The "New English Dictionary"

The story of the making of this stupendous work has been many times told. It is a fascinating tale. One might think of the "New English Dictionary" as a kind of Leviathan—"hooked" (in the thought of Professor Gordon)* once again—and surrounded by hundreds of little literary and critical organisms. Of the justice and efficacy of some of these I shall not speak; the whole array, up to 1922, will be found perfectly ordered in Professor Arthur Garfield Kennedy's splendid "Bibliography."[[ and Professor Malone and others give more recent references.]]

Genius, patience, and untiring work seem principally to be responsible for the success of the Oxford Dictionary. Sir William Craigie, more intimately than others, and more exactly, tells how the work was done.]] Readers of Spenser for the Dictionary copied all words of interest or importance, with quotations; readers of lesser writers did not work so exhaustively; and sometimes very old books and newspapers were cut up. It is interesting to remember that after the sub-editors arranged the material and sometimes supplemented it, and after definitions had been made, the slips of paper were used—not transcripts. Delay and error were thus avoided.

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* Bib. V, numb. 361.

[[ Bib. 19. At the time of Professor Kennedy's writing (1922 to 1927,) the Dictionary was of course not complete. Even so, one marvels at the 55 references to plans, &c. (numbers 713 to 731, 1957--1983,) to appreciations, &c. (numbers 733 to 766, 1984--1923,) and to the profusion of criticisms and comments under the sections of the Dictionary itself (number 732, 1984 ff.)]]

[[ K. Malone in MLN for Dec. 1929 (xlv. 3, 502.) Also American Speech iii. 485 and iv. 74--and elsewhere. An adequate account is Dr. Craigie's "The Making of a Dictionary" in the Saturday
The financial difficulties and other vicissitudes of the Society and particularly Sir James Murray after 1979, the story of his hopes and thirty-three years of labor, and of how younger scholars (Henry Bradley, Craigie, and C. T. Onions) carried on, are interestingly particularized by Floyd McKnight (footnote below.) The story is not without humor—the sensible objection of Mrs. Murray to having her drawing-room turned into a storehouse for almost two tons of paper with writing on it, and the construction of the Scriptorium; and it is not without pathos. The preface to the first volume is a beautiful tribute. Finally, the story is not precisely finished; and both Dr. Craigie and Mr. McKnight tell of supplements already in the making. But, the vision is now really complete and beautiful, and the letters are truly written large, so that the lexicographer may henceforth, without breathlessness, both run and read.

Adverse criticisms, from time to time, have been levied at this superb piece of scholarship. Englishmen will make what they will of the remark of a German savant,* and will perhaps themselves severely criticize; but they will also, with the rest of the cultured world, wisely not fail to see personality and a new spirit pervading these volumes. These I have tried elsewhere in my study to explain.

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* See the Mentor 16.63, May 1928.
NONCE, BUT NOT OBSOLETE

The following list of nonce words is informal and incomplete, and is offered here merely as a convenience, a link between words and word-lists presented elsewhere in this dissertation (see pp. e.g.) and the Oxford Dictionary. The words are presented directly from my notes, without rechecking in the Dictionary.

Agathokakological fr. Gr. "composed of good and evil" Southey in the Dr a. 1843.

Anotherness "difference, non-identity" 1587 Golding. Both a selfsameenesse and also an anothernesse (if I may so term them.)

Any-lengthian 1793 Tooke.


Bathotic fr. Gr. on superficial analogy; cf. chaos, chaotic. 'Bathetic' (also irreg. fr. on analogy of 'pathetic') 1963 Temple Bar.

Belaborious 1960 All Yr. Ed.

Bellyship (humorous) 1600.

Bishopess "wife of a Bishop" 1672, 1748 Mrs. Delaney, 1885 Quart. Rev.

Botcheress 1913 Boxiana, 1919 Moore Apist.

Cacotopia Bentham.

Caliphate Marvell.

Caligulism 1745 Walpole in Lett. to Mann (the mad extravagance of Caligula.)


Chaise v. 1922 Southey Lett. to chaise it.

Chancelloress 1749 H. Walpole (female chancellor.) 1961 Thackeray (wife of a chancellor)

Cheho v. (obs.) (echoic) intr. "to sneeze" 1796 E. Ward Hud. Rediv.

Chisilmanship 1951 Ruskin, 1970 Peacock.

Chit-chit-chat (imitative) 1613.

Cidentine a. 1653 Urq. Rab.

Circumfloribus humorous n.w. Mary Granville Autobiog.

Citizette "a female citizen" 1799.

Coloness 1667 Lond. Gaz.


Christmally. "every Christmas" 1830 Lamb Lett.

Cursee 1929 Carlyle.

Daintification "daintified condition" 1780 Mad. Darley Diary... all daintification in manner, speech, and dress.

Dapperism Carlyle 1930.

Dastardling "a contemptible dastard" S.T.C. in Piccolom. 1738.

Deathify S.T.C. 1934 Lit. Rem.

Decapillatory a. 1839 New Month. Mag. (pert. to removal of hair.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarationist</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td><em>Times</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declinist</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td><em>Decline</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deform sb.</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td><em>Carlyle</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Delassitude v.</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td><em>Harrington Oceana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Demagogue v.</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td><em>Harrington Oceana</em></td>
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<td>Demonagerie fr.</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td><em>Sat. Rev.</em></td>
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<td>Demonol.</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td><em>M. D. Conway</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Demoniculture</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td><em>M. D. Conway</em></td>
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<td>Demonette</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demonifuge</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td><em>Southey Compl. Bk.</em></td>
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<td>Department v.</td>
<td>1895</td>
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<td>Depullulation</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td><em>De Quincey</em></td>
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<td>Desoribble</td>
<td>1794</td>
<td><em>Miss Gunning</em></td>
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<td>Describeless the v.</td>
<td>1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desperadoism</td>
<td>1834</td>
<td><em>Nation</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Despotocracy</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td><em>rule of despot</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Destinee</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td><em>Blackw. Mag.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Detailism</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td><em>Lewes in Fortn. Rev.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Detonsure</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td><em>Blackw. Mag.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Detoxicate v.</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td><em>Goldw. Smith</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td><em>an evolutionist</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Devil v.</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td><em>Vanbr. Prov. II</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Devotionize v.</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td><em>to convert to devotional use</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diablerist</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td><em>a painter or drawer of pictures</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabolepsy</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td><em>catalepsy, epilepsy, diabolical seizure</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diaboliad of</td>
<td>1777</td>
<td><em>'Iliad' c.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabolicity</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td><em>'diabolical quality'</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabolifuge</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td><em>something that drives away devils</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabolocracy</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td><em>government of devil's</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diachromic Gr.</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td><em>'through' 'time'</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The diacritical marks in the text are not included in the natural text representation.
Dialected "having a special dialect" 1936

Diamond v. 3 n-use. "to call diamonds" 1859 Tennyson Idylls Elaine 503 Diamond me no ---a.


Dicken'slan, -esque, -ish, -sy, -y (Charles Dickens) 1856 ...

Dictionerr cf. 'auctioneer' "one who makes his business the criticism of style and language" 1848 Tait's Mag.

Digitate v. 3. trans. "to express with the fingers" 1823 New Month. Mag.

Dimmer v. "to appear dimly" 1892 R. Kipling

Dimpler "one who 'dimples' or forms dimples" 1713 Steele Guard. No.29 (laughers, &c.)

Directo-executive nonce-combina. 1964 H. Spencer

Director v. "manage as a director" 1892 Pall Mail Gaz.

Disdeserve "to deserve to lose" "demeart" 1668

Disenchantment 2 "ailment" n-use 1926 Lamb Lett.

Disgovern v. 1873 "refrain from government"

Disherean opp. to 'coherent' 1990

Disidentify v. 1845 Blackw. Mag. "veil the identity of"

Dislocatee "one who is displaced" 1827 Bentham

Disodour "evil repute" 1832 Society

Displendour v. "deprive of splendour" 1954

Displiment fr. 'compliment' "an uncomplimentary speech" 1963

Disrump v. 2 "deprive of a rump" Gayton Plead. N. .. disrump'd Poultry

Dissexvathy 1860 Worcester cites Johnson

Disynagogue v. "to punish by casting out of a synagogue" a. 1655 Vine's Lord's Sup.

Disvenerate v. "regard without veneration" 1826 Froude

Disvweelld ppl. a. 1849 Lytton K. Arthur

Diswip v. "to deprive of a whip" 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev.

(Diswig, 1790 and 1861 and Dis-window, Carlyle in Fr. Ref. not marked nonce.)

Divelination 'devil' 'divination' 1591

Divino-political 1683 and 1684 H. More "pert. to divine polity"

Divitism 1890 Contemp. Rev.

Divorceless a. 1825 E.T.C. Aides Refl.

Dogfully humorous-in-w. 1861 Fraser's Mag. 1890 (Dogges, also humorous, used by Richardson in Clarissa and by others, is not marked nonce.)

Dogling "a puppy" 1830 Miss Mitford Village
Dogology 1920, 1932 Sporting and Fraser's Mag.

Dollatry after "idolatry" "worship of dolls" 1556 Charm. Jnl. ('dollatry' not the result of Mariolatry.)

Dove v. 1864 Browning Too Late Love you and dove you


Drivese 1332 Pall Mall Gaz. 1390 R. Kipling in Wit & Wisdom

Drollerical "comical" 1656 Holland Zara

(Drollish not nonce 1674 tr. and 1759 Sterne Trist. Sh.)

Dullery 1653 Urq. 1341 Lady Hastings, Poems

Dumnify v. "make a dummy of" 1393 ... Mod. Rev.

Dyspneumony Gr. 'lung' 1399 Sterling to Carlyle.

Dyslogy "dispraise" 1337 Carlyle Mirabeau

Earliness 1876 M. Collins

Earthless "unencumbered by earth" 1917 Byron Manfred

Ecentrize v. 1836 New No. Mag. "To play the ---."

Ecclesiasticize v. 1865 Lond. Rev.

Echfutate v. "set up one's prickles like a hedgehog" fig. 1733

Ecology 18... Bames Poems

Elhood 1864 Quart. Rev.

Effece, self-effective "modest" 1833

Egglet 1833 Cornh. Mag.


Egoistry "egoism 1841 Ld. Shaftesb. in Life

Egyptize "refer things to an Egyptian source" 1954

To Elder it "to play the elder" 1857, 1974

Eleganteness 1350 L. Hunt Autob.

Eleson "a use of Gr." (foreignism) 1922 Blackw. Mag.

Elementalism 1863 Gr. Work ... if I may coin a word. "(worship of fire, air, water, sun")

Elephanticide "killing of elephants" 1855 Illustr. Lond. News

(Elephantship humorous but not nonce, 1332 Daily News.)

Elfship "personality of an elf" 1912

Elverhood 1936 Fishing

Embastille v. 1849 Tait's Mag.

Embroidery 5. "place of embroidering" 1796 Burke ... embroideries of Babylon

Emperor v. 1855 Bailey Mystic

Eneinteship 1841 Fraser's

Emmyship 1776 Paine

Energist 1804 Edinb. Rev. ... absurdities of the Energist

Englishly 1880 Scribhn. Mag. ... how Englishly such sentences sound! (i.e., un-American)

Epiloueranize 1827 Hare
App. E

Epochate 1685 H. More
Equison "a groom" 1824 Landor Imag. Conver.
Errant v. 1907
Essaykin "a little essay" 1860 Thackeray R. Pap. (Essaylet, 1872 ff., is not marked nonce.)
Eternitize "eternalize" 1943 a. 1715 Ellwood Elegy
Etymography ad. Gr. "historical accuracy of spelling" 1896 F. Harrison in 19th C. (after 'etymology')
Eulogomania 1902 Syd. Smith
Evacuationist 1934 Macm. Mag.
Exallotriote bombastic, as if ad. fr. Gr. "brought from a foreign country" 1849 Lytton Gartons ... 0 planctiose and exallotriote spirit!
Exaspire 1832 Blackw. To deprive of an aspirate or --
Exforcipate 1838 S. T. C. Lit. Rem. "to extract with concepts"
Expectoratory "place for spitting" 1836 Blackw.
Expellee "one who has been expelled" 1838 Sat. Rev. Lit.
Expertism "quality of being expert" 1896 Sat. Rev. Lit.
Expletive n-use: "given to explicatives" 1857 Chamb. Jnl.
Fancyste "a little fancy" c. 1934 S. T. C. Marginalia in Blackw. Mag.

Fandango v. "to dance the fandango" 1934 Beckford Italy
Fauness 1390 Sat. Rev. The --- or satyress ... grows a little monotonous (Faunship, 1960 Hawthorne in Mark. Faun, not nonce)
Fearling 1937 Wheelwright tr. Aristophanes' Birds (Featherdom not nonce)
Ferrivorous "feeding on iron" 1934 Southey Dr.
Fiddlest 1959 Sala
Fidimplicitary 1552 Urq. Jewel and 1917 Blackw. Mag. (Fierceish 1941 Fraser's)
(Fightist slang or jocular 1877 Daily News)
Filiism 1923 Examiner (Fishhood 1866, 1837)
Flavouriferous a. 1774 Ferguson
Flingee "one at whom anything is flung" 1979 Daily News
Flirtling "a little flirt" 1833 F. W. Crawford Dr. Claudius
Flirtship 1700 Mrs. Gentilivre Stolen Heaven
Flurrification 1822 Mrs. Nathan Longreach
Flushingize "to make an inhabitant of Flushing" 1602 J. Davies
Fountainlet a. 1661 Fuller Worth
Friarship 1709 Motteux Rab.
Frothingham 1825 Carlyle Jnl.

Gardenist 1762 H. Walpole (distinction between 'gardener' and 'gardenist')


Glennikin, Glenlet 1835 Blackw., 1892

Grandiloquency 1814 G. Rev.

Gravocracy "government by old women" 1830 Blackw. Mag.

Handsomeish "somewhat handsome" 1754 Richardson Grand.

Hangee "a person who is hanged" 1851 and 1896 Pall Mall Gaz.

Hang-woman 1833, 1834 P. M. Gaz.

Helpship 1715 M. Davies Athen. Brit.

Henchwoman 1899 Med. Soc.

Hibernophobia 1829 Temple Bar "dread of Irish"

(Hogship 1860 Merc. Marine Mag. not marked nonce)

Houselet 1802

Humblefication 1809 Southey Let.

Ifsoever 1841 ff. De Quincey

Imaginarian 1830 Montgomery Lect. Poet.

Impossibilification "a rendering impossible" 1833 S.T.C. in Rem.

Inconclusivism a. 1866 J. Grote

Inconsequentism 1829 Carlyle

Indifferencioist 1763 Tucker

Infantocracy Miss Bradden 1832 Miss Bradden

Infantolatry 1832 Miss Bradden

Invincibleship 1721 Cibber

Iracundulous 1765 Sterne Tr. Sh.

Laughe 1829 Carlyle Misc.

Logopandocie "readiness to admit words of all kinds" 1652 Urq. Jewel

Legatesse 1827 Carlyle

Legery "mfg. or storehouse of legs" 1830 S.T.C.

(Libricide "'killing' of a book" 1856 W. Blair: not nonce)

Litterata fgnam. "learned or literary lady" 1794 S.T.C. in Lett.

Locustian 1721 Ken Hymnother

Low-boy 1. Pol. and church 1715 Mrs. Centlivre

Lollification 1834 Beckford Italy

Obeliskine 1813 Shelley Pr. Wks.

Observist Carlyle 1827 Ger. Rom.

Out-jet v. "to surpass in intense blackness" 1822 Beddoes Poems

Onomamania 1854

Over-Atlas 1593 Nashe.

Patronom 1373 P. Lorimer

Patroness 1307 Syd. Smith

Pedalism 1863 De Morgan

Pluckable 1841 Tait's Mag.

Poppean "soporific: pert. to poppy.
juice" 1790 Coleridge Poems

Postily "by or in the post" 1757 Mrs. Griffith Lett.

Preach "a person preached to" 1806 Sport. Mag. 1864 J. R. Green Lett.

Priorly "proper to or befitting a friar" 1833 Fraser's Mag.

Prisonous Dickens, J. Ashby

Proscenium "to prostrate oneself" a. 1734 Mock Ode in Boswell Johnson

Propiated "puffed out" 1317 S.T.C. Blog. Lit.

Profundify 1831 Blackw. Mag.

Promisenda "capable of being used for promenading" 1844

Propheciographer "one who records prophecies" 1817 Southey

Prophecize 1815 Lady Granville in Lett.

Prophectocracy 1893 Pall Mall G.

Prophethry 1963 Milman

Proseai-comi-epic 1749 Fielding Tom Jones

Provoke "one who is provoked" 1827 Carlyle Germ. Rom.

Pushery "practice of pushing" 1733 Twining Lett.

Pyrotect after 'architect' "a maker of fireworks, pyrotechnist" 1851 Landor Popery

Satinetta pseudo-Ital. form of 'satinette' 1920 Scott Nonast.

Satisfaction "saying enough"

1647 Ward Simp. Gov. They desire not satisfaction but -----

Scientintically burlesque blend of 'scientific' and 'tinct' 1761 Sterne Tr. Ed.

Scopeous 1648 Hexham

Scramblement 1747 Mrs. Deloney

Scratchable 1758 Carlyle Fred. Qt.

Scribbledom 1837 Miss Bentham Edwards

Sequestral 1853 Virgil calls a truce a ---- peace ("quam quam Virgilius paenam sequestram dixit")

Settlerdom 1863 Dicey Federal St.

Shackledom 1791 T. Hull

Shallop v. "to sail or row in a ----" 1736

Shamedly 1890 Murray's Mag.

Shoves joculer 1826 Miss Mitford, and Southey in 1839.

Sherry v "to supply with sherry" 1909 "a" True Tilda

Shrowardly f. 'shrow,' 'shrew' after 'frowardly' 1639 Ether.

Love in a Tub

Simplicitarian "one who aims at simplicity" 1937

Snap 13 c. "a pistol" n-use 1775 Sheridan Rivals

Snowmanship "skill in traversing snow" 1869 Freshfield Central Caucus in Basham
Sonnetomania 1821 New Mo. Mag.
Spectrey "place of spectres" 1922
Spiderine 1887 Blackmore
Sinnography 1654 Whitlock Zoe.
--- (as I may term it), the
description or consideration
of the kinds & differences of
Sin
Siress "a matron" 1904 Eugenia
de Acton Tale without Words
Slaveage "slaves collectively" 1831 Blackw. Mag.
(Smoothification 1799 Southen
in Mem. (verses returned with
proffered ----))
Squirine "daughter of a squire" 1823 T. Moore
Staffian "suited for making
staffs" 1920 L. Hunt Indicator
Stagship "condition or digni-
ity of being a stag" 1899
Acad.
Statuomania "mania for erect-
ion of statues" 1892 Contemp. Rev.
Stelligranscript "a writing in the
stars" 1835 Southey Doct.
Sterilifidianism "belief in
suffering of a 'barren' be-
lied" 1833 S.T.C. Lit. Rem.
Antinomian-Solifidianism, more
properly named Sterilifidian-
ism.
Sticked "furnished with walk-
ing sticks" 1920 L. Hunt Indicator
Stumble-block v. "to put stum-
bling blocks in the way of"
1919 Keats in Let. to Haydon
(about the reviewers being
one day unable to stumble-
block him)
Stumbling 1796 Wolcot Poetry
Stupiderarian 1346
Stonelet 1899 Edinb. Rev.

Vanitarianism "the pursuit of
vanities" 1849 Thackeray Lett.
Vicamulaste v. "to walk about
the streets" 1771 M. Collins
Squire Silchester
Vindictivolence "desire for re-
venging" 1865 J. Grote
Washability 1936 H. G. Wells
The Tale of Whence
Waterlandish "characteristic of
theology of Daniel Waterland
(1633--1744)" Sterne Tr. Sh.
Waterscape "an escape from
drowning" 1665 Sir T. Herbert
Tav.
Witness "fact of being with
something or someone" 1907 W.
James Pragmatism 1912 Contem-
po. Rev.
Withinwards, Withoutwards 1611,
1665
Withifled "possessed of wit" a.
1784 North Lives
We-ship "a mock title applied to
a writer who has used the im-
personal 'we'" 1673 Marvell
Rehearsal Trasp.
Whiffery "trifling" 1935 Carlyle
in Froude
Whipsnape "humorous title for a
coachman" Keats Let to Fanny
Keats
Withering 1919 Scott Mt. Midl.
Witess "a female wit" Han. More 1721 Mem.

Wordsome 1837 Carlyle Fr. Rev.

Worldkin 1831 Carlyle Cartor

Wormhood "state or condition of being a worm" 1692 S. Shaw

Worthen v. "to raise to worth" 1894 "G. Egerton" Discants.

Yearning "a young child over which one yearns" 1829 Lamb Let. to Proctor

Youthfulness "youthful acts or follies" 1763 H. Walpole Let. to G. Montagu and 1764 Let. to G. Churchill

Zoomania 1741 Hor. Smith Money-ed Man
NED: Feminine Distinctions

The following list of words, chiefly in -ess, is intended to indicate above all how the vocabulary has got rid of feminine distinctions. The reader is referred, for figures, to the footnote on page 239 (Ch. VI, Affixes.)

sideress 1491 aider 1514
attendress 1662 attendant 1555
architectress 1601 ff. (not marked obs.) masc. 1563
assertrress 1656 (not marked obs.; only date) -er 1643
autochtrress 1762, -trices 1767
-bawdresse 1619
-baderess 1659
-bafileress 1749
assertress 1620
architectress 1659
administrress 1601 ff. (not marked obs.; only date)
attress 1619
attendress 1659
aideress 1491
bawdress 1659
bakeress 1749
belltrress 1656
benefacress 1711-1334 -trice
1711 only -trix 1713 only -or 1532 ff.
buildress 1566, 1650, 1652
-cadess 1749 n-w obs? cad?
chancellerress 1749, 1661 -or 1066
coadjutress 1549-32 -1757
-coant 1728 -or 1439
-cator 1762
compagniress 1663, -tress 1331
only -or 1533 ff. co-operatress 1674, 1904 -tress
1665 only -or 1600 ff.
complatrress 1655 -or 1659 ff.
correctress 1549, 1711 -tress
1615, 1645 -tress 1611-1765
-or 1377 ff.
desertress 1645 only -er 1635
destroyress 1662 only -er 1592
devotess 1655 only devotee 1645
devotress 1624-1699
" "
devilress 1693-1391 (not obs.)
devil 1500 ff.
defendress 1509-1749 -drix 1597
only -er 1294 ff.
directress 1631, 1730 -ess 1580
ff. (not obs.) -or 1477 ff.
disposatress 1677 (feminam.) -or 1594 ff.
donatrix 1667 only donor 1494 ff.
dragoness 1634, 1764, 1383
dragon 1225 ff.
electric 1695, 1710 -tress
1610 ff. -tix 1665 -or 1667
emulatrix 1651 only -tress 1620, 1741 -or 1625 ff.
entertainess 1709 only -er 1576 ff.
expedientress 1744 only -or 1499 ff.
exaltress 1590 only -er 1471 ff.
fellowess 1741, 1790 fellow 1200
formatress 1649, 1650, 1677
indress 1672, 1674 Indian 1566 ff.
incitress 1654 (cf. addenda to letter 'I' in NED) -er 1593 ff.
manifestress 1662 only -er 1612
messiess 1635 n-w. messiah 13., ff.
mostrix 1650 only motor 1644 ff.
non-jurress 1723 n-w. list 1723 -or
1691 ff.
operatress 1341 only -tress 1531
only -tix 1792 only -or 1611 ff.
orsatress 1586-1344 -tress 1432
-trix 1644 -or 1430 ff.
obsvatress 1653 only -er 1555 ff.
ostentatrix 1611 dist. only
paintress 1547, 1762 -ess 1741 obs.
painter 1340 ff.
[p152]
panderess 1606-1559 (now r.)
parsoness 1749, 1793, 129° (colloq. or humorous) -or 1250 ff.
patiotress 1337 r. -ot 1605 ff.
playeress 1330 r. -er 1000 ff.
poetess See p. 286 for note.
pregnatress 1765 only
preservatress 1655, 1624 -tress
1559 -vator 1540 obs. -er 1535 ff.
promptress 1793 r. -or 1440 ff.
prezidentress 1561, 1510 (bad f.)
presidentess 1722 ff. masc. 1375
rascaless 1748 n-w. rasca 1330 ff.
Lady Cavendish's heroickesses will be found in App. C. It is interesting to see how often the names of Wyclif, Walpole (Horace,)

and Carlyle occur. To the above may be added a few others, of somewhat earlier dates:

favourress 1616
flatteress 1433-53
forgeress 1430
foundress
guideress 1374-1650
discipless 1372-1611
internunciess
jangleress
expositress 1340 r.
exterminatress 1391 -trix 1290
faultress 1333
fautress 1596-1717
fomentress 1646
forestress 1513-1650
gamestress 1651-1796
hermitress 1611-1323
also hermitess
impostress 1614-1839
infectress 1660
interceptress 1399
inventress 1790
&c., &c.

fautrix 1592-1630
fundatrix 1549
generatrix 1657-1813
gladiatrix 1602
lapoatrix 1655, 1700
indegatrix 1653
institutrix extrors 1706, 1814
inventrix 1604-1744
investigatrix 1623
Jesuitrix -trix -ess 1600-1893
lavatrix 1623
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<td>Euphony</td>
<td>IV 120-127</td>
<td>flowerist</td>
<td>Somewhat convincing only where two related forms of the same era were prob in actual circulation. See pp. 126-7.</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>bubbleable</td>
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<td>Sound-Insignificance</td>
<td>IV 128-132</td>
<td>colt</td>
<td>Not convincing; too many contrary examples at hand. P. 131.</td>
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<td>morph</td>
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<td>Phonetic variants</td>
<td>IV 132-134</td>
<td>deteinder</td>
<td>A likely cause; numerousness; part played by analogy; inevitability of loss Nonce-alterations. Accord. See Euphony above; see footnote [p. 131]—quot fr Krapp.</td>
<td>132[1]</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>transcribe</td>
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<td>tavaesco</td>
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<td>Foreignism</td>
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<td>ritratto</td>
<td>Interesting possibilities; numbers again; examples looking both ways; effect of fashion &amp; learning; conscious desire to keep English. Isolation. And see below.</td>
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<td>famoso</td>
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<td>Onomatopoea</td>
<td>IV 140-147</td>
<td>blutter</td>
<td>Over-abundance from gr. numb. of possible sound-combinations; limited call for such words.</td>
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<td>blob-tale</td>
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<td>Homophony</td>
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<td>man</td>
<td>Examples here apparent rather than real. Importance of comparing dates. Not satisfying. Bridges: 159 examples. But —</td>
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<td>mart</td>
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<td>horticultist</td>
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<td>ceruleated</td>
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<td>dust-gold</td>
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</table>

* See pp. — , Appendix A.  
[[ Miss Miller's "Economy of Effort;" classifications here do not correspond accurately.  
[1] Miss Miller's "Native Words Driven Out by Foreign" and "Restoration of Foreign Pronunciation" respectively.  
[1][ Miss Miller's "Analogy."
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<td></td>
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<td>concep-</td>
<td>low.) Mostly rare. See above, Adjustments.</td>
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<td>tible</td>
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<td>inside</td>
<td>character &amp; behavior of wds established</td>
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<td>thru Usage (see below.)</td>
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<td>Obs. here rare in appearing; prob. con-</td>
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<td>throwst</td>
<td>trary examples; much error here</td>
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<td>to interfere with meaning.</td>
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<td>Corruption</td>
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<td>pot-carrier</td>
<td>necessity of learning (p. 218) or of hav-</td>
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<td>ing at hand correct form. 109 are rare</td>
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<td>Dates here (p. 209, ) associations (210,</td>
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<td>dication</td>
<td>) estrangements of forms &amp; meanings.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>in affixes (see below.) Later isolation-</td>
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# Miss Miller dealt only with nouns.
|| Later Isolation" — 213, "Few Words from the Same Root" — 153, "Isolation in Affixes" (see next page) — 212, "Apparent Isolation" — 6.
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<td>only by time. Loss of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>293(4d)</td>
<td>lymphid</td>
<td>&quot;expressiveness&quot;—useful signif-</td>
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<td>-ance—important here.</td>
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<td>Affixes</td>
<td>VI 259,</td>
<td>logiceister</td>
<td>Practically, it is impossible (212)* to distinguish here between</td>
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<td>270-283</td>
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<td>Over-activity of certain affixes (be-,</td>
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<td>e.g.) Awkward forms. Limited</td>
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<td>call. Possibility of several mean-</td>
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<td>ings. Dialectal limitations. Fem-</td>
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<td>inine distinctions. Needs &amp; atti-</td>
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<td>tudes; nonce occasions (fashion).</td>
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<td>Disuse of diminutives.</td>
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<td>Weakening</td>
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<td>(Included under Isolation).</td>
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<td>ward forms, and nonce forms, need to be distinguished between</td>
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<td>here.</td>
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<td>Meanings</td>
<td>VI 263 e.g. Gruban</td>
<td>(See also esp. &quot;nouns&quot; be-</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>low: -ary, -age, -ment, &amp;c.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Including: minor rivalries,</td>
<td>290[^1]</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chiefly adjectival (footnote pp. 290-301)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>305-309 unjusticx</td>
<td>399[^2]</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>negatively in- and un-.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Included in the figure for Isolation, preceding page and footnote [^1].
[^1] As follows: botano- 5, -ester 7, -ock 6, be- 20, -ard 9, de- 9, dis- 90, elsewhere 113.
[^2] In the following, the prefix a- is not chiefly negative according to examples on p. 290, nor are the suffixes -an and -ar on the same page chiefly personal endings: a 19, so 6, an 12, ese 1, ar 10, at 3, be 9, bis 1, circum 2, co 4, com 1, du 5, ed 5, ese 2, ent 11, equi 1, esque 1, eur 1, ex 3, fraction 1, factory 1, ferous 1, ful 8, fy 7, id 2, ile 3, ins 8, inter 2, ing 11, ite 1, like 1, (In- 142 (11-5, im- 97, in- 98, ir- 12; un- 100 (p. 309); lesser affixes here: de- 21, dis- 31, mis- 6, noe 1, non- 8.
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<td>Chiefly adjectival (see minor rivalries, above)</td>
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<td>Affixes</td>
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<td>309 &amp;</td>
<td>personal endings—major</td>
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<td>Rivalries</td>
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<td>and minor rivalries</td>
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<td>325 f.</td>
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<td>Substantives—minor</td>
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<td>bandore</td>
<td>difficult, to discover with what</td>
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<td>ballister</td>
<td>reality &amp; directness these names</td>
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<td>customs</td>
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<td>high-flier</td>
<td>followed after their &quot;things.&quot;</td>
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<td>Obsolete</td>
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<td>Connection with suffix -age.</td>
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<td>customs</td>
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<td>loadage</td>
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* most 1, ob 6, omni 3, on 1, out 1, over 10, per 5, pre 4, pro 5, re 4, semi 2, some 4, sub 7, super 68, supra 4,, trans 4, under 3, ways 3, y 13.

** As follows: devices 13, astronomical instruments (pp. 361 and 403)
13, watches 2, velocipedes 3, fireworks (ac.) 6, coins (361-2) 16.
Obsolete trades
definite in
classifications.

Under Miller's classification.

Obsolescences replaced by words more suggestive of things described. An inviting field for study, but full of difficulties & uncertainty.

* Classified under "Human Activities"—mere and mendace; under "Adoption of technical names"—megagon, magog weed, morecrops, &c. (10.)

† Pp. 374 ff.: shops, banks — 7. trades-people, &c. — 40 or more, tools — 12, other things — 17 (see pp. 376—377), glass-making — 5, printing (kinds of type) — 12, mining — 17, farming — 5, architecture — 30 or more. Much shading into technical.

‡ Miss Miller's lists and concluding column of figures do not tally. This figure accordingly represents her number of slang-obsoletisms. Under her "fashion in words" she has: "Usage"—"effect of Pseudo-learned," 13, "Slang" 18, "Native Words driven out by foreign," 34, &c.

Unquestionably, there are more — perhaps many more.
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<td>name</td>
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<td>Improvement of both things &amp; names.</td>
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<td>337*</td>
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<td>Often marked &quot;Obs. exc. Hist.&quot; in M&amp;D; a degree of obsolescence.</td>
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<td>words</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>X 7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* As follows: geology 99, anatomy 24, mediciing 30, botany 50, chemistry 100, surgery 20, entymology (few,) zoology 2, astronomy 17, astrology 12, physics 15, mathematics 60.

[ I. e., Miss Miller's "Effect of pseudo-learning" 13 examples, "Christianity" 1 examples.

] As in the case of Ch. VII, so here, few single causes of obsolescence in English words are named or illustrated. It is perhaps sufficient to say that some 50 examples of misuse possibly leading to obsolescence are submitted pp. 424—426, but that the examples illustrating "change in meaning" (pp. 426—430) are for the most part not obsolete. Figures are presented on p. 429 — fairly representative figures. The remarks concerning the 262 idioms and phrases collected (see pp. 431 ff.) need not be repeated here.
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<td>Fashion [meaning?]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Native word driven out by foreign</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euphony</td>
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<td>Obsolete customs</td>
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<td>Slang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obsolete things</td>
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<tr>
<td>Words insignificant in sound</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analogy</td>
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<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effect of the pseudo-learned</td>
<td>13</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Wider association: 253; rivalries: 1631.

Includes, in Miss Miller's list below, "Restoration of foreign pronunciation."

Miss Miller's list reads "22;" but the writer has taken the liberty of combining lesser headings here.

See under "Old sciences and new," below.

Including technical items.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Rivalries of affixes</td>
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<td>Isolation (single words and families)</td>
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<td>Obsolete things</td>
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<td>Form and use</td>
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<td>Affixes superfluous</td>
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<td>Word more suggestive of thing</td>
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<td>Clipped forms</td>
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<td>Words insignificant in sound</td>
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<td>Orthography</td>
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<td>Back formations</td>
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<td>Compounds</td>
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<td>Obsoletism</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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<tr>
<td>ðæt (NED 'are', 'ore')</td>
<td>950-1320</td>
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<tr>
<td>eorfoðe</td>
<td>(NED 'erweth') 1230</td>
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<tr>
<td>æht (NED 'aught')</td>
<td>1000-1300</td>
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<tr>
<td>bæg (NED 'bee')</td>
<td>1009-1160, 1860-</td>
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<tr>
<td>byrd (NED 'bird')</td>
<td>[890] 1000-1300</td>
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<tr>
<td>bismer (NED 'blesmer')</td>
<td>971, 1300-1535</td>
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<tr>
<td>blæð blæð (NED 'blade')</td>
<td>975-1300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obsoletism</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>brimfugol</strong></td>
<td>Obs. here conditioned by disappearance of <strong>brim</strong> in sense of &quot;ocean,&quot; alone &amp; in many uses. Slow change in way of imges of terms. Not an instance of a more expressive or &quot;picturesque&quot; word superseding the OE term. Scholars might ably show the contrary.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>brimhengest</strong></td>
<td>Lit. 'sea-horse' — i.e. ship AS 'ship' <strong>Brinn</strong> (in addition to above vessel OF L &amp;c. — note) was a homophone of 'brim's, leading into a long line of more in NED, &amp; the obsoletism was chiefly &amp; more specialized terms.) poetical. Imagery, poetic ornament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>craft</strong> (NED) 323 ff.</td>
<td>This word is still with us, but illustrates better than most words how changes in meaning radically change the whole character of a word. The OE word is at least half-obs. Go <em>elne</em> &amp; <em>read</em>, also cads w. <em>maren</em> &amp; -ör, also wench.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>döm</strong> (NED) 626,</td>
<td>Situation somewhat comparable to that in 'craft'. A suffix today (see p. 264.) Abstraction &amp; loss of power in words, of status of independence; another aspect of obsolescence, but one in which the question how? is answered rather than the question why? Replacement by many more definite or specialized words prob aided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>duguød</strong> (NED) 1000,</td>
<td>Op. är above. The various &quot;things&quot; (the imagery) for which duguød once stood, are now &quot;gone;&quot; Mod 'nobility' (&amp;c.) paints an altogether different picture. On <em>drift</em>, ore.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>dryht</strong> (NED) 1000,</td>
<td>Old military regime; 28 ops (incl <em>dryhten</em>) 'Dree' is Sa or north. dial., or arch. but much used. See byrd above. So also <em>dryhtfola</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>dryhten</strong></td>
<td>Perh. with the extinction of cert. religious and social connexions, this word disappeared.</td>
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<td>Obsoletism</td>
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<tr>
<td>ellen (NED 'elne')</td>
<td>Beow. - 1240</td>
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<tr>
<td>eardian, &amp;c. (NED 'arde')</td>
<td>Beow. - 1400</td>
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<tr>
<td>yrmðu (NED 'ermth')</td>
<td>Beow. - 1205</td>
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<tr>
<td>feoh (NED 'fee')</td>
<td>900 - 1596</td>
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<td>feran (NED 'ferse')</td>
<td>Beow. - 1433</td>
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<tr>
<td>frætwa</td>
<td>Several combs. as gold, bræcel, woruldie. This word, wholly obs., is very much &quot;of its day&quot; — imagery &amp; associations. Op. madme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frið (NED 'frith')</td>
<td>93 - 1774</td>
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<td>Obsoletism</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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<tr>
<td>fnæst (NED 'fnæst')</td>
<td>1400</td>
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<td>frume (NED 'frume')</td>
<td>Beow. 1390</td>
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<td>geng</td>
<td>975 - 1597</td>
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<td>gnēð (NED 'gnēde')</td>
<td>Beow. 1400 - 1450</td>
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<tr>
<td>goat-buck</td>
<td>1000 - 1607</td>
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<tr>
<td>gūlnes (NED 'gūlness')</td>
<td>1050 - 1250</td>
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<td>guma (NED 'gume')</td>
<td>Beow. 1515</td>
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<td>grēade (NED 'grēade')</td>
<td>1340</td>
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<td>Obsoletism</td>
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<td>ground-wall</td>
<td>1000-1485</td>
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<td>grure (NED 'grure')</td>
<td>Beow—1240</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæma (NED 'lichem')</td>
<td>1000-1275</td>
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<td>here (NED 'here')</td>
<td>971-1450</td>
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<td>hyht (NED 'hight')</td>
<td>971-1250</td>
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<td>hunigauges</td>
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<td>1-, y-</td>
<td>ca. 893-1300</td>
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<td>Obsoletism</td>
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<tr>
<td>lean (NED 'lake')</td>
<td>1400 dia.</td>
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<td>hlæst (NED 'last')</td>
<td>1399</td>
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<td>lether</td>
<td>900—1225</td>
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<td>lean (NED 'lean')</td>
<td>1250</td>
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<tr>
<td>lio (NED 'lich')</td>
<td>ca. 1500</td>
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<td>mæm (NED 'madmen')</td>
<td>1000—1250</td>
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<tr>
<td>magalenæas (NED 'mainless')</td>
<td>1000 f</td>
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<tr>
<td>mægan (NED 'meng')</td>
<td>1677 Obs. exc. dial. Much use. But contrast today words which fig or otherwise answer to this OE term</td>
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<td>Obsoletism</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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<tr>
<td>hrygi (NED 'tail')</td>
<td>700-1250</td>
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<tr>
<td>red (NED 'rede')</td>
<td>Beow—1796</td>
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<tr>
<td>res (NED 'rea')</td>
<td>900-1493</td>
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<tr>
<td>hryre (NED 'rure')</td>
<td>938-1250</td>
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<tr>
<td>sriñen (NED 'sorite')</td>
<td>Beow—1493</td>
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<tr>
<td>sibb (NED 'sib')</td>
<td>Beow—1750</td>
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<tr>
<td>snotor (NED 'spote')</td>
<td>950-1200</td>
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<table>
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<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Modern Equivalents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waldend</td>
<td>1225</td>
<td>Chiefly used of God. One aspect of the &quot;influence&quot; of Christianity on the OE vocabulary. Again a degree of obs here, since we have the cognate 'wield' (v.)</td>
<td>ruler L, governor OF L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wylm (NED 'walm')</td>
<td>900 - 1592</td>
<td>Several spellings; used in combinations like brim-wylm, walm-hot. We are asked to compare the vbs 'well' and 'wall'. Homophony with the ab &quot;killing&quot; (1205) suggests itself. But the word is chiefly interesting for two things: it is not distantly or remotely obs—it has a kind of familiar &quot;look&quot;; its place has been partly filled by not one but several successful &amp; now indiscernible synonyms</td>
<td>boiling OS 1380 (boil 1225), boilow 1552, current OF L stream AS ; burning AS 1300 (burn 1000), flame, inflammation, swelling, fervour, etc. dorsal 1545, zeal, melting, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wandreth</td>
<td>1175-1580</td>
<td>Old Norse element, chiefly poet. Co. Of 'wane', 'weel'. Alliterative likewise with 'weal.'</td>
<td>misery 1374 (op. arveth, armith), distress, hardship, adversity, poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wanger</td>
<td>900--1396</td>
<td>Wane is obs in the sense &quot;cheek&quot; (1295--1440) but lvg in sense &quot;molar-tooth&quot; (1393, 1901). An OTeut word ultimately disused or lost in favor of MMN 'cheek' or 'pillow' (both AS also).</td>
<td>pillow AS fr L 393 cheek AS 950</td>
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<tr>
<td>wanspeed</td>
<td>393--1400</td>
<td>Like Mr. Wardale's wanhope (see Ch 1 and XI) this word was once dependent chiefly on poetic associations, and, so far as Soken English today is concerned, its place is supplied by a number of synonymous terms. We have here a degree of obsolescence.</td>
<td>ill-success adversity poverty (see armith)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wanscan</td>
<td>1121-1557</td>
<td>Vestiges in 'wanzing wordes' (L. voce evanidas), 'wan,' 'wane,' fade and in Hardy, 1917. Again, about waste all one can say is that today the wither vocabulary does not lack words to express the idea: from our viewpoint the MnS terms are more exact in meaning and in association.</td>
<td>diminish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wapman</td>
<td>950-1275</td>
<td>'Weapon-man' — man as distinguished from woman (interesting therefore are the quotations fr Oldic &amp; OF Chron &amp; elsewhere). Distinction not now necessary. Imagery lost—expresses on arms (occupations, &amp;c.) All at the time when women: 'woman' &amp; 'man' was gaining ascendency over some, were &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obsoletism</td>
<td>Dates</td>
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<td>Modern Equivalents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>Beow— 1471</td>
<td>'Warden' chiefly poetic, largely obs or arch or rare, is later; a v.g. related form, therefore; it is conceivable that the word or form ward is no mere obs than the one-time Christian associations in it. Homophony with, &quot;action of watching&quot; — Beow.—ff.</td>
<td>guard OF G keeper AS watchman AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warely</td>
<td>900—</td>
<td>Used to translate L 'ligetur cum cautela' — 'bodyn with warily—nez' Co. 'ware' &amp; 'beware' (NED makes wrong ref again to ware l instead of ware 2.) So ware ab 2 'heed' 93—1400 and the adj.; also wareless? Obs 1562 —</td>
<td>caution F L prudence L</td>
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<td>wareliiness</td>
<td>1491</td>
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<td>1000—</td>
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<td>1425—</td>
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<td>waribreed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indefinite by 16th off (different application), Name of kind of eruption.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wary,</td>
<td>725—</td>
<td>These obsoletisms had a long life and much use. Homophony with 'wary' the adj., with 'warily,' 'wariness;' 'aware' is obvious, &amp; possibly a &quot;cause&quot; here. Dates tend to show — and amount of use — how a variety of synonyms, sometimes more exact, replaced this OE word.</td>
<td>blaspheme L curse AS imprecate L execrate L abominate L swear AS profane L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waried</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>wark</td>
<td>900—</td>
<td>Obs exo dial; often confused w WS wearc (Wn 'work') which comes from the same root.)</td>
<td>pain F L Gr ache AS anguish F L suffering OF L</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1381—</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>warpfat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Glosses L 'calathus' — basket for thread; disappearance of object? Cp 'warp and woof'; fat, 'vat'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warship</td>
<td>933—</td>
<td>OF wasgoine, fr. ware (largely obs, see above) and 'ship' (see pp 273 and 299 of this dissertation — rivalry and disuse) No homophony with 'warship' (ship armed for war, 1533 ff.)</td>
<td>caution, prudence, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1225—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wary tre</td>
<td>1200—</td>
<td>OF war3, wèrig, MNE 'weary' — OF trefo; again illustrated the OE poetic spirit — &quot;imagery&quot; — &amp; possibly spirit of compromise: a word to serve where no other word suited the object. Meaning in wary ('miserable,&quot; &amp;c.) &amp; waning of Christian &amp; other associations in treow suggest themselves. Again — other words,</td>
<td>gibbet F (obs in use?) gallow MS fr AS cross L rood AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsoletism</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>shake</td>
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<tr>
<td>totter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>be ready to fall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>wæcan (NED 'waw')</td>
<td>725—1000</td>
<td>Much use. Op wave 1275—1590, [1921] (Scott.) Phonetically awkward? Homophony with 'waw' the cry not possible (1570.) shake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wæcche</td>
<td>Beow—1205—997</td>
<td>So also wæcche &amp; other related forms; cf. 'waeke.' Better accord in the 'waeke' forms? shake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wæncel (NED 'wencel')</td>
<td>890—1300</td>
<td>The related form 'wencle' (933 ff) is dial. The word appears to have become indefinite in meaning, and so spent itself; &quot;degeneration&quot;? shake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wærof (NED 'were')</td>
<td>1250—993—1275p</td>
<td>these more distinctive terms needed? Inconvenience of 'were,' v 'to be.' Disappearance of legal associations &amp; of apds &quot;helped.&quot; A significant loss, &amp; one not easily explained.</td>
<td>shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wægelthleof</td>
<td>690—1437</td>
<td>Change in legal customs</td>
<td>shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hweorfan (NED 'wherf')</td>
<td>1000—1984</td>
<td>The NED would seem to indicate that this word, with varying meanings, lives on: difficult to believe it widespread.</td>
<td>shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wic (NED 'winc')</td>
<td>1250—1475</td>
<td>Confused with sb¹ in phrases like worldly winn. &quot;worldly wealth&quot; or &quot;worldly delight.&quot; From the verb win the OE idea of strife, war, disappeared.</td>
<td>shake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| witherward—new | 997—1175 | Certainly less convenient than mn equivalents; witherward is likewise obs (933—15.) See opposition
perversity
arrogance
adversity
calamity | shake |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsoletism</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Modern Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wlat. -ing</td>
<td>960—</td>
<td>A family here disused: sb, a, v, besides wlatful, -ness -same. Other words with wl-zone, wlatte (1085—1327, 'stammer'), wlatk (997—1450, 'lukewarm,' 'tepid.') Conponent combination — fringe sounds? San. wlat, 'beauty' splendor,' 'face,' 925—1300; so also wlong, 'croud,' Beow—15... opds; wlokh, 'opulent,' 13... in fact, all wl- words.</td>
<td>disfigurement L 1634 loathing AS 1340 nausea L fr Gr 1569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wond</td>
<td>997—</td>
<td>Chiefly poetic sort of word according to quotations in NED. OE wendian corresponded to ON word; many forms; also related to sbs wend, ve wend, wend, wander, all with elaborate histories. Variety of meanings in this word a possible cause of obs? 'hesitate, shrink from fear, refrain from, avoid, shun, refuse...'.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wone ab</td>
<td>1275—</td>
<td>Chiefly poetic. Homophony w sbs 1 and 3, 'conduct' 1225 ff and 'hope,' 'expectation' 1290 ff; also adj and v — all somewhat related in their sense developments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wone v</td>
<td>1285—</td>
<td>Homophony w adj, 'accustomed,' and with v OE wunian &quot;dwell.&quot; Wholly poetic sort of word — see quote in NED. Note also the number of subordinate or related forms under these: confusing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wudubill (NED 'wood-bill')</td>
<td>725—</td>
<td>Not marked obs in NED, but prob disused? One immediately thinks of all the associations and meanings of 'bill.' Its long life bears testimony to its expressiveness...</td>
<td>hatchett F, of Germ origin 1375 ax AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wuduward (NED 'wood-ward')</td>
<td>1050—</td>
<td>Keeper of wood; obs occupations &amp; customs; Hist. and found in proper names</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wuduweas (NED 'wood-weas')</td>
<td>1100—</td>
<td>Variety of meanings; wild man of the woods, satyr, faun; heraldic being; verb: run wild.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obsoletism</td>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Modern Equivalents</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>wop</td>
<td>Beow-- 1297</td>
<td>Vestige of this in 'weep'. The <em>NED</em> mistakes in recording a form 'wope'. Shortness of sound against this word?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woruldrice</td>
<td>997-- (NED 'world-1390 richel')</td>
<td>Kingdom of this world; lost concept; so also the append</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wough</td>
<td>993--</td>
<td>OS wag &amp; OF woh fell together in this form; both obs or arch -- &quot;wall of a house,&quot; &quot;wrong, evil, harm.&quot; 993 &amp; 993 ff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrench</td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>No homophony. Several mn equivalents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wuldor</td>
<td>925-- (NED 'wulder')</td>
<td>Much association with heaven, God, Christ. See above. These and another OE obsoletisms with similar meanings came in time to lose distinction?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yit</td>
<td>Beow-- 1250</td>
<td>'Ye two.' The language evidently did not continue to need this grammatical distinction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| gitsian    | Beow-- 1400 | OT word-stock. The sound conceivably was or might have been against the survival of this word (general frequency of initial 'y-' sounds in Eng?) It is clear that a strong synonym replaced gitsian:-, worn down to *yiseae*: 'to covet' — with all its associations, Biblical & other. | covet OF L 1325
Bibliography


A Critical Bibliography

I. Bibliographical
II. Primary
III. Dictionaries
IV. Secondary
V. Language
VI. Words
VII. Misc. & Addenda

No mention is made in this section of numerous books containing helpful bibliographies, books by M. D.
George, G. P. Krapp, S. A. Leonard, J. Vendryes,
Traill and Mann, and many others, but especially
"The Cambridge Modern History" and "The Cambridge
History of English Literature" vols. VII to X incl.

1. "Abstracts of Theses: Humanistic Series," vols. 1-6 incl., 1922-
1928, University of Chicago Ph. D. theses

2. "Bibliography of English Language and Literature" A. G. Pauze, D.
Everett, et al. 1921-4, 1925-3 Var. magazine articles by O. F.
Emerson, M. Fishbein, and others.


London. 1931 ff. Also supplement, subject index, &c. Important
for all historical material and esp. for anonymous English
dictionaries 1707--1909.

5. Callaway, Morgan, "Recent Works in the Field of English Linguistics
5-41.

6. "Catalogue des dissertations et ecrits academiques provenant des
ehanges avec les universites etrangeres et recus par la Biblio-
theque nationale" 1932--1919 Paris 37 vols. Useful for uni-
versities in countries for which no current national list exists.

7. "Catalogue des theses et ecrits academiques" Annes solaires
1834--1919 Paris: Hachette. The official French list. See
also E. Estanave, A. Maire, A. Mourier.

1927. Aken, Brokaw, Heusinkveld, Osmond, Thompson (C. K.)

and Periodicals 1620--1900" Studies in Philology xxiv, pp. 1-205
1927. Professor Crane's "English Literature of the Restoration
and Eighteenth Century: A current bibliography" Philol. Quart.
v. pp. 161-200, Apr. 1927, was also helpful.
11. "The English Association ... " Oxford University Press, var. vola
14. Graham, Bessie, "The Bookman's Manual. A Guide to Literature" New York, 1923. 3d ed. revised and enlarged 344 pp. 39--41. "The making of this monumental work [the MAP] reads like a romance. One of the volunteers, who was single out for his valuable contributions, proved to be an inmate of an insane asylum ... The large Oxford is a dictionary of the literary language and is, in consequence, weak in all fields but the literary ... and unmodern." The complaint is registered that too many dictionaries are dictionaries of much beside words. Her characterizations of men like R. G. White and Archbishop Trench and of books like "Words and their Ways" are helpful.
I checked items of 1636--1800. The names Wm. Cavendish, Root. Almond, Nicholas Cox, H. J. Fye, Wm. Ellis, Thos. Wallis, J. L. Jackson, Rich. Berenger, Jno. Blunt, and James Hunter, from titles cited under these names, were esp. attractive. Several of these men wrote dictionaries of farriery. One item, 1883, "How to outwit the horse," I shall never forget.
It is amazing to see what bibliographical heights have been climbed in books like this and A. G. Kennedy's below. The Huntington Library copy which I used (8696 Bib. cat.) was possibly formerly in the possession of a lover of horses, for scores of additional entries were pasted or merely tucked in.
"The book is the result of some fourteen years' research. All available bibliographies have been checked, and for the period from 1775 to 1922 it is not likely that much of importance has been overlooked. For the first three quarters of the nineteenth century I have found it impossible to make so thorough a survey as for the later period, since the output of that earlier time is, in many instances, too antiquated to have been deemed worthy of note by present writers and not old enough to have excited the interest of philological historians. For the period before 1800 I have made every effort to discover everything of importance, but no doubt a considerable number of obscure books and pamphlets may still be found in the great libraries or in out-of-the-way places.

"More than fifteen thousand volumes of serial publications have been checked, either by means of general indexes or volume by volume. . . . * * *

"The Bibliography is offered to students of English with all due modesty. . . ."

Chapts. II, VII, VIII, and IX. Items 12141--12172 on Obsolete and Archaic English most important, but also the Index to Special Studies of Modern English Words, pp. 312--324, Items 1905--1829 (semasiology, foreign element, esp. classical and French [to item numb. 1967],) Items 7243 (on Samuel Johnson's English, 7247, 7249 (Pope's English, ) &c.; Items 9901 ff. (prefixes,) 9907 ff. (suffixes,) 9920 ff. (compounds,) 9930 ff. and 9937 (popular etymologizing,) Various others: 9647 ff. on the component elements of the vocabulary. Many of these are magazine articles which have not yet been able to see. Occasionally in citing books and essays ( &c.) below, I have affixed AGK and the appropriate reference number, and have noted a few times books and articles whose titles are not in Kennedy. (1802--see Bib. 620

I need not say how grateful I am for this work. I am told by a friend of Professor Kennedy's that upon completing his monumental task (13,402 entries!) he was scarcely able to sign his name. The book, before me now, is an inspiration to students and scholars.


Also (with F. Delcourt) "Notice sur le doctorat es lettres, suivie du catalogue et de l'analyse des theses francaises et latines ad-
Throughout this study I have been very much in the hands of the New English Dictionary, and it has almost exclusively dictated what should go into this section of the bibliography. The first part includes creative literature of all kinds: poems, plays, novels, essays ... The second, more intimate literature—diaries, memoirs, letters, &c., including household- and cook-books, &c. To the third part titles and notes on language and words are relegated.

Part 1

Chiefly, those authors and books have been studied
whose names and titles appear most frequently in the columns of the great dictionary. But obscure works have occasionally been looked into, and lists of unusual, rare, and nonce words have been kept.

31. Addison, Joseph. Rarely, on the whole, does Addison's name fall beneath an obsoletism. He uses the word 'club' in what is to us a now unusual (i.e. obsolete) sense (ab. II) and likewise the obsoletism implex, both in the "Spectator," 1711. Johnson also used implex in his "Lives of the Poets." 'Edition' Addison also used in an obsolete sense, and he appears to have brought back the foreignism escargatoire from Italy (1705.) See Pt. 3 below.


34. Aubrey, John (1626--1697.) "Brief Lives" 1669--1696 (ed. by Andrew Clark, 2 vols. Oxford-Clarendon) "Letters written by Eminent Persons ... " (pub. 1813, 2 vols in 3, and containing the "Brief Lives") "Miscellanies" (Day Fatality .. Ostenta .. Dreams .. Impulse .. Knockings .. Transportation in the Air, &c.) 1696. I used the 2d ed. of 1721. This last-named book is especially characteristic of Aubrey and his times. Scattered papers, written in solitude in the Earl of Arlington's gardens, and put together, proved interesting; and a book full of things (or references to them) sacred and profane, evolved. It is amazing to see, in the bibliographies of CARL, how much of this kind of literature was indulged in.

Yet it is only here and there that one finds words in Aubrey that have become obsolete: the adj. acquive in some letter of a. 1697, battardasher, sensibility, reflexious ...

35. B., "Discolliminitimur." See Ward (Nathaniel) below (Bib. 287)

36. Brathwait, ] R., "A Comment upon the two tales of Sir J. Chaucer, Knight, The Miller's Tale, and the Wife of Bath" London 1665 "A wily wenche there was .. who us'd to Capricorn her Husband's head." "Let night's sable Curtain enskreen these dark actions.


38. Barrow, Isaac (1630--1677, chaplin to their majesties,) "A Sermon Upon the Passion of Our Blessed Saviour" Guildhall, 1677. Printed in a musty old vol. (Hn. 13042) along with other like sermons, the sermon of Barrow's bristles with interrogations set almost periodically in the midst of long rolling sentences. Numerous obsoletisms: Christ a "flagitious slave;" disquietful, exemplarity, relaxable, sympersbyter, transfund; ludificatory; esp. circulatorious--"of the nature of a mounte-
40. Behn, Aphra (1640--1689.) Few women, I think, may be said to have lived so intimately with words--to have used and enjoyed so much language. Montague Sommers in his excellent 6 vol. ed. (1915) gives, in the memoir, pictures of this vivacious woman, delightful and pathetic in turn. In days "when conversation was no mere slipshod gabble of slang but out and thrust of poignant epigram and repartee," and when words like 'virgin' were no safer than the objects they designate, often poor and alone, she succeeded. Her versatility is famous. She could write even in a room full of people, and visit while writing. From prison (autumn 1668) she wrote to Tom Killigrew: "I will send my mother to the King with a petition for Here every body are words."

I read and looked into numerous first eds. at the Huntington Library, especially farces and comedies like "The Emperor of the Moon" (1673) "The Roundheads" (1682), "Sir Patient Fancy" (1672), and "The City-Heiresses" (a. 1699.) Some of her unique words are: agreeony, babelard, beteswer (?n.w.) boreses, embras, flaber, fuger² gigglish, infascinate, odurations, prerequisite.


"Theopha., or Love's Sacrifice. A Divine Poem" London, [1652] Hn. 110142, the author's own cy. with arms in gold on each cover; 23 copper plate engravings, incl. portrait. 207 pp. Here too the rime scheme is: "My Soul, enslav'd in Grief, spend years, / In Sackcloth, charmed with Tears, / Retir'd to Rocks dark entwines, court unwitning Fears." Divine Love ascending to her beloved through the degrees of Humility, Zeal, and Contemplation. Some of the diction is not less strange than the great variety of print throughout and the illustrations at the end of the volume: angelity, beation, angelience, disincantation, embrible, enchariot, enlabyrinth, entinsel, enthesis (which term Heywood also used 1635; "inspired by indwelling God") epicycle (v.) food ("beautified with focus, painted") fulgurance ("dazzling brilliance, as of lightning") interlucidation...
42. Berkeley, Bp. Geo. It is interesting to note that a philosopher who tried for perfect clarity has few if any real obsOLEtisms or difficult terms in his English—who made it possible for readers of posterity to realize a noble design (see Bib. 236; below, "Principles," Introd. pp. 139 ff.) Are terms like 'castle-hunter' and 'nihilarian' really obs.? Berkeley is more notable for his expressions concerning words.

43. Beverley, Thos. "The praise of the glory of Grace, invested with grace in the beloved ... " London, 1701. BM. 42554c. "The true state of Gospel Truth, established upon the free election of God in Christ ... " London, 1693 BM. 696 d 14 (5). "ApoQ. QuesP." 1701 (NED.) I regret that I have not been able as yet to see the first two; mention of the latter (except in the NED under 'cesate,' 'chrematistical' [etc., obsOLEtisms,]) I cannot even find. At the Hn. Libr. I looked through the only available cy. of Beverley: "Exposition of the Song of Songs which is Solomon's" Ftd. for the Author, London, first ed., 1697 ("The only other copy known is the Sewell copy" [BM. 701 i 11 (2)]) and at the Ed.U.L. "A scheme of prophecy now to be fulfilled; or a most humble appeal to the Lord God of the holy prophets concerning the truth of what hath been constantly declared .. of the kingdom of Christ entering [sic!] into its succession in this following year .. Together with a scheme" (etc., &c.) —Which, perhaps, is enough of this independent minister's style. In addition to the above two obsOLEtisms: Atheisticness, Atheticize, Indefailsble, suffiOLentize, sap-olatione. Beverley, like many another (it is interesting to note,) will handle a word and for a moment let a skeptical beam from his eye play upon it (thus, "ApoQ. QuesP." 40:) "A Name as I may call it Chrematistical ... "

44. Biggs, Noah. "Matmotechnia Medicine Praxons: the vanity of the craft of physic; or, a new dispensatory [NED] wherein is dissected the errors, ignorance, impostures, and supinities of the schools, in their main pillars of purge, blood-letting, etc. With an humble motion for the reformation of the Universities, and the whole landscape of physic, and discovering the terra incognita of Chymstrie, to the parliament of England" London, 1651. Ed.U.L. Nm. 6. 2. (no cy. in Hn. Libr.) It is significant that this stupendous quarto vol. of 232 pp. has (as the librarian assisting me remarked) probably repose untouched for—centuries. Written at a time when the "Art of Chymstry" was "scarce yet beyond seeming uncouth, and unheard of, as being the Terra incognita in the old world of Physick," by one not quite strongly enough "tempted to silence," it is a work not without interest, and not untouched by conscious fancy. Numerous words, now obsolete, will perhaps speak for themselves: am辱icate, merical, cas-dareable, cerusal, cas-dareaity, contrariation (-late), crapulasy, elementarist, ellolite, encomiate, apilate, erudiate, esculanty, eu-phemous, exitiate (-ation, "pumped out",) experimentate (ppl. a.,) exangunality, febrinent ("feverish") frigidal, intertrigation, lanierious, larvation, linguacious, redintegral, saporal ... 

45. Blount, Sir Thos. "Natural History," 1693; 'antarctical,' 'retrosemage.'
46. Bonet (or Bonnet,) Theophile, "A Guide to the Practical Physician ... Lately published in Latin by T. B. ... and now rendered in English ... [with] an appendix concerning the office of a Physician, by the same author." The NED gives the title Bonets Mercurius Completus. (: "Bonet's Mercurius Completus, sive Index medico-practicus ... Accessit appendix de medicinali munere. Geneva, 1692 vol. ...) Ed. U. L. Nq. l. 8. A huge folio vol. of 963 pp. treating of many diseases. Cf. esp. the author's preface, where he states that the medical library (or knowledge) has been 2000 years in the making, and there is not one author note "but here Bonets presents you with what is material for practice out of him." Obsolete words: alimentaceous, annous, bacethic, consequent (digestive,) dyscoracitic, affirmation, endemious, epiceregalous, exesional, experimenterator, exaquematous, extanguemancy, glutinatic, grumefaction, grumescence, obviscative, panacon (error. f.) pertigfous ... Two or three of these words were also used by Sir Thos. Browne and Tomlinson.

47. Boyle, Robert (1627--1691.) In his various scientific works (1660 ff.) and his "Occasional Reflections" of 1665 occur dissipation, effluviable, -ste, efflux, exemplines, indiscriminously, experimenterian, (twice,) and the nono word porology. Also bulliant, illuxurious.

48. Boyle, Roger, first earl of Orrery (1621--1679.) "Partheniosa That most fam'd Romance ... " London, 1654 1st ed. Hr. l1.293. 263 pp. The critic in CHEL (7. 391) gives a pointed characterization of this tedious romance, "Disinvitation, 'Incessational,' and 'lently are three obsoletisms here; elsewhere 'amplificator.'


50. Bramhall, John (1594--1663.) Though hardly in our period, is interesting for his two works "A defence of true Liberty ... an answer to a late Book of Mr. T. Hobbes ... " London, 1655, and "Schlamgedard ... " (Answer to W. Sergeant concerning the Roman papacy,) Gravesenhag, 1659. The archbishop was the author of many sermons and controversial works; he used, uniquely, words like 'aneedane,' 'baptistical,' 'illigester.'

[Minor figures omitted here; e.g., Brathwait, c. 1650 Barnabees Trnl (1912) 'fellish;' Brevint, 1674 Saul at Endox, 'fairese;' Broadehouse, 1696 Temple Open, 'tabernaouleous;' Brough, Faor. Princ. (1659) 'dis-time' (v.,) 'saillful;' &c.]

51. Browne, Sir Thomas (1605--1682.) It is paradoxical to survey the small host of obsoletisms before me and then recall how very much "alive" the great Sir Thomas still is today. Most important is the
"Pseudodoxia Epidemica; or, Enquiries into Very many received Tenents, and commonly presumed Truths" 1st ed. 1646, sm. fol. Hn. 13165 London: abrupt (v.,) abstinence, assuage, adornment (sation), agglutination, antiferous, antifil�al, appertinent, australize, benegro (others use this word,) boation (Derham,) bolary, chalas叭an, concealer, celestify (Blount, Buys--dictionaries,) cesanthy (relating to dinner,) conjecturality, dispense (v.,) efflorescence, effluency, elementarity, elychnious, emaciate (v. intr.,)" to dwindle," emasculate, emolation (Burrage, in Tomlinson, Motteux, Blackmore,) emphatical, emulsion (-ly,) empress, enlengthen, entice, epithymetrical, equiformity, equivalent, evoludence (nonce,) era (3b.) estuance (sensation,) eunuchate, eupize, eventerate, exanimation (others,) exclusion ("excrements,") exesion (Bonet,) exosceous ("boneless,") extispicious ("divination by entrails of victim,") extraditionary, fertilitate, festucous (nonce wde.,) firm (v.,) firmation (obs. in one other sense also,) flammability (the sense would with us require the prefix 'in-,') flammonce (nonce, "exposure to fire,") fritlince, fritlinancy ("twittering," Blount uses of the Cicadae and the Locusts,) garous ("sauce from fermented fish,") glaciabile ("that may be frozen,") glanduousity, glutulose (Biggs, "form of small drops,") habitator, iconocsmal, immoderancy, impennis, in, illicical (J. Taylor,) invasion, nasicornous, non-usance, numerally (Baxter,) operable (Gale,) oxycedar, phalangious, pollinator (Evelyn,) portention, preaspection, prescription, reception, seruous, transcession (after 'connexion,') zodiacgrapher.

From the "Hydriotaphia, Urne-Buriall ... " London, 1658, 1st ed. Hn. 134064: aequinoctially,) exolution, exilator, funerally, graphically ("by means of drawing,") cottonary ("cottony," 1573 ff.; Evelyn has [the' obs. rare--l] 'cottonous,)" Antiquarium, transcorporated ductor, ejectments, savagious, forcipel, illustreable, intererloration, innitency, and many others.


* So interesting (I think) are the 'in-s' and 'un-s' (pp.305ff) that I submit separately from Browne: inangular, inoncurreing, inconditionall, inseconcensable, inconcurring, incongenerous, in-

[] Not discoverable in the Hn. cy. "The flower twistsd aequinoctially from the left hand to the right." 'Aequinoctially' from the "Pseud. Epid." is not marked obs. by the NED.
Browne. It may be that the literary relationships of the great man of Norwich have been sufficiently studied; but his subtle feelings for words, his favorite words—the words he uses two, three, four times ('abrupt' as a vb., e.g.,) and his precise linguistic relationships with, and debtorship to, other men of letters (G. Daniels, Derham, Evelyn, Plot, Bigge, Blount and other lexicographers,) might now, with the NED at hand, be worked out more fully. Sir Thomas, linguistically speaking, is a figure of first importance.

An investigation of Browne's English would show above all things, of course, his closeness to the Latin in words, originally meanings of words ('encyclopedia,' e.g.,) but it might also reveal his attitude towards words. I have at hand but one note, rather interesting; animadversion (as Browne himself would say) upon a name. Browne cites Proverbs 30 and Exodus 10 in discussing the name 'grasshopper'—"for having not the insect with us, we have not fallen upon its proper name, and so make use of a term common unto it and the Locust, whereas other countries have proper expressions for it; so the Italian calls it cicada, the Spaniard cigarra, and the French cigale; all which appellations conform unto the original, and properly express this animal." And there is more, with a paradoxical conclusion. "Too full" (says Poe somewhere) "of matter to have much room for manner, which having been... left out... was... capital... indeed... with a richly marginalic air."


In James Brome's "Travels over England, Scotland and Wales" London, 1700; indirevtive, obedientiary.

53. [mispl.] Broomhall, Tho. Precisely the same in paging and matter, but different in title: "An History of Apparitions, Oracles, Prophecies, and Predictions, with Dreams, Visions, and Revelations. And the dunning Deabster of the Devil..." sm. fol. 367 pp. Hn. 113647, and "A Treatise of Specters. Or, An History of Apparitions," &c. a fine fol. cy. "sccors," Hn. 113724, both 1653. A book crowded with strange matters; magicians hanging, yet disappearing in straw, priests laying (lying?) with evil spirits, raining of ashes, swans sailing barks upon Europe's calm rivers (the Rhene,.) all in a time when "inspectors of monsters" were abroad! 419 stories are rounded up from a host of old authors catalogued at the beginning. Words like 'olstuprate' and 'thievously' occasionally turn up.

connexedly, inconverted, incorrcted, incurvity (also elsewhere in his works,) ingannation, introventen, inservient, invision.

55. Bulwer, John (fl. 1654.) "Anthropometamorphoses: Man transform'd; or, the artificial Changeling Historically Presented, In the mad and cruel Gallantry, foolish Bravery... of most Nations... With Figures" &c. London (1654) sm quarto 559 pp. Hn. 113592.

One of the amazing books in all my reading. There are really two frontispieces; the first, with Latin inscriptions, depicts hands from heaven, speaking asses, goat, leopard, monkey, naked figures—a woman with six breasts, and Adam and Eve on either side—, disfigured and decorated people below, with shavings, cuts, and alts, and moon and stars tattooed upon them, and a Devil with the tag, "Ha ha ha— I have new-moulded men in my likeness," in his mouth; the second (over the page) of the author, a face full of refinement, high forehead and bright sober eyes, all in vivid contrast to the hideousness of the first drawing. And there are many woodcuts scattered through the text.

Did Bulwer travel? I am not able to say. The marginalia of the book are second in interest only to the book itself, the stories told: "Nabi" Moses, Hofmannus, Fran Junius, Ovid, Mercurialis, Grismont, Purchas, L. Bacon, Sandys, Serverinus, Ferrand, Erotemasia, Montaigne (much cited,) De Bry (also much cited,) Panceroi, Cicero, Lithgowes, Munster on Pliny, Oswaldus Gabel- 

56. Burney, Frances (Mme. D'Arblay.) "Camilla," 1792: insensible. "Camilla," 1796: tantiy. Miss Miller (App. A) records from the former: "Come, Morrice, you that love Christmas sports, what say you to a game of move-all?" (l.2; p. 9.) But it is rather in the magnificent volumes of "Diary and Letters" that we find words like 'alternize,' 'dismal' (v.), 'explicate,' 'frettation,' 'ponder' (ab.), 'rapturist.'

57. Burnet, Gilbert (1643--1715.) "The Theory of the Earth... an Account of the Original of the Earth, and of the General Changes Which it hath already undergone, Or is to undergo, Till the Consummation of all things..." 1684--1690. Hn. x 79573

The bishop of Salisbury has astonishing compilations and a few terms like 'entangledness' and 'eternalist.'

58. Burthenge, Richard (1639--1694?) "Causa Dei; or, Apology for God" London, 1675: 'entertainment' in an unusual sense, 'expiation!' 'imbenignity,' 'originist.'


61. Cartwright, Christopher, "Certamen Religiosum; or, A conference between the late King of England, and the late Lo: Marquesse of Worcester ... Together with a Vindication of the Protestant Cause." 1651: economag, amably.


63. Cavendish, Margaret (1624-1674, Du. Newcastle.) "Plays ... " London, 1st ed. 1666. I believe the Duchess of Newcastle is not much cited in the NED. See App. C. Her words "To the Reader" at the end of the handsome red fol. vol. (Hn. 12016) are not without interest: "for writing is as pencilling of thoughts... So I, to draw my fancies opinions and conceotions upon white Paper, with Pen and Ink, words being the figures of thoughts... writing but the figuring of the figure... My brain the Stage, my thoughts were acting there." One can well believe this last upon reading the plays; they teem with discordant ideas. Cf. very esp. "The Comical Hash."

64. Chandler, John, "Van Helmont [Jan Baptiste:] Oristriks, or Physick refined, the common errors therein refuted, and the whole art reformed and rectified: being a new rise and progress of philosophy and medicine ... rendered into English" 1662, London: extenuable, fireable, horologial, influous, angryable, beingness, breachily, laborate, lobbet, lunativeness, powerald (irreg.,) sanguificative, thinkative, wrappery. I have not been able to see this vol. SM. 7320. h.

65. Chardin, Sir John (1643-1712.) "The Travels of ... into Persia and the East-Indies" 1686. The Huntington cy. (114374) is the presentation cy. from the author to Mary, queen of James II, dedicated in the author's hand. This handsome volume (folio) with its many neat large drawings, its careful itinerary day by day, was one of the most interesting travel books I had the pleasure of perusing. But few words ('enfertilized,' e.g.) are in any way obsolete.

66. Gibber, Colley (1641-1757.) One might think that in the tragedies and comedies of this prolific man of the theater one would find a feast of words peculiar to the hour--light oaths and turns; but from both ends (as it were)--the NER and the plays themselves--few words that have not survived appear; dispenseless and dissolveless (2 times.) flimp (11.) sweet-bag. Studies by D. W. E. Hobbes ("Appreciation") and F. D. Senior.

68. Codrington, Robert (tr.) "The History of Justine" 1654: entrap (v.?) exclusively. Codrington translated many ancient works into English. Another translator was R. Cogan, of "Pinto's Travels:" Contemplated.


72. Cotton, Chas. (1630-1687.) "Compleat Gamester" London 1674, 1st ed. Hn. 120994. Sm. octavo. The introduction, for its pictures of gamesters and the Ordinary, and for its moralizing tone, is perhaps more interesting than are the few obsolete words and games. "And though it is a house of Sin, you cannot call it a house of Darkness, for the Candles never go out till morning, unless the sudden fury of a losing Gamester make them extinct." (P. 6.) What the rooks did with a "bubbleable" winner is interesting; and the closing picture of the Gamester is all but worthy of Mr. Spectator. Here and elsewhere in Cotton's writings: fornicator (gamester's use,) foresat, penneesh, amoring, rayie, ribble-row, remigable, roylist.


74. Cox, Nicholas, "The Gentlemen's Recreation ... " 1674, London: brutologist, gather (v. 19c.)


76. Cudworth, Ralph (1617-1683) "The True Intellectual System of the Universe ..." Wherein, All the Reason and Philosophy of Atheism is
Confuted; And Its Impossibility Demonstrated" 1679, folio Hn. x 79571 Another ponderous book of the period, 999 huge pages of difficult reading: exuvius, faculative, fastuosity, oeconomical, omniuniform, precursor, triarchist; ingenerateness, aporetical (More,) autexousy, autexousious, christianomastix, evangelical, naupgeal, neglottosity, perileptic. Elsewhere: eplatemonal, fantasticism, gove, novantique, illaqueable, programma, retro-infinity, scholasticating.

It is difficult in the face of this list (it might be extended) to believe statements by J. S. Millinger in OHEL II.11 (pp. 291 ff.)


78. Dampier, Wm. (1652--1715) "A New Voyage round the World .. " London, 1699, 4th ed.; bloom, burbon-road, curtan, land-fast, negin, resding. The NBP makes ref. to this ed. only.


80. Davies, Myles, "Athens Britannicae, or a critical Histroy of the Oxford and Cambridge Writers and Writings, with those of the Dissenter and Romanists, as well as other authors and worthies" etc., 6 vol. London, 1716. BM. 731. d. 6--13.

Dissimulatory, edition (v.), emolosity, engrasure, exercisist, ex-lineal, fixolun, figuration, fictition, helpship, inaccentuated, intermediant, barring, oecodox, idiotist, insative, invenemented, inveteratist, libellistic, novennal, officinaly, penot-lastrical, pestifyng, pretention, prodromist, prophylacticon, reposeitate, septennian, ophalm, symmetis, theorakial, toleratist, vipersel, endochial.

81. De Foe, Daniel, "History of the Devil" 1726, "Jure Divine" 1706, "Colonel Jack" 1722, etc.: familiarist, sataneast; nameling; oyster-barrel (muff,) wager office, warp-house (at lifraccomb.) It is noteworthy that there are no words from "Robinson Crusoe" (see Lennert, C. L. "The Language of Robinson Crusoe as compared with that of other 18th century works," Upsala diss. 1910, xxxvii, 135 pp.)


86. Dumont, Jean (d. 1726) "A New Voyage to the Levant: containing an Account of the most remarkable curiosities in Germany, France, Italy, Malta, and Turkey" 416 pp. London, 1696. Hn. 122344. "One that is not accustomed to writing, expresses his thoughts more easily in familiar Letters than in a continu'd Discourse: for he is neither acquainted with the Nice- ties of a correct Style, nor able to preserve an exact Uniformity and Connexion so great a variety of Matter." An exceedingly entertaining book of travels: 'procurety."


88. Edgeworth, Maria, "castle Rackrent." The interesting glossary is of especial interest for such phrases as "he demeaned himself greatly" ("he lowered himself much."); "fairy mounts" (barrows,) "sir Murtagh grew mad" (i.e., 'angry,') 'flam'(short for 'flambeau,') 'an innocent,' and others, including Irishisms.

89. Ethridge, Geo. (1635?--1691) "The Man of Mode; Or, Sir Fopling Flutter. A Comedy" London, 1676. Faux-prude, flagolet, gleek-Er, habitude, high mail, brandenburgh (gown,) cockalane, keeper (of a mistress.) "She would if she could" 1663: haggard (sb.,) quebas (game.)

90. Evelyn, John. (1620--1706) "The French Gardiner; instructing How to cultivate all sorts of fruit-trees, and herbs for the garden; together with directions to dry and conserve" &c. &c. (1659) London, 1st ed. Hn. 123395: eminence, elevation, expediate, erbuat. 1659 ed. has 'expedite' where 1672 has 'expedite.' "Kalenderium Hortense: Or, the Gard'ner's Almanac, directing what he is to do Monethly through the year .. ." 1664 (1st ed.,) 1669 (3d. Hn. 95959,) 1729 (NED.) This volume surpasses the a-
bove in interest, order, and dispatch; for such Evelyn is famous in his books. Here he renders gardening facile, and
redeems the gardener from perplexity. Words (Obs.) are:
garden-ain, golden-douset, cardinal (varieties of apple),
chacedon, chestnut. More important is
"Sylva, or A discourse of Forest-Trees, and the propaga-
tion of timber in his Majesties dominions..." col. 1664,
Hn. 95974. Drawings, much Latin, verses, aphorisms in their
books, a charming volume: alpestal (also in "terra," ) annotive,
arborator, cedanus, latetation, nociferous, over-sob (v.,) pre-
ponderer, promotement, pumil ("dwarfish," ) emolumental,
emuscetien, euro-boreal, emuscaton, euro-boreal, fronation,
fuelist, heliation.

" Mundus Mulli-bria: Or, the Ladies Dressing-Room Unlocked, and
her Toilette Spread. In Burlesque. Together with the Top-
Dictionary, compiled for the Use of the Fair-Sex." London,
1690: berger (style in hair-dressing,) confident (same,) firmen-
tment (4,) frelan, frilal, filigrane... "Thus you see, young
Sparks, how the Stile and Method of Woping is quite changed as
well as the Language, since the days of our Fore-Fathers (of un-
happy Memory, simple and plain men as they were) who courted and
chose their Wives for their Modesty, Frugality, keeping at Home,
Good-Housewifery," &c. Exp. 11. 250 ff. for the marvellous
display of the vanity in dress of the times: French terms, Loo
moke, &c., &c. (Hn. 96496.)

" Numismata. A Discourse of Medals, Antient and Modern.
Together with some account of heads and effigies of illus-
trious, and famous persons, in sculp, and taille-douce... A
digression concerning Physiognomy." London, 1697. Hn. x 65349:
"The Author's own copy, with some marginal MS. corrections and
three pages of MS. additions and corrections by him at end... a
Embalment, emunot, explicit, funambule, cloudy. Interesting
the travelers cited, and the word 'gelotoscopie,' ix. p 337,
'not to insist upon those who have made Divinations by Geloto-
scopy as has... Prosperus Aldiivilis," with many marginella
throughout.

" Asteria. A Discourse of Sallets (with a description of the
virtues of each vegetable or herb.)" London, lat. ed, 1699;
Hn. 123392: edule (2 times, a, and ab.,) euseptico (adj. 1.)
oblivium.

In other words ("Terra," tr. F. ear, "History of Religion,"
&c;) dulceous, embryonate, alpestal, pouriture, sandish (2;)
egotive, ingenuity, posery ("word-searching," ) proflure; es-
choppe, heresian, extirpable, disregular; fruze, gardenage,
orangist, tiger-babb, wanal. In the "Diary:" divertissant
(also in "Sylva," ) factata, incarnishod, acclamator, confregase,
lustree, potage (also in "Asteria," ) nidary, quency-fire.
Obviously a number of French words. See App. C, 'chartophylatium.'
In the same Memoir (published only recently,) Evelyn remarks:
"Where I spake of Armor I do not omit those old and obsolete
pieces formerly in use, Muskets, Gullivers, Back, Breasts, and
pots, shields and Targets, Curasses, Poll-axes, Basket-hilt
Swords, &c., which should now and then be olens'd and fur-
blish'd, no furniture more becoming a Gentleman's Hall." (P. 25.)
91. Fairfax, Nathaniel, "A treatise of the bulk and selvedge of the world, wherein the greatness, littleness and lastingness of bodies, are freely handled ..." London, 1647. BK 231. l.e.35. (not in Hn.) alwayness, belongeth, be-noeth (v.) better, bittling, bodiesome, boundedly, canting, centred, castelloward (2. fig.) fierdhalf, fleshward, flowsome, hardfastness, lasterness, leasting (F.'s own word for 'atom,') lucken (v.) pleasantness, roomster, roomithly, running (nw.) shapeling, stretching (n-w.) sublevaminous, timist, watch-wright. E.A. 149 +

92. Farquhar, Geo. (1675-- 1707.) "Love and a Bottle" 1692: high-head, paper-moth. "Love and Business" 1702: occasionary. "Inconstant" 1703: charmer (a dance.) 1706; "Beaux' Stratagem:" gabber; "Recruiting Officer:" cheshire-round (a dance; really obs.)


94. Fielding, Henry. in var. minor works: alterative, overish, phenomenos, raree-thine show, necksteve. In novels: propensive, confidous (malapropism for confident!) zooidizers ("Tom Jones.") The way in which words served Fielding may be suggested in two passages from this last mentioned novel: "Till something of a more beautiful red than vermillion he found out, I shall say noth-ing of Sophia's colour on this occasion" (end of bk. 4,) and the phrase, "the language of the eyes," Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Jones, 16.9.

95. Fisher, Samuel (1605--1665) "Rustious ad Academicos in exer-citationibus expostulatorum, apologetics quatuor. The Rustick's Alarm [NEE] to the Rabbies; or the Country correcting the University and Clergy, and ... contesting for the truth against the Nursing-mothers and their Children..." London, 1660; BK. 4151. bb. 26: ear-mark (v.) pigmentitious, choristical, consolat-able, conjuble. Elsewhere: Immonetary.

96. "Flagellum, or Oliver Cromwell." See Heath (James.)

97. Flecknoe, Richard. From his Travels: baïsement, serenate. In his "Aridane" (1654; F. d. 1673) the author studies "nothing so much as that my words should not at all appear studious."


characters of wantonness with her feet as she walks: ... and nothing angrieth her so much, as when modest men affect a deafness and will not hear, or dulness and will not understand the language of her behaviour." Obsequities are most abundantly found in "Abel Redivivus; or, the dead yet speaking" (1651) and the famous "Worthies" (1662:). Attendness, chronicle (v.), consumptionish, imagilist, innet, liguence, breeted, omni-
vidency, over-money (n.w.), plausible, postferment (n.w.), prophetic, testamentize; individuality, sittle, angry; flos-
culation, lustrious, scatility. Elsewhere: far-fetch, pro-
tectordom, foreright, confilatory, oblite; ecclesiasticallness, betine, chapeilize, sherifes, aggest, cipher-tunnel, quadra-
gesilmanian, synodian, Wyoliffize, consumptionous, ennealogue, evacuity; prael.

100. Gale, "Crit. Gentiles" 1677: accommodement, actuose (More,) afflating (ab.), anagrapes, causant, dispositional, efformative, eroastic, essentalize, evangelically, evenement, exemplate, fabulose, frustrable (Hickman,) fundiment, fundiste, gratioso, imitamen, imitate., impagnator, indivisite, identificate, imitament, irrespectuose, litigious, nutrator, opinionator, primigenous, probationatory, requisease, scientivity, spiritality, superprincipal. Many foreignisms. A work of some importance which I have not yet seen.


102. Gauden, John, "... Ecclesia Anglicana Suspiria. The Tears, sighs, complaints, and prayers of the Church of England ..." 1659, London E. 475.d.7: chiromancy, dominical, dumkirony, baptismation, fluency, go-by-ground, satrapestry (n.w.), officiativo, proscon, refracture. Elsewhere: incliney, sen-
tentiooist, scophalistic, prealternate (evelyn.)

103. Geule, John (fl. 1660) "Select Cases" 1646. Hn. 1452/14. This little volume, a kind of forerunner to the "Magastromancer" (1652; Hn. 1442/94,) is a methodical discussion of witches, a favorite subject of the day (see appropriate chap. in GHSL, with mention of G. H. Benson's book, 1910.) The more pre-
tentious volume I have discussed, with a rather amazing quo-
tation, elsewhere (p. 340 f.) Another selection may be given: "Magical, Mag-astrological, Mago-mentical, Mago-sphemical, Mago-philosophical, Mago-physical, Mago-chymical, Mago-
mercurial, Mago-heretical, Mago-aumatical, Mago-hypo-
critical, Mago-scriptural, Mago-theistical, Mago-comiical, Mago-
jesuitical, Mago-romontical, Magoquixatical, Mago-
sacredotical, Mago-politicoal, Mago-fanaticical, and Mago-
diabolical Books" are lamented. A few of the 53 things to be "observed and feared" are: phrenetical enthusiasm, obscur
mugacity, difficult folly, sauriegeous detorsions, hyperbolicall raticinations, ambiguous equivocations, af-
fected decurtations, superstitious omissions, impure pre-
perations, idolatrous configurations, prodigious evocations,  
prodigious delusions, maleficial operations ... gastrilis-  
call calculations." (This list is not a precise quotation.)  
In the face of such writing, one marvels perhaps that so  
many words in our language have survived as have  

Besides the words in 'mancy' may be submitted: auspicion,  
-ator, confusion, configurator, constellation, insulate,  
sexure, nicotary, observantially, observe, obsessor, oraculist,  
pentomancers, preficinal, prerogater, prestige, presurial  
(n.a.), pronunciator, prophetization, pullarian, sacrofusilist,  
spectres, -al; erratice, exemplarizing, faultlessly, fatairy,  
delusion, fatigane ("ainger of fate, prophet,") fatiloquist,  
fortunary, grassate, imperscrutiate, impress, incogitate, in-  
discerned; adoxal, ambigous, anatiological, anthropomorphic,  
sapplicate, erlicie.

104. Gayton, Edmund (1609-1666.) "Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote"  
1st ed. London, 1654; Nh. 149590, 149601: ancienne, assimilize,  
reincense, salitinit ("sleeping") snatecrop, tooth-proof,  
trappled. Venenilla, whimsy-cado, witte; dispannel, dis-  
rump, disquere, disthatch, distermination; emigrate, erantie  
(-tial,) errantship, exsensed, extramund, exatize, elihovic,  
incridisianation, instabulation, burn-grace, copeage ("act of  
copying") embowelling, fethery, flounder, gladisture, gleek,  
exductory, gloat, grob, gripse, husbandiously, impasturance,  
incitress, invulneler, quadriterate.

The original ed. is thus rich with unusual words, now obsolete;  
there is a second ed. of 1771 (Nh. x 77959) which is quite  
different. I do not know that the two edd. have ever been  
compared; but a comparison would probably show (despite the  
title of the 1771 ed.--"revised, with Alterations and Additions"  
--) a wholesale deleting of Gayton's stylistic effects, or  
literary idiosyncrasies, by John Potter the reviser. Thus,  
at the beginning,

p.1 [1654; why Serventea kept the  
location of the knight's home  
hid] is easily smelt out  
breaks many a man's brains to find the head of the Nile  
but Gayton's, in short, is a book full of fancy--poetic summaries,  
excerpts from the original, and gay running commentaries, with  
"erraneous" words tumbling about. Byron's pen possibly was not  
the only one to shake with laughter.

105. Glenvill, Joseph (1636-1690.) "The Vanity of Dogmetizing: Or  
Confidence in Opinions Manifested in a Discourse Of the Short-  
ness and Uncertainty Of Our Knowledge, And Thalasogas" 1661,  
sm. octavo; Nh. 92114. A remarkable little book which empha-  
sizes our lack of knowledge about ourselves: we imagine, we  
remember, we understand, we will; yet know not. Stylistically,  
there is often a lightness of touch; heat (p. 91) is the "Orb  
of the activity of fire," "Fountain calefaissant."--If motive  
energy must be called 'Heat,' let it be so: "To impose names
is part of the Pascals Charter, and I fight not with Words. Only I would not that the Idea of our Passions should be apply'd to any thing without us, when it hath its subject no where but in our selves." In chapter VII, p. 62, is discussed the depth of vanity; and a second reason of the shortness of our knowledge is that "we can perceive nothing but by proportion to our Selves." The thought is a valuable one even for this study. 'Admixture,' 'infecundous,' 'transility' are three of Gageoull's words. The book was reworked and presented in 1665 under the title, "Sociens Scientisca: Or Confess Ignorance, the way to Science ..." "Satudismus Triumphatus: Or, Full and Plain Evidence concerning Witches and Apparitions ..." 1691, London; Ha. x 64663. The illustrations of this quaint, large book suggest its tone throughout, and also the atmosphere in which it was written; see CHIL vol. 7, pp. 395-6. 

106. Good, John, "Astro-Meteorologica, or aphorisms and discourses of the bodies celestial, their natures and influences." London, 1696. BM: 31. e. 7: effectuouness, enionrate, foggish, antecedient, castle-cloud, congelable (Keir, "Philos. Trans.")


110. H., G. "Il Cardinalismo di Santa Chiesa; or, the History of the Cardinals of the Roman Church, from the time of their first creation to the present... Faithfully Englished." London, 1670. BM: 4853.7: entsade, experimentate, fastigous (Evelyn,) incamation, plaket-beard.

111. H., S. "Gold Law" 1656: dispower, betrust, chancellor (v.,) occult (ab.) perdú, prolid, auct, treacherize.
112. Hacket, John, "... Memoirs of the Life of Archbishop Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal" London, 1715; BM 1419.1.49: (NEB: a. 1670) disrelishable, dazzle, droll, ear-dropper, ef-
fulmination, entrate, fadsodie, fore waive, accumlament. "A Century of Sermons ... " London, 1675; BM 698., 14: im-
privacy, insatnagle, augustious.

113. Hale, Sir Matthew, "The primitive origination of mankind, con-
sidered and examined according to the light of nature" London, 1677; BM 31.g.12: appendulate, essential, explicable, extend-
lessness, gratification (4,) inconceivable, interluency, petten-

114. Hales, John (1554--1656,) "Golden Remains of the Ever Memorable .. " 1659, 1st. ed. Hn. 145666. "Proportionable to his reading as his meditation." immeduliate (v., n-w.)

115. Hall, John (1627--1656) "Horne Vacuvm; or, Essays. Some Occasion-
al Considerations" London, 1646. Very rare ed.; Hn. 165663. 201 pp. "For the language, the continued everywhere so like itselfe that any may perceive he hath nowhere stretch'd his own meaning to make way for another's fancy." 'Flocculent,' and elsewhere: 'frustrillations,' 'abjurament.'

116. Hall, Joseph (1574--1656; bishop of Norwich and Exeter,) "De-
clisions of divers Practicall Cases of Conscience" 1649.
BM E.1256: elocation, fake trust, abjurious (for 'obnoxious,')
"Rem. Works" a. 1656 (1660) endurjut, exultifidian (n-w.,
not marked obs.,) 'assurance, assidence, attractive.'

117. Hammond, "Sermon" a. 1660: magistraneous, overslow (v.), pre-
mundation, prophetically, retrogradable. "Pract. Catech." a.1660:
wouldiness (n-w.)

118. Harrington, James (1611--1677) "The Common-Wealth of Oceans" London, 1656 orig. ed. Hn. 143599: balistrin, instigate, non-sinners, oceaners. One of the most interesting of all Utopia books; for its importance and place, see G. P. Goode, "English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century," pp. 245 ff. (Bib. 3:9, below.)

119. Harvey, Gideon (1640?--1700?) "A Discourse of the Plague. Con-
Hn. x 60566: aburyonately, empyreums; elsewhere: esfroyable.

120. Harvey, T. "Owen's Epigrams" 1677: divest, plot, fietly.

121. Heath, James (1629--1664) "Flagellum: or The Life and death ..
of Oliver Cromwell" 2d ed, enlarged London, 1663, sm. oct.; Hn. 145734: freeing, frustrate, infilde, inscrupule (v., n-w.)
joco, reseach.

122. Herbert, Sir Thos. (1603--1622) "Some Yeares Travels Into
Divers Parts of Africa and Asia the Great .. " 3d (really 4th)
ed. fol. (1677) 399 pp. Hn. 148606: enamorado, flecto (Gale,)
impersonable, insusur, insapory, pedegrate, replicitate,
orner. serenissimo. " "Beauty is a beam of Divine refu-
gency, no wonder then if an enamorado neglect all other things
to accomplish his height." " unsapory coffee in Persia." 
Another of those fascinating travel books, the kind in which
S. T. C. took so much delight ("The Road to Xanadu."). The
pictures of huge flying fishes and boats that look like toy
boats in comparison, and of Persampolis, suggest that hyperbole
is not always a figure of speech.

123. Herrick, Robert (1591--1674) "Hesperides" 1648 (1st ed.) Hn.
106746. London: enclaret, floesulet, inadulterate, intext,
bestended, circumbind, circumflank, circummortal ("a. used by
Herrick, app. for 'beyond' or 'more than mortal.'") circumwalk,
circularost, justment, laudatious, needidhood, niplet,
quarrel, regredience, rubhelit, trans-shift, well-bestrutted,
whippin-cheer, zonuflPt quarrelot, Herrick, Robert
pictures
Anther
gency,
roomery. secreniosimo.

124. Hickeringill, Edmund (1631--1703) "A Vindication of the Naked
Truth" 36 pp., 1671. Hn. 144460: fibling ("fibling...frib-
ling, fumbling") bigotism (2.) "Works... containing the History
of Priestcraft." " London, 1716, BM 1125.f.4--6: alamort,
blasty, blutter, perklinte [emergency word!] autume, betwine,
roge, penal-law (v.;) dingle, fair-like; garasee.

125. Hobbes, Thomas (1589--1679) "Leviathan, Or, The Matter, Form,
and Power of a Commonwealth" 1st. ed. 1651, 396 pp. Hn. 140915:
encounter (sb. 4.) inconcurrent, operation, thunomony.
Important, too, for certain opinions as to language (Bib. 250.)

126. Holme, Randall (1627--1699) "The Academy of Armory, or, A
Storehouse of Arminy and Eleazon. Containing the several variety
of Created Beings, and how Born in Coats of Arms, both Foreign
and Dometick. With the Instruments used in all Trades and
Sciences, together with their Terms of Art. Also the Etymol-
ogies, Definitions, and Historical Observations on the same.
Explicated and Explained according to our Modern Language" &c.
(1699.) "The Academy of Arminy. Second Volume" Roxburghe
(Bk. III, Chapt. 14, Bk. IV, Chaps. 4--13, &c. &c. now, for
the first time, here printed, 1905). Resp. 107, 488, 501 pp. and
543 pp. These amazing volumes, which seek to unite the "Labryint-
then knots of heraldry," were the work not of one man, but
three men: Randall Holme I, II, and III. For the student of
speech, II, 414/2 is important, and III 251/2, where homophone,
equivalents, and ambiguous words (double significations, anomal-
isms, "treuillamis,") are given and discussed. The Roxburghe
vol. I believe, would give words ('chaffone, 'e.g.) and in-
formation on words not in the NJL. Obsoleteisms: campny, clear-
walk, coache-carriage, convales, doubtous, duparted, endorse (sb.2)
excitat, fillet, flisher (4, implement used by tanners,) flam-
ation, flowerage, fractable, fruitater, fruitester, fulkot,
gig, ginnet, globe-dial ('sun-dial,') gostrill, goglet,
127. Hooker, E. "Pref. Ep. to Pardoe's Mystic Div." 1693: ex-
egenic, archetypous, inavangelio.

128. Howell, James (1594?--1666) "Exact History of the Late Revolu-
tions in Naples (by Alexander Giraffe)" 206 pp. 1650; Hn.
14524. 206 pp.: disposaltats: "two boxes full of Gold . . . were
taken and dispositatis upon account in the . . . bank,") torment.
"Venice" 1651: emulatrix, preliation. elsewhere: anthropomorphic,
pharol; prolecali.

129. Ingelo, Nathaniel, "Bentivello and Urania" 6 books. 1st edn.
1660--;1664; Hn. 146926: incequerable, indiscerning, indisturbed.
Were proper names, fanciful and otherwise, included in the NED,
this work, and that of some of the elizabethan romancers, might
have frequent mention: Bentivello, Theoprepia, Pammachis, Her-
magathus, Urania, Plutopenes, Vanassembla, Placenza, Panaretus, &c.

130. Jeane, Henry, "A Mixture of Scholasticall Divinity with
Practical, in several tractates: wherein some of the most
difficult knots in divinity are untied, many darke places
of Scripture cleared, sundry heresies and errours, refuted."
"Full Christ" 1656: evenieniy, exequation, theandrical; else-
where: custodiet.


132. Johnson, Samuel, "Lives of the Poets" 1779: emstorian (not in
the Dictionary,) tom-acx.
It might be supposed that in all the writing about Johnson,
one would come across at least a few monographs or essays on
his dictior, his words. I have come across only two or three.
A. C. Kennedy (Bib. 19) cites many ed. of the great Dictionary,
and, as far as I can find, but one waggynous study of the man's
language: "An essay on the nature and mutability of stilte"
(num. 7243 [this I have not seen.]) So far as I know there is
no concordance (Kennedy, to 1922, has none.) I regret thatloss
of a note in my files to a learned article comparing Johnson's
Dictionary with Bailey's . . . What were Dr. Johnson's favorite
words? This, far beyond the few unusual or obsolete words in
his pages, is, I think, well worth ascertaining. There has been
too much discussion of 'net-work' in his Dictionary and other
peculiar matters. His fondness for the word 'obliquity' in the
"Rambler" papers, and his feeling toward a rather nice critical
term, 'encomiastick,' in the "Lives of the Poets" ("World's
Classies" series, vol. 1, pp. 291, 299, 306, 429, e.g.,) are
marked. For other opinions from Johnson, see below, and App. D.


134. Ken, Thomas (1637--1711) "works . . ." 4 vol. London, 1721 (NED
predates 1711:) exilient, exilience, estronom, indragon, obum-
bilate, quadro, irreflex.

136. "Lady Alimony; or, the Alimony Lady" 1st ed. (1659) Hn. 146492; alimonious, allucenite, impede (ab.,) triuqet (dance.) This play is especially dashing in its diction: preoccupate, discurtain, changeable-taffety Ladies, your terrible Blasphemy, alimonials ladies, theatrical [sic] Receipts ... are among words and phrases not called obs. by NED. Anonymous play.


139. L'Estrange, Hemon (1605--1660) "The Reign of King Charles: An History Faithfully and Impartially delivered and disposed into Annals" (1655) 2d ed. Hn. x 139920: enormitan, imperiosity, embark (ab.,) equiparate, accriminnte, annosity, loan-recusant, novange, suppredify.


Dr. George Kitchin of the University of Edinburgh very kindly lent me his book, "Sir Rober L'Estrange. A Contribution to the History of the Press in the Seventeenth Century" (London, 1913,) and the attitude of L'Estrange towards words, and particularly towards the "job" of translating, is noteworthy.

What a striving for originality led to, for the language, is put thus by Dr. Kitchin (p. 395): "On the whole it cannot be regretted that at the expense of considerable looseness, English translation became the couring ground for a new and vigorous language at a time when nothing was secure, and when outside the drama and the pulpit nothing native was being produced."

140. Lilly, Wm. (1602--1681) "Christian Astrology Modestly treated of in three Books" (1647) sm quarto, 332 pp. Hn. 146679: abscessor, chryasmall, consignificator (Gaul,) disposition, implicative, indotate, lassive.

141. Locke, John (1632--1704) "An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding" London, (1690) Hn. x 139924 ("NOTE.--The first edition contains material which appeared here for the first and only time, it being afterwards re-written. Laid in is an Autograph Letter of the Author.") Expansion (3,) indifference, sortal ("or Sortal (if I may have leave to call it from Sort, as I do General from Genue.)") Of first importance is Locke for his ideas on Language (below.)

142. "The London Gazette." Were one looking for evidence as to
obsolete things, and had no New English Dictionary in which to work, the pages of this journal might furnish him with material for a very respectable study. I submit only a few words: coach-carriage (R. Holme,) coal-stealers, coffee-powder, crown-rash (woollen cloth,) niccanee (cloth,) nilla, thorough-pacer, lucidary (new-invented light;) cryptographical (Chesterfield.)

143. Loveday, Robert (fl. 1655) ".. Letters Domestick and Forrein" London, 1659, 1st ed. Hn. 146715: effluxive, cautionist, labascency. Felicity of phrase:"fall a prunig the wings of some lively thoughts"—sends his thoughts "a gadding, chiefly to deceive melancholy"—difficult "to let an Ocean through a quill."

144. Lovelace, Richard (1613--1659) "Lucasta" London, 1649; fox (v.,) thore, golden Mary.

145. Lovell (or Lovel,) Robert (1630?--1690) ".. Sive Panzoologiocomineralogia. Or a Compleat History of Animals and Minerals, Containing the Summe of all Authors, both Ancient and Modern, Galenicall and Chymicall touching Animals. .. With the Anatomy of Men" &c. 1661, 1st ed. Hn. 146791: aduncete, allite, asymmetrous, caliblbaphory, capricerve (the antelope,) eustomachic, extensive, fidipid, glut, lachrymose, lingeble, lushish, nun-fish, oleated, petrose, paettaceous, reduncate, rubeole, rampent, trahent. An encylopedic work headed by an eight-page catalogue of authors cited.


147. Marvell, Andrew,(1621--1678) "The Rehearsal Transpros'd; Or, Animadversions Upon a late Book, Intituled, A Preface Shewing what Grounds there are of Fears and Jealousies of Popery" 1st ed. 1672, Hn. 146799: discoccident, inviperate, travesteere, volo-nolo. "Mr. Smirke" (i.e., Francis Turner, bishop of Ely) 76 pp. 1676; Hn. 16692: fluster, candle (v., n-w.,) catechumenize, rarachese, representetiver, spermlooeer.

149. Mather, Cotton (1663--1723,) "Magnalia Christi Americana; or, The Ecclesiastical History of New-England .. " fol. 1st edn. 1702 (Hn. 12118;) enswamped, exorbitant, galaxy, garabee, phalerate, appendice (v.,) tempestate, verticordious.

150. Mather, Inorease (1639--1723,) "Remarkable Providences Illustrative of the earlier days of American Colonization" 1694, 1693, emergumenical, immersible.

151. Milton, John. "Paradise Lost" 1671 (1667; ) dissimulation (Io,) abrupt (eb.,) famish (2b,) Hermes .. Elsewhere: notist, imbastardize, examinant, cheerfulness (orig. ed. read 'cheerfulness;) inconomic, perplexly. In the way of poetic diction and original meanings, Milton's works afford material for much study. But the NED does not seem to offer many terms which are wholly obsolete and fairly exclusively from Milton.
152. More, Henry (1614--1697.) "... A Platonicall Song of the Soul, Consisting of foure several Poems; viz...." 1642, 1st ed. Hn. 146942: adversion, communizty (elsewhere) imagizal, nomimzce, non-replicaste, penetrance, phrenition, presensific; disquietael, disunitz, duranty, efformative, eldship, emis, emps, en- quirken, entral, explendizy, emissary, extimate, incurzation, inexseparable, influenziy, intersession, brushiness, coac- tivity. Many of these terms More used elsewhere in this writing.

"An Explanation of the grand Mystery of Godliness; or, a true and faithful representation of the Everlastzng Gospel of... Jesus Christ" London, 1660: enzage, evanescenty, grandevity (Gookeram, More elsewhere, Holme,) impsevish, impersevucatableness, icess, inspirado; dispactuity, effassonable (-ation, -ate,) foreseal, incomplezionate, incocoine (Dudworth,) innominated, actuity (Gale,) irreleszable.

Elsewhere: lasercurezty (Hallywell,) ludibund (2,) provolus- tion, saquizolony, superadvenzient (2;) ezertedness, angelical- ness (2,) evoluble, incorezableness, intrestibility, presenzt, preztvinge, sasturizency; evasorius, fastuzuity (2,) eliczitate, transmis, emppage, captivzable; disjungable, nuzgality. More appears to have been especially fond of words like 'effassonable' and "evanescenty." Still a few more words are: grandevity, grandeous, automatic, reznizize; frabzle, implicationes; in- equitate, niller, promazation, repzedation, actuzability; appro- portionate, lithologer; self-nothiness (Gale,) trioentrizty, vellicle.

The "Song of the Soul" celebrates Plato's ideas in nine-line stanzas, isamblo pentameter, with rime-scheme ababbbabc, and with much use of archaic language. How many of More's words were (so to speak) called into being may be illustrated by a quotation or two:

"Surround with solid dark opacity
The utmost beams that Phoebus light displays
Softly steal on with equal distancy
Till they have close clozapt all his expazlency." 2.3.2.14
And, "Like winter-morn bedight with snow... so did his goodly Eldship shine." (1.2.31.)


154. Motteux, Peter Anthony (1660--1713.) "Works of Rabelais [ca. 1490--1553:] Pantagruel's voyage to the oracle of the Bottle" (or the fourth and fifth books) "Done out of the French" 2d. ed. Hn. 106549: agntiz, alozgical, anacampzroote, zumuss, czivility- monzy, eccentricize, emizate, eqizency, equizate, eaizurate, field-bishorz, fluster-busterer, imperozusively, insudize, inter- locutory (sb.), innocenzize, juzvate, leassate, loquez, losszly, lude (game,) naufrageous, numm, obelizolzychy (lighthouse,) obsess, occide, Oidiopoiz, pantarch, panto-devil, pattypan, perdiligent, pitchor-men, placentizate, polymiz, prezgustor, radzled, ridder, rimble-ramble, sape, scalptize, szallizonize, tempestative, verbozation (Urquhart,) whoop-cat, wind-broach (hurdy-gurdy,) wipard, wisify. It may be straightway guessed that a few of these are nonce-words, and some humorous ones.
Thus 'cape' and 'scabbitize' are "burlesque nonce-words," and the picturesque 'whoop-cot' puts one in mind, perhaps, of Shaw's cat that had the whooping-cough. But the delight of Rabelais in English cannot be transmitted by a list of words... The Huntington Library has both the first ed. (1653, 1694) and the second (1708,) each considered an unusually valuable work;* the NED refers to the 1708 ed., and this was therefore read.

The translator's Preface is of such interest as to merit full quotation; the italics have, as it were, been transposed.--

The translator "can... [not] pretend to... Praise, besides that of giving his Author's Sense in its full extent, and copying his Stile, if 'tis to be copied; since he has no share in the Invention or Disposition of what he translates. Yet there was no small difficulty in doing Rabelais Justice in that double respect; the obsolete Words and turns of Phrase, and dark Subjects, often as darkly treated, make the Sense hard to be understood even by a Frenchman, and it cannot be easy to give it the free and easy Air of an Original... Far be it from me for all this to value myself upon hitting the Words of Cant in which my drolling Author is so luxuriant; for tho' such Words have stood me in good stead, I scarce can forbear thinking my self unhappy in having insensibly hoarded up so much Gibberish and Billingsgate Trash in my Memory; nor could I forbear asking my self, as an Italian Cardinal said on another account, 'D'onde hai tu pigliato tante Goglionerie? Where the Devil didst thou take up all these Fripperies?"

Rabelais himself is not silent as to Words, and the reader will perchance recall the simply delightful passage in which Pantagruel and his companions, arriving in the Country of Congealed Words, hear them as they thaw: one big one in Fryer Jhon's hands (says Rabelais) gave a noise like Chestnuts thrown into the fire. In short, if the Bow-wow theory stands in need of further derision, the scholar, for an appropriate kind of literary frontispiece, need only turn to these pages. "I would" (says "the original Relator" [Coleridge,]) "I would fain have sav'd some merry odd Words, and have preserv'd them in oil, as Ice and Snow are kept, and between clean Straw: But Pantagruel would not let me, saying, that 'tis a folly to hoard up what we are never like to want, or have always at hand, odd, quaint, merry and fat Words of Guiles never being scarce among all good and jovial Pantagruelists." (IV. 56.)

155. North, Hon. Roger, "Examen, or an enquiry into the credit and veracity of a pretended complete history [viz. White Kennet's... of England]; shewing the perverse and wicked design of it..." 1740. 692 pp. BM 2069.e. ambigue, assemblation, atroce, collègue, concolumn, effrontueus, emportment, endiablee, expendifrix, flebile, imquitable, insurrectioner, non-jureable, perdido, routish, tonation, trololl. "Lives" 1734: effronteuosly (also in

* I cannot forbear noting that rare old books are apt, in American libraries I have visited, especially the Huntington, to be treasured more than they are in English libraries.
"Examen,") emportment, excrivable, evidenceship (Richardson,) excerptissence, iniquitables, politianes, professionaries, propriums, rediviva, scrutinate, Elsewhere: pantomimy (n-w.)


157. Nye, Nathaniel, "The Art of Gunnery. Wherein is described the true way to make all sorts of gunpowder, gun-match, the art of shooting .. fireworks" London, 1647: thincoat.

159. Oates, Titus, "An exact discovery of the Mystery of Iniquity as it is now in practice amongst the Jesuits .." 1672: immonochize.

159. Ozell, "Rabelais" 1737: calorosus, repugnatory, statuize.

160. Fancirolli (-us,) Guido (1523--1599) "The History of Many memorables Things lost, which were in Use among the Ancients: ... Written Originally in Latin .. and now done into English .." 1715, 242 pp.; Hn. 10113. "I have [therefore] made a Collection, 1. Of those Natural Productions, of which, being utterlylost [sic.], we have no Knowledge. 2. Of the Buildings of the Ancients, and of the Usages and Customs among them, which are now laid aside and quite extinct. 3. Of some Modern Arts and New Inventions, recommended to the World in these last Ages." There is a balancing of accounts and an ascription of alterations to Providence and vicissitude in all sublunary things (sic.) Fancirolus speaks of purple ink, of cinnamon, of marble; of Roman highways, of obelisks; of ducilte glass; of music, "silent and hydraulic;" of habits and garments; of the testudo ... The purple ink (encaustum) is of especial interest, since originally it was reserved to the emperor, but later used in ecclesiastical work. The art of silent music, again, by mimicks, has "quite vanished .. there remains not the least trace or footsteps." The Hydraulus or organ, pipes lying in water and moved by a boy, "breath'd forth Strains of most ravishing Harmony," Tertullian says that Archimedes was its author. 'Plumaste! 'Anoua!'...


155. "Philosophical Transactions." The NED in general refers to the individual authors of papers here published. These grand old volumes deserve something like a book devoted to them, though it would be something nowadays to know what to do with the cosmic sweeps of "their" times! One is impressed, on turning the pages of the "Philosophical Transactions," by the great variety of subjects, by the especially fresh and abundant interest in astronomy (the interplay of the terms 'astrology' and 'astronomy' in the first volumes is a matter of real interest,) also the [as we would say] synonyms for 'telescope,') and by the ever-growing personal touches. Sprat might say what he liked (see Part III below) about keeping the language of these Proceedings pure (scientific;) it is perfectly evident that in those exciting times personality could not be barred out.

166. Plot, Robert (1640--1696.) "The Natural History of Oxford-shire, Being an Essay toward the Natural History of England" London, 1677. 1st ed. Hn. x 139819: apifactory, blanket, coating (2,) eletrine, emusation, exclude, galilash, rhomboidal. "The Natural History of Stafford-shire" Oxford, 1696. 1st ed. Hn. x 139839: clog (7, calendar notched upon wood,) gluin-metal, indisturbed, mockethead, prefectury, tropem. The indexes alone of these two highly interesting companion volumes reveal an un-tiring antiquarian whose interest went everywhere. Plot does not always assign names; names for things, it might be said, were not always forthcoming; and so to the writer the impressive characteristic of Plot's books is that many obsolete processes, products, and occupations are set forth, but few obsolete words to go with them.


169. Reeve, Thomas (1594--1672) "God's Plea for Nineveh; or London's precedent for mercy, delivered in .. sermons" London, 1657; EM 13.b.7: dishuman (v.,) exstimulatory, grave-jelly, gravitone, inelusinency, lectural, prophyly, questionatively, thyssistry, torpulent.


171. Richardson, Samuel, "Pamela" 1741: bridalry, emulatress. "Clarissa" 1748 (1811--NED:) chin-cushion (dress,) cherubim (v.,) dismal (sb,) evidenceship (North, but with a different sense,) kimbo (a. and v.,) rascalesse (n-w.) "Grandison" 1754: fillial, infanglement, kimbo (a. and v.,) pray-pray (n-w.,) radble-headed.

equipotuse, gold-flint, loppage, splendy. This book, whose title is a play on words, is full of quaint, neat drawings or "sculptures" (as the author titles them,) of furnaces and pestles and smoke as if done by a hair-dresser: all much more suggestive of bygone processes and art than a handful of obsolete words!

173. Salmon, Wm. (1644--1713) "Doron Medicum; or, a Supplement to the New London Dispensatory," etc. London, 1681: exhauriate, expeller ('expellant') in quart.


176. Scott, Sir Walter. In various novels occur the Scottisms, foreignisms, and archaic or obsolete words: fount, emboscate, goule, ambagitory (2.,) abbaye, brantle (dance; Pegys,) paraffle (2.) kissing-strings.


183. Southey, Robert (1774--1843) "The Poet's Pilgrimage to Waterloo" Boston, 1816, Hn. x 70003: emule ('emulating') elsewhere: enkerneil. A great creator of nonce-words; see Fitzedward Hall (below,) pp. 20--21. I notice that 'alamodality' is listed by Hall in his footnote; 'alamodenous' above (Bib. 162) is interesting in comparison. Some of the words, nonce and otherwise, "set afloat" by Southey are: agathokakological, anywhere, calvinisicate, circumvoious, cornification, crazyologist, domesticize, etceterarist, facsimileship, feliesophy, ferrivorous, humorology, idolify, kittenship, magnisonant, neptions, obliviarist, omdanship, paulopostfuturatively, quizzify, quotationipotent, whiskerandoed, zoophilist.

184. Sparke, Edw. (d. 1692) "Scintillula Alteris, Or A Pious Reflection on primitive devotion .. of the Christian whurch"

186. Sterne, Laurence (1713--1768) "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman" 1760--1767. 1st ed. 9 vols. Hn. x 77050: chair (vehicle), correggiosity (Mrs. Jameson in 1848 had 'corregiosity,') disport, domililari, exquisitiveness, frust, futilitous, impriment, imprompt, obesteropere, opacu-
lar, pyroballogy. See *pp 314 ff.*

187. Strype, John (1643--1737) "Ecc. Mem." 1721 and other works; except, fruits-paying, proximinity (n-w.)


"The first professor I saw was in a very large room, with forty pupils about him... The professor then desired me to observe, for he was going to set the engine at work. The pupils at his command took each of them hold of an iron handle... and, giving them a sudden turn, the whole disposition of the words was entirely changed. He then commanded six-and-thirty of the lads to read the several lines softly... they dictated to the four remaining boys who were scribes... Six hours a day the young students were employed in this labour, and the professor showed me several volumes in large folio--of broken sentences, which he intended to piece together, and, out of these rich materials, to give the world a complete body of all arts and sciences... He assured me... that he had emptied the whole vocabulary into his frame, and made the strictest computation of... numbers of particles, nouns, and verbs, and other parts of speech... The first project was to shorten discourse by cutting polysyllables into one, and leaving out verbs and participles; because, in reality, all things are but nouns... The other project was... for abolishing all words whatsoever; and this was urged as a great advantage in point of health as well as brevity. For it is plain that every word we speak is, in some degree, a minuteness of our lungs by corrosion, and consequently (shortens) our lives. There follows the passage in which people are exhibited carrying things about in bags on their backs, and exhibiting them instead of using words.--"Gulliver's Travels," Pt. 3, Ch. 5. See below, Part 3.


190. Taylor, E. tr "Behmen's Theos. Philos." 1691: effluenced, ent-

telly.

191. Taylor, Jeremy (1613--1667) "The Great Exemplar of Sanctity and Holy Life" according to the Christian Institution..."
London (1649) 1st ed. Hn. 146259: elapsed, insecure (v., Penn) resurrection, trans volation (2.) There is both learning and a certain magnificent literary swagger in Taylor always. His book here is full of marginalia both Latin and Greek; but there is also textual display in "serpentine unfoldings," "labyrinths of dispute," "If God had given to eagles an appetite to swim."


"The Ryle and Exercise of Holy Dying. In which are described The Means and Instruments of preparing for our selves ... for a blessed Death" (1651) 1st ed. Hn. x 105497: a unique copy, with 26 pp. of Ms. sermons added. This is a charming little black volume with clasps. The handwriting is extremely neat, fine, and even--like well-led type. Straight marginal lines separate text from notes and cross-references. I mention this volume in particular because, at the time of reading, of a thought that came to me: the thought that Jeremy Taylor's calligraphy and diction, both, are two of the most specific indexes we can have to his character. Handwriting may very well have much to do with linguistic creativeness.


Taylor has been much discussed (biogr. memoirs &c., as by T. S. Hughes, CHEL 7. 162, 8. 363 ff., Southey's well-known dictum, &c.) To me, two characteristics stand pre- eminent: the perfect orderliness, and the man's dogged way of dealing with his materials. --"3. The Gospel is called Spirit, because it consists of Spiritual Promises, and Spiritual precepts, and makes all men that embrace it, truly to be Spiritual men... [Paraphrase; note the finish in style.] 4. But beyond this ... The Gospel is called the Spirit, because by, and in the Gospel, God hath given to us not only the Spirit of manifestation ... but the Spirit of Confirmation" (&c.:) the words of prayer and the spirit of prayer: ... words are not properly capable of being holy; all words are in themselves servants of things, and the holiness of a prayer is not at all concerned in the manner of its expression, but in the spirit of it, that is, in the isolation of its desires, and the innocence of its ends, and the continuance of its employment."

192. Temple, Sir Wm. (1628--1699) Letters and Works: dispositive (ab.,) reserve (v.)

193. [Toldervy, Wm.] "William Toldervy and the word-books. Notes and Queries, Ser. 12, 1:88, 503-6, 1916. AGK: 17253. "An alphabetical list of 96 unusual words taken from his History of Two Orphans, pub. in 1756." I have but one word in my notes: 'fat' 40, fig. III 157."

Bib. II
grave Urquhart may have used. Out of a growing interest I referred a few unique and rare obsolete words of Sir Thomas's to the 1611 edition of Cotgrave. While "sensual" is not party to the matter, undeniably some of the words in it are as unusual and charming, or at least betray as much literary genius, as do similar terms in the translation of Rabelais; and while I referred only a few words, I found not one in Cotgrave's dictionary: coequalitarian, kirkmanetic, quomodocumque, romanesque, spectabundal, superlucrate, trollogetically, enixibility, ephesian, applastic, epistemically, epistrocism, exergastic, incolary, introitori. At least two of these terms—"kirkmanetic" and "quomodocumque"—are nonce-words. Among the words in "Rabelais" not in Cotgrave's Dictionary: badot, barr (2) bruze, humdock douase, enamement, enuncilateral, epilogue, fecality, faithfullist, fatidency, fatilocus, chillander, colladription, collury, coxbody, intronificate, legiformal, limard, paromologetic. Cotgrave does cite Rabelais for "extiplacine" (Urquhart, I believe, has "extiplacine") and "extraneize"; and Cotgrave likewise has "encyliglotte," "epigaster," "fanfreacoe," and "badelar" (C. spells it "badilare.") It is interesting to note that Urquhart rarely apologizes for his term or explains it: thus "apotherapy" (C. has "apotherapie.) U. has "epilogue" where C. has "epiloguer.

Unquestionably, a detailed investigation of translations, 1650--1700, would reveal much of interest. Both Urquhart and Motteux would have places of honor here. They with Rabelais would form a unique trilogy, and it would be interesting to see where Randle Cotgrave and his Dictionary would appear: whether within the triangle (so to speak) at all, or outside, and approximately how close within or without he should be to Sir Thomas Urquhart. For various reasons (which I cannot give here) I do not think Urquhart's laurels in jeopardy; nor is this thought to be read into Sir William Craigie's statements, I believe.


203. Wafer, Lionel (1666--c. 1705) "A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America" (Panama) &c. London, 1685 (orig. ed.)


197. Tryon, Thos. (1634--1703) "Way to Health" 1693: agonous, avious, ahiuency (More.)

198. Urquhart, Thos. (1611--1660) "... The Discovery of a Most ex- quisite JEWEL, more precious than Diamonds incased in Gold, the like whereof was never seen in any age; found in the kennel of Worcester-Streets, and day after the fight." London, [1652.] Hn. 148127: ablepsy, acinate, alcoranai, affabulatory, apogonal, appraise, albedineity, aseteristic, authoridste, bravashing, braver, caative, Israelitize, paronomalogetic, penitiseim, psymatic, tranqaulify, tropoletically, virtualification, viso- tactile, visuriency (n-w.;) disobesttricate, exorime, ethopoetic, exerted, feather, frontal, heronial... The Nht refers almost exclusively to the 1734 ed. To the student of language, the preface is quite interesting, "Seeing there is in nature such affinity 'twixt words and things." Urquhart considers all things--arts, sciences, trades--"excoitable by man." There is, says Urquhart, no language which observes an ordering of words wherein things signified are the basis; in the usual alphabetti- cal arrangement, things are likely to fall into predicaments. Foreign languages are from this fact hard to learn. Words ought to vary or agree as "the things themselves which are conceived by them do in their natures." Things outnumbering words, languages borrow from, and become beholden to, one another.
English, "by its promiscuous and ubiquitary borrowing, ... con- 
elasteth almost of all Languages," and "that which makes this 
disease the more inembled, is, that when an exuberant spirit 
would to any high researchd conceit adapt a peculiar word of 
his own coinage ... he is branded with incivility, if he 
apologize ... acknowledging his fault of making use of 
words never uttered by others[,] or at least by such as were 
most renowned for eloquence: he "thus may not endemize new 
Citizens into the Commonwealth of Languages."--And more. 
Some of which ideas put one in mind of Bishop Wilkins.

"Rabelais" 1653, 1664, 1693: ebrangle, edecimation, em-
bottle, emberiucock, embiastricate, figgings, flabel, flagonal, 
flaminal, gaudez, hypogaster, illicitous, impalstocked, in-
run, adulterer, apotherapy, campenilus, celivagous, ninny-
whoop, painitoby, peck-point, pendilatory, pody cody, phl-
proof armour, prestolate, primipilary, luagswag, rantling, 
ratiocinat, ridibudai ("inclained to laughter,") santrel, 
scaller (2,) seapiternize, slabberdegullion, smuttering, 
spittery, subventitious, supergurgitate, sausing (echoic: of 
a cat spitting,) testicuatorly, vinatoress, anacampscote.

Urquhart's "Logopandectelasion" (1653, scheme for a uni-
iversal language, republication, with additions, of the 
above remarks &c. in "Jewel") I have not seen; nor have I 
been able to see books and studies by Sir W. Fraser, D. 
Irving, H. Miller, and C. Whibley: but I have looked through 
John Willcock's "Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie" (1999,) 
and read with care chapters VI and VII ("Works.") These 
works are listed in OHEL, and the sketch (pp. 253--258) in 
vol. 7 is helpful.

Nevertheless, a study of Urquhart's diction, a careful, 
sympathetic, historical study, is, if not needed, at least 
"in order." Sir Thomas would seem to defy any literary 
classification, almost, indeed, any classification at all; 
but it is always quite possible, with patience, to relate 
s to writer and translator linguistically if not to his "times," 
at least to other authors and to other works. And this needs 
to be done.

In two places Sir William A. Craigie has made statements 
which may be tenable and which may, upon closer investigation, 
be found not wholly tenable. "The translation of Rabelais by 
Sir Thomas Urquhart has often been admired for its racy 
language, catching the real spirit of the original. But the 
main basis of Urquhart's success was Cotgrave's French 
dictionary, which the worthy knight must have used with al-
most incredible diligence." ("Saturday Review of Literature" 
4.792, Apr. 21, 1929.) "On the other hand, the praise which 
has commonly been bestowed upon Sir Thomas Urquhart's transla-
tion of Rabelais tends to appear exaggerated when it is dis-
covered that to a very great extent the credit is really due 
to Cotgrave's dictionary, which the worthy knight must have 
used with almost incredible diligence...." ("The English 
Journal"--College ed. for May, 192--[?]. The article, cut 
out from the journal, is before me, but I regret to say has 
no date. I believe it is 1929 or 1930.) P. 399.

Sir William Craigie does not suggest what edition of Cot-

Walker, W., "Idiomat Anglo-Lat." 1690: idiomatology, noveltiness.

Walpole, Horatio (or Horace) Works, esp. Letters: engrossing, fast (s.) gloomth, adaptment, subregional, predecesse (v., n. w.) See App. C: 'carillon.'

[WARD, Nathaniel] "B:" pseudonym. (1572-1652) "Discolliminium. Or, a most obedient Reply to a late Book, Called, Bound and Bonds [by Francis Rowe]" London, 1650, 47 [really 54] pp.: correference, sedification, interpuzzle, versipellous, pluridimensional (humorous n. w.) procollusions. Ward's theme is serious enough: religious tolerance breeds sedition and atheism; but his style and diction are full of pleasantness: "I was about to hang a Padlock on my... Lips, and to cut the throat of my Pen...." Of a neighbor's mare in the country: "she ambles with one leg, trots with another, gallops with a third, and stumbles with a fourth, all day long without switch or spur." Other words are: gazzle, funambulating, unclesniftly, misinformed, architects, excur-sion, trituration, omnigenous, versipellous, centireligious, hummamorous, tergiversations...

"The Simple Cobbler Of Aggavvim in America..." By Theodore de la Guard" 1st ed. London, 1647. Hn. 9190: droll, gentledame, gramm, illineal, interdependent (play on words,) interpellent, noddy, premium, raie, perquisillian, piolette (good,) prestigiate, prodromy, proscult, quadrobulary; also the nonce-words: dable, ignition, pro-re-nascent ("arising unexpectedly") ignition, perquisillian, polyptie, preadapted, questionful. Ward wrote in a time of (for him) religious turor: "Sathan is now in his passions; he feeds his passion approaching; he loves to fish in rocky waters. Though that Dragon cannot sting the vitals of the Elect mortally, yet that Beelzebub can fly-blow their intellectuals miserably. The finer Religion grows, the finer he spits his cobwebs, he will hold pace with Christ so long as his wits will serve him." Although Ward especially names Lutheranim, Calvinism, and the Papacy, he also gives an interesting list (p. 11 of lat ed.) "In a word, Familists, Libertins, Hesitians, Antirinitarians, Anabaptists, Antidisciplisters, Arminians, Manifestarians, Millenaries, Animonomians, Socinians, Arrians, Perfactists, Brownists [a marginal note here says: 'I mean not Independents, but dew-cloven Separatists [sic]!'] fare be it from me to wrong godly Independents!" Mortuarians, Seekers, Enthusiasts," &c. In a word, "hell above ground." Ward is conscious of his style, his diction: "my modus loquendi perdoned" (p. 21.) Small wonder when the "modus loquendi" is "compollitize such a multi-monstrous mauffrey of hereoclytes and quiquid libets."
209. Whitlock, Richard (d. 1672) "Zoötomia, or, Observations on the Present Manner of the English" London, 1654, 1st ed. Hn. 149638: do-good, eruditive, expectative; fashioning (sh.) giftiness, idiosyncrasis, reticulacian (J. Chandler,) well-to-passer (n. w., "person of good estate.") This charming little book of 568 pp. is worth pausing over. Whitlock composed at the request of friends in hours of leisure, and had much to say. The titles are often lovely: Fabula Vite, The Guard, or, Defence against Surprize: "It is discretion to look on good things, or bad, but as guest... He that too closely embraces Transitories, is much the worse for them; for their departure causeth a rent in his constancy." "If a man cloath his discourse in a language that is not second hand English, or but one degree above the offensiveness of water-speaking, why he is affronted." "Let the dull Botanologist rail as long as he will against Logomachus, the Fonderer and shaper of his Discourses." "Steeple houses (as Churches are styled in our new Childrens Dictionary.)."

210. Wilson, Arthur (1595--1652) "The History of Great Britain, Being the Life and Reign of King James the First" London, 1653, 1st ed. Hn. 143487: erudition, ferous, naturalizant. Not wholly favorable to James I, this book was composed from "Simplee gathered as they sprung up in the Garden of the Times (whose Trees and Flowers grow together)" Picturesque and "gossipy."

211. Wood, Anthony (1632--1695) "Athena Oxoniensis. An exact history of all the writers and bishops who have had their education in the ancient and famous University of Oxford..." 1691--2. Hn. R 26730. Esp. those authors mentioned in this bib. Disturber, constilinity (Aubrey,) recordator, santism, shagling, symphona, wham. Elsewhere: excrementize, fuzz, chimney-man, impiaacy, ling (v., diesl.) loulash, saeristical, wire-instrument (music.) Wood speaks of "demcannon words" and "tonitruate words."

213. Wycherley, Wm. (1640--1716) Various plays, 1672--1677: comedies, coffee-wit, exemplify, 1'sadas, nanser (Hickeringill.)

214. Baillie, Lady Grizel (Hume) (1665--1746) "Household Book ..." 1692--1733. Ed. with notes and introduction by Robert Scott-Moncrieff. Pub. by Scott, Hist. Soc. series, 1911, lxxx, 443 pp. (orig. 1733.) Hn. x 19629. An interesting and most meticulous account of mode of travel and living generally, of goods, of costumes and values, of innovations (oil cloth, wall-paper replacing arms hangings of plush, 1712.) "The first thing that strikes one in looking through the clothing accounts is the change that has taken place in the meaning of the word 'night gown.' We find night gowns of damask, of striped satin, of yellow satin, of striped satin, of calico, of velvet, etc., all lined with various materials, and costing anything from 1 to 5L. The term was hardly synonymous with our 'evening gown,' and seems (for the women) to have designated a kind of tea-gown, and (for the men) a kind of dressing gown for public wear. Robert Bailey was probably hanged in his. Our 'night-gowns' were then called 'night-clothes' (in America, at least, 'night-clothes' and 'night-gown' are still used indifferently,) and were made of muslin and cambric. One is also impressed by mention of heavy travel clothing, and by accounts of a variety of snuff-boxes and wigs.


217. Delany, Mrs Mary (Granville) (1700--1739) "The Autobiography and Correspondence ..." London, 1861--1862, 2 vols. Hn. x 75099; feather-pepper, quadrille (v.,) bow closet, curly-murly, salmelin, stucco-paper (Lady Luxborough in Lett. ) These delightful letters, which have (as it were) such a judicious mixture of flowing social life, refined private activity, and wit, in them, have been sufficiently celebrated. They are to be classed with Lady Montagu'a, Horace Walpole's, Chesterfield's, and Mrs. D'Arblay's. They convince one, in the face of ten thousand obsoletisms, how essentially changeless human nature is.

219. Evelyn, John (1620--1706) "Memoirs of John Evelyn; Comprising his

* "Diary, 1749--9--1761" ed. by R. P. Wyndham, 1794, 435 pp. Horace Walpole's statement concerning this high-filer is well known. I am mentioning in this bibliography only outstanding diaries, etc., of the Restoration and early 18th century. Others were read.
Diary from 1641 to 1705-6 and Selection of His Familiar Letters; also Private Correspondence" ed. from original Ms. by Wm. Bray, 5 vols. 1727, London. Hn. R 134276.


222. Glasse, Mrs. Hannah, "The Art of Cookery, made plain and easie By a Lady" orig. ed. 1747, 166 pp.; Hn. 143592. "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." &c. Mrs. Glasse proceeds with many "For examples" and other colloquialisms and artless punctuation. Sir John Hill, for all Dilly and Dr. Johnson, could hardly have written this distinctly feminine preface."

223. Halkett, Lady Anne Murray (1622--1699) "The Autobiography..." Ed. by John Gough Nichols for Camden Soc. 1775, xxi, 113 pp. For its spelling, for minutiae (where they went, and where lodged, and things said.) this autobiography has some interest. Upon stumbling at Fife: "I think I am going to take possession of it," said Lady Halkett; this is the one piece of humor; and the author has elsewhere left us a large collection of devotional meditations.

224. Howard, Henry, "England's Newest Way In All Sorts of Cookery, pastrv, and all pickles that are fit to be used" &c. 3d ed. Lon-

Life in a "little" way--the carefully regulated existence of Mrs. Hester Chapone ("Works," Boston, 1809, and "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind," London, n.d.--) a religious "Memoir of [his] Early Life" by William Cowper (in contrast to the "Letters") and other still lesser writings, are not as interesting reading as Mrs. Delany and Lady Percy and the Queen of the Blues, but at least lend (or seem to lend) astonishingly authentic tones. The "Diaries and Correspondence" of James Harris, first Earl of Malmsbury (1746--1920,) deserve particular mention. Here we have peeps into parliament, much mention of clothes, of balls with lustres to light, of crystal lustres with 2000 bouguet, of unmarrying (divorce in France...) (Esp. 1745, Oct. 31; 1746, Nov. 29, p. 46; 1747, no date, p. 50; 1749, Feb. 11--dresses; 1764--all; Nov. 8, 1767, p. 152; Feb. 12, 1771, p. 214.) More interesting, I think, than his "Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second..." (1848) is the

* Johnson could (he said) write a better book of Cookery than had ever been printed. Dilly. --Mrs. Glasse's Cookery, which is the best, was written by Dr. Hill. Johnson.--Well Sir, this shows how much better the subject may be treated by a philosopher.
don, 1710, Ed. U. L. *I. 31. 41. There is not so much modesty in
Howard and Lamb (below) as in Mrs. Glass. Howard speaks of
"the necessary and commendable Art of Cookery: An Art which for
Variety of Subjects it is concerned in, the many various Shapes
it appears in, insinuating itself to almost every one of our
Senses at one and the same Time, administrating Delight with
Profit, and for the Honour it has to be employed in the Service
of the First Rank and Quality, is little inferior to any other
Art whatsoever." One's impression (a momentarily lingering im-
pression) is that cooks in high places who could invent fashions
and forms for nice pies, could invent names and words to go
with those fashions; and it is not only natural but inevitable
that names and fashions should "go."

225. Lamb, Patrick, "Royal Cookery; or, the complete Court-Cook"
London, 1710, Ed. U. L. *I. 32. 56. The author was for "nearly
50 years Master Cook to their late Majesties King Charles 2,
King James 2, King William and Queen Mary, and to Her present
Majesty Queen Anne." "Your" dishes are not only named, but
set in order in drawings folded in. One of these represents
51 dishes, and 43 of them fish and meat (including "colour'd
pig") put in places of preference--i.e., easily reached.
The NED also refers to Marnette's "Perfect Cook, being the most
exact directions for the making all kinds of pastes; ... Also the
perfect English Cook," &c. London, 1656 (BM E. 1595;) which I have
not yet been able to see. (NED, 'Rattoon.') The NED under 'kissing
comfit' refers to a fifth cook-book by R. May.)

226. Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, "The Letters and Works ... notes and
a Memoir by W. Moy Thomas" 2 vols. London, 1793. Few writers
have expressed life so intimately, and many of the sentiments of
Lady Wortley Montagu are keenly full of truth. Letters like the
one of Mar. 16, 1713 (vol. i, pp. 218 ff.) are of especial in-
terest to language students.

227. Osborne, Dorothy (Lady Temple, 1627--1695) "The Love Letters ...
" ed. from Mss. by Israel Gollancz. London, 1903.

228. Pepys, Samuel (1633--1703) "Memoirs ... His Diary from 1659 to
1689 deciphered ... selection from his private correspondence"
ed. by Richard, Lord Braybrooke London (1825)

229. Petty, Sir Wm. "The Petty-Southwell Correspondence 1676--1697"
Mainly of business and family affairs, with occasional excursions
into philosophical thought, since Sir William and Sir Robert were

person of John Hervey, Baron of Ickworth (1596--1743.) Henrietta
Knight, Lady Luxborough, Duchess of Somerset, in her letters (like
Mrs. Delany, in here) mentions stucco-paper and other details. The
letters of Elizaboth Montagu (1720--1761, lately re-edited by Emily
Glimenson) and of Lady Elizabeth Percy (First Duchess of Northumber-
land, 1716--1776; ed. by James Greig [1926,] enthusiastic traveler
with her phaeton and four all over the country from morn till night)
virtuosi of the Royal Society. The spelling is interesting always: 'publicq,' &c.

230. Pryme, Abraham de la (1672-1704) "The Diary of . . The Yorkshire Antiquary" Durham: Surtees Soc., 1870 Hn. Me. Ref. Col. 96825. 347 pp. It has been said that Pryme was not the equal of Pepys, Evelyn, and Thoresby; but this diarist died in the flower of his life. His language is as quaint as his interests: "I did not tak much notice of things as I went, because that I rid pretty fast." "Rawming, conceited fellow."

231. Raffald, Mrs. Elizabeth, "The Experienced English Housekeeper ..." Philadelphia, 1769, 327 pp. Hn. x 72492. More recipes: moon & stars, a Rocky Island, Moonshine, a hen's nest, a fish pond, Solomon's Temple in Flummery, wafer pancakes, a Syllabub under the Cow ... .


Part 3

In this section, I am indebted to anthologies of critical essays by G. Gregory Smith, J. E. Spingarn, and W. H. Durham; and I feel especially indebted to two language studies by John Lowry Moore and by the late Professor Sterling Andrus Leonard.

233. Addison, Joseph. In "Spectator" for Sept. 3, 1711 (No. 165,) Addison complains of the adulteration of English by French terms. "The Histories of all our former Wars are transmitted to us in our Vernacular Idiom, to use the Phrase of a great Modern Critic. I do not find in any of our Chronicles, that Edward the Third ever reconnoitred the Enemy." &c. A mock-letter from a son in the field satirizes the situation with words like "marauding," 'hauteur,' 'posee,' and 'carte blanche.'

In the same journal for Aug. 4, 1711 (No. 135,) Addison celebrates the economy of English: its silences, monosyllables, and clipped vocables, and telescoped phrases--its frugality. "Spectator" Nos. 405 (graces of Hebrew idioms enlarged upon) and 416 (especially the closing paragraph on the relish of words in use, imagery and association) also of interest; and see Budgell below ("Spectator" No. 373.)


deserve mention, as do also the letters of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham (1708--1779) and William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester (1693--1779 [both pub. early in 19th century.] ) Walpole's remarks on our language are given in Part 3 (Bib. 41.)
others to be found in Authors ..." 1779, 2d ed. Hn. 83885. "Though humorsome, instead of humorous, be chiefly heard among low people, (none of whom, in all probability will ever study this book, to learn good English) ..." p. 9.

235. Bayly, Anselm "An Introduction to Languages, Literary and Philosophical, Especially .. English ... 1735, London. Parts II and III.

236. Berkeley, Ep. Geo. (1685--1753) "Theory of Vision" 1st ed. 1709. "It is scarce possible to deliver the naked and precise truth without great circumlocution, impropriety, and ... seeming contradictions. I do, therefore, once and for all, desire ... that [the reader] would not stick in the expression, but candidly collect my meaning from the whole sum and tenor of my discourse, and laying aside the words, as much as possible consider the bare notions themselves." (S. A. Leonard, p. 25, quoting above ed., p. 90. "Principles of Human Knowledge" 1st ed. 1710. "He re-emphasizes the peril of words, adding that they are frequently used to raise some passion--clearly an important observation, not developed by Locke—and the necessity of dissecting words from ideas if possible, so as to consider the idea only. He speaks particularly of the danger arising from our necessity to speak of the operations of the mind in terms borrowed from sensible ideas, as the phrase 'the motion of the soul' carries inevitably a suggestion that the mind is a ball rolling."

("Aloiphron: Or, the Minute Philosopher ..." 1732, 1st ed. Hn. 94262. Chapts. X, XI, and XII: the language of the eyes (objects themselves) and of the ears (words spoken,) objects suggested in things only. Aloiphron points out to Euphron how men confound "in this Language of Vision the Signs with the Things signified ...").

I checked carefully the above quotations in ed. at the Huntington Library (x 82260 and 94262,) and consulted the A. C. Fraser (Oxford, 1901) ed. at the Edinburgh University Library for further remarks (N. 6.18--21): i 45-6, 250-3; ii 319-20, 327-8, 344; (words relative to ideas--) i 33, 352-6; (words a source of error--) i 20, 33, 40, 57, 156, 250-6; (words as signs--) i 244-5, 254; ii 319, 344. There is much echoing of John Locke—freeing of knowledge from the delusion of words, &c. Leonard's statements apropos, p. 24, are interesting.

237. Budgell in "Spectator" for May 8, 1712, No. 373. Cites Locke on the abuse of words, and essays to restore to dignity the words 'modesty' and 'assurance.' The concluding paragraphs suggest that depraved minds and mean educations are largely responsible for the abuse of words.

238. Burnet, James (Lord Monboddo) "Of the Origin and Progress of Language" 6 vols. Edinb. 1773--1792. 2d ed. ii, 194 ff: Leonard, p. 123: Aristotelic cited "on the signification of words as determined 'only by institution ... that is, convention or agreement.'" See also J. P. Blickensderfer's "A Study of Lord Monboddo and his Works" Harv. Univ. PhD. thesis, 1926.
Bib. II

Interesting as touching on the obsolescence of words is canon 3, euphony, and 4, simplicity: _subtract / substract._ Good use is a tribune, not a dictator, by 1776. Barbarism consists of words entirely obsolete, or entirely new. Campbell gave "the death-blow to the pale retreating forces of 'universal grammar' and of 'language as an entity,'" says Professor Leonard. Esp. p. 171 of above ed. of C.: obsolete words "we ought to avoid, because odd, words understood only by critics and antiquarians;" and he cites words like: _hight, cleped, uneth, erst, whilom, fantasy, tribulation, erewhile, whenes, peradventure, selfsame, anon._ "Tho not unintelligible, all writers of any name have now ceased to use [most] of these."

240. Coleridge, S. T. "It would be an interesting essay, or rather series of essays in a periodical work, were all the attempts to ridicule new phrases brought together, the proportion observed of words ridiculed which have been adopted and are now common, such as _strenuous, conceals, etc._ and a trial made how far any grounds can be detected, so that one might determine beforehand whether a word was invented under conditions of assimilability to our language or not. This much is certain, that the ridiculers were as often wrong as right, and Shakespeare himself could not prevent the naturalisation of _accommodation, remonstrance_ etc; or _swift the gross abuse of the word idea._" ("Literary Remains," ii, 273; quoted by George Gordon and George Kitchin in their respective studies [below.]) Coleridge's own 'virtute,' 'obitaneous,' 'excriminate,' 'humanism' (belief in the mere humanity of Christ; 'humanitarian' &c.) and 'in-tortillage' (not to cite others; see App. C.) apparently were not "invented under conditions of assimilability." P. L. Carver ("Evolution of the term 'Easmeplastic,'" MLR 24: 329--331, July 1929) has an interesting note on what S. T. C. said about his own word, and on what the truth probably is--how remembered words can trick even their own masters, and a great master at that! Coleridge shares honors with Southey and one or two others (perhaps) in the matter of nonce-terms. And unquestionably, if one were to canvas all his writings, one would find numerous interesting dictums on words. I submit, in conclusion, but one: "... Few and unimportant would the errors of men be, if they did but know, first, what they themselves meant; and secondly, what the words mean by which they attempt to convey their meaning" (in a letter to Thos. Allsop, Dec. 2, 1818 --"Letters," ii, 696; a letter to J. H. Green, Dec. 15, 1831, CCLI [ii, 754--755] in "Letters" is also of interest.)

241. Colman, Geo. (1732--1794) and Thornton, Bonsell, "On the Abuse of Words" The Connoisseur No. 104, Jan. 22, 1756. Language is likened to the paper-money of merchants: both are apt to miscarry, be counterfeited. 'Damned' and 'hellish' used of good things as well as bad, &c., until "people are, indeed, so entirely taken up with their own narrow views, that like the jaundiced eye, everything appears to them of the same colour." The essay closes with an unforgettable and charming story about "a girl of tht town" who misappropriated the word 'ruined.'
In the same journal occur interesting essays on the Town, Gardens, and especially Games (faro, whist, brag, lansquenet,) and the short dissertation on the word "prolick" (LIV, 54) is of direct interest to this study (prior to 1756 it signified nothing more than innocent mirth.) Hn. 143626.

242. Cowley, Abraham, "Florilegium" Grossart ed. 1931. Ed.U.L. Yo. 3.18-19. Dr. Kinich in his dissertation (VI. 11) has most interestingly to say of Cowley: "He was one of those intriguing persons who wanted to see the language question lifted and settled for all time. In a letter to Dryden, 1665, he ascribes the disorders in the tongue to 'victories, plantations, frontiers, staple of commerce, pedantry of schools, affectation of travellers, translations, fancy and style of Court, vanity and mixing of citizens, pulpets, political,remonestances, theatres, shops,' etc. ... Cowley's most interesting suggestion is the making of a Florilegium or collection for poets' use of the most quaint and courtly expressions--a new and improved Gradus ad Parnassum. Further, "since there is a manifest rotation and circling of words which go in and out like the mode of fashion-books would be consulted for the reduction of some of the old lad-iside words and expressions had formerly in deliols, for our language is in some places sterile and barren by reason of this depopulation. For example, we have no words to express the French oliquant, naivete, ennui, bizarre, concert, chicaneries, emotion, defer, effort, debouches, etc." It is interesting to compare others on "needed words"--J. P. Smith, e. g., in an OPE tract, or (more casually) Brander Matthews and W. L. Phelps.

243. Devenant, Sir Wm., "Preface to Gondibert" 1650; J. E. Spingarn, 11, 6. "Language, which is the only creature of Man's creation, hath like a Plant seasons of flourishing and decay, like Plants is removed from one soil to another, and by being so transplanted doth often gather vigour and increase. But as it is false husbandry to graft old branches upon young stocks, so we may wonder that our Language (not long before his timecreated out of a confusion of others, and then beginning to flourish like a new Plant) should as helps to its increase receive from his hand new grafts of old wither'd words. ..."

244. Dennis, John, "Reflections upon a Late Rhapsody" 1711; Durham, p. 237. "Whether the Language of Mr. Dryden will ever be as obsolete as it at present that of Chaucer, is what neither this Author nor any one else can tell. For e'ry Language hath its particular period of Time to bring it to Perfection, I mean to all the Perfection of which that Language is capable. And they who are alive cannot possibly tell whether that period hath happen'd or not: If that period has not yet happen'd; yet 'tis not the obsoleteness of Language which makes a Poet fall from Reputation which he once enjoy'd, provided the Language in which that Poet wrote was at the Time of his Writing come to be capable of Harmony. For Spencer is obsolete, yet is still renown'd." --With more on "genius" and "solidity."

246. Dryden, John. "Dedication of the Aneid" W. P. Ker's ed. Oxford, 1900. The lines are famous: "... if the coin be good, it will pass from one hand to another. I trade both with the living and the dead, for the enrichment of our native language" (11, 234.) Also the Dedication to the "Rival Ladies" (1664) and "Defence of the Epilogue" (1672) where, following Quintilian, Dryden emphasizes the notion of choice, and with Horace says, Be not too haughty in the receiving of words. See also Ker 1, 164, where Dryden points out that refinement (his forte) consists in rejecting old, ill-sounding words and in admitting such new words as are more "sounding" and significant.

247. Evelyn, John. Letter to Sir Peter Wyche, 1665. "I conceive the reason both of additions to, and the corruption of, the English language, as of most other tongues, has proceeded from the same causes; namely, from victories, plantations, frontiers, staples of commerce, pedantry of schools, affectation of travellers, translations, fancy and style of Court, vernality & mixing of citizens, pulpits, political remonstrances, theatres, shops, &c." Whence Evelyn makes 12 humble propositions: a grammar to make English "learned & learnable;" uniform orthography; new periods and accents to aid pronunciation; "a Lexicon... of all the pure English words by themselves" &c.; collecting of technical words, fall cataloguing of exotic terms, that there might be both law and liberty in the selecting of homonous words (i.e.)

248. Fuller, Thos. "Pisgah Sight" 1650, p. 39 "It is usual for barbarous tongues to seduce words (as we may say) from their native purity, custom corrupting them to signify things contrary to their genuine and grammatical notation." (A. S. Palmer, "Dict." p. xiii.)

249. Glanvill, Joseph. "An Essay Concerning Preaching..." 1672 (excerpt in J. E. Spingern, 11, 273 ff.) In urging preachers to use plain words, Glanvill does not condemn words from Greek and Latin: "No, the English is a mixt speech, made up of divers tongues, and we cannot speak without using foreign words: So that those that talk of pure English, if they mean unmixt by it, dream of Chimera's...." The author instances "a late Writer (Nathaniel Fairfax), who, to shun the Latinisms of immensity, eternity, penetrability, &c., useth these--all-placeness, all-timeness, thorow-fereness, and abundance such like. This Eng-

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* I note, upon typing this, that the same material is quoted by Dr. Kitchin (Bib. 242 above) as from Abraham Cowley. J. E. Spingern (Crit. Ess. 1900, 11, 359, has an interesting note, but mentions neither Wycherley nor Cowley. See Add. (VII .)
lish is far more unintelligible than that Latin which custom of speech hath made ease and familiar. . . These are the hard words I condemn, and this is a vanity I think extremely repre-
ensible in a Preacher." Glanvill also mentions scraps of learned Classical utterances, metaphors, finery, as being bad in the pulpit.

250. Hobbes, Thos. "The Answer of Mr Hobbes to Sir Will. D'Avenant's Preface Before Gondibert." 1650 (J. E. Spingarn, 11, 54 ff.) "There be so many words in use at this day in the English Tongue, that though of magnifique sound, yet (like the windy blisters of a troubled water) have no sense at all, and so many others that lose their meaning by being ill coupled, that it is a hard matter to avoid them; for having been obtruded upon youth in the Schools by such as make it, I think, their business there . . .

With terms to charm the weak and pose the wise,
they grow up with them, and, gaining reputation with the ignorant,
are not easily shaken off." The unintelligible use of words is further commented upon by Hobbes in his Preface to Homer, 1675 (Spingarn, 11, 65, 11. 22 ff.) "Leviathan, Or, the Matter, Form, and Power of a Common-
wealth" 1651, 1st ed. Hn. 140915. III--V; cap Chapt. IV, pp. 13, 17, on the uses and abuses of words; words like 'wisdom,' 'cruelty,' 'fear,' 'justice,' 'prodigality,' 'magnanimity,' and 'gravity' are especially "disputable ground."

251. Hughes, John, "Of Style" 1693 (Durham, 80--81) Advises the perusal of "the Most correct writers" (Temple, Sprat, &c.) and the avoiding of all obsolete words, unless one be practised. In his "Essay on Allegorical Poetry" (1715) occur opening general remarks on the instability of language.

252. Hume, James, "A Treatise of Human Nature" 1739. Leonard, using the Oxford ed. of 1896, cites an analogy as to language conven-
tions being tacitly arrived at, on p. 490 (Sal p. 25).

253. Johnson, Samuel. "Idler" 70, 77, how language suffers from hard words, from daring figures, and the like. "Rambler" 63 (same ideas.) Johnson's clearest and most direct utterances are in his dictionary.

254. Locke, John (1632--1704) "An Essay Concerning Humane Under-
standing" London, (1690) 1st ed. folio, Hn. x 13924. Bk. III pp. 185--260. Most interesting, I think, as illustrating Locke on Words and Ideas, is his use of the word 'gold:' "It is evi-
dent, that each can apply it only to his own Idea; nor can he make it stand, as the Sign of such a complex Idea as he has not." The idea here contains various attributes: yellowness of color certain weight, fusibility, measurability.

Of words in use, Locke says men commonly use terms in what they suppose is the accepted meaning, and that words are often allowed to stand for realities. Words are often learned mean-
inglessly.
Fig. 10 of Chapt. IV on "The Act of Perspicuous" and the
word 'light' to be explained to a blind man, is something that
only Locke could 'do.' In V, "Of the Names of Mixed Modes
and Relations," the author shows how the mind does not always
reason, but is sometimes arbitrary. The differences between
stores of certain kinds of words in different countries (English
law terms are cited) often give trouble. In VI, 'gold' is
again cited, with the conclusion drawn that our faculties are
incapable of going beyond the nominal essence, and therefore,
especially in the realm of philosophy (as opposed to common
conversation) men will always differ where the word and the
idea are complex.

Finally (Chapt. x) believes Locke, abuse is a wilful thing.
People are careless in their meanings. Words charm men from
true notions about things.

255. Michælis, Johann David, "De l'influence des opinions sur le
language, et du langage sur les opinions. Traduit de l'alle-
83. The confusion that is apt to exist in the meanings of
words is well illustrated in the word 'gloire' (pp. 23 ff.)
The abundance of words in modern languages is emphasized:
"Les langues sont l'amas de la sagesse & du genie des nations
ou chacun a mie du sien." III, "Des influences nuisibles" ...

256. Priestley, Joseph (1733--1804) "Rudiments of English Grammar,
Adapted to the use of Schools .. " (1761) Hn. 87947. XII, 16
Of the regular growth and corruption of languages from inter-
causes, (XV) of revolutions from external causes. Accidental
associations. Pp. 168 ff. on the regular growth of language
proceeding "from the necessity of giving names to new objects
new ideas, and new combinations of ideas .. existing, either
nature, or formed in the imagination." P. 219, loss of
language through captivity; borrowings; 227--9, homonyme.

257. "Spectator." See Addison. It is interesting to note that G.
Gregory Smith in his index (Dent, 1897) does not give as many
references under "Language" (to.) as does A General Index
to the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians" 2d. ed. London, 176
EdUL *M.30.52/2. A fairly complete list is: "Spectator" Nos.
37, 73, 80, 135, 165, 373, 416, 405, 513, 242, 230, 400, 51,
191-4.

258. Sprat, Thomas, "History of the Royal Society" (1668) Spingar
ii, 112--115. Sprat traces the development of English from
Chaucer's time on, and pleads for a chastening of it in his
own day. Also p. 117 of Spingarn, where metaphor and the II:
are condemned. Sprat was for turning back to primitive pur-
ity.

259. Sterne, Laurence, "Tristram Shandy" (1759--67) " .. it is the
unsteady use of words, which have perplexed the clearest and
most exalted understandings." (Bk. II, Ch. II) To which may
be added the magnificent caricature of Locke, Bk. III, Ch. XV.
mention of "tall opaque words," Ch. XX, "-ical" passage (pp.314 #)
Swift, Jonathan, "Polite Conversations" in the "Tatler" 230, Sept. 28, 1710. Swift here names two evils: ignorance and want of taste; and he says they lead to slang, overuse (triteness,) and barbarous mutilation of vowels and syllables. 'Plenipo' and 'incog,' Swift fears, will be further courtailed to 'plien' and 'inc;' and he is impatient for a peace to save words as well as men. In view of Coleridge's remark above (Bib. 240.,) Swift's prediction that 'speculations,' 'operations,' 'ambassadors,' 'palissades,' 'circumvallations,' 'battalions,' and other poly-syllables would not survive, is interesting. The dean frowns, finally, on all false refinements.

"A Proposal for Correcting, Improving and Ascertaining the English Tongue; in a Letter to the ... Earl of Oxford" 1712. 1st ed. 48 pp. octavo, Hn. 18512. Among "the several Circumstances by which the Language of a Country may be altered," Swift mentions (notably as concerning literary language) corruption of manners and the introduction of foreignisms and cant-terms. New government, tyranny, invasion may alter the vernacular. The prime period of our language was the Elizabethan; then during the Usurpation "such an Infusion of Enthusiastic Jargon prevailed in every Writing, as was not shook off in many years after. To this succeeded that Licentiousness which entered with the Restoration, and from infecting our Religion and Morals, fell to corrupting our Language... I have never known this great Town without one or more Dunces of Figure, who had Credit enough to give Rise to some new Word, and propagate it in most Conversations, though it had neither Humor, nor Significance. If it struck the present Taste, it was soon transferred into the Plays and current Scribbles of the Week." Not poets only, but prose writers, mangle words to make fits: 'drudg'd,' 'disturb'd,' 'rebuk't,' 'fledg'd,' and others. Phonetic spelling is dangerous; with it, etymology goes out. Then there is the abuse of language by university men coming to the coffee houses. Swift suggests that a northern inheritance and the weather may be responsible for a natural roughness in men especially; and he tried an interesting experiment with both sexes in having boys and girls write down 'gibberish:' the boys were full of consonants, the girls, vowels and liquids. The dean hopes for someone who, looking towards France and the English Bible and Prayer Book, will 'ascertain' (i.e., 'fix' [obs. sense]) the language. (McKnight and Leonard point the importance of this essay.)

"A Complete Collection of Genteel and Ingenious Conversation..." 1st ed. 1738; Hn. 147929. The movement of the hands and eyes as a kind of language ("Tom Jones" and "The Heroine" have answering remarks; an interesting assertion under the word 'curious' in the NED, by Thomas Betterton, apropo the hands, will be found; see also App. C, 'Tredoudle.') The cant of Charles II's reign now barely intelligible, "nor to be found save a few here and there in the comedies and other fantastick Writings of the Age" (p. xxiii.) 'Bite' and 'bamboozle' thus antiquated. Quaintly, Swift is afraid to include some old oaths because they should be obsolete upon the publication of his book; but he once again brings in 'pozz,' 'mob,' 'phizz,' 'rep,' 'plenipo,' 'incog,' 'hypo,' and 'bam,' and closes with a charming picture.
of ladies at tea.

261. Temple, Launcelot [i.e., John Armstrong,] "Sketches" &c. "Of Superannuated Words, Of New Words." 1759. (See Leonard, IX, fig. 10.) Temple "proposes degrading many old words and committing them to the Care of the Pavers." He has an especial aversion to "enroach,' 'inoculate' ("for all its Latinity," ') purport,' 'betwixt,' 'froward,' 'vouchsafe,' 'methinks' ('strongly resembles the broken language of a German in his first Attempts to speak English," ') methought' (sounds somewhat better,) 'swerve' ("From what rugged Road? I wonder, did swerve deviate into the English Language?" ') subject matter,' and 'mittle' ("old-fashioned, ill-sounding...; but as there is frequent occasion for it, and no other word so perfectly expresses its Meaning, we cannot afford to part with it."") Temple objected to the new word 'voluptly.'

262. Walpole, Horace (4th Earl of Oxford, 1717--1797) "... Letters..." ed. by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, 16 vols., Oxford, 1903--5; Hn. R-125564. On artificial reforms, Letter 2532, June 22, 1735, to John Pinkerton: having just received Pinkerton's Letters on Literature, Walpole expresses his delight; yet "There is... one part of your work to which I will venture... objection... I mean your plan for the improvement of our language, which I allow has some defects, and which wants correction in several particulars. The specific amendment which you propose, and to which I object, is the addition of a's and o's to our terminations. To change s for a in the plural number of our substantives and adjectives, would be so violent an alteration, that I believe neither the power of power nor the power of genius would be able to effect it... I do not think that language can be treated [thus]... especially in a refined age... [W]hen a country has been polishing itself for two or three centuries, and when... authors are innumerable, the most supereminent genius... possesses very limited empire, and is far from meeting implicit obedience... With regard to adding a or o to final consonants, consider, Sir, should the usage be adopted, what havoc it would make! All our poetry... would become at once as obsolete as Chaucer..." The letter to H. S. Conway, Oct. 23, 1773, on ourtaleaments, is particularly bright, and also to Conway, numb. 2501 and to Miss Berry, numb. 2659, wherein words are likened to coins, suffering from use.

"Common-Place Book" N.Y., 1927, 54 pp. "A dead language is the only one that lives long, and unlike men by being dead, avoids corruption.


264. Wilkins, John, Bp. of Chester (1614--1672) "An Essay towards a real character, and a philosophical language. (An alphabetical dictionary, wherein all English words... are either referred to their places in the Philosophical tables, or ex-
explained by such words as are in those Tables" London, 1668; Hn. 139146. In fig. 3 or Ch. I, change is made equivalent with cor-
ruption. In fig. 6 of Ch. IV, defects in words are named: 1.
equivocals ("So the word Malus signifies both an Apple-tree, and
Evil, and the Mast of a Ship; and Populus signifies both a
Polar-tree and the People . .. Nor is it better with the
English Tongue in this respect [where] ... the word Bill signifies
both a Weapon, a Bird's-Beak, and a written Scourge; the word
Grave signifies both Sper, and Sepulcher, and to Carve ... ")
2. metaphor, "imposture of Phrases ... ensuing] our solid
Knowledge," synonymous words "making] Language tedious" (Magis
igitur refert ut brevis, &c.) 3. anomalies, 4. differences
(helpless to be rectified) between written and spoken speech.
Wilkins elsewhere discusses the sense of words varied by trope,
synecdoche, metonymy, irony (fig 2, Ch. VI.)

He complains, at the end of his book, of the huddling together
of vowels and consonants in our alphabet, of its redundancy, its
uncertain power and significations. The dictionary is 149 pp.
long, headed by an elaborate diagram for the word 'corruption'
according to its primary and secondary significations.

265. Willich, F. M., "Three Philological Essays .. " 1793. "Words
then are the names of particular ideas, and are consequently
as various in their structure, as the ideas themselves." Leonard,
II.3, p. 21. It is perhaps needless to remark that many similar
remarks may be found in late 17th century and 18th century
books on language.

III
Dictionaries* 

266. Ash, John (1724?--1779) "The New and Complete Dictionary Of The
English Language" London, 1775. Hn. x 75979. Interesting for
its ambitious advertisement, its remark, "The Obsolete and Un-
common Words [are] supported by Authorities," and its illustra-
tions of this remark: blere, bless, bleve, blevin (from Chaucer.)
blin, absake (from Spenser.)

267. Bailey, Nathaniel (d. 1782) "An Universal Etymological English
Dictionary" London, 1721 ff. Many edd.; I have been able, at
the Advocates' Library and Huntington Library, to see: (1728,)

* One of the interesting essays on Dictionaries I have read is by
H. G. Emery, " .. The race between the language and the lexi-
ocographer," in the "Century Magazine" for Nov. 1928 (117,103--116.)
It particularizes the quadrilingual works of the 16th century, the
short and often artless 17th century lexicons of hard words, and
the dictionary growing into an established institution in the 18th
century. The innovations of Bailey, Johnson, and Walker and others
are given, and the evolutionary changes respecting function (
Although Bailey revised assiduously, his remarks on changes in language do not vary much: emigrations and conquests, commerce, and culture—these are ultimate causes of change in language. Under culture, Bailey seems to include two tendencies: to borrow abroad, and to regularize and refine within. In the dictionary itself, Chaucerisms seem in "A" at least to prevail over obsolete or old "O" words.


269. Bekker, L. J. de, "Black's Dictionary of Music & Musicians .. from the earliest times to 1924" London, 1924. To verify terms in music, notably 'hold.'

270. Blount, Thomas (1613--1679) "Glossographia: or a Dictionary Interpreting all such Hard Words, Whether Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, Teutonick, Belge, British, or Saxon; as are now used in our refined English Tongue" London, 1656 Hn. 112969, sm. octavo. This little book was one of the most interesting and not the least intriguing that came into my hands during a long period of reading. Finding "nothing considerable in this kind [of work] extant," Blount read widely and was "often gravelled in English books;" whence, bringing together "a new world of words," he "found we were slipt into that condition which Seneca complains of in his time; when mens minds once begin to ensue themselves to dislike, whatever is usual is disdained: They affect novelty in speech, they recal oreworn and uncouth words, they forge new phrases, and that which is newest is best liked; there is a presumptuous and far fetching of words: and some there are that think it a grace, if their speech hover, and thereby hold the hearer in suspense," &c. Blount does not try to keep up with "every fantastical Traveller, and homebred Scoiist ... at liberty ... deary...

Quite a number of dictionaries I have not been able (as yet) to see, and among the more important and alluring titles are: "Bang-Up Dictionary ... Sportsman's Vade Mecum ... Language of the Whips," 1312; Beck, "Draperie Dictionary," 1739; John Bee [i.e., John Beddoe] "Sportsman's Slang ... the Turf ... Ring ... Chase, &c., 1923 ff.; Thomas Blount, "... Law-Dictionary ... " 1670; Boyer, "Dict. Royal," 1727; "Bulder's Dict," 1734 (NED: 'inter- dice;') Buys (E.,) "Dictionary of the Terms of Art;" [James Caulfield,] "Blackguardians; or, a Dictionary of Rogues," &c., 1795; Gawdrey, Robert, "A Table Alphabetical, containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of hard ... words," &c., 1604 (3000 terms, many Spenceerisms, no sifting process--; Geo. McKnight in "Modern English:"") "Dictionary of Trade and Commerce," 1756 (NED: 'out;') Dyche and Pardon, "A new general English dictionary," 1735 (esp. cited by Leonard;) ["B. E., Gent.,"] "New Dictionary of the Canting Crew," London, c. 1700; Wm. Falconer, "Universal Dictionary of the Marine," 1769;
the old, .. to cony .. new Words;" but he offers a variety of information. Horace, Chaucer, and Tacitus are quoted apropos change in language—

Ut Sylva foillis prouna mutatur in annos:
Prima cadunt; its verborum vetus interit astas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentique. (Are Poet. 60ff.)*

I know that in form of speech is change
Within a hundred year, and words tho
That hadden price now wonder nice and strange
Think we them, and yet they spake them so,
And sped as well in love, as men now do.

Sermonem temporis latius suribus accommodatum ...

271. Bullokar, John (fl. 1622) "An English Expositor: Teaching the Interpretation of the Hardest words used in our Language with Sundry Explications, Descriptions, and Discourses .. " first pub. 1616; 1656 ed. Hn. x 113428, uniform with Cockeram. Bullokar marks with an asterisk 139 words, and a few may be set down: alnast, star in the horns of Aries; aye, for ever;
bale, sorrow; berdes, poets; bargaret, kind of dance; barn, child; baudkin, tinsel; camysae, crooked; nose of black Moore; couth; daffes, dastard; dene, valley; eaks; eld; fred; gippon, doublet; gipser, bag; ginsfennon, a little flag; gyre, a trance; halke, corner, valley; howgates, how; locoed, learned; joleyming, joyful; iympled, muffled; lusheborough, base coin; manqueler, murderer; nilling, unwilling; nim, to take; roune, tell in the ear; sibbe, one of kin; swynk; taaw, heap; wanger, male; wasterbread; wreme, compass about; yede, went.

'Hold' not marked obs.

273. Cocker, Edward (1631--1675) " .. English Dictionary .. Publich'd from the Author's Copy .. very much enlarged and altered; By John Hawkins .. " London, 1715. Hn. x 81506. Small, ab. 200 pp. Spencer is cited as being esp. obsolete.

J. H., "The Family-Dictionary; or Household Companion: wherein are alphabetically laid down exact rules .. for the preservation of health." London, 1695 (NED: 'stump-pie;' Harris (Jno.,)
? c. 1650; Wm. Hooson, "The Minér's Dictionary, explaining ..
terms used by Miners," &c. &c. 1747 (NED: 'gank,' and many other terms;) Humble, "Dict. Geol. and Min. " 1840; Chas. Hutton

* "As forests change their leaves with each year's decline, and
the earliest drop off; so with words, the old race dies, and,
like the young of human kind the new-born bloom and thrive."
274. Cockeram, Henry (fl. 1650) "The English dictionary; or, An Interpreter of hard English Words. Enabling as well Ladies and Gentlemen, young Scholars. ... to the understanding of the most difficult authors ... By H. C. Gent." 10th ed. London, 1655. Hn. 114553. "For without appropriating to my own comfort any interest of glory, the understanding Readers will not, the Ignorant cannot, the malicious dare not but acknowledge, that what any before me in this kinde have begun, I have not only fully finished, but thoroughly perfected." Bk. I. "The choicest words themselves now in use, wherewith our Language is enriched." Other books have vulgar, mock, fiction words and proper names. Obsoletisms are asterisked. The "sifting process" here begins (McKnight.)

275. Cokes, Elisha (1640?--1690) "An English Dictionary; explaining the difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, Philosophy, Law, Navigation, Mathematicks, and Other Arts and Sciences" London, 1676. Hn. 114932. "Not that I am ignorant of what's already done. I know the whole SucceSSION from Dr Bullester, to Dr Skinner, from the smallest volume to the largest. I know their differences and their Defects. Some are too little, some are too big; some are too plain (stuff with obscenity not to be named) and some so obscure, that (instead of expounding others) they have need themselves of an Expositor. The method of some is foolish, and supposes things to be known before they are explained ... * * * I have not only retained, but very much augmented the number of Old Words. For though Mr Blount (as he says expressly) shunn'd them, because they grew obsolete; yet doubtles their use is very great; not only for the unfolding those Authors that did use them, but also for giving a great deal of light to other words that are still in use. Those that I call Old Words are generally such as occur in Chaucer, Gower, Pierce Ploughman and Julian Barns."

To "prevent a vacancy" on a fly-leaf, the author there prints homonyms: aliar, alter; are, air, heir; assert, ascent; ex, aect...

276. Grabb, Geo. (1779--1851) "English Synonyms Explained, in Alphabetical Order; with copious illus. ... from ... the best writers" London, 1829. Hn. Ref. 114515.

"A Technical Dictionary; or, A Dictionary Explaining the terms used in All Arts and Sciences" London, 1823 ff.; Advocates Libr. ed. is of 1851. Interesting for the words "corymbrate" and

It is interesting to note that the word dropped out of use between 1823 and 1851.


280. "Glossographia Anglicana Nova: or, a Dictionary, interpreting such hard words of whatever language, as are at present used in ..English.. " 1707, 1719, etc. (NED: 'apostly,' 'antidinic')


282. N. H., "The Ladies Dictionary; Being a General Entertainment for the Fair Sex: A Work never attempted before in English," 1694; Hn. x 58056. All ladies may see themselves mirrored here; the introductory promises and statements are no less cosmic than they are intriguing; a vain little book, with some dangerous material in it. (NED: 'dishabille,' 'fladan'.


295. [Hotten, James Camden] "A Dictionary of Modern Slang, cant, and vulgar words... preceded by a history of Cant and Vulgar Language... By a London Antiquary" 1860; Hn. Cat. 30700
"The Slang Dictionary. Etymological, Historical, and Anecdotal," London, 1874. Hn. Cat. 23739. A revision and enlargement of the above. The varieties and obsoleness of slang and cant are briefly dealt with (pp. 16 ff.). Interesting for its comments on Arbuthnot and Johnson over 'cabbage,' 'to guilty' from "Gulliver's Travels" (the same Dean who had things to say in "Polite Conversations," above,) 'the real Simon Pure.' The passing of cant and flash words in general, the coming into vogue of a slang more utilitarian and jovial, is looked at. Literary slang is opposed to popular corruptions (Fr. 'quelques choses' : 'kickshaws,' ) and back-slang ('birks' for 'crib,' 'jab' for 'bad') is explained. The word 'burke' ('to kill'—notorious Whitechapel murderer) is particularly interesting, since it is a kind of emergency word.

295. Johnson, Samuel (1709-1784) "A Dictionary of the English Language in which the words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different significations by examples from the best writers. To which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar." London, (1755) 2 vols. royal folio. Hn. 144187. See App. D. 180; 233, 602.

296. ["A London Antiquary..." ] See Hotten, James, above.
287. Miller, Philip (1691-1771) "The Gardener's Dictionary: Containing the Methods of Cultivating and Improving the Kitchen .. " London, 1731, folio; Hn. 27893. About 250 pp. An elaborate old volume. Two statements are of some significance, perhaps: " .. aa new things are obtain'd from Abroad, so the old ones of less Value are turn'd out of the Gardens, to make room" and " .. persons of small Skill, who if they happen to meet with a Fruit with which they are not acquainted, presently impose a Name of their own upon it, by which one and the same Sort of Fruit is called, in different Places, to the great Discouragement of curious Persons." The disorder is especially great in France. An interesting bibliography is submitted. NED: 'lantone,' 'lychnide,' 'primordial.'


289. Palmer, Abram Smythe, "Folk-etymology; a dictionary of verbal corruptions or words perverted in form or meaning by false derivation or mistaken analogy" London, 1912, 604 pp. Foreign influences are mentioned, and the tendency to economize by cutting ('lanturu" : 'loc!) punning, and fanciful etymologizing (from half-knowledge.)

290. "The Petty Papers. Some unpublished writings of Sir William Petty" ed. by the Marquis of Lansdowne, London, Boston, and New York, 2 vols. xiii, 276 pp; xi, 309 pp, 1927. See vol I, VI. Dictionary, pp. 149-166. "When anybody would have you to be a Roman Catholic, a Papist, a Protestant, a Church of England man, a Presbyterian, Anabaptist, Quaker, Fanatick, or even a Whig or Tory, let them all quit these gibberish denominations and uncertain phrases ... let them give you a clear & sensible explanation of these words: God, Omnipotent, Soul of Man, Church, Christian, Pope, Reason and Sense." 106 such words were at length listed, and a kind of private dictionary therein constituted. An interesting and significant attempt.

291. Phillips, Edward (1630-1696?) "The New World of Words: or a General English Dictionary .. " London, 1671. The "sifting process" is particularly evident here, for marks of disapproval are set upon words. (Geo. McKnight)


294. Pratt, Waldo Seldon, "The New Encyclopedia of Music .. " London, 1924 'Hold' (p. 94): "A note's time-value may also be lengthened by placing over or under it the sign called a

et Urb.," 1704.
hold, pause, or fermata,

ing dictionary. I have elsewhere presented from it ( quite a number of obsolete terms to suggest what a number of instruments have passed from use, and what a rich language in general music has had. Frederic Morgan Padelford has interest-
ingly discussed Old English musical terms (Bib. . .)


300. Trench, Richard Chevenix, "A select glossary of English Words used formerly in senses different from their present" London, 1879 ff.; many edd. The ed. of 1890 was revised by G. L. May-

hew; another, with additional notes, by A. Smythe Palmer (1906.) AGK. 1909, 10, 11, ff.


Each language alters, either by occasion
Of trade, which, causing mutuell commutation
Of th'earths and Oceans wares, with hardy luck
Both words for words barter, exchange and truck:
Or else, because Fame-thirsting wits, that toyle,
In golden termes to trick their gracious stile,
With new-found beauties prank each circumstance,
Or (at the least) doe new-coyned words inhaunce
With current freedome, and againe restore
Th'old, rusty, mouldie, worse-grownne words of yore.

-Sylvester, Babylon.

There is an abundance of sense and good humor in the preface.
Especially of value, I think, are Weekley's remarks about ety-

mology seeking to answer the questions How? Why? and Who? as well as Whence? and about the opposed schools of Phonetics and Semantics. Weekley is a "semantics" man, and has jesting, but not too jesting, remarks for phonetics. His bibliography is a feast of books; he gives, from Scaliger (with interpretation,
a gloomy picture of lexicographer likened to convict, but concludes in a brighter vein.

303. Wilkins, Bishop John. The "Dictionary" in "An Essay Towards a Real Character," &c. 1668. Hn. 138146. (Bib. 264.) The word 'corruption' is characterized "according to that notion of it which is

PRIMARY and proper, doth denote the Being, or Making of a thing, evil or worse, either by

Admixture with that which is bad, and then it is of the same importance with the word Destining

Privation, as to a thing

Being, so corruption is destroying.

Usefulness, so corruption is spoiling.

SECONDARY, as applied to things
Natural, so Corruption will denote according to the Degree of it, whether Infection, or Decay, or Putrefaction.
Moral, whether more

General, so it denotes the liveliness of the mind

or manners. Unholiness, Viciousness [&c., &c., &c., &c.]

--The word 'clear' is dealt with in the same manner.

304. Wright, Thomas, "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English" London, New York, 1857; Bohn's Philol. Libr. 2 vol. vii, 1039 pp. AGK. 10651, 12148. In his brief preface, Wright stresses the pedantic use of Latin words with English grammatical forms effecting its own cure. He intimates the value of looking at various periods: the Anglo-Saxon, the Anglo-Norman, and subsequent eras; he points as causes of change in words phonetic variations (etc.) great events, linguistic and literary fashions in the modern era (Latin, 1550-1650; then French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch . . .) It is interesting to note that though 'abolise' is given, and Skelton quoted as using this obsolete obsolescent meaning 'obsolescent,' 'exolise' is not given.

IV
Secondary and Historical


* "Si quem dira manet sententia judicis olim
Damnatum arumnis supplicisque caput,

[[ It has not been possible to read quite all the books, &c., named in this section up to the present writing; but all items are put down as a future convenience. They include not only general histories and historical accounts of learning, thought, and literature, but more special studies, as of conduct and manners, and of London life and industry. The books by Ashton, Clark, Gooch, and Stephens were especially helpful; and one rarely sees such handsome volumes as Besant's, and Traill and Mann's.

Bib. III
Various literary allusions attesting the popularity of this famous game (Fielding's "The Miser," "Rape of the Lock," and then to show how it waned (Southey and Thackeray) and was replaced by whist. Various notes on the game "abroad."


"Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne." Illus. 2 vol. London, 1902. Edul: Zq.5.15--16. Of immediate interest: houses, furniture (pp. 62-63, soffits, wall paper, tile, &c.), daily life (dance steps by diagrams--coupees, bouses, fleurets, tacts, contretunes, chases, simouses, capers, entre chats, p. 83,) cards (primerio, ombre, tresillo, lanter-loc, feltio,) cosmetics (snuff-taking necessitated much perfuming, wash balls, dentifrices,) men's dress (furbelow, wigs [esp. the dress wig. or long Dubillies],) prices, 'Berdash,' waistcoat unbuttoned to show shirt for young men, cheaper clothes, red heels, buckles, gloves edged with silver, silk and cambic pocket handkerchiefs (often printed with road map of England, or morsel for children,)" muffs for men, lost swords, cases, watches with elaborate ribbons, umbrellas too effeminate for men, broadcloth cloaks,) women's dress (greater fickleness, especially patchings for the face--suns, moons, stars, even coaches and four of sticking plaster, India stuffs, harts, baguizes, ponsaguzzes, cheiaces, chants, betelles, coupees, doroses, musudhattees, &c., &c.), food, coffee-houses and taverns (regulations, how some garnerers of news traveled from coffee-house to coffee-house, prices,) science, medical (oquocks, pharnamobiles, old names ('suddenly,' 'bleach,' 'blasted,' 'bloody flux,' 'wolf,') religious, carriages, army and navy.

No less interesting than the facts are the sources, given chiefly in the footnotes--diaries like Lutrelli's, Pepys', Thoresby's, letters like Swift's to Stella, popular books and play like Tom Brown's and Steele's, the famous journals, cook-books, guides.

Beljama, Alexandre, "Le Publique et les Hommes."


Hunc neque fabuli lassent ergastula messa
Neo rigides vexent fossae metallae manus
Lexica contextat, nam eters quid moror? Omnes
Poesarum facies hic labor unus habet.

"This is too gloomy a picture. There are, in dictionary-making, desolate patches, especially those that are overlaid with the pestilent weeds of pseudo-scientific neologism. There are also moments when the lexicographer, solemnly deriving words from Aztec, Maori, or Telugu., is more conscious than usual of being a fraud. [But--]"

* My friend, Mr. William Mould, tell me that in his boyhood in Canada, children's handkerchiefs with morsel on them were popular.
lifetime. The book is a treasure-house of illustrations.


313. "Cambridge History of English Literature," ed. by A. W. Ward and A. R. Walter, 1909--1916. Vols. IV (Chs. 1, translators, 2, authorized version, 4 and 5, sea and travel,) VII--X (chapters on antiquaries, Browne and Fuller and Urquhart, memoir writers, Platonists, divines, science, prose,) XIV (pp. 434 ff. on the language [W. Murison below,]) The bibliographies were, of course, exceedingly helpful.


318. Gomme, Mrs. Alice Berta, "The Traditional Games of England, Scotland and Ireland..." Illus. London, 1894 Edul. *V. 14.31 (vol. 2 wanting.) By far the most delightful book that has come into my hands. Rarely nothing is known of a game ("Almonds and Reasons," p. 3, e. g.;) the game called "Knights" in England has, so far as I know, no particular name in America (again, e. g.;) but the impressive thing about the whole book is the vast number of games that seem to be yet known, if not actually played, and the variety of names for similar games.

319. Gooch, G. F., "English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century," 2d ed. Cambridge Univ. Pr. 315 pp. Esp.: IX, X, XI. Harrington (author of "Oceanus") was wont to say in later life that before he traveled, "he knew of monarchy, aristocracy, democracy, oligarchy, only as hard words to be looked for in a
Bib. IV


321. Grierson, H. J. C., "Cross Currents in English Literature of the XVIth Century or The World, the Flesh and the Spirit, their Actions and Reactions," London, 1929, xiv, 344 pp. Literature here dealt with as something which may reflect the conflicts, especially spiritual, of an age. The splendid delineations of 'Humanism' and 'Puritanism' in the introduction suggest once again in what precarious places great words may stand, and how necessary it is to locate and orient precisely such words in time and space before trying to deal with them with appreciative intelligence. p. 2, 29 646.


328. Mangoux, Paul. translation by Marjorie Vernon, "The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century: An Outline of the Beginnings of the Modern Factory System in England." 1927, London. The first chapters, with their glances backwards at the last of the Renaissance fading into dusk, and with their intimations as to how in space of time changes actually came about--discordin and preparations--, are suggestively helpful. Also the conclusion (general characteristics,) and the bibliography.

Schirmer, W. F., "Antike Renaissance und Puritanismus"

Scholesser, F. C., "History of the Eighteenth Century" tr. by D. Davison. London, 1343

Schöffler, Herbert, "Protestantismus und Literatur"

Stephen, Leslie, "English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century" etc., [Ford Lectures of 1903] London, 1904, 224 pp. EdUL. *V. 15/1. 55. For its viewpoints as well as its material help, this book was notably helpful. Thus, Stephen emphasizes the close relationships of literature and life and the change from a dogmatic to a historical point of view: "The adequate criticism must be rooted in history." The flavor of the word 'squirearchy' is today distinctly historical—if not antique: Stephen embellishes word and notion in his discussion of things political, daily life, travel, and incident. The con- trast drawn between the great divines of the 17th century and later ones is excellent.* Respecting morals, how far can we trust to Restoration literature, especially plays? asks Stephen. --Not far, he thinks; and there was no reaction. Grub Street is visited; the obsolescence of Addison on aesthetics or psychology is maintained—because his comments were super- ficial, or fast became such; the generation of Mephistophilism and worldly wisdom in the midst of club life, the absence of Addisonian emotion, and thought increasingly beset by "whole systems of equivocations," are explained. Stephen all but speaks in so many words of the possibilities in the age of Anne, and I think, critically talking, the word is choice. Wit, sincerity, humor, the ascendancy of certain literary forms over all things; the possibilities of these were for a time marked and promising, but necessity intervened, and the writer had to look to men in general, not "the exquisite critic."

In the III to V chapters, words and phrases like 'correggiosity of Correggio,' 'ha-ha,' "touring glaciers without inconvenience," "abstract and metaphysical conventions in poetry became obsolete," 'finny tribe' (ac., ac.--well-known diction! [Dr. Kitchin's

* Seventeenth-century divines "have been trained in the schools of theology and have been thoroughly drilled in the art of 'syllo- gising.' They are walking libraries with the ancient fathers at their finger-ends; they have studied Aquinas and Duns Scotus...

But by the end of the century Tillotson has become the typical divine . . . [and] has entirely abandoned any ostentacious show of learning . . . the appeal must be to reason." (pp. 49--50.)
dissertation, below, and J. L. Lowes' "Convention and Revolt in Poetry," are perhaps self-explanatory; the advent of Methodism and of great watchwords in England and on the continent are reviewed. There is a helpful summary.

One thing becomes apparent in all books like Sir Leslie Stephen's (becomes apparent in reading them) namely, the difficulty of carrying back directly to a bygone age. Contacting the past in books is difficult, and it is practically impossible to give an artful and just representation of so "mere" yet potential a thing as the passing of time. I cite, towards the end of this bibliography, one of the most unusual books (in my estimation) ever written; and seldom has the difficulty of getting directly into a period and of carrying on to other times been so gracefully overcome as by Miss Woolf.


337. Traill, H. D. and Mann, J. S. [ed.] "Social England. A record of the progress of the people... by various writers." London, 1893--1897. 6 vols. Vols. IV and V, whs. XV and XVI. (1660--1784) One outline is followed in each chapter, and although the articles are usually not long, they are generally pointed and contain large varieties of information. But most interesting are the illustrations in abundance.

338. Wheatley, Henry Benjamin, "London Past and Present; its History, Associations and Traditions" (based on Peter Cunningham's large octavo) 3 vols. 1891 Hn. 22429.


341. Wyon, F. W., "The History of Great Britain during the reign of Queen Anne" London, 1876. Edul. Q° 14.10--11. Little value to this study.
The purpose in this and the following section of the bibliography is to submit a fairly wide variety of opinion and to indicate different ways and manners of approach. The books, monographs, articles (etc.) in this part are of a general character; those in VI treat more specifically of words.*

342. Aiken, Janet Rankin, "English Past and Present," New York, 1930. I regret that I was not able to see this recent publication in America before sailing, and it is not to be had in any Edinburgh library. But a criticism of Dr. Aiken's "Why English Sounds Change" is given in VI below.

343. Ayres, Harry Morgan, in the "Cambridge History of American Literature," iv. pp. 554 ff., chapt. 30. Interesting for its views as to why English continues as homogeneous as it is, for its refreshing (though brief) inquiry into causes and details of its diversity, and comments on correctness. English, says Professor Ayres, "is endowed with an innate energy for getting along, going into strange places on strange errands, but never quite losing its sense of identity."--"The well of English has never mistaken increase for defilement." 1921.

344. Bell, Rayly Husted, "The Changing Values of English Speech," New York, 1909, 302 pp. Columbia Univ. 829.B.41. AGK. 1286. A fruitful source. The author thinks of language as a servant of the intellect, and of change as a form of gravity. He emphasizes the importance of the "mass mind," and of usage and need as lying at the root of all vital change; and back of need is either general ignorance or public enlightenment. New things crowd out old; human interest changes. Some of the words cited to illustrate change in meaning are: damp, loyalty, pagan, oil, opium, arsenic, verbena, ecclesia ("assembly,') bishop, deacon, sacrament, evangelium, physician ('naturalist': 'healer of diseases;') and a few words are given to illustrate abuse of language: faculty, talent, capacity, ability, faculty, aggravate.


* A few books and quite a number of magazine articles whose material seems but distantly related to the subject (though sometimes having minor suggestions) have not been mentioned in this list and VI.
put together new ideas and old words having ideas like them, and instances 'eye' (of an needle), 'kernel' (of fruit), 'hand' (of a clock-dial; it 'points'), 'ear' (of a pitcher), 'chest' (until the 16th century, a box; then a transferred sense to the human body), 'horse,' 'key,' and others. He also instances 'book' (of nature), 'key' (to a mystery)...

Generalization (p. 177) and specialization (p. 190) are illustrated. The word 'pipe' serves in both categories. Inconvenient ambiguities sometimes lead to obscurity (p. 192.) Synecdoche and metonymy are other operative factors making for change in meaning, and the accidental prominence of some association is suggested in examples like 'harbor' (bartering of bad thoughts or outlaws—never of goodness,) 'fellow,' 'stink' and 'stench' (p. 190.) Confusion in meaning is well seen in 'ingenious' and 'ingenious,' 'emergency' and 'urgency.' Homophones are "an unmixed nuisance," and Dr. Johnson's 'flour' and 'flower' in the late eighteenth century are specifically pointed to.

The last chapter on "Some Makers of English" (pp. 215 ff.) has the helpful suggestion that no history of English is complete without an account of some of the men of letters and how, in two ways, they have enriched the language: directly, by way of new words, forms, and meanings, and indirectly, by giving new impetus to old. Towering figures are represented.

347. Bréal, Michel, "Essai de semantique," Paris, 1896; translated by Mrs. H. Gust with a preface by T. P. Postgate, as "Semantics: studies in the science of meaning," London, 1900. After half a lifetime of study and thought and not a little uncertainty and dismay, M. Bréal at length published this almost purely pioneer work. Remarks in the excellent preface as to where the real danger may lie are closely valuable: words (says the author in substance) are said to be born, to fight, to propagate, and to die, and allgrave danger lies in taking such statements too literally. Elsewhere are the thoughts that we Anglo-Saxons are ever vivifying our tongue, that many trials and errors are made before the right form is found ("the inevitableness of the thing rightly said"—Professor Ayres,) and that phonetics has been too much gone into at the expense of this phase of semantics. M. Bréal, like Ernest Weekley, is a "semantics" man.

Ch. VI, "Analogy," illustrates language allowing itself to be guided by similarities to avoid difficulties, to obtain greater clarity, to emphasize either antithesis or similarity, or just to "conform." Analogy is a means, not a cause. The detailing of '-ish' (p. 64) is interesting, and the manner in which irregular or faulty types are regularized (p. 72.)


* Webster's says this particular confusion is obs. It is more to
Great is the mechanism of languages (especially modern) and superabundant forms often prove useless. Are there any forms irrevocably doomed to disappear? M. Breal does not answer; but he shows how language may gain in rapidity and force through loss of synonyms: surviving forms take on the meanings that remain. "Are there any extinctions of words or forms which are imposed by Phonetics? This has been frequently maintained. But when we see with how little difficulty the popular instinct saves what it does not wish to lose, we begin to doubt this so-called necessity." (Pp. 95--96.) Blind necessity never exists. Likewise the "pejorative tendency" is a chimera; words can have no tendencies; only people have them (IX.) The English 'silly' is instanced, and 'afflicted' used out of season (so it deteriorated).

From extrinsic causes M. Breal passes to intrinsic. There is, he maintains, a perpetual lack of proportion between word and thing behind intrinsic causes for change or restriction in meaning. A speaker, governed by circumstance, intention, his own whole personality, is but half the story in language; his hearer (the other half) goes straight to the thought behind the word spoken, and surprising things happen in time. Lat. 'tectum' (: Fr. toit) is an attractive example, and the limitations wrought by usage, verbs (primary, general, unconditioned) against substantives and adjectives (conditioned, specific, ) are explained. I think the example of druggists' species on p. 109, saffron, cloves cinnamon, nutmeg, especially happy.*

Restriction in meaning, M. Breal claims, depends on fundamental conditions of language—is an intrinsic operation. Expansion is due to exterior causes, historical and otherwise. Verbs better than other forms of speech illustrate expansion of meaning. Abuse of language really existed only long ago. Abridgements as a cause of polysemy are illustrated in: 'house' (of Commons,) 'leaf,' 'card,' 'board.' Finally, M. Breal maintains that the more a word is detached from its original meaning, the more it is at the service of thought. Thus does language "grow."

348. Bryant, Margaret M., "English in the Law Courts; the Part that Articles, Prepositions and Conjunctions Play in Legal Decisions," New York, Columbia University Studies. 1930. I had the pleasure

the point, I think, to enquire whether people who are likely to use such words as 'ingenious' and 'ingenious' are also likely to confuse their meanings?

* M. Breal is not, I think, very clear about "extrinsic" and "intrinsic" causes of change in words. Under the former he gives as examples (pp. 116 and 117) 'pecunia' and 'feoh;' under the latter, 'busse.' It is imported Christianity an intrinsic sort of cause for change in the meaning of 'busse' and is economic change "at home" an extrinsic sort of cause for change in the meaning of 'pecunia' and 'feoh'? ('Busse' p. 113.) The statement, "there are also changes which are explicable only by the very nature of Language" (p. 105,) is vague, and is not well explained. Such things as intrinsic and extrinsic causes unquestionably exist, but they need to be exactly explained and illustrated without possibility of confusion if they are to be illustrated at all.
of hearing Dr. Bryant discuss her book in the making at Columbia, and I shall never forget her demonstration of the amazing possibilities of living particles—'or about the person' was one example. Lawyers must ever be particularly cautious, and in the law courts a continuous struggle is on to make words subservient; but compromises between words and meanings are often necessary: new meanings are evolved, old ones discarded.


351. De Selincourt, Basil, "Pomona; or, The future of English," London, New York, [1926] 94 pp. How deeds, words, and thoughts were one with "Piers Plowman" but how English, an old language in England today, with only nooks and corners left (meaning,) is spoken by a young people, is briefly discussed, and character in words is touched on. De Selincourt also asks, How far is the language literary and how far racial?


357. "English Regressed" Cambridge (1862) IV, pp. 67--119. "Remarks, Critical and Philological, Founded on a Comparison of the Brethren's Bible with the English of the Present Day .. " The metaphysical history of words is looked into, and change in the meaning of 'cause,' 'crime,' 'disease,' 'disdaine,' 'passion,' 'beneficial,' 'improve' and others, is demonstrated. In Ch. V, 'gin' is said to have replaced the less euphonious 'gren,' and 'barberous' is made equal with 'hosipitable' in meaning: so it disappeared. (A long note.)


361. Gordon, George, "Shakespeare's English," SPA tract numb. XXIX, Clarendon Press, 1928; a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution 5 Feb. 1926 on Shakespeare's word-coinages. EDUL. Tt. 7. 71. Pp. 262, 265, 275-6 and footnotes for works on hand in the field. An excellent study in which Professor Gordon gives word innovations by Puttenham, Nashe, Jonson, and Shakespeare. To what end? Before "Leviathan was hooked" by Johnson in the 18th century, there was bold employment of words in the 16th. There was also the first-coming of a kind of consciousness about the vernacular (more fully explained by Moore [Bib. __] and a literary clubbing together and a linguistic smuggling. Shakespeare's sensitiveness in the creation and use of words is set in contrast to the thing becoming a game later on. With Shakespeare, words "served, which was all he asked, their immediate purpose of expression;" but in the 17th century, one tried (Gordon instances 'turgidous,' ) to see what would happen. The point is not unimportant. Critics not infrequently presume that when a man of letters uses a new word or form he also hopes it will be denizenized. Need, fancy, and literary background are shown to bee governing factors.

Gregory Smith's anthology of essays is frequently cited, and figures like Nashe and Harvey (the picture of Nashe "calling [words] with loving care" from the pages of Harvey) are brought with swift, critical kindness boldly into view. Delightful reading.


364. Hall, Fitzedward, "Modern English," London, 1873 xv, 394 pp. EDUL Yt.10.63. Chs. I, III-VI inclusive. Despite expressions of satisfaction made from time to time, the fact of linguistic instability is perfectly evident. Sir John Cheke in "The Courtyer" long ago (1557,) Henri Estienne in France, 1566, Verstegan, Bishop Spratt in his "History," 1667, Dr. Bentley, 1679, on Latin borrowings, and others in the 18th century, are copiously cited. Useful and non-useful word-creation is illustrated in Carlyle's 'gigantism' versus Bentham's 'international.' 'Neoterism' (Hall's word?) is distinguished from the more tainted 'neologism.' Interesting and generally true is the assertion, "Nothing can be more hazardous than to pronounce that a given word has never before been used, or that it has never before borne a certain signification" (p. 43,) and many critics have given erroneous decisions (quotations.) The sense of apology sometimes manifesting itself in the use of a new word, pursuing and criticizing of new words (Harvey taking Nashe to task,) are illustrated, and the sources of new words are listed (p. 153.) Analogy, Hall believes, comes more
and more to be the controlling force, and ignorance and chance
are fading. "A word becomes superfluous when another word,
whenever its merit in comparison, has irretrievably usurped its
ancient rights" (importance of dates.) 'Againsay' and 'contra-
diction,' 'dearworth' and 'precious,' 'bed-sister' and 'concu-
bine' are instanced (see Bib. 249.) Bolingbrooke's 'artilize'
is an interesting example of forms which tax the understanding
-or imagination-too far (p. 178;) and other examples are given
to illustrate economy of effort and euphony.
Hall is not always kind to those he cites, but his ballast of
footnotes is the heaviest and in some ways the richest I have
about ever seen.

365. Hempel, Geo., "Language Rivalry and Speech Differentiation in the
Case of Race Mixture" Amer. Philol. Asso. XXIX, pp. 31--47. 1937


367. Jespersen, Otto, "Progress in Language, with special reference
"Growth and Structure of the English Language" Leipzig,
1912. EdUL T.5.62. Of interest and importance: figs. 13,
diminutives; 39 ff., Christianity in the 05 period; 64, Scandi-
avian influences; 74, law terms, also 34 ff., French law terms,
military, dress, &c.; 95, table (1351--1400 period of greatest
French influence;) 103, compounds in '-able;' 121 ff. hybrids;
129, Selden quoted on words and notions; 140 im-, e- confu-
sion; Ch. VI, malpropism, Johnnese, Journalese; 174, back
formations; 217, Shakespeare's vocabulary (20,000 words;) 251,
table of statistics.
apparently not in the Edinburgh libraries. Miss Miller says,
"Jespersen deals quite fully with the ease theory and homo-
phony and also mentions the influence of association;" and
she specifically cites pp. 285--6 in comparing this author's
remarks on homophony with those of Bridges and Lounsbury.
"The Philosophy of Grammar," London and New York, 1924
Pp. 92--95 "What is a Word?"--also footnotes. "We must never
forget that words are usually always used in connected speech.
... Isolated words...are abstractions...having] little to
do with real living speech." Compare Orage, Sapir, below. Also Bib. 366.

368. Jones, Richard F., "Science and English Prose Style in the
Third Quarter of the Seventeenth Century" FHLA, LI, Dec. 1930
XXV, 4; pp. 977--1009. A full and interesting article showing
"that the attacks on the old, as well as the formulation of a
new, style find consistent expression in those associated with
the new science, that the first organized scientific body in
England, the Royal Society, definitely adopted a linguistic
platform which exerted a powerful influence on the style of
its members even in writings other than scientific, and that
the foremost exponents of the new style were members of this
society and in most cases deeply interested in science."
Opinions by Bacon, John Wilkins, William Petty, Francis
Glosson, Hobbes, John Webster, Boyle, Joshua Childrey, Robert Plot, Sprat, Joseph Glanvill, Cowley, and others are cited entirely to show a strong feeling against ornament and for plainness. Several pages (999 to 999) Mr. Jones gives to discussing Glanvill on style and in practice; in parallel columns excerpts from the "Vanity of Dogmatizing" (1661, "written under the inspiration of the great prose writers of this work, entitled "Essays on Several Important Subjects in Philosophy and Religion" (1676, "under the influence of the Royal Society") are contrasted, and Glanvill's consciousness of the change, as given in the preface to "Sophis Scientifica" (the 2d ed. of the "Vanity," is reprinted. Most interesting of all, I think, is Mr. Jones brief but pointed list pp. 996-7. Abraham Cowley's part is also fully explained, and the article concludes with some distinctions drawn between the scientific prose of the era and the prose of the Anti-Glaceronian movement. Bib. 105 and 242.

Mr. Jones quotes abundantly and to the point, and his citations would form more than a supplement to what, in II, Pt. 3 above, I have been meagerly able to present; and I would call especial attention to passages from somewhat lesser literary figures like Glanvill and Webster, and to Plot and Nathaniel Fairfax (Bib. 166 and 91.)

369. Kitchin, George, "The Language of Poetry: A Study of English Poetic Diction," D.Litt. dissertation at the University of Edinburgh (Ms.) 1922. Dr. Kitchin most kindly loaned me this interesting study of what poets have thought and said from time to time about their language (Chs. I and II,) and of what their practice has been (esp., for this study of obsolete words 1650 ff., Chs. IV-A to VI, from Donne into the Neo-Classicals.) References to Skeleton and aureate language,

* "... Which to us is utterly occult, and without the ken of our Intellects' becomes 'to which we are strangers; 'those absurdties, that lie more deep, and are of a more mysterious alloy' : 'the Difficulties that lie more deep; ' 'those principle foundations of knowledge' : 'The Instruments of knowledge; '... 'preponderate much greater magnitudes' : 'outweigh much heavier bodies' ... 'our employed minds' : 'we,' 'education-prepossessions' : 'first opinions; 'praeterlapsed ages' : 'past ages; ' 'world's Grand-awit' : 'greatest antiquity; ' 'nightime compositions' : 'dreams.'"

[PP. 994 and 1001. In the prefaces to both "... Oxfordshire" (1676) and "... Staffordshire" (1696,) Plot "studiously avoid[s] all ornaments of Language," "make[s] all Relations (as formerly) in a plain familiar Stile," &c. "Probably the most remarkable example of this passion for concrete, material reality in language as well as in philosophy, is discovered in the startling proposal advanced by Nathaniel Fairfax in the preface to A Treatise of the Buik and Selvedge of the World, 1674. Fairfax displays a violent antipathy to all imported words in the
Hawes and his adjectives in "-al," Gavain Douglass and Latinism, to Ascham and others and their alarming numbers of rotund Latinisms; to Wyatt whose own style Dr. Kitchin calls "nervous, colloquial," Spenser and new birth of "old denizens words," Donne and monosyllabism, Milton and force through grandness, crude vigor, or fabricated speech, were particularly enlightening. In Ch. VI on Neo-Classical Writers, the remark that poetic diction is dependent on excitement may be supported and supplemented by similar observations in studies of poetry and its diction by A. H. R. Fairchild, Bliss Perry, and John Livingston Lowes. In view of the Coleridge quotation p. 1 Ch. I (Bib. 240,) Marston's rejected words in the "Poetaster" are nicely interesting: gymnai, immediceable, imprisoned, no-cent, nulled, remediless, propenses, terrene ... Of early 19th century poetic diction: "It does not matter whether the phrase is Latin or English so long as it has [a] general character and helps to disseminate the comfortable notion that we have all nature under lock and key." Dr. Kitchin's remarks about translation in the late 17th century have been cited above (Bib. 159,) but a splendid quotation from Dryden should be added: "'I have found it very painful to vary phrases when the same sense returns upon me ... words are not so easily coined as money ... Virgil called upon me in every line for some new words" (VI.31.)

370. Kluge, Friedrich, "Stymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Sprache" ed. 6, Strassburg, 1899. For "a brief note on the distinctions of relationship in languages" (pp. xii--xiii,) Miss Miller.

371. Koch, C. F., "Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache. III" Zweite auflage. Cassel, 1891. This work, like the above, is not in Edinburgh libraries; but Frederick Gadde notes: "Koch English language, and in his own work he tries as far as possible to substitute English coinages for words of foreign origin, with grotesque results in some cases. Since he was a great admirer of the Royal Society and the experimental philosophy ..., it is not strange to find him proclaiming an interest in things, not words. Thus he advocates the purification and enlargement of the English vocabulary, made necessary by the activities of the new scientists, through the introduction of plain homely words, gathered from the fields and shops. He wishes to realize literally Sprat's 'so many things in the same number of words' ... 'Now the Philosophy of our day and land being so much workful as the world knows it to be, methinks this of all times should be the time, wherein, if ever, we should gather up those

"The Making of Poetry," "The Study of Poetry," and "Convention and Revolt in Poetry," respectively. The field is now crowded; books by Abercrombie, Brownell, Vernon Lee ("The Handling of Words,") Murray H. Robinson Shepherd, and others come to mind; nevertheless, the field still invites.
has treated English word-formation more fully than anybody else... "His account, however, lacks clearness and order." Koepeel states that 'ery' and 'age' especially can seldom be traced back to answer to Latin 'erium' and 'sticum'.


373. Krapp, George Philip, "Modern English," New York, 1910. I regret that this book is not available in Edinburgh. "The Rise of English Literary Prose," New York, 1915, xiii, 551 pp. Full of material on persons and personalities, this book shows the ever close connexion of life and letters. To be specially noted: intellectual life becoming more varied, gracious and social in the midst of racial and national change (p. 2; Chaucer's life; his little son Louis); (4 ff., 9) Langland's compound names (16; post-Chaucerian devices and artlessness; Thomas Usk's story); (50) Trust in "'rude words and boyatous'" (sic). "The understanding of Englishmen will not stretch to the privy terms in French..." the vainglory of rhetorical ornament with Wollif (39 ff.); stretching of Saxon words; controversy and free speech (III); pulpit and Bible; seditious taste of courtly writers, still lingering passion for fine diction, era of conscious enrich-

scatter'd words of ours that speak works, rather than to suck in those of learned sir from beyond Sea, which are as far off sometimes from the things they speak, as they are from us to whom they are spoken. Besides, it may well be doubted, whether Latin can now be made so fit to see the writings of a Working Philosophy by, as our own Speech.--For we must know that almost all the old pieces of good Latine that we draw by, have been taken up by that sort of learning that is wont to be worded in the Schools, and spent in the setting to sale of such things as could best be glazed with the froth of ine, by the men of the Closets. Whence he that is best skill'd in it, is so hard put to it, in the kitchin, the shop, and the ship; and ever will be, though Plautus should be as well understood as Tully. For the words that are every day running to and fro in the Chat of Workers, have not been gotten into Books and put abroad for other Lands until this way of Knowing by Doing was started amongst us.--But as Learnings being lookt up in the Tongues of the schools, or Love's being lockt up in more womanly simperings of the lips, and the smiling kissting speeches of some others abroad, have been enough to enkindle us a panting after, and fondness for some of those Outlandish dawns: So if the works of our own men shall be ship over by words of our own tongue, it may happily make others who have love enough for things, to seek as much after our words, as we upon other scores have done after theirs; the first draught being English, name and thing, doing and speaking."
ment (Elyot on "augmenting," &c., 237 ff.;) couplings to aid meaning ("animate or give courage!", "inferior or base!") of verbal magnificence and criticism; Cheke and "old denisoned words;" Ascham and Wilson, of translating (279 ff.;) Abraham Fraunce and his "unusual and upstarte wordes...

... words quite worn out at the heels and elbows long before the nativitie of Geoffrey Chaucer!" (305; Geascigne for old native words and Whetstone against inkhornisms, but Pettie no narrow partisan for native terms only (342;) the furthest swing in Lyly and Sidney of artistic prose; poetic compounds, 'hurtlesly,' &c. (373.)

"The English Language in America" New York, 1925, 2 vols. 1, pp. 79 ff. That obsolescence has at least something to do with geography is shown and illustrated by an ample number of examples. The words 'lot,' 'frontier,' 'improvement,' 'yeoman,' 'tarry,' 'girdle,' 'log-rolling,' 'side-walk,' and others have had interesting developments in America. Thus, 'Frontier' has quite literally been pushed out of existence, and 'yeoman' is practically obsolete; 'tarry' sounds poetic and affected, and 'log-rolling' and many similar terms came to be metaphorically treated. 'Hurry' (a "load or hurry") is found in Nash and America, but not Great Britain after the 17th century. Professor Krapp cites many words (pp. 91--103) which lived on in America; words of the home, of agriculture, crafts, of plant life, manual activities.

"The Knowledge of English," New York, 1927. Pp. 277--3, 313 ff., 337 ff., 355, 370, 393, 394. People do not and cannot determine a plan for language. "All linguistic changes cannot be explained illump under the heads of general sociological conditions, nor can they, on the other hand, be explained as the result of definite reforming intentions and purposes."

(Pp. 277--3.) In Ch. XX, conscious invention, in contrast to borrowing and undesigned remodelling (growth and development of words and forms,) is shown to be a thing of the past (313, 322;) and some interesting remarks are made apropos living vocabularies and words in dictionaries. The precariousness

* Pp. 337--340. "A list of all the words that have ever been used in the English language, obsolete as well as living words, technical, scientific, popular or learned, colloquial, slang and vulgar, common and proper, would probably be four or five times as long as the approximately four hundred thousand words of the contemporary practical dictionaries. An historical compilation of this kind, however, would not represent the working vocabulary of any individual. In order to secure statistics of any significance, one must indeed turn to the language of individuals..." Various estimates follow: "Robinson Crusoe," 4-5000 (Kirkpatrick, Science, Aug. 21, 1891; Shakespeare, 24,000, Milton in poems, 11,377; Cowper, 11,284, Shelley, 15,957, Tennyson (incomplete,) 10,574 (Gerlach, Vocabulary Studies, p. 14;) Old Testament, 8,674 (Vizetelly,
of evidence as to causes of phonetic change in general is stated (p. 355,) and the question of euphony is carefully looked at (pp. 370-371.) Finally, "English . . . exists only as an infinite number of languages in the minds of the men and women who use it" (p. 240;) they "are social habits or customs, and . . . have no . . . external or separate existence" (p. 394.)


375. Leonard, Sterling Andrus (1888--1931.) "The Doctrine of Correctness in English Usage 1700--1900" University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature, No. 25, 1929. On obsolescence and obsolete words: Chs. I, II, III, VII, IX, X; esp. Fig 2 of Ch. II, and the topical glossary, p. 247, obsolete words and meanings: authoresa, betwixt, encroach, froward, inoculate, jeopar, jeopardy; kinwoman, learn for teach, liveleng, poetess, purport, vouchsaf, vulgar, wittol, womanhood. Stock phrases condemned as obsolete are given (with comments and citations) in IX.14 (canon 8;) by dint of, had as lie, most point, not a whit, pro and con. These may be supplemented by McKnight in "Modern English," pp. 413--415, and Hall (criticisms of Bentley et al.) Also McKnight, ib., 116 ff. and note. Leonard, however, gives with care the opinions pro and con of Temple, Johnson, Campbell, Taylor, and others. Johnson thus defends 'poetess,' though his definition is not very complimentary: "a she poet."

Leonard shows (I.4) how much less than 50 books on English were composed between 1600 and 1700, how still fewer than 50 were written between 1700 and 1750, but how an inundation of 200 titles (books on solatias, barbarisms, improprieties, chiefly) followed (1750--1800.) Lowth, Swift, Webster and others on the "genius of the language" make deeply interesting reading (pp. 29--31;) what the genius of our tongue will stand for; genius, custom, usage, correctness; idiom and genius . . . I have seldom had the pleasure of reading so well-ordered, thorough-going yet brief a study as this.

* * *

Essentials of English Speech, p. 215.) But no trustworthy estimate of a living vocabulary is perhaps possible. Dictionaries may be called "useful mostrosl[les;]") and the number of times a word is used in a given situation is (so far as the living vocabulary is concerned) more to the point.

Subtle preferences for certain sounds over others, as sounds, probably seldom really exist; association of meaning plays too strong a part. Dr. Krapp instances a in 'rose,' 'toes,' 'nose;' he also instances the "historical" loss of ch in loch as becoming in time an unlovely sound. See Bib. . . . below. Dr. Krapp is of course speaking of "The Best Pronunciation," not of obsolete sounds; but his remarks provide a safeguard against attributing too much value or power to euphony as a cause of the disappearance of some words and the survival of others.
376. Leopold, Werner, "Polarity in Language" in Curme Volume of Linguistic Studies... Linguistic Soc. of America, 1930. Pp. 102-109. "Linguistic development follows not one tendency, but two opposing ones: towards distinctness and towards economy. Either of these poles prevails, but both are present and alternately preponderant. At the basis of this polarity is the fundamental dualism speaker-hearer. The tension produced by this polarity constitutes the principle of life in language. This speaker-hearer dualism also causes a polarity between subjectivity and objectivity, individualism and collectivism, nature and convention, originality and conservatism, meaning and form. Important as the genetic direction speaker-to-hearer is, the opposite (hearer-to-speaker) must not be overlooked, since "whatever the individual produces has to pass the censorship of the community. The tendency toward economy is generally the subjective factor as it serves the inclination of the speaker."

The strength of the poles differs: in Germany, it is towards distinctness; in England, towards economy, and is spectacularly victorious. 'Influenza'- 'flu.' When the destructive tendency of economy goes too far, the other tendency (towards distinctness) intercedes.

Polarity phonetically speaking is responsible for assimilations and dissimilations; coupled with polarity semantically speaking, it gives us 'forecastle,' 'cupboard,' 'autobus.' Leopold emphasizes the need to consider both poles, and cites a conclusive remark of Coleridge's: polarity is 'the manifestation of one power by opposite forces.' He closes with an apology: "No system does full justice to the abundance of life, yet definite lines of approach are indispensable for its intellectual penetration;" with the helpful thought that 'Analogy is not only an objective factor, as representing an emancipation of form or pattern, but also a subjective one, as facilitating thought processes;' and with the intimation that this principle of polarity might be helpfully applied to levels of speech, social strata, and historical periods.

An unusual and helpful article. Once, at least, the converse of one of Mr. Leopold's statements seems true: compounds become so current "that they are intelligible in a simplified form."


378. Lounsbury, Thomas Raynesford, "A History of the English Language" revised ed. 1907, New York. Miss Miller, using the 1904 ed., cites pp. 175-6 for their remarks apropos neologistic tendencies in the period 1550-1650: the revival of letters, other great intellectual impulses, the Christian Church rent asunder, the exploration of a new world. Meliklejohn on individualistic and unique words (below, pp. 175-6) may be contrasted. 1879 (AGK 586)

379. Mersh, Geo. F., "Lectures on the English Language," New York, 1859, 4th ed. enlarged, 1870. The Edul ed. is London, 1860, To 4, 24. Although we can no longer create words, but "only borrow," our gains are greater than our losses. Our poetic
and dialectal losses have been greatest. (Most numerous? most
to-be-lamented?) Jonson is cited for his lament over the loss of 'en,' 'luven,' 'complainen.'

Of the vocabularies of people (p. 131;) there are persons who
know the (estimated) 100,000 words of our English vocabulary,
"but they understand a large proportion of it much as they are
acquainted with Greek or Latin, that is, as the dialect of books.
... Few writers or speakers use as many as ten thousand words,
or ordinary persons of fair intelligence not above three or four
thousand." Shakespeare's vocabulary is here given as totaling
15,000 words; Milton's, 3,000 (contrast figures quoted by Dr.
Krapf above, Bib. 373, footnote.)

Emphasis is laid on major 16th century linguistic interests
and change, especially the loss of power of forming new words
from indigenous roots; and in the 16th century, a "materialistic
age," such portion of the vocabulary as was not incorporated
into the universal patrimony of the language, became obsolete.
(pp. 132--139.) "The permanent literature of a given period is
not a true index of the general vocabulary of the period, for the
exemption of a great work from the fleeting interests and
passions, that inspire the words of its own time, is one of the
very circumstances that insure its permanence." (P. 190; such
views have, of course, been contested—the notion of writing
for posterity.) Notable speech (of daily life) is embodied in
the historical novel, solid review and lighter magazine, and
newspaper.

The virtue of classifications and Horace's 16th century
words are discussed in Lec. IX. The footnote on p. 202 on the way in
which prefix and root lean together and modify each other inseparably,
is of value. 'Be-' compounds are presented; 'for-' compounds
are shown to be regrettably obsolete ('forbade,' 'fordwined,'
'forandred,' also 'wanhope.') Some important notes on terms
of chemistry ('acid,' 'carbon') follow (pp. 210--211, and
particularly the footnote p. 217 on the influence of Lavoisier,
the change from alchemy to philosophical chemistry, the truth
about old nomenclature and new.)

Lecture X deals with thoughts and words. The character of
Italian, ethical character in words, religious terms, selection
dependent on obscure processes, and harmony, are also exemplified.
Lecture XI discusses change in general and changes applying
to English, the Norman Conquest and the religious revolt of
the 16th century. Use (length, form and meaning both concerned
here,) colloquial corruption, abuse: few examples, as usual.

Vocabulary is again brought to light in XI: of the 6000
words in the Bible, 200 are obsolete; of Shakespeare's 15,000,
600; of Milton's 8000, 100. "In fact, scarcely any thing of
Milton's poetic diction has become obsolete, except some un-
English words and phrases of his own coinage, and which failed
to gain admittance at all" (cf. Bib. 361, "Critics not in-
freely presume" &c.) (P. 264.) "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."

The art and vocabulary of war, archery (Ascham's "Toxophilus")
and the chase obsolete. The vocabulary of daily colloquial life
in any period estimated at 3-4000 words. 7 to 8% of household
words went out when linen replaced cotton. There was compensation of another kind: new words from leisure hours and thought devoted to music, books, and the like. Marshooncludes with an interesting list of words new in his day: he doubts if "photoglyphic" will remain, but "telegram," he is sure, will live. Entertaining, enlightening lectures given long ago at Columbia College (now University) in New York, with an abundance of footnotes and minutiae, but not an abundance of illustrations. I think Professor Marsh, like many others, was quite mistaken when he presumed that a man using a new word or form also proposed it for admission into the language (Bib. 361.)

380. McKnight, Geo. H., "Modern English in the Making," New York, 1923, xiv, 590 pp. (with the assistance of Bert Emaley) Evanston (Ill.) Pub. Libr. For obs.: Cha. XI--XV incl., particularly pp. 250--255 (dictionaries,) 272 (Dryden and French words,) 282--3 (compare Jones above, Bib. 369,) 295 ff. (Wilkins,) 305--306 (sifting of Shakespeare's English, his obsoleteisms,) 315 ff. (Swift on the state of the language: its abruptness, slang, carelessness, false refinement in clipped words, &c.,) 319 ff. (Addison on the instability of English since Chaucer,) and 272 (where a comparison with Bodtker and others on the French element is interesting.) Horace, Ars Poetica, is again cited (transla. by Rowe, p. 306,) Priestley on analogy ("The chief thing to be attended to in the improvement of language is the analogy of it," p. 392,) and Lord Monboddo on the word 'ingenuity,' and many others. Leonard, of course, greatly supplements the interests of McKnight here.

381. Melklejohn, J. M. D., "The English Language," Boston .. London, 1890, EDUL. T.14,57 (5th ed.; orig. ed. 1867) Affixes are discussed on pp. 103--127 and 145 ff. "A-," "before-," "fore-," "gain-," "mis-," "wan-," and "with-" are classified as "inseparable;" "separable" prefixes are: "after-," "all-," "forth-," "fro-," &c. Losses resulting from the Norman Conquest are briefly looked at, p. 285.

382. Mencken, Henry Lewis, "The American Language .. " New York, 1923 (3d ed.) Words obsolete in English, but still alive in America (also forms,) and clipped words and euphemism are discussed. Superceded in part by Dr. Krapp's book (Bib. 373.)


"Of a thousand English words borrowed from the French, the first hundred listed under each of the first ten letters in the Oxford Dictionary, Jespersen finds only 34 borrowed in the half century, 1650--1700, fewer than in the preceding half century, 1600--1650, where the corresponding number is 69, and much fewer than between 1550 and 1600, where the number is 91, or the period of most
is not in Edinburgh libraries. The bibliography is interesting, and a comparison with H. G. Wyld, "The History of Modern Colloquial English," 1920, chapters 3 and (esp.) 4; CHIL III, 19 and (esp.) 20, and G. G. Smith's preface and selection of crit. essays, is helpfully valuable. The vernaculars of Italy, Spain, and France are discussed. The growth of the English vernacular from something corrupt, irregular, meagre, is traced. Interesting statements apropos French words are submitted from Hans Remus,* Jespersen (footnote to previous page,) and Sweet and Bradley. The vocabulary in the 16th century entered a new phase; it became composite, cosmopolitan, and exhibited a note of universal curiosity. Views are given --casual views, mainly--on Latin and the vernacular, relative merits, and ways and means for improvement; and in addition to now well-known dicta and to opinions given in II, 3 above, may be added the names of Howell, J. S. prefixed to Blount, Spelman (all for their scholarly--not prevailing--views.) Dryden (1664 ff.) Cooper (1653,) and Carew (commenting on the terseness of English,) are interesting in the Restoration period. We have thus the opinions, repetitive in thought and stiltish though they nearly invariably are, of some 32 men of letters, championing Latin grace in the Gournon and trying to make the best of it by augmenting the language two years later; Gascogne and Puttenham concerned for mono-syllables and "bissillables;" Verstegan (1605) and Dekker (1609) on the origin of language; Wilson and Cheke, purists, "of borrowing;" Stanyhurst (to our delight) offering "For the honour of English" to undertake "a third translation in different words;" the enthusiastic Harvey, the peculiarly lyric John Florio: all loved, from time to time, to talk about the language and correspond concerning it. We may characterize their interest as having been (in the thought of Mr. Moore) uneasy at first, then more trustful, and finally laudatory and sympathetic. Elsewhere, at another time, I hope to augment the above with interesting though lesser comments from plays and prose works of this period, that I have al-ready collected.


active borrowing, 1350--1400, where the number reaches 130."

* In a study of Chaucerian loan-words, 1906, where he "sees in the rapidly increasing use of French words during the second half of the thirteenth century not a sign of the fusion of Normans and English consequent on the separation from Normandy (1204), but rather the result of the increasing study of continental French literature, which acted as a developer, so to speak, of the Anglo-Norman elements already latent in the spoken tongue; for the numerous new French words now appearing in the literature are not continental but Anglo-French in form." The other references are to Sweet's "New English Grammar," vocabulary changes, and to Bradley's "Making of English," 1904, p. 95.
Lists of living and dead prefixes and suffixes are given, pp. 304-336: a-, an-at-e-, for-, fro-, gain-, mid-(mid-wife), a-, or-, to-, un-(OE. to-, Ger. zu-), are "dead." "Living:" after-, all-, be-, &c. Dead romantic prefixes are: a-, ab-, as-, ad-, ante-, amb-, circum-, de-, ob-, per-, pro-, sed-, un-, und-, male-, mal- ("ill") living: com-, con-, co-, contra-, &c.

Dead suffixes: -ock, -kin, -ing, -ling (smallness, endearment), -l, -le, -el; -er ("finger,') -m, -n, -nd, -est, -th. Living: -en, -ed, -ing, -er, -ish, -ness, -ster, -y, -ie.

Dead noun suffixes: -head, -lock, -red, -ric(k); living: -craft, -hood, -kind, -ship. Dead adjective suffixes: -fast, -worth. Living: -fold, -ful, -less, -ly, -some, -ward, -Long, -long, and -meal are also termed "dead."

Numerous romantic dead noun suffixes are listed: -ive (-iff), -or, -our, -ule, -ance, -ence, -any, -ency, -ant, -ent, -ard, -ery, -ice, -ess, -ise, -ion, -tion, -itude, -ty, -ure, -y. Living noun suffixes: -ade, -age, -al, -an, -ay, -ay, -ee, -er, -eer, -ier, -ar, -ees, -et, -ism, -ism, -ist, -ite, -ry.

Dead suffixes for adjectives: -ant, -ent, -ar, -ary, -ent, -esque, -id, -il, -ite, -ior, -ive, -ent, -ate, -ate, -ite, -ute.

Living: -al, -an, -ble, -ese, -en, -ic, -ical, -ine, -ose, -ous. -ly has mostly a passive meaning, and is widely applicable: com-m-able, get-at-able, and other coinages show its facility.


Murison, W., "Changes in the Language Since Shakespeare's Time," in Oriel xiv. 434-465. 1917. Stresses change in pronunciation from shifting of accent, and modernized spelling. Esp. pp. 450 ff., Vocabulary. "It is sometimes hard to determine if a word is really obsolete, for it may linger in obscurity and then suddenly emerge. To thieve, found in Old English, then for long unrecorded, reappears in the seventeenth century. Through their occurrence in the Prayer Book, in the Bible, and in Shakespeare's plays, many expressions, though disused in ordinary speech and writing, have remained in knowledge and can hardly be called obsolete. Again, the romantic revival restored old words to literature, some of which have returned into general use: "dight," "elfish," "hue," and "to jeopard," being cited. Some words naturally fell out with the disappearance of the objects denoted: 'crowd' (fiddle), 'spontoon' (half-pike); but in many cases, exact reasons for disuse are obscure. "It may be to avoid ambiguity or to obtain greater vividness, the feeling that a word is played out or merely the longing for novelty." Fifteen words are given: acolite, blason, brickle, cypress (gauze), end (gather in harvest,) gent (graceful,) grin (a snare,) hent, makesport, neeze, nesh, pink (small,) rear (half-crooked,) terrestrial, uneth. "When we meet an obsolete word, its strangeness puts us on our guard; not so a word which, while still in common use, has undergone a change of meaning. Its familiar appearance lulls the mind into accepting it at its most familiar value, while, in reality, its meaning is quite different." . . . Murison cites, apropos growth and change in English, 'mule,' 'unionist,' 'liberal,' 'cavalier,' 'round-
head, 'cavalier,' 'covenanter,' 'presently,' and especially 'bluestocking.' For this study, CHEL vol. 3, pp. 293 ff. and 368 ff., on pulpit style, translation, and similar topics related to literary language, are interesting.


340. Oertel, Hanns, "Lectures on the Study of Language," New York, Yale Univ. Bicentennial Publ. 1902, p. 204: "A Brief account is given of the result of words becoming synonymous and euphemism," Miss Miller. Also pp. 144--145: the acceptance or rejection of changes depends on causes not having to do with ease, frequent, or difficulty of sound, but having to do with fashion. P. 304: "The emotional element greatly influences the fate of some words. The taboo on them being, curiously enough, even stricter than on the object which they designate, reverence and prudery alike tend to deplete the vocabulary by prescribing the use of certain words. Their places are filled with words as yet unhallowed or untested. In these cases of euphemism the new term will usually share the fate of its predecessor and after a certain time will be supplanted."

341. Ogden, C. K. and Richards, I. A., "The Meaning of Meaning. A Study of the Influence of Language upon Thought and the Science of Symbolism." New York, 1923. The summaries, and Chs. I and II. Pp. 21--22 touching on the verbal ingenuity of preachers has a strong point; and for its copious, rich notes on Bacon, Locke, and others, and indeed on the whole question of the power and spell of words over men, names and things, (pp. 103 ff., 106, 103,) this most readable book is unexcelled.


345. Pillsbury, Walter Bowers and Meader, Clarence L., "The Psychology of Language," New York, 1928. xii, 306 pp. Chapt. XI is of some value as indicating another way of looking at this subject. Remarks elsewhere (e.g., on "Thought and Language") are chaotic and repetitive. Contrast any sentence in Ogden and Richards with: "The meaning of a word is primarily the associates that it partially arouses, and which give it color" [1]
396. Platt, Joan, "Development of English Colloquial Idiom during
the Eighteenth Century," in Review of Language Studies II (1926)
70--81 and 139--196. See also Margaret Williamson, H. G. Wyld.

397. Sagir, Edward, "Language. An Introduction to the Study of
Languages Influence Each Other;" Chs. X and XI, Language, race
culture, and literature. "... In the sense that the vocabu-
ulary of a language more or less faithfully reflects the culture
whose purposes it serves it is perfectly true that the history
of language and the history of culture move along parallel lines.
But this superficial and extraneous kind of parallelism is of no
real interest to the linguist except in so far as the growth or
borrowing of new words throws light on the formal trends of the
language. The linguistic student should never make the mistake
of identifying a language with its dictionary." Compare Bib.
373 (Dr. Krapp on dictionaries,) and Owen Barfield, below.

Bridges on Homophones, Logan F. Smith on Suggestions, Brander
Matthews on the Englishing of French, Wm. C. Morton on The Lan-
guage of Anatomy, Fowler and Broch on Metaphor, L. F. Smith on
English Idioms, George Gordon on Shakespeare's English, others.

Oxford, Clarendon, 1904. Introd. and numerous comments in
essays.

400. Spingarn, Joel Elias, (ed.) "Critical Essays of the Seventeenth
lists no references on English Language, &c., and consequently
the introduction and essays were combed carefully for numerous
references. Also "Jacobean Essays."

401. Steinke, M. W., "Edward Young's Conjectures on Original Compo-
sition in England and Germany" New York ... Interesting, ac-
cording to Barfield, for its appendices. Not in Bibli.

402. Strong, Herbert A., Logeman, Wm. S., and Wheeler, Benj. Ide,
"Introduction to the Study of the History of Language," London,
1921. Based on Hermann Paul, above. III, sound-changes; IV, changes in significations; V, analogy; XVII, economy of effort.
There is considerable dwelling on "usual" and "occasional"
significations, and change is held to be a personal sort of
thing always. Pp. 47--9 for the word 'impertinent,' and 72
for comments on the sum of words at the disposal of any individual,
are interesting.

1892 fr. Notes on analogy, ellipses (distinctions drawn between
logical and historical; in the historical a word is missing which
at an earlier period was present,) pp. 136 fr.

Edinburgh libraries.

406. Trench, Richard Chevenix, "English Past and Present" London, 1903, revised and in part rewritten by A. L. Mayhew. Many eds. of this well-known work. I used the Everyman ed. Trench's comments are probably especially well-known. In this work he gives full discussions of matters like affixes, euphemism, indispensability of words, economy. Thus, pp. 333 ff., "What men do often they will seek to do with the least possible exertion." 'King' (from 'cyning') and 'alms' (from 'almesse') are cited, and the assimilation of sounds in 'summon' ultimately from 'submonere.' Written and spoken speech thus grow apart. Letters are dropped: 'divick' 'chirurgeon,' 'squinsy.' See Appendix A, Miss Miller (p. ) for loss of certain negatives and suffixes, and for the three stages of a word, &c.


409. Vendryes, Jose: tr. by Radin, Paul: "Language. A Linguistic Introduction to History," New York, 1925. xxviii, 379 pp. Pt. I, Chs. II, III; Pt. III, vocabulary—all, but esp. Chs. II and III; Pt. IV, Ch. IV, How languages die out. Conclusion. Footnotes and bibliography likewise helpful. This book is recent and well-known, and, relatively speaking, a few excerpts must suffice. — "Words, by their representative and communicable value, possess the same practical utility as paper currency, but they are equally dangerous in so far as they may have no real counterparts, and can thus become a flatus vocis, purely imaginary entities." The Foreword re-emphasizes similar thoughts in the book, especially the inseparability of language from life, and an unusual philosophic function of language: 'to secure a more penetrating and extended grasp upon things.'" (xvii.) "The principle involved in the majority of changes of meaning is to be sought in the division of the speakers into various social groups, and in the passage of the words from one social group to another" (M. Meillet, Année Scolologique, xiv of Foreword.) Words, ideas, and things, and their confusion (Bacon, again) are looked at, and a solution offered: "In order that the mind may fruitfully operate with words, concepts must remain charged with actual reality." (xx.) A splendidly synthetic introduction... In Pt. I, Ch. II, phonemes are carefully defined, and phonetic change is shown to be unconscious, absolute, and regular (p. 37.) In Ch. III (pp. 61 ff.,) assimilation, metathesis, and dissimilation are defined and illustrated: 'pequo,' 'quequo,' 'coquo;' 'festra,' 'fresta' (lack of attention;) 'aboreia,' 'arbol,' 'arbres.' Stress, character and position of phonemes (see notes
on Mrs. Aiken's "English Sounds," meaning, habit—all play parts in phonetic change (pp. 62—70.)

Pt. III, Ch. I, Besides discussing the "Nature and Extent of Vocabularies," enters into the questions of secondary meanings and homophones (p. 177, e. g.) and there is an interesting statement about sizes of vocabularies, p. 196, where Max Müller put the vocabulary of an illiterate English countryman at 500 or so words. Shakespeare: 15—24,000. Milton: 7—3,000. Old Testament: 5,642; New: 4,800. "These figures, however, do not prove much... The writer's vocabulary must not be confounded with a lexicon of his writings" (a writer's natural vocabulary.) And for other reasons (pp. 187—191,) other vocabularies cannot be numerically estimated: suffixes, independent meanings infinitely multiplying the real number of words, useless words, knowledge of foreign tongues, breeding, circumstance... many reasons are explained.

Ch. II on "How the Meaning of Words is Modified" explains how "social relations, callings, and different technical equipment, all conspire to effect changes in vocabulary," how words migrate, how words are semantically held together, and how wandering usage causes change of meaning. (P. 197 esp.) Three principal types, restriction, extension, displacement, are detailed (200 ff.;) and meaning from the viewpoints of logic, psychology, and ideas is briefly dealt with (205 ff.) Remarks on the deterioration of words (208) are interesting: "Changes in meaning throw as much light upon the social conditions of peoples as upon their psychology" (210.)

Ch. III explains "How the Terms that express Ideas are Changing." Numerous works have been published which show how words change their meanings. But the problem can be stated in converse form: We must also study the way in which the meanings change their words, or, to put it better, how ideas change their names.

Much time is (for an ideal study here) required; periods should be widely separated. Causes for vocabulary revision reside either psychologically in the speaker or socially in customs, environment, &c. Abridged words and homophones are especially troublesome and subject to obsolence; but too much stress must not be put on phonetic accident alone. Causes are complex Words expressing emotions are easily worn down (semantics.)

Variety of idea (money, payment) calls for variety of expression (216.) Social propriety in words is illustrated (218—19.) Local, social and psychological need is illustrated in the variety of terms for "bear" (the idea) in Irish (other studies, as I remember, suggest "hut" in Basquimau, also "seal," "spear;" and terms in Arabic, &c.; V. refers to Renan's "Asie sur l'origine du langage, 1962, p. 142.)

"The mutual influence of languages" is discussed pp. 230—239. The author believes that concrete words are forgotten more easily than abstract for the reason that the former require more intellectual effort to be remembered (pp. 195—6.)

409. Vossler, K., "Sprache als Schöpfung und Entwicklung" Heidelberg, 1913

414. Whitney, William Dwight, "Language and its Study," New York, London, 1867. Edul. Cl.13.3 Pp. 23 (integrity of speech,) 32, 132, 146--7 (causes of importation of foreignisms,) 151--154 (rate of linguistic change.) Obsolete and obsolete words (White's phraseology,) pp. 284--99. "In part, things themselves pass out of notice and remembrance, and their names along with them; in part, new expressions arise, win their way to popular favour, and crowd out their predecessors; or, of two or more nearly synonymous words, one acquires a special and exclusive currency, and assumes the office of them all; in part, too, even valuable items of expression fall into desuetude, for no assignable cause save ... carelessness or caprice." Departments of knowledge subject to rapid changes likewise are liable to lose words: arts, sciences, handicrafts. (See p. 25.) Economy of effort is spoken of p. 28, and analogy. "Life and Growth of Language. An Outline of Linguistic Science." London and New York, 1975. 1x, 327 pp. For obs., see Ch. VI, loss of words and forms, esp. pp. 101--103; also Chs. III--VII and Summary. Whitney has brief points on loss of concepts and on the oversupply of words for the same idea; but his idea that arbitrary choice alone may be responsible for the continuation of some words and discontinuation of others is, I think, not quite tenable. Some sort of reason must be "there," though not apparent. (Pp. 101--103: OE. 'faran'.)
416. Wright, Elizabeth May, "Rustic Speech and Folk-Lore," Oxford, 1915. Chs. I (Decay,) II (Richness and Variety,) IV (Corruptions) X, XI (Meanings,) XVIII (Games) Pp. xiii--xvii have an excellent list of glossaries, word-books, and the like. This book reveals a vast domain of talk; but for the critical student, Ch. X on phonology and grammar is most inviting.
418. Wyld, Henry Cecil, "Historical Study of the Mother Tongue," New York, 1906. Pp. 80 ff., 124 ff., 364. In Ch. IV, Wyld discusses combinative and isolative sound changes. In the former, causes can be discovered and stated; in the latter, reasons are difficult. Wyld cites various opinions naming laziness, euphony,
climate, faulty imitation, and foreign influences and racial
cues as causes of change in language. Isolation
due to internal vowel change ('deem' is cited, p. 135) is
"followed up" by change in meaning. 'Ghostly' and 'ghastly'
are discussed, p. 137.

Interesting for its note on obsolete truncated words (p. 160,
only 'mob' survives,) and for its views and data supplementing
Krapp in his "Rise of English Literary Prose" (Bib. 373 above.)
PP. 148-139, 359-358. Stress is laid on figures like Jane
Austen; fashioning, and the psychology of, profanity, light and
otherwise, is briefly looked at (Bib. below,). . . . If
an appeal is made to pure Literature, in discussing the changing
spirit and atmosphere of Colloquial English, it is because of
the principle so often propounded here, that the style of Litera-
ture is rooted in the life and conversation of the age. From
these sources alone can prose renew its life from generation to
generation" (p. 138.)

"The spoken English of the 18th Century," in Mod. Lang. Teach-
ing 11:97--105, 129--135. 1915. I have not had the pleasure of
seeing this article; not in Edinburgh Libraries.

VI

On Words*

419. Aiken, Janet Rankin, "Why English Sounds Change," Ronald Press,
New York, 1929, vii, 146 pp. A doctor's dissertation (Columbia)
based on central Western American English. On the basis that
all English speech sounds comprise one system (not two, vowels
and consonants,) Dr. Aiken explains unconscious tendencies in
people to bring sounds closer, to make them accord, to reduce
sound action. She presents near the beginning of her book a
helpful chart in which high, high-mid, mid, low-mid, and low
sounds are characterized according to physical occurrence:
[p], [b], [m], [f], [v] thus, are "Lip;" [t], [d], [s], [z],
[p], [o], [n], [l] are "(High)" "Point;" [r] is "(High-Mid)"
"Point;" &c., &c. Types of accord are explained, and a few
of the examples are diagramatically represented: approximation
[ba:] [ba] [ba] [to:] [to:]. [to:]. [to:]. [steep]:
[i:p:] ablation ("rather spectacular" type of accord: [a:/tn]:
[eit:] go, few, fee; oneo, knee, folk, folk) mutation acco-
cord (wherein the sound in one syllable operates to change the
sound in another, then disappears--the familiar process of um-
laut: Goth. andeis :: OE. anda, Goth. badi :: OE. bedd;)
recur-

As in V, so here, I have omitted mention of certain items and ar-
ticles whose relationship to the study is remote. Perhaps in the
sort of study intimated in the opening paragraphs of this disserta-
tion, articles like Temple E. Allison's "Two California Words"
('cafeteria,' 'chonekio') Amer. Sp., Sept. 1927, 439, would
nicely find places.
rence accord (the fourth type; prompted by an instinctive feeling for rime, alliteration, assonance: 'pell-mell,' 'helter-skelter,' 'papa'--spontaneous, unstudied, giving aesthetic pleasure; the Cockney's 'ham and h'eggs;' 'sheepe,' 'mammas,' 'sparrowgrass' also have the accord of ideas in them; ideas.

Other forces are at work. Empirically, modulation deals with quantity, pitch, stress, loudness--distinctions other than articulatory. Grading has to do with tenacity, pitch, and stress, and with conservation (speech-habit) is a universal cause in speech change. Phonology is now a descriptive science: Mrs. Aiken expresses the hope that increasingly it will become analytical.

The according of consonants with vowels (or failure to accord, [xn], [ɔ], 'nait,' 'lait,' 'gesait,' 'neah,' "go badly in almost any sound pattern,") is carefully detailed. Thus, k and g are eliminated only in front-vowel surroundings, 'cinn,' 'chin,' 'ceap,' 'cheap' but 'cane,' 'keen.' Nevertheless, changes are seldom uniform or complete... With consonants, it is largely a question of getting away from fringe-sounds in the language, and of approaching to a consonant norm (point of tongue; not of 'fronting,' as hitherto supposed;) with vowels, stress and grading are important, "rising in articulation." Or lād, Mnā.

The central feature, indeed, of English sound-change is the rising of tense vowels: but why? Dr. Aiken states that 90% of the high consonants are in the post-vowel position, that 'rec,' 'reek' is among the 10% exception, that slack vowels are not raised for the reason that the tongue is at a state of being, not movement ('at,' ['at,]) and that for the most part 0--Mnā. vowel changes are in accord with "accord."

Dr. Aiken's book is not large, and impresses one as being a careful if not a conservative sort of study. It is splendidly illustrated by examples, chartings, tables, and it is readable. Certainly a more complete study of obsolete words than mine (especially one dealing with 0K--Mnē. changes,) would need the aid of this valuable little work.


Not quite all of the books and articles in the above bibliography and in the following classified roster have yet been seen. Edinburgh libraries do not subscribe, e. g., to "Dialect Notes;" and certain minor items I hope to see later.---Items in [bracketed] here.---

Phonetics: Aiken, Jespersen, Lawington, Lotspeich, Malone, Sweet. Homophones: Bridges, Schumann (see AGK. 9892--9895.)

Affixes: Brown (T. R.), Chapin, Driat, Gadde, Haldemann, Hall, Morris, Nicholson, Pound, Schmidt, Skeat, Strachan (see AGK.


One is reminded of a remark of Professor Krapp's apropos the New English Dictionary, that the words of c. 1775 to 1928 not in it would form a kind of nice index to our times.

Ch. IV is of especial interest. How the stream of words flowed too fast c. 1600 is exemplified in words used by Bacon: contribution, stagnation, misterification, recuration, vestosity. Wiiliff, Barfield, suggests, did not try to bar out the Latin, but naturally sought for an Anglicized mode of expression. The pattern becomes variegated with the development of the language of sport, the writing of military memoirs, the importation of exotic terms. The abbreviation of words ("whig" may be added to those given elsewhere in this bibliography--see, particularly, notes on Swift, Bib. 260 and 370) in the late 17th and early 18th centuries is both historically and psychologically interesting. Likewise the 17th century foresight in the use of "capital," "commercial," "discount," "dividend," "insurance," "investment," and "bank." Horsef Alpole's use, a century later, of "speculate" is worth particular note. The flash, metaphorical use of words and invention of fictitious names in the 19th century ("bowdlerize," "liliputian," back-formations ("swashbuckler") understatement, idiosyncratic linguistic trifles needing only to circulate: "Historically, the English language is a muddle; actually, it is beautiful, personal, highly sensitive."

9901 to 9319.) Diminutives: Coleridge, Eckhardt, Kay, G. C. L. (Lewis.) Elliptical Words: Sunder, Wittmann. Componds: Bergsten, Klein, Find, Teall. Etymological Features: Here, Kroesch, Leopold, Smith, others. Foreign Influences: (general) Brokaw, Heck, Jespersen; (French) Boudier, Dey, Jespersen, Matthews, Pound, Roemer, Shelly, Thompson, Eddy; (Low Countries) Heusinkveld (AdK. 10519 to 10822.) Semantics: Bresl, Ogden and Richards, Lady Welby. Elevation and Degeneration in meaning: Apperson, Bryan, Damby, Denby, Pearson, Reppier, Blossom, Tucker; also Mathews (Wm.) Trench, &c. (AdK. 9725 ff.) Sense-Change: Bell, Colton, Davies, Darmesteter, Årđmann, Green, Hilmer, Lit-
Ch. VI on philosophic and religious words ('logos' in particular) shows what vast changes can, in time, take place in words. But the consciousness of change is a matter for linguistic criticism, coming after. Likewise the next chapter, with its full treatment of 'sacrament,' 'mystery,' 'passion.' The growth of word-families is detailed in Ch. VIII, to the end of showing the power of words. "Let us remember, then, that every time we abuse these terms, or use them too lightly, we are draining them of their power; every time a society journalist or a film producer exploits this vast suggestiveness to tickle a vanity or dignify a lust, he is squandering a great pile of spiritual capital which has been laid up by centuries of weary effort." (P. 141.) The swiftest chapter, however, is IX; students of literature may or may not like such characterization of 19th century diction (as on p. 160), but they will not soon forget it. And it has its linguistic significance.

It seems needless to say that this is a deeply interesting book. I think, however, that in some examples and critical points Mr. Barfield makes words cited bear a rather heavy historical burden. His enthusiasm sometimes runs too high. This is but natural, however, and whether a remark quoted in Bib. 397 above has much application here or not I leave to the reader.

"Poetic Diction," 1929, 256 pp. "... His Poetic Diction is less satisfactory [then "History in English Words"], owing to an unfortunate attempt to construct a philosophical account of meaning—an account which blurs the distinction between thought and feeling and reduces the many-sided subject of Meaning to a matter of one aspect only, namely, semantics."—I. A. Richards in "Practical Criticism," 1929, p. 210, footnote.

425. Baschelder, Samuel F., "Some Sea Terms in Land Speech." The New England Quarterly 2.4; Oct. 1929, pp. 625–653. "... This sea talk is sometimes patent and obvious, but more frequently obscured and ingrown—assimilated to a point where its original significance is overlooked and forgotten—a sure indication of its antiquity. ... It is true that owing to certain political and economic causes the maritime interests of our generation seem to be at slack water, but the two hundred years of ceaseless sea-going activities by our fathers have left their impress deep and wide upon our idiom and homespun turns of talk; and when the day comes—as come it may at any time—when we turn oceanaid once more, the old parlance will stir within us, and we shall go forth upon the deep as children go responsive to the speech of their mother."
While the only obsolescence cited is cockboat (with perhaps one or two others, 'sky-scrapers'? ) the article is abundant with words that have wandered far and suffered land-changes. There is a certain vigor to "deep sea philology."


427. Bell, Railey Husted, "The Mystery of Words," New York, &c., [1924] xix, 215 pp. Pt. II on meaning is somewhat helpful. The point is made (p. 33) that the absence of a word for a thing does not imply ignorance of the thing.


431. Bodtke, A. Trampe, "French words in English after 1066" MLN xxiv. pp. 214-217. Nov. 1909. "This article supports the opinion that the French loan words were observed more toward the middle of the 12th Century rather than immediately after the Conquest."--Miss Miller.


433. Bray, J. W., "A History of English Critical Terms," Boston, Heath, vii, 345 pp. A glance through this book impresses one with the idea that critical terms come about unconsciously, but none the less happily. Vast (historically speaking) are the present day accumulations; and the trained mind acts freely and easily in the midst of them, and with precision and an artisticness not recognizable elsewhere. The enrichment as a result works both ways: for the language at large, and for criticism in particular. A danger lurks in the respect that especially esthetic terms in the hands of a reader may not be allowed to have meanings intended by the writer. The adequacy of esthetic criticism to enrich the vocabulary is discussed on p. 20 of Mr. Bray's book, and a common fate of well-established shank in Ogden and Richard's book, Morton. Music: Bannard, Han- chett, Padelford, Pulver, and modern dictionaries (III) by Bushy, Dunstan, Pratt... Oaths: Osmond. (Also AGK 12771.) Sea: Batchelder, Howson, Smith. Unusual words (hinterland, portmanteau, ghost:) Erlebach, Napier, Skeat, Temple, Withington (AGK 9890.) Use (abuse:) Ayres, Bonner, Coleman, "Fair Play:" Hare, Kerr, Le Gallienne, Lounsbury, Masson, Mathews, Matthews, "Use of Words." Fashion of words: De Vere, Dodgson, Elsson, Lidbury, others.
critical terms is explained: they become "classifying terms," and then, in due time, come to possess "little or no immediate critical significance." Milton is mentioned, and on every man's lips is the word 'sublime.' A critic's very life is his letters....

Mr. Bray championed the notion of importation, and allows that "in the history of criticism the meaning of... terms employed has shown a decided change from the indefinite to the definite"—from haziness to clearness. He instances the term 'romantic' (much instanced; cf. Nyrop and L. F. Smith,) for the period 1750--1900 (I. "general spirit of romance, adventure," 2. "wild picturesque scenery and imagery," the period 1800--1930 (philosophical enthusiasm of 'romantic' and 'classic,') and the period 1850--1900 (wherein it acquired a second "enemy" 'realistic,' and came to designate two periods in the history of English literature: Shakespeare's and Wordsworth's.)

The author gives four historical stages: I. 1650--1700, single terms, without explanation. "How wonderful are the pitheic poems of Cato." Just 'pitheic'—no more. II. Synonymous terms supporting each other, 1700--1900. "Bold and impassioned tragedy." III. Rhetorical antitheses deepening into essential opposition, 1790--1840. IV. 1850--1930, critical terms explained in connexion with literary applications. The cry from Addison's time is a far one. "Addison's words of praise and blame are few, abstract, colorless, 'just, 'natural,' 'elegant,' (etc.) "The history of literary criticism from Addison's day to our own is... the history of the ever-increasing refinement of the critic's sensorium." (L. E. Wars, "Studies," p. 203.)

The terms are grouped historically under various heads: Purity. Positive. 'Chaste.' 'Clean.' 'Correct.' (etc.) Correctness. Grammatical...

With the aid of books like Mr. Bray's, Gates', Laura Johnson Tylee's ("Evolution of English Criticism," Einn, 1894,) and Roget's "Thesaurus" and the NED, much might now be done to continue the study of English critical terms and the part they play in our vocabulary and language. Mr. Bray's book was written 30 years ago (1894.) Hundreds of words have come in since then, some have been lost, there have been recolorings, and interesting orientations (well established terms becoming stale at least to themselves and arrange new and enterprising terms,) and influences.
homophones tend to destroy one another? "There is no rule except that any loss of distinction may be a first step towards a total loss." Dr. Bridges distinguishes carefully between 'obsolete' and 'obscure': 'obsolete' words are those in the process of becoming obsolete (state of being); and "The best evidence of the obsolescence of any word is that it should still be frequently heard in some proverb or phrase, but never out of it" (p. 26.) "In deciding whether any obsolete homophone has been lost by its homophony, I should make much of the considering whether the word had supplied a real need, by naming a conception that no other word so fitly represented."

The author cites abundantly from Shakespeare (Cunliffe's "A New Shakespearean Dictionary," 1910), and also puts together a few obsolete words of today. Among the older words: ancient (replaced by 'ensign,') bate ("remit," back ("how of head; mutual") boot ("to profit") bourn ("gardfly,") brief (sb.,) brook (v.,) buck ("steep linen in yea") fain, feign (mutual loss due to undefined sense of 'fain'; "fane" also obs.) fit ("section of a poem") gust ("taste"--"well lost," says B.) hale ("haul,") hue ("color;" so used in America:) mouse (v., "bite, tear,") pink ("ornamental sleasing of dress,") poke ("pocket,") poll ("out the hair") queen, rack (of clouds,) raze ("fell to the ground;" this meaning, being the very opposite of that in 'raise,') sa, says Bridges, "intolerable." The word is not obsolete in America.) Among the more recent of those homophones about which Bridges seems doubtful: fall (alt. "falling") alme, ascent, augur (v.,) barren, bate, beir, bray, bridal, broch, casque, cede, cote, dime, cruise, dune, desert, fain, fell ("skin,") gore, hue, lile, maroh ("boundary") mame, mute, nest, ore, pile, ("hair,") swift, toil ("snare,") wot, wought.

One other test for obsolescence here given is interesting: a word lately heard in some one district is a good sign of its being now obsolete: "it was lately more living." Elsewhere in this interesting tract, Dr. Bridges enters 505 words involving 1075 homonyme in all. I have attempted in Ch. IV to deal with a few of these.


436. Brokaw, August, "A brief study of words and phrases from the modern foreign languages used in English." Columbia Univ. Master's essay, 1927


441. Coleridge, Herbert, "On diminutives in 'let'" Transact. of Philol. Soc. 1875: 93--115. EDUL. Yt. 5. AGK 1400. Coleridge lists: I. -let words that are not diminutives at all, but words in which -let is a corruption ('gantlet' for 'gantlope,' 'sallet' for 'salad,' 'ballet' for 'ballad,' &c.,) or is part of the body of the word—only accidentally a termination. II. (largest body of words) words in which the suffix is really -et, not -let, words from the French or Latin: ballet, billet, bullet, callet, collet, camlet, couplet, outlet, dactylet ('dactyl' is root,) doublet, eaglet, giblet, giglet, gullet, halet, mallet, millet, mulet, martlet, owlet, pellet, puddle, pallet, pistolet, pamphlet, samlet, swallow, triplet, toilet, valet, varlet. Again, in some words the 'l' is due to a prior diminutival suffix: annulet (L. annulus,) agilet (aiguillette, from Fr. aiguille, Lat. acicula,) armlet (L. armilla,) bandelet, bracelet (L. braccellus,) cirulet (L. circulum,) cantlet, chaplet (L. capella,) corset, chaslet, frontlet, flagolet, flagulet, giblet, goblet, guantlet, islet (L. insula,) mantlet (L. mantela,) osselet, reglet, runlet, rivulet, sparklet, skilllet, taintlet, tablet, violet... III. The suffix is trilliteral in: ballet, corset, triplet, eyelet, kinglet, leaflet, ringlet, rootlet, springlet, streamlet, scantlet... Coleridge derives let from AS. Lytel. He says the frequentive idea is first, the idea of pettiness of contempt, secondary.

442. Colton, Arthur, "Gains and Losses in Language." Harper's CXL, pp. 707--9; Apr. 1920. In the second part of this article, the author shows how regrettable the loss, by American colonists, of certain nature-terms are: shaw, copse, croft, thorpe, combe, moor, down, weald (sold;) in America, one walks miles over: pastures, ridges, meadows, scrub, woods. Words seem to take up habitations: the Scottish 'glen,' Eastern American 'valley,' Western 'gulch,' South-Western 'arroyo.' 'Mesa' and 'butte' speak for themselves.

Reasons are not assigned beyond the general remark that some of these words either did not come over with the colonists, or they took no root. Perhaps. It is to be remembered that in particular the Indians named not a few things for the first American whites: "borrowing." It is also to be remembered that only north- and mid-eastern parts of the United States really resemble, scenically, the island homeland. The West is, with its expanses and colors, utterly different. It needed pioneers and pioneers' language—and it got both. Meanwhile, the East did not appear to suffer from a lack of names for things in nature. I am sure that from both literature and the dictionary much a contention as the above is not very valid. Nevertheless, whether from the nature of scenery, or forgetfulness, or new borrowing (Indian, French, Spanish,) or strenuosity of life, and rapid development, Old World terms for nature undeniably have no place in the American vocabulary.


445. Darmesteter, Arsène, "La Vie des Mots étudiée dans leurs significations," 2e ed. Paris, 1897. xii, 210 pp. This is, I believe, a famous little book, and needs no extended comment. Darmesteter, as a pioneer in the field, looked to words quite exclusively, and seems to have attributed fascinating powers to them. Tropes, syllemboche, metonymy, metaphor; all are illustrated; but the book is particularly pregnant with simple and involved patterns of "radiation" in meaning. The reader may recall the ways in which 'dent,' 'mouchoir,' 'cadran,' and 'timbre' are dealt with. One is not apt to forget those neat, finished French diagrams.

Pt. 3, pp. 151--176 essays the explanation of obsolescence. Today, some of Darmesteter's remarks are sufficiently self-criticized: "La langue cède des mots ou des sens nouveaux pour désigner des faits nouveaux, objets ou idées. Elle donne à des mots des sens nouveaux pour remplacer d'autres mots qui ont cessé d'exprimer la même chose. De même, dans la disparition des mots, il faut distinguer les mots qui s'oublient parce qu'ils désignent des choses qui disparaissent, et les mots qui sont place à d'autres pour exprimer des idées durables." (151) Darmesteter specifies arms, instruments, moneys, clothes. Occasionally, words are reborn, especially those expressing ideas. Words signalize: they do not define. Lists are submitted.

Ch. III (pp. 162 ff.) describes "actions destructives": phonetic weakness ('ef,' 'euf,' 'ois,' &c.), homonymy ("très forte cause de destruction"--'veru' et 'virum,' 'verum,' 'fidem,' "law," and 'fides,' "lire," 'plase,' 'samem,' and others,) popular carelessness ('tète,)" defilement ('urbs,' 'verbun,') euphemism ("une cause très pulsante de destruction des mots:" 'lavement' [: 'oysters,' 'semble,'] 'cul-de-sac' [: 'impasse,'] but notably 'garce,' 'fille' and the English 'maid' [p. 166.])

Exchanges of functions between words occur. Events occasionally directly introduce rivals: 'ticket' with the 1779 exposition.

Vendryes (Bib. 408 above) praises this now old little book (p. 193 of "Language") and then (p. 195) says, "laws are not inherent in the words themselves. 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. Apparently its author did not look further than the scholastic abstractions of catachresis or metonymy; he did not get so far as the concrete realities which the word represents."


"Degenerate words." All the Year Round, 63:209--10. 1888.

Denby, M., "Decay and death in English vocabulary." Trans. of Yorkshire Dial. Soc. 4 (23) 6-17, 1922 (Jan.) Social refinement often makes for obsolescence in words, or at least a kind of confinement: and words that have sunk in the social scale are 'belly,' ('stomach,') 'guts' ('intestines,') 'spittle' (even some boys preferred 'saliva,') 'sweat' ('I am warm,')'smock.' Taste undoubtedly had something to do with the disappearance of 'chapman,' 'sothe,' 'here,' 'thegn,' 'muckle.' Taste and economy. 'Eke,' 'r°the,' 'swink' and others are cited; and the OF. richness in compounds is contrasted with the French dislike of them. "Was a diffusion of this French spirit responsible for their disappearance? 'Micmac' and 'parliament' are cited, and an interesting history of 'carouse' is given.


Dodgson, Edw. S., "William Goldrey and the word-books" N&Q (Ser. 12) 1:33; 50:--6. 1916. AGK.


Eckwall, Ellert, "A few notes on English etymology and word-study" Anglia. 29:195--201. 1913. AGK.

paper on "Diction and Imagery in Anglo-Saxon Poetry" is cited for possible analogies with 13th century verse, and the quality of aliveness in these. Dialect, slang, and technical words in poetry, their propriety, are touched upon. Dr. Geo. Philip Krapp in "The Knowledge of English," 1927, Chs. XXIV ff., but notably XXVIII, presents still other ways of looking at poetry linguistically: poetry and language. John Livingston Lowe's "Convention and Revolt in Poetry" has already been mentioned, and would play a helpful and distinctive part in any study of AS. kennings and 13th century diction, and I. A. Richards' "Practical Criticism" furnishes a kind of psychological under-study to any essaying of the language of poetry in readers' hands.


467. Gadde, Fredrik, "On the history and use of the suffixes -ery (-ry), -age, and -ment in English" Lund dies., Cambridge, 1910 vili, 143 pp. (Svea. Eng. treatises) AGK. For its citation of opinions and general comments (as to nonce-words in -ery, for example, or feminine distinctions: 'buildress,' 'maness, ' &c.,) as for its specific handling of the three suffixes in the title, this word was particularly valuable. I have accordingly made direct use of it in Chs. VI and VII. Gadde thinks that there is no reason to complain with O. F. Emerson in his "History," p. 134, about modern English being no longer able to form new compounds as freely as old, or new words by the use of native suffixes and prefixes (Gadde, p. 17.) New formations were frequent in ME., and still freer in the 16th and 17th centuries; there was a dropping off in the 18th, and again an increase in the 19th century. The vocabulary thus, from time to time, has been heavy with nonce-words and abstractions from personal nouns and verbs. "A great many formations disappear after a short existence; but we must not conclude from this that the derivations with -ery (-ry) had no vitality." Nonce synonyms with bad associations, however ('loonery,' 'culinary, ' 'lurkery,' 'groutheadry,' 'bitchery,' 'queenry,) have jostled one another about so much as make language resemble fleeting cloud effects: "one reason why so many new-formations disappear very soon" (p. 34.)
Gadde has chosen three distinctive suffixes. The feeling "in" then, their "genius," is probably as subtle as in any. Dates and circumstances of adoption or first uses, meanings and blendings of meanings, are of course important; but Gadde's lists, pp. 93 ff., more than anything else, I think, pointedly show and suggest how much more important historical usage is. The few calculations made in Ch. VI are meager. More of their kind need to be made. I think, particularly for personal endings, feminine distinctions, and rare affixes whose history may be termed "completed."


"The philosophy of words, A popular introduction to the science of language." London, 1906. 294 .. pp. Chs. II and III as explaining the relations in various languages of words belonging to home, church, society, politics, etc., are of interest; but there is nothing on obs.


470. Greenough, James Bradstreet and Kittredge, Geo. Lyman, "Words and their Ways in English Language" New York, London, 1901, 1902, 1906 &c. 431 pp. Pp. 25 (native words made obs. by borrowing, AS. .. Fr., 'here,' 'they,' &c.) 25 (appropriateness of vocabulary dependent on this,) ill-(bones of ill-fated words a lexigraphical museum,) 118 ff., 209 (survival of 'let'--"hind-der," ) 212, 30 (scientific advancement, photography, humor,) Chs. XVII--XXIV on generalization and specialization of meaning. These latter processes are closely allied (241.) 'Virtue' became specialized in meaning with the Romans: 'courage.' With us, it became generalized again, and so stands off from 'manliness' and 'chesty' (usually used of women.) Various illustrations may be made with 'liquor,' 'minister,' 'doctor,' 'meat,' 'play,' 'machine,' 'officious.' In ch. XVII, "Radiation," Darmesteter (Bib. 445) is twice cited, and explanations analogous to his of 'power,' 'head,' 'congregation,' 'candidate,' 'cheater,' and like etymons are made. In XIX, "Transference of Meaning," the aspects of user and used, speaker and hearer, are emphasized. The confusion of active and passive adjectives is noteworthy: 'in- expressive,' 'inexpressible,' 'ineffable,' 'uncomprehending,' 'uncomprehensible;' 'the unexpressive she;' 'tuneable,' 'tuneful,' 'imaginative,' &c. 'Doubtful' and 'pitiful' had three meanings in Shakespeare's time; and the suffix ('-ful') is not settled in meaning yet (p. 276.) 'Pitiful,' however, now means "proper to excite one's pity," not "compassionate" (transf. from inactive to more active sense.) Changes in the sense of 'fretful,' 'nice,' 'curious,' and others, is shown to be often happy, always in- stinctive. The degeneration of 'villain,' 'knave,' 'wench,' 'fellow,' 'chapman,' 'caitiff,' 'pirate,' and other terms is demonstrated rather than explained in ch. XX. In XXI, "Euphemism,"

Bib. VI 667
prudery is seen to be ridiculous, perhaps, but not unnatural.


472. Haldemann, E. S., "Affixes in their Origin and Application, exhibiting the etymological structure of English words" Philadelphia, 1865. 271 pp. AGK 8322 (reviews.) Skeat in his "Concise Etymological Dictionary," Ox. 1901, p. 631, but criticized by Gade as being "in point of fact, a very meagre compilation of suffixes and prefixes with short notes and a few examples" (pref. iii, 1910.) This book is not available in Edinburgh. BM. 12935. cc. 14.

473. Hall, Fitzedward, "On English adjectives in -able with special reference to reliable" London, 1877. viii, 233 pp. AGK 9913 (many reviews.)


475. Hare, Julius C., "Fragments of two essays in English philology ... II. Words corrupted by false analogy or false derivation" London, 1873, (56 and) 80 pp. AGK.


479. Hilmer, H., "Schallnachahmung, Wortschöpfung und Bedeutungs- wandel in der englischen sprache" Halle, 1914, 356 pp. Echos- ism, word-coinage, changes in meaning...


483. Jaberg, K., in "Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie," Halle xxv, 561 ff. (bib. and hist. of question of change in meaning in English words.) See also Littre, F.


496. Kennett[t.] White, "A glossary to explain the original, the acceptance, and obsolence of words and phrases ..." London, 1916 156 pp. AGK.


490. Key, T. Hewitt, "On diminutives" Transact. of Philol. Soc. 1916: 219--250. A protest against the generally careless neglect of suffixes by grammarians and dictionary-makers, because the suffixes often lose their distinction as such, and because they are apt altogether to supplant the primitive word. Diminutives denote smallness, tenderness, pity, contempt. Diminutives sometimes prove superficial when the object they diminishy are already small. 'Jem,' 'Jemmie,' 'Jimmy,' 'James.' Key uses Sir G. C. Lewis' book, and Grimm's, Jamieson's, and others.

The interesting list in 'ock' I have considered in VI, "Affices." Key adds that the frequentative character of diminutive verbs is tolerably apparent in itself--'ram-sack,' 'mimick,' 'worry,' 'Martlet,' 'tartlet,' 'popeline,' 'westling' speak for themselves.

499. "Reconsideration of substantives in -let" Trans. Philol. Soc. 1926--3: 220--231. EdUL. Yt.5 AGK 22112. Refers to the brief and hasty dealing with -et and -el (-let) in above article. Key here states: 1. words, diminutival in their original formations, often lose their diminutival character. 2. as a natural sequence, they are apt to supplant the primitive. The psychology behind the diminutive is constance in use, the desire to endear (the hunter, his gun; the captain, his ship.) The common fate of suffixes is loss of power (p. 231), and this may come about through the diminutive notion becoming hardened, inensible (pp. 221, 223.)

490. Klein, Erich, "Die verdunkelten wortzusammensetzungen im Neuen- die" Koensgastberg Diss. 1911. 91 pp. EdUL Largely a phonological consideration, with many illustrations, of such forces working in words as falling and rising accents (etc.), assimilation, dissimilation, telescoping of consonant sounds, folk-etymology ... AGK: Supplemetary notes under EdUL. (Gr 17) (E)


Konigsberg diss. 1904. 25 pp. AGK. 1927


496. Lewis, Sir G. Cornwall, "On English diminutives" Philol. Museum 1:679-896. 1932. AGK 1399. Grimm, says Lewis, distinguished two kinds of diminution in words: simple, with tenderness or contempt implied, and of size. To homely words, seldom French, never Latin, usually AS., 'ling' and 'kin' were often attached 'Mannikin,' 'lamkin,' 'ladikin,' 'kilderkin.' G. C. L. adds 'minnikin,' from min, 'small,' and 'napkin,' 'girklin,' 'finkin; 'simpkin,' 'plokin,' 'bootkin,' 'thumbikins,' 'pumkin,' 'bumpkin,' 'slamminikin,' 'spillikin,' 'sisakin' (bird,), 'buskin,' 'bodkin,' 'dannikin,' 'lambkin,' 'ladikin;' 'kilderkin.' G. C. L. adds 'minnikin,' from min, "small," and 'napkin,' 'girklin,' 'finkin; 'simpkin,' 'plokin,' 'bootkin,' 'thumbikins,' 'pumkin,' 'bumpkin,' 'slamminikin,' 'spillikin,' 'sisakin' (bird,), 'buskin,' 'bodkin,' 'dannikin,' 'lambkin,' 'ladikin,' 'kilderkin.'

To Grimm's bullock,' 'brillock,' 'paddock,' (toad,) 'buttock,' 'hummock; with 'playock' (child's toy,) 'mannock,' 'wfockie' probably Scottish. Of most interest, 'bantling,' wherein the disuse of the practice of swathing infants in this country (England) has probably prevented the etymology from being readily perceived. 'Sapling,' 'hierling,' and 'lordling' are in contrast.


498. Le Gallienne, Richard, "Words we would willingly let die" Harper's CAWLI, June, 1921. Pp. 122--124. Dryden's protest against 'repartee,' 'embarrass,' 'chagrin,' 'grimace,' as being affected is recalled. Le Gallienne protests against 'reactions' and 'gesture' and using nouns as verbs as a sign of lazy, undistinguished writing. Johnson's beautiful and normal English in the 'Lives' is praised, other protests made, and the hope expressed that we shall come to have only such words as fulfill real needs. Many articles of this type may be found.


502. Lotspeich, O. M., "The Causes of Long Vowel Change in English" JESP xx 2: 203-212, Apr. 1921. "... I tried to show that the changes in English long vowels are all the result of the tendency to limit the actual stress, or muscle contraction, to the first part of the sound and steadily to reduce the time-duration of this contraction; that is, to allow the latter part of the sound to glide off into a relatively relaxed articulation, in which the lower jaw returns almost to the closed position." This statement is found in:

"The Trend of English Sound-Changes" JESP 423-432 for July 1923. "In this paper I shall try to show that the changes in short vowels are also the result of the same tendency which operated to determine the development of long vowels." "... a study of the ... sound-changes of English convinces me that they have all resulted from this one tendency toward reduction of the movement of muscle contraction, which is in reality a tendency toward economy of effort. As the theory of economy of effort as the determining factor in certain sound-changes, especially assimilations and contractions, has found rather wide acceptance. I am trying to give it a more general application. ... [Jespersen, Language, p. 263 cited] ... a tendency toward economy of effort is a priori more natural than any other one." In the field of historical phonology the change has usually been from multiplicity to simplicity, the author states.

A 1919 article, "Ablaut and Sentence-Accent," JEP 18, 372, I have not seen.

503. Lounsbury, Thomas R., "Hostility to Certain Words" Harper's CXIII pp. 362-368, Aug. 1906. An interesting article in which 'tireless' is vindicated and the aversion to 'female' is explained; also interesting for the remark, "There is nothing easier in our speech than to convert a verb into a noun or a noun into a verb."

Lounsbury shows that (the NED in its not particularly good quotations to the contrary) 'female' has been used by hosts of the finest authors, 15th-19th centuries. There is nothing in the word itself to justify the sensitiveness of the present to it as a noun. The prejudice comes from an obvious association: the "female of the lower animals."

I do not quite agree with Lounsbury concerning 'tireless.' He states that people feel 'untiring' to be a better form because they also feel 'less' could be attached only to nouns, never thinking of 'dauntless,' 'resistless,' 'faileless,' 'wearless,' 'opposeless.' Do people think thus about forms? or do they simply use what seems most natural in the way of forms? An interesting study of 'in-,' 'un-,' and '-less' might be made to show the parts that analogy, "economy of effort," and other forces one might care to name, play in negative words. The timely readiness of both words and idioms would, I think, be found to play an active part. "It is very tiring." "He is an untiring sort of person." Finally, 'resistless' and 'unresisting' have by no means the same meanings.
504. Mathews, Wm. (1913--1909) "Words; their use and abuse" Chicago, 1976, 334 pp. Los Angeles Pub. Libr. 422 M. 429. Not in AGK. The "use and abuse" of English has been much written of, both in articles and whole books (Roseline O. Masson's 1929 Edinburgh [James Thin] pub. of "Use and abuse of English" is close at hand); but this is one of the three or four remarkable old-fashioned books on the subject that I have seen. In its multiplicity of poetical quotations from Felicia Hemans and many, many others, it is more than "victoriana." Nevertheless, the book is not without a kind of "light," and (p. 20) a long quotation from Henry Taylor (no clue as to name of book, date, &c.), apropos 17th and 19th century writing is of real interest. "Their books [17th century writers'] were not written to be snatched up, run through, talked over, and forgotten; and their diction, therefore, was not such as lent wings to haste and impatience, making everything so clear that he who ran or flew might read." &c., &c. Grand words, loose words, words without meaning...

"It is an interesting fact that the Saxon part of our language, containing a smaller percentage of synonymous words that are liable to be confounded, is much freer from equivocation than the Romanic" (p. 225.) Ch. XI quotes Isaac Watts: "Here is our great infelicity, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea." The chapter headings cite Jeremy Collier, Proverbs, Pascal, and others.


"French Words in the English Language" Soc. for Pure Eng. Oxford 1921. Tract V, pp. 1--20. Matthews characteristically quotes a favorite author, Mark Twain, cites hosts of examples, and offers a possible explanation or two for obsolescence: oversupply of needless words (from Dr. Bradley,) false culture, authorship a danger to language (De Quincey.)

"New words and old" Harper's 97:307--312. Repr. in part in Lyr Age 213:131--2. 1939. Puttenham, Swift and others quoted to show how (in the thought of Lounsbury) the history of language is the history of corruptions. Sallust's list of obsolete words which he deliberately strove to reintroduce.

"Violent attitudes of the vocabulary" Bookman 49:153--159. 1919 (repr in "Essays on Eng." pp. 91--96, 1921.) Influence of sports, slang, degraded words, resuscitated words...

Numerous other articles on words; see AGK, index.

506. McKnight, Geo. H., "English Words and their Background" New York and London, 1923, 449 pp. For its reference list, footnotes, and occasional remarks on the coming and going of words, this book, like Barfield's, Greenough and Kittredge's, and others', was very helpful. Esp. Ch. II: dialect, unappropriated and rejected words; p. 43, definition of slang; etymology in names of animals ('reindeer,') euphemism, learned mistakes, generalization and specialization (the latter force more active,) change in fashion (230 ff.,) degeneration and elevation.

508. "Among the word-makers" Booklovers' Mag. 5:344--9. 1905 AGK 12320.


510. Morris, John, "Organic History of English Words" Strassburg 1907 etc.


512. Müller, Ernst M., "Zum bedeutungswandel englischer wörter" Freiberg, 1903 22 pp. Also "Biographies of Words..." mentioned by Barfield.


515. Nyrop, K., "Das Leben der Worter" (tr. from Danish by Vogt) Leipzig, 263 pp. 1903 EdUL Zt. 10. 64. Discussion of euphemism, metaphor, limitation of meaning, sound-harmony, figurative terms, word-play, modern trends (railroad words.)


517. Observator. "Explanation of certain antiquated words" Gent. Mag. 90 (1) 20, 115--116, 202--204, 311--313, 411--412. 1320. AGK 12142. EdUL LII. 140. Deals with words like 'jeopardous,' 'skills,' 'knowledge' (vb. active,) 'wain,' 'recklessness,' 'wiped,' 'to crack' ("boost, vapour") P. 115 quotes Dryden on obsolete words: they should be revived when more resounding or significant than words in present use.
519. Osmond, Alfred, "The nature and nomenclature of oaths in English" Columbia Univ. master's essay, 1921. 3/4 of the miniced pronunciations of "God" have become obsolete not so much, this student believes, because of check or change in morals (the impulse to swear is still with us), as because of isolation in form and meaning. Wyld is quoted as saying strong oaths live longer than minced ones. The great influx of oaths, 1650--1750, is pointed to; playwrights individualized through oaths. Osmond found 207 forms in which "God" was used: in 16, the names were uncorrupted, and there were 82 possessive combinations. He found 65 petty oaths, and 16 of sacred things other than the Deity. Oaths become meaningless through ellipses.

519. Pedelford, Frederick Morgan, "Old English Musical Terms" Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik IV 1899 xli, 112 pp. Introd.: 1--62, Glossary: 63 to end. A scholarly and appreciative sort of monograph which especially shows the divergence of secular and ecclesiastical music. Appendix 2, "vogues--'ball,' 'canonical service,' 'harmony,' 'herp,' 'psalm,' 'trumpet,' others...

520. Palmer, Rev. Abram Smythe, "Leaves from a Word-Hunter's Notebook" London, 1867. The word 'chignon' (198) and notes on machines and animals, pp. 231 ff., are interesting. Author of other similar works.

521. "Passing of a Great Word" Scribner's Mag. LI, pp. 635--6. May 1912. The change in meaning of 'ponder' and 'loyal' and 'spirit' (elevation in meaning,) and 'infinite' in an opposite direction, is demonstrated. The passing of a great word may mean the passing of a great idea.

522. Peabody, Andrew P., "The study of words" New Englander 32: 691--705 1873. AGK

523. Pearson, Edmund Lester, "Remedial Legislation for Words" The Nation June 13, 1914, pp. 724--722. An entertaining article which comes much nearer the truth about words in use--'proposition' and a few phrases are cited--than learned writing always does. A study in the psychology of big words, their lazy and meaningless associations.

524. Phelps, E. J., "The age of words" Scribner's Mag. 6: 760--768. 1899. AGK. I cite this because it represents a quite numerous class of articles whose titles are utterly misleading. Very naturally, all that glitters is not gold, even in Kennedy's marvellous bibliography.


"All the world seems at liberty to coin words, without regard to orthodox methods of word-creation or for the general linguistic acceptability of the words thus brought into being. The dependable way to secure popular favor is to use 'language with a punch.'

In our present craving for linguistic audacities we continue all the methods of the past and invent all the new ways we can, in addition. The Elizabethans liked puns and striking compounds and range of vocabulary, and the post-Restoration gallants liked clipped forms. We like these, and fancy spellings, or simplified spellings, novel capitalizing, or (lately) novel omission of capitals; and we like agglutinations, echoic or imitative formations, and backward spellings. Ours is word-creation . . . , as it were, with the lid off."

I have cited, in VI above ("Affixes,"*) certain of Miss Pound's gleanings in -ette, '-ine,' '-itis,' '-ery,' '-logues,' '-ist,' and others, as well as clipped forms, "a result of the Restoration." In section III, Miss Pound gives more violent forms, blenders and telescopings: 'austeres,' 'rebuse' (Shakespeare),

'dumbfound,' 'gerrymander,' and popular combinations: 'happen-
stance,' 'scandalious,' (IV) 'hoppergrass,' 'squanch.' The
p)ages of the "Spectator" are quoted to show an early 18th
century taste for imposing names like 'Royal Chemical Washball'
'Elixir and Salt of Lemons.' "This was in the days when dignity
and formality were still cherished. Purchasers of the Incom-
parable Powder or of the . . Washball would never have dreamed
of applying Pebecco, named from the initials of its original
manufacturers, F. Beiersdorf and Company, to their teeth. . ."

The suffix - ('Ego') became a favorite after the Spanish-
American war, just as the suffix -fest became popular after the
present war, or -sky after the Russo-Japanese war. 'Kodak,'
Miss Pound writes, has no particular etymology; I read somewhere
that this trade name (now so popular in America at least as to
be used verbally) is imitative.

"Vogue Affixes in Present Day Word Coinage" Dialect Notes
709. A similar essay; list of contemporary coinages which
exemplify prefixes now enjoying popularity; motives for coin-
ing. Carlyle's -dom' (which lay dormant so long,) 'ship,' 'ness,
'-ster,' but most of all, '-ism,' '-ist,' '-itis,' '-ize,' and
the prefix 'super-' and (imported) 'multi-', 'counter-', 'pro-,' 'ante-,' 're-,' 'post-,' 'hyper-,' 'pseudo-.' Their purpose
soon passes: fresh terms almost literally await their cure
in the wings of the theater of language. (The above two criticisms
are free paraphrasings from notes by friends: Miss Kaucher, Mr.
Fogg, and Miss Miller.) Other articles . . .


This material probably in Dictionary (Bib. 295.}

* Miss Pound.
527. Rainey, Lillian F., "Old words made over." Century Mag. 111. 377-378, Jan. 1926. "There is a fashion in words as in music, ... art, ... hair."


532. S., C. G. "Words that are not words" Round Table 6: 72-73 New York, Aug. 3, 1927. No. 152 AGK 1256. Harvard Univ. Libr. P 334.28 (courtesy of Mr. Fogg.) Interesting for its attitude on correctness: "Many words in common use are not words ... they are not words which have the authority of the best English language." 'Lengthy,' 'reliable' (ks., for 'trustworthy,' 'proven,' 'overflowed' (p. p.,) ...'


534. Schmeding, Otto, "Ueber Wortbuilding bei Carlyle." Halle ... Max Niemeyer. 1900 xiii, 352 pp. The "Wortregister" (pp. 329 ff.) is a kind of revelation. In the discussion of style (literary and otherwise) in affixes (Ch. VI,) I have presented a few from this unusual author. But Carlyle did not stop with affixed, and Schmeding gives forms like 'to Biography,' 'cottaging,' 'doxy,' 'gigamnia' (here it was necessary to invent facts as well as form--Fitzedward Hall, Bio. 364,) 'sans-Plato,' 'ism,' 'whiskerando,' 'to clank-clank,' and many more.


"Report upon 'ghost words,' or words which have no real existence." Trans. of Philol. Soc. 1885--1897: 350--374. AGK. A beautifully written presidential address which shows how agitated people have become—even educated people—over misprints like 'kimes' in an old number of the Edinburgh Review and 'morse' in Scott's Monastery.

538. Slosson, Dr. Edwin E., "How Words Lose Reputation" Scientific Monthly XVI, Apr. 1923, pp. 445--447. (Courtesy of Miss Kaucher) This article speaks of the degeneration of 'sophist,' 'philosophy,' 'scholar,' 'sage,' and numerous other terms, of the difficulty of arresting a falling word, and of the difficulty of assigning exact reasons.


541. In "Four Romantic Words" 1924, 1925 ("Words and Idioms") Smith discusses at length 'romantic,' 'originality,' 'create,' and 'genius.' The reviewer ("F. G.") of MLR xxv.382, would modify certain statements in "Needed Words" Soc. for Pure Eng. tract IV Oxford, 1928, apropos eking out our vocabulary with French words, &c.


543. Strachan, L. R. M., "'Al.' noun suffix: 'Disallowal,' 'Disallowance'" NAG (s. ii) 7: 267, 414. 1913.


549. "The transmigrations of English words" Eclectic Rev. ... 5:
144-165. 1961. AGK.

550. Trench, Richard C., "On the study of words" many edd. 1851 ff. (See AGK. 1243 ff.) As in "English Past and Present" (Bib. 406.), so here, Trench looks at words from several angles, and discusses the tendencies to borrow, become elevated, degenerated, to disappear with ideas, and to become desynonymized, in words.


556. Weekley, Ernest, "The Romance of Words" New York, 1914 225, x pp. Chs. I to XI inclusive. Ch. II, "Wanderings of Words," is particularly interesting as showing how, in time, Celtic, cow-boy, Portuguese, Zulu, and other kinds of words come into the language. Emergency words ('burns') are touched on, pp. 29 ff. Pp. 54 ff. discuss the assimilation of sounds ('lime-bark,' 'lime-bark and others) and dissimilation, also metaphorals, aphasia ('tea,' 'sea,' 'est-.') VI-VII discuss the meanings of words, association, metaphor . . . 'Preposterous' is given in VII: an interesting example of generalization. Helpful, as respects obsolescence, are the few remarks on pleonasm, Ch. IX: 'greyhound.' "Buckhurst Holt wood.'


558. White, Richard Grant, "Words and their uses" Boston and New York, 1899. xx, 439 pp. AGK. Esp for obsolescence: Chs. V (misused words and "words that are not words" ['intercess,'
... 'local' for 'local reporter,' ] and pp. 358--359: "But one great vice of our dictionaries ... is that they are planned and written as if men who know nothing of their own language ... There is no obsOLEtEness in literature."


560. Withington, Robert, "Portmanteau" and Pseudo-'Portmanteau' Words N&Q Aug. 3, 1929, pp. 77--78. Other similar articles in MLN, xxxvii, 6 (June 1922) 377 ff. and xl. 3, 188--9 (Mar. 1925. Philolog. Quart ix, 153--164, and N&Q May 8, 1926 ... Also "Rehabilitated Words: Notes for a Chapter on 'Regeneration of Meaning'" A2 [American Speech] v. 230--291. Withington discusses the nature of this kind of word ('portmanteau') from Swift and Carroll, and especially of the telescoping of meanings. Louise Pound (bib. 525) has some interesting notes and illustrations in this field. See 567 below.


563. Woolbert, C. H., "Old Terms for New Needs" Quarterly Jnl. of Speech Education IV pp. 296--303. May, 1918. Words are likened to tools, and must "cut" definitely; no word "ever has long life solely as a general term; just as soon as it becomes a handy universal tool, somebody makes the mistake of accepting it in a limited use, and then the tool does not suit the medium"--&o. (Courtesy of Miss Kaufer.)


565. "Words and their origins" Antiquarian Mag. 7: 131--132; 8: 180--181, 228--230. 1895--1896 London Edul Att.49.8 Mention of a rare dictionary: Gazophylacium, 1689. The word 'christendom' is handled in such a way as to suggest that in reality there is no such nice ordering of meanings as suggested in Darmesteter's "Vie des mots." (Bib. 445.)


Bib.

VII

Miscellanea and Addenda

568. Balderston, John L., "Berkeley Square," New York, 1929. Act i, Sc. 3; "Peter. . . Yes, the wind was with us all the way; we must have almost beat the record. Kate. Record? Peter. Oh, 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 here. . . . Many other such delightful touches in this odd play: "unborn words." Act 2: Peter and the Duchess. "Duchess. I am told, sir, that you seem to regard this country as a museum, and ourselves as specimens in a glass case."

Several such casual allusions to words and language might be found in dramatic literature. The most apropos I can call to mind is Act 2 of Miss Gates' charming childhood-romance, "The Poor Little Rich Girl," where the Butler quaintly doest to death the King's English.

569. Barrère, Albert and Leland, Chas. G., "A Dictionary of Slang, Jargon, and Cant . . ." London, 1907 (?). 2 vols. While no reasons for the obsolescence of slang are offered in the preface, it is intimated that they would be different for different periods of the language, since several different kinds of slang and cant have enjoyed the vogue from time to time.

570. Barrett, E. S., "The Heroine," 1810 (several subsequent edd.) London, 1909. P. 115, "But what can you mean by child, Gwyn?" said I. 'Surely his lordship was no suckling at this time.' "Child," said Eftsoones, 'signified a noble youth, some centuries ago; and it is coming into fashion again. For instance, there is Childe Harold.' 'Then,' said I, 'there is "second childishness," and I fancy there will be "mere oblivion" too. But if possible, finish your tale in the corrupt tongue.'"

P. 171. "As I had 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."

Sir Thomas Urquhart in the love story of "Jewel," and Henry Fielding in "Tom Jones" have remarks about the eternality of the language of gesture and the eyes.

571. Coleridge, S. T., in his copy of Matthiae (Greek Grammar,) 1824, marginalia, vol. 1, p. 54, Huntington Library copy. "There is one common Error to all grammars, and the Queen-bee of a whole Hive of False notions, viz. [p. 54] that words correspond to Things: whereas they refer wholly to our Thoughts of Things and the mental acts occasioned by or ensuing on the impressions.
While [t. 65] Things are present, men converse; on talk from the mere habit of social communion, & even then address themselves to the Thoughts, in [b.] which they seek a sympathy with their own thoughts, or a confirmation of the objectivity of the Appearance. ... E. T. C."

572. Dunnet, Abbe, "The Art of Thinking," New York, 1920. Pp. 79--80, "... The word, like 'intelligent,' 'like 'wit,' has been in service a long time and its stiltting has gradually become different from what it used to be. ..."

573. Feuvel-Gouraud, Francis, "Pheno-memo-technic dictionary, being a philosophical classification of all the homophonous words of the English language, etc." Pt. I. New York, 1844. xxviii, 197 pp. "Words grouped to show the development of a most awe-inspiring memory system."--AGK 9889.


575. Johnson, Dr. Samuel, "Rambler" 169: "No word is naturally or intrinsically meaner than another; our opinion therefore of words, as of other things, arbitrarily and capriciously established, depends wholly upon accident or custom. The cottager thinks those apartments splendid and spacious, which an inhabitant of palaces will despise for their meagre; and to him who has passed most of his hours with the delicate and polite, many expressions will seem sordid, which another, equally stout, may hear without offence; but a mean term never fails to displease him to whom it appears mean, as poverty is certainly and invariably despised."

576. Kennedy, A. G., "A Bibliography ..." 1927. (See Bib. 19.) Numbers 9690 (Ardill, L. E., "Obsolete French words in the English language" 1873) and others in this section deserve to be noted; while 9903 to 9959 constitute a valuable contribution to our knowledge of sizes of vocabularies: an interesting summary-study might be drawn up from the 56 works (1943 to 1922) listed here. By far the greater number have to do with children's vocabularies; but five seem to offer different and distinctive avenues of approach to the impregnable question:

577. Kittredge, Geo. Lyman, "The Old Farmer and his Almanack" Boston, 1904. Preface: "Nothing is more strictly contemporary than an almanac, except, perhaps, a newspaper. It is issued for the time being, and it becomes obsolete, by a natural and inevitable process, when its successor appears. But this very quality of contemporaneity which relegates last year's almanac to the dust heap, makes the almanac of a hundred years ago an historical document of some importance ..."

578. McKnight, Geo. H., "English Words ..." 1923. See Bib. 506. A few additional notes: pp. 17 and 73, exactness in names of plants and dialectal diversity of bird-names; pp. 274-5, notion of heightened modes of expression a compelling necessity in words; fading from hyperbole, fashion in words; pp. 275-280 ff., contamination of certain words from others: villain, fiddle-faddle ('fiddle' once a word of dignity,) asylum (from association with 'orphan' and 'insane!') pp. 14, 395, notion of unappropriated words, words of outlying places, dialects, 'gurt,' 'ken,' 'lith,' that found no place; p. 395, surnames from obsolete occupations: "no further use for the article produced or because modern methods of manufacture, based on the principle of division of labor, have proved too efficient to permit the survival of the early type of craftsman trained to the production of a single article;" p. 260, notion of context influencing meanings in words, and sometimes silent innuendo or irony.

579. Muller Max, "Wortkritik und sprachbereicherung in Adelungs Wörterbuch" Berlin, 1907. "The author speaks briefly of the loss of words as medieval ideas were superseded by newer ideas." -- Miller.

580. Orange, A. R., "The Art of Reading." New York, 1930, 349 pp. Pp. 12 ff. "... Needless to say ... that in so far as words are properly used they do not, it is true, rank with things, nor are they even 'imperfect representations of things,' but they stand for the relations between things. ... Words, that is, express the table of affinities among facts. ..." Words are elsewhere characterized as "most readily susceptible of error." Others have said, in substance, these same things, and especially that words relate things rather than describe them.


582. Shepperd, E. S., "English word-lore" Madras, 1934. BM. 12992. aaa. 56.

594. Treich, R. C., "On the study of words," 1851. See Bib. 550. P. 30 of Everyman ed.: "One of the most legitimate methods by which a language may increase its wealth, especially in the times when its generative energy is in a great part spent, as after a certain period is the case with all, is through the reviving of old words, not, that is, without discrimination, but of such as are worthy to be revived; which yet through carelessness, or ill-placed fastidiousness, or a growing unacquaintance on the part of a later generation with the elder worthies of the language, or some other cause, have been suffered to drop. These words, obsolete or obsoleteant, will sometimes happen that some writer instructed in the early literature of his native language is not willing to let die; and himself using or suggesting to the use of others, is successful in again putting into circulation. And to the poet more than any other it will be thus free to recall and revive the forgotten treasures of his native language. Yet if success is to attend his attempt, or that of any other, the words to which it is thus sought to impart a second life must scarcely belong to the hoar antiquities of the language, with the dust of many centuries upon them, being not merely out of use but out of all memory as well. A word which has not been employed since Chaucer is to a very different position from one that has only dropped out of active service since Spenser or Shakespeare, and which, being found in their writings or in those of their great comparses, has preserved for the circle of educated readers a certain vitality."

595. Trusler, John (1735--1920.) "The Distinction between Words esteemed synonymous in the English language--from Abbe Girard's Synonymes Francais" 2d ed. 1766. (Leonard) also his "A New Guide to Eloquence; being a Treatise of the proper distinctions to be observed between words reckoned synonymous ... " (Leonard, p. 316 of Bib.) This item should occur between 261 and 262 above.

596. Woolf, Virginia, "Orlando, A Biography" New York, 1928. pp. 17, 67--7 ("Nature and letters seem to have a natural antipathy,"") 26--7 ("The age was Elizabethan; their morals were not ours; nor their poets; nor their climate; nor their vegetables even. Everything was different. . . The brilliant amorous day was divided as sheerly from the night as land from water. Sunsets were redder and more intense; days wore whiter and more surreal. Of our crepuscular half-lights and lingering twilights they knew nothing. . . ") 47, 72, 101, 192 ff. (18th century society characterized, 199, "In one house, the people think themselves happy; in another, witty; in a third, profound,") 187--9 (clothes,") other passages.

597. Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 7, 1930, article, "Is Obsolescence Obsolete?" The obsolescence of things depended upon in modern business to keep things moving, and moving fast, contrasted with the true obsolescence of material things.


591. Meiklejohn, J. W. D., "The Art of Writing English," London, 1902. Pp. 123-129: "Another misfortune happened: a considerable number of good old vigorous and kindly words were turned out of the language by the incoming of these foreign expressions. No writer seems to be strong enough or influential enough to bring them back again; if any writer could, it would be a great poet. The French word encourage pushed out the good old 'English word hearten;' &c. 'Immigrant' versus 'coming;' 'arithmetic' versus 'rime orf, 'despair' versus 'wanhope,' 'agriculture' versus 'earth-tillth,' 'disciple' versus 'learning-knight' (it may delight the reader to contrast this and the comment on p. 62,) 'rejuvenate' versus 'unold.

592. Dryden, Jno., "Defence of the Epilogue:" "As for the other part of refining, which consists in receiving new words and phrases, I shall not insist much on it. It is obvious that we have admitted many, some of which we wanted, and therefore our language is the richer for them, as it would be by importation of bullion; others are rather ornamental than necessary; yet by their admission, the language is become more courtly and our thoughts are better dressed. . . . I cannot approve of their way of refining, who corrupt our English idiom by mixing it too much with French: that is a sophistication of language, not an improvement of it; a turning English into French rather than refining English by French." (given in O. F. Emerson, "Brief History," 1925, p. 59.)

593. Puttenham, George, "Of Language." Printed in "Documents Illustrating Elizabethan Poetry," ed. by Laurie Magnus, London, 1906, pp. 110 ff. Dr. George Kitchin kindly pointed out this and the passages in the following sections of the bibliography; i.e., Jonson, Dekker ("The War of the Theaters," so largely concerned with words,) E. K., &c. The Elizabethans, important as they are on Words and English generally, have not been detailed or completely presented chiefly for one reason their comments on language have nicely and fully been presented, with criticisms, by John Lowry Moore in his "Tudor-Stuart Views" (Bib. 334.) Space also has prevented, and the plan and scope of this dissertation. Nevertheless, so important are some of the comments that they are appended here.-- The following excerpts will be found also in G. G. Smith's two volumes of "Elizabethan Critical Essays" (vol. 2, pp. 149 ff.) and elsewhere.

Puttenham, making a plea for purity of language in poetry, advises against scholarly peevishness or affectation, special-
ized or technical ("the speech of a craftsman or carter") or other out-of-the-way speech,—including obsolete ("Piers Plowman . . . Gower . . . Lydgate nor yet Chaucer.") Puttenham sets the boundary at the river Trent. He specifies inkhorn and other strange terms (to be, of course, avoided,) and lists, with critical notes as to acceptability, propriety, and the like, terms such as scientific, major-domo, politician, conduct, idiom, significative, method, plagation, ausubtiling, prolisx, inveigle . . . Puttenham cannot see how penetrable, penetrable, indignity, can be spared, now that they are "In."

"But peradventure (and I could bring a reason for it) many other like words borrowed out of the Latin and French were not so well to be allowed by us as these words, audaciously, for bold: fecundity, for eloquence: egregious, for great or notable: im- plete, for replenished: attemptat, for attempt: compatible, for agreeable in nature, and many more. . . " It would be interesting to have Puttenham's reasons, especially concerning those words that have proved permanent!

594. Sidney, Sir Philip. "Apology." Reprinted in Magnus and G. G. Smith, above, and many other places. Esp. for its remarks on Chaucer and the "Mirror for Magistrates" (c.c.) and for its defense of English as "a mingled language. And why not so much the better, taking the best of both the other? . . . [I]t is particularly happy in compositions of two or three words to- gether [i.e., compounds] . . . " (Three paragraphs from end of essay.) See also Bib. 334.

595. Jonson, Ben, "The Poetaster." As pub. in "The Best Plays" series by Brinley Nicholson (ed.,) whose brief note on the play and situation is helpful and perhaps sufficient. "Every Man Out of His Humour" III. i. is referred to. "Dekker, known by Jonson to be meditating an onslaught on him (see Poetaster, III. i. Histrio) and whom he thus anticipated, responded with the Satiro-Mastix, or the Untrussing of the Humorous Poet." Of particular importance, III. ii. and V. i.


597. Skeat, W. W. and Mayhew, A. L. "A Glossary of Tudor and Stuart Words." Oxford, 1914. The dependence, after Professor Skeat's death in 1912, on the NED and (vice versa) the interest of Dr. Bradley in this Glossary being completed by Mr. Mayhew, are explained in the Preface. This word would, of course, serve as an excellent gateway for a study of the words of Elizabethan playwrights, and, indeed, the period named. My own study has really been of a later period and ff.

598. Lee, Vernon (Violet Paget) "The Handling of Words." See footnote to Bib. 369. This is really a psychological study in style—reading, writing, interpretation. Nevertheless, the individual and unique ways in which authors "handle" words (esp. therefore Ch. VI) merit brief mention here. What the
author says of statistics, pp. 197 ff. is particularly interesting (see p. 53,) and her treatment of Meredith, Kipling, Stevenson, &c., puts one in mind of a remark in Professor Krapp's book, The Knowledge of English, p. 340—"The test of the really essential character of the English vocabulary is not to be found in the rare and casual appearance of words in the language, but in those words by means of which the normal life of English speaking people is conducted. Instead of merely counting words, therefore, one may profitably count the number of times words are used in particular circumstances. The words most frequently used in any group will naturally be those most necessary to the purposes of the language for the group and most significant for their language. Some statistics are already available with respect to the frequency of occurrence of words, and it is in this direction that further investigation of the elements of the English vocabulary promises the most interesting results."

Miss Lee quotes 500 words from each author in turn, numbers (or rather gives totals of) nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, and then discusses the uses to which they are put and positions occupied (syntax,) and the significance thereof.

599. Urquhart-Rabelais (see Bib. 198, p. ) The exact debt of Sir Thomas to Cotgrave, the manner in which he worked with original and dictionary in his translation, certainly invite attention. No "last word" appears to have been spoken on the matter.

Thus, Professor George Saintsbury in GHIL ("Camb. Hist. of Eng. Lit.") vol. vii, Ch. X, "Antiquaries," pp. 254 ff., appears to make no mention of Cotgrave. He pays Urquhart the highest of high praise (to paraphrase his own statement in conclusion, p. 256;) and he writes specifically: "Urquhart could coin words so easily as he could write, blanched at no extravagance, ... sympathised thoroughly with, and could understand his author's undoubted learning, and had quite enough shrewdness, good feeling and even exaltation of thought and sentiment to interpret these qualities when they met him in that author." (same p.)

The only other "authority" I have at hand is J. Willock's "Life." Here (p. 191) the criticism is very general (quite naturally) and brief: Urquhart's work is called a "transfusion" rather than a translation, a footnote emphasizes his being "deeply indebted to Cotgrave's French Dictionary, published in 1611," &c., and finally the remark is made: "Where Rabelais invents a word, Sir Thomas invents one, or two, or three; and if the former has a list of twenty or thirty epithets, the latter has no hesitation in supplying his readers with forty or sixty, which seem quite as good as the original stock which he thus enlarges. Sometimes, too, as Mr W. F. Smith, a very distinguished student of Rabelais, remarks, 'in translating a single word of the French he often empties all the synonyms given by Cotgrave into his version.'" The date of Professor Saintsbury's remarks were c. 1911; of Mr. Willock's book, 1899. See bibliography in GHIL, 7.464.

Rabelais as translated by Urquhart and Motteux was published
in 1900 in the beautiful "Tudor Translations" series (W. E. Henley, David Nutt [pub.] London.) The introduction is by Charles Whibley, and very much emphasizes Urquhart's indebtedness to Cotgrave (pp. lxxxi ff.) "... he enjoyed the priceless aid of Randâe Cotgrave, whose Dictionary, the first of its kind, is still unsurpassed... How Urquhart would have accomplished his task without the aid of Cotgrave it is idle to speculate; it is certain that he never wrote except with Cotgrave on his table. Nor could there be a better connecting link between Rabelais and Urquhart than this treasure-house of words... In those days the making of dictionaries was not a science but an art; the lexicographer had not yet become a 'harmless drudge.'" There follows an intimate description of the literary and mental sides of the lexicographer: especially his knowledge, a deep knowledge, of Rabelais, "Rab." The knights use of the Dictionary is touched on in his handling of Rabelais' flamens, which perplexed the translator, and caused him to adapt the following marvel:—

'The reddish-long-billed-stork-like-crane-legged-sea-fowles.' It is wonderful, but it is not Rabelais; nor would it be clear why Urquhart should render leuee by 'the colour of the savage elk,' if we did not turn to our Cotgrave and find ourselves referred from leuee to eilland. Likewise enomenee and entomoine.

"When we praise the masterpiece of Urquhart, let us remember the credit due to this 'bundle of words,' which is no dictionary but a living work." The same point is emphasized at the close of Mr. Whibley's long introduction (p. xcv.)

It is possible that the knight's laurels belong partly to the lexicographer, then. If so, the writer of this dissertation very much wishes to retract statements made in item 193 of his bibliography (Sect. II.) How much importance is to be attached to Sir William Craigie's statements quoted there, and the statements of Mr. Whibley above, is a matter which can be worked out only in a detailed study. It is an interesting matter. Did Urquhart rest "mainly" on Cotgrave ("the main basis of Urquhart's success" &c.—Craigie)? The present writer does not know of the praise "commonly... bestowed" on Urquhart for his translation, and will therefore not pretend to comment further on Sir William Craigie's "tends to appear exaggerated." But the writer of this study hopes, in course of time, to study the translations of the period in detail, or Tudor-Stuart translations, and especially the Rabelais-Urquhart-Motteux literary triangle. Only by specific, careful inquiry can the "translator's Art" (as such a study might be called) be really understood.

600. Bib. 247 and 242. I have checked through the Grossart ed. of Cowley's "Works" (including a few letters of 1650 &c.) and have been unable to find the letter to Wycherley. Cowley died July 29, 1667.—E. B. D.

601. Bib. 193 and Ch. IV, p. 142. So interesting for its onomatopoeic words is a section of Ch. 13, bk. xi of Urquhart's "Rabelais," that I append it (from Charles Whibley's ed., 1900, "The Tudor Translations:" ) "He [Gargantua] gave us also the
Example of the Philosopher, who, when he thought most seriously to have withdrawn himself unto a solitary Privacy, far from the ruelling clutterments of the tumultuous and confused World, the better to improve his Theory, to contrive, comment, and ratio-
cinate, was, notwithstanding his uttermost endeavours to free himself from all untoward Noises, surrounded and environ'd about so with the barking of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs, bleating of Sheep, prating of Pigeons, chattering of Magpies, murmuring of Hawks, hooting of Owls, yelping of Foxes, meowing of Cats, cheep-
ing of Nive, squeaking of Wasps, croaking of Frogs, crowing of Cocks, keeling of Hens, calling of Partridges, chanting of Swans, harring of Jays, peeping of Chickens, singing of Larks, croak-
ing of Geese, chirping of Swallows, clucking of Moorhens, cock-
ing of Cuckoos, bumbling of Bees, rammage of Hawks, chirring of Linets, croaking of Ravens, screeching of Owls, wickling of Pige,
gushing of Hogs, cussing of Pigeons, grumbling of Cusset-doves, howling of Panthers, carkling of Owls, chirping of Sparrows, croaking of Owls, muzzling of Camels, whealing of Whelps, buzz-
ing of Dromedaries, mumbling of Rabbits, crocking of Parrots, huming of Wasps, moaning of Tygers, bruzzing of Bears, saising of Kit-
nings, clarring of Swallows, whimpering of Fullmarts, boing of Buffaloes, wailing of Nightingales, queruding of Weeves, drilt-
ing of Turkeys, conising of Storms, frantiling of Peacocks, clatterling of Magpies, murluring of Stock-doves, croating of Cormorants, crolling of Locusts, cherring of Beagles, guarring of Puppies, chering of Wessens, rantling of Rats, guisletting of Apes, snutting of Apeckes, piling of Peiioons, squeaking of Ducks, yelling of Wolves, roaring of Lions, neighing of Horses, crying [1737 ed. has (says NAD) 'barring' here; see pp. 141—142] of Elephants, hissing of Serpents, and wailing of Turkeys; that he was much more troubled, than if he had been in the middle of the Crowd at the Fair of Fontenoy or Niort.

It is a gorgeous passage, and could perhaps, without too much danger of profaning it, be taken as a kind of test-passage. It is well-known that Sir Thomas amplified his Rabelais here; John Willcocks ("Sir Thomas Urquhart," 1999, pp. 203—205) says "Rabelais has nine of these words, but the translator alters the list to seventy-one!" but adds in a footnote that quite possibly Mottaux, "who published the third book of Rabelais after Urquhart's death, is responsible for some of the interpolations." Two of Rabelais' "sounds" are omitted—"the braying of asses, and the noise made by grass-hoppers (sountet das chigales) ..." It would be interesting to see where Sir Thomas got his words, whether directly from Rabelais, or from Cotgrave or his own imagination, and to see how many are onomatopoetic. Not often in literature is there such a piling up of words!

602. Trench. See Bib. 406. The ed. of 1339, as revised by A. L. Mayhew, has been used in Ch. VI (pp. 294 ff., 306, &c.) The entire study is interestingly related to this dissertation, but especially Lect. III, "Gains," and Lect. IV (same,) and most especially Lects. V—VII. The writer, while grateful for various points and particularly for an abundance of illustrations throughout, wishes to emphasize what was said in Ch. I of this dissertation, pp. 5 and 6. He had in mind there such a state-
ment as the following in Trench-Mayhew, p. 202: "Try for em-
ample in French has 'moult' given way before 'beaucoup,' 'cheoir' before 'tomber,' 'remember' before 'se souvenir,' 'chere' before 'visage'" (etc., &c...) "Causes no doubt in every instance there are. We can ascribe little here, if indeed anything, to mere hazard or caprice. Hazard might cause one man to drop the use of a word, but not a whole people to arrive at a tacit consent to employ it no more; while without this tacit consent it could not have become obsolete." The writer agrees with the thought expressed here, the main thought, namely, that little can be ascribed to caprice, &c.; but he takes polite exception at the phraseology and implication therein, "a tacit consent" &c.

People do not arrive at consents, tacit or open, concerning words. The picture of them doing so is fallacious, misleading. It is like the picture of words dying, or being slaughtered—figurative speech, of course, but, as pointed out by M. Bréal, dangerous in its figurativeness (p. 6 [Ch. I] and Bib. 347.) It is like the statement concerning archaic words and obsolete (App. A, end of discussion of Miss Miller's thesis, and elsewhere.) Nevertheless, such statements are so easily made, such notions are so easily fallen into, that the writer will be grateful to find, in course of time, that he has himself fallen into a minimum of them.

603. Roget, Peter Mark, "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" Philadelphia, 1925, pp. 150—151; "The following terms, expressive of divination, have been collected from various sources, and are here given as a curious illustration of bygone superstitions" &c. (see Ch. VI, p. .)

604. Krapp, G. F. (see Bib. 373.) Among other interesting things that Professor Krapp has to say in his recent "English Language in America" apropos English as a state of mind and spropos the differences between British and American English—and similarities—, he comments upon obsolescence casually not only in the pp. cited above (Bib. 373) but also op. 70 to 91. Sure is, he says in substance of American English, first of all a history of words and expressions which have become obsolete (p. 79.) Interesting are 'lot(s)' (cutting across ——, drawing ——, op. Acts i, 24—26) and 'folly.' The present obsolescence rather than completed obsolescence is visible in Professor Krapp's remarks and examples.

605. Fowler, H. W., "A Dictionary of Modern English Usage" Oxford 1926. This belongs in section III, and has been used especially in Ch. VI on Affixes.

606. Richards, I. A., "Practical Criticism" 1929, p. 237: "The 'tinkling piano' association of s. l1 [protocol] belongs here. It is not hard to imagine the sounds which the poem recalled to this reader's mind, nor (if we read 'execrable' as a portmanteau-word for 'execratable' and 'execrable') difficult to sympathise with him." Op. Bib. 560.

607. Wyld, Henry Cecil, "A Universal Dictionary of the English Language" Oxford 1932. Esp. the Preface for its remarks: "We deal primarily with words and their use, and not with things. But since a dictionary necessarily includes the name of thousands of ma-
tural objects of all kinds, it is impossible to avoid descriptions of these. Similarly, in dealing with the names of scientific, philosophic, or religious doctrine. Also p. v of Preface for comments on words of science; and, in the Introduction, IX, Latin and French words in English, and Scandinavian influences, and sect 3 on p. xv. changes distinguishing Mod. Eng. from Middle. It is refreshing to note that there is a lexicographer who takes the trouble to distinguish between "Obs." (obsolete) and "Obsolescent." (Obsolescent.)

609. "Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research." Unfortunately the date is not available of a number containing (p. 97) some Addenda and Corrections to the NED and the following: "The N. E. D. is inevitably a dictionary not of spoken English, but of printed English, and the printed not always a faithful reproduction of the written word." This statement is, of course, worth at least something; but it is possibly a little tactless in implying, in its phraseology, that great gulfs are fixed between the respective kinds of English—spoken, written, and printed. Demonstrably there is often no difference as far as words, taken one by one, are concerned. And the NED far beyond any other dictionary provides materials for the study of words as they are used in life—that is, illustrations from all kinds of books. But this article is quoted to illustrate, once again, how our ideas and attitudes concerning the dictionary is undergoing refinement. Just what is a dictionary? Op. Bib. 379, 374 (footnote, 403, 576.


610. Kirkpatrick, E. A., "Number of Words in an Ordinary Vocabulary," "Science" Aug. 21, 1911 pp. 107-10. Bases his counting on Webster and on Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" uses standard work easily read and understood by all. The writer found he knew the meanings of some 70,000 words, but that he did not use all of these accurately (probably used only one-fourth accurately.) These included related words—parts of irregular verbs, and comparatives and superlatives of adjectives, and the like. Mr. Kirkpatrick concludes that a person of common school education in the United States commands 10,000 words; a well-read college graduate, upwards of 20,000; that one's vocabulary is practically complete at thirty (true?) that if one learned, on an average, two words a day, one's vocabulary at 30 would be 20,000 or more words.

Nouns lead in number; then verbs and adjectives; few pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, and the like.

611. Allard, H. A., "Words and Life" in "Science" for Jan. 11, 1929, pp. 41-43. This article is somewhat contradictory in its statements: "Men will not have words put into their mouths or taken out of them, only as they themselves will it," and words "die" "oftimes as the man of the street decrees" against "no one man or one group has much to do about it, it would seem" (16-1. e., the introduction or diacuse of words.)
Dryden. See Bib. 35 and 246; also pp. 27–29, 63. W. P. Ker's ed. (1900) has 554 pp. of Dryden's prose—some 22 distinctive essays or fragments of prose writing. The writer went through these carefully with two views in mind: to ascertain what Dryden felt and thought about English (language and words) and to obtain a list of his obsolescences—including obsolete uses or senses. These follow in order.—

[First, Ker's introduction has interesting comments apropos, pp. xxvi, Johnson's "they have nothing yet uncouth or obsolete" and xxvii, Dryden's sentences like good conversation; xxx, reference to passage in "Marriage a la Mode" cited in this study p. 63; see also pp. 57–59; and lvii—"As to Language . . ."]

BER VOL. I. Page 5 line 21 (5.21,) Dryden laments the uncertain measure of English as comp. with French, "where they have an Academy" (etc.) and wishes "we might at length leave [sic] to borrow words from other nations, which is now a wantonness in us, not a necessity . . . " 7.6 Poet's choice of words. 12.22 Avoiding words not current in English. 13.3 Propriety 15–16–17 Sounding words. 17.25 Coinage or innovation of words 17.35 Dignity in words (elsewhere pp. 25 and 26.) 31.10 "clenches upon words" (Ker's notes.) 35.15 "easy and significant words." 51. coinage of ancients. 52.22 Great thoughts in common words. Also lines 30 and 32. 31.15 "I am apt to believe the English language in them [i.e. the Elizabethan dramatists] arrived to its
highest perfection: what words have since been taken in, are rather superfluous than ornamental." Op. George Gordon, Bib. 361 and 164,6 below. Th. writer recalls here Professor Bliss Perry's explanation at Harvard, 1924, of Dryden's shiftiness, which seems in a measure to include his views on "their" language and diction as well. 92.22 and 24: Jonson's language, cap. "perhaps too, he did a little too much Romanize our tongue" &c. 146,14-15 again serves as a kind of (delightful) contrast. 96.15 ff. Jonson's gentlemen's conversation. 163,1 "For we live" &c. true of the language? 164.6 ff. An important passage concerning improvement in language, rejection of old or ill-sounding words, and the like. 175.7 ff. New words and phrases; building language. 189,13 ff. Language and poetic license. 193,10 Euphemism ("broad obscenities in words;") expressions therefore are a modest clothing of our thoughts, as breeches and petticoats are of our bodies"—op. Ch. VIII, pp. 363 ff.) 202.17 ff. Perfection in Greek and English. Op. 164 above. 246,10-11 "uncorrect English" 248.25 "significance and sound of words, not strained into bombast, but justly elevated" (op. 15-17, 35, 41, 164 above.) 277.27 Choice of words. 279.2. 3. Gainage.

KER VII. II. 24,30 Spencer's obs. lang. 226,16 Choice of words—the translator's art. 233,11 "village words." 234,11 ff. "If sounding words" &c. "I trade both with the living and the dead, for the enrichment of our native language." A famous passage. 266-267 266,27 "If the first end of a writer be to be understood, then, as his language grows obsolete, his thoughts must grow obscure" &c. "Then an ancient word, for its sound and significance (op. 248.25 above), deserves to be revived, I have that reasonable veneration for antiquity to restore it. All beyond this is superstition. Words are not like landmarks, so sacred as never to be removed, customs are changed, and even statutes are silently repealed, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted" (p. 28 of this study.)

In all these 554 pages there is probably not a handful of obscenities. — Particularly interesting is the collection which Dryden himself italicizes with a comment (2,7,27.) Blanches the obs. Dryden uses twice: l. 31.10 and 1.20.10 (latter in NED.) So garboyle 1.49, "Obs. ea. arch." Attention may be called, finally, to "labouring audiences" 1.29, "conscientious" 1.17,2. "stick" 1.157, "proteststick" 1.61.34, "Greekling" 1.46, "hyperbates" 1.196, "machine" 1.192.20, "robustuosenes" 1.221 "now rare"—NED.) earnestest 222, bubbles 1.246.32 (note.) "casshered in" 1.262 Fund 265.3, gonzaleigh 271, "mechanic beauties" 212.27, complexion 214.9, 2.15 original as ab. (title.) 'versiflowr' 2.26.34, "carpet-ground" 2.25.12, land 262.19 (exp. by Dr.) foot-foot 2.221 (obs. accord. to NED.) &c.

* In a course on the English Critical Essay:

ROMANTIC TIDE ( CLASSIC TIDE
1st period - - ) - - - - - - 1631-1660 early enthusiasm
2nd period - - ( - - 2nd period - - 1660-1675 successf. plyrt.
- - - - - - 3rd period - - - - - - 1675-1679 new laws of Shakspe.
- - - - - - 4th period - - - - - - 1680-1699 period of Satires
- 5th period - - ( - - - - - - 1630-1700 sale of books.
Wedgwood. H. "On Onomatopoeia." Proc. of Philol. Soc. 2: 109—118. 1845. AGK 8833. See comments apropos in Ch. IV of this dissertation. The remarks here are especially interesting: if onomatopoetic words are indeed derived by imitation, then "we ought to find the same things represented in the cognate languages by closely-imitating words to a far greater extent than is actually the case," with comparisons of Enc. 'neigh,' Fr. 'heinir,' It. 'friare,' Pg. and Sp. 'rinchas,' Germ. 'wehren,' Sw. 'vren,' Du. 'rummekan' or 'trummen' or 'breaschen.' [sense] for noise of liquids (e.g. Miss Pond below;) low pitch for imitate. of lions, &c. —high pitch for birds, mice, &c.

M. Wheatley Henry B. "A Dictionary of reduplicated words in the English Language." Appendix to Trans. of Philol. Soc. 1865. 104 pp. AGK 9331. Pp. 5 of Pref.—causes at work. In the largest number the first part of the word is a mere prefix, used only for the purpose of strengthening or intensifying the meaning: 'wishy-washy' and not 'washy-washy.' Occasionally the first portion is the principal. 'Clatter-clatter,' 'rowdy-rowdy.' Often the term is a puzzle: 'piggledy.' Meaningless perversions; occasional. . . Similar forms for other languages. Mr. Wheatley has nothing to say of the obs. of these words and forms, nor are they marked obs. ( &c.) in the dictionary proper; but it is obvious that most are not obs. in meaning —in actual use, yes. The reasons are fairly obvious: first, and most important, numbers alone—almost 600 examples! The incredible thing is not that many have become disused, but that so many words and forms put us on display. If a great many of these words and forms were not disused—that would be incredible. Again, "superabundance." More precisely: estrangement of form and meaning, forms that become unrecognizable (perversions, clipped forms, minoed oaths, careless pronunciations reflected in orthographically oddities; ) some division in meaning (e.g., 'cag-mag 'fai-lai,' 'flip-clap,' 'gew-gaw,' ) division in use (above;) form-change ('thiccus-bocclus' and 'bocclus-boggles' [equivalents; so also 'birdie-birdie' defined as 'higgledy-piggledy'] ) . We do not look for reduplicated words today; and a comparison shows that if human nature changes and improves upon its words and forms but slowly, it at least naturally seeks for something "new," "different," "novel," at all times; hence, the part that style plays. The reference here is to Ch. IV (also Ch. V.)

Pound, Louise. See Bib. 525 and Ch. VI (var. pp.) "Indefinite Composites and Word-Composites." Publ. in MLR 3: 364—390. Also Univ. of Nebr. Studies 13: 407—415. 1913. AGK 8833. Interesting for its remarks (4th p.) on [seg] and ( ) suggestive of motion (op. Wedgwood above;) on blends as built on the associations in other words, or so owing their power: on [an]—'sniff,' 'snuff,' 'snuzzle,' [ell]—'slosh;' on the meaning of 'chastic' and 'imitative' as used in the NED: vague recollection and conscious imitation. Brief lists—b, bl, c, ch (3,) or (3,) fl (4,) fr, gl, sc (3,) sn (2,) tr; 10 redupl. ( &c.) The reference here is to remarks on onomatopoeia and the like, Ch. IV.
Crawford, Mary, "English Interjections in the Fifteenth Century" Univ. of Nebr. Studies, Lincoln, 1913, No. XIII, 45 pp. See Wyld, Osmond (Bib. 418 and 518; pp. 359, 373, &c. Miss Crawford points out, as does Osmond, that the motives remain, the words change. The motives are anger, contempt, sorrow, consolation, and the like. Oaths are esp. abundant; French words likewise. Miss Crawford does not speak of obsolescence. But it is evident from her classified lists that we have, with change in learning—languages and arts &c.—dropped Latin interjections ('beast') have lost the significance of 'call' ('doggone,' ('doggone'), or the force of 'hence'. ('&c., &c.,) have different forms for words like 'huddle'—'shew!'. . . . The alembic of it all (so to speak) is Time.


Professor Holthausen adequately summarizes here five studies of obsolescence in words—chiefly Anglican. The first, however, (it was) possibly the progenitor of the Kiel series is by Adolf Noreen, "Spriidda studier, och Noreen, "Spridda studier, och Noreen, "Spridda studier, och in their number 12161; and (Kennedy, serial number 12164; and) in By Teichert's dissertation, Bib. 547, discussed in Appendix A. A few other dissertations and studies are mentioned in Holthausen's footnotes. The Kiel dissertations are of a pattern. Hemken's material was chiefly in A—M of the NED (all that was then available;)

619. Crawford, Mary, "English Interjections in the Fifteenth Century" Univ. of Nebr. Studies, Lincoln, 1913, No. XIII, 45 pp. See Wyld, Osmond (Bib. 418 and 518; pp. 359, 373, &c. Miss Crawford points out, as does Osmond, that the motives remain, the words change. The motives are anger, contempt, sorrow, consolation, and the like. Oaths are esp. abundant; French words likewise. Miss Crawford does not speak of obsolescence. But it is evident from her classified lists that we have, with change in learning—languages and arts &c.—dropped Latin interjections ('beast') have lost the significance of 'call' ('doggone,' ('doggone'), or the force of 'hence'. ('&c., &c.,) have different forms for words like 'huddle'—'shew!'. . . . The alembic of it all (so to speak) is Time.


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Teichert, seven years later, was able to supplement this (NED M—S.) and to add material from the Scandinavian and French. A few examples from each, excepting Teichert, may be given here—

\textit{Homophony}. Influence of culture and the like, changes in the signification of things, change, foreign influence as elk, heard, "temple," and bean, "funeral pyre;" See 
\textit{"Vatersbruder,"} "\textit{Vatersschwester}"—so also same midrash; wholesale—changes ("Hof, Titel, Würden, Verfassung, und Verwaltung, Wissenschaft und Kunst, Kriegswesen, Kleidung und Schmuck, Wohnung und Hausseinrichtung, Nahrungswesen, Sitten und Gebrauche") of the 12th—15th cs. "So schonenst Mädel vor noble, \textit{Mädel} vor nobility, \textit{Mädel} vor arnos Vor lads, lad vor defense, lad vor eine, \textit{filme} vor fugitive, \textit{laema} vor betrayer." And, similarly, the technolo
der. Sep. interesting in view of remarks in Ch. IV of this study are the examples (as illustrating insignificance in sound) \textit{fæ}--"law," "custom," "marriage," "gæn--knowledge," "sæ--"water," "river," \textit{gæ}--"giant," \textit{coh}--"horse", \textit{æt}--"favor, 1s--"island," \textit{hyæ}--"thought," or the examples (as illustrating sound-difficultly, poor according, as Dr. Allen might say (Bib. 419)) \textit{fææl}, \textit{fææn}, \textit{fææst}, \textit{fræna}, \textit{fænæsan} "(jetzt anaeræ)" (\?) Herr Holthausen (or his student) also apologizes for the presence in "New English" of sixth, moths . . . . Hemken believes that homophony plays a great role here—\textit{adæ}, \textit{næde}, \textit{anaeræ}, \textit{æcor}; \textit{ær} ("shre" and "ruder"), \textit{ar} ("hera", \textit{bæ}, \textit{bæræ}, \textit{bræw}, \textit{bræwæg}; \textit{bræm}; \textit{bæc}, \textit{bæcæ}; \textit{alædæ}; \textit{ældæ}), \textit{ældæ}; \textit{ækæ}, \textit{ælæ}, \textit{ælæ}; \textit{æhæ}; \textit{æææææ}; \textit{ælæ}n, \textit{æln} . . . . Supersubstitution is discussed, and words with unbecoming or false representations. A few isolated words are given—\textit{som} and 'breath' (\textit{pré}.), \textit{hoil}, 'forehead,' \textit{spæder}, \textit{apple tree}.

\textit{OFFE}. Different arrangement, but similar thoughts and ex
dem—\textit{salægæ}, \textit{sæns}, \textit{fulæætenæn}, 'help'; \textit{spætæn}, 'clear the nose' (more refined!). \textit{frægæ} 'uren' . . .

\textit{OBERDORFFER}. Interesting for its difference in opinion as to (e.g.) Homophony as a cause of obs. in words, treatment of affixes—cause of suffixes, isolation in adjectives used substantially &c. Thus—\textit{britæ} 'little,' \textit{fækæ} 'coke,' etc. . . .
nable, *hepanol—'fragal,* *hwurfol—'changeable,* wenvol—'un-
stable.' The suffix -en survives in 'golden,' 'wooden,' 'lead-
en,' but is obs. in *lemen, medren,* *byren* ('thorny,') and
others; "*ganz ausgesterben 1st das Suffix -iht,* z. B. in
*ifht,* 'mit Efeu bedeckt.' " Sufhemism clarifies us as to
the obs. of *genn, gel* ('lecherous,' 'wanton,') *fynig,* &c.
False associations, isolation, words as various parts of
speech (conflict in use,) and other principles are illus-
trated.

Professor Holthausen's article concludes with a similar
synopsis of Teichert's work and the wish that this good work
may be furthered.

The writer of this dissertation can here offer only a few
words in criticism. — It would seem that academic people
simply cannot do without classifications. Their convenience
is obvious; they may be—in Germany, at least, are—the very
epitome of order, neatness; they provide, as no other device
can, room for an abundance of material and examples. They
are very "human"—there is a good deal of human behavior in
them, quality of our minds reflected. They are indispensable.
We are for these reasons and perhaps others apt to bow to them,
idola fori. At least, they may exercise too much of a spell.
It is the writer's belief that they do this in the above studies
—if not (with regret!) in his own. And so, in short, they
stand; these classifications do, these orders, ways of looking
at things, between observer and observed—student, teacher,
thing, word, and cause,—and they quite literally prevent
the arrival of a sense for the continuous and the dioramic,
the persistence of tradition behind all linguistic and other
change.

In consequence, the material (or much of it) of these studies
is attractive and even convincing; the groupings—"Hauptgründe
—are at least admirable and suggestive; but, if Professor
Holthausen's resumen are complete cross-sections, a kind of
synthesis is lacking in each study which should make clear
that the causes of obsolescence in words are not only *gay,* but
complex—probably no single example offered by any of these
scholars fell into disuse from one cause or event alone: the
problem of each word, especially going so far back, is not so
simple as that;—that, while undoubtedly many or most of the
causes enumerated are authentic or reasonable enough, we can
never be sure or quite sure, always, that they apply in the cases of
individual examples submitted under them, and that dates, usage,
must always be looked to (perhaps more dates are submitted in
the dissertations themselves.) The writer of this dissertation
believes that not enough emphasis has been placed on "certain
matters." He regrets that he cannot take space here to il-
ustrate further what these are. Instead, he wishes to specify,
very briefly. —

Thus, is *'appletree' "plastichere, deutlichhere" than *aulder*
(p. 192.) Obviously—in the judgment of this scholar. And it
may be so, empirically speaking. We may agree. This is the
way it seems to us now. But what of the *'then'?* Was it, at
the time when *'appletree* more or less superseded *aulder,* so?
As Professor Krapp points out, p. 364 of "The Knowledge of English," such a decision as this is full of difficulties; and the explanation given by the German scholar looks indeed too comprehensive and simple and uncertain. See also p. 127 of this dissertation.

The same writer (Hemken) seems also to be certain of the homophones he presents. Even where dates support, we cannot, of course, be sure that homophony was a cause of obsolescence. There are too many distracting possibilities. This possible cause has already been much detailed (esp. Ch. IV.)

The same sort of criticism applies rigorously in the case of "short" words and "clumsy." One feels that the explanation here is adroitly simple: that too many contrary examples exist: that the explanation is loosely comprehensive rather than complete or convincing; that only through illustration of usage can we get nearer the whole truth. If Hemken had dealt with theffacts fully, had shown that brevity of form possibly or probably was one cause at work—and then had submitted tentatively or suggestively further examples as auxiliary or "good for thought"—, if Hemken had done this sort of thing occasionally, his whole dissertation, I think, would seem more plausible or trustworthy.

Finally, anyxen. This is put under Euphemism. But—it is not obsolete! The NED 'snite' was not available, however, at the time of Herr Offe's writing: possibly dialectal dictionaries were? At any event, here is another word—Scottish and dialectal—that shows how hard some words did. Blowing the nose is hardly elegant in any form; and the present writer, in short, does not believe that Euphemism alone is a very satisfactory explanation. The indication is that a word like 'snite' (see quot.a in NED) does well enough dialectally—well enough in its proper place. One cannot be general about Euphemism. Like illiteracy, like proper pronunciation ("the best pronunciation," like good manners, like slang, euphemism in speech is largely a matter of time, place, company—and always, finally, of inherent breeding and feeling for language (a personal matter.) 'Snite' is undeniably somewhat obsolete; it is possibly obsolete today. It is (and the characterizing term is sufficient) "dialectal." It proves, apropos euphemism and Obsolescence—nothing. The present writer will go so far as to say here that the NED cannot, just because of "euphemism," give us the truth about "unpleasant" words. Only a recently compiled mimeographed dictionary in Chicago, on the Vocabulary and Language of Venery, can make something like an adequate approach here. Scholarship must be both interested and disinterested; it must be "bold," it must be frank. In consequence, the NED does very well by such words as 'snite' and 'club'—neither of which is obsolete.

In short, where the time is so far off, the scene so dim, the effects so scattered and few, the uncertainties so many, and great, too much caution in both matter and manner can hardly be exercised. We cannot have too much "Historic Principle"—too many quotations of actual use by which to come as close as possible to the spoken word (op. H. C. Wyld's remarks.) The present writer feels his own negligence here—his observations are born almost too late. But then, it is never too late! And certainly the word of gratitude for what is effusive in all these studies—and there is much that is—should not, in conclusion, be left unexpressed.
Bib. VII


622. Skeat, W. W. "On the Survival of Anglo-Saxon Names as Modern Surnames." Tr. Philol. Soc. 1907--1910. Pp. 57--35. "I think it will be found that the following list goes far to disprove Bardedale's statement, at p. 63 of his Romance of the London Directory, that, 'with the exception of Alfred, Arthur, Ædlin, Edward, Æthel, and a dozen other surnames which were preserved through various accidents, all English names of the pre-Norman period disappeared before the end of the twelfth century; they were literally submerged beneath the advancing tide of Norman titles and usages.' The point which he has missed is precisely this. Most of the Anglo Saxon names ceased to be used as baptismal names, but many nevertheless survived in a new capacity, being utilized to increase the list of surnames. . . ."


Of Ziegleschmidt's "bridge-form;" "Jedenfalls aber macht der auf be angewandte interessante Terminus 'bridge form' den grossen Umsuchungen noch nicht Platz. Die wichtige was ist besonders weit von been entfernt."

Curme is quoted: "Weorðan . . . was a heavy, clumsy word, and was being gradually replaced by the lighter handy be." Also Curme on Dr. Frery's comment concerning the absence of weorðan from Bede. Latin influence and other influences . . . Dr. Frery quoted as to daily intercourse and conversation of English with "Danes;" the falling into negligence and finally disuse of weorðan; this reflected later in the literature of the south.

Klaeber concludes, but not ungratefully, that all or much of this is "naturally hypothetical."

624. Whitman, Charles H. "The Old English Animal Names: Mollusks; Fishes, Frogs; Worms; Reptiles." Anglia 30:390--393. 1907.

This article, says its writer, brings to completion the treatment of OE animal names. Ref. is made to: Whitman, "Birds," JEGS 2,199, 1907; Jordan, "Schuetternamen," Heidelberg, 1903; Corleyou, "Insects," Heidelberg, 1906.

As respects obsolescence, this article shows how "hard" words die. The test of how many, or what per cent, and of how, where, and when, and in what ways, lies not alone in taking, as Holt-Hauzen adroitly does (above, Bib. 620) a few 11. of Beowulf, but also in considering the whole of any important (i.e., indispensable) portion of the (OE) vocabulary. Whitman groups and submits brief information on 13 names of mollusks, 5 of fishes, 7 of frogs, 14 of worms, 14 of reptiles: in all, 53 names. Counts show that in 4 instances the OE word or form has been preserved dialectally (cudele, osede, tadige, aede) that in 14 instances there has been at least partial preservation of the
OE (æmgæoc, æstigæc, marefæclo, deawyræm, moldwyrm, &c.), that in 3 cases or so there possibly was a kind of reborrowing or continued support given from "outside" (mascelle, ætre, acrifæce) that in some 20 instances the descent has been direct, and there is no obsolescence or obsoleteness, though there occasionally is slight change in meaning or corruption in form (gînwincæ, periwincæ, ðæwærc; fîægæ, æstigæc; wyræmc, wyræmc—considerable difference in meaning today: so wyrmyn(n) ðæanæ, &c.), but that 16 of the 53 names are obsolete (mascelæ, bæxe, þæsan, yœ, allænd, handwyrm [see NÆD.] ðræwænæ, wyrm...). Interesting is a word like cæffe, 'elf,' or alæwyræm, 'slow-worm,' 'blind-worm'—really not slow at all: and the compounds in -wyrm do indeed show (if it may be put in this way) that a kind of obsolescence has taken place—inevitably—not so much alone in the words themselves in the whole outlook on the animal kingdom: the majesty of it, the color of it, the awe and fear and suspicion of it, the repulsiveness of it, a kind of reverence of it, the symbolizing of it—and. As Miss Woolf writes, their world was vastly different from ours, their sunsets redder, more dramatic, &c.: and Miss Woolf was speaking of by no means so distant a time as is underconsideration here. Words, again, as an index to the Anglo-Saxon mind, the exterior world reflected in the cosmos of each man's little mind, are almost eloquently at hand right here—æwyræm, deawyræm, fæhæwyræm ('basilik,') fæhæwyræm, moldwyrm, reawyræm, reawyræm, toðwyræm, alæwyræm, mecawyræm, mongæwyræm,  gençwyræm. But the literature on AS 'worms' is, as is well-known, already extensive. Where there have been so many semasiological and psychological changes, the wonder perhaps is that words have done as well as they have in remaining with us.


March speaks of the disappearance of "their" refined sensi-
tiveness to vowels. (2.) Vocabulary. 43,000 words counted in Johnson—29,000 Romance 2/33 that is. March therefore calcul-
atcs 4/5 in Webster. "We do not know how large a part of the Anglo-Saxon dictionary still survives." "An examination of two pages, 74 double lines, of Cædmon, containing 442 words, shows 163 words completely gone, so that no spelling, or other modification, can bring them within the ken of a mere modern-english scholar." Inflectional changes; lose of affixes; replacement, in a degree, by Romance suffixes. (7.) Change in modes of thought. "It is the thinking of a strange race, which died out, and is not embodied in modern literature." No real break occurred in the traditional colloquial speech; but literature has its periods, reaches its ideals or climaxes, calls forth the best in speech of a given era. Chaucer knew nothing of AS: "His originals are found in France." whence Professor March con-
cludes a chaos; ME: mixed, of Romance cultivation. Only a history of etymological forms makes for unity, good for purposes of tracing but not for purpose of establishing identity or similar-
ity of OE and Modern. Of Germanic tongues: "Fast as science or art, eloquence or poetry, have found new facts, or dreams, or cadences: the old significant Teutonic allusions have been mar-
shelled into combinations to represent them. Not so the English. The Anglo-Saxon of Alfred was stronger than any contemporary Teutonic speech. It was especially rich in the vocabulary of morals, religion and law. But it decayed not only in its grammatical and poetic forms, but in its power to express the substance of thought, and when it died out into dialects, its capacity for freely forming new words was lost.

The present writer thinks that Professor Marsh's observations on traditional colloquial speech and on where the richness of (Alfred's English given as one example) English or Anglo-Saxon lies and on the power of language and words to express the substance of thought are particularly acute, and tell as truly and forcefully now as in 1877. The implications of the last observations are, after a moment's reflection, seen to be several and possibly complex. Unquestionably, as we now view it, there was compromising in the AS vocabulary; in one way or another, in one degree or another, the scribe or literary user or language had to "get along" as best he could. How much more should this appear to be how it was, with the passing of centuries, bringing new concepts and change in old—but also bringing new terms to fit these concepts, which, through early establishment and long use "abroad" (or elsewhere than in England,) would naturally seem, in time, more fitting, appropriate, inevitable. One of the hardest things in the world, however, is, viewing these thoughts as a "cause" of obsolescence in words, to assign specific examples! The present writer, having gone through Clark Hall's Dictionary, which relates hundreds of AS words and forms to the NED—a valuable help—, has tried to make an estimation and submit possible examples in another place.

Sizes of Vocabularies. See Bib. 373 footnote, 379, 409, 576, 434, and elsewhere. Through the courtesy of Miss Dorothy Kaucher, Ph.D., in America, I am able to present from American journals a few more notes and statistics.——

Nation for Sept. 21, 1911. Article by Nathaniel Waring Barnes. A spontaneous test of De Paul Univ. students (6 freshmen and 4 upperclassmen) after two hours of vigorous writing, the three freshmen men had put down 1,114 words, 1,596, and 1,739—the freshmen women, 947, 943, and 1,230; the upperclassmen men, 1,239 and 1,464, the upperclassmen women 1,439 and 1,573. But: no one had exhausted his ready vocabulary! The present writer thinks this test was interesting but somewhat futile. The plan in the next article is completed, more likely: Brown, Rollo Walter, "Size of the Working Vocabulary." Nation for July 6, 1911, p. 11 ff. The writer wished to disprove the notion that the working vocabulary of most people is but a few hundred words in extent. Students at Wabash College aided by recording on cards the words they found themselves using daily. These they alphabetized, then classified into kinds; certain classes of words were excluded (rather humorous exclusions!) and totals made—2,970, 3,190, 3,920, 4,510, 4,550, 4,560. The lists seemed legitimate, had many surprising omissions, and were thus incomplete rather than overcomplete. They were as representative as any lists probably could be of college students in their earliest year.
Still another article in the Nation (Dec. 2, 1929, pp. 31-32, "The Common Man's Vocabulary") is yet more valuable as showing (literature and art to the contrary, often,) what kinds of words the 'common man' uses when face to face even with death. Quotations from last letters (in one instance, not quite so tragic!) from entombed miners are given; and the utter simplicity of the vocabularies is striking.

627. OE 'neoxenawang.' The writer was interested in the comments of Leitzmann, Albert (PBBelitr. 32:60-66, 1906,) Reinius, Josef (Anglia 19:554-6, 1907,) Ritter, Otto (Anglia 33:467-70 and 34:523, 1910-11,) and Imelmann, Rudolf (Anglia 35:423, answer to Ritter in Anglia 33.) Only the first, however, touches on a possible cause of obsolescence working in this interesting and enigmatical OE word: the confusion there was about this word even in its heathen environment, its parallelism with other words and with several concepts, "... bald im himmel, bald an einer weit entfernten, den sterblichen unzugänglichen stelle der erde, bald unter der erde, bald in hohlen bergen, bald im wasser, bald im finstern walde dunkel..." The writer recalls the classification of this word in one of the German dissertations (Bib. 620) under "Christian influences." See also PBBelitr. 33:132-6, 1907. See also G. P. Krafft's "Andreae" (1906), Notes 102.

628. OE obsolecisms. As explained in the final chapter (XI.), the writer has made only a beginning here; finding time at the conclusion of his study of words recently disused (since ca. 1650) he has, partly for variety's sake and partly for other reasons, looked into the "situation" here and studied the obsolescence of a few OE words and of OE words in general (Clark Hall's dictionary.) It was felt advisable to look through at least a number of learned journals, Kennedy (Bib. 19) being depended on for references up to 1922 (see his Bibliography, serial numbers 3693 ff., and particularly the list pp. 141-147.) Accordingly "Neophilologus," "English Studies," "Beiblatt zur Anglia," "Journal of English and Germanic Philology," "Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literatur," "Modern Philology," "Modern Language Notes," and other like magazines were canvassed throughout to date (1931 or 1932,) but with very little reward indeed. Scholarship has everywhere and continuously to now been busy over etymology and the like. The many articles of Otto B. Schlutter, e.g., offer nothing apropos obsolescence. His interests naturally lay elsewhere. It is safe to say that there are almost no stray gleanings to be had; the writer's search during many weeks was quite thorough.

But at least a few OE words have been much detailed and talked about, and their obsolescence touched upon. Besides weorcan and neoxenawang above (Bib. 613, 623 and Bib. 627,) may be mentioned OE creaf, the semantic development, was elaborately studied by Samuel Kroeschn in Mod. Philol. 26:433-443, 1923—the kinds of "power" there are, the opposition of Let. 'vis,' 'virtus,' 'robor,' and 'potentia;' &c. A rich study! But then, OE creaf is not an obsolecism! The most "it" can do is to illustrate how words become obsolete through semasiological change.

630. The Chicago Tribune, editorial, Sat. Sept. 10, 1932: commending the Universities of Chicago and Texas in their plan to cooperate in the construction of an observatory. See pp. 361, 402–7, 417. (The clipping itself is pasted in, in the first cy. of this dissertation; the important statement is:) "Buildings which are used for scientific research become obsolete quickly. The rate of obsolescence for scientific instruments is even more rapid."

631. Kaplan, T. H. in article, "Gower's Vocabulary" in JEGP XXXI, July, 1932, pp. 397–399. See Ch. XI, p. 1, and Appendix B. Kaplan gives from Alex Inglis in the Classical Journal (XX, no. 9) some interesting percentages for modern English, based on 15,000 words most commonly used. These percentages may be compared with those I have given in my appendix, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Obsolete</th>
<th>Modern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH (largely for &amp; Sound?) 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mns (all represented?) 75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reader is also referred to Bib. 367 add 380 (footnote)—counts made by Professor Otto Jespersen of words from the French. No doubt some day someone will corral the statisticans, and then we shall be able to see where we stand.


As Dr. Johnson, perhaps beyond any other lexicographer before or after, helped envision the cosmic changes of speech, so Mr. Taylor in this matchless book of his, vol. 11., pp. 149–150, 177–194, 244 ff., and possibly elsewhere, furnishes us with comparable material and thought. In a word, it is almost impossible to get away from this subject of Obsolescence!
Dr. Taylor comments on how grammar keeps a language stable, on the meaning of identity in language, the force of traditions, on racial like-mindedness, but also on the susceptibilities of language to change, on change in human faculties, tastes, attainments, on the compulsion of the vernaculars. One sees here how large the picture became. A complete (or fairly complete) discovery shows what folly it is in a discussion of obsolescence to remain insular in one's outlook—isolated in point of time and geography. It is not the province of the author of "The Medieval Mind" to give examples, and practically no examples are given in the pages cited above; nevertheless Mr. Taylor speaking especially (but not exclusively) for the Classics, and Mediaeval Latin Prose and Verse (the written word), avoids vagueness (the pitfall of most of us) and comes close to the truth. — A few expressions are appended:

"... For grammar was most instrumental in preserving medie-
val Latin from violent deflections, which would have left the
ancient literature as the literature of a forgotten tongue. ...
It was the study of Latin grammar, with classic texts to il-
illustrate its rules, that kept Latin, Latin... From century to
century this language suffered modification, and varied ac-
cording to the knowledge and training of those who used it; yet
its changes were never such as to destroy its identity as a
language..." (p. 149 (Vol. ii)) + 331. "We marvel at grammar.

"... Likewise, the genius of the Latin language, though one
might think it fixed in approved compositions, changed with the
spiritual fortune of the Roman people, and constantly transmitted
an altered self and novel tenets of construction to control the
linguistic usages of succeeding men... mediaeval form and
diction seem to remove further and further from classical
standards... There has always been a difference in diction
between speech and literature... Nevertheless, while
[mediaeval Latin] kept the word forms and inflections of classi-
cal Latin and most of the classical vocabulary, it also drew an
indefinite supply of words from the spoken Latin of the late
imperial or patristic period. [Importance of the fourth—sixth
centuries.]... They were compelling an established
language to express novel matter... We marvel to see a
language which once had told the stately tale of Rome, here
lowered to fantastic incident and dull stupidity, then with al-
most gospel simplicity telling the moving story of some saintly
life; again solemnly uttering thoughts to lift men from the
earth and denunciations crushing them to hell; quivering with
hope and fear and love, and chanting the last verities of the
human soul... In brief, some of the chief influences upon
the writing of Latin in the Middle Ages were: the classical
genius dead, leaving only its works for imitation; the school
education in Latin grammar and rhetoric; endeavour to follow
classic models and write correctly; inability to do so from lack
of capacity and knowledge; conscious disregard of classical;
the spirit of the Teutonic tongues clogging Latinity, and that
of the Romance tongues deflecting it from classical constructions;
and finally, the plastic faculties of advancing Christian medi-
val civilization edging power from confusion, and creating modes
of language suited to express the thoughts and feelings of medi-
val men." (p. 149—154.) 154

"Obviously the Romance vernacular literatures had a different
commencement... sooner or later, men will talk and sing and
think and compose in the speech which is closest to them" (he.
&c., pp. 567 ff. 151-125.)
633 Taylor, Henry Osborn, "Thought and Expression in the Sixteenth Century," 1920. Vol. 2, Chs. XVII and XXVII — and elsewhere. Dr. Taylor here emphasizes, respective of language as of learning, the pressure of new things. There was no turning back, but only being "cast along by . . . voluble facility." This was almost equally true of painter, poet, and even prose writer, the author shows; and this "voluble facility" was in part prompted by a desire for self-expression. The motive was inward as well as outward. See pp. 335—336, and p. 193. The things Dr. Taylor speaks of are perhaps "obvious," but ascertaining their true importance and their bearing on our subject of growth and waning of vocabulary is not easy.

634. Obsolete fashions in dress. See Bib. IV and esp. pp. 363 ff. The writer came across Elizabeth MacOlellan's "Historic Dress 1607 to 1700" (London, 1904 — chiefly of America, with interesting bibliography) and Francis M. Kelly — Randolph Schwabe's "A Short History of Costume & Armour" and "Historic Costume, A Chronicle of Fashion in Western Europe 1490—1790" (2nd ed London 1929) at the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Interesting again are the points that costume was often "less conscious," that the pace was for a time set by the male sex, style was bourgeois in tone, and was oftener from France; that the industrial millennium here as elsewhere wrought a lasting change. Believing graphic evidence much superior to wordy description, much more lucid, the authors prefer giving plates and drawings. See also "Note" on changes in meaning of a particular term & per contra, and on one article having several names, p. xiii in Kelly & Schwabe.

635. Macaulay, Rose, "They Were Defeated." Within the knowledge of the writer, this historical novel has not yet appeared (Dec. 1932). "It is said to contain no word that was not in use at the period described. It will thus appeal to purists" — Frank Swinnerton. Since Miss Macaulay's novel deals with the 17th century, and since Miss Macaulay is a particularly sincere and careful writer, it would be interesting to see from her book — even so — wherein "their" language differed from ours, possibly to ascertain still more of the truth about obsolete speech — if indeed speech itself grows obsolete! The writer looks forward eagerly to the appearance of Miss Macaulay's book. Addendum. In this story, in which she re-creates the seventeenth century, Miss Macaulay claims "that she has allowed her characters to use no word or phrase inappropriate to their period; on the other hand, she has introduced a few outmoded words and turns of speech which give to their conversation a little the air of what Stevenson called 'tushery.'" From the N.Y. Times Book Review of Oct. 30, 1932, by Elizabeth Lyman Brown using the American edition with the title "The Shadow Flies," 476 pp., N.Y., Harpert. In the Note of the English edition, Miss Macaulay herself says: "I must apologise . . . to those (if any) who may think that I have used too many words which now sound somewhat peculiar in our ears; ghosts of words, 'old and obsolete, and such as would never be revived' (as Sir Thomas Browne said of heresies), 'but by such extravagant and irregular heads as mine.'" Miss Macaulay
"rejected so many more of these ghosts than [she] ... admitted, that [she] is surprised ... at her own moderation."

The writer consequently read with eager interest this latest book of Miss Macaulay's, both for its story, its pictures, and its "ghosts of words." He found the former delightful and interesting. Miss Macaulay need not apologize for the old word gleaned from the Oxford Dictionary and the wealth of letters and journals she made use of; they enhance her story even if -- and this is a matter of personal judgment -- they do not, or do not always, possess verisimilitude or accuracy or truth to fact.

Miss Macaulay has, in point of fact, used very few old or obsolete words, at least in the English edition with the title "They were defeated." It is difficult to say which ones seem most genuine and in keeping, whether the otaha -- Zooks, Zounds, dumme, God's wounds, Godenigs, God-a-mercy, God's life, goda-mercy -- or the idioms and phrases -- ain't (p. 61), a'm (pp. 99, 154), an y'are (p. 31) as ("That's the third time in five weeks as Bodgers has disappointed us," p. 60, also p. 92 and elsewhere: still colloquial), don't thou (p. 25), don't quaint with (p. 35,) I am telled (112,) whister and pister (134,) extreme religious, wonderful good (162, 33,) on't (25, 173,) runs it (166,) have wrote (42, 136,) all-thing (319,) cried up (319,) -- or a small force of strange words and uses -- bash (131,) amaze (351, "He stared at the boyish figure in angry amaze," opystreit (94, 213, 215, 359,*) crambe (237,) dowl (95, pronunciation,) dandical (319,) eximious (207, 231,) conceal (114, 233,) fudge (55, 67, 117,) foresooth (155,) hoyting (39,) hola (337,) hydens (29,) diminification (239, 355,) dandiprat (337,) floasmeal (303,) girn (115,) knowledgeable (322,) momently (330,) landakip (35 and elsewhere,) lin (33,) let ("hinder," very frequent, pp. 94, 105, 121, 127, 246, 307, 326 -- still survives, of course, in 'let or hindrance,') parsonical (42,) puking, part (74, 64, not now in polite usage,) potations (97,) puted (97,) rix (95,) raree show (106,) quieta (114,) princock (327,) sourat (114,) outfrantisticking (234,) rachell (319,) and (331, verb,) wench (319,) sympathetical (322,) worsens (315,) tachy (95,) won't (51,) worrit (71, &c.?)

Not all of these are of course, obsolete.

Sir Thomas Browne, mentioned by Miss Macaulay above, appears in sect. 14 of the second part, "Academic." He uses 'ingenious,' 'bibliophile,' 'eximious,' 'pregustations.' Attention may be called to the fact that there is Latinism elsewhere in the book.

Nothing is so obsolete, however, as the picture of Sir Kenelm Digby in his laboratory in London, sect. 12 of the third part, "Antiplatonick:" "Extraordinary knowledgeable and ingenious ..." Interesting too is the emergency word, p. 330, 'liperdollings;' so also 'gimmini,' 'cooklight,' 'It lissante,' and 'carillon'

(in which Miss M. anticipates; see App. G for dates.)

The amazing thing, after all, is the vitality, not the obsoleteness, of the language of her book!