angloman, a partisan or friend of English interests in America; garberry, verb, "to defeat, get the better of"—from the scene of Queen Mary's final defeat; defecto-man, reign of William and after; casteen-man, same; fifth monarch, "Christ as head of the 'fifth monar-
chy';" loan-recusant, in a writing of L'Estranges; mantler, a poor Irishman of the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, with only a single mantle or plaid; meratism, after Marat, 1793 ff.; methuen, jocularly applied to Portuguese wines—a commercial treaty, 1753 ff.; octagonian, a dissenting congregation in Liverpool, ca. 1813; so pantile; Perkin—Perkin Warbeck, and Perkinite—Sir Wm. Perkins, executed in 1696 because of a plot to murder William III; Pestilen-
tial Doctors, a humorous appellation of those doctors of divinity so created at Oxford during the visitation of the Plague, ca. 1654; Protectordom and Protectorian 1659—1682; prog—a kind of "emergency" abbreviation, perhaps, for 'proclamation money,' 1755—1776; and others. Interesting to the literary student is Volpone, 1672 to 1710, for "a cunning schemer." The versatility of English and energy in the way of pictures and allusions could be nicely illustrated from a list of verbs like Mycliffize (1655 Fuller,) or 'Alexander' (nonos.) Like mantler above were blue apron (cited in the last chapter, p. 365) and aproneer, especially as used contemptuously of the Parliamentary Party during the Civil Wars. Whigland belongs to History and the Past. But for the French especially 'Septembris-
ist' (&c.) is much alive; while 'Waterloo' as defined and illus-
treated (simply and combinatively) in the Oxford Dictionary is an interesting if short monograph in itself. A complete documentation would of course include the critic's emergency word—'Philistine,' e. g., in the early nineteenth century and after—, or the poet's—perhaps 'Philomela.' So 'Laodicean.' But it should be pointed out, in conclusion, that this classification does not explain the obsolescence of its kind of words. The explanation lies always within and around the word itself. The only general explanation possible beneath the classification would seem to be that if the cause (usually historical or biographical) is short-lived, or if it is lacking in importance or in vividness, or if its imagery or partial imagery in the word is based on something especially ephemeral, cause or word is forgotten.

The materials and explanations of the above two chapters (VIII and IX) are so diverse and somewhat unrelated as to call at least for a word of apology. It is hoped, however, that the examples have not been too inappropriately grouped, and that at least some of them have spoken adequately for themselves. Words in the realm of knowledge and scientific improvement are being turned over with especial rapidity in our own times. The dictionary—the lexicographer—not only is in no position to tie in his race with the vocabulary, but, essentially a definer, is not always in a position to cope with meanings. He does his best with 'death,' 'hibernate,' and 'magnetism;'* but in that best only disappoints his

---

* It will be (likely) no consolation to the reader to learn that 'death' is (scientifically) merely "a minimum stage of life" and does not lead wholly to 'decay' (cp. 'decomposition' in its scientific use.) Some 10 columns are given in the NED to this word (including compounds;) but the above notion is not set forth.
most critical reader, his scholarly peruser. Amazing, again, is man's all-but-eternal dependency upon words. He naturally seeks to improve upon whatever he can, including—very much—these names and aids to the intellect. The explanation here of Obsolescence might accordingly seem alluringly simple; but precisely because men do not or cannot always see everywhere all things alike, because improvement is seldom a matter of simplification only, because, sometimes—perhaps quite often—, of a much-acknowledged tyranny that words exercise and go on exercising over intellect, and because of other causes if one will take patience to seek them, the explanation is really not easy of attainment.
Usage—if we may once more isolate our topic—has been a much-discussed and somewhat harrassed subject. The writer, in the course of considerable reading, came time and again upon books, articles, or remarks concerned with the "use" and "abuse" of words. The remarkable thing about most of these is that there is much smoke and little fire. The historic-minded student turns back to the lexicographers, "grammarians" (or philosophers,) and men-of-letters of early Modern English times, and the story there is pretty much the same as in the present. Let us simplify matters by looking, briefly, at a number of writers, and what they said, from a number of angles.

John Dryden, one of the few great figures of our era, most happily furnishes us with a few comments. Unlike some early Elizabethans, who perhaps had some cause to be ill at ease about the language, Dryden is fairly secure in his opinions of "the English of "the Last Age" and of his own; in various dedicatory epistles, essays, prefaces, 1664—1697, he feels an uncouthness in the older writers, wishes that English did not have to borrow so much, [favor coinage] so it be correct, [is against trifling] and has much to say of "dignity,"

* Bib. 614 and references there. A helpful orientation or treatment is given by Professor Wyld in his "History of Modern Colloquial English," 1920, Ch. V, pp. 154—158.

[[ Ker, i 5.21, 12.21 (see Bib. 614.)
[[ Ker, i 17.25, 51, 170.7; ii 2.77.3, 234.11 ff. (see Bib. 614.)
[[ Ker, i 246.10—11 and elsewhere (see Bib. 614.)
]] Ker, i 31.10 ("clenches;" see Bib. 614.)
"ease," "significance," and "soundingness." But Dryden to the
historic-minded student is particularly interesting here as else-
where on account of his shifting, hedging, or incertitude. In
1663 he wrote: "I am apt to believe the English language in them
[Shakespeare and his contemporaries] arrived to its highest per-
fection: what words have since been taken in, are rather super-
fluous than ornamental;" but only four years later this aptitude
disappeared: "I was speaking of their sense and language; and I
dare almost challenge any man to show me a page together which is
correct in both."

In this way, it is not precisely necessary, though it is
helpful in the way of confirmation, to turn to Dean Swift, who
at least was fearless in expressing his judgment. As Professor
Wyld makes clear,[ what Dryden commended, Swift condemned: men
of really remarkable vision—as vision amongst us goes—, unable
to see it all in the same light.

What is perhaps most significant is a lack of examples—
theory supported, made concrete. Much smoke and no fire. John
Locke (p. 30—Ch. I) submitted a number of examples; so also Bishop
Wilkins (p. 27,) Colman and Thornton, for a magazine (typical; Bib.
241:) but nowhere does abuse (or imperfect understanding and usage
of words) seem to lead to obsolescence. Johnson speaking for the
lexicographers was pictured early in this study (Ch. II.) Opinion

* Ker, i 15—17, 35, 52, 91, 164; 11 234, 11 ff. and 266.29
(See Bib. 614.)

[ "History of Modern Colloquial English" 1920, Ch. V. p. 161.
The writer found this entire chapter valuable—Dryden's view
of obsoletisms as "inferior" (p. 157,) the meaninglessness of
Swift's examples in his Letter to the Lord Treasurer (p. 160,)
and many other points.
everywhere (in short) seems to have been highly personal; occasionally causes of abuse are touched upon, or the effect of wide use is elaborated; more recently, writers and scholars have come to see what a vast and complicated subject the usage of words is. Thus, Jespersen (Bib. 367,) Sapir (Bib. 379,) and Orage (Bib. 580)—no doubt there are others—emphasize the notion that words in reality never stand alone. "Isolated words" (says Jespersen) "are abstractions," and "have little to do with real living speech." Orage carries the matter further, and there is perhaps a nice or subtle intimation in what he says: "Needless to say... in so far as words are properly used they do not... rank with things, nor are they even 'imperfect representations of things,' but they stand for the relations between things." Usage leading to kinds of economy is given new treatment by Leopold (Bib. 376.) Henry Bradley (Bib. 346) and others stress the wear of words—"outwornness." The wanderings of words are almost made visible by Barfield (Bib. 424,) Batchelder (425,) Colton (442,) Weekley (556,) and others; principles involved are adroitly set forth by Vendryes (Bib. 403, his Ch. II.) The detailing of similar opinions would be an endless task. Although more examples are submitted, usually, where "use" (rather than "abuse") is discussed, it is fairly evident that we still need more historical evidence, and need to look at it when it is available. Usage in its multiple aspects does lead to obsolescence—it is the one great thing that does; the subject and discussion of "abuse"—where to locate the blame—is still confused.

* Murison (Bib. 397) stresses the important point of values gaining familiarity—which obviously leads to obsolescence; Greenbough and Kittredge (Bib. 470) in their Ch. XIX look at almost the same thing from a different angle—speaker-hearer, subjective-objective, &c. Usage is touched upon in Bib. 236, 237, 240, 241, 245, 247, 505, 261 (Templ.,) 250, 253, 259, 260 (Swift;) 249, 493, 504, 574, 530.
If we turn away from theory and opinion to historical evidence, we are perhaps amazed to see how few of Dryden's words and senses, e.g., are today obsolete or unfamiliar. Partly at the suggestion of Professor W. F. Bryan of Northwestern University and of Prof. George Kitchin in Edinburgh, the writer carefully went through Ker's edition, and a few more than a dozen terms needing to be explained in the editor's notes, or to be referred to the NED—a handful of obsolete or obsolescent (somewhat obsolete or distant) words in 554 full pages of print! Quotation from Dryden to illustrate this study is therefore out of the question. And what is true of Dryden is true of Swift, Pope, Johnson, De Foe, Richardson, and other great names. The informative lists of the second section of the bibliography are by no means complete, but are fairly representative; and they seem to indicate that the living language chiefly stirred within Mrs. Behn, Congreve, Crowne, Farquhar and all the playwrights, within L'Estrange, Pepys, even an antiquarian like Plot, and most of the others. Time has helped to make figures like Browne, Bulwer, Faifax, Gaule, Gayton, Glanvill, possibly John Evelyn, and a few others, exceptional, less approachable, antique. They are not the less interesting; but, linguistically speaking, obsoletisms have slowly accreted to them. Professor Spingarn has disposed of the divines (note, Bib. 39.) The language and diction of the political pamphlets (Bib. 95, 124, 207, &c.) and the like are possibly still easier to understand.

Yet the existence of even one writer like Robert Burton, Sir Thomas Browne, or Henry More, so complicates matters as to make an easy linguistic escape impossible even for the man in the street. Writers like the above have at least helped to make us conscious of the infinite possibilities of English. Professor Krapp of Columbia
Ch. 6

explained De Quincey: "the literary habit of mind is likely to prove dangerous for a language... because it so often leads a speaker or writer to distrust natural and unconscious habit, even when it is right, and to put in its stead some conscious theory of literary propriety. Such a tendency, however, is directly opposed to the true feeling for idiomatic English. It destroys the sense of security, the assurance of perfect congruity between thought and expression, which the unliterary and unacademic speaker and writer often has, and which, with both literary and unliterary, is the basis for all expressive use of language" (Modern English.) Professor Marsh pointed out long ago (Bib. 379, date 1359) the fact about it all—"On the other hand, the less celebrated authors of the same period, including Milton himself as a prose writer, employ, not hundreds, but thousands of words, utterly unknown to all save the few who occupy themselves with the study of the earlier literature of England."

It is obvious to anyone who turns even a few leaves of the MEW that the same less celebrated authors also employed thousands of words in senses or meanings likewise utterly unknown, &c. In this way usage quite often tends towards obsolescence. Just where, always, to draw the line between "use" and "abuse," it is most often impossible to tell. The ensuing sections, nevertheless, contain a number of examples, some of which may clarify us as to "abuse," "use," and the importance of idioms.

* Today we are very definitely able to make this verb past tense. Brief reference may also be made here to Barfield's remark about the stream of words flowing fast ca. 1600 (Bib. 424) and to Wm. Mathews' observation (Bib. 504) as to how 17th c. books were perhaps read—and written to be read. The historical viewpoint is at least as important as ours.
It is perhaps sufficient and valuable, in looking briefly at the first of these topics—"abuse"—, to hear what the lexicographer has said, and to look at what he submits. Ch. II tried to discover (or rediscover) how interesting Dr. Johnson's opinion often was, though not always reliable. Rarely the NED cites or quotes Johnson, here with something like historical censure, there with commendation; and an example is olog, the verb, in the sense "to load." Johnson's remark (the NED states) was: "In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance;" and the passage is from Ray ("Creation," 1691): "Though the teeth of the wheels . . . be never so smooth . . . yet if they be not oyl'd will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight."

No doubt it would be possible to find quite a number of like examples. The writer discovered some twenty in the course of his quest: eccentric misused in writings of 1633, 1652, and 1681 for "having no center;" erucation ignorantly used for 'coruscation' (1653); guilt in a sermon (1690) by Tillotson: "Built being nothing else but trouble arising in our minds, from a circumstance of having done contrary" (&c.—the NED corrects to 'sense of guilt;') inexplicable used "loosely or erroneously for 'explicate,' v.;" navarchy apparently misused for 'ship-building;' pentile erroneously applied to flat Dutch or Flemish paving tiles, and so the Parade at Tunbridge Wells which was paved with these tiles" (1774, 1794 H. Walpole, 1905 and 1906; typhon "applied erroneously to a water spout"—Purchas in 1625, and Goldsmith in 1774: "I am at a loss whether we ought to reckon these spouts called typhons; which are sometimes seen at land, of the same kind with those so often described by mariners, at sea."
The attitudes of writers to words was touched upon in Ch. III (p. 69 e. g.,) and occasionally one does come upon comments like Swift's—"Those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us for some years past" (the Letter concerning English, 1712.)

We can perhaps pardon the poet or the translator for sometimes taking his word as a kind of short-cut; but it is not so easy to excuse the prose writer who, doing likewise, leaves us (if he did not also leave his contemporaries confused. Thus Chandler, speaking of the orifice or mouth of the stomach, for the Latin "infernus vero ejus exitus" has "utterance beneath" &c. Keats' use of *dual* is not clear. C. Daniel speaks of Richard "urned[dl]" at length "like a King." But the use of *characteristic* for 'distinctive name or appellation,' of *demolishment* for 'demolished ruins,' of *paragraph* (verb) for 'to treat of a matter in a paragraph,' is perhaps not quite excusable. Human laziness is possibly behind the failure to distinguish between forms and meanings—*deplorable* and 'deplorate' (both now obsolete,) *diffusive* and 'diffuse,' and a great many others. The accent of *disconcert* as a substantive was possibly lost. Plurals used as singulars, *excrements*, e. g., redundancy (see idioms below,) and indefiniteness and indifference all play a part in the use made of our vocabulary. Mr. Murison (Bib. 337) speaks of "familiar values," and, as he suggests, people do accept words at their most familiar values. The least that accordingly can be said is that the reader is to be pardoned if he misunderstands a use like *disband* for 'dissolve,' like *fabricate* for 'to produce factitiously,' like *uppermost* for 'that which is highest, most predominant,' or 'the upper hand;'—'superiority,' 'dominion.' A list of perhaps even better examples
is given below. It might be much extended.

A number of excellent treatments on Change in Meaning, Radiation, Transference, Specialization, Degeneration or Elevation, exist, though perhaps as full a treatment as is obtainable is in Greenough and Kittredge's "Words and their Ways" (1901 or 1902.) There is little need therefore to present new or different material, although the writer collected upwards of 400 examples showing how large the variety of usage is—uses (as the NED says) "quasi" adverb, substantive, preposition, obsolete concrete or abstract uses, obsolete uses like con-
temptible for 'contemptible person' (that is, absolute uses,) allusive uses like huze for "one given to noisy or riotous conduct," 'rake,' 'gallant,' like liberty-boy, shair by Howell, Frenchman in Virginia tobacco-raising; attributives (goole, 'whimsical,' culm-dealer, guard-dagger, undercroft, waltham [in allusion to the disguise adopted by the poachers called 'Waltham Blacks']—NB) causitives (glowing, "causing to glow," stagger, succeed, vary,) intransitives (some 27 examples like carnalize, "to act carnally" [&c.,] defile, "to become foul or unclean," launch, "of a ship: to be launched," and the like,) and transitives (fulminate, "to strike with lightning," &c.—13 examples.)

Particularly interesting are the elliptical, figurative, and transferred uses of words. The first have been touched upon (pp. 15, 131—132, 207—212, and Bib. 380 and elsewhere,) and the reader will perhaps recall uses like pope for 'pope-day celebration,' bitstail for 'pigtailed monkey,' or turkey for 'turkey-fly' (all p. 212.) It would be difficult indeed to divine the meaning of exuberance ('an abundance of good things') or diary ('diary-fever') without context. Yet obsolete examples do not seem to be numerous here.

Figurative uses are more numerous; the writer has 68 at hand. They are not always entirely happy—antarctic, 'antipodean;' goat, 'cloth'—garb as indicating profession; canal, medium of communication, 'channel;' dot-trot, 'habit,' 'way,' 'jour-trot' (1756 against 1690 for obsoletism;) dorado (variety of images;) emudge, 'cheat;' fat, 'smutty;' fly-flap, "an adroit manoeuvre," spring, 'artifice;' tally, 'match;' and so others. Excursion was once frequently used thus—"An outburst (of feeling); a sally (of wit) . . . a freak . . . vagary . . . escapade" (1662 H. More, 1691 Burnet, 1701 Swift, 1711 Addison.)
dis raison. 1779 De Foe, 1785 Cowper, 1793 Burke: another contribution to the plurality of forms and uses already several times cited! As a rule context helps considerably; but occasionally even it fails to counteract (as it were) the force of literalism—"Yet we will not willingly leave an hoofe of the British Honour behind" (Fuller, 1655.) The figurative sense of transcribe is inaccurate—"copy," 'imitate.' Against the well-established traces' (1400 ff.) track (1652 and after) perhaps had little chance. For unravel in a figurative sense numerous synonyms, again, existed. Especially interesting is dequerrypease a figurative verb—"to represent or describe with minute exactitude" (1739, 1861)—, for it suggests how quickly and (as one might say) sensitively a figurative use preceds the concrete on the way to limbo, where scientific progress is in the background.
The word may be likened to outworn servant.

Literal and transferred senses that have become obsolete are somewhat more numerous. Concerning the latter, we may note two things: dates and number of uses. Obviously, there can, as a rule, be no transferred sense—tornado and salamander and landscape are particularly interesting examples—until there is a well-established primary sense or the like. Then, what Mr. Murison has said again comes to mind—a universal tendency to accept words at most familiar values. And so the transferred sense of tornado, "The season at which such storms prevail," was known in the seventeenth century (1634 to 1697) only to seamen, and was "brought back" by travelers—Herbert, Fryer, and others. "The Tornadoes," as seamen said. There is nothing difficult about this meaning, to be sure; but with dozens (or, if one wishes, hundreds) of examples at hand, it is more than possible to see how, if too much of a semasiological burden is put upon words, if contexts, allusions, situa-
tions, and the like are lost sight of, words inevitably lose certain meanings and even some of their power. The transferred, rare, and specific senses of words that have been lost since ca. 1650 are, however, not numerous if one has in mind the whole of the English vocabulary. The writer discovered in a fairly thorough reading through of the Oxford Dictionary 31 examples of "literal sense lost," 59 of "obsolete transferred senses," and more than 200 examples of "specific, rare, or unusual (including technical) senses disused." at most, 300 words.

Illustrative of the latter is the word *candour* in its seventeenth-eleventh century sense of "Freedom from malice, favorable disposition, kindliness," "sweetness of temper" (Johnson.) Behind it was Latin "whiteness, brilliancy, innocence, purity, sincerity"—"was" (one is tempted to say) because this primary sense was lost to English in the seventeenth century. The Oxford Dictionary assigns two living meanings, both modern: "freedom from mental bias" (&c.) and "openness of mind" (&c.). It is accordingly not difficult to see how, for Walton, Dryden, Johnson (two citations,) and others, the word for a time had, not so much a different sense as a different tone: Walton begging his reader to bring "candor" to the author's book, Dryden begging "candour" in pardoning errors, Johnson commenting on one who showed "himself sincere, but without candour."

Dates here are important. They are approximately identical for all senses save the 5th in the NED, "openness of mind," where the date is 1759 ff. They seem to suggest that there was not, precisely speaking, a sense-development (what is often so-called)—at least no conveniently ordered sense-development.

This brings us, in concluding this section, to a kind of
cautionary—how it is that English does not keep her house in order quite as men do. A few pages back a well-known and instructive little American study was referred to—"Words and their Ways," by Greenough and Kittredge. The book is typical of its kind. In Ch. XVIII, "Special Processes in the Development of Meaning: Radiation, Etc.," reference is made to Darmesteter, and explanations similar to the Frenchman's are given. But Vendryes, writing some 38 years later than Darmesteter (see Bib. 403 and 445) points a possible fallacy: "The defect of Darmesteter's book is that it inculcates a belief in a sort of internal logic which governs the semantic transformations of words"—etc. The same fallacy seems (to the present writer) to be in "Words and their Ways" and at least a few similar books—both in the manner (the way in which things are set forth) and in the matter (actual examples—now that we have the NED at hand, complete.) If the reader will take the trouble, as the writer did, to compare treacle as explained in Greenough and Kittredge, pp. 266--267, with treacle in the Oxford Dictionary, he will see that apparently two senses given by the Harvard scholars are entirely wanting in English—1. and 4. in the Harvard book. Number of senses and uses and dates everywhere under this word in the NED suggest—and this is important—that Nature is not as convenient or orderly as even the lexicographer is, let alone the philologist. In actuality the sense-development of words is probably almost always confused, with much overlapping of dates and entanglement of ideas. The treatment accorded words by scholars is perhaps occasionally convenient and always scholarly, but somewhat deceptive.

We turn to one of the most interesting of all kinds of words—the Idiom.
Idioms, at least, have an advantage over a great number of obsoletisms discussed in this study, in that, almost without exception, they are—or were—widely known and widely used. The writer collected 262 obsolete idiomatic phrases or uses, and only one-fifth are marked "rare" in the New English Dictionary. Many show wear. It would be interesting to know what proportion of more or less ancient idioms have survived. But it would also be difficult if not impossible to discover. One would have difficulty at the outset in defining 'idiom' if not also 'survived.'

Yet the very interesting chapter on the subject afforded by Professor Wyld in his "History of Modern Colloquial English," referred to several times, possibly makes clear that idioms do come and go rapidly. Literature preserves to us relatively few (quotation from Henry Bradley in Wyld, p. 361;) these are recognizable in print (pp. 360, 362 ff., especially—for this study—369—371, 373, 379, &c.,) but, were we suddenly to try to use them, would sound bewildering in our own ears (p. 360.) Those of us who recall Peter in "Berkeley Square" (looking backwards) or Zoo and the Elderly Gentlemen in "Back to Methuselah" (Bib. 569) will possibly concluded, after reading Professor Wyld's remarks, that Mr. Balderston and Mr. Shaw were too conveniently kind to their characters and audiences.

In general, idioms become obsolete much in the same way that words do, and for the same reasons or from the same causes. They are exceptional in this, however: their "life" depends even more on allusions, images, pictures, walks of life, what is brought into colorful relief in the mind of man, &c., than does the "life" of words. Idioms, as it were, speak out very definitely for their era and of the
society they keep—or once kept.

An attempted classification has proved to the writer that idioms are especially defiant. But it has suggested to him, first, that what appears in the NED to be an obsolete idiom or idiomatic use is not always such, that what no doubt seems grammatically acceptable in one man’s view is not socially acceptable elsewhere, that, out of their contexts, not a few idiomatic phrases are incomprehensible because elliptical in form, that an idiom may not easily violate "laws" of logic—and survive, that the learned or sophisticated idiom has little chance against the homely, that rival idioms are occasionally more poignant, and so succeed, and that a division or uncertainty in sense brings about disuse. We look to these briefly in order.

The phrase all to the world is possibly a good example of the first. Fielding used it in "Tom Jones," 1749, "the Bastard... bred up... all to the world like any Gentleman." But an equivalent idiom had long been in existence, and much-used—"for all the world" (1330 ff.) Assimilation accounts for abstract from (1690—1765) and the past particlbral form; 'on account of' is perhaps simpler than upon... The phrase to beat a (or the) bargain, seventeenth century, was lost to English. The loss suggests that emphatic ways of saying things necessarily come and go. We have equally emphatic ways with us today—but different. To us, some of the old idioms may seem "queer" or awkward—bias to do, demand to do a thing, deposit to, derive upon, discard of, empower over, exclusive to, prepossess of or with, to suit to or for, sum into... and it is just possible that "correctness" changed around some of the prepositions. One notes with interest the dates: of 24 idioms or phrases, including the above, only two obsolete ones come after 1750 or earlier. Indeed, except for two or three in
the writings of Richardson, De Foe, Swift, and Pope, or perhaps a few more in each, all are late seventeenth century. Particularly interesting is the phrase "debauch to, to do a thing," used by Pepys, Goldsmith, Burke, and others, between 1667 and 1797; for, aside from form, the whole notion of "seducing from allegiance, duty, &c., into something wicked" (1595—1600) has gone, and a less complex though equally forceful meaning remains: "reduce from morality and virtue" 1603 ff. Prepositions, almost needless to say, play a large part in expression and the moulding of thought; their occurrence in phrases like the above invites attention still, although some very interesting comments apropos the grammaticality, logic, and syntax of phrases like averse from, between you and I, make choice of, reduce to their power, &c., is given in Leonard (Bib. 375, his sections Glossary 16.1 and 16.2, Ch. VII.3, X.3, and reference to McKnight, "Modern English" p. 403.) Also Bib. 349.) In this way, perhaps, we have lost a number of phrases: English out, go in with ('go along with,') look under, run out of, show-away, touch upon ('touch up,') turn by, and others.*

* In order: "plain English, true English," 1659 Scott in Burton Diary, "That is English out." 1725 Todrow Cor. "I heartily go in with your Lordship's observations" &c., 1726, 1789. 1700 Dryden "Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes." 1710 Tatler "Having excused himself for running out of his Estate," 1747 Mrs. S. Fielding, "This Gentleman had run out of a good Fortune when young"—a picturesque idiom which we still retain, but for another use or sense. 1759 Goldsmith "Bee" "The French player.. begins to show away by taking nonsense." 1760 Brooke "Fool of Qual.," 1773. 1675 Bentley "If a great Master have but touch'd upon an ordinary Piece, he makes it of Value," 1762--1771 H. Walpole, "A French painter who was suffered to alter and touch upon his pictures." 1705 Hearne, "...when he stood for orders [he] was turn'd by for Deficiency," 1703. "Turn down," so also: unconcerning to, unprepared of, unresolved of, vacant from, vacate from. The force is gone from the preposition (possibly) in to wash up, 1756 ('to wash out' 1786, not quite the same meaning.)
At least 20 of the 262 idiomatic expressions collected show decided ellipses: phrases like to declare for ("to declare oneself a candidate for," "make a bid for"—Pepys, Wotton, Goldsmith.) to dodge into ("to insinuate into by a dodge," 1637 R. L'Estrange.) to get by the edge ("to get (information) indirectly or imperfectly," ) finger out, fall short ("fall short of finding," ) to fell along ("lay (a man) at full length," ) and many others.*

Some, like fall short, are more obviously elliptical than others; but, remembering that words do not stand alone, one does not mean to imply that ellipticalness leads to obscurity. Context always helps. Yet, to be conscious of an idiom as such, an idiom standing alone, we must have at least a fair notion of its meanings and its associations as well. It must come naturally; contexts for it cannot be artificially made. This is how the use of all idioms is limited, and one way in which they are ephemeral—and especially those idioms which, in and because of their ellipticity, require (as it were) special surroundings, the right occasion.

The part that grammar might be found to play here was touched upon above; but, before turning from Form to Meaning, we may just cite a few idioms in which grammatical construction is obviously arresting. Most numerous is the class of verb plus clause or the like—"The King

---

* So nonce-idioms like to desk it, to fur up, galaxy unto; axioms to be found under lapsed and not—where, however, imagery also counts for much. The aphesis of elapses into, the phonetic ellipsis of god—a-thank, and the redundancy of to beat a bargain may also be noted. Other possible examples of ellipses will be found under card, cast, draw up, estrange, finish, gem, impatience, lead, lie abroad, one, outmost, set up, truck to. The idioms enter bond, lay out, lie down, sit all narrow, ne plus ultra, top, trench at, upon party, pass flag, and warm the field are technical—chiefly military.
dissembled that his Coat of Mayl was not fit for him;" so enumerate.
"Enumerating how businesses" &c., prepossess, "to prepossess the
Reader, . . . that [this] is no contemptible . . . inquiry;" so uses under
subject, submit, subservient, suspect, and engage ("The author which
gave him most pleasure, and most engaged his imitation,") evidence,
exclude, unconcerning. The intransitive uses of exultate, exact,
shine through, may be mentioned here, the gerund with lie, prepossess
of or with—a reflexive use.

In any extensive account of idioms, it would probably become
clear that meaning and form are not always happily wedded. This is
particularly true of idioms which are made up of adverbs, prepositions,
and the like, only—to gain in, by somewhat, in a succession, by a time,
to and again, well together, upright to, for—, or in which a diversity
of meanings was once visible—so it, fall upon, fall in, fall out upon,
call over, and the like. Particularly amazing are the take idioms.
We pass over take after, off, out, and "take up" take up. One cannot
but smile at the number of the use in the NED: 90. u (b.) But 90. u (b.)
is but one obsolete use of take up as recorded in the Oxford Diction-
aries. At least six uses or constructions have become obsolete since
the seventeenth century—"patch up," "make up temporarily;" "make
good;" "engage or hire (a lodging) for purpose of occupying it;"
"lodge;" "use up, consume;" "interest oneself in;" "tolerate;" "go
to bed." Said a Swiss visitor to England, "I shall tell the Swiss
people a new way to speak English. I shall tell them that they must
use "up" to everything. Everything is up. I am knocked up in the
morning. I wake up. I get up. I button up my waistcoat. Why "up"?
I button it down. Then I eat up my breakfast. I drink up my coffee.
And then somebody washes up the pots and cleans up the house. I pick
up my umbrella and go out of the house, and when I see a friend in front, I catch up with him. How can I catch up with him? It is ridiculous. It is all up. You lie up when you are sick, and you save up for a rainy day. Your English language is very funny'' (from a newspaper item, signed Percy B. Prior... ) Little words do indeed bear big burdens in English, and it is not to be wondered at if their faculty for going places and accomplishing things is occasionally worn out.

How intimately associations are tied to modes of speech is seen everywhere. One is almost at a loss to pick an example—candle over, rate by candle-end (suckeering, see p.369) out the change upon, dance bargany. Associations, moreover, chiefly make the idiom a homely manner of speech. We do not say by vicissitudes, and could not (and be natural,) but 'by turns.' So perhaps half a dozen other less natural idioms. Words and idioms may become figurative in character, but the association is there—bing to do, earn a wig, bring to stage, cut a bosh, set up for, set horses together. Rarely one finds an idiom which seems illogical, a kind of contradiction in terms—had satisfaction. Finally, it would not be difficult to find for at least many of the 262 obsolete idioms collected for this study, as many synonymous expressions, and this is particularly true for to take check, hang after, bled out, give stretch to, strike in, and under the thumb. For the latter we have a number of synonyms, e. g.--'on the q. t.' 'sub rosa,' &c., &c. (See Roget section 523 and elsewhere.)

This chapter may be closed somewhat apologetically for having indeed been attempted at all. For the subject of Change in Meaning
(Ch. 8) is so vast and intricate that it requires something beyond "special treatment," even.* It bears, but bears perhaps indirectly, on the study of obsolescence. What, in brief, the chapter has tried to emphasize is this: that opinions, however interesting—and especially where they show human attitude to words, and most especially widespread attitudes—, if unsupported by historical evidence in the course of time, are often of no real value; that, generally, in the ever-growing multiplicity and complexity of our vocabulary, words, phrases, and idioms are necessarily lost—neither men in their minds nor words in isolation can or will bear too much of a burden; that loss in the way of meanings, images, associations, and the like is, from another viewpoint, often gain; that, indeed, viewing obsolete words with the question in mind, Why?, is but one way of looking at the vocabulary; that, in a changing world, words will always have new duties to perform, and so, old ones to discard. English of necessity must ever be "endowed with an innate energy for getting along, going into strange places on strange errands, but never quite losing its sense of identity."

* At hand, at the time of writing this is Professor McKnight's careful review of "Meaning and Change of Meaning with Special Reference to the English Language" by Gustaf Stern (Goetteborg, 1931, xiii, 456 pp.) The review will be found in JES 70 July 1932 pp. 417—420. The writer has not had the opportunity of seeing Stern's study.

† Harry Morgan Ayres (Bib. 343.)
Quite a number of months ago an eminent Professor of Literature in Edinburgh mentioned the possibility of the subject of
this study. He seemed eminently grateful to the presence of
absolution in English. At the time, the writer had arranged
eight to more of the 20,000-plus absolute words in the NEU Annius
Dictionary: the Professor’s remarks, accordingly, were at least a
little inconsequential. Since then, however, he has been born in
upon the writer that there was, perhaps not consciously, something
valid about these doubts; he saw, retrospectively, that the genuine
absolution was apparently a rare thing indeed in our vocabulary,
difficult to ascertain, difficult to describe, and difficult to
deal with. This final chapter, beyond the usual reconstructions
and musings, seeks to say “More” regarding these diffi-
culties — in itches, that is, a systematic view.

Interest in the etymology of words is very old. Curiosity
is an aspect of death. The reader will recall (Ch. 11 and else-
where) Horace’s picture of the NEU Euphues. So, too, Thomas Bludel
in his greatest dictionary of 1695 also quoted Wheelock (To know
that the sordor of speech is change”) and Tertullian indeed, all the
most important lexicographers from Goeze to Johnson at least
laughed upon Tift and decay in language, though some had as much
to say, and in an eloquently, as the great Doctor (Ch. 37) and
from the time of the Holy Bible, in many places, men can ex-
pressed a growing interest in the life histories of words, singly
and collectively. Yet it is true that his interest has been
Quite a number of months ago an eminent Professor of Literature in Edinburgh questioned the possibilities of the subject of this study. He seemed momentarily doubtful as to the presence of obsolescences in English. At the time, the writer had arranged a fifth or more of the 52,000-odd obsolete words in the New English Dictionary: the Professor's remarks, accordingly, were at least a little disconcerting. Since then, however, it has been borne in upon the writer that there was, perhaps not consciously, something valid about these doubts; he saw, retrospectively, that the genuine obsolescence was apparently a rare thing indeed in our vocabulary, difficult to ascertain, difficult to describe, and difficult to deal with. This final chapter, beyond the usual recapitulations and summary, seeks to say 'One Word More' respecting these difficulties — to attempt, that is, a synthetic view.

Interest in the disuse of words is very old. Obsolescence is an aspect of death. The reader will recall (Ch. II and elsewhere) Horace's picture in the Ars Poetica, 60 ff.; Thomas Blount in his quaint Glossographia of 1656 also quoted Chaucer ("I know that in form of speech is change") and Tacitus; indeed, all the more important lexicographers from Cotgrave to Johnson at least touched upon life and decay in language, though none had as much to say, and to say eloquently, as the great Doctor (Ch. II; and from the time of the Elizabethans, in sundry places, man has expressed a growing interest in the life histories of words, singly and collectively. Yet it is true that his interest has been
casual and fragmentary; it is an interest beset with obstacles. Some of these, as Miss Wardale remarked in the Nineteenth Century for January, 1928 (the year of the completion of the New English Dictionary,) were removed by this monument (pp. 2-5, footnote.)

As is pointed out elsewhere in the dissertation, one-fifth or more of the "main words" in the NED are marked "obsolete;" and, by a count made for this study, one-third of these, 18,600 of 52,464, were in all probability used but once in writing. This recalls the fact that critics have thought of the New English Dictionary as being "chiefly literary," as speaking of and for, in the main, the written word (Miss Graham, Bib. 14:) one writer (anonymous, see Bib. 608) goes so far as to say: "The N. E. D. is inevitably a dictionary not of spoken English, nor even of written English, but of printed English, and the printed is not always a faithful reproduction of the written word." All of which, if true, is somewhat dangerously true, and especially for the student who has in mind Miss Wardale's plan -- the plan of this study. It follows that the NED must be used with care, and may not be looked to exclusively at any time.

Nevertheless, it furnishes us adequately with dates, the basis of a chronology that is not uninteresting (see Appendix B.) A count made in the more representative portions of our vocabulary shows that 7 per cent of all the obsolete words are Old English, 20 per cent are Middle English (1100 to 1400,) and 73 per cent are Modern English. The fifteenth century of transition is by no means negligible. Approximately 10 per cent of all the obsolete words in the NED fall isolatedly in it. About 50 per cent belong to the Tudor and early Stuart eras.
Dates also reveal that four times in five the living synonym antecedes the obsoletism — often by a century or more. The writer compared for their years more than 4000 words, obsolet and living; and the results are particularly gratifying where the words are — or were — etymologically related; the obsolete form here was earlier 499 times, the living, 1407 times. Time alone plays a great part in estranging us from words.

It renders our oldest obsoletisms especially problematic. Neither of the terms cited by Miss Wardale is completely obsolete. Southright is (in the NED) isolated, but we still possess its components, and the phrases 'due south' and 'right south' conceivably answer to the OE word. Wanhope, according to the NED, is archaic; it has a peculiarly interesting history, 1297 — 1994. 'Despair,' which dates from 1325, has — and had — strong family ties; how strong its associations were at any time, or now are, must be left to personal feeling and judgment. But it is possible (reverting to Miss Wardale's thoughts) that the emotion


* (1) -- words etymologically related; (2) -- words not etymologically related.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Obs. earlier to 50 yrs</th>
<th>Living word earlier to 50 yrs</th>
<th>50–100</th>
<th>100–200</th>
<th>200+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ch. IV (1)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. V  (1)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. VI (1)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. VIII (2)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. IX (1)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Counts elsewhere are unimportant. The count for Ch. VIII is based on p. 359; terms in geology furnished totals for Ch. IX (2), terms elsewhere being too few or too scattered, and too uncertain in value. Totals for obs. words not etym. related: 24 times; living synonyms earlier: 242 times.
of despair did continue to use *wanhope* — but not, with the introduction of another expressive word, exclusively. Professor Meiklejohn in 1902 lamented the loss of *wanhope* and *learning-knight* and other "good old vigorous and kindly words" (Bib. 591; ) but Professor Murison, as has been pointed out (p. 62,) believes that English is not culpable for having gotten rid of such compounds.

Some twenty years ago four students of Professor Holthausen at Kiel tackled the problem of our oldest obsolete words (Bib. 620 and Appendix A.) They conceived causes of two kinds, cultural and purely linguistic. They detailed, with that orderliness for which German scholarship is famous, the Christian, Scandinavian, and French influences — the disappearance of OE words like *ad*, *bet*, *caed*, *beare*, *middenmeard*, *metod*, *orance*, *wiglun*, like *fæðu*, *sæm*, *modrise*; they saw in the adoption of Scandinavian law words and French terms generally two great linguistic turn-overs — *ǣðel*, *ǣðelu*, *ǣðeling* against 'noble' (&c.,) *boda* and 'messenger,' *ǣðer* and 'vein,' 'artery,' *gumbol* and 'banner,' *ær*, *byrne*, *hlence* (arms,) *fænn*, *mæh* (dress,) and many more. They marked the fate of words insignificant in sound: *sw* ("law, 'custom,' 'marriage,' ) *cenn*, *ea*, *nip*, *nær*; of homophones: *adl—adde*, *ænora—ænor*, *bera—bære*; of onomatops: *plætt* and 'smack;' of vocables lacking euphony: *myrbra*, *pæslætr*; of isolated words: *ædm*, *hnefol*, *olfend*.

While the causes of obsolescence here are complex, it is not difficult to see, in the large, what became of much of the OE vocabulary. It is rather troublesome to estimate the size of the AS vocabulary; roughly, Clark Hall has at least 35,000 terms, and Bosworth (1293) 57,000-odd, to which Toller has added many. Re-
search is always adding. Research is always refining our knowledge of these oldest words, too; and in Hall's second and third editions, 1916 and 1931, the reader will find especially helpful aids and cross-references to the New English Dictionary which assist in determining the status of each word, the degree of obsolescence in it. In another place and at another time it will perhaps seem feasible, working in Sweet, Bostworth-Toller, Hall, and the NED, to arrange the words in some such pattern as follows: examples of direct descent (bægan, bæstan, pening, sesep, &c., &c.) examples like dreorigmēd and geognūḍād, like foresiennan and rēā — instances, that is, of words not remotely obsolete, of archaism, of terms whose component parts are familiar; examples of "the lemmata of Anglo-Saxon words"* (mefencollatio, asterion, also mefretera, afterrynne, mefremedung) — examples and, if possible, totals.

Unquestionably, much of the OE vocabulary is obsolete. Possibly we shall never have a very satisfying idea as to how much, since it is a difficult thing to know just what we mean by "obsolete."[1.

* "If [quotation marks] enclose Latin words, they indicate the lemmata of Anglo-Saxon words in glosses or glossaries etc., or the Latin equivalent of such words in the Latin texts from which they are translated. The Latin is especially so given when the Anglo-Saxon word seems to be merely a blindly mechanical and literal equivalent." — Hall, 1916 ed. NED words which Dr. Hall puts within brackets are often archaic, or have a mediavely-familiar look: see his Preface.

[Professor Holthausen, e.g., takes as a kind of test the opening lines of Seawulf, "Hwæt... ellen fremedon!" True, only four or five of the thirteen words here have "come down" to us: hwæt, we, in, hu, ē; but in one way or another seardgaeum, heodevīnne, and ædlinga are not wholly or remotely obsolete — unrecognizable. If today we wished to "test" the vocabulary for "obsolescence," should we take lines of poetry? The writer believes a much fairer sort of test would be to take passages from the Old English Chronicle, or possibly the AS Gospels. Counts in the dictionaries, Hall and NED, would give estimates.
Nor ought we, however impressive statistics become, to lose sight of the fact that much, if not all, that was indispensable in the Aë vocabulary, is still — indispensable. The writer recently went through the "strong" verbs of OE, and was amazed to see how few, after all, have been "lost." How one chooses to "test" the vocabulary for "obsoleteness" is itself a delicate matter.

From our viewpoint, many of the OÉ terms are phonetically unimpressive or are difficult, full of "fringe" sounds and consonant combinations lacking accord; and in the deluge of 1200 ff. our ancestors variously caught up "new" terms from "new" stocks, attractive in their associations, their continental and foreign associations, and interesting for their possibilities in England. OÉ ßr is one example of many. Even in its own day there were rivals — ëlne, duzu, sie.lo, wulдоr. True, different sorts of feelings attached to each of these words. "Strength," even in AS times, was not one thing; its associations were many. ßr had four or five distinct meanings. It was replaced, between 997 and 1536, by many more words, some possibly more precise — 'help,' 'privilege,' 'dignity,' 'grace,' 'worth,' 'honor,' 'glory,' &c. The reader will find, in a list in Appendix J, several other words situated as ßr is — or was — situated: bismer, bled, duzu, ëllen, ëad, ëearf . . . It is possible that numerous compounds contributed to the obsolescence of earfoðe (23 or more,) brim, fretwæ, here, ëtæm, and many more.

Lio especially well illustrates the unsatisfactoriness — to us — of OÉ compounds; one cannot imagine a return to such combinations as lioburg, liorest, liestow, lietun, lioruh, liowtt, and lioleo and liosan6, now that we possess 'cemetery' (1460,) 'burying place' (1392,) 'tomb' (1257,) 'sepulchre' (1200,) 'sarchphagus' (1601,) and
'dirge' (1225.) Perhaps a similar spirit of compromise worked in the making out of liceiglunge, dwelcraeft, drycraeft, waelcryize, hleochtoremið, dweomercref, seidwimmer (contrast pp. 345 ff.) The "thing" here is still with us; it was very much with us in the period of this study — the seventeenth century; but these old word-devices served their day and were lost. It must be obvious, from these compounds (OE is very largely a language of compounds) that men and writers in those days were, from our viewpoint, peculiarly handicapped; the materials of English were with them limited, occasionally cumbersome, often naive.

It should not be supposed, of course, that only the manner has gone. English still makes obvious sorts of compounds. In a word like neorxnawing (Bib. 627) it is not just form that has gone, but a concept of some consequence. Imagery counts for so much in Anglo-Saxon! — but the point need not be again labored. As Professor Krapp points out in his edition of Andreas (1906, notes, line 372,) candel "to the Anglo-Saxon mind must have connoted dignified ideas" — but its ecclesiasticism has left it. New things and new ways of looking at them make 'candle' a very different sort of word today. Vast changes in commercial relationships, as well as a desire for phonetic accord, stand between OE feoh and MN 'fee.' So with the associations and imagery of OE here and Latin 'host.'

The reader will find numerous examples with comments — "possibilities" — in Appendix G, which is intended as only a kind of beginning of the whole subject. It is interesting to see how few, relatively, of our terms answering to the OE are derived hence, and to note the rich diversity in forms and thought, as well as the frequency of thirteenth and fourteenth century dates.
It would be interesting to know how the Anglo-Saxon mind felt about its own "word-hoard" — about terms like learning-knight and leopōwora and bleahrorsmīd; and it would be especially interesting to know if — and where and how and when — these or others were ever consciously dropped. For man's attitudes to his speech are always interesting, and may go far in explaining the ultimate causes of change or disuse. Certainly there is not much comfort in it all for us today. As Professor Marsh long ago remarked (Bib. 625) it has all changed — thought, mode, vocabulary. Individual obsoletisms like the much-discussed werdan (see Bib. 613 and 623) are indeed problematic, the more so when isolated; and where the scene is so distant and the facts are so obscure, it is hard to be sure of anything!

Recent obsoletisms, however, are more telling: they are almost of our speech, they are very numerous, and we are more abundantly informed concerning them.* There would seem, indeed, to be only one difficulty — the difficulty of avoiding, at every turn, the rare or esoteric obsoletism. There is so much of it throughout the Tudor-Stuart era.

How, especially in the way of forms, English was increased and not enriched before, during, and after the Restoration, we have seen in Section II (Chs. IV to VI.) Obsolete words like somnolent,

* Shortly before this study was conceived, a friend of the writer's at Columbia University, Miss Rachel Higgins, was intent upon Elizabethan words and obsoletisms — especially those of Bacon, Sidney, Spenser, Shakespeare. In deference to her, the writer undertook a later period. Miss Higgins was forced to give up her study three years ago. The writer found that he had such abundance of material in "his own" period, and
affund, concepible, expanded, invector speak linguistically of and for their day. As remarked in Ch. V, it seems sometimes as if words and forms, Latin and French notably, had raced to get across the Channel first. Man was not particular; how and why should he be? It was naturally and inevitably an age of trial and effect — ceruleated, ceruleal, ceruleous, cerulous, cerulific — 'cerulean' Fashion for a time kept alive terms like bub, orit, fan, and fuse, scrib, tid; then fashion, being fashion, waned, the objects denoted lost importance or disappeared, and certainly (as Professor Leopold shows, Bib. 376) there was nothing in the economy of form to preserve these and other shortenings, to recommend them as being useful or clever. Fashion prominently speaks out in crop, doodle, dapper, fortune, toupee — interesting and important because probably widely used, once (see Bib. 380 and p. 462.)

Man is perhaps more particular today with respect to corrupt forms, but English still has many, and there is no arguing from this angle the obsolescence of words in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries unless one sees in it all a confused multiplicity — anotherwise, futilitious, turbulent, not-carrier; ablemost, percensive, phylactation, legiformal: no wonder Dr. Johnson entered a complaint against words drawing "that attention on themselves which they should transmit to things"!

that it was neither necessary nor expedient to resort to the Elizabethan period. He preferred steeping himself, at the Huntington Library and elsewhere, in the history and literature of the Restoration and early 18th century. As Miss Higgins recently wrote him, "It is more than a one man's job -- you were right at that." Recently, however, in going through the more representative sections of the NED (see App. B) the writer gave attention to Early Modern obsoletisms, and collected a number. It seems evident that these are very similar in kind to those submitted in this study. It is not
Four-fifths of all the isolated words and forms collected for this study occur but once or twice. Only a few belong to word-groups of any size. Most are learnedly from the Latin or Greek. Often a simple native word anteceded the "obsoletism:" 'milky' (thirteenth century) and lacteous, lactaceous, lectific (&c., seventeenth century.)

To ascribe the obsolescence of many if not most of these words and forms to any one cause is not satisfying. If any one cause is to be singled out, it is, possibly, as remarked at the beginning of Ch. IX, the reformation effected in part by Science — facts and things against words, and a new attitude. The importance of this effect of Science upon "English prose style" was elaborated by Mr. R. F. Jones in an article, or rather articles, of recent date (Bib. 363 and 629.)

The significant thing is that we have these rare or exotic words in the seventeenth century. They help to make it what it was. Some are written large; even he who must run, today, may enjoy Burton or Browne, and certainly a large part of Burton or Brown is — words. For such, "there is no obsolescence in literature."

Possibly we cannot have enrichment without such increase. Certainly this seventeenth-century "world of words" intensifies the whole situation, and puts us at ever-increasing distances from the "old words" (so redolent of our first lexicographers) in Beowulf, Chaucer, and even Shakespere. It defies us with our classifying spirit, but cannot escape being an index to the intriguing life and letters of those times!

It is probable that these early modern obsoletisms would discover new causes, altho shining examples might be discovered among them.
Affixes have fallen into disuse much in the same way as words have, and, falling, have taken words and forms with them. The most significant loss here -- by far -- has been in the way of forms with similar suffixes -- semasiologically similar. More than three-fifths of the examples given in Ch. VI (1631 of the total 2456) fell into disuse partly or wholly because of the plurality and opposition of (chiefly adjectival (1253 examples) and substantive: (423 examples) suffixes and prefixes. For the most part, these affixes (chiefly suffixes) rivalled one-another: de- and di-; in- and un-, super- and super-; -ic and -ical, -ose and -ous, -al and --ic, -ous, -an, &c. -- to mention no more; but only occasionally is there anything, beyond dates, numbers of rival forms, and numbers of times used, to indicate how, from within, or through man's linguistic feelings and sense, certain combinations went out of vogue, were felt to be incorrect or awkward. One should carefully observe, here, that the linguistic feelings and aptitudes belong to man, not to his words and forms; they nevertheless brought about interesting adjustments between -able and -ible (see pp. 239--293,) -ary and -ary (pp. 294--295,) in- and un- (pp. 305--309,) -le and -ical (pp. 314--317,) and -age (p. 332) and -ment (p. 336.)

Roughly, some 250 forms fell out because, in part or wholly, of isolated, overworked, or outworn affixes. Most significant here are the feminine suffixes -ess, -trix and -trix, -trix. One sees, in the obsolescence of these distinctions, how trades have changed hands, how the masculine in language has ever been prior to the

---

* See Ap p. 5. Suffixes here are more numerous than prefixes. Prefixes are limited to a few like e-, de-, super-, super-, and the negatives de-, di-, in-, un-. The examples with adjectival suffixes total 359; with neg (adj.) prefixes, 399; pers. endings (abs.) 95; sb. suffixes, 323.
feminine, how attitudes towards womankind — woman's attitude as well as man's — has been ever-changing. Dr. Priestly in 1761 and Miss Milley in the 1920's thought alike about poetess. Unquestionably from Caxton's time through the eighteenth century, or until our own, the vogue and popularity of feminine endings has waxed and waned; but it would seem to say that, aside from nonce-forms, English little more than tolerates these endings unless they fill a real need — 'aviatrix.' They have been overworked.

Dialectal and diminutive suffixes like -ock and -kis and -ble and -kin (pp. 266--267, 275--273, 280--283) show, in their use and familiarity, the effect of geographic isolation. Obsolete ones are not numerous. The emotions of love and disdain in particular keep these interesting suffixes alive. But they are, in one way or another, isolated in time and place, and they occasionally lend, in a diminutive or localism, an obsolete look.

The obsolescence of ke, for- and um-, of -red and -rick was variously brought about, but time alone has sealed the fate of all. These affixes in the course of centuries lost force and distinction. We have seen (p. 265) how -red and -rick especially were worn down from independent nouns.

In a rather impressive number of examples (134) affixes have proven superfluous. As we see it today, -al, -aty, -ify, in-, -ize, and -ous especially offended. English has unquestionably done well in getting rid of forms both awkward (articulation, infascinate, disentify) and strangely redundant (unfathomless, undauntless.)

But, as remarked at the close of Ch. VI, affixes will always be with us. The assiduous way in which English picked up its affixes everywhere between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries, and the ways it put them together transcends in interest and importance the story...
of their obsolescence. In any large view, indeed, this phase of their development cannot be isolated: weakenings, disuse of the superfluous, isolations, and rivalries general and specific. To us is given the vision of it all: what happened to prefixes, words, forms and suffixes in the sixteenth and seventeenth century happened inevitably as a result of linguistic growth, development, and experimentation between William the Conqueror's time and Queen Elizabeth's. Of late, the continuity of literature has been much insisted upon: how much more must the continuity of language be looked to!
From another viewpoint — Sound — the story of words living and obsolete is not less interesting but is more difficult. Ch. IV sought to discover a possible lack of accord or euphony in flowerist as against 'florist,' &c., but, despite dates, it is difficult to know if flowerist was on men's lips. Cacophony in magnes-stone, mis sucessing, and other words, was seen by an American student. Words insignificant in sound, it has been thought, often grow obsolete; and while this is possible, it seems seldom probable, since so many contrary examples can be found — always. The lists of homophones presented by Dr. Bridges and Miss Miller are interesting but not convincing; homophony does not seem, to the present writer, to be an exact or complete sort of cause of obsolescence in words. The human mind has been particularly inventive with onomatopoeic words, imitative combinations, and the like. It still is inventive. We shall probably never want for such kinds of words. One has only to look through Mr. Wheatley's dictionary (Bib. 617) or the NAD, or Urquhart's amplification of Rabelais (Bib. 601,) to see that we have, here, much more than we can use. Loss here was merely natural. Nevertheless, as remarked at the close of Ch. IV, the story of English sounds constitutes an amazingly interesting chapter in the history of our language, and further study might show that in the older periods a relatively large number of words were lost to us because of sound-changes or sound-losses. The subject, though intriguing, is still in the conjectural stage.

The pattern of our study is still large and complex when we come upon words whose loss is to be attributed more or less directly to things and ideas. The variety of things which (being lost)
wrought significant changes in our vocabulary has, it is trusted, been abundantly illustrated in Ch. VIII. So in the following chapter (IX,) where names in Science, the Arts, and History have been treated. It seems obvious that the student of language and literature is here rather out of his field; but no study of obsolete words would be complete without some consideration of these obsoletisms. While many of the losses here are simple enough to explain, others indicate, as Mr. Richards holds, that meaning is not a matter of semantics only; that imagery and association everywhere play large parts; that the human tendency to indefiniteness contributes considerably to the disuse and abuse of words; that — once more — we often have too many names for things, conflicting and obscuring, in place of the inevitably right and sufficient name.

To summarize — numerically, the causes in order of importance are:* rivalry of affixes; isolation of single words and word-families; change and advancement in Science, the Arts, and History; disuse of material things; isolation in affixes; oversupply of foreignisms; lack of euphony; discarding and correcting of corruptions; homophony; superfluous affixes; form adjustments and stems (oversupply;) oversupply of phonetic variants; tendency to indefiniteness in meaning; oversupply in the way of onomatopoeic words; change in speech-fashions; obsolete customs; power of suggestion (words more suggestive of things;) loss of recognition for clipped forms; sound-insignificance; adjustments in the way of orthography, back-formations, and compounds.

* Tables giving actual figures will be found in Appendix F.
It will be seen from the lists and figures submitted in Appendix F that, from the viewpoint of numbers, Form is by far the largest factor in the study of obsolete words. Affixes, in one way or another, effected or helped to effect the obsolescence of 2456 words — or more. The total for the figures under "Sound" — 693 — is perhaps impressive, but not especially significant. It is interesting to note that hundreds of things (660 is the count) have been lost, and have taken their names with them; upwards of 400 or 500 names in the realms of Science, the Arts, and History, have disappeared.

From another viewpoint, some of these figures must surely lose in importance. The figure for Euphony, for example, or for Homophony, does not "mean" much. So also for "words insignificant in sound." It may appear discouraging, but we are on surest ground when we deal with the obsolete names of things and ideas. One feels definite ground in dealing with Affixes, also; and the figures here are undeniably handsome, and their significance directly apparent. "Form adjustments" — phonetic, orthographical, and otherwise — covers such a multitude of matters that figures alone fail completely to tell the story. Figures for "Isolation" are similar in meaning or significance to figures (see App. B) for rare and nonce terms in the NED.

We return, in drawing to an end, to some remarks made early in this study — pages 119 to 121, footnote. The writer observed here that it would have been an easier task to have taken a handful of obsolete terms (as has often been done) or a much more limited number than has been taken (vide Miss Miller
or Teichert [both Appendix A] and the other German scholars [Bib. 620]) and discussed there. But it was doubted whether this would be an adequate answer to the question, Why do words grow obsolete?

The answer to this question does not come wholly and satisfactorily in documented form. If the documentation of men's thoughts on the subject of obsolescence, and the classifying of many obsolete words in the New English Dictionary in this study help to show anything, it is precisely this. Both emphasize the need of a sense, always, of the dioramic, the changeless, in language. Obsolete words may not be considered as things apart. If considered as things apart, if isolated, their individual values are obscured, and the mystery, or seeming mystery, of their obsolescence becomes more mystified. A group of words on pp. 168–169 (Ch. V) indicates as much: cerule (possibly poetic rather than obsolete,) ceruleal and ceruleated (both in Herbert's Travels of 1634,) ceruleous, cerulous, cerullific, and the surviving 'cerulean.' These words appear between Spenser's day and the very early eighteenth century (1701.) Most appear in the seventeenth century. They come commonly from one Latin word. There is nothing to indicate why various suffixes were added, either in the earliest quotations in the NED or the later. There is nothing to indicate in the later why most of these forms were disused. The interesting thing is that Spenser, long before "the others," was aware of the Latin and was interested — possibly — in the potentialities of an English 'cerule,' tapered to suit his Muse. It is not difficult to see how the others, in their scientific searches, their artistic interests, their commercial dealings, their travel, "came by" ceruleal, ceruleated, &c. We may today think 'cerulean' phonetically more pleasing than the others;
but usage has made it so. It is not likely that anyone in the seventeenth century — someone with an ear for music in words — proposed that 'cerulean' should be the term to survive. The notable thing is that so many forms appeared in the seventeenth century. The need of English has been adequately met in one; as Whitney remarks (Bib. 414,) one gained currency and assumed the office of all. Here, probably, is the distinction between increase and enrichment. And here, too, is the notion that enrichment is sometimes based on increase — superabundant increase. But it is enrichment that English wants. Obsolescence would seem to be one of her ways, perhaps her most notable way, of enrichment.

Let us take, almost at random, one more difficult obsoletism, doleance, much in use between 1429 and 1656 — according to the New English Dictionary. Its usage was somewhat elegant. It appealed to Caxton, Spottiswood, Strype. They used it, they and others, in slightly varying senses. Phonetically (presuming that it was used in speech) it is as pleasing as many words we have from the French today. Yet it is just possible that the English ear was attuned to another form, a shade more native, and a form which had the advantage of time over doleance, our present word 'dolefulness' (1450.) We have besides, obviously, many synonymous terms — 'sorrow,' 'grief,' 'complaint,' &c. One notes with interest the rare form 'dolence' (1361) in the NED. Doleance and 'dolence' appealed in widely varying times to the individual; but with the masses they gained no currency. This opposition or "polarity" (as Mr. Leopold might say, Bib. 376) will always be with us; here is one of the earmarks of literary and linguistic individuality, one of the things which make literature literature, and, conceivably,
another way of looking at "enrichment."

Many of the obsoletisms in this study do not offer as much difficulty as do *ceruleated* and *doleance*. Most of the obsolete words in Chapters VI, VIII, and IX do not. Some offer more difficulty, especially the older obsoletisms of our language, the Old and Middle English words, which appear to have been, once upon a time, in wide circulation, and indispensable. Even when we bring together all possible information and apply tests, we cannot always get satisfactory answers to the question, Why did this word become obsolete? Nevertheless, without a willingness to look at the obsoletism from all sides, it is clear that no ground can be gained.

Yet it is in this way that words, including obsolete words, often assume undue importance. It is clear that words fall into disuse — sometimes, interesting and valuable words. In general, however, does English lose what is essential? It would be paradoxical and contrary to fact to maintain that English loses what is essential. Occasionally the replacements and compensations are slow in coming; sometimes there seems to be a hiatus. But English never mourns a loss; she is too active and resourceful for that. Obsolescence, from still another viewpoint, is a study of the agility of the English mind. We cannot perhaps account to our full satisfaction for every loss; but we cannot fail to see, upon looking carefully, where English has mended or — better still — found or supplied something choicer. How, indeed, could it be otherwise?

For — turning partly from words to things and ideas — no one can deny that there has been material benefit in the last few centuries in the world. It is to the credit of English that she has adapted and invented and otherwise supplied here with particular
felicity and facility. If there has been more of trial and error elsewhere — in the realms of Science and Ethics, as is sometimes maintained —, certainly, on the side of "words," there is nothing ignoble in the failure to achieve at once the inevitably right term or name. This seems to be one of the things which those 52,000-odd obsoletisms in the Oxford Dictionary make clear.

Their was indeed a "world of words." Some of the seventeenth century writers and thinkers were proud of this world, and some were annoyed about it. No one, fortunately, had his way quite. Practically all the lexicographers, from Cotgrave through Johnson, felt they had "something to say" and said it. Others who saw, or thought they saw, varying truths about the Well were Hobbes, Evelyn to Sir Peter Wyche in 1665, Sprat in 1668, Wilkins, Glenvill censoring Fairfax in 1679, Dryden throughout his career, Locke, Swift. It would be an interesting and entertaining task to attempt some sort of reconciliation of it all. But the vocabulary of English makes it clear that no single "reformist" or even group of writers and thinkers responsibly kept the Well pure. The Well took care of itself.

It would possibly be enlightening to go at the subject scientifically, so to speak, through the mind of man. Yet, as a teacher of the writer's remarks somewhere, even the bold professional psychologist would hesitate to track this mind in all its changeful environment. It is as natural for the mind to forget as to remember. And forgetfulness surely plays a part in the story of obsolescence.

There have been many attempts aiming to estimate how many words man carries and can carry about. But whether it is a few hundred, or a few thousand, or many thousand, it is clear that, from
generation to generation, he loses some. A certain human caprice and frailty (to speak as gods!) attaches to the process of linguistic change.

"Yes, the wind was with us all the way." So says Peter in John Balderston's Berkeley Square (1929, act 1, sc. 3.) "We must have almost beat the record." — "Record?" (Kate.) — "Oh," (Peter) "that 's an American word. I 'm afraid you 'll find that I use a lot of strange phrases. We 're developing a new language over there."

This is looking back — 1794.

"zoo. Well, thoughts die sooner than languages. I understand your language; but I do not always understand your thought."

G. B. Shaw: Back to Methuselah, Tragedy of an Elderly Gentleman, 1921, p. 152.

This is looking forward — 3000 A. D.

Or, once again, it may be as the Heroine in Barrett's delightful novel of 1910 says: "As I studied elegance of attitude before I knew the world, my graces were original, and all my own creation; so that if I had not the temporary mannerisms of a marchioness, I had, at least, the immortal movements of a seraph. Words may become obsolete, but the language of gesture is universal and eternal."

* The diversity of opinion and facts alike is reflected in items 373, footnote (p. ), 379, 403, 576, 610, 611, 612, and 626 of the Bibliography. Important is Vendryes' point that a writer's vocabulary ought not to be confused with a lexicon of his writings. The complete isolation in books of learned words is stressed by Marsh. The "average vocabulary" has been set more than once at 3—5000 words, but — !
It may seem too paradoxical to observe that the *New English Dictionary* gives new lease on life to the very obsoletisms it records: yet one does begin to wonder if anything, indeed, can truly be obsolete so long as the human mind is not.
Appendices
Note

It was not always possible in the bibliography to simplify as fully as desired. The three writings criticized in Appendix A are representative, are especially meritorious, and are (being from the pens of an American, a Frenchman, and a German) interestingly different from the English approach and attitude.

Appendix C was published, with slight variations, in "Modern Language Notes", April 1932.

For reasons given in the "Acknowledgements," Appendix E is not as full as it was anticipated it would be when this study was begun, and merely takes care of some overflows.

As explained in the final chapter, Appendix G is only the beginning of a much larger study, and represents, for contrasts' sake, some after-thoughts.
Miller (Bib. 509)

Acting upon prefatory statements by Dr. Henry Bradley for the letter "M," Miss Miller considers and classifies, under the causes of obsolescence in them, 1,233 nouns. She chooses nouns as being most interesting.

The first chapter presents much that has been thought and written about the coming and going of English words. At least three great historical events brought about vast linguistic changes; and the author with pleasing economy cites Bede of old, and modern scholars like Gummere, Teichert, Jespersen, Södtker, and Hempl, in showing general and specific effects of the introduction of Christianity, the Scandinavian invasions, and the Norman Conquest upon the English vocabulary. Illustrations and remarks from Lounsbury, Meiklejohn, McKnight, and Barfield help to make a case for the lavish Elizabethans; and the Purist Reaction is manifest (to give one example only) in certain biblical innovations made by Sir John Cheke. From here on the story of words becomes increasingly rich and changeful. Brander Matthews on Emergency Words, and McKnight copiously concerning plant- and animal-names, and changes like those in religious faiths and dress, are quoted.

Usage changes or obliterates words. Further opinions and illustrations, especially from magazine articles and lectures by Oertel, Hull, Trench, Le Gallienne, Dr. Edwin Slosson and others,

*"Etymologically considered, the words beginning with 'M' form a typical portion of the English vocabulary, every one of the many sources of our composite language being represented, while none is overwhelmingly predominant." For figures, see App. B."
are skeptical of caprice alone as a force working in words, and emphasize the unhappy fate of trite words and slang. Slang, to be sure, has been one of the most talked-of kinds of speech; but a characterization of McKnight's of men of fashion as having been, in course of time, trigs, bloods, macaronis, bucks, incroyables, dandies, dudes, swells, and toffs, artfully points an interesting relationship between people and words. Miss Miller quotes L. P. Smith apropos the inclination to archaism in words growing ancient. Certain native words that were driven out by foreign competitors pass review (Greenough and Kittredge, Whitney, and others;) the regrets of Brander Matthews over 'revue' for 'review,' 'resume' for 'summary' (&c.,) are cited; and Jespersen, Marsh, and Oertel on later forms of loan words and on meaning-suggestiveness in new terms and old, are adduced.

A second group of causes offers, perhaps, more difficulty. Purely linguistic causes of change in words are phonetic, etymological, or semasiological. Here again Miss Miller gives the opinions of Weekley, Trench, Jespersen, and Champneys, who agree that ease in pronunciation is a factor for careful consideration; Teichert, in a somewhat opposite direction, points the disadvantage of sound-insignificance. Yet undeniably, on the colloquial level of speech, there has been a great predilection for clipped forms (Weekley.) Words are re-borrowed, or de-assimilated: 'depot,' 'naivete,' 'role' (L. P. Smith;) pedantic or poetic feeling sometimes is exhibited in spellings: 'medieval,' 'primæval,' 'pæony;' and the lesser effects of euphony and onomatopoeia, and the greater effect of homophony are illustrated. Robert Bridges in a tract (Bib. 434) has much to say of homophones and their tendency to obsolescence; Jespersen
thinks that the context will usually prevent misunderstanding, and
that the chance for obsolescence here is slight.

Etymological isolation of one kind or another is often re-
ponsible for the disappearance of a word. Miss Miller cites Teichert,
who lists four kinds: when no other words, or but few, are connected;
apparent isolation (because of a vowel-change, a word may not be
recognized in its family;) later isolation (certain meanings of a
word becoming obsolete, compounds of the word in question pass out of
use;) rare suffixes. Trench calls it "almost unaccountable caprice"
that certain negative forms should go: 'unbold,' 'unsad,' 'unhonest'
(\&c.;) but he also points to negative words whose positive forms
are obsolete--or never existed: 'uncouth,' 'unwieldy,' 'inevitable.'
Certain suffixes likewise show a tendency to isolation: '-some,'
'-ard,' '-ess,' and '-en.' (Bib. 560.) Diminutives likewise, Miss
Miller states (without citation,) are fast disappearing: '-ling,'
'-let,' '-kin,' '-ock;' and Louise Pound on the vogues of affixes
is cited in detail (Bib. 525.)

The third kind of linguistic cause for obsolescence in English
words is semasiological, and association and analogy here play large
parts. Well-known illustrations ('cows' for 'ky,' OE. 'modor':
MnE. 'mother' from form-association with 'brother,' &c.) are taken
from Wyld and Champneys; and the statement is extracted from Trench
that words commonly pass through three stages: first, a word is
used in a sense consistent with its root; then another meaning creeps
in; and finally a new word thrusts the old one out. Specialization
('preposterous' is an example) and generalization in meaning are
often discussed (Trench, Teichert, Woolbert, Greenough and Kittredge,
McKnight, and others.) Meaning and form work together to obscure
words and their relationships: 'cousin' and 'to cozen,' 'kingdom' and 'deem,' 'lorn.' Trench is particularly interested in etymons that have degenerated or become elevated in their ideas and associations. Degeneration leads to euphemism, which is not a modern tendency, but common to all eras (Greenough and Kittredge.) Oertel has it that "Euphemism is rooted in superstition, which leads to the avoidance of unpleasant words because of a supposed essential connection between a name and a thing named" (Lectures, pp. 265--273, also 304.) H. L. Mencken has (The American Language, p. 152) an interesting possibility resulting from the passing of the Comstock Postal Act, 1873. Meaning-suggestiveness (Trench cites 'annanas' versus 'pineapple') and human laziness (Kluge on terms of human relationships--'oheim,' 'vetter;' 'avunculus,' 'patruus') are two further factors often making for the obliteration of words.

Miss Miller's second chapter is very long: "An Investigation of the Obsolete Nouns Under 'M'" (pp. 53--203,) "Unsuccessful Candidates for Admission into the Language" (203--240,) and "Archaic Words" (241--253,) with the "Words Under Each Cause" (254--274) to conclude. Since many of her examples are included in my own study, I shall submit only a few specimens of earlier date.—Middendorf (introduction of Christianity, 'world;') mamzer, mass-creed, masser (the Reformation;,) Mantler, Maratism, methuen (Emergency words;) maré, mendoza (obsolete occupations and processes;) mewer, mounty (sports;) melanagogue, melancholian, mixar, mountant (certain sciences giving way to new ones;) manicon, master-root, menow weed, meropie, morecrop (adaptation of technical terms;) maugh, merdaille, mimmerkin, morwyngift (with many others, "dying
Obsolete things: *madrasen, meacoak, mele, moccenigo, morgay*; customs: *maidenhead, merlin, mocket-head*; dress:

*I submit a "facsimile" of p. 53 of Miss Miller's thesis:

CHAPTER II

AN INVESTIGATION OF OBSOLETE NOUNS UNDER "M"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBSOLETE WORDS</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>FIRST AND LAST DATE</th>
<th>CAUSE OF OBsolescence</th>
<th>REPLACED BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mab</td>
<td>1. A slattern; a woman of loose character</td>
<td>1557-1725</td>
<td>Word insignificant in sound Homophony with <em>Queen Mab</em> &quot;of whom Shakespeare has given a famous description in <em>Romeo and Juliet</em>&quot; (Webster)</td>
<td>Slattern 1639-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. A mop</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macao</td>
<td>A gambling game at cards</td>
<td>1778-1383</td>
<td>Economy of effort</td>
<td>Macco 1809-?obs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maccarib</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>1672</td>
<td>Euphony</td>
<td>Caribou 1672-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macery</td>
<td>The functions of a macer</td>
<td>1545</td>
<td>Wider association</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maches</td>
<td>The plant corn salad</td>
<td>1693-1719</td>
<td>Word more suggestive of the thing, &quot;found wild in corn fields and cultivated as an early salad&quot;</td>
<td>Corn salad 1597-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinament</td>
<td>A contrivance, engine, machine, vehicle</td>
<td>1413-1727</td>
<td>Economy of effort</td>
<td>Contrivance 1697-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1674 current use</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine 1549</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle 1615-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mahotre, manakin, mandle, manteau-maker, mockado, morelia; food: malasse, miser, moose, murrey; games: mock, move-all; ships: mar-
silian; mort (candle,) melodion (musical instrument,) monotroch
(vehicle.) Words are shown to have their fashions also, and
the effect of pseudo-learning is manifest in margery-prater, maund,
maunderer, methuen, metreza, migniard, migniariade, mundungus,
and mutinado. Miss Miller's list of 18 slang terms is particularly
interesting from the fact that only 5 were more or less definitely
replaced: max by 'gin,' mill by 'miliken,' mill-doll by 'bridwell,'
mungo by 'swell' (a person of position; inevitable replacement!)
and mutton-monger by 'whore-monger.' The others—mahoganite,
merry-go-down (ale,) monkeyrony, mouldy-chaps, mubble-fubbles,
&c., &c.—utterly fade. Fashion sometimes favors foreign words,
and 37 words beginning with "m" were driven out: madme, malahve,
manlihead, mannish, manqual, marm-stone, meth, midgern, midlying,
nidholing, nigthing, milce, minchen, midbode, mosal, muscalif...

Words, according to Miss Miller's lists and statistics
(below,) chiefly die because of linguistic characteristics and
irregularities. Mab, mad, masquin, mastin, mehe, mell, mene, maa,
mixt, moche, monen, monit, thus, are "Words insignificant in
sound." Maintain, mant, and mild were lost to us "by the addition
of suffixes," and "simple words lost by the formation of compounds"
are mire, monging, mongster, mose. An amazing list of 132 etymons
follows, obsolete because people follow paths of least resistance
("Economy of Effort:"") macao, machinment, mackerelaze, magade,
maggastromancy, magisteriality, magistratefulness, mahomery, main-
mizen, ... makeado, maladventure, mallicency, ... mariolatry,
... moderner, monady, monarchomachist, ... mundificative ...
Because certain foreign pronunciations were restored, *merant*, *maraeme*, *mausole*, *mediastine*, *membran* and *metamorphosis*, *meta*, *manaw*, and *morisk* became obsolete; and *maccarib*, *maddock*, *mehomery*, *maintenament*, *marquisas*, *megop*, *madrinachs*, *moustick*, *multangle*, lacking euphony, "died."

The greatest of all causes are etymological: widness of association and isolation. Miss Miller's lists here are simply staggering (there are literally hundreds of examples,) and suggest above all things a careless abundance, a labored Latinism (or at least foreignism), in our written language. It must ever be remembered that these words are culled from a dictionary based exclusively on written records. Words like *mackelage*, *menison*, *mentery*, *meronature*, *mesnage*, and *mirabilist* stood either utterly alone in the vocabulary, or but feebly supported by one or two other words from the same root. *Mecubalist* is an interesting example of "Apparent Isolation." And "Later Isolation" was at least a contributing cause in the demise of *magnastromancy*, *magnality*, *maidhead*, *malocontentedness*, *mashfat*, *meatgiver*, *missaw*, and many, many others. It is only fair to note, however, that Miss Miller at least occasionally gives, in her columns, more detailed explanations than "later isolation."

'Mis-' and 'dis-' are happily described as "rivals," and the obsoletisms *miscomfort*, *mifavor*, *misguise*, *mishonor*, *misliving*, &c., are given. 'Ill-' replaced 'mis-' in *missetreating* and *missucceeding*.

*Maddock*, *mealing*, *merlet*, *martinet*, *ministello*, *modulet*, *morhwell*, *mountlet*, *mulatto*, and *mulling* (also others) illustrate, Miss Miller thinks, a disuse of diminutive suffixes. And *merritrix*, *moderatress*, *motild*, and *mulatta* (&c.) similarly suggest the passing
of feminine distinctions. A miscellany of "disuses" follows: of 'head' in madhead, manyhead, meekhead, micklehead (&c.) of '-loger' in meteorologer; of '-logian' in a similar word; of '-red' in menred; of '-ane' in mangesene; of '-ship' for forming nouns from adjectives--midship, meekship, mildship; of '-ness' in manness, mendnis, montenesse, musioness; of '-ium' except to form names for metallic elements: morphium; of '-acy' and '-ance' in certain nouns of action: moderacy, moderance, molestance; of '-loge' in menologe; of '-aster' as being a particularly non-living suffix--militaster; and--others.

One of the most interesting thoughts in Miss Miller's study is concerned with homophony as a cause for obsolescence in English words. She cites, in her first chapter, a difference of opinion (or what seems such) between Professor Jespersen and Robert Bridges, and suggests that it will be interesting to see who is "right." Professor Lounsbury in particular ventures the opinion that if the speaker expresses himself properly, no confusion from homophones is possible. While "Homophony" is the fourth most numerous cause in the total of 35 (150 examples being given,) Miss Miller states that in about one-third of the examples, other causes of obsolescence are present. Accordingly, "It is felt that the strongest evidence for the obsolescence of a word because of homophony, is presented when both words are of the same part of speech, which in this case is nouns. However, in some cases, especially when no other evidence seems to present itself, homophony with other parts of speech is given as a possible cause for the obsolescence of words." Because of my own statements of the matter, I have presented Miss Miller's interesting list elsewhere (Ch. IV, p. 151.)
Of maid, mandalorve, martiloge, millensole, modwall, moyoe, and musser, the correct forms were learned.

Analogy, apparently, may be held responsible for both the appearance and disappearance of words like manufaction, meethelp, Mohammedism, muaage, and multipliant; excessive generalization killed managery, mesotype, mounture and others; while through undue wideness of association maeyry, mackenboy, magastromancy, marial, melanochalograph, merry-go-sorrow, and 212 others, became obsolete. The human element enters into the cases of maugh, mome, and mowe, which disappeared because of people's laziness in differentiating. Through euphemism mameaday, mattering, and mension were lost. Melet, methium, mison, misy, muggle, mucado either were or became indefinite in meaning, and so fell out. Macheg, maidenweed, medweed, makeado, mattageas, Mediterrane (-any,) and numerous other terms were replaced by words more suggestive of the things signified, while madbrain, maladventure, mensionplace, medicien, mixtil, mouldure, and muckhill are, Miss Miller thinks, something of a puzzle: she puts them under "Arbitrary Choice of Synonyms."

A number of "Unsuccessful Candidates for Admission to the Language" are listed separately--words which the NED. labels "Rare.--O" or "Obs. Rare.--l" (&c.) These number 205. 56 archaic nouns are similarly treated--mass--mancer, marum, manius-maker, mughouse, mounseer, medicien, middle-earth, &c.--as being on the road to limbo (my criticism below)

* * * *

The third chapter (pp. 275–329) bears the title, "The Problem of Obsolescence Reviewed in the Light of the Foregoing
Investigation." The author here supplements from her lists in II the examples given in I; she occasionally differs from the opinions of the scholars and writers she has cited; and, drawing on historical materials (Shakespeare, Bacon, Evelyn, Mrs. D'Arblay, others) and the encyclopedias, she treats more fully of words like mamzer, masser, maratism, mantler, methuen, melangogue, melancholian, manicon, and others.

At length (pp. 329--333) she concludes: "... Indeed the writer has experienced that the more the words are studied the more do different possibilities arise, often quite unexpectedly... [and] causes which often present themselves at first are found upon further investigation not to be applicable."*

A bibliography in two parts, chronologically arranged, completes the study.

---

Except for the kindly concern of a former colleague of mine at the University of Missouri, my friend Professor Wilbur Gilman, I suspect I should never have seen this helpful work. I have Professor Robert Ramsay also to thank for suggestions and hearty interest. Miss Miller was a graduate student under Dr. Ramsay at the above school.

---

* The causes of obsolescence in English words thus are: wider association (213 examples,) later isolation (213,) few words from the same root (159,) homophony (150,) economy of effort (132) isolation in affixes (112,) dying out of local dialects (56,) word more suggestive of the thing (42,) fashion (39,) native words driven out by foreign (37,) euphony (23,) obsolete customs (22,) slang (13,) obsolete things (22,) words insignificant in sound (17,) analogy (13,) effect of pseudo-learned (13,) word became indefinite (12,) restoration of foreign
A few details may be briefly looked at. Miss Miller includes archaism "because they are now in the process of passing from the language." But are they? The very word "archaism" has implications and associations which, I think, would seem to contradict such a thought: Poets of all periods have occasionally cultivated archaism. So long as certain beautiful poetry and books are remembered and read, so long will archaism remain archaic.

Again, "The name spiraea has made great progress in overcoming a rather long list of names applied to the different species as 'dropwort,' 'meadow-sweet,' 'queen-of-the-meadows,' 'steeple-bush,' 'hardhack,' 'queen-of-the-prairies,' 'goat's beard,' 'Italian May,' 'St. Peter's wreath,' and 'bridal wreath.'" The list is imposing; but at least half of these names were recently--perhaps still are--in use.* In the middle West of the United States, 'bridal wreath' was an especially popular name in my boyhood. 'Meadow sweet' also seems to be well-known.

Miss Miller speaks of the "wider association" of even "unsuccessful candidates." But how can nonce words like mortifer, movership, and mulism, and words used but once, like mutator, mutuistical, musist, and motherdom, and words apparently never used

pronunciation (11,) adoption of technical names (10,)
correct form learned (9,) arbitrary
choice of synonyms (9,) apparent isolation (6,) excessive
generalization (5,) reformation (4,) simple word lost by
addition of suffix (4,) by formation of compounds (4,)
old sciences and new (4,) euphemism (3,) human laziness (3,)
Emergency words (3,) occupations (2,) sports (2,) Christianity (1.)
at all (that is, "dictionary" words, like *morgantile*, *mirificence*, *mirmillon*, *mimologer*, and *mantry*, be said to have died because of wider association? Miss Miller defines association as "a factor which . . works for a change in the meanings of words," and includes under it generalization and specialization in meaning. But words must be used before they can become generalized or specialized in meaning, or can have wideness of association. Of *manuporter* no actual use is known; yet Miss Miller assigns as the cause of its disappearance "Economy of Effort."

I have tried to show elsewhere (pp. 246 ff.) that "Later Isolation" is no first-cause, but at most only a contributing cause, in the obsolescence of words.

Miss Miller makes frank acknowledgement of her use of information and ideas supplied by writers and scholars. She does this, and constructs a careful plan, in Chapter I. She holds to the plan throughout, with much repetition, to be sure, but also with some interesting developments. And in her conclusion she writes: "A few of the causes given have only slight evidence in their favor, and have been merely suggested because, after considerable study, no other possible causes presented themselves."

Her work is obviously a piece of pioneering, and is to be commended. I am much indebted to it.
Interesting indeed, I think, in both matter and style are some of the observations of this French scholar on the forms, sounds, and meanings of words.

Nyrop speaks at length of terminations. "La confusion des finales amene constamment des incertitudes et des hesitations dans les derive" (iii. 52.) Examples are amply given of the addition, changing, and suppression of consonants (pp. 54--63,) together with examples of regular and arbitrary orthographic alterations (63 ff.) "La vitalite d'un suffixe depend surtout de la frequence de son emploi. Plus un suffixe est employe, plus il est capable d'extensions analogiques." (p. 73) Thus has '-ans' really overcome '-(i)ens,' and '-abilis' / '-ibilis,' '-amentum' / 'imentum,' with the conclusion drawn: "Cette victoire constante du suffixe le plus employe s'observe de le latin vulgaire jusqu'a nos jours." Because of analogy, the "model" of other forms, rare suffixes are in particular danger, and -eil : -el; -enc : -an, and, ain; -er : -ier; -let : -ier.

By simple analogy, 'escargol' : 'escargot' through the influence of 'escarbot.' Finally, color, energy, expressiveness have a part in suffixes, and 'ecolatre' and 'mulatre' for 'ecolat' and 'mulat' are cited. Prefixes are similarly dealt with (iii. 204 ff.,) and decomposition is described (241 ff.)

In volume iv, Nyrop is concerned with phonetics and meanings. Under homonyms (p. 36) he includes words of identical origin but different senses. Of elliptical expressions, "Il est curieux d'observer avec quelle rapidite une expression elliptique cease d'etre sentie comme telle" (p. 59.) The reader will perhaps recall an explanation hazarded earlier in this study (p.409 :) "Un autre exemple curieux
The science of phonetics is a fairly sure sort of thing, Nyrop observes (p. 79): "Il en est tout autrement de l'évolution sémantique; ici les conditions qui déterminent les changements sont tellement multiples et tellement complexes, que les résultats défient constamment toute prévision et offrent les plus grandes surprises. Les hasards de la vie publique et privée, les fantaisies de la pensée, les associations de similitude et de contiguïté, la disposition fortuite de l'esprit et les élans du cœur, ce sont autant de facteurs impossibles à prévoir, et qui modifient à tout moment le sens des mots. Il faut aussi tenir compte de l'usage fréquent des vocables; la répétition constante d'une idée finit facilement par l'estomper et la banaliser, et c'est ainsi qu'une métaphore cesse d'être vivante, cesse d'être une circonlocution et devient le nom direct de la chose sans l'intermédiaire d'une comparaison." Four aspects are submitted: we seek for explanations as to changes in meanings of words either in things, or social groupings, or persons themselves ('Les dispositions d'âme de celui qui parle ou de celui qui écoute,' ) or the word itself ('soit dans son emploi, soit dans sa forme,' ) (P. 80.)

The author examines with care the effect of relationships between things (pp. 90--94; 'chemin de fer,' 'comédie,' 'pauvre,' 'riche,' ) and his pointed critique on change in things ('d'évolution
passive," p. 84) and his example of chateaux of barons in the middle ages and of wealthy men of affairs today, are especially pleasing. Again, while the same words serve two or more social groups of people, they do so in different senses, and with varying associations. One notes with interest the citing of M. Bréal here (p. 37.) The parts that sorrow, irony, indignation, and the like, play in words is illustrated under "La Disposition Psychologique" in examples like 'merite' and 'blasonner' coming, through irony, to imply their opposite.

The development of the word 'romantique' is detailed (pp. 179--180,) and is interesting in comparison with L. P. Smith's remarks in "Four Romantic Words." M. Nyrop grows reminiscent towards the end of his work, and recalls certain "reassuring" remarks by Port-Royal (p. 445) Flaubert, Bergson, Taine, and others, apropos the insufficiency of words (the Englishman will be reminded of his Francis Bacon,) the unapproachableness of ideas; and reluctantly takes leave of his writing with an apotheosis.

Unquestionably, some of the materials and thoughts of M. Nyrop may seem obvious, but it is (if I may use the word 'reassuring' again) it is reassuring to see so many points of similarity between not only the French and English tongues themselves, but also the usage of these languages and attitudes towards them. I have not cited the heartening remarks (pp. 11--12, vol. iii) about Malherbe, Vaugelas, and others, the mincing furor grammarians fall into when new words come to view; nor is there space to discuss French onomastopoeia, beyond the passing observation that (23 ff.) French appears to have no word which echoes the elephant's rasping noise (p. 142.)
Friedrich Teichert's dissertation has to do with quite ancient changes in our language. The author conceives two main causes at work, one upon language--more or less extrinsic influences, the other within, labelled, respectively, "Kulturgeschichtliche Bedingungen" and "Sprachgeschichtliche Bedingungen."

Under the first, or extrinsic, causes, he details the Christian, Scandinavian, and French influences. Thus words like *midden-geard, metod, oronesas, wiglung* were doomed along with heathen associations and magic.* Again (p. 11,) "Drückte das fremde Wort eine Begriffs schattierung oder einen Gefühlswert aus, die in dem heimischen Wort nicht zur Geltung kamen, so bedeutete die Aufnahme des neuen Wortes eine vertvolle Bereicherung der Sprache. Bei völlig synonymen Wörtern aus beiden Sprachen aber trat notwendig der Konkurrenzkampf ein, der die Beseitigung des einen von beiden zur Folge haben musste." Teichert sees, particularly in the adoption of Scandinavian law terms and of French terms generally--two great linguistic turnovers, as it were--a certain cultural eminence of the English manifesting itself (p. 12.) Numerous words from the realms of law, army, church, medicine, music (&c.,) are cited.

---

* Teichert cites H. S. MacGillivray's well-known study. Albert Keiser's University of Illinois study, limited to poetry, is seven years later than Teichert's dissertation; and Professor J. W. Rankin's elaborate classification of AS. kennings in *PLMA*, in two parts, appeared only a few years ago, and is therefore not listed in Kennedy (index 1, and items 4053 ff. [Bib. 19.']) Teichert's bibliography has 97 items, and includes books and studies by Björkman, Bödtker (French words), Bradley, Darmesteter, Eckhardt (AS. diminutives,) Greenough and Kittredge, Grimm, Hemken, Hempel (Language Rivalry,) Jespersen ("Growth and Structure," Nyrop, Paul, and others; and the titles suggest, once again, how rich the yield has been in this field since c. 1375 and even c. 1900.
The second chapter discusses in turn the phonological, etymological, and semasiological conditions of words, and sound convergences, euphemism, and learned loan- and new words, with a postscript on poetical words. Morbor replacing morp c. 1400, 'mist,' 'gloom,' and 'darkness' replacing genip, later nip about the same time, and 'safety,' 'refuge' replacing gener, ner, are submitted to suggest the fate of words insignificant in sound (pp. 30-31.) In similar ways compounds and phrases replace simple forms: AS. pirige and MnE. 'pear-tree,' prutian and 'to be(come) proud.' 'Gent' and 'gentle' (p. 33) are interesting examples, and the ways in which words sometimes disobey phonological orders (or laws) is illustrated in OE. maæ :. not *meath [mip,] but appearing only in MnE. 'aftermath,' 'lattermath,' 'daymath.' Finally, if vowels drop out and consonants heap together (OE. myrebær and palstr, e. g.,) words may be entirely replaced (MnE. 'murderer' :. 'murder' plus '-er,' and 'spike,' p. 34.)

Under "Etymologische Bedingungen" (pp. 35-40,) the author emphasizes and illustrates four kinds of isolation in words: "Es scheint, als ob ein Wort, das sonst keinen Anhalt in der Sprache hat, auch wenn es richtig perzipiert wird, schlecht im Gedächtnis haftet. . . Oft ist die Isolierung erst sekundär. . . Ebenso tritt die Isolierung eines Wortes oft erst durch das Aussterben anderer, mit ihm in etymologischen Beziehungen stehender Wörter ein. Endlich scheinen auch seltene Suffixbildungen öfter die Wirkung gehabt zu haben, ein Wort den nachfolgenden Generationen zu entfremden" (p. 36.)* The most interesting example given, in my judgment,

* See notes on Miss Miller's thesis above, pp. 463 ff.
is OE. *olfend*, replaced by the Latin loanword 'camel.'

Generalization, loss of original meanings, and the relation of sound and sense in words is discussed under "Semasiologische Bedingungen." Gemet ("after Sweet") is given as an example of the first operation: "act of measuring; quantity (in the abstract); apparatus for measuring; a certain quantity, a measure (of wheat); metre; distance; boundary; limits (to avarice), self-restraint, moderation; regulation, law; capacity." Of the second: "Dem se. nawf . . . (zu habban :: ne habban) sah man seine Herkunft nur noch schwer an. An seine Stelle tritt in me. Zeit das deutlichere frz. Lehnwort poverty." The third is still more interesting, I think: "Ein interessanter Kampf entspinnt sich zwischen dem lautmalenden ae. platt m. 'Schlag mit der flachen Hand, Klaps', dem zugehörigen vb. platten 'schlagen' einerseits und dem im Me. aufgenommenen syn. skandinavischen Lehnwort smash sb. u. vb. andererseits." (Pp. 41f.)

A glossary, apparently, takes the place of a summary.*

---

* Pp. 62–73, classified (nouns, verbs; Scandinavian and French words; poetical words.) So interesting, it seems to me, are some of the examples, that I submit them here. In place of p. numbers, I shall give causes.--

Insignificant in sound: meld f., [m. d.] proclamation; mitta, dial. mit, measure of meal; nip, abyss; not, mark; roke, c. 1250, fog. "Artikulatorische Schwierigkeiten:" marufie f., 1607 marrube, horehound; oretta m., insult; presotw-hwil f., moment; pyretre f., pellitory; rysel, rysl m., -e f., fat; ruxian, make a noise. (It would be interesting here to apply Mrs. Aiken's "accord" ideas [Bib. .]) Isolation: meld f., melda m., proclamation, narrator; menen f., female servant; (ge)ner n., refuge, safety; nöp, boldness; nytt f., c. 1205 nuttes (obl.) use; oden f., threshing floor, yard; pudoc, wen, wert . . . "Lauflicher Zusammenfall:" märe n., arch. u. dial. mere, meair, boundary; mëp f., c. 1450 methe, measure; mere f., silverweed; pusa, posa m., 1344 pose? bag, wallet; racu f., narrative, bed of stream.

The spirit in which this piece of research was conducted is thus expressed (p. 7:) "Die Gewalt einer Sprache ist nicht, dass sie das Fremde abweist, sondern dass sie es verschlingt. Goethe."
**Statistical**

When the *New English Dictionary* was completed in 1928, some impressive figures were at last forthcoming. Statistics had been made, letter by letter, for main and subordinate words and special combinations, for alien and obsolete as against current (or living) vocables, and for all entries, including illustrative material. The prefaces gave not only detailed accounts of their letters and words thereunder, but also figures for other dictionaries and explanations for seeming discrepancies. The work was all done with precision.

The totals of 1928 are not just impressive; they are staggering. A brief reminder is therefore necessary as to their meaning.* The totals do not speak for the language; they scarcely even speak for what we sometimes loosely call "our vocabulary;" they speak only for the *NED*. And the *NED*, it must always be carefully remembered, is "on Historical Principles," and has most of its materials from what we broadly term "literature:" the literature of many ages.

In the following table (a further statistical refinement of two great dictionaries,) figures from the Oxford Dictionary or based on other figures therein are asterisked. I do not claim accuracy for my own numbers, but they will not be found much inaccurate. I have in "Mr." taken over 274 words from Miss Miller's thesis ([; App. A.])

---

* Bib. 2.32 and 14; also p. 22. The totals for the following columns are: Dr. Johnson, 41,443 words in all; *NED*, Current: 177,970, Alien: 9,731, Obsolete: 52,464, Dictionary (obs.:) 2567, Obs. Rare: 16,029, this Study: 10,317, exclusive of almost all dictionary words (listed separately.) The *NED* also submits totals for: Main Words: 240,165, Special Combinations: 47,809, Subordinate Words: 67,105, Obvious Combinations: 59,755, Total Number of Words: 414,825.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr. Johnson</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Diet</th>
<th>Rare</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Diet</th>
<th>Rare</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Diet</th>
<th>Rare</th>
<th>Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ltrg</td>
<td>Obs.</td>
<td>Alien</td>
<td>Obsolete:</td>
<td>Dict</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Nonce</td>
<td>Excl.</td>
<td>Dict</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>3829</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8134*</td>
<td>550*</td>
<td>3449*</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3358</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7196*</td>
<td>320*</td>
<td>2533*</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4236</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15352*</td>
<td>928*</td>
<td>4515*</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>1319</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>2627*</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>10033*</td>
<td>399*</td>
<td>3046*</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1D01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1630*</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6521*</td>
<td>312*</td>
<td>249*</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>781</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1159</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6760*</td>
<td>213*</td>
<td>2364*</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>1272*</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5712*</td>
<td>238*</td>
<td>1601*</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>1518*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7061*</td>
<td>376*</td>
<td>1463*</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>242</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1974*</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7947*</td>
<td>170*</td>
<td>3333*</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1162</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>707</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>293*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1361*</td>
<td>96*</td>
<td>290*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>203*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1093*</td>
<td>212*</td>
<td>267*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>1257*</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4774*</td>
<td>330*</td>
<td>1945*</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>2039*</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9284*</td>
<td>866*</td>
<td>2333*</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>274</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>639*</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2258*</td>
<td>147*</td>
<td>1079*</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>4358*</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5347*</td>
<td>265*</td>
<td>1506*</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>17773*</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>17773*</td>
<td>1570*</td>
<td>3829*</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>233*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1138*</td>
<td>56*</td>
<td>339*</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1800*</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7701*</td>
<td>258*</td>
<td>2475*</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1398</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>4432*</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>21362*</td>
<td>1080*</td>
<td>5497*</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>2027</td>
<td></td>
<td>1172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>1989*</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11165*</td>
<td>823*</td>
<td>2469*</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>723</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>2538*</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>11029*</td>
<td>73*</td>
<td>2063*</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>419</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>974*</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>4265*</td>
<td>42*</td>
<td>1780*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>92*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1311*</td>
<td>141*</td>
<td>270*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>31*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table attempts to establish a kind of chronology. The writer cannot claim that the results are either wholly satisfactory or pleasingly scientific; but one thing is indisputably evident: that about three-fourths of the obsoletisms in our language fall within the modern period.

As in the foregoing table, totals from the *NED* are asterisked, and inclusive page numbers are given. OE: to about 1100, ME: 1100—1400, EMMn (Early Modern English: ) 1400—1650, LmN (Later Modern English: ) 1650—. Some may object to the dates given for the ME period; but Professor Wyld and others point out the imperfections of such divisions anyway, and the writer felt that the above dates made for an evener distribution, and fairly representative. Between 8 and 14 per cent, with an average of 10 per cent for a column of six figures, of all obsoletisms fall isolatedly in the 15th century. It is by no means a negligible period from our viewpoint.

Some 16,013 obsoletisms are therefore in this table: OE, 1126; ME: 3005; EMMn, 9612; LmN, 3275. Calculations are based on two kinds of counts: (1) of all, or almost all, obsoletisms on the first fifty or hundred pages of each letter (except Q, R, T, X, Y, Z, but including a few pp. of 'In-';) (2) of all bold-face main-word obsoletisms in those portions of our vocabulary which the editors of the *NED* say are especially or fairly representative (see various prefixes: D—Dea, Dit—Dz, F (all,) G (all,) H (all,) L (all,) M (all, see App. A, first footnote,) O (all,) Ra, Ri—Ry (end of R,) S—Sgraffito, and T (all.) Results in the form of percentages are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OE</th>
<th>ME</th>
<th>EMMn</th>
<th>LmN</th>
<th>(MnN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For representable portions</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For other counts</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For total counts</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also Tab. 6.31.
### New English Dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Main Wds.</th>
<th>Obsoles.</th>
<th>OE %</th>
<th>ME %</th>
<th>This Study EM %</th>
<th>EM %</th>
<th>LmE %</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>604-654</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>1-100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1-100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Desa</td>
<td>1-76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dit-Dz</td>
<td>540-740</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1-100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1-628</td>
<td>939*</td>
<td>2364*</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1110</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>1-532</td>
<td>7551*</td>
<td>1601*</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>1-516</td>
<td>8900*</td>
<td>1463*</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>131-140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>531-580</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>647-696</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>1-528</td>
<td>7049*</td>
<td>1945*</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>1-320</td>
<td>12938*</td>
<td>2338*</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1-50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>1-356</td>
<td>4691*</td>
<td>1916*</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>357-406</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ra</td>
<td>31-136</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rl-Ry</td>
<td>637-936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-Sg</td>
<td>1-593</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>1-969</td>
<td>14457*</td>
<td>2469*</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OthersI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>216</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

([The first fifty pages of F, G, H, L, M, U, and V; the first hundred of W—counts including practically all obsoletisms (see explanation)](https://example.com))
Some Words Not in the NED, &c.

Chiefly through the courtesy of Miss Edythe N. Backus, reader at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, and Miss M. I. Fry of the same institution, I am able to present an interesting list of words, some of which are not in the New English Dictionary, together with a few notes on words that are in it.

ABRODICIAL 1693 George Powell, A Very Good Wife, 4.2 Mrs. Sneak. Good lack a day, what pity 'tis such an abrodical Person should want wherewith to accrew.

The NED gives this as a dictionary word—"probably never used."

ADAGY a. 1834 S. T. Coleridge Marginalia in Fuller's Worthies (1811; N&Q 7th s. vi. 501-2) [Coleridge prefers Fuller's version of a line from Raleigh's poetry] as more quippish and adagy.

This word is in the NED, but the dates for it are all early—1549 to a. 1670, with Milton, Jeremy Taylor, and others, cited.

APPROPERATE 1699 Robert [Wildj., The Benefice, A Comedy. Act 4 (p. 40; a letter is being read) As I was Equitating in these Rural Dimensions ... I did approperate to your resplendent Habitation.

The Oxford Dictionary cites Cockeram and Johnson.

ARTICKE 1669 Howard, The Usurper (Recto A3) No less Articke seems to many, the wrestling in of Dances.

Misprint for 'Anticke'? Not in the NED.

BUSILSES 1662 Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, The Publick wooing, I. xvii (p. 396, line 2) [Prudence speaking] ... for Nature hath made women and children to have restless spirits, unquiet minds, busilless active, and such voluble tongues.

The NED has 'busyless' as a conjectural reading for a line in Shakespeare.
Shakespeare.

BUNDLEMENT 1776 Henry Brooke, Fool of Quality, "Dedication" [The Public asks the author where he got together] such an old fashioned bundlement of scientific balderdash?

CADEEDLO 1667 Thomas Jordan, Money is an Ase (p. 5) Feminia. Are you Cadeedlo. Credit. I dare not take that Oath, unless I knew the meaning. Fem. Oh me do you not know the meaning of Dadeedlo. Cred. No I'll assure you. Fem. I'll tell you then, it that one word Cadeedlo, is concluded, all the Oaths man can invent. A made-up word?

CARILLION 1721 Horace Walpole, Common-Place Book (1927) 71 When the late Duke of York was in Holland he had a mind to hear the Carillons in the great Church. For this use the NED has as the earliest date 1936. In view of the date for carillonneur (1772,) I think the above interesting.

CHARTOPHYLATIUM 2. 1704 John Evelyn, Memoirs for my Grand-Son (1926) 52 Next the library, should be carefully inspected the Chartophylatium of your pamphlets and unbound Books and loose papers, which [sic.] would require an accurate Visitation and to be put in proper Method.

COW HEROES 1690 The Royal Voyage 1.2 Are these the Champions, these the Stil-Cow Heroes . . .

A term of abuse (Irish.)

DEGENEROUS 1691 The Bragadocio 3.2 Bravado. Alas Madam, 'tis too degenerous a Trophy, only your Commands will gloss it. Apparenly not in the NED in the sense of "ungenerous"

DELICASS 1673 Edw. Howard, The Man of Newmarket 3 (pp.29--30) The Sox [sung by a fop] By the Lilies of thy Cheeks, and the Roses of mine
... My fineness I'll yield to delight thee, And should thou clip more refine Then French or English when they twine My Delicase thou't prove sublime.

DEPORT Obs. nonce v. in NED; spelling of Constantinople in quot. ?

DERECTITUDE 1692 N. Tate, The Ingratitude Act 4 (p. 41, lines 20 ff.) Servant. ... Which Friends Sir, as it were, durest not (look you Sir) shew themselves (as we say) his Friends whilst he was in Derectitude. 2 Serv. Derectitude, what's that? Serv. Why? that is ... Derectitude but when they shall see his Credit up again, and the Man in Blood ... .

HARTWIGMAKER s. 1834 S. T. Coleridge Marginalia to Beaumont and Fletcher's The Prophetess (W. F. Taylor's Critical Annotations, 1839, p. 16) ... no Interest [in the play] (for a vulgar curiosity about--not what is to happen next--but about what a Witch will do next, whether Thunder or a Brimstone She Devil, Hartwigmaker cannot be called Interest)-- ... .

Taylor thinks this "a purely Coleridgian word," and cites Halliwell and Nares.

ELEMENTALITY Omission in NED of quot. mark.

EQUIPOTENCY Is not James the author here of the quot. given? Elsewhere, in going through the NED, I have noticed that seldom if ever is James Heath named as the author of Flagellum, or Oliver Cromwell, and Nathaniel Ward, instead of "B.," as the author of Disgollimium.

FLUX sb. 11. Reference to Fluss 2 typographical error.

FOR 1692 N. Tate, The Ingratitude "Epist. Ded." Pardon my Lord this Start, for the Subject is scarce to be thought on without transport.

For in the sense of "but."

GLAGGARD 1690 The Royal Voyage 6 ... yet grown by their late Freedom Glaggard and Wild, Unruly, Careless, Vain . . .

GLAZER Misprint of date. The Paston letter (no. 727) is of 5th July 1473, not 1743.

GLEBE 1679 Edw. Howard, The Man of Newmarket 4 Luce. What a fertile Glebe of love have some illegal beliefs!

If this means "crop," it is very rare, according to NED s. v. 1 b.

HEROICKESSES 1662 M. Cavendish, Du. Newcastle, Bell in Campo Pt. 1, So. 9 Lady Victoria [heading a body of women bound for war]
Noble Heroickesses, I am glad to hear you speak [&c.]

HOLF 1663 Thomas Killigrew, The Pilgrim 4.7 Ferdinand. 'Tis visible enough in thy impudence; . . this is a secret of the camps, Sir, that help to bring one of them . . .

See dates in NED.

HUNCKISH 1608 Thos. Walkington, Salomons Sweste Harpe 47 [Abigail] then told [Nabal her husband]. . of his fault [drunkenness] and hunckish demeanour.

IMMINISH 1632 N. Tate, The Ingratitude 5, sc. at Rome. Valeria.
And I swear, Madam, 'tis the greatest comfort in nature to have 'em take after their Ancestors; for when they degenerate, they do as it were recede, decline, imminish . . .

The dates for this obsolete word in the NED are 14.., 1562, and 1565--73.
INTERN 1660 Life of Mother Shipton (p. 42, last line) To forsake
the intern love of a Parent.
"Internal"? or "eternal"? If "eternal," not in the NED with
this meaning.

INTERWAVES 1662 M. Cavendish, Du. Newcastle, The Comical Hash §. 13
Lady Examination. Come let us go abroad, for I love to refresh my
self in the Serene Ayr, taking the pleasures of every Season, as
when the returning Sun spins Golden Beams; which interwaves into
the thinner Ayr, as Golden Threads with softer Silk, making it
like a Mantle, Rich and warm [&c. &c.]. . . so in the Summer
when lifferous winds do fan the sultry heat . . .

KNIFED 1662 M. Cavendish, The Unnatural Traveler 4.25 And you,
Fantler, must have . . . the Napkins finely knip'd and perfum'd,
and that the Limons, Oranges, Bread, Salt [&c.] . . . be set and
placed after the newest Mode.

LIFEROUS see INTERWAVES above.

LUXATIONS 1609 T. Walkington, Salomons Sweete Harpe 69 [inter-
locutor speaking of how Lucifer has come to possess men's hearts
and tongues, &c.] . . . witness some of our audacious theatres,
now made as Spanish strappados for luxations, like Pityocamptes
his bending pine-trees to racke the best good names, persons of
state, and Universities withall [&c.]

MACULATED 1676 T. Jordan, London's Triumph (p. 6, 1. 2) (Arithmetic,
a character in a pageant) Enrobed with Cloth of Gold; a white
Sarsnet Vail, maculated with divers Figures . . .

The NED apparently has this word only in the sense of "blem-
ish" or "unpleasantly spotted;" also one scientific use.

MARTINGALE 1620 T. Walkington, Rebboni 52 . . .
For 'martingale' as a transitive verb in this sense, the NEP has as the earliest example a quotation dated 1632.

MATRONESS 1662 M. Cavendish, The Female Academy &c. 9 [stage direction, italics omitted] Enter the Academy of Ladies, and the Grave Matronesse . . .

METROPOLITAN 1671 The Religious-Rebell l.2 Must none arrive to heaven without his leave, Nor yet possess the earth in any quiet? Would he be Metropolitane of both?

Metropolitain is in the NEP; meanings?


Later example.

OFFICERS 1662 Howard, The Usurper (p. 13) Cleom officers to go off. Curious mistake for 'offers.'

OPINIASTREMENT 1664 Pepys, Diary June 4 (Braybrook: Memoires &c., 1925, 2 vols., vol. 1. p. 297) For the latter, he [Mr. Coventry] brought as an instance General Balke, who, in defending of Taunton and Lime for the Parliament, did through his sober sort of valour defend it the most opiniastrement that ever any man did any thing . . .

The NEP does have 'opiniestre' (Obs. rare—1)

OYL 1691 Rome Follies "Ded." [The author refuses to magnify his parton] as it is against my Temper to dip my pen in such fashionable oyl.

PARAMOUNCY e. 1334 S. T. Coleridge, Marginalia in Wieland's Comische Erzählungen (ed. of 1785? See L. L. Mackall in MLR lxix, 344-6) Yet I will hazard one observation . . . that Wieland's remark on the paramouncy and predominance of beauty in the mind
of women in their preference of lovers, is really a calumny.

PHILLISING 1691 The Bremenio l.1 Flush. You shall have . . . a young breeding pair penning Madrigals on his bed-maker, or Phillising the skull's daughter.

NED; only date is 1699.

PLUMBEOUS 1696 J. Hayns, A Fatal Mistake 3.1. . . Dull plumbeous brain

NED: 1573--1686

PROPENSIT 1697 Jordan, London in Lustre (p. 11, 11. 37 ff.) His Lordship being in a propensive posture of expectation . . .

The NED references suggest for this word a mental rather than a physical attitude.

PRINTURE 1314 Barrett, The Heroine (1909) 124 Nor think the printure of my lip . . .

QUIPPISH see ADAGY above.

ROAGE 1696 Geo. Powell, The Cornish Comedy 3.2 3 Bailiff. Along with him, roage him alone, he shall to prison immediately.

This word is in the NED, but in this sense?

SHASH 1676 Jordan, London Triumphant (p. 9, 1. 1) [Tamberlain's habit described] a purple silk Shash about his waste.

NED gives later date: 1691, &c.

SEDIMENTARY 1696 Geo. Powell, The Cornish Comedy 4.1 Proth [to Swash] Would you have it like the sedimentary Ale, thick, heavy, fulsom, phlegmatick, nasty stuff . . . ?

The NED has much later dates for this adjective.

SHABBED 1662 Howard, The Usurper (p. 32) The People! Hang the shabbed multitude.

This may mean "shabby," in which event it is merely an earlier use than the uses cited in NED; but the context strongly suggests
"scabby," "covered with scabs."

SHAGLING Typographical error in N&D; brackets.

SKULL see PHILLISING above.

SQUELCH 1663 Thos. Jordan, Money is an ass (p. 29, l. 5) Clutch. Thou sailest true ile call, ile call, they will be gone ere can moderately go down staires. Callumney. Call, fy leap Sir--'tis but a squelch I have a kinsman an excellent bone setter.

STREITEN 1676 Thos. Shipman, Henry III of France (p. 40, l. 1) Here at St. Clou we'll streiten so the Town 'Twill either famisht be, or yielded soon. [Next sc.:] King. Now, Larnchant, now my thoughts have room to move: Streiten'd with bus'ness, now I turn to Love.

Akin to Ger. "streiten"?

SURFLED 1676 Jordan, London's Triumph (p. 5, l. 18; description of first pageant) 2. Loglock. In a Purple Robe semened with Stars of Gold; . . . red Buskins laced and surfled with Gold Ribbon.

TOTTERDAS 1660 Life of Mother Shipton (p. 33, l. 1) She was a Totterdas slut of fifteen.

TREDOUlle, TREDOULLING 1671 Edw. Howard, Womene Conquest First Prologue [recto C 3, ll. 29 and 31] Changling. Shall it be with my face, feet, and hands, tredoulling thus? Ommes. 'Tis very correct and well. Chang. I'le warrant you, I'le tredoull it so, that it shall take to purpose.

Apparently the reader of this play for N&D recorded 'grimmasks' a page before, but missed this interesting verb of motion. Miss Wilson, a fellow-student of mine under Professor Krapp at Columbia University three years ago, recorded exactly 3300 verbs of motion of the feet, which number must now be spoiled.

Earliest date in NED is 1711.

TYNSY'D 1691 [Smyth] Win her (p. 37, l. 23) Florell. You grace me with your favours; and dazzle me with all this bravery;—You're extremely proper, really Sir;—Tynsy'd Ass [aside.]

TYPOGRAPHY 1691 in NED. Can 1660 be the correct date?

UDSNEAKS 1691 [Smyth] Win her, 4.1 Ballhead. Farewell to you Udsneaks, if you go to that.

WARDROPIAN 1662 M. Cavendish, DU. Newcastle, The Unnatural Tragedy iv. 25 (line 2) —Steward. My Master and our new Lady are coming home; wherefore you must get the House very clean and fine: you Wardropian, you must lay the best Carpets on the Table, and set out the best Chairs and Stools . . .

WEZILL 1664 Killigrew, Cicilia and Clorindee Pt. 2, act 5 (p. 302 of Words) Soldier. Hold your preening, or I shall cut out your wezill.

The NED dates are earlier.

WHIMMERINGS 1696 Geo. Powell's version of Beaumont's Bonduca 3.2 Your Whimperings, and your Lame Petitions . . .

Misprint for 'whimperings'?

Addenda

CUSTOMABLE 2. Thos. Ravenscroft, A Brief Discourse . . . (1614) (recto, p. 11, l. 3) O most Unproportionate Customable Comportions, whose Art serves them not so much as to distinguish Prolution from Properties!

SNOOSES 1691 [John Smyth] Win her and take her (p. 11, l. 26) Wasplish. What again? Snoons grant me patience, Devil incarnate,
what do you mean [&c.]

The plays of this period fairly swarm with oaths, light, fanciful, and otherwise; and probably not all were caught by readers for the NED.

TRANS-SCRIPTURAL a. 1934 S. T. Coleridge, Marginalia in H. Brooke's "Pell of Quality." In editing this material for Huntington Library Bulletin No. II (Harvard Press, Nov. 1931,) I came across numerous interesting Coleridge words. Most of them are in the NED. I regret that I do not have the quotation by me, but as I remember the word occurs in the 37th criticism.
Dr. Johnson's Dictionary

The story of Dr. Johnson and his Dictionary has been often told, and not always, it would seem, quite correctly.* We have not, and we never shall have, all the details. We know of his indebtedness to Skinner, Junius, Bailey, Ainsworth, Phillips, and others; to the sermons of South, Sprat, Atterbury, Bentley, Rogers, the medical writings of Quincy, Arbuthnot, Wiseman, Sharpe, Harvey, Floyer, Huyne, the mathematical treatises of Bishop Wilkins, the legal works of Cowell and

* Boswell's account is confused, and Percy says: "He began his task (as he himself expressly described to me) by devoting his first care to a diligent perusal of all such English writers as were most correct in their language, and under every sentence which he meant to quote, he drew a line, and noted in the margin the first letter under which it was to occur. He then delivered these books to his clerks, who transcribed each sentence on a separate slip of paper, and arranged the same under the word referred to. By these means he collected the several words and the different significations; and when the whole arrangement was alphabetically formed he gave the definitions their meanings, and collected their etymological sources from Skinner, Junius, and other writers on the subject."

(Allibone, 975.)


In these writings, the critical eye is often upon words like 'network,' 'renegade,' 'tax,' 'exquisite,' 'Whig,' 'Tory;' and the grandiloquent and involved explanations under them. Nevertheless criticism has often been kind, and especially respecting the excellence of the definitions as against no advancement beyond Bailey in phonetics and often wretched etymologies.
Ayliffe; to the books on gardening and husbandry of Phillip Milleo and John Mortimer, the science of Bacon, Boyle, Grew ("Cosmologia Sacra,"), Glanvill ("Sceptia Scientifica,"), Woodward and Moxon, Sir Isaac Newton ("Opticks.") The list in reality is tremendous, and includes above all other names those of Shakespeare, Spenser, Sidney, Milton, Dryden.

Thus his dictionary is undeniably literary and learned in character. Evidence for this statement is found not alone in the inevitable materials, but in the attitude of the author all along; it is found likewise in the use made by many of the dictionary, to increase their vocabulary, and in such an encomium as Carlyle's.

It was a very human piece of work in which the aim was complex. The famous letter to chesterfield and all it symbolizes is too well known for comment, but is always deeply interesting. Johnson did "hook Leviathan," but he also furnished a sense of standard in usage; indeed, he was governed by such.

Dr. Johnson's comments on words, both living and obsolete, were often casual and sometimes not; we cannot always be sure of their spirit. But we can be sure that the lexicographer in Johnson always shared honors with the critic of words and their uses. Did the critic speak for a multitude of minds? certainly not. Did he voice the opinion of the literati and thinkers of his day? probably

* "From the authors which rose in the time of Elizabeth, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of grace and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakespeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind for want of . . . words . . ."

and alternative

APP. 2
not. For whom did he speak?

So far as this study is concerned, it is no matter of great moment. One can isolate neither Johnson nor his Dictionary. They are at least of their age. Whether "typical of" or not cannot be said here. Johnson wrote and wrote at length; and his attitude to words is exceedingly human. It is the kind of attitude we are all likely to have at times. We cannot precisely isolate either man, work, or attitude; but we can believe that whatever else the attitude was, it was intensely personal, it was very Johnsonian. It is important because attitudes are often interesting and important, especially when at work subconsciously among many people; but we cannot capture subconscious attitudes thus at work, as a rule, and look where we will we can seldom find one who committed himself so heartily and unstintingly and humanly as the great doctor.

It must be remembered, finally, that Johnson did not frown on all words. Though words to him as "the daughters of earth" were not as beautiful, quite, as things, "the sons of heaven," he cared enough for them to augment much the vocabulary. Like his predecessors, he admitted obsolete words when he found them "in authors not obsolete, or when they [had] any force or beauty that [might] deserve revival." He sought them, because he "must," where they were used. He often found them leading bare but not uninteresting existences. Elsewhere he wrote, "When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it, as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice." (P. 41, Ch. II.)
Some 1013 obsoletisms and obsolete uses are recorded by Johnson (see App. B.) Most of them are in the following lists, which aim conveniently to classify, but not perfectly, according to possible causes of obsolescence. The emphases throughout is not on the order and headings (the order might as well have been alphabetical, except that more space would then have been required,) but always on Johnson's comments, his attitude.--

FORM

Phonetics

(Abbreviated?)

Dit. Du. ditty, .. tune. Q. from Spenser: "No song but did contain a lovely dit." 

Vill. Fr. village. "Little in use." Hale q.

(Aphetic?)

Mission. Lat. 3. dismissal. "Not in use. In Caesar's [sic] army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a mission or discharge .. whereupon with one cry they asked mission. Bacon's Apothecary."

To Noy. va. --. to annoy. "An old word disused." Tussor q.

Noiser. [from nole] one who annoys. "An old word in disuse. The north is a noier to grass of all arts. The east a destroyer to herbs to to fruits. Tussor: Hushendry."


To Tend. Lat. 4 [from attend] to wait .. "Out of use." Q. from Hamlet.

(Awkward?)

Compensableness. Fr. scolableness; "a word not now in use" Sidney, b. 11. q.


To Improlificate. to impregnate; to fecundate. "A word not used." Q. as above.

To Possession. Lat. Fr. to invest with property. "Obsolete" Carew q. [Sb. used as v.?] 

Shine. Sax. 2. Brightness; luster. Pope q. "It is a word though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used."

Sightfulness. Sax. perspicuity .. "Not in use." Sidney q.

Uncertained. Lat. Fr. made uncertain. "A word not used." Raleigh q.

Unfortunateness. L.? ill luck. "Not in use." Sidney q. [Economy of effort in spoken English?

Unleisuredness. want of time. Boyle q.

Uminglestable. not susceptible of mixture. "Not used." Boyle q.
Wishfully, according to desire. "Not used." Knolles q.

Young. Sax. youth. "Obsolete." Spenser q.


(Asset?)

Cursory. Lat. cursory; hasty; careless. "A word, I believe, only found in the following line. I have, but with a cursory eye. O'erglans'd the articles. Shak. Hen. V."

Periculous. Lat. dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. "A word not in use." Brown q.


Reguerdon. reward. Shak. q.
To Reguerdon. fr. the noun. "The verb and noun are both obsolete." Shak. q.

Rubious. Lat. ruddy; red. "Not used." Shak. 12th M. q.

Unition. Fr. act or power of uniting. "A word proper, but little used." Wiseman q.

(Homophony?)

Fear. Sax. a companion. "Obsolete." F. q. q.


Mount. Lat. Fr. 3. a publick treasure; a bank. "Now obsolete." ".. to banks or mounts of perpetuity.. Bacon"

Patch. It. 5. a paltry fellow. "Obsolete." Shak. q. (Interesting derivation. Transferred sense?)

Air. 5. "To make nests. In this sense it is derived from my a nest. It is now out of use." Carew q.

(Phonetic variation?)

Frowy. --. "Musty, mossy. This word is not now used; but instead of it frowzy." Spens. Past q. [I could not find 'frowzy' in Johnson.]

Lash. 3. a leash .. a snare "Out of use." Tusser q.

To Van. Let. Fr. to fan; to winnow. "Not in use." Bacon.

(Pronunciation)

Sheen, -y. "[This was prob. only the pronunciation of shine.] Bright; glittering; showy. A word not now in use." Fa. Qu., Hub. T., Shak., Fairfax, Milton. [Sheen, q., not marked obs.]

Etymology, &c.

(Oversupply--Form Likenesses)

Conditional. Fr. ns. a limitation. "A word not now in use." Bacon q.

Journal. Fr. It. adj. daily; quotidiem. "Out of use." F. q.; Shak. [Specialize. in meaning]


Sudden. Fr. Sax. ns. 1. any unexpected occurrence; surprise. "Not in use." Wotton q.

Triumphal. L. a token of victory. "Not in use." Milton, F. E.

Universal. L. ns. the whole; the
the gen. syst. of the univ. "Not in use." Raleigh q.

Upward. na. the top. "Out of use." Shak. q.

To Hence. Sex. fr. the adv. to send off; to dispatch at a distance. "Obsolete." Sidney q., "his dog he bend'ed."

(v.:. adj)

To False. va. L. 1. violate by failure of veracity. F. q. 2. to deceive. 3. to defeat F. q. (both.) 4. "this word is now out of use."


To Infirm. L. to weaken, enfeeble. "Not in use." Raleigh and Brown q.

To Intricate. L. to perplex; to darken. "Not proper, nor in use." "Alterations of surnames have so intricated, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that .." Camden.

Long. vn. -- by the fault, by the failure. "A word now out of use, but truly English. .. so it be not long of them. .. Hookver." Also Shak (2,) Glanvil.

To Slow. va. to omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. "Not in use" Shak. q.

To Tender. va. Fr. 3. fr. adj. to regard with kindness. "Not in use." Shak. q.

To Worse. va. Sax. fr. adj. to put to disadvantage. "This word, though analogical e-

ough, is not now used." Milton q.

To Worthy. va. Sax. fr. adj. to render worthy; .. to exalt. "Not used." "And upon him such a deal of men, that worded him .. Shakespeare.

(v.:. ab)

Attain. Fr. Lat. attingo. the thing attained. "A word not in use." Glanvil's Sophsia q., "crowns and diadems, the most splendid terrene attains, are skin" &c.


To Chariot. va. Fr. It. fr. n. to convey in a chariot. "This word is rarely used." Milton.

To Climate. Gr. to inhabit. "Only in Shak. .. W. T."


To Compassion. va. fr. n. Fr. to pity; to compassionate; "a word scarcely used." Shak. q.


To Dark. va. Sax. fr. n. to darken, obscure; "obsolete." Spen.


To Defect. va. L. to be deficient; to fall short of; fail. "Obsolete." "Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of most defect was by the way, and
tired within the sober circumstance of knowledge." Brown.

To Dirke. va. Fr. n. to spoil; to ruin. "Obsolete" Sp.

To Disciple. va. L. fr. n. to punish; to discipline. "This word is not in use." F. q. q.

To Displeasure. to displease.. "A word not elegant, nor now in use." Bacon q.

Dispose ns. fr. v. [Johnson marks only the 3d and 4th uses obs.
Othello q. 4. disposition; cast of mind; inclination. "Obsolete." Shak. q.


To Ghost. vn. Sax. fr. n. to yield up the ghost, die. "Not in use. Suryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted. Sid. Also: to haunt with apparitions of departed men. "Obsolete." Shak.

Gird. ns. Sax. ? fr. v. a twitch; a pang. "This word is now seldom used." Shak., Tiltotson.

To Gloom. Sax. to shine obscurely, as the twilight. "This sense is not now in use." Spenser q.

To Hearld. va. fr. n. to introd. as an herald. "A word not used.. Shak." [Used today, sp. 'herald. ']

".. your ladyship's Impose.."


To Justice. va. fr. n. to administer justice. "A word not in use." Bacon, Hayward.

To Malice. va. to regard with ill will. "Obsolete" Spenser q.

To Medicine. va. fr. n. to operate as physic. "Not used." Shak. q.

To Monster. va. fr. n. to put out of the common order of things. "Not in use." Shak., King Lear and Coriolanus q.

To Oracle. fr. n. Fr. to utter oracles. "A word not received." Paradise Regained, bk. 1., q.

To Passion. vn. to be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. "Obsolete." Shak. q.

Perjure. ns. Lat. a perjured or forsworn person. "A word not in use." Shak. K. Lear q.


To Quittance. vs. fr. n. to repay; to recompense. "A word not used." Shak. q.

To Rampart. To Rampire. va. fr. n. to fortify with ramparts. "Not in use." Shak. and Hayward q. ".. rampart the gates and ruinous places of the walls."

To Ray. va. Fr. to streak; to mark in long lines. "An old word." Fa. Qu. Shak. q.
[Dv. i. today, emit rays, issue as rays, radiate.]

Read. ns. Sax. i. counsel. Sternhold q. 2. saying; saw. "This
word is in both senses obsolete." Spenser q.

Recite. ns. fr. v. recital. "Not in use." Temple q., "This added to all former recites or observations of long-lying races, makes it easy to conclude." 

Repeal. ns. fr. v. l. recall fr. exile. "Not in use." Shak. q. [v. in this sense obs. today.]


Revile. ns. fr. v. Lat. reproach "Not used, but elegant." Milton q.: "--to whom The gracious judge, without revile, replied."

To Rival. vn. to be competitors. "Out of use." Shak. [v. t. today; v. i., to be in rivalry, is archaic.]

To Ruffian. vn. fr. n. to rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. "Not in use." Shak.

To Salve. vs. Lat. to salute. "Obsolete" Fa. 3d.

To Servent. va. fr. n. to subject "Not in use." Shak.


Spare. ns. fr. v. parcimony; frugal use; husbandry. "Not in use." Bacon q.


To Testimony. va. to witness. "A word not used." Shak. q.


To Trifle. va. fr. n. to make part of no importance. "Not in use." Shak. q. [v. not obs.: 1. to talk of act without dignity. 2. mock, play the fool. 3. to indulge in light amusement. 4. to be of no importance.]

To Trunk. va. Lat. to truncate; to main; to lop. "Obsolete" Fairy q. [apple. adj.?] "Large streams of blood out of the trunked stock Forth gushed."]

To Uproar. va. fr. n. to throw into confusion. "Not used." Shak. Mad. q.

Vary. ns. fr. m. Lat. change, alteration. "Not in use." Shak.

(Others.)

Toppingly. adj. Sax. &c. fine; gay; gallant; chewy. "An obsolete word." Tusser q. ['-ly' the sign of adv. here.]

Ambassade. Fr. embassy; "a word now out of use." Shak. q.
To Appose. L. put questions to.
"This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called, to oppose him," Bacon q. [aphetic. Cf. 'oppose;' near f-likeness.]

Becoming. [ns.] behavior; "a word not now in use." Shak.

Clean. adv. Sax. quite, perfectly. "This sense is now little used." Hooker, Shak.

Defensn. part. pass. defended. "Obsolete" Fairfax q. [gr. change; analogy, etc.]

Holp. old pret. of 'help.' Shak., Bacon. Also Holpen.

Mought. might. "Obsolete." n.g.

Quook. pret. of quake "Obsolete" Spenser.

Sprong. pret. spring. "Obsolete" Hooker.

Wan. old pret. of win. Spenser, Bacon.

Whereas. adv. 2. at which place. "Obsolete" F. G. and Shak. [conj.]

Which. Sax. 2. It was formerly used for who, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer." Shak. q.

Without. conj. Sax. unless; if not; except. "Not in use." Sidney, (2,) Spenser ('withouten.')

Woft. part. passive of to waft "Obs." Shak. q.

Wox. pret of wax. became. "Obsolete." Hubbard, Spens.

(Forms etymologically related)

To Conduct. va. to conduct. "In this sense I have found it only in the following passage. He was sent to conduct hither the princess Henrietta-Maria. Wotton."

Disperse. Gr. a chord including all tones. "The old word for dissonance." Spenser q. 3 times.

Difficult. L. not easy. "Little used." Glanv. and Hudibras q. [yet 'difficultiness' difficulty to be persuaded, not marked obs. or little used.]

Distilment. L. distillation. "A word formerly used, but now obsolete." Hamlet q. [adjustment of suffixes; see below.]

Empery. L. empire. "A word out of use." Shak (2 quotes.) [so many other poetical fas.]

Indign. adj. 2 bringing indignity. "This is a word not in use." Shak q.

Influous. influential. "Not used." Howel q. (2 roots.)


To Lease. va. to lose. "An old word." Tusser, Jonson, Donne.

To Lust. va. 3. to list; to like. "Out of use." Psal. q.

Misery. n.s. 3. covetousness; avarice. "Not in use." Shak. Wotton. [two specializations in meaning of miser-.]

To Reverb. va. L. to reverberate. "Not in use." Shak. q. [analogy? poetic meter?]
Revokement. n. revocation; repeal; recall. "Little in use." Shak. q. [question of affixes, phonetic accord, plurality of synonyms, and actual appearance or use of word.]

To Still. vn. L. to drop; to fall in drops. "Out of use." Chapman and Crashaw. ['distill'? addn. of prefix.]

Tortion. n. torment; pain. "Not in use." Bacon: "... tortion in the stomach and belly." ['contortion']

Twink. n. Sax. the motion of the eye; a moment. "Not in use." "... in a twink she won me to her love. Shak." ['twinkie,' 'twinkling.' Meter?]

Unbarbed. adj. L. not shaven. "Out of use." Shak. ['unbarbered']

Vagous. adj. L. wandering; unsettled. "Not in use." "... a vagous lust... Ayliffe." ['vagary,' 'vagrant,' 'vag-rom' (humorous corruption); homophony with vagus (zoology and anatomy;) adj.-m. of suffixes, below.]

Whatso. "Not now in use." Spenser. ['whatesoever' is formal and intensive form of 'whatever']

Whiles. "Now out of use." Shak. ['while' is the common form; 'whilst' is rarer, poetical, or affected.]

(Others. Use.)

To Even. vn. fr. n. Sax. to be equal to. "Now disused." "... a redoubled numbering never evaneth with the first" Carew. [v. a. today]

To Glow. vn. Sax. to make hot so as to shine. "Not in use." "To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool" Shak. [v. i. today]

To Perish. vn. Fr. to destroy, to decay. "Not in use." [v. i. today as a rule; but of: "perish the thought!"]

To Relent. vn. Fr. i. to slacken; to remit. "Obsoleto." 2. to soften; to mollify. "Obsoleto." Both ms. used by Spenser. [v. t. today]

To Replenish. vn. to be stocked. "Not in use" Bacon q. [v. t. today.]

To Solsce. vn. Fr. It. L. to take comfort. "The netral sense is obsolete." Shak. (3) [v. t. today.]

Inconceivable. inconceivable. "A word not used." Hale q. [inf. f. vs. pa. pple. f.]

Fluency. 3 affluence; abundance. "This sense is obsolete." Sandys. [meaning from form.]

(Foreignism.)

Als. Du. also. ... "a word now out of use." E. q.

Arriere. Fr. last of body of army. "We now use rear." Sir J. Hayward q.

To Avale. Fr. to let fall, make subject; "a word out of use" Wotton ... 

To Baigne. Fr. to drench, to soak; "a word out of use." "The women forslow not to baigne them, unless they plead their heals..." Carew ... 

Belamie. Fr. a friend. "This word is out of use." E. q. q
Belamour. Fr. gallant; consort; "obsolete." F. q. q.

Belgard. Fr. soft glance; "an old word, now wholly disused." F. q. ii. iii.

Bellibone. Fr. women good and beautiful. "A word now out of use." Spenser. [m fr. f?]

Blas. [where, in Shak., conformable to Fr.]

To Bruit. Fr. to report. "Neither noun nor verb now much in use." Shak, Raleigh.

To Buff. Fr. strike. "It is a word not in use." Johnson

Cautel. ns. L. caution; scruple; "a word disused." Hamlet q.

Certes. adv. Fr. certainly; in sooth; "an old word." F. q., Shak., Hud.

Chevisance. ns. Fr. enterprize; achievement. "A word now not in use." F. q. 2.9.8.

Chievance. ns. Fr. traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. "Now obsolete." Bacon, Hen. VII.

To Compt. Fr. fr. L. to compute, number. "We now use To Count" [no quotation]

County. Fr., L. 3. a count; a lord: "now wholly obsolete." Romeo and Juliet.


Defaillance. Fr. failure; miscarriage; "a word not in use" Glav. Spec. q.

Defeasance. Fr. 4. a defeat; conquest .. "Obsolete." F. q. [many ms.]

Devoir. Fr. ns. 1. service. "A sense now not used. To restore again the kingdom of the Namadukes, he offered him their utmost Devoir and service. Knaple's Hist." [2. act of civility .. Pope q.]

Displeasure. Fr.? anger, discontent. "Obsolete" F. q.

Effraiable. adj. Fr. dreadful; terrible. "A word not used." Harvey.

To Eluigne. Fr. put at a distance. "Now disused." F. q., Donne.

Faitour. ns. Fr. a scoundrel .. "An old word now obsolete." F. q. ii. i. iv. 47.

Fourbe. ns. Fr. a cheat; a tricking fellow. "Not in use." Denham.

Foy. ns. Fr. faith; allegiance. F. q.


Frore. Du. adj. frozen. "This word is not used since the time of Milton." F. L. q.

Guidon. ns. Fr. standard or standardbearer. "Obsolete." [no quotation]

Hazardry. Fr. temerity; .. rash adventurousness. "Obsolete." F. q.

Hogh. Du. a hill; .. cliff. "Obsolete." F. q.

To Metempsychose. Gr. to translate from body to body. "A word not received. The souls
of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be metem-
psychoseis, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there
to remain certain years... Peacham on Blazoning. [Metem-
psychoseis not marked obs.]}

Mure, ns. Fr., L. a wall. "Not in use." Shak. q. [To Mure,
enclose in walls, not marked obs.]

Mutine, ns. Fr. a mutineer; a
mover of insurrection. "Not in
use." Ham., K. John.

Nowes, ns. Old Fr. the marriage
['Now'ed' not marked obs.]

Ophiophagous, Gr. serpenteating.
"Not used." Brown.

Semblant, Fr. like; resembling.
"Little used." Prior q.

Pellierdisse, Fr. whoring. "Obso-
lete." [no q.]

Parnel, dim. of petronelia, a
punk; a slut. "Obsolete." Skinner.

Peregal, Fr. equal. "Obsolete." Spenser.

To Prime. 2. Fr. to lay the first
colors on in painting. "A Gal-
llicism." [no quotation]

Reglement. Fr. Regulation. "Not
used." Bacon's Ess.

To Remercie, vs. Fr. to thank.
"Obsolete."

Retraict, vs. Fr. 1. retreat.
2. a cast of the countenance.
Both obs. Bacon, Fa. Qu.

Rivage, ns. Fr. a bank, a coast.
"Not in use." Shak., Hen. V.

Semblant. ns. Fr. show; fig-

Simpless. ns. Fr. simplicity; sim-
ickness; folly. "An obso-
lete word." Spens. Pest.

Spoil, ns. Fr. shoulder. "Out of
use." Fairfax.

Spial. ns. Fr. a spy; a scout;
q. watcher. "Obsolete. His
ears be as spials, alarum to
crie. Tusser's Husbandry." Also
so Fa. Qu.

Suffisance. Fr. excess; plenty.
"Obsolete" Spenser.

Suillage. Fr. drain of filth.
"Obsolete" Wotton.

Travers, adv. Fr. athwart; a-
cross. "Not used." Shak.
['Traverse' used by Bacon,
Hayward, others ... ]

Voiture. Fr. carriage; trans-

(Latin meanings and Latinism)

To Compare, vs. L. 4. "To com-
pare is, in Spenser, used af-
after the Latin comparo, for to
set, to procure riches to
compare. F. L. 1."

To Exagitate, vs. L. [1. to
shake] 2. to reproach. "This
sense is now disused, being
purely Latin." Hooker q.
['Exagitation' a dict. wd.]

To Pretend, vs. L. 1. to hold out;
to stretch forward. "This is
mere Latinity, and not used.
Lucagius, to lash his horses,
bends Prone to the wheels, and
his left foot pretends. Dry-
den." Also Hayward and Milton
in other senses.
Pretension. n. Lat. Fr. 2. Fictitious appearance. "A Latin phrase or sense." Bacon: "This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards."

To Prevent. v. to come before the time. "A latinitas." Bacon: "Strawberries watered with water, [I] wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will prevent and come early.

Principal. Fr. Lat. 1. Primary. "A sense found only in Spenser. A Latinism." "But walk'd at will, and wander'd to and fro, in the pride of his freedom principal."

To Profiligate. v. to drive away. "A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense, but not used. Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently profiligate and keep of the venom. Harvey."

To Refect. v. to refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. "Not in use." Brown's Vulg. x

To Subminister, -strate. v. Lat. to supply; to afford. "A word not much in use. ... even the inferior animals have subministered unto man the invention of many things. Hele's Orig. of Mankind. Nothing subministeres after matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than stems of nasty folks. Harvey."

To Superannuate. L. to last beyond the year. "Not in use. The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the overexpense of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will superannuate. Bacon's Nat. History."

Vital. adj. L. 5. so disposed as to live. "Little used, and rather Latin than English." Brown: "Pythagoras and Hipocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be vital, that of the eighth mortal; but ..."

Early Senses, &c.

Awful. Sax. 2. worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. "This sense is now obsolete." Shak. 2 Gent. Ver. q. 3. struck with awe; timorous. "This sense occurs but rarely." Watt q. : Improvement of Mind.

Extravagant. adj. L. i. wandering out of his bounds. "This is the primogenial sense, but not now in use. The extravagant and erring spirit hies. Hamlet."


Reduce. 1. to bring back. "Obsolete." Shak. : "Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord! That would reduce these bloody days again." [Use close to Latin here. So many others, tho' not always obs., in Shak.]


To Toll. v. L. 3. to take away. "Obsolete." Bacon.

[Others.]

(Adjustments in Form: Analogy, &c)
Drivel. ns. Sax. fr. v. 2. a fool; an idiot; a driveller. "This sense is now out of use. What fool am I, to mingle that drivel in speeches among my noble thoughts. Sidney B. ii." One other. [fr.- likeness w. vb.]

To Abrook. Sax. "A word not in use." Johnson felt the "a" to be "superabundant." Brook, bear, endure. "Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind abrook The abject people gazing on thy face... Shak. Hen. VI pt. ii."

Accend. L. kindle, set on fire. "A word very rarely used." Decay of Piety. [Mn. fr. 'incendiary' &c. --often with literal sense obs.]

To Acocoil. vn. fr. 'coil' to crowd, to keep a coil about, to bustle, be in a hurry; "a word now out of use." "About the cauldron many cooks accoil'd With hooks and ladles... F. q."

To Accourage. va. to animate. "Obsolete. But that same forward twain would accourage, And of her plenty add unto her need. F. q." [Mn. fr. encourage.]

To Account. Low Lat. Fr. entertain with courtship. "Not now in use." Fa. qu.

To Adeem. fr. 'deem' Sax. &c. esteem; account. "This word is now out of use. She scorns to be adeem'd so worthless-base... Daniel: Civil Wars."

Adread. Sax. [J. calls attention to 'aside,' 'athirst,' 'asleep'] "Now obsolete." Sidney q. "And thinking to make all men adread to such a one an enemy."

Affright. ns. Sax. fr. 'fright' (v.) terror, fear. "This word is chiefly poetical." Spenser and Dryden q.

To Agaze. fr. 'gaze,' Sax.; cf. amaze, amuse, strike with amazement. "Now out of use." Spens. q.

To Agrace. L. grant favor to; "a word not now in use." F. q.
To Aguisse. Fr. dress, adorn, deck.
"A word little used." F. Q.: "Sometimes her head she fondly would aguisse."

To Amate. L. ? accompany, entertain as a companion. "It is now obsolete." F. Q. II.

To Amove. L. 2. remove, alter: "a sense now out of use." F. Q.

To Assot. Fr. to infatuate; to basset; "a word out of use. But whence they sprung, or how they were begot Uneath is to assure, uneath to see: That monstrous error which doth cause some asset.

To Bespeak. 4. to speak to; address. "This sense is chiefly poetical." F. Q., Dryden q.

Circumvention. [1. fraud, imposition; 2. prevention; preoccupation: "this sense is now out of use." "... were Rome had circumvention. Shak. Coriolan.

Diswitted. die and wit. deprived of the wits; mad; distracted.
"A word not in use. She ran away alone; Which when they heard, there was not one But hasted after to be gone. As she had been diswitted. Drayton's Nymphid." ["unwitted." Obs. in use only; meaning is clear. Many others like this in poetry.]

To Illighten. in. lighten. to enlighten. to illuminate. "A word, I believe, only in Raleigh: Corporeal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air... and yet every day we see the air illightened."


To Inanimate. L. va. to animate; to quicken. "This word is not in use. There is a kind of word remaining still, though she which did inanimate and fill the world be gone. Donne'.

Indivinity. ns. L. want of divine power. "Not in use." Brown, Vulg. Err.: "How openly did the oracle betray his Indivinity." [apparently no call for a negative form]


To Surviev. vs. OFF. to overlook; to have in view. "Not in use. That turret's frame... lifted high above this earthly mass, Which it surviewed as hills do lower ground." Fa. II.

Adoration. fr. 'adorn,' L. adornation; "a word scarcely used." Brown, Vulg. Err.: "The priests of old times... won their gradations... to the literal and downright adoration of cats, lizards, and beetles" (i. 3.)

Ambushment. ns. Fr. surprise: "a word not now used." Spenser, Mulopothos.

Cherishment. ns. encouragement, support, comfort. "It is now obsolete." Spenser, Tears of the Muses. "... with rich bounty and dear cherishment..."

Despairful. L. hopeless. "Obsolete." Sidney, b. i: "That sweet but sour despairful care."

To Divertise. va. to please; to divert. "A word now not much in use." Dryden.

Feeteous. Fr. fr. 'feat' neat; dexterous. "Obsolete." [no q.]

Foolhardise. Fr. foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgment. "Obsolete." Fr. Su.

Gayness. ns. gayety; finery. "Not much in use." [no q.]

Importless. Of no moment or consequence. "This was a word not in use; but not inelegant." Shak.

Informal. L. accusing; offering information. "A word not used. These poor informal women are no more but instruments of some mighty member that sets them on." Shak. ['informing' vs. 'informal' fr. 'formal' today.]


Lovesome. lovely. "A word not used." Dryden q. [today?]


To Narrify. fr. 'narro' L. to relate; to give an account of; "not in use." Shak.

Oathable. adj. fr. 'oath.' "A word not used." Goth. Sax. capable of having an oath administered. "You 're not oathable, Altho' I know you 'll swear ..." Shak.

Offerture. ns. Fr. offer; proposal of kindness. "A word not in use." "Thou hast prevented us with offertures of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. King Charles."

To Perfectionate. va. Fr. to make perfect; to advance to perfection. "This is a word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. Painters and sculptors ... perfectionate the idea... He has founded an academy for the progress and perfectionate of painting."


Pleasureful. Fr. pleasant; delightful. "Obsolete... a very commodious and pleasureful country." Abbot's Descri. of the World.


Preordinance. ns. antecedent decree; first decree. "Not in use." Shak.

Prolixious. fr. 'prolix' Fr. dilatory; tedious. "A word of Shakspeare's coining."

Prompture. ns. fr. 'prompt,' Fr. suggestion, notion given by another; instigation. "A word not used." Shak.


Remediate. L. medicinal; af-
fording a remedy. "Not in use." Shak. ['remedial,' &c.]


Resend. va. to send back; to send again. "Not in use." Shak.

Restiff. Fr. Ital. 2. being at rest; being less in motion. "Not used." Brown.

To Ruinate. va. fr. 'ruin.' "This word is now obsolete. 1. to subvert, to demolish. 2. to bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.

Serenitude. ns. Fr. calmness; coolness of mind. "Not in use." Wotton.

Shepherdish. Sax. resembling a shepherd; suitling ...; rustic. "Not in use." Sidney (2 times.)

Sophister. ns. Fr. a sophist. "This sense is antiquated." Hooker q.

Sternage. ns. the steerage or stern. "Not used." Shakk.

Successive. adj. Fr. 2. inherited by succession. "Not in use." Shak., Raleigh. ['successional.']

Supportance, -ation. ns. Fr. support. "Both these words are obsolete. Shak., Bacon.

Surling. ns. Sax. a sour, morose fellow. "Not used." Camden: "These four surlings are to be commended to sieur Gaulard."

Titleless. OFr. Lat. wanting a name. "Not in use." Shak.}

Trustless. ns. unfaithful; un-constant ... "A word elegant, but out of use." Spenser q.


Unmeritable. having no desert. "Not in use." Shak. [today?]

Unpartial. equal; honest. "Not in use." Sanderson. ['impartial']

Unseasoned. Fr. 1. unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed "Out of use." Shak. (2.) [Other lvg uses.]

To Unseem. va. not to seem. "Not in use." Shak.

Unsmooth. rough; not even ... "Not used." Milton.

Vaultage. ns. Fr. &c. arched cellar. "Not in use." Shak. ['vaulting' and indef. m.]


Widowhood. Sax. 2. estate settled on a widow. "Not in use." Shak. (semasiology of '-hood']

Woolward. in wool. "Not used." Shak.: "I have no shirt: I go woolward for penance." [Isola. esp. in '-ward'?]

(Corrupt Forms.)

Accessory. A corruption, "it seems," of accessory; yet more used than accessory.

Chirographist. ns. "This word is used in the following passage,
I think improperly, for one
that tells fortunes, by exam-
ing the hand: the true word
is chiromancy, or chiropa-

dor used by Dryden, Chir-
romancer not recorded.)

Godfrey, Goddard. corrupted
from God shield or protect. Sax.


Goll. Sax. corrupted from pal?
pal—Skinner. hands, paws.
"Used in contempt, and obso-
lete." Sidney, b. ii.

Importance. Fr. 4. Importunity.
"An improper use peculiar to
Shakspere." Also Important
3. importunate, "corrupt use"
Shak.

To Leave. va. to levy; to raise
"a corrupt word, made, I be-

Nobles. na. Fr. 1. nobility.
"This word is not now used in
any sense." F. § 2. dignity, greatness. 3. noblemen col-
lectively. [sev. ma.]

Surely. na. L. a shoot; a twig;
a sucker. "Not in general use" Brown (2.)

Surquedry. na. Of Fr. over-ween-
ing pride; insolence "Obso-
lete." F. § , Donne.

Tort. na. Fr. mischief; injury;
"Obsolete." Spenser (2.) Fair-

Tum. na. L. a troop.  "Not in
use." Milton: "Legions and co-
horts, turms of horse and
wings.

Ure. na. practice; use; habit.
"Obsolete." Hooker: "Is the
warrant sufficient for any
man's conscience to build such
proceedings upon, as are and
have been put in ure for the
establishment of that cause?"
L'Estrange: "He would keep his
hand in ure with somewhat
greater value, till he was
brought to justice."

Alges. adv. 'all gate' Skinner. "On any terms." "Now
obsolete." Fairfax: "... they
must he alges dwell."
All. Sax. 4. altho. "Teutonick, but now obsolete." Spens. Son. xxxii: "Do you not think the accomplishment of it sufficient work for one man's simple head? All were it as the rest but simply writ.


To Repercuss. va. L. to beat back; to drive back; to rebound. "Not in use." Bacon.

( ETymologically obscure. )

To Awhape. va. "This word I have met with only in Spenser, nor can I discover whence it is derived, but imagine, that the Teutonick language had anciently wagen, to strike, or some such word, from which weapons, or offensive arms, took their denomination." to strike, to confound. "Ah! my dear gossip, answered then the ape, Deeply sad words my wits awhape. Spens. Hub. Tale."

To Foupe. va. — to drive with sudden impetuosity. "A word out of use." Camden q.

Disard. na. Sax. 'fool,' a prattler. "This word is inserted both by Skinner and Junius; but I do not remember it." [No q.]

To Toot. vn. "[Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps ... Saxon, ... to know or examine]" to pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slyly. "It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete." Spenser.

Tufty. adj. Fr. adorned with tufts. "A word of no authority. Let me strip thee of thy tufty coat, Spread thy embrosial stores. Thomson's Summer."

MEANINGS

( Form and Meaning. )

Chit. 3. a freckle. "In this sense it is seldom used." [Derives it from 'chickpease.' Homoph.?]

Colourable. spacious; plausible. "It is now little used." Spenser, Hooker, K. Chas., Brown.

Dialike. ms. [1. disinclination] 2. discord, dissension, disagreement. "This sense is not now in use." Fairfax.

Dialoyal. Fr. [1. not true to allegiance.] 2. dishonest; perfidious. "Obsolete." Shak. 4th. 3. not true to the marriage-bed. Shak. 4. false in love. "The three latter senses are now obsolete." [divided meaning; word tending to become indefinite?]

Expresseur. L. "Now disused." 1. expression; utterance. 2. form, likeness represented. 3. mark, impression. Shak. q. for all three [suffix?]

Faithed. Fr. honest; sincere. "A word not in use." Shak. K. L. [m. not quite obvious]

To Formalize. Fr. 1. to model; to modify. "A word not now in use." Hooker. [2. to be fond of ceremony.]

Leisure. 3. want of leisure. "Not used." Shak. Rich III. "More than I have said, loving countrymen; the leisure and enforcement of the time forbids to dwell on."
To Man. va. fr. n. 6. to direct in hostility; to point; to aim. "An obsolete word." Shak.

Oth. "Man but a rush against Othello's breast, and he retires."

Mostwhat. Sax. for the most part. "Obsolete." Hammond.


Nationality. ns. empty, ungrounded opinion. "A word not in use." "... empty and talkative nationality. Glany. to Albius."


Patchery. botchery; bungling work. Forgery. "Not in use." Shak. [m. :: divided; imagery in simple wd. 'patch.']

To Patient. va. Fr. to compose one's self; to behave with patience. "Obsolete." "Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me. Shakes." [v. adj. sb. f.-likeness.]

Pernicious. L. 2. quick. "An use which I have found only in Milton, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated. Part incentive read. Provide, pernicious with one touch of fire."


Pollenger. ns. brushwood "This seems to be the meaning of this obsolete word." Tusser.

Razourable. fit to be shaved. "Not in use." Shak.

Repasture. ns. entertainment. "Not in use. ... Food for his rage, repasture for his den. Shakes."

To Sauce. 2. to gratify with rich tastes. "Obsolete." Shak.

State. ns. L. [15 senses.] 13. a person of high rank. "Obsolete." Latymer. [diversity of meaning; synecdoche.]

[Others.]

Quaint. 6. affected; foppish. "This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift seems not to have well understood." (see quotation in Ch. II.)

Vicety. ns. "Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a nice thing is now called in vulgar language, point vice, from the French perhaps, point de vice: whence the barbarous word vicety may be derived.] Nicety, exactness. A word not used." E. Jonson q.

(Interjections.)


Tilly fally, Tilly valley. "[A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.]" Shak (2.)

Twang. "[A word formed from the sound.] A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used. There's one, the best in all my quiver, Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. Prior."

(Better synonyms?)

Commotioner. na. L. one that causes commotion; a disturber of the peace. "A word not in use." Hayward.

Consonancy. -nce. 3. agreement; concord; friendship. "A sense not now used." Hammond. [div. ms.]


Exclaim. ns. clamor; outcry. "Now disused." Shak. [v. f.; sb. f.-likeness.]

Float. ns. fr. v. 1. the act of flowing; the flux; the contrary of the ebb. "A sense now out of use." Hooker and Bacon. [v. ...; sb. f.-likeness.]

To Flush. Du. 4. to shine. "Obsolete." Spenser. [other senses; div. m.]

Laborant. ns. L. a chemist. "Not in use." Boyle. [as an of ideas: 'chemist' -- 'chemistry,' 'laborant' -- 'laboratory'?]


[and so many others.]

(Doubtful Sense.)

Correctioner. one that has been in a house of correction; a jaylbird. "This seems to be the meaning in Shake-}

speare. You filthy famished correctioner. Hen. IV./

Extendlessness. ns. unlimited extension. "In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety." Hale.

Grievance. Fr. 1. a state of uneasiness. "Out of use." [no q.] [2. cause of uneasiness. ] [suffixes--semasiology.]

Guardian. ns. Fr. [1. one that cares for an orphan. ...] 3. a repository or storehouse. "Not used." Shak. Macb.

Memory. 5. reflection; attention. "Not in use." Shak. Macb. [div. mi.]

To Recriminate. va. to accuse in return. "Unusual" South.


To Transcend. va. to climb. "Not in use." Brown.

To Underbear. va. 2. to line; to guard. "Out of use." Shak.

To Undergo. va. 2. to support; to hazard. "Not in use." Shak. Daniel.


Weighty. Sax. [1. heavy. 2. important. ] 3. Rigorous; severe "Not in use." Shak. [and so many others.]
(Specialization.)

Cider. ns. 1. all kinds of strong liquors, except wine. "This sense is now wholly obsolete." [no q.]

To Pawn. va. to pledge. "It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money." Shak. Hen. VI. I. T. M. F. W., Dryden, Swift.

Remonstrance. ns. Fr. 1. show; discovery. "Not in use. You may marvel, why I would not rather make rash remonstrance of my hidden power, than let him be so lost. Shak. M. for M."

Ruff. ns. 3. a state of roughness. "Obsolete. As fields set all their bristles up; in such a ruff wert thou. Chapman's Iliads." [homoph. w. rough.]

To Semble. va. Fr. to represent; to make a likeness. "Little used." Prior. [.. law term.]

To Starve. vn. Sax. &c. to perish; to be destroyed. Obs. Fairfax.

Taste. ns. Fr. an essay; a trial; an experiment. "Not in use." Shak. [v. .. ab.; ramification in meaning.]

[others.]

(Other Obsolete Senses.)

Advisement. Fr. 1. counsel, information. Fa. qu. 2. likewise, "in old writers," prudence, circumspection. "It is now, in both senses, antiquated." [no q.] [See poetic uses, below.]

Concordance. 3. a concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in speech. "It is not now in use in this sense." Ascham, Scholem.

Core. Fr. 5. ".. used by Bacon for a body or collection .. he was in a core of people." Hen. VII. [Fr. corps; spelling pronunciation?]

Cornet. Fr. [1. musical instrument.] 2. a company of troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. "This sense is now dis- used. These noblemen were appointed, with some cornets of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill... Bacon. Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one cornet was taken. Hay- ward." [extended use; assn. of ideas?] Another use by Clarendon is cited; and the 5th sense, though not marked obsolete, is obviously such.

Declaration. L. [1. a proclamation.] 2. an explanation of something doubtful. "Obsolete" [no quot.]

To Deduct. va. L. [1. subtract] 2. to separate; to dispart; to divide. "Now not in use." Spenser q.

To Drape. vn. Fr., low L. [1. to make cloth.] 2. to jeer, or satirize. [drapper, Fr.] "It is used in this sense by the innovator Temple, whom nobody has imitated." [no quot.]

Effectual. Fr. [1. productive of effects] 2. veracious; expressive of facts. "A sense not in use. Reprove, if you can; or else conclude my words effectual. Shak. Hen. VI." [poetic use]

To Elevate. va. L. 5. to lessen by detraction. "This sense, tho' legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use."
Add. D

Hooker. [senses 1 to 4: "exalt, raise"]

Entertainment. Fr. 1. conversation. 2. treatment. 3. hospitable reception. 4. admission. 5. state of being in payyas soldiers. 6. payment of soldiers or servants. "Now obsolete. The entertainment of the general...was but six shillings and eight pence." Davies on Ireland." Others.

To Equalise. L. 2. to be equal to; a sense not used." Digby and Waller.

Fee. ns. Sax. 6. portion; pitance; share. "Obsolete." Tusser q.

Forfeit. Fr. 2. a person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. "Now obsolete." Shak. M. for M.

Galliard. ns. Fr. fine fellow; active dance. "Obsolete in both senses." Shak., Bacon, Cleveland.

General. 2. the public. 3. the vulgar. Shak. Oth., Ham. "Not in use."

Gentleness. 3. kindness, benevolence. "Obsolete." Shak. [better synonym?]

Gentry. 3. civility; complaisance. "Obsolete." Hamlet.

Gig. [1. anything.. whirled around in play.] 2. [Irelandick] a fiddle. "Now out of use." [no quot.]

Governance. Fr. 3. behavior, manners. "Obsolete." [no q.]

Government. Fr. 6. management of the limbs or body. "Obsolete." Fa. Qu.

To Grave. va. Sax. 4. to entomb. "Not in use." Shak. [homoph. with other fr. and ms.; see Ch. II, pp. 25, 28]

Grave. a. Fr. L., [1. solemn] 2. of weight; not futile; credible. "Little used." Grew's Cosmol. Sec. III. c. 3 [above.]

To Greet. va. L. 6. to meet, as those who go to pay congratulations. "Not much in use." Shak., Pope. [kind of extended use? added idea?]

To Impeach. va. Fr. 1. to hinder; to impede. "This sense is little in use." [2. to accuse by publick authority.] So also Impeachment, l. hindrance; let [interesting from our viewpoint:] impediment, &c.

Improbably. 2. in a manner not to be approved. "Obsolete." Boyle. [obvious meanings and not obvious.]

Influx. L. 3. influence, power. "In this sense it is not now used... any such transmission and influx of immateriate w writers... Bacon: Nat. Hist. Adam... might have held, by the continued influx of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. Hale." [Another from Hale.]


Lurcher. 2. a glutton; a gormandizer [Lat. Lurco] "Not used." [no quotation.] [meaning today: one who lurches, lies in wait. Two associations; one obsolete.]

Measure. ns. L. 10. a stately
dance. "This sense is, I believe, obsolete." Shak.

Mission. ns. 4. faction, party "Not in use." Shakes.

To Nourish. vn. to gain nourishment. "Unusual." "Fruit trees grow full of moss ... whereby the parts nourish less. Bacon Nat. Hist."

Nurture. ns. 2. education, institution. "Little used." Spens., Shak.

Onset. ns. 2. something added by way of ornamental appendage "This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where onset means a tuft." Shak.

Origin. ns. 3. first copy; archetype ... "In this sense origin is not used."

To Parse. vn. L. to resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. "It is a word only used in grammar schools." Ascham and Watt. [specializa.]

To Partake. vn. 5. to combine; to enter into some design. "An unusual sense." Hale.

Passible. 4. popular; well received. "This is a sense less usual." Bacon (2.)

Needless. Sax. 2. not wanting; but of use." Shak. [obvious meanings and not obvious.]


Perfect. adj. L. 3. pure; blameless; immaculate. "This is a sense chiefly theological" Shak.

To Passionate. 6. to make a repre-
sentative of, as in a picture. "Out of use." Shak.


To Poach. va. Fr. 2. to begin without completing (from the practice of boiling eggs lightly." Bacon. [form and meaning; allusion lost.]


Prest. 1. ready; not dilatory. "This is said to have been the original sense of the word prest men; men, not forced into the service, as we now understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, prest or ready to march at command." Fairfax, Tusser. [Prest. ns., a loan, not obs.]

To Profess. 2. to declare friendship. "Not in use." Shak.

Prolix. Fr. 2. of long duration. "This is a very rare sense." Ayliffe, Digby.

To Property. va. fr. n. 1. to invest with qualities. Shak. 2. to seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. "This word is not now used in either meaning." Shak. (3.)

To Protest. va. Fr. L. 1. to prove; to show; to give evidence of. "Not used." Shak. Macb.

Quarter. ns. Fr. 3. friendship;
amity; concord. "Not now in use." Shak.


Realty. ns. Fr. "[A word peculiar, I believe, to Milton] loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective reale by loyal.

Regiment. ns. OFr. 1. established government; polity. "Not in use." Shak.

To Release. va. Fr. 5. to relax; to slacken. "Not in use." Hooker (2.)

To Use. Fr. 5. to behave. Shak.

(Literal Senses)

Connivance. L. 1. the act of winking: "not in use." [no q. The v. "to wink" in use.]

To Premise. va. 2. to send before the time. "Not in use." Shak., Hen. VI.

(Others.)

Napkin. It. naperia. 2. a handkerchief. "Obsolete." Shak. [today is obs. or Scottish.]


Pendant. n. Fr. a pendulum. "Obsolete." Digby.

Perverseness. Fr. 2. perversion; corruption. "Not in use." Bacon. [the semantics of affixes.]

Popinjay. Du. Spzm. 2. a woodpecker. "So it seems to be used here." Peacham. [wd. more suggestive of the object?]


Servitor. ns. Fr. 1. servant; attendant. "A word obsolete." Hooker, Shak. (4,) Davies.

Truss. ns. Fr. 3. trouser; breeches. "Obsolete." [no quot.]

(Others.)
(The Poets.)

Affectioned. L. conceited. "This sense is now obsolete." Shak.

Agued. Struck with the ague: "a word little used." Shak.

Approvance. approbation: "a word not much used." Thompson.

Ardour. L. the person ardent or bright. "Used only by Milton, P. L., bk. 5 Thousand celestial ardours." Shak.

To Avize. F. "a word now out of use." 1. to counsel. 2. to believe himself. 3. consider. Spenser (3.)

Attaint. n. & v. Fr. a thing injurious, as illness, weariness. "This sense is now obsolete." Shak. Hen. V.

To Bestir. va. l. to put into vigorous action. "It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun." Shak. ". . . bestirred your valour.

To Betake. l. to take; to seize: "an obsolete sense." Fa. Qu.

Capable. Fr. 2. hollow. "This sense is not now in use." Shak.

To Compile. va. L. 3. to contain; to comprise: not in use. Spens.

To Compound. L. va. 4. to determine. "This is not in use." Shak.

To Compromise. L. va. 2. "In Shakespeare it means, unusually, to accord, to agree." Merrih. Ven.

Conjecture. ns. L. 2. Idea; notion; conception: "not now in use." Shak. Hen. V.


To Conjure. va. L. 2. to contrive; to bind many by an oath to some common design. "This sense is rare." Milt.

To Consign. vn. L. 1. yield; submit; resign. "This is not now in use." Shak. Cymb. 2. to sign; to consent to. "Obsolete." Shak.

Continent. ns. L. 2. that which contains anything. "This sense is perhaps only in Shakespeare." Ham.

To Convive. Fr. va. 2. to wear out. "Out of use." Fa. Qu.

Convenable. Fr. 1. consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. "Not now in use." Spens.

Convincer. va. L. 4. to overpower; to surmount. "This sense is now obsolete." Shak. Macb.: "... their malady convinces The great essay of art Another; Othello.

To Convive. L. to entertain, feast. "Used only by Shakespeare." Troil. & Cress.

To Depose. 5. to examine any one on his oath. "Not now in use" Shak. Rich. III.

Depavation. L. 3. defamation; censure: "a sense not now in use." Shak.

Despatch. ns. 2. conduct; management. "Obsolete." Shak.

To Disburse. va. to discover; to reveal. "A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser." Fa. Qu.

To Dispute. L. va. 3. to discuss; to think on: "a sense not in use." Shak.

Eccasy. 4. excessive grief or anxiety. "This is not now used." Shak. 5. madness, distraction. "This sense is not now in use." Hamlet.

Enaunter. "An obsolete word explained by Spenser himself to mean least that."


To Enforce. Fr. va. 7. to press with a charge. "Little used." Shak.

To Enhance. va. Fr. 1. to lift up, raise on high. "A sense now obsolete." Fa. Qu.


To Enterprise. va. Fr. 2. to receive; to entertain. "Obsolete." Fa. Qu.


Favourable. 5. beautiful; well favoured, featured. "Obsolete" Spenser.

To Feign. va. 4. to dissemble, conceal. "Not obsolete." Fa. Qu.


To Grapple. va. 1. to fasten, fix, join indissolubly. "Now obsolete." Shak. (2.)

To Grasp. va. 2. to struggle, strive, grapple. "Not now in use." Shak.

Importable. a. unsupportable; not to be endured. "A word peculiar to Spenser, and accentuated by him on the first syllable." Fa. Qu.


Inseverent. not plain; obscure. "Not in use." Brown.

To Inquire. Fr. 2. to call, name. "Obsolete." F. E.


To Instate. 2. to invest. "Obsolete." Shak: "We do instate and widow you withal."

To Lift. 2. to bear; to support. "Not in use." Fa. Qu.: "So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath Did grown as feeble so great load to lift."

To Like. va. 3. to please; to be agreeable to. "Now disused." Spenser (2,) Bacon, Deut. xxiii, 6; Milton.

To Linger. va. to protract, to draw out to length. "Out of use." Shak. (3.)

Luculent. L. 1. clear; transparent; lucid. "This word is perhaps not used in this sense by any other writer." Thomson: "... and luculent along The purer rivers flow. ... Winter l. 715."

Majority. ns. L. 5. first rank.
"Obsolete." Shak. Hen. IV.

Mercurial. It. "Seems to signify, in Shakespeare, a foreign trader."

Merciable. Fr. 'mercy.' "This word in Spenser signifies merciful."

Morn. Sax. "... not used but by the poets."

Note for might. "Obsolete." Fa. Qu.

Munificence. 2. "In Spenser it is used, as it seems, for fortification, or strength, from munitiones paperas." Fa. Qu. bk. ii

"Did head against them make, and strong munificence"

Notion. as. Fr. 3. sense, understanding; intellectual power. "This sense is frequent in Shakspere, but not in use." Also Milton.

Obstruction. L. 4. "In Shakspere it once signifies something heaped together."

Of. prep. Sax. 7. By. "This sense was once very frequent but is not now in use." Shak. Sandys. [26 other lvg. uses in J.]

Ostent. ns. L. 2. show; token. "These senses are peculiar to Shakspere."

To Overcome. 3. to come over upon; to invade suddenly. "Not in use." Shak. Nach.

Paly. adj. "Used only in poetry." Shak. Gay.

To Partake. vs. 2. to admit to part; to extend participa-


To Partialize. vs. Fr. to make partial. "A word, perhaps, peculiar to Shakspere, and not worthy of general use."

Passage. ns. Fr. 4. the state of decay. "Not in use." Shak.

To Post. vs. Fr. n. 4. to delay. "Obsolete." Shak.

Practic. 2. "In Spenser, it seems to signify sly, artful." Fa. Qu.: "She used hath the practick pain. His practick wit, and his fair filed tongue."


Preparation. L. 6. accomplishment; qualification. "Out of use." Shak.: "Sir John, you are a gentlemen of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike and learned prepar

ations."

To Present. vs. lom L. 9. to introduce by something ex-
hibited to the view or notice. "Not in use." Spens.

To Frick. vn. 2. to come upon the spur. "This seems to be the sense in Spenser." Hayward, Milton, Dryden.

Primal. L. first. "A word not in use, but very commodious for poetry." Shak.

To Progress. vn. L. to move forward; to pass. "Not used." Shakas.

Promont. "Promont I have observed only in Suckling."

To Promove. v. L. to forward; to advance; to promote. "A word little used." Suckling.

Quaint. 2. subtle; astute. "Obsolete." Chaucer. 5. "Quaint is, in Spenser, quailed; depressed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity."

Relative. 3. particular; positive; close in connection. "Not in use." Shak. Macb.

To Rebut. v. Fr. to rebut back. "Obsolete." Fa. Qu.

To Rejoin. v. Fr. to seat again. "Obsolete." Spenser.

To Retain. v. 2. to keep; to continue. "Not in use." Donne.

To Revolt. v. 2. to change. "Not in use." Shak.


Rolt. 9 warrant. "Not in use." Shak. Mess. for Mess. "We have, with special roll, selected him our absence to supply."

To Ruffle. 3. to be rough; to jar; to be in contention. "Out of use." Shak. Bacon.

Sain. "Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been saun. Shak."


To Siege. vs. Fr. to besiege. "A word not now in use." Fa. Qu.


Sorrowful. 2. deeply serious. "Not in use." 1 Sam. "Hannah said, no, my Lord, I am a woman of a sorrowful spirit..."

To Sperse. v. L. to disperse;
to scatter. "A word not now in use." Spenser (2.) [aphe-
tic?]  

To Spire. vn. 2. L. to breathe "Not in use." Spenser [no q.]  

To Squire. 2. to quarrel; to go to opposites sides. "Obso-

To Stage. va. fr. n. to exhibit publickly. "Out of use."  
Shak. M. for Mens., Ant. & C.  

Studied. 2. having any peculiar inclination. "Out of use."  
Shak.  

To Subscribe. 3. to contract; to limit. "Not used." Shak.  

Subscription. ns. 4. submission; obedience. "Not in use." Lear.  

Sudden. adj. 2. hasty; violent; rash; passionate. "Not in use." Shak.: "I grant him Sud-
den, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin."  

To Suggest. va. L Fr. 2. to seduce; to draw to ill by in-
Shak. has both uses.  

To Successee. va. to stop; to put to an end. "Obsolete." Spens.  

Termination. ns. 5. word; term. "Not in use." Shak.: "... every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her."  

Traditional. Fr. 2. observant of traditions, or idle rites. "Not
Cused, but proper." Shak. Rich. III: "God forbid we should in-
fringe the holy privilege Of sanctuary: --You are too sense-
less obstinate, my Lord: Too ceremonious and traditional."  

To Transmew. va. L. to trans-
mute; to transform; to meta-
morphose; to change. "Obso-
lette." Fr. qui.  

To Undersay. vn. to say by way of derogation. "Not in use."  
Shak.  

To Undertake. Ger. 2. to assume a character. "Not in use."  
Shak.  

Uneasy. 6. difficult."Out of

de. Shak., Boyle.  

Union. ns. 3. a pearl. "Not in 
use." Shak.  

To Unlace. va. 3. to make loose; to put in danger of being lost. "Not in use."  
Shak. Oth.: "You unlace your reputation."  

To Upbraid. Sax. 6. to treat with contempt. "Not in use."  
Fr. qui.  

To Upswarm. va. to raise in a swarm. "Out of use." Shak. [intr. today]  

To Use. 3. to frequent. "Obso-
Clete." Milton.  

To Vade. vn. L. to vanish; to pass away. "A word useful in poetry, but not received."  
Spenser, Wotton.  

Validity. ns. 2. value. "A sense not used." Shak.  


Wilderness. ns. 2. the state of being wild or disorderly."Not in use." Milton.  

Wood. Sax. &c. mad; furious..

Yold. Sax. &c. for 'yielded.'
"Obsolete." Spenser [no q.]

(Others.)

Attendance. 5. expectation; a sense now out of use. Hooker: "That which causeth bitterness in death is the languishing attendance and expectation thereof ere it come."

Bachelor. 3. knight of the lowest order. "This sense is now little used." [no q. Disappearance of feudality &c.]

Battalion. 2. an army. "This sense is not now in use." Shak. [Specialization in meaning]

By. Sax. 15. for; noting continuance of time. "This sense is not now in use." Bacon: "Ferdinand and Isabella received the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in the possession thereof by the space of seven hundred years." (Hen. VII.)

Clear. 17 used of persons..

To Connect. vn. to cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. "This is seldom used but in conversation." [no quot.]

Despicable. contemptible. "A word scarcely used but in low conversation. I am extremely obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most despicable thing in the world." Arbuthnot to Pope.

To Expropriate. vs. to make longer our own—our property. "Not in use." Boyle.

Mediocrity. Fr. 2. moderation; temperance. "Obsolete." Hooker. (2.)

Ultimity. ns. L. the last stage; the last consequence. "A word very convenient, but not in use. Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect composition, is the ultimity of that process. Bacon"

(Change in Meaning: Elevation &c.)

To Blend. Sax. 3. to pollute, corrupt. "This signification was anciently much in use but is now wholly obsolete." Spenser (2.)

To Bolster. vs. Sax. 4. to support, hold up, maintain. "This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete... not to bolster error. Hooker... to bolster up their crazy, docting consciences. South."

Customer. Fr. 2. a common woman [sic] "This sense is now obsolete." Shak. 0th.


Gaffer. Sax. "A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person" Gay's Pastoral.

Knave. Sax. 1. a boy; a male child. 2. a servant. "Both these are obsolete." Sidney and Dryden quoted.


Lust. ns. Du. 3. vigor; active power. "Not used." Bacon.

To Meddle. vs. to mix, mingle.
"Obsolete." Hooker, Spenser.

Paramour. ns. 1. a lover or
tower. 2. a mistress. "It is obsolete in both senses,
though not inelegant or unmusical." Fa. Qu., Milton,
Shak.

Nowy. L. strong; vigorous. "Not
in use." Shak.

Promoter. Fr. 2. informer;
makabate. "An obsolete use."
Tusser, Drummond.

Wagon. ns. Sax. 2. a carriac.
"Not in use." Spenser.

Wisecrack. 1. a wise, or sen-
tentious man. "Obsolete." [no
quot.]

(Obsolete things.)

Bombard. L. a great cannon:
"It is a word now obsolete." 
Knolles' Hist.

Chioppine. a high shoe, for-
merly worn by ladies. Shak.
Hamlet, Cowley.

Embering. ns. the ember days.
"A word used by old authors,
now obsolete." Fontange.

Fontange. ns. "[from the name
of the first-wearer.] a knot
of ribbons on the top of the
headress. "Out of use." Ad-
dison.

Gaskins. ns. fr. 'Gassoline,' 
wide hose ... breeches. "An
old ludicrous word." Shak.
[6th N.

Henchman. Sax. page, attendant.
"Obsolete." Shak., Dryden.
[obs. name; see others below]

Prisage. "... now called butter-
age, is a custom whereby the
prince challenges out of
every bark laden with wine
... two tons of wine at his
price. Gowen."

Rail. 4. Sax. a woman's upper
garment. "This is preserved
only in the word nightrail." 
[homophony; 'nightrail' app.
not in J.]

Star-chamber. ns. camera stell-
ate. L. a kind of criminal
court of equity. "Now abolish-
ed." Shak.

Web. Sax. 2. some part of a
sword. "Obsolete." Fairf.

Webster. ns. Sax. a weaver. "Ob-
solete." Camden. [occupa.]

(Names, concepts, customs)

To Blaze. Sax. 2. to blazon; to
give an account of ensign-
moral in proper terms. "This
is not now used." Peacham.
[heraldry.]

Carack. ns. Sp. a large ship of
burden; "the same with those
which are now called galleons." 
Raleigh, Waller.

Caroche. Fr. a coach; a carriac-
riage of pleasure. "It is used in the
comedy of Alumnefor, but now
it is obsolete." [no quot.]

Chuet. ns. "An old word, as it
seems, for forced meet." Bacon

Remote. ns. the court of the
hundred. "Obsolete." [no q.]
[Saxon life and rule.]

To Impatromize. to gain to one's
self the power of any sover-
engy. "This word is not usu-
al." Bacon.

Lancely. suitable to a lance.
"Not in use." Sidney. [war-
fare, feudality.]

Lancepassade. ns. the officer un-
der the corporal: "not now in
use among us." Cleveland.
Portgrave. L. Teut. the keeper of a gate. "Obsolete." [no q.]
Stomachous. stout; angry; sul-len; obstinate. "Obsolete." En. Qu. [form; theory of Humors.]
(Emergency Word)
Malignant. n. 2. "It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars."

To Housei. fr. the noun. (the church.)

USE
Little Use

(Dictionary Words)
Annoyance. Fr. fr. 'annoy' [from Blount]
To Dorr. Teut. va. to deafen or stuipify with noise. "This word I find only in Skinner."
Doucet. Fr. custard. Skinner.
†probably others)

(Rare Use)
Actuose. L. strong powers of action: "a word little used." [no quot.]
Adacted. driven by force: "a word little used." (Dict.]
Adulce. Fr. sweeten. Bacon.
"A word not now in use."
Adjuze. help; "a word not now in use." B. Jonson. [isola., in root in these last two?]

Admire. 3. "It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense." Shak. [degenera.?]
Aperture. L. 4. enlargement, explanation; "a sense seldom found." Taylor.
Attain. 2. overtake; "a sense now little used." Bacon.
Behave. 2. govern; "this is not now used." Eg. Qu. "But who his limbs with labours, and his mind Behaves with cares."
Cites. a city woman. Dryden only ("a word peculiar to --")
Conactive. 2. acting in concurrence. "Obsolete." Shak.
Conserve. n. 2. a conservatory for keeping stathing. "This sense is unusual." Evelyn. [v. ... sb. f. - likeness.]
Ecstatical. 3. tending to external objects. "This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation." Norris; "I find in me a great deal of ecstatical love."
Mediate. 2. [(really 2.) acting as a means. "Unusual." Wotton.
To Meeken. to make meek; to soften "This word I have found no where else." Thomson: "The glaring lion saw, his hoar'd heart Was meeken'd, and he join'd his sullen joy."
Realm. 2. king's government. "This sense is not frequent." Pope.

(See also--)
Adventive. adventitious: "a word scarcely in use." Bacon. [rt.]
Adunation. united: "a word of little use." Boyle: "any real
Adventive. the thing or person that comes from without: "a word not now in use." Bacon: "That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the adventives also."

Affectuosa. Full of passion. "A word little used." [no q.]

To Aggregate. to please, treat with civilities; "a word not now in use." Fr. aggr: "And each one sought his lady to aggregate.

Aggnize. Acknowledge. own; vow. "This word is now obsolete." Shak. Oth.: "I do aggnize A natural and prompt slendur."

Aleger. gay, sprightly; disdainful; "a word not now in use." Bacon, "Certainly, this berry coffee .. do.. make them [the Turks] strong and alger."

Amensage. behavior; mien: "a word disused." Spenser (2.)

Asper. L. rough. "This word I have found only in the following passage. [Bacon:] All base notes, or very treble notes, give an asper sound, for that the base striketh more air then it can well strike equally."

Incolumity. na. safety; security. "A word very little in use." Howel: "The parliament is necessary to assist [4:1] and preserve the national rights of a people, with the incolumity and welfare of a country."

Whither. Sax. 4. to what degree?

union or adunation .. " [root?]

Obsolete, perhaps never in use." B. Jonson.

(Idiomatic.)

To Disperse. va. L. to bargain; to make terms. "Obsolete." Shak.: "when she saw you did suspect Shew had disposed with Caesar."

To Faint. va. Fr. to deject; depress; enfeebles. "A word little in use. It fails me To think what follows." Shak.

To be Turned of. Sax. Fr. to advance to an age beyond. "An odd ungrammatical phrase." Ovid-Addison.

To Befall of. 5. to become of; to be the state or condition of: "a phrase little used." Shak., Com. of Err.

To Lay Upon. to importune; to request with earnestness and incessantly. "Obsolete." Knolles: "All the people laid so earnestly upon him to take that war in hand .. ."

To Like. L. to be pleased with, with of before the thing approved. "Obsolete." Hooker, Knolles, Dryden.

Matter. 13. Upon the Matter. "An old phrase now out of use; importing, considering the whole; with respect to the main; nearly." Bacon, Saunderson, Clarendon, Tillotson.

(Improper Uses)

Regard. na. Fr. 7. prospect; object of sight. "Not proper, nor in use." Throw out our eyes for brave Otherdo, Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue. An indistinct re-
To Replenish. va. 2. to finish; to consummate; to complete. "Not proper, nor in use." Shak. q. "We smother'd The most replenished sweet work of nature, That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd."

Age in Words

Allige. Sax. to lay, ally, throw down; subdue; "now wholly forgotten." Spens.

Behooveful. Sax. useful, profitable. "This word is somewhat antiquated." Spenser on Ireland: "It is very behooveful in the country... that the [grass] should be eaten down."

Belive. Sax. speedily... "a word out of use." Fa. Qu.

Benempt. Sax. marked out; "an obsolete word." Spens.

Besee. Skinner. "This word I have found only in Spenser." adapted; adjusted; becoming Fa. Qu. bk 1.

To Bewray. va. 2. to shew; to make visible: "this word is now little in use." Sidney, Fairfax.

Bountihead, -hede, -hood. Sax. goodness, virtue. "It is now wholly out of use." Fa. Qu.

Braid. Sax.? breed; deceive; deceitful; "an old word." Chaucer, Shakapere.


Carle. Sax. churl. Fa. Qu., Gay (a case of phonetics?)

To Clepe. Sax. to call "Obso-lete." Shak., R. I.


To Corne. va. Sax. 1. to salt; to sprinkle with salt. "The word is so used, as Skinner observes, by the old Saxons." [no quot.]


Dearntly. Sax. secretly... "Obso-lete." Fa. Qu. 2. 1. 35.


To Dere. va. Sax. to hurt. "Obsolete." Fa. Qu. b. 11 [the famous passage about "derring doe."]

Dern. Sax. 1. sold; solitary. 2. barbarous; cruel. "Obso- lete. [no quot.]

Drearihead. ns. Sax. horror; dismalness; "a word now no longer in use." Spens. Also Dreariment. 1. sorrow; melancholy. 2. horror... "This word is now obsolete." Spens. (2.)
Hame. ns. Sax. uncle: "A word still used in the wilder parts of Staffordshire." Fairfax q. See Hame below.


Erke. ns. Sax. idle; lazy; slothful. "An old word." Chaucer: "And of that dode he not erke."

Falscr. ns. L. Fr. a deceiver; an hypocrite. "Now obsolete." Spenser.


Femann. enemy in war. "An obsolete word." Fa. Qu., Shak. [not obs. today, though not perhaps so common as 'foe.']

Folson. Sax. plenty; abundance. "A word now out of use." Tusser, Shak. (2.)

To Fobbid. Sax. 4. to secure; to blast. "Now obsolete." Shak. Macb.

To Foredo. vs. Sax. 1. to ruin; destroy. "A word obsolete. Opposed to making happy." Fa. Qu. (2.)

To Forewaste. vs. Sax. to desolate; to destroy. "Out of use." Fa. Qu. (2.)


Fro. Sax. 2. contraction of from; "not now used." Jonson.

To Fulfil. Sax. 1. to fill till there is no room for more. "This sense is not now used." Shak., Trail.

Gleed. Sax. a hot glowing coal. "A provincial and obsolete word." [no quot.]


To Greaten. vn. Sax. to aggrandize; to enlarge; magnify. "A word little used." Raleigh.


To Hery. Sax. to hallow, regard as holy. "Now no longer in use." Spenser (3.)

To Hie. vn. Sax. 1. to hasten. Fa. Qu., Shak. Carew, Daniel, others. 2. "It was anciently used with the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almost obsolete in all its senses." cruel, auster. Crashaw.

Hight. Sax. 1. was named. 2. ppl. called, named. "It is now obsolete, except in burlesque writing." Hub. Tale.


Mead. Sax. reward, recompense.
"Now rarely used." Hubbard. 
Fn. Qu., Milton, Pope. [2. present, gift— not obs.]


Neaf. na. Islandick. a fist. "It is retained in Scotland; and in the plural neaves." Shak.


Olden. Sax. pl. ancient. "This word is not now in use." Shak.

To Queme. vn. Sax. to please. "An old word." Skinner. [no quot.]


Rote. na. Sax. a harp; a lyre. "Obsolete." Chaucer, Spenser.

Seldomness. Sax. &c. uncommonness; infrequency; rareness. "Little used." Hooker.

Sith. adv. Sax. since; seeing that. "Obsolette." Shak.

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"

Somedeele. adv. Sax. in some degree. Spenser (2.) "Obsolete"
uneath to shake the steadfast ground."


Unneth, Unnethes. Sax. scarcely; hardly ... "Obsolete." Spenser.

Warfulness. Sax. cautiousness. "Obsolete." Sidney. Dryden has the verb. (not obsolete.)


To Wayment. vn. Sax. to lament. ... "Obsolete." Spenser, Fa. Qu.

To Ween. vn. Sax. to think; to imagine; to form a motion; to fancy. "Obsolete." Spenser, Shak.

Weerish. Sax. "This old word is used by Ascham in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and wanly; here it seems to mean sour; surly ... a countenance not weerish and crabbed, but fair and come-ly. Ascham's Schoolmaster."

To Weet. vn. to know; to be informed; to have knowledge. "Obsolete." Spenser, Shak., Prior.

Wight. as. Sax. a person, being. "Obsolete." Shak., Davies, Daniel. Hudibras. Milton, Dryden. The adjective is also out of use; Spenser.


To Won. vn. Sax. to dwell, ... have abode. "Not in use." Fa. Qu., Milton. The noun, "dwelling," is also obs. Fa. Qu.

To Wot. vn. Sax. to know; be aware. "Obsolete." Hooker, Hubbard, Shak.

To Yeal, Yeade. vn. Sax. to go, march. "Obsolete." Spens. §4.)

Again in Use.

To Activate. to make active. "This word is perhaps used only by the author alleged." Bacon, Nat'l Hist. No. 83: "As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold activated by nitre, or salt" (s.c.)

Aldance. help, support; "a word little used." Shak.

Allegiant. loyal. "A word not now used." Shak.

Approval, Approbation. "A word not much used." Temple: "There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose appro- val no capital sentences are to be executed."

To Blatter. vn. L. to roar, make a senseless noise. "It is a word not now used." Spens. Ire.

In Case. nel caso, It. "If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used." Bacon, Hooker.

Celebrious, a. L. (The N&D has J. record this word as obs., but it is not so marked in the 1755 ed., where the entry is:) "famed; renowned; noted." Grew.

Cheverel. [The NED has J. call this word obs., but in the 1755 ed. (1st.) the only entry is cheverill, a kid; kid-leather, with three quotations from Shakespeare, and no notation as to obsolence.]

Chivalrous. ... knightly; war-like; daring. ... "A word now out of use." ["The age ... ?] So also Chivalry. 7, ... a word not much used, but in old poems or romances" [no quot.]

Chromatick. 2. relating to a certain species of music, now unknown. Arbuthnot and Pope.

Clientele. 2. the condition or office of a client. "A word scarcely used." Jonson.

Country. "[scarcely used but in composition.]" rustic, remote, &c. Locke, Spec. 303, "country dances .."


Dell. 1. a pit, valley, hole in the ground. "Obsolete." Milton.

Dispiteous. Du. Fr. malicious, furious. "A word now out of use." Fr. Qu. 1. 2.

Despot. absolute prince. "This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as, the despot of Servia."

Diverse. L. several; sundry; more than one."It is now grown out of use." Whitgift, Bacon, Knolles, Boyle.

Divisible. L. separate; different; parted. "A word not used." Shak.


To Establish. Fr. vs. 6. to found; to build firmly. "A sense not in use." Fr. xxiv. 12.

Estate. 6. person of high rank. "This sense is disused." Latimer, Mark (gospel.) [precisely obs. today?]

To Extort. to practice oppression and violence. "Now disused." Spenser, Davies. [v. t. today.]

Factious. as. ... a party man. "A word not in use." Shak.

Foeman. See above.


Frequentable. conversable; accessible. "A word not now used, but not inelegant." Sidney; "While youth lasted in him, the exercises of the age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more frequentable and less dangerous." Sidney.

Gilt. ns. Sax. golden show; gold laid on. ... "Now obsolete" Shak. (3.)


Gratefulness. L. gratitude; duty to benefactors. "Now obsolete." A Laconian knight, having
sometime served him with more
gratefulness than good cour-
age..." Sidney, Also Herbert.

Guerdon. na. Fr. a reward; a
recompense. "A word now no longer
in use." Fa. Qu., Knolles, Milton.

To Hitch. vn. Sax. to catch; to
move by jerks. "I know not
whether it is used but in the
following passage." Pope's
Horace 4.

Hopefully. 2. with hope; without
despair. "This sense is rare."
Glanv.

To Jeopardy. hazard. "Obsolete." 2 Mac xiv 32

Jeopardy. hazard; danger; peril.
"A word not now in use." Hub.
T., Shak., Bacon.

Inimine. any ill impending;
near danger. "A word not in
use." Shak.

Incomprehensible. 2. not to be
contained. "Not now used."
Hooker.

Instinct. L. moved, accustomed.
"A word not in use." Milton.

Likely. 1. such as may be
liked; such as may please.
"Obsolete." Sidney, Shak.

To Lip. vn. fr. n. to kiss.
"Obsolete." Shak. (2.)

To Listen. vn. to hear; to at-
tend. "Obsolete." Shak.,
Milton. "lliterate without
"to. ("to listen to") today.

To Mar. vn. Sax. to injure; to
spoil to hurt; to mischief;
to damage. "Obsolete." Fa. Qu.,
Asham, Shak., Fairfax, Dan-
iel, Bacon.

Marvel. Fr. a wonder. "Little
in use." Hooker, Shak.

To Marvel. vn. to wonder; to
be astonished. "Dismayed."
Shak., Anglic.

Maugre. Fr. in spite of; not-
withstanding. "It is now out
of use." Shak., Milton, Hud-
ibras, Burtet.

Mavis. na. Fr. a thrush. "An
old word." Spenser, Bacon.

Meet. fit; proper; qualified.
"Now rarely used." Spenser,
Wili gift, Shakapere (2,) Jer.,
Bentley.

To Meld. vn. Fr. to mix; to
meddle. "Obsolete." Spens. (2)

Melboumon. na. Sp. a quince.
"Obsolete." Bacon.

Mightily. 3. in a great degree;
very much. "This is a sense
so rarely to be admitted but
in low language." Shak. (2.)
L'Estrange, Spelt. No. 573.

More. Sax. 2. greater. "Now out

Monge. purpose; design; intent.
"Not now in use." Spenser,
Carew, Shak., Jonson, Cleve-
land, Cotton.

Operant. Fr. active; having
power to produce any effect.
"A word not in use." Shak. (2)

To Overcast. 2. to cover. "This
sense is hardly retained but
by needle-women, who call that
which is incircled with a
thread, overcast." Hooker, Spenser.

Over-flowingly. exuberantly; in
great abundance. "A word not
elegant nor in use." Boyle.
Overspent. [today?]

To Pattern. va. 1. to make in imitation of something; to copy. 2. to serve as an example to be followed. Shak. [the idea of "to copy" is in use today.]

Perk. pert; brisk; airy. "Obsolete." Spenser.

To Personate. va. 4. to counterfeit; to feign. "Little in use." Hammond, Glanvill. [other obs. senses in J.]


Pinguid. L. fat; unctuous. "Little used." Aortimer.

Plagiary. L. 2. the crime of literary theft. "Not used." Brown.

To Pleach. va. Fr. to bend; to interweave. "A word not in use." Shak. (2.)

To Possess. va. fr. n. L. to turn; to curdle; as milk with acids. "Not used." Hamlet.

To Propose. va. L. to lay schemes. "Not in use." Shak.: "Run thee into the parlour, There shalst thou find my cousin Beatrice, Proposing with the prince and Claudio."

To Prescribe. va. 2. to interdict. "Not in use." Dryden: "...prescrib'd this happy ground."

Rather. adv. Sax. 'soon.' "Now out of use. One may still say, by the same form of speaking, I will sooner do this than that; that is, I like better to do this, more willingly; with better liking. Common Prayer, Locke, Dryden, Shak. (2.)

To Reason. va. 2. to debate; to discourse; to take or give an account. "Not in use." Shak. (2.) Sam.

To Reck. va. Sax. to care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. "Out of use. Reck is still used in Scotland." Spence. (2.)

To Redargue. va. L. to refute. "Not in use." Hakewill.


To Remit. va. 3. to restore. "Not in use." Hayward.

To Repeal. va. 1. to recall. "Out of use." Shak. (2.)

To Respond. va. 1. to answer. "Little used." (no quot.)

Right. adv. 3. in a great degree; very. "Now obsolete." Eg. xxx 9, xlv 5, Hudibras, Others. [very much alive in America.]

Ruination. Fr. 'ruinate.' subversion; demolition; overthrow. "Obsolete." Camden.

Sans. prep. Fr. without. "Out of use." Shak. (2.)

Scrutinous. captious; full of inquiries. "A word little used." Denham.
Sensed. perceived by the senses. "A word not in use." Glavv. Seepa.S. "... is [the schoolmist] sure that objects are not otherwise sensed by others, than they are by him?"


To Shape. Sax. 4. to make; to create. "Obsolete." Ps. 1:5: "I was shapen in iniquity."

Should. Vn. Sax. 3. "There is another significion now little in use, in which should has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. It should be differs in this sense very little from it is. There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there should be an herb ... Bacon's Nat. Hist."


To Sickly. Vn. to make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. "Not in use." Shak.


To Sopourn. Vn. Fr. to dwell anywhere for a time; to live as not at home. "Almost out of use." Shak. (2.) Donne, Exod. xii 40, Hayward, Milton, Atterbury.

To Spark. Vn. to emit particles of fire; to sparkle. "Not in use." Spenser.

Splendive. hot; fiery; passion-
not now used but ludicrously." Shak., Milton, Dryden. ["Never the twain," "Mark Twain."]


To Unwit. vs. Sax. to deprive of understanding. "Not used." Shakspere.

To Voice. vs. L. to rumor; to report. "Out of use." Shak., Bacon, Daniel.

To Voice. vn. to clamour; to make outcries. "Obsolet." Bacon, South.


Vacillation. na. L. the act or state of reeling or staggering. Derham.

To Valance. vs. fr. n. (city) to decorate with drapery. "Not in use." Shakespeare.

To Ventilate. vs. L. Ventilation. na. 2. vent, utterance. "Not in use... for natural ventilation of his thoughts..." Wotton.


To War. vs. to make war upon. "A word not any longer used" Spenser, Daniel.


To Wend. vn. Sax. 1. to go; to pass to or from. "This lord is now obsolete, but its preterite went, is still in use." Shak., Arbuthnot, Batten 2. to turn around. "It seems to be an old sea term."


To Womanise. vs. Sax. to e-masculate; to effeminate; to soften. "Proper, but not used." Sidney.


Wontedness. na. Sax. state of being accustomed to. "Not in use." King Charles.

World. Sax. 13. a collection of wonders; a wonder. "Obsolet." Knolles: "The bassa having recommended Barbarossa, it was a world to see, how the court was changed upon him."

To Wreck. vs. Sax. to revenge. "Old pret." Ps. xlii. (2.) Fairfax.

Ported, fr. 'Fort.' furnished or guarded by forts. "Not used now." Shak. M. for M. ['fortified a stronger sort of synonym?"]

Ingannation, na. Ital. cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; flight. "A word neither used nor necessary. Though ever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial ingannations from others, are within the line of vulgarity. Brown."


To Particulate. va. Fr. to make mention singly. "Obsolete." Camden.


Presentifiek. 'presens,' 'facio' making present. "Not in use." [no quot.]

Principiation. ns. L. analysis into constituent or elemental parts. "A word not received." Bacon.

To Provinciate. va. Fr. to turn to a province. "A word not in use."

Recaptary. ns. L. thing received "Not in use." Brown.


Skillesa. Islandick. working art.

"Not in use." Shak. (3.)


Subterrannity. ns. L. a place under ground. "Not in use." Brown. [semas. of suffix '-ity']

Archais Today.

Arreer. Fr. "This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by Spenser." Fa. qu. ii

To Astound. Fr. to astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. "This word is somewhat obsolete." Milton.

To Astricist. L. to contract; opposite to relax: "a word not so much used as constringe." Arbuthnot on Allments. [today we use 'constringe.]

Asymmetry. Gr. "This term is sometimes used in mathematics for what is more usually called incommensurability." [no quot.]

To Lout. vn. Sax. to pay obeisance; to bend, bow; stoop. "Obsolete." It was used in a good sense." Fa. qu., Jonson, Underw., Drayton.


To Skill. ... to differ: to make difference; to interest; to matter. "Not in use." Hooker, Herbert, Bacon.

(Thus several others ... )