A . . .
T[illegible]d One Notes

ON

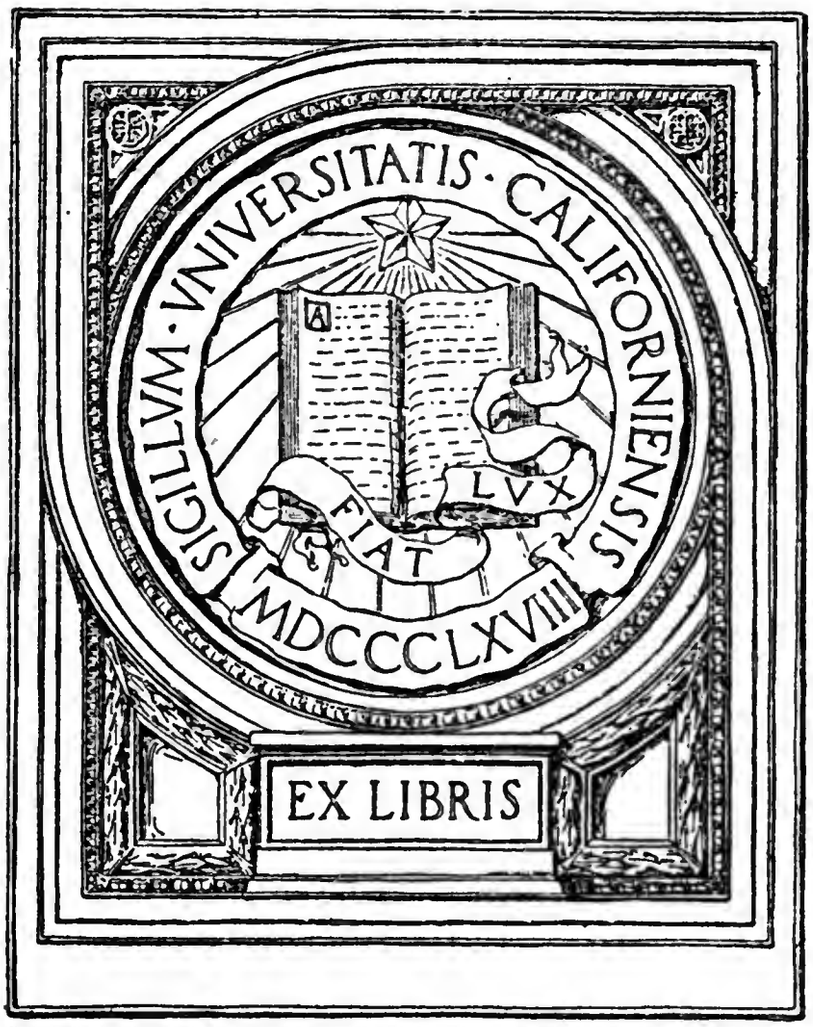
"A New English Dictionary."

BY

GEORGE G. LOANE, M.A.,

Late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin,
and of Trinity College, Cambridge:
a Master at St. Paul's School.

PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.


SIGILLVM · VNIVERSITATIS · CALIFORNIENSIS
LVX
FIAT
MDCCCLXVIII
EX LIBRIS

A THOUSAND AND ONE NOTES

ON

"A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY."

BY

GEORGE G. LOANE, M.A.,

Late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin,
and of Trinity College, Cambridge:
a Master at St. Paul's School.

Pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse iuvat.—HOR.

SURBITON:
PHILPOTT & CO. (SURBITON), LTD., PRINTERS.

1920.

VXORI MVNIFICENTISSIMAE.

PREFACE.

These notes on the great Dictionary which will always be associated with the names of Sir James Murray and Oxford University deal with (1) words not given, (2) senses not given, (3) earlier and later examples, (4) errors (very few) and points of more general interest. Perhaps a fifth part has appeared in the *Times Literary Supplement*. The MS. here printed with a few additions was refused by three eminent publishers, and rejected without inspection by the English Association. Whether it adds something to our knowledge of the English language, the reader must judge. Many years ago I had tried direct approach to the Dictionary, without any apparent result. Again last autumn these notes, nearly completed, were submitted to the authorities, who offered (1) a pigeon-hole, (2) a possible epitomizer, (3) a clear disclaimer of any obligation ever to do anything with them. My objects in printing are first to submit my collections to criticism, and secondly to encourage others to the use of a noble work. To praise the New English Dictionary would be superfluous. To study it and where possible to supplement it would be a new pleasure to many, as it has been to me; and if my Notes have any such result, in Fuller's words "my care and cost is forgotten and shall never come under computation."

GEORGE G. LOANE.

4, Linnell Close, N.W.4.
October, 1920.

1001 NOTES

ON

"A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY."

A.

ABJURE

Abjure=swear falsely by—not given. Shakerley Marmion, *Cupid and Psyche* ii. 2. 168. "What hope hast thou those waters to procure, Which Jove himself does tremble to abjure?"

Abrupt (sb.). Only Milton is quoted—"? Only in loc. cit." Thomson, *Liberty* iii. 524, "But, cold-compressed, when the whole loaded heaven Descends in snow, lost in one white abrupt, Lies undistinguished earth."

Abruptly=in brief (not given). Spenser, *Shep. Cal. April* (arg.)—"in honor of her Majestie, whom abruptly he termeth Elysa." In the note to *Poly.* xix. 97 Drayton has "*Chelmsford* (abruptly *Cheynsford*)"—Bosworth, *Arcadius and Seplia* i. 39. "Two radiant lamps . . . Which some abruptly did entitle eyes."

Absentee (fig.)—not given. W. B. Scott, *Autob. Notes* i. 3, "I was an absentee, a somnambule, and gave myself much to subjects no one else cared for."

Abyssinian—not given. Wordsworth, *Prelude* vi. 660, "Como! confined as in a depth of Abyssinian privacy." "Arcadian solitude" is quoted from Southey, but not "Arcadian simplicity," which sounds familiar.

Accent (of smell)—not given. Drayton, *Song of Salomon* ii. 28, "The vines with blossoms do abound, which yield a sweet accent." See **loud.**

Acceptable. No active use (as in "comfortable") is given. It seems to occur in Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 2.141—"this shepherd's song Had so ensnared each acceptable ear."

Accessless is quoted only from Chapman. Peacock writing in *Fraser's Magazine*, April, 1852, on the *Phaethon* of Euripides, has "accessless rocks" for φάραγξι (Nauck, fr. 783).

ACROBACY

Accidence=the rudiments or first principles of any subject. Daniel, *Civil Wars* iv. 69, describing the political education of three young princes, has "Thus were they entered in the first degree (And accedence) of action; which acquaints Them with the rules of worth and nobleness." N.E.D. gives this under **accédence**, a different word, which fits neither sense nor metre here. N.E.D.'s first example of **accidence** is "The Accedence of Armorie."

=Accident (logic)—not given. Daniel, *Philotas* 1519—"The law, in treasons, doth the will correct With like severeness as it doth th' effect: Th' affection is the essence of th' offence, The execution only but the accidence."

Accinge is given under date 1657. It occurs in *Crotchet Castle* near the end—"he accinged himself to the task with his usual heroism"; and I think elsewhere in Peacock.

A-Christ—not given, though "a-Christism" is. Aubrey, describing Ralegh's scaffold speech, which contained no word of Christ but much zeal and adoration regarding God, says he was an a-Christ, not an atheist.

Acre, as a lineal measure. An example between Holland and Wordsworth is Drayton, *Poly.* xxvi. 450, "An acre's length from thence (some say) that ye may go."

Acridophagi—not given. See Hartley Coleridge, *Essays*, ii. 286.

Acroam. This form, and its meaning as in Holland's heading to Plutarch, *Sympos.* vii. 8 are not given—"What acroams or ear-sports are especially to be used at supper-time?" cp. p. 781.

Acrobacy—not given. *The Observer*, Nov. 17, 1918, has "The 'D.H. 10' loops the loop and performs any

acrobacy which is usually demanded only of a fighting scout."

Adam (attrib.) — not given. Dryden, *Abs. and Ach.* 51, "Adam-wits" for those who are discontented amid bliss.

Addressful—not given. The preface of the second and following editions to Thomson's *Winter* has "one who . . . scorns the little addressful flatterer."

Adjoin = add. The use with quoted words (like "rejoin") is not given. Pope, *Statius* 790, "But say, illustrious guest," adjoined the King, "What name you bear, from what high race you spring."

Admiral. No figurative use is given. Sylvester 100 (1621) calls the dolphin "Brave admiral of the broad briny regions." He also applies it to God and to Noah, showing the loss of its original Saracenic sense.

Adonization—not given, though "adonize" is. In *Peter's Letters*, ii. 299, Lockhart writes, "In a short time, having finished my adonization, I descended, and was conducted to Mr. Scott."

Adulterate (ab.) An early and figurative example is Donne, *Elegies* i. 17, "We must not, as we used, flout openly, In scoffing riddles, his deformity; Nor at his board together being sat, With words, nor touch, scarce looks, adulterate."

Adulterer, of Satan—not given. Near the beginning of Canto vii. of the *Inferno*, Carey's version has "Where the great Archangel poured Heaven's vengeance on the first adulterer proud."

Advert (absol.). Only one example is given, dated 1530. Shelley, *Mont Blanc* 99, "even there primæval mountains Teach the adverting mind."

Affluent. Tennyson's "affluent orator" is not noticed (*Princess* iv.).

Aggrieving. Only one example is given, dated 1841. Thomson, *Liberty* iv. 999, "projectors of aggrieving schemes," viz., Ship-Money.

Aisle, of trees. Earlier, and more interesting, than J. Abbott and B. Taylor, are Wordsworth's "darksome aisle" (*Inscriptions* iii.), and Tennyson's "broad ambrosial aisles of lofty lime" (*Princess*).

Alas (sb.)—not given. Jane Austen, March 2, 1814, writes, "I could not pay Mr. Harrington. That was the only alas! of the business."

Alien (*vb.*). Donne's use in his second verse letter to the Countess of Bedford, 66, seems to be unique, "Oft from new proofs, and new phrase, new doubts grow, As strange attire aliens the men we know." Boyle objected to Beatley's use of *aliene* (adj.) as a neologism.

Alphabet (fig.). Chamberlayne's use, *Pharonnida* iv. 5.116, deserves notice—"Whose pride, that spur of valour, when 't had set Him in the front of honour's alphabet."

Alteration = change for the worse. This usual French sense is not given, unless it is to be included under "distemper;" of which the first example is dated 1621. Sylvester 9 (1621) has "And all things aye decline to alteration." This also suits the quotation from *Hudibras*, as "diseases" are there mentioned separately.

Alteregoistic — not given. Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians*, ch. v.—"the pleasure she had of the sensational comparison was in an alteregoistic home she found in him, that allowed of her gathering a picked self-knowledge."

Alternate (adj.). The article on this difficult word does not cover such uses as Thomson's "alternate Twins" (*Summer*, 44), referring apparently to the Box and Cox arrangement of Castor and Pollux; nor his "alternate breast" (*ibid.*, 1311), which I take to mean "rising and falling."

Ambrosial=fragrant. The first example given is from Milton. Donne, *Elegies* xiv. 51, "Upon the islands fortunate we fall, Not faint Canaries, but ambrosial, Her swelling lips." Tennyson's "ambrosial aisles of lofty lime" is quoted. *In Memoriam* lxxxvi. i. has "Sweet after showers, ambrosial air."

Amphitryon=host, occurs in Meredith's *Evan Harrington*, ch. 13. If it was in the original edition that would be an earlier example.

Analysis.. Earlier than any example given, except one, is Spenser's letter to Raleigh, Jan. 23, 1589, in which he contrasts a historiographer with a poet who "thrusteth into the middest, even where it most concerneth him, and there recouring to the things forepast, and divining of things to come, maketh a pleasing analysis of all."

Anecdote (vb.)—not given. H. More in a letter of 1786, writes:—"Instead of the pleasant Horace [Walpole] I found only two or three formal women of quality, so I left Mrs. Boscawen to anecdote with them, and stole home in her coach."

Angle (vb.). Two meanings are given (1) to run into a corner, (2) reflex. to

twist, wind. In Wordsworth's "The spot that angles at the riv'let's feet" (*An Evening Walk* 26, text of 1793), it seems to mean "to form an angle." Ruskin's picturesque use of the participle in *The Castle of Amboise* is worth notice. "The quick bats cut with angled flight."

Animadversional—not given. S. Butler, writing on Jan. 3, 1900, "I will restrain my animadversional mind qua you."

Anno Domini. Two examples only are given, of 1579 and 1818, both in dates. Surely the slang use for "advancing years" must have got into print. Of course there is Mr. Kipling's Venus Annodomini. Lamb, *Specimens* lxxxiv. quotes from Middleton's *The Witch*, "She raises all your sudden ruinous storms That shipwreck barks, and tears up growing oaks, Flies over houses, and takes Anno Domini Out of a rich man's chimney, a sweet place for 't! He'd be hanged ere he would set his own years there; They must be chambered in a five-pound picture, A green silk curtain drawn before the eyes on 't; His rotten diseased years!" What is Anno Domini here? A bell, from the prominence of the date? Bells were obnoxious to witches and devils.

Annunciatory. Earlier, Roberts's *Memoirs of Hannah More* iii. 159, where a correspondent laments "that one of the most illustrious females that ever was [sic] in the world . . . should have her tenderest feelings thus barbarously sported with . . . in annunciatory advertisements."

Anvil (fig.). No example is given of the word applied to a person. Fuller, *Worthies* iii. 108 (1840), says that Coriat "was the courtiers' anvil to try their wits upon." Boswell, under date 1773, tells how Dr. Mayo "obtained the epithet of The Literary Anvil."

Apostrophation is given as meaning the making of a personal address. Saintsbury, *Caroline Poets* i. x., quotes the word from Poole's *English Parnassus* with reference to the practice of "docking the smaller parts of speech," e.g., writing "b' the" for "by the." See example under **Alphabet.**

Appall, in the sense of *pall*, to become insipid—not given. Scott *Life of Dryden* (1834, p. 404), says that the sweetness of Pope's melody "became appalling and even disgusting as it became common."

Appear.—In the absolute sense "to come before the public"—not given. Marvell, *An Horatian Ode.*—"The forward youth that would appear, Must now forsake his Muses dear." Compare Bacon *Of Ambition*—"It is less harmful, the ambition to prevail in great things, than that other to appear in everything." Fuller, *Worthies* iii. 255 (1840), has "I name him the last (though the eldest son of his father) because last appearing in the world."

Applease (noun)—not given, though the verb is given as meaning "please, content, satisfy." In *Abel Redevivus* (edition 1867, i. 100), Zuinglius is said to have "attained, not without applease, to that discretion and judgment," etc.

Approve=find by experience. The last example given is dated 1651. Shelley, *Rosalind and Helen*, 769, "I woke and did approve all nature to my heart."

April (fig. sense). In the *Discourse on Satire* Dryden uses "April poetry" to describe the sort where "we are kept in expectation of two good lines which are to come after a long parenthesis of twenty bad." This is pushing the metaphor a good deal further than the Countess of Winchelsea's "April-drops, our tears," quoted by N.E.D. for the attributive use. Matthew Green, *The Spleen* 121, has "A coquette's April-weather face."

Aquaceous—not given. Russell, *Collections and Recollections*, has "aquaceous host" of one who took a guest through a river.

Aquiline. A later and noteworthy example is in Carlyle's *Rem.* ii. 203. He went to the House of Lords to hear Wellington's voice: "a fine aquiline voice, I found it, quite like the face of him."

Arc = eyebrow—not given. Daniel, *Delia* xix. (Grosart), "Restore thy tresses to the golden ore, Yeeld Cithereas sonne those arkes of love." It is difficult to separate this from Greene's "the circled arches of thy brows" given in N.E.D. under *Arch.*

Arch=? archbishop or archdeacon. See Meredith, *Evan Harrington* ch 47, "Your bishops and arches are quite susceptible to beautiful petitioners." In Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, Induction, a proctor is described: "He plays one o' the Arches that dwells [sic] about the hospital."

Arch (transf.). An early example is Jonson's *Catiline*, i. 1: "Slaughter bestrid the streets, and stretched himself To seem more huge: whilst to his stained thighs The gore he drew flow'd up, and

carried down Whole heaps of limbs and bodies through his arch." The pronunciation "ark" is not admitted. Sylvester *The Woodman's Bear*, st. 43, rhymes arches with sparks.

Architect = architecture — not given. See Browne, *Brit. Past.*, i. 4.405, "an house ybuilt for holy deed, With goodly architect, and cloisters wide."

Ardurous. The only example given is from Cary's *Dante*, 1814. In F. Burney's *Early Diary*, ii. 49, 62 (Bohn, 1913), the inflammable Mr. Barlow twice describes his pen as ardurous.

Argufy. The only transitive sense given is "to worry with argumentation." Shenstone, *To a Friend* 42, "it did not argufy my playing," meaning "losing the game did not prove me a bad player."

Armour. There is an exceptional use in Sylvester 31 (1621)—"And through the heaps of snowe The highest stag can scarce his armour showe."

Array=put on (dress, armour etc.), Two examples are given, dated 1611 and 1809. Fletcher, *The Purple Island* vi. 69, has "The hedge green sattin pinkt and cut arayes, The heliotrope to cloth of gold aspires." I assume that "hedge" is subject, as are all the flowers which follow. If it is object, and the verb means "adorns," this would be an earlier example of that sense.

Arrest. The literal sense "cause to stop" is said to be obsolete since 1600. Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* iii. 6, "I observed . . . a thin, hardy-looking minister . . . arrested immediately under my window, by a jolly-looking burgher."

Arride.=please. An early example is Daniel, *A Funeral Poem upon the Earl of Devonshire* iii. (1606), "And nothing seemed more to arride thy heart, Nor more inlarge thee into jollity, Than when thou sawest thyself in armour girt." Is this really obsolete?

Ascertain.—I do not think that any of the senses given exactly covers White's use, in *Selborne*, lxxxii., "You shall see a man readily ascertain every herb of the field, yet hardly know wheat from barley." For the sense "establish as a certainty" only Boswell is quoted. Warton on *Arcades* 97 has, "This instance almost ascertains one of Mr. Steevens's very rational conjectures."

Ashes = descendants — not given. Fletcher, *The Purple Island* vi. 21, "But that fair band, which Mercy sent anew, The ashes of the first heroic crew, From their forefathers claim their right, and islands due."

Aspire=mount up to. Later—Quarles, *Arg. and Parth.* iii., "She [Cynthia] views the throne of darkness, and aspires Th' Olympic brow, amidst the smaller fires."

Assassinate (sb.). Earlier — Daniel, *Civil Wars* iii. 78, "Now, proditorious wretch, what hast thou done, To make this barbarous base assassinate Upon the person of a prince?" It occurs again in the same poem.

Assemble=bring together. The common modern usage, referring to the parts of a piece of mechanism, is not noticed; nor is Pope's "There's danger in assembling fire and tow" (*Wife of Bath* 30), from Chaucer.

Assertrix—not given, though "assertress" is. In Knowles's *Life of Fuseli*. i. 170, that eminent Swiss painter, who was such a master of English as to be entrusted by Cowper with the correction of his *Homer*, writes: "You have not perhaps heard that the assertrix of female rights has given her hand to the *balancier* of political justice"—of Mary Wollstonecraft and Godwin.

Assume=receive up into heaven. The last example given is dated 1751. Dowden, *Letters* 171, has "I'm beginning to get more and more glad that you're not condemned to be Provost. Had you been so assumed, I'd have been left gazing like the men of Galilee up into heaven."

Atavus — not given. See Tickell's *Thersites, or the Lordling: the grandson of a bricklayer, great-grandson of a butcher*, i. 27—"Herald lend the Muse an answer, From his atavus or grandsire."

At once=for once—not given. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* (To the reader), "At once, I said, that were tolerable, but these wars last always."

Atone=make expiation for (the offender), There is a reflexive use in Oldham's *Satire upon the Jesuits*, 75 ll. from the end—"Let none his crime by weak confession own, Nor shame the church, While he'd himself atone." Under the sense "reconcile" no example of "atone with" is given. See Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1.472—"And if some kind wight go not to atone My surly master with me."

Atonement=amends, satisfaction. As referring to the *making* of amends this

meaning is of course common. When the word is used of the *exaction* of amends, it comes very near "vengeance." Shelley so uses it in *The Cenci*. See Preface—"Revenge, retaliation, atonement, are pernicious mistakes." Beatrice says (iii. i.215)—"I have endured a wrong, Which, though it be expressionless, is such As asks atonement," and Orsino writes (iv. 4.91)—"That the atonement of what my nature sickens to conjecture may soon arrive," etc.

Atrocity = fierceness, sternness. The two examples are dated 1635 and 1865. Scott, *Paul's Letters* 351, writes of "the atrocity which he [Davoust] displayed in the defence of Hamburgh."

Attenuate (fig). The only sense allowed is "weaken, reduce." Thomson, *Liberty* ii. 121, of Athens has "Wrapt in a soul-attenuating clime, Between Ilissus and Cephissus glowed This hive of science, shedding sweets divine, Of active arts, and animated arms."

Attire has an exceptionally general sense in Wordsworth's "Domestic manners, customs, gestures, looks, And all the attire of ordinary life" *Prelude* ix. 84.

Attitudinarian. Only Cowper is quoted. Hannah More (*Roberts* iii. 258) refers to "The English Attitudinarian of Naples"—evidently Lady Hamilton. There is also the epigram about High, Low and Broad Church.

Aught. Shelley's use in *The Cenci* iv. 1.119 seems exceptional—"If . . this devil Which sprung from me as from a hell, was meant To aught good use."

Autumn = season of incipient decay. Earlier—Daniel, *Cleopatra* 181, "this autumn of my beauty."

Autumnal (fig.). Donne's famous *Elegy* (no. ix.) is earlier than the first example given. It begins "No spring, nor summer beauty hath such grace As I have seen in one autumnal face," viz. Magdalen Herbert's. So is Ben Jonson, i. 1, "A pox of her autumnal face, her pieced beauty!" Cp. Kynaston, *Leoline and Sydanis* 176—"His weather-wise autumnal joints." Wordsworth, *Eccles. Sonnets* xxi., "His thin autumnal locks."

Avaunt (adv.). The last example given is dated 1440. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death* st. 51, "There let the dragon keep his habitance, And stinking carcasses be thrown avaunt."

Away (sb.)—not given. Daniel, *A Description of Beauty* 3, has "Not with to [? so] swift away The headlong current flies, As do the sparkling rays of two fair eyes."

Awful in the slang sense. N.E.D.'s first quotation is dated *a* 1834. But Scott, writing on February 20, 1827, has "there was an awful crowd" in Court. In 1794 Mrs. Piozzi had written: "I have heard even well-bred ladies now and then attribute that term too lightly in their common conversation." Even Tennyson could write "The printers are awful zanies," but he was undergoing a water-cure at the time.

Awfully in the slang sense. N.E.D.'s first certain example is dated 1859. On October 5, 1851, Miss Martineau wrote "Bacon was awfully faulty in that matter."

B

Baby-house = doll's house. Later—Wordsworth's *Excursion* ii. 425. It was the regular term in Ireland, in my youth.

Bag = blind alley—not given. Wordsworth, in a letter of September 23, 1791. so names "certain little courts in different parts of London" from which there is no egress other than the entrance; and continues—"these bags of Life are what every man of spirit dreads, and ought to dread." One seems to have heard of "blind-alley occupations."

Bake=harden as frost does. Googe and Shakespeare are quoted, of frost. Spenser, *F.Q.* v. 7, st. 9, tells how the priests of Isis sleep on the ground "And bake their sides against the cold hard stone."

Balaam. The first example of the journalistic use is from Scott, dated 1826. In the same year was published Disraeli's *Vivian Grey*, and in bk. iv. ch. ii. we read "There has been no *Balaam* (I don't approve this neologism . . .) in these books."

Bally—not given. S. Butler writing on July 14, 1887, has "no-one . . . gave him or her self any bally airs about it."

Bank (fig.).—Two examples are given. Add Dryden *Hind and Panther* i. 149, "Faith is the best insurer of thy bliss; The bank above must fail before the

venture miss." Cp. the Musical Banks of *Erewhon*. Cowley thus addresses the Bodleian: "Hail! Bank of all past ages! where they lie T' enrich with interest posterity."

Banquet=banker—not given (*banqueter* is given in this sense). Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 433.

Barking, of an eagle—not given. See Wordsworth, *On the Power of Sound*, st. xiii.

Barytone (fig.) — not given. Cotter Morison's *Life of Gibbon* 167, "An indefinable stamp of weightiness is impressed on Gibbon's writing; he has a baritone manliness which banishes everything small, trivial, or weak."

Bartable—not given. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* (To the Reader), "Massinissa made many inward parts of Barbary . . . before his time incult and horrid, fruitful and bartable by this means" (irrigation).

Bastimentos. Under **bastiment** Glover's *Hosier's Ghost* is quoted as the only example of the sense "ship, vessel." But it is there clearly a proper name, and is the island, now called Provision Island, which served as an anchorage for those who had dealings with Porto Bello in Panama.

Bay, at. No example with an adjective is given. Scott, *The Lady of the Lake* vi. xix., "At weary bay each shattered band, Eyeing their foemen, sternly stand."

Beakling—not given. W. B. Scott, *A Spring Morning*, "But suddenly renewed, the clamouring grows, The callow beaklings clamouring every one."

Beam=support (fig.). One example is given. Another and earlier is in Daniel's *Philotas* 2006—"So much the fall of such a weighty peer Doth shake the state, and with him tumble down All whom his beams of favours did upbear." Borrow, *The Romany Rye*, ch. xli., has, "I was born with this beam or scale on my left eye." This looks like a misunderstanding of the Gospel use.

Beard=old man. A striking example is in Philo-Philippa's lines *To the Excellent Orinda*, prefixed to that lady's poems—"And the grave beards, who heard her speak in Rome, Blushed not to be instructed, but o'ercome."

Beardless (fig.). Add Shelley's *Oedipus Tyrannus* i. 1.340—"I wonder that gray wizards Like you should be so beardless in their schemes."

Beck=strait, sea—not given. Warton, *History of English Poetry* iv. 54 (1871), quotes Grimoald—"Icar, with sire hadst thou the mid way flown, Icarian beck by name had no man known."

Becomes (sb.)—not given. F. Burney, *Early Diary* (Bohn 1913) ii. 153, describing her first meeting with Johnson, says that "he had meant to put on his *best becomes*, being engaged to dine in a large company," but they were "as much out of the common road as his figure."

Bed = hotbed—not given. Matthew Green, *The Spleen* 246, "Mothers, and guardian aunts, forbear Your impious pains to form the fair, Nor lay out so much cost and art, But to deflower the virgin heart; Of every folly-fostering bed By quickening heat of custom bred. Rather than by your culture spoiled, Desist and give us nature wild." Burke, *Speech on Economical Reform*, "This board is a sort of temperate bed of influence: a sort of gently ripening hothouse."

Belching = ? causing to vomit. Sylvester 205 (1621) "th' eyes-foe *Hemlocke* stinking, Limb-numming belching."

Belie = disguise. The first example given is from Pope, but of course he got it from Dryden's *Alexander's Feast*—"A dragon's fiery form belied the god"—a singular oversight. A cognate sense is illustrated from Dryden, without reference. It is a translation of Virgil's lines on Salmoneus, but does not appear in Dryden's *Virgil*.

Belight—not given—Cowley, *The Country Mouse*, 10, has "And arriv'd early, and belighted there, For a day's lodging."

Ben=bravo! (? *bien*); not given. Dryden *Prologue at Opening of New House*, has "Keep time, cry *Ben*, and humour the *cadence*."

Bench=tribunal. Shakerley Marmion, *Cupid and Psyche* i. 4.452, makes Venus speak of "the whole bench of deities," a rather special use.

Best. Waller, *On Mr. John Fletcher's Plays*, has "their sport is at the best"—*i.e.*, bested, utterly surpassed.

Betroth (fig.). An early example and unusual sense is in Donne's *Second Anniversary* 235, "She, whom had they known, who did first betroth The tutelar angels, and assign'd one, both To nations, cities, and to companies, To functions, offices and dignities, And to each several man, to him, and him, They would have given her one for every limb."

Bifront. Earlier—Sylvester 29 (1621)—"bifront Janus."

Bird—of an insect—not given. Sylvester 456 (1621) calls the butterfly "th' horned bird."

Birmingham (adj.)=Brummagem. De Quincey, *Recollections of the Lakes*, 1862, p. 78:—"He [Klopstock] is verily and indeed the Birmingham Milton." On p. 122 he notes that Parr was called "The Birmingham Doctor," partly from "his spurious and windy imitation of Dr. Johnson."

Bishopric. Durham seems to have been known as "The Bishopric." See Drayton, *Poly.* xxiii, 217, xxix. 3.

Bite. If the saying quoted from *Macmillan's Magazine* is correctly ascribed to Chalmers, he seems to have plagiarized Hobbes, as reported by Aubrey. Algebra he thought too much admired; "it does rare well and quickly, and easily in right lines, yet 'twould not *bite* in *solid* geometry."

Blackmanity=sympathy with slaves—not given. Horace Walpole writing to H. More on Aug. 21, 1792, has "Your blackmanity must allot some of its tears to these poor victims,"—of the French Revolution.

Black Mass is not given, though Black Sanctus is. Ben Jonson, *Catiline* iv. 2, has "that bloody and black sacrament," of the oath sanctioned by drinking a slave's blood.

Blade, of hair—not given. Sylvester, *The Woodman's Bear*, st. 18, "But when on my maiden chin Mother nature gan ingender Smooth, soft, golden down, and thin Blades of bever, silk-like slender."

Bladdery. A much earlier example is quoted in Leslie Stephen's *Life of Pope* 129, from Aaron Hill, who wrote that Pope's popularity was due to a certain "bladdery swell of management," i.e., puffing.

Blanch=omit. Earlier examples are in Sylvester 52, 54, 66 (1621), e.g. "O should I blanch the Jewes religious river."

Blanched. Tennyson, *Princess* vi. 47, "a day blanched in our annals, and perpetual feast," the notion being Horace's *creta notata*. N.E.D. ignores the passage, and the sense.

Blessing-fire—not given, for Midsummer bonfire occurs in Browne's *The Shepherd's Pipe* iii. 36.

Bloat=puffed. Earlier—Quarles, *Embl.* i. 12, st. 4—"Thy paunch is dropsied and thy cheeks are bloat."

Blood=family, race, tribe, is a favourite word with Drayton. *Poly.* viii. 183, of Cæsar—"Those British bloods he found, that did his force assail." *Ibid.* xi. 6, of the Chester men; xx. 79, of sea-nymphs.—"All the wat'ry blood which haunt the German deeps."

Blunt=a boy who is not quick-witted, and cannot be made a scholar—not given. It is so defined in Mrs. Piozzi's *British Synonymy s.v.* "dull." She says it is a cant phrase used at public schools.

Blush, at first. Between 1624 and 1838 comes a line in Quarles' *Argalus and Parthenia* i.—"And at first blush she seems as if it were Some curious statue on a Sepulchre."

Boisterous = stout, unyielding. No example is given of this applied to a person. Sylvester 172 (1621) has "boistrous Adams' body did not shrink for northren winds." His arms are so described p. 224, very unlike Milton's "a boisterous and bestial strength."

Bondsman=one who becomes surety by bond. *The Adventurer* lxii.—"'Let his bondsman look to that,' said he, 'I have taken care of myself,'" is a year earlier than the first example quoted, from Richardson.

Book-hunting. No example is given. Bentley, *Ep. of Eurip.* is much earlier than the examples given of *book-hunter*.

Book-mindedness—not given. Wordsworth, *Prelude* iii. 395, "Antiquity, and stedfast truth and strong book-mindedness."

Bore=a thing which bores, a nuisance. The first two examples are dated 1778 and 1807. Under date 1771 the learned editor of F. Burney's *Early Diary* writes: "The longitude was the 'great *Boar*' (as they spelled it) of that time." In 1782 the rather slangy and entirely delightful Charlotte Ann Burney wrote: "One great bore was that the whole room rose upon the entrance of every fresh person." In her *British Synonymy* (1794) Mrs. Piozzi wrote: "Such conversation has been lately called a bore" (*s.v.* "dull.")

Botch=boil. For an example between 1570 and 1842 see Dryden *Hind and Panther* ii. 543, of Egyptian sorcerers.

Bottom = staying power. The first example is from Goldsmith, ascribing to savages a superiority over Englishmen. The last is from Paterson, on British troops. Scott, *Paul's Letters* 383, also uses it of British troops, with

a different sense—"the steadiness and bottom of the individual soldiers permit them to hazard a general charge in line."

Bow-wow. Scott's famous remark about Jane Austen's novels is thus quoted: "The big bow-wow I can do myself like anyone going," and is dated *a* 1832. The actual date of entry is 1826, and my edition of Lockhart reads "The big bow-wow strain I can do myself like any now going," which if correct would place the quotation under the next section, attributive use. There also belongs Lord Pembroke's remark quoted by Boswell (not given): "Dr. Johnson's sayings would not appear so extraordinary, were it not for his *bow wow way*." The transitive use of the verb is not noticed. In *Pigworm and Dixie* the Earl of Southesk has "And the sheep, and the cur-dog bow-wowing the flock."

Box the compass (fig.)=go round to the direct opposite. In Peacock's Crotchet Castle, ch I., Mr. Crotchet is said to have "boxed the technology of the sublime science [political economy] as expertly as an able seaman boxes the compass," which only means that he learned the terms right through.

Braces, of a coach. Earlier—Swift's *Journal to Stella*, Feb. 15, 1712-13—"When it was carrying us home after the funeral, the braces broke." The very special sense at the end of Letter xlviii. is ignored.

Brack=a flaw in cloth. For the figurative sense see Daniel, *The Collection of the History of England*, anno 924—"Athelstan of full years, and spirit, was (notwithstanding the brack in his birth) preferred before his legitimate son Edmond under age."

Braid=start, jerk. An example between 1485 and 1626 is in Sackville and Norton's *Gorboduc* the first of Lamb's *Specimens*—"O what a look, O what a ruthful steadfast eye methought He fixed upon my face, which to my death Will never part from me, when with a braid A deep fetch'd sigh he gave."

Branch (vb.). Thomson, *Winter* 392, has a noteworthy use—"horrid mountains which the shining Alps . . . Branch out stupendous into distant lands."

Brawl. See **Hydrantic.**

Breathing=fragrant, is illustrated from Collins. Dryden, *The Flower and the Leaf* 16, has "Then from their [the flowers'] breathing souls the sweets repair, To scent the skies and purge the unwholesome air." Pope and Gray have "the breathing rose," Wordsworth "breathing flowers," and Tennyson "breathing spring."

Bridge, a golden. The first example given is dated 1670. Donne, *Satires* v. 52, has "they, 'gainst whom thou shouldst complain, will in thy way Become great seas, o'er which, when thou shalt be Forced to make golden bridges, thou shalt see That all thy gold was drowned in them before." Franklin, writing on March 12, 1778, says the Americans did hold out a golden bridge to the minister and Parliament, but they refused to walk over it. Macaulay says that if Hastings had been wise he would have made a bridge of gold for his enemies at home. Another example of "bridge of silver" is in Urquhart's *Rabelais* i. ch. 43, direct from the French.

Bridle in. The first example is from *Comus*. Earlier is a letter of Herrick to Sir William Herrick in which we read "I bridle in my quill." Addison's proceedings with his muse, who was also a horse and a ship, are ignored.

Bright, "in general, the opposite of *dull* . . . polished, clear, vivid." This hardly includes Johnson's use of the word, when he told Mrs. Thrale that Young's compositions are in general "but like bright stepping-stones over a miry road."

Bring. N.E.D. notes the elliptical sense "report" as obsolete, the last instance given being from *Antony and Cleopatra*. Tennyson in *Lancelot and Elaine* has "bring us where he is and how he fares."

Bring in=reduce to submission. One example is given, from Spenser. This seems to be the sense in A. Wilson's remark on James i.—that satires "were such as might indanger to kill a living name, if malice be not brought in with an antidote."

Bristle=cover as with bristles. Earlier—Scott, *Paul's Letters* 380, "the hill is bristled with two hundred pieces of cannon."

Britisher. After Marryat would come Trevelyan, *Horace at the University of Athens* sc. v.

Broad-brimmed. The ordinary meaning is given, but Drayton, *Poly.* xix. 350, applies it to the Orellana—*i.e.*, Amazon.

Broad seal. Earlier examples of the transferred sense are in Sylvester 11, 23

(1621)—"Under the broad-seal of his deere sons blood."

Brook=manage, not given. See Scott *Marmion* i. x.—"Well dost thou brook thy gallant roan, Thou flower of English land."

Browbeat. The first dates given are 1603 and 1662. The well-known passage in *Coryat's Crudities* (1611) on the introduction of table-forks illustrates Johnson's definition (given) "to depress with severe brows," for the original sense, as against N.E.D.'s "with . . . insolent looks or words": —"he shall be at the least browbeaten, if not reprehended in words."

Brown=dark, dusky (of woods). Milton is of course quoted; also Pope, Rogers, and Tennyson. Add Shelley, *Alastor*, 422, "one vast mass Of mingling shade, whose brown magnificence A narrow vale embosoms."

Brownet. This form is not given. The Duchess of Newcastle claimed to be "a legitimate poetical child of nature . . . although but a brownet." (*Everyman*, p. xxii.)

Buckism. I notice that quotations from *The Adventurer* (in this case of May 5, 1753) are sometimes assigned to the *Scots Magazine* of the same year, without obvious reason. Was it a case of piracy, or did Hawkesworth make his articles do double duty?

Buckram=a stiff person—not given. Carlyle, *Rem.* ii. 22, "The poor paper on Jean Paul . . made what they call a sensation among the Edinburgh buckrams."

Budless (fig.)—not given. Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians*, ch. vii. writes of "the budless grey woman."

Built = used for building—not given. Donne, *Satires* ii. 103, "Where are those spread woods which clothed heretofore Those bought lands? not built, nor burnt within door."

Bull=a self contradictory proposition. Milton is quoted under 1673. He had already used the word in 1641, in the *Apology for Smectymnuus*—"That such a poem [a satire] should be toothless, I still affirm it to be a bull, taking away the essence of that which it calls itself." N.E.D.'s first example is dated 1640.

Bullet (vb.) is given as a nonce-word, with the sense "shoot with a bullet." Fletcher, *The Apollyonists* iv. 35, has "I'll tear the walls, blow up the nation, Bullet to heaven the stones with thunders loud"—of the Gunpowder Plot.

Burn = to be active, not given. See Thomson, *Summer*, 1463—"the crowded ports . . . with labour burn," evidently from Virgil's sentence about the ants—*opere omnis semita fervet.* Cp. *Liberty* ii. 46. "She swelled a nobler note and bade the banquet burn."

Burnish=shine. Does Thomson mean as much as that when he says the nuts "burnish on the topmost bough," *Autumn* 617? It seems less suitable than to the snake and the crocus given in N.E.D.

Burst, where the bonds do not confine the person. The hymn "Who burst the bands of death and hell" is quoted. An earlier example is in Johnson's *London* 239—"The midnight murderer bursts the faithless bar."

Butterfly (fig.). Next after Shakespeare would come Burton, who ends a long list of undesirables with "gulls, monsters, giddy-heads, butterflies." (*Anat. Mel., To the Reader*).

Buttony (noun) = the making of buttons, not given. Lady D. Neville, *Reminiscences*, 33, quotes the Dorset phrase, "We do buttony." On this a correspondent wrote to me:—"Surely 'buttony' is a verb, with the Old English infinitival termination (y=ë), [Warton gives *maky*, *asky*, etc., as used in Devonshire] still common in the West Country; and 'do' is the equally common auxiliary. . . . So a Cornish fishwife, explaining to me the use of her netting needles, used the expression, 'The big one we do bredë [braid] with; the little one we do beetë [mend] with.'" There would survive the curiosity of "to button=to make buttons."

Buxom. "Buxom air" is given from Spenser, Milton, and Dryden. Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 5.802, has "A sacrifice transcends the buxom air." Dryden, p. 645 has also "buxom sea." Scott, *Marmion*, end of introd. to canto. iv., has "buxom scene"=jolly, a sense usually confined to persons. Elsewhere Marmion is himself a "buxom chief."

By=out of the way. There is an odd predicative use in *Marmion*, v. xx.—"All the city hum was by. Upon the street, where late before Did din of war and warriors roar, You might have heard a pebble fall." Again in *The Lady of the Lake* v. 20—"For He, who gave her, knows how dear, How excellent! but that is by, And now my business is—to die." An even stronger instance is "The warriors left their

lowly bed, Looked out upon the dappled sky, Muttered their soldier matins by." A correspondent tells me it is a Scottish colloquialism.

C

Cadet. The colonial usage is not given, "a young fellow who receives his food and lodging gratis, and works (or is supposed to work) in order to learn." S. Butler's Life i. 82.

Caesura. It is not noted that Dryden in the discourse prefixed to his *Aeneid* uses the word for "elision." So does T. Warton. I suppose it should also be recorded that Poe, in his surprising essay on the Rationale of Verse, defines it as "a perfect foot—the most important in all verse—and consists of a single *long* syllable; *but the length of this syllable varies.*" It occurs in the sense of "verses" in R.N.'s sonnet prefixed to Sylvester's *Du Bartas*—"But O! what rich incomparable treasures Had the world wanted, had this modern glory, Divine du Bartas, hid his heavenly ceasures." This seems to be also the sense in N.E.D.'s quotation from Drayton, under date 1603.

Cagmaggers = useless trash; not given. Mr. J. B. Douglas writes to me from Glasgow that Professor Saintsbury uses the word in his *History of the French Novel* and elsewhere. "The original appears to be in Dickens's *Great Expectations*, ch. xx., 'Oh Jaggerth, Jaggerth, Jaggerth! all otherth ith Cag-Maggerth, give me Jaggerth,' said by the little Jew of Jaggers the lawyer." The verb *cagmag* is given.

Calentured = presented to the eye by that tropical disease — not given. Wordsworth, *To Enterprise* ii., "pageants . . calentured in depths of limpid floods."

Call (sb.). The special sense in Aubrey's *Miscellanies*, on crystal-gazing, is not given: "There are certain formulas of prayer to be used before they make the inspection, which they term a call."

Callipygian. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays*, ii. 353, has "callypygian protuberances" for "bustles."

Cane = a slender cylindrical stick. An earlier example is in G. Fletcher, *On the Death of Eliza.* Addressing the coral he says, "So never ill betide your canes."

Canine (fig.), like "dog-Latin"—not given. Swinburne, *Miscellanies* 76, writes of the New Testament "being translated out of canine Greek into divine English."

Canker (noun) = defamer: not given. Browne, *Brit. Past.*, ii. 2.167—"So doth the canker of a poet's name Let slip such lines as might inherit fame, And from a volume culls some small amiss To fire such dogged spleens as mate with his."

Canton=a division of anything, e.g. of tapestry pattern. A later example is near the beginning of chapter x. of Scott's *The Antiquary* — "And in another canton was the following similar legend."

Cardisophistical—not given. See Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians* ch. vi.—"cardisophistical subtleties."

Careless = uncared for. In Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 4.553, it has the further sense of "not worth care":—"Nature . . . angry all hers else were careless deemed."

Case = pair, usually of pistols. As applied to persons, to the example given from Ben Jonson add Browne, *op. cit.* iii. 1.780, "A case of small musicians."

Cashier = get rid of. Earlier than any of the examples but one is Quarles, *Argalus and Parthenia* iii.—"But as the stout Alcides did cashier One rising head, another would appear."

Carouse (fig.). Much later is Wordsworth's "her cup of wrong she fearfully caroused" (*Ruth*).

Cast, of features. Walton and Pope are quoted. Add Dryden, *The Medal*, 18—"Five days he sate for every cast and look, Four more than God to finish Adam took," of the famous Shaftesbury medal.

Catagraph = first draught. Two dictionary references only are given. Chamberlayne, *Pharonnida* ii. 4.221, "a picture's first rude catagraph."

Catch = happen, come off: not given. Drayton, *Poly.* xxii. 717—"which as a thing divined just caught as he forecast."

Caterpillar (fig.). No example is given of the attributive use. Shelley, *Proposals for an Association*, describes "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King" as "abstracts of the caterpillar creed of courtiers."

Caution = an occurrence, act, or fact, which conveys a warning. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, *Autob.* 117 (Lee),

uses it of persons:—"Those of the religion [*i.e.*, Huguenots] had been good cautions to make the Roman Catholic priests, if not better, yet at least more wary in their lives and actions."

Chain (fig.). The phrase "to give one rope" is first recorded *a* 1659. *Abel Redevivus* (1651) has "the devil never seemed to enjoy more chain in this kingdom than in the time of Queen Mary" (i. 211, edn. 1867) "Rope" is ruled out by its material.

Change (vb.). Under sense 5. a. Ben Jonson is quoted, with the common but unpleasing error of "sip" for "sup."

Chaplain (trans.). Later than, and different from, the three examples given is Wither, *Fidelia*, 672, "such Who, sworn love's chaplains, will not violate That whereunto themselves they consecrate."

Charivary = a serenade of "rough music." The first example given is dated 1735. Browne, *Epistle to Mr. Bryan Palmer*, 32, "charavary," which he defines as "tinkling of kettles and pans."

Chasma=a rending of the firmament. Browne, *A Sigh from Oxford*, 123, uses it of the rending of a cloud. He addresses his poems: "Rise up like a fleecy cloud. . . . Have a chasma too, and there Only let our vows appear."

Chemistry (fig.). Young's lines from *Resignation* would fill a gap between 1656 and 1827—"'Tis noble chemistry to turn Necessity to joy."

Chirm = hum of insects. Later—W. B. Scott, *Rosabell* ii.—"What time the cricket's chirm succeeds The grasshopper's."

Chirognomic—not given. Fuseli, Aug. 31, 1809, has "the chirognomic characters of my departed friend" [Lavater, the physiognomist].

Chirr—earlier. See the passage from Holland's *Plutarch* quoted by N.E.D. under "siffle." But in the edition of 1657 the word is "chirting," which would be a later example of "chirt." In any case, it means the noise made by a groom in grooming a horse.

Chopped Hay=unsubstantial learning. *Abel Redevivus* says that the school philosophy of Paris "went down with Erasmus like chopped hay." Gray, Sept. 11, 1746, applies the phrase to Aristotle.

Church. There is a singular use in Dryden, *Cymon and Iphigenia* 424, "But she must suffer what her fates assigned; So passive is the church of womankind."

Cinereous. Shelley uses this of clouds, *Evening: Ponte al Mare, Pisa.*

Circular = moving or recurring in a round or cycle of repetition. An earlier example is in the preface to G. Fletcher's *Christ's Victory*—"they have burnt out the whole candle of their life in the circular study of the sciences."

Circulate = form a circle—not given. Dyer, *The Fleece*, i. 211, has "His front is fenced With horns Ammonian, circulating twice Around each open ear."

Circumcise = cut round. An earlier example, with a characteristic pun, is in Donne's *The Bracelet* 28—"And howsoe'er French kings most Christian be, Their crowns are circumcised most Jewishly."

Circumstance = that which surrounds materially. To the modern *nonce-use* quoted from Tennyson (1832) add Hartley Coleridge, *Essays*, ii. 158, of Falstaff: "His better moiety lived never and lives ever, but his husky circumstance was bred under Elizabeth."

Civilize = behave decently. The only example given is from Sylvester's *Du Bartas*. Hayward, *Autobiography, &c., of Mrs. Piozzi*, i. 72, has "He [Johnson] always 'civilized' to Dr. Burney."

Claustral is used of the university in the introduction to Daniel's *The Queen's Arcadia*, presented by the University of Oxford in Christ's Church. Rural passions, he says, "best become a claustral exercise, Where men shut out retired, and sequestered From public fashion, seem to sympathize With innocent and plain simplicity."

Clevelandize — not given. Fuller, *Worthies*, ii. 240 (1840), "Such who have Clevelandized, endeavouring to imitate his masculine style, could never go beyond the hermaphrodite."

Cleverility—not given. In *The Early Diary of F. Burney*, i. 228 (Bohn), Mrs. Gast writes of people "who had any taste for cleverility," in a complimentary sense. C. Brontë's "cleverality" is depreciatory.

Climate (fig.). The only example is from Lord Morley. Hannah More writing to Wilberforce in 1816, has "the spiritual climate also being rather cold."

Club=a knot in which the hair was worn at the back. A year earlier than

the first example given is Charlotte Burney's "A German doctor, a thick, squob, square man of fifty, with a club as thick as my two hands" (January 16, 1784).

Clump (vb.). Earlier than 1824 is F. Burney, July, 1776, "In his letter he *clumps* compliments, &c., to *all*."

Clunch = thick set. This pet word of the Burneys' is quoted twice from the later Diary. It first occurs in the Early Diary, ii. 202.

Cock-brained. Add Anthony Wood on Waterhouse,—"He was a cock-brained man and afterwards took orders."

Cockles (without "of the heart"). Before Southey is F. Burney *op. cit.* ii. 281, "Betty, whose cockles were tickled by his droll attitudes."

Coinage (fig.). Earlier—Fletcher's *Two Noble Kinsmen*—"Had mine ear Stolen some new air, or at adventure hummed on From musical coinage, why it was a note Whereon her spirits would sojourn." (Lamb's specimens cvi.).

Comb = polish (of style)—not given. G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph after Death*, st. 45, has "That overflowing skill, wherewith of old Thou wont'st to comb rough speech"; and P. Fletcher, *The Apollyonists*, iv. st. 35, "With honeyed speech and combed oration." Phineas has "uncombed" twice. Sylvester 238 (1621), asks God to "Comb, gild and polish more than ever yet, This later issue of my labouring wit."

Comic, meaning "cheerful,"—not given. "Which sacred poems are expressed in a tragic vein concerning sins, and in a comick vein concerning blessings." Duchess of Newcastle, p. 265. (Everyman).

Comic seems to be used for "encomiastic" in Bosworth's *Arcadius and Sepha* ii. 201—"In Lesbos, famous for the comic lays, That used to spring from her o'erflowing praise, Twice famous Sappho dwelt."

Comical = occurring in a comedy—not given. Burton, *Anat. Mel.*, iii. 2, 5.5, "That good counsel of the comical old man," in Plautus.

Comment. The Latin sense of "falsehood" (which is noted without example) appears in Shelley's *Ginevra*, 5, "Fancying strange comments in her dizzy brain Of usual shapes."

Commonwealth of Learning. Earlier—Fuller, *Worthies* ii. 42 (1840). Selden's note to *Poly-olbion* x. 244 has "commonwealth of letters." Charles Kingsley narrowed it to "the commonwealth of English letters." See also Mr. Austin Dobson, *A Bookman's Budget*, 17.

Compass. "To say the compass" is quoted 1627. Browne, *The Inner Temple Masque*, i. 59 (1614) has "The compass love shall hourly sing."

Compassionate = sympathetic. Donne is quoted, but not his description of "a compassionate turquoise, which doth tell, By looking pale, the wearer is not well"—*The First Anniversary*, 343.

Compositor = peace-maker. A later example, and in a very degraded sense, is in Daniel's *The Queen's Arcadia* 287—"Bedbrokers, night worms, and compositors."

Compose = compare—not given. Browne, *Brit. Past.*, iii. 1, 903, "Thus with small things I do compose the great."

Compound = combined. Add Shelley, *Ginevra*, 97—"The compound voice of women and of men Was heard approaching."

Comprized = wrapt up in (fig.)—not given: see Keats, *Lamia*, i. 347—"blinded Lycius, so in her comprized."

Concede is one of the words which Boyle censured in Bentley, as being neologisms.

Concert pitch (fig.). An earlier example is from Mrs. Piozzi, Jan. 4, 1817—"I want something to string my spirits up to concert pitch."

Conclude with = decide according to. Howell, *Familiar Letters*, i. 2.15, says of the prime Advocate in the Dutch Assembly—"Concluding always with the major voices."

Concrete 6 B. Add Hartley Coleridge, *Essays*, ii. 48—"The beauty of the picture is an abiding concrete of the painter's art."

Conducive = advantageous. Fuller is quoted. Add Peacock, *The Four Ages of Poetry*—"to withdraw attention from frivolous and unconducive, to solid and conducive studies."

Conduit (fig.). An early example is in Donne's *Satires*, i. 5—"Here [in books] are God's conduits, grave divines."

Cone of shade (from Lucretius, or Nonnus) is given, but not Shelley's "cone of night." See *Triumph of Life*, 23. He also has "cone of shade" (fig.) in *Epipsychidion*, 228, and (twice) "pyramid of night." Milton's "shadowy cone" is the first example given, but Benlowes had written earlier, *Theophila* iii. 116—"Earth's shade . . . whose

cone doth run 'Bove th' horned moon, beneath the golden-tressed sun."

Confound = waste. Later—Pope, *Imit. Horace* i. vi. 85—"His wealth brave Timon gloriously confounds."

Conjugal. The stress on the second syllable is not admitted, though fairly common, and required in the quotation from D'Urfey. No figurative use is given. In Chamberlayne's *Pharonnida* iii. 2.59 the heroine, before reading a letter, "from the conjugal seal the white-lipped paper freed."

Connex (intrans.). The only example given is of 1579. Add Browne, *Brit. Past.* iii. 1.234—"And both connex as souls in innocence."

Conservatived—not given. Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians*, ch. iv., has—"So with demagogues; as we see the conservative crumbling, we grow conservatived."

Conspire, etymological sense. Two examples are given as having "some reference" to this. Is it not clear in G. Fletcher's "Among whose infant leaves the joyous birds conspire" (*Christ's Triumph after Death*, st. 2); and in Gay's "Let all the Muses in the piece conspire"; and in Byrom's hymn (given), "Th' angelic choir In songs of joy unknown before conspire"?

Contribe—not given. Lord Herbert, *Autob.* 25, has "such books into which all the Greek and Latin words are severally contribed."

Converse (vb.).—A later example of sense 2. b. is in White's *Selborne*, lxxv.

Cooly. A later instance is in Mickle's *Lusiad*, near the beginning of Book iv.:—"Whose lawns of green the infant Tagus laves, As from his spring he rolls his cooly waves." Mickle seems to have been as much enamoured of adjectives in *-y* as Chapman, Milton, and Keats, strange company for such a very eighteenth-century bard.

Coparcenary (adj.). A much earlier example is in the preface of Roger North's *Life of the Lord Keeper*—"about thirty came into coparcenary shares of the estate."

Cope (Fr. *coup*). Add Shelley, *A vision of the Sea*, 24—"the cope of the lightning," a later example.

Cordage (fig.). Only Lovelace (c. of will) and Carlyle (c. of life) are quoted. Chamberlayne has it several times of the life or heart; different are *Pharonnida* iv. 2.546, of mingled glances—"rallied spirits twist again their optic cordage"; and *ibid.* iv. 3.452—"to slack sorrow's black cordage by degrees."

Cordially. There is a very exceptional use in Kynaston's *Leoline and Sydanis* 2754—"cordially asleep."

Corrected. Fuller has a special sense, *Worthies* ii. 498 (1840), "a corrected pigeon (let blood under both wings) is both pleasant and wholesome nourishment."

Corrupted = broken up (of a court)—not given. See Chamberlayne *Pharonnida* i. 3.291.

Coshery for the *place* of free entertainment, not the *system* — not given. Kynaston, *Leoline and Sydanis* 2111—"Seeks neither aftermeat nor condiment, To store his smoky coshery."

Couchant (fig.). To the two examples given add Wordsworth's description of his sailor brother, "A watchful heart Still couchant, an inevitable ear, And an eye practised like a blind man's touch."

Counter-caster. The only example given is *Othello* I., i. 31. The Life of Gay in the Edinburgh edition of 1777 has, "he was not made, it seems, for a counter-caster"—*i.e.*, a clerk.

Countermount (sb.)—not given. Daniel, *Philotas* 1036, "But malice overlooked him, and descried Where he lay weak, where was his vanity, And built her countermounts upon that side."

Counter-scuffle (literary sense) — not given. Soame's translation of Boileau's *Art of Poetry* (revised by Dryden) has "The counter-scuffle has more wit and art Than the stiff formal style of Gondibert."

Crackle, of birds—not given. Thomson, paraphrase of Psalm civ., "The long-necked storks unto the fir trees fly, And with their crackling cries disturb the sky."

Cranioscopy—not given. See *Peter's Letters*, i. 93, 289.

Craple = grapple (noun). An early example is in G. Fletcher's *Christ's Victory on Earth*, st. 28, of the claws of the Furies.

Creak is used of the flight of birds by Coleridge. *The Lime-tree Bower my Prison*, "When the last rook . . . flew creaking overhead." He says that later he found the word used of the Savanna crane—"their shafts and webs upon one another creak as the joints or working of a vessel in a tempestuous sea." N.E.D. illustrates "creak"=croak, but not this. Cp. Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, x., st. 18—

"The winds no more creaked with the weight of birds."

Crime = charge. The last example given of this Latinism is from *Paradise Lost.* Johnson, Life of Yalden, "nothing was found that would fix a crime upon him, except two words in his pocket-book." Shelley, *Rosalind and Helen*, 518, "all present who these crimes did hear."

Critical (sense 5). A very early example is in Fuller's *Worthies*, i. 51 (1840), of the pool of Bethesda—"they wanted one, at the critical instant, to bring their wounds and the cure together."

Crook = bend, curve. An example between 1686 and 1885 is Thomson's *Liberty*, iv. 421—"Still, in the crook of shore, the coward sail Till now crept low."

Crooked, of a dance figure. Browne, *Brit. Past.*, i. 3, 409—"A crooked measure was their first election, Because all crooked tends to best perfection"; apparently a circular dance.

Crowned = formed into a crown—not given. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, viii. 349, "A ragged Offspring, with their upright hair Crowned like the image of fantastic Fear."

Crush, "the noise of violent percussion." but Campbell, *Field Flowers*, has "the deep mellow crush of the wood-pigeon's note." A parallel to Addison's "crush of worlds" is in Armstrong's *Art of Preserving Health*, ii. 536—"The tower that long had stood The crush of thunder and the warring winds"; where the destruction, not the noise, is obviously in question. Thomson, *Summer*, 1162, *Winter* 1011, refers rather to the noise.

Crush = crash (vb.). The last example given is of 1400. Thomson, *Summer*, 1,143, has "peal on peal crushed horrible."

Cubic.—The odd phrase "cubic tons" is not noticed. See Kipling, *Giffen's Debt*—"And several hundred thousand cubic tons Of water dropped into the valley, flop." Grimshawe's edition of Hayley's Cowper (1835), vol. IV., p. 11, note—"Forty tons cubic measure of New Testaments were destined to Jamaica alone." Holland, in the "Explanation of certain Obscure Words," after *Plutarch's Morals*, defines Cube in arithmetic as "a number multiplied in itself, as nine arising of thrice three."

Curtain = mantlet—not given. In Sylvester 414 (1621), Goliah's shield "Is like a curtain made of double planks, To save from shot some hard-besieged ranks."

Custom (attrib.). Browne, *Elegy on Lord Herbert*, 5, says "Custom showers swell not our deeps," *i.e.*, our tears are not perfunctory.

Cut = sect—not given. *Abel Redevivus*, ii. 323 (1867), "that sect or cut . . . least exorbitate from Rome.

Cut up = distressed. The first example is from Dickens (1844). It occurs in Roberts's *Memoirs of Hannah More*, iv. 118, dating 1819:—"They be so cut up that they have not the heart to come."

Cygnitude. See E. V. Lucas *A Swan and her Friends*, p. 170, where the word describes the condition of that swan of Lichfield, Miss Seward, subsequent to her apornithosis—if I also may be allowed a coinage.

Cynosure. Earlier—Sylvester 151 (1621), where the soul "looks every hour To the bright lamp which serves for *cynosure* To all that sail upon the sea obscure."—"Christ our only loadstar," says the margin.

D

Damages = cost. Only the singular is given in this "slang" sense. Wordsworth, March 7, 1796, writes:—"the damages—to use a Lancashire phrase—will be four or five shillings a copy."

Dance.—Figurative use. Atterbury's (?) preface to Waller's Poems (1690)—"That dance of words which good ears are so much pleased with," from which Johnson possibly got the phrase, which he applied to Cowley's "The Chronicle." Neither passage is mentioned. Mrs. Meynell wrote to Francis Thompson—"Never was such a dance of words as in *The Making of Viola*. All other writers make their words dance on the ground with a certain weight, but these go in the blue sky." N.E.D. also ignores the similar use of the verb, as in the previous quotation. Cp. Davies of Hereford. *To Old John Heywood*—"New poets sing riming, but thy rymes advance Themselves in light measures; for thus doe they dance." Wordsworth uses it rather comically of the poet, in *Peter Bell.* "I've played, I've danced, with my narration."

Dandle = dangle. An early example is in Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1, 75—"No

dandling leaf played with the subtle air." The use seems to be confined to the present participle.

Dapper has an unusually uncomplimentary sense in F. Burney's Early Diary, i. 129 (Bohn 1913) — "She appeared the most dapper, ill-shaped ridiculous figure I ever saw."

Dappling = dabbling? Pitt, writing to Newcastle in 1759, on Yorke's indiscreet letter from the Hague, speaks of "certain dapplings for peace on the part of some lady."

Dark-house.—N.E.D. quotes "darke house" from *As You Like It*, meaning "mad house," and no later instance. *Spectator*, No. 454—"The hackney-coachmen of the foregoing night took their leave of each other at the dark-house, to go to bed before the day was too far spent." Was this a mad-house? Mr. Austin Dobson's note says there was one at Billingsgate, but does not say what it was.

Dart = occur to the mind. There is an absolute use in Aubrey's Life of Hobbes, who carried pen and ink-horn in the top of his cane, with note-book, and "as soon as a thought darted" he put it down—an earlier and more philosophic Captain Cuttle.

Day = light (Fr. *jour*). Tennyson, "and slowly Pelleas drew To that dim day . . . that green-glooming twilight of the grove" (*demi-jour*).

Dead = dead period. "Dead of night, of winter," are common. Tickell, *Kensington Garden*, 181, has "dead of day" = noon.

Dead hand is quoted from Thackeray, "He is a dead hand at piquet." Fuller, *Worthies* ii. 437 (1840), "the pole-axe was the mortal weapon, especially in such a dead hand as this knight had," with the sense "deadly." N.E.D.'s last example of that sense of the adjective is from Shakespeare.

Death = deadly weapon. Add Thomson, *Spring*, 430, of the fish—"he, desperate, takes the death, with sullen plunge"; and Tennyson, *A Dream of Fair Women*. "The bright death quivered at the victim's throat."

Declare = make known, describe. No example is given with a person as object. The Autobiography of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, p. 1, has "those passages of my life which I conceive may best declare me"; cp. the Gospel phrase, "He hath declared Him."

Declining = falling off from vigour. Thomson (*Autumn*, 953) uses it oddly, describing the autumn tints of leaves, which range "from wan declining green to sooty dark."

Decumbency.—The context of the passage quoted from Leigh Hunt shows that he means "staying in bed," not "going to bed."

Delectably. The last example is dated 1754. Certainly later is the record of the occasion on which Chatham crushed his son William for using "that affected word."

Delfe = digging. Earlier — Holland, *Plutarch's Morals*, 517, "Which in deep mines by delfe are found."

Delicious. — As referring to persons, N.E.D. gives the senses "voluptuous, dainty." Did Peterborough mean that when he said of Fénelon, "He's a delicious creature! But I was forced to get from him as soon as I possibly could, or else he would have made me *pious*"?—Spence.

Delineated = drawn up — not given. Urquhart's *Rabelais* v. ch. 40 has "all the delineated army cried out Euohe," where the original is *tout le monde en figure*.

Deliquium, *i.e.*, melting away. The last instance given is of 1858. Add Stevenson, *A Penny Plain and Two Pence Coloured*—"They are all fallen in a deliquium, swim faintly in my brain, and mix and vanish." Carlyle, *Rem.*, ii. 10—"Jeffrey, by such a play of advocacy as was never seen before, bewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium or loss of wits."

Demonry. One example is given, dated *a.* 1851. Southey, *Common-place Book* iv., quotes from *Monthly Review*, 1755, "the demonry of the ancient northern fable."

Denovate = denote—not given. Daniel iv. 18 (Grosart)—"But some . . . thought rather to addresse themselves in a habite of the same colour, as did the domesticall servantes of their Ladie, to denovate humilitie."

Descant of = discourse at large about. See Shelley, *Julian and Maddalo*, 46. N.E.D. gives "on" and "upon."

Descry, of sounds (not given). Beattie, *The Minstrel*, i. st. 38, "The pipe of early shepherd dim descried In the low valley." The sense "discriminate" is allowed intransitively only. Dryden's *Miscellanies* has "from a friend a flatterer descry."

Desideratum = something wanting and desired. Carlyle in his essay on Burns uses it without any sense of "desir-

able." Commenting on Johnson's "paradox" about a good hater, he questions the possibility of such a union, believing "that a 'good' hater is still a desideratum in this world."

Design = mark down. Dryden *Annus Mirabilis* st. 36, "Some falcon stoops at what her eye designed."

Desire = desire to express. This common epistolary ellipsis is not noticed; e.g., Hannah More, Oct. 27, 1828—"Miss Frowd desires her best respects."

Desolation = dissolution — not given. See Shenstone, Essays, *On Religion*:—"It is often given as a reason why it is incumbent on God Almighty's justice, to punish or reward societies in this world, because, hereafter, they cannot be punished or rewarded, on account of their desolation."

Desolve (sb.) — not given. Daniel, *Tethys' Festival* 365 (Grosart), has "to avoid the confusion which usually attendeth the desolve of these shewes."

Desperate = irretrievable (of debts). An earlier example is in Browne's *The Shepherd's Pipe*, iii. 128—"He would have petitions new, And for desp'rate debts would sue [which] Neddy had forgot." Pope's reference to Bentley's "desperate hook" would seem to class with "desperate remedy," but is not quoted. As applied to the debtor, an earlier example is in Fletcher's *The Faithful Shepherdess* (Dedicatory Verses)—"Till then, like our desperate debtors, Or our three-piled sweet 'protestors,' I must please you in bare letters, And so pay my debts, like jesters."

Develop = unfurl (a banner). Only dictionary references are given earlier than 1814. Chamberlayne, *Pharonnida* ii. 3. 311, "the royal standard in the prince's party had developed been"; and iv. 2. 178 is an earlier example of the sense "unveil"—"from which unclad, Developed nature shows her unfiled dress."

Devil and all. There is an odd use of this proverbial phrase in the glossary to Sylvester (1621), where Pluto is succinctly described as "the God of Hell and of Riches, the Divell and all."

Dew = moisture in general, especially in drops. Shelley is quoted, but a clearer instance of the quite general use is "Then Mercury sware by the Stygian dew." (*Hom. Hymn*, lxxxix.), or "the bitter Doric dew" of Alpheus (from Virgil's Tenth Eclogue).

Dexterity. Sylvester 201 (1621) uses it oddly—"Make me thine organ, give my voyce dexterity, Sadly to sing this sad change to posterity."

Diadem = monarch — not given. Browne, *Brit. Past*, ii. 3.222,—"Things we respect more than the diadem [respects] His choice made-dishes."

Diameter, meaning "bulk"—not given. Sidney Smith, *Female Education* (1809), says every woman gives up in time the dress and the manners of eighteen, having no wish to retain them, or "driven out of them by diameter and derision."

Diet = session of a Court on an appointed day (Scots use). Thomson's father undertook to lay an evil spirit, and "appointed his diet of catechizing at Woolie, the scene of the ghost's exploits." Thomson, i. xii. (Aldine). "Diet of preaching" and "diet of worship" are given. Also the flippant use is worth notice.

Diffused = stretched out; not given. Shelley, *Alastor*, 636, has—"his limbs did rest, diffused and motionless." The Latin *diffusus* does not seem to be so used, though *fusus* is. Milton, *S.A.* 118, had written "see how he lies at random, carelessly diffused"; Thomson, "Like a fallen cedar, far diffused his train, Cased in green scales, the crocodile extends" (*Summer* 707); "the green serpent . . . seeks the refreshing fount, by which diffused, he throws his folds"; *ibid.* 902. Wordsworth, "He reached that ebon car, the bier whereon diffused like snow the damsel lay" (The Egyptian Maid).

Diffusive. There is a noteworthy use in Evelyn's letter to Pepys, April 28, 1682. On the backwardness of British propaganda he writes—"Our sloth and silence in this diffusive age, greedy of intelligence and public affairs, is a great fault." The sentiment has a modern ring.

Dig up (fig.). Earlier—Holland's Plutarch, *Laconick Apophthegmes*—"he gave Agesilaus counsell not to digge up Lysander againe, and rake him as it were out of his grave."

Dignifying.—Two examples are given, of 1630 and 1639. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays*, ii. 7, "a dignifying paraphrase of the ass and bundles of hay."

Dine upon =? think over (cp. sleep on) or discuss. Cibber, *Apology for his Life*, 257 (*Everyman*), speaks of giving his enemies "fresh opportunity to dine upon any reply they might make."

Ding. The modern Suffolk phrase given may be parallelled in Sylvester 195 (1621)—"I'll kindle war between the woman's seed And thy fell race; hers on the head shall ding Thine; thine again hers in the heel shall sting."

Disannul—Mrs. Piozzi, in her *British Synonymy*, quotes Lord Halifax's gardener, "There was such a walk once, but my Lord disannulled it."

Discuss by Arms.—Drayton, *Poly.* viii., 209, "Plautius' sword, sent hither to discuss the former Roman right, by arms again, with us."

Disgrace = ungracious condition of character. N.E.D. quotes only T. Winthrop (1861). Dryden, *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 55, says of Cymon—"His soul belied the features of his face; Beauty was there, but beauty in disgrace."

Disgrumbled = ? disgruntled. Aubrey, in in his Life of Seth Ward, who was made Bishop of Exeter on petition of the gentry of the county, says that the old Bishops were "exceedingly disgrumbled"—a pretty word.

Disguise (intrans.)—The only use given is "disguise with" = dissemble with. Browne, *Brit. Past.*, i., 3.435, "Here it seems as if the Graces Measur'd out the plain in traces, In a shepherdess disguising."

Disinter.—The literal sense is not illustrated between 1638 and 1867. Mrs. Piozzi, March 17, 1818, writes:—"There is a ship disinterred (to use a fashionable phrase and not a bad one); for the ship has been buried in the earth many centuries no doubt." The figurative sense is quoted from Scott, of the same year.

Diss = ? discuss—not given. Fletcher, *Christ's Victory over Death*, st. 12, "But let the thorny schools these punctualls Of wills, all good, or bad, or neuter diss."

Dissemble, meaning to simulate or assume; Donne, *Elegy*, xvii.. *On his Mistress*—"Dissemble nothing, not a boy." Lamb, *Mackery End*—"Upon my dissembling a tone in my voice more kind than ordinary."

Dissolve = perform (a vow)—not given. Bosworth, *Arcadius and Sepha*, ii., 1016, "My vow dissolved, I bent my course again Towards Cybella."

Disvertebrate,-tion—not given. Saintsbury *Caroline Poets*, i. 5, "Which might have disvertebrated English verse altogether"; *ibid.* v., "the disintegration or disvertebration of blank verse."

Diver = one who dives into a subject. An earlier example is in Selden's "To the Reader" of *Poly-olbion*, Although some *Elias* or *Delian* diver should make open what is enquired after."

Diverse = distracting. Two examples are given from Spenser, both of "diverse doubt." The "diverse dream" of *F.Q.* i. 1. st. 44 seems worth record; or perhaps it should come under the previous sense, "different from good, perverse."

Doddle = pollard. The only example given of the noun is from Jessop. Holland's Plutarch, *That aged men ought to govern the Commonwealth*—has "old runt-trees or dodils." The passage is quoted under *runt*, but with no clear reference to source.

Doff. — Armstrong has a queer use in his surprising *Imitations of Shakespeare*, 109, "And doff the time. . . . With musty legends and ear-pathing tales."

Dogship. Earlier — Webster's *The Duchess of Malfy*, where the dogfish says to the salmon "and darest thou pass by our dog-ship without reverence?"

Domestic.—Johnson's "domestic joy" from the end of *The Traveller* is given (as Goldsmith's) under the sense "household, home, family." The context suggests that it should come under the next meaning, of which only one example is given, "belonging to what concerns oneself"; for the joy is founded on "reason, faith and conscience."

Doom. = destine, consign. Dryden *Annus Mirabilis* st. 207, says the Dutch ships "did into France or colder Denmark doom . . . English wool" woven in Belgium—*i.e.*, they intended to carry it there—a strange use. In *Hind and Panther* i. 8 "and doomed to death, though fated not to die," doomed = sentenced, a recognised meaning, though the line was criticized at the time.

Double-goer—not given. See Carlyle. *Rem.* i. 313.

Down (vb). A clear early example is in Sylvester 363 (1621)—"Another seeing his twin brother drowning, Out of his coach his hand (to help him) downing."

Down with is given only in imperatives. Cibber, *Apology for his life* 245, has "this bitter pill, I confess, was more

than I could down with." The first example given of "bitter pill" is dated 1779.

Draw the line. The first example given is dated 1793. On January 14, 1766, Pitt used these words: "In everything else you may bind them except that of taking their money out of their pockets without their consent. Here I would draw the line—*sunt certi denique fines*, &c."

Drink = inhale. A very early example is in Donne's *Satires* i. 88—"One which did excel, Th' Indians in drinking his tobacco well."

Drone (vb.). The matchless Orinda says "a bee . . droned with age would unregarded die," a use not given.

Droop = become despondent. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, i., st. 24, uses it with a dependent clause, "Yet thou sweet numerous Muse, why should'st thou droop That every vulgar ear thy music scorns."

Drop = set down (from a vehicle). A much earlier example is in Swift's *Journal to Stella*, Sept. 10, 1711—"We dropped Masham at Kensington with his lady."

Drowned=bathed in tears. See Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death*, st. 54, "a shole of Maries drowned, round about him, sat in dole."

Drunking=not given. Sylvester 1129 (1621) distinguished the use of a thing from the abuse—"drinking from drunking, and taking of from taking all tobacco."

Druzzler = dauber — not given. See Drayton, *Of his Lady's not coming to London*:—"painting—in alehouse or Old Hall done by some druzzler."

Dry, of sounds. Tennyson's "the dry-tongued laurels' pattering talk" is quoted, but not "the dry harsh roar of the great horn," nor "dry clashed his harness," nor "dry sang the tackle, sang the sail." Tennyson is not alone in so using the Latin *aridus fragor*. Wordsworth has "a rustling dry through leaves yet green"; and in *Peter Bell*, "The hard dry see-saw of his horrible bray," which is like Tennyson's "dry shriek." There is a dubious reading *sicca vox* in Ovid.

Dubiously = sumptuously, from the Terentian *dubia cena*—not given. Fuller, *Worthies* ii. 346 (1840), on the proverb "I have dined as well as my lord mayor of London" says that "as well" is not taken for "as dubiously or daintily," on variety of costly dishes.

Dunker — not given. Sylvester 442 (1621), "The dunker mole on Venus dainty cheeke."

Dusky, of time—remote: not given. Thomson, *Spring*, 309, "Hence, in o'd dusky time, a deluge came."

Dutch work—not given. Used in Burton, *Anat. Mel.* i. 3.1.2. (note), of Durer's engraving of Melencholia.

Dwell on.—There is a special use in White's *Selborne*, cii., where a hunting dog is said to have "dwelt on the scent of a covey of partridges."

Dyspepsy=dyspeptic (sb.).—not given. It is the continual description of Hippias, in Meredith's *Richard Feverel.*

Dysphemism—not given. L. A. Tollemache, *Recollections of Mr. Grote*, "the great system which Comte, and other assailants, call by the euphemism, or dysphemism, of Catholicism." Many of Mr. Tollemache's inventions are duly recorded.

Dysphuistic — not given. Swinburne, *A Study of Shakespeare*, sec. i., *ad fin.*, "two of the most execrably euphuistic or dysphuistic lines ever inflicted on us by man."

E.

Ear, at one's — not given. Disraeli quotes James i.—"How can your laws be kept in the country, if they be broken at your ear?" He uses "at your elbow" in the same sense.

Earthly.—Drayton, *Poly.*, ii., 336, says of Bevis, "And with his sword and steed such earthly wonders wrought, As even amongst his foes him admiration won." Will this come under the heading of "emphatic expletive"?

Earth-planet is quoted from Florio, 1591, as a nonce-word. It occurs also in Cotgrave's French Dictionary, "*Villotier*, m.: A vagabond, land-loper, earth-planet, continuall gadder from towne to towne."

Ebb (fig.). — Add Dryden to Dennis, March, 1693-4. "I cannot but consider you as the master of a vast treasure, who having more than enough for yourself, are forced to ebb out upon your friends," where there is no notion of decay or fading away.

Ease (vb.).—Thomson's special use in *Liberty*, iv., 448, is not given. "The shadowy power Eased the dark sky, and to the deeps returned." He

evidently had in mind Virgil's Allecto, who *terras caelumque levabat*. Under the sense "assist" one misses Pope's "The Muse but served to ease some friend, not wife."

Eating = fretting. Earlier—Sylvester, 384 (1621)—"eating waves."

Eclat.—Susan Burney writes to Fanny *Early Diary* (Bohn, 1913), ii., 238, of "eclats of laughter," a sense not given.

Eddy, as applied to wind, is not cited before 1815. Pope says of Atossa, "No thought advances, but her eddy brain Whisks it about, and down it goes again," which suggests an aerial eddy.

Edenic. The first example given is from Mrs. Browning, 1850. It was used by Miss Seward in a letter of 1796.

Effulge. — Thomson is twice quoted, but the first example of figurative use is dated 1821. In *Summer*, 1519, Thomson, addressing Britannia, has, "Bright, at his [Hampden's] call, thy age of men effulged."

Effuse (intrans.)—not given. Thomson, *Summer*, 1255, "A dewy light Effuses on the pleased spectators round."

Egotist. No example is given between Addison (1714) and 1806. In 1743 was published "The *Egotist*, or *Colley* upon *Cibber*."

Eight=octave—not given. Lord Herbert, *Autob.* (Lee, 2nd edn.) 85, "We heard . . . that nun which was so famous sing an eight higher than the other had done."

Elate = raise. An example between 1634 and 1772 is Thomson, *Autumn*, 685—"Where, by the potent sun elated high, The vineyard swells refulgent on the day"—what diction!

Eleutherian is given only as a title of Zeus. Glover, *Leonidas* i., has "the gen'rous eleutherian flame."

Elicitate is quoted only under date 1647. It occurs in Meredith, *Richard Feverel*, ch. xxv.

Emanate. There is a probably unique use in Shelley's *St. Irvine*, ch. vii.—"His countenance . . . emanated with an expression of superhuman loveliness."

Embrave (fig.)—not given. Crashaw, *Sospetto d'Herode*, st. lxi., "As when a pile of food-preparing fire The breath of artificial lungs embraves."

Eminent=imminent. Earlier—Daniel, *Civil Wars*, iii., 55—"This slaughter and calamity foregoes Thy eminent destruction, wofull King.

Emony. Earlier—Kynaston's *Leoline and Sydanis*, 3285—"where emonies were blended With myrtles."

Emulate = make it one's ambition. N.E.D. admits only infinitive as object. Donne, *A Funeral Elegy*, 65, has an object clause—"As when a temple's built, saints emulate To which of them it shall be consecrate."

Encumbrance. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* i., 2.3.10., "riches and cares, children and incumbrances . . . go together"—a foreshadowing of a modern usage.

Endue = put on (fig.). Add Shelley, *Letter to Maria Gisborne* 175—"Or how I, wisest lady! then endued the language of a land which now is free"—viz. Spain.

Endure. Selden's note to *Poly-olbion*, i. 312, refuses to endorse Drayton's poetical opinions about Brute. "This critic age scarce any longer endures any nation their first supposed author's name." This is something like N.E.D.'s "St. Augustine would by no means indure the Antipodes." Howell, *Familiar Letters* iii. 3.7 says of tobacco smoke that "it cannot endure a spider or a flea"—an odd inversion.

Engine=agent. Later—Scott's *Paul's Letters*, 348—"Merlin of Douai, an old hack'd engine of Philip Egalité."

English, the king's. N.E.D.'s first example, from Shakespeare, is dated 1598. In Wilson's *Arte of Rhetorike* (1553), we read—"Yet these fine English clerkes wil saie thei speake in their mother tonge, if a manne should charge them for counterfeityng the Kinges Englishe." (Quoted by Warton, *History of English Poetry*, iv. 241.) Chaucer, Prologue to *Astrolabe*, has "the king, that is lord of this language."

English-speaking.—N.E.D. quotes Hall, (1873), and then Lowell (1883). It is worth noticing that Edward FitzGerald had used the word in writing to Lowell, October, 1877.

Enjealous. N.E.D.'s first example is dated 1619. It seems to occur in Daniel's *Philotas* i. 25 (1607)—"Your father meanes not you should yeeld in place, But in your popular dependences, Your entertainements, gifts and publike grace; That doth in jealous Kings, distaste the Peeres, And makes you not the greater but in feares." (Grosart).

Enliven. An example of 1651 is in *Abel Redevivus* i. 85 (1867), where Erasmus is said to have enlivened the College of Louvain with statutes. A

non-theological use of the present participle occurs in Thomsop's *Liberty* i. 127—"From their cheerful bounds, See razed the enlivening village, farm, and seat."

Ennomic—not given. Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians* ch. xiii., "I would not have it on my conscience that the commission of any deed ennomic, however unwonted, was refused by me to serve Alvan."

Enseal=? make foot-prints on—not given. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1.22—"(I) Climbed mountains where the wanton kidling dallies, Then with soft steps ensealed the meekened valleys, In quest of memory." N.E.D. quotes the passage *s.v.* **meekened.** Sylvester 175 (1621) has a cognate object—"Because the World's soule in their soule enseal'd The holy stamp of secrets most conceal'd."

Enterprised=intercepted—not given. Daniel, *Philotas* 1343—"See but how close he writes, that if these lines Should come unto his sonnes, as they are sent, They might incourage them in their designes; If enterpriz'd, might mocke the ignorant."

Entire (adv.)=wholly. No example later than the fifteenth century is quoted. Thomson, *Liberty* ii. 133, says of the Spartans' devotion to their state "for that they toiled, For that they lived entire, and even for that The tender mother urged her son to die."

=wholly devoted. Add Donne's description of his heart in *The Legacy*—"It was entire to none, and few had part." Grierson compares the public-house use, but N.E.D. is clear that that comes from "entire" meaning a sort of porter.

Epact. The glossary to Holland's *Plutarch* is quoted for the sense connected with leap-year. But Holland really uses it of the five days added by the Egyptians to the original 360 in the normal year, a sense given under date 1880.

Epic (fig.). Thomson writing to Doddington on October 24, 1731, says that an epic poem "must be the work of years, and one must be in an epic situation to execute it."

Equally as. — N.E.D. quotes F. W. Newman for this ugly phrase. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays*, II., 124—"But in the phrase 'equally sincere as fervent,' if he [Burns] has not broken Priscian's head, he has at least boxed his ears." EQUAL AS is not given; but Miss Seward, "Memoirs of Dr. Darwin," page 9, has "equall success, as in the case of Mr. Inge, continued to result from the powers of Dr. Darwin's genius."

Ergoism is given only under date 1864. Prior, in the dialogue between Locke and Montaigne, has "I was never a great admirer of logic, no friend to your ergoismes."

Eschew=escape. Later—Sylvester 897 (1621)—"And slaine your servants yer they could eschew."

Ess. In Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 4.354, the swain goes to a grove "Or to a mead [which] a wanton river dresses With richest collars of her turning esses."

Essay=a first tentative effort. An earlier example seems to be in Sylvester 430 (1621) of David—"Bears, lions, giants, foil'd in single fight, Are but th' essayes of our redoubted knight."

Essenced. Later — See Macaulay's *Naseby*, a phrase adopted by Mr. Gosse on Disraeli.

Estuary (fig.). One example is given, dated 1825. Leigh Hunt in *The Liberal*, 231 (1822), describing the attitude of the court to Kean's acting, has "They dare not trust their delicate nerves within the estuary of the passions, but would slumber out their torpid existence in a calm, a Dead Sea."

Evaporate (fig.). *Abel Redevivus* i. 127 (1867) reports Colet on prayers "which they rather mumbled over with their lips than considerately evaporated from their hearts."

Ever=ere—not given. Near the end of Cary's *Inferno*, Canto iii., we read "And ever they on the opposing bank Be landed, on this side another throng Still gathers."

Evertate—not given. Howell, *Familiar Letters* ii. 2.60—"Thus, my noble Lord, I have evertated myself, and stretched all my sinews; I have put all my small knowledge . . . upon the tenter."

Everybody used as a plural. Later—White's *Selborne* lxxviii., "everybody complained and were restless."

Excitement. A correspondent sent me this quotation from Catherine Sinclair's *Modern Society, or the March of Intellect* (1837)—"That newly invented word *excitement*, is the pleasure which we are all in pursuit of." N.E.D.'s first example of this sense is dated 1846.

Exhalation=process of exhaling (fig.). One example is given, dated 1670. Wordsworth, *Excursion* v. 374, "Such thoughts Rise to the notice of a serious mind By natural exhalation."

Expanded.—When Sir Roger de Coverley says "the cap leaves the face expanded, and consequently more terrible" (*Spectator*, No. 109), he seems to mean no more than "fully exposed."

Expectorate=expel from the "breast" or mind. The sense does not quite fit Scott's use in *Paul's Letters*, 261—"It would have been cruel to have deprived the poor Frenchmen of this ingenious mode of expectorating their resentment," viz. calling the Germans bad names in French.

Expiate = extinguish (rage). Later—Shakerley Marmion's *Cupid and Psyche* ii. 2.719—"Nothing her rage might expiate."

Expire = outlast. Later — Chamberlayne's *Pharonnida* i. 3.29—"Whose absence . . having now expired his usual hours."

Explode from. No example of this construction is given. In Carlyle *Rem*, ii. 331, Kotzebue had been praised by Sterling, "whom I with pleasure did my endeavour to explode from that mad notion."

Extraspective—not given. See Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* iii. 25.

Extravagant = spreading. Later — Armstrong's *The Art of Preserving Health* ii. 370—"And more gigantic still the impending trees Stretch their extravagant arms athwart the gloom."

Eye (fig.), of a city. The first example is dated 1599, "The eyes of the realme, Cambridge and Oxford." Bastard's *Chrestoleros* of the previous year supplies "In happy London, England's fairest eye." Before the famous "Athens, the eye of Greece" comes Selden's note on *Poly-olbion* xi. 403, where the Universities are "two radiant eyes fixed in this island, as the beauteous face of the earth's body"; and the introductory letter to Fletcher's *Christ's Victory*, again of the Universities, Cambridge being the right eye. Fuller, *Worthies* i. 489, iii. 2, makes the comparison with circumstance. Ben Jonson says of Edinburgh—"The heart of Scotland, Britain's other eye"—a complicated piece of anatomy. In Daniel's *Description of Beauty*, 10, we read "Faire is the lilly, faire the Rose, of flowers the eye," a use not noticed by N.E.D.

Eye-bitten—not given. Holland, *Plutarch's Morals*, 481 (1687), "if they be eie-bitten, or looked wistly upon by a witching or envious eye."

Eye-music. If Ouida's "eye-love" is to be immortalized, why not find a place for the old Wordsworth's splendid line "A soft eye-music of slow-waving boughs" (*Airey-Force Valley*)?

Eyeless (fig.) Add W. B. Scott's description of a book of Hogg's—"a very poor, eyeless sort of performance" (*Autobiographical Sketches* i. 69). And Carlyle, *Rem.* ii. 162, has a vivid description of Murray brought face to face with Teufelsdröckh—"a most stupendous object to me; tumbling about, eyeless, with the evidently strong wish to say 'yes and no.'"

F

Factive. An early example is in Bacon's abject letter to James i., after his disgrace — "You are, Creator-like, factive, not destructive."

Fainted. Sylvester 194 (1621) seems worth notice—"His fainted knees with feebleness are humble."

Faint, of smell. Earlier—See Donne's lines quoted on **ambrosial.**

Fall=overthrow (vb.) Later—Crowne's *Thyestes*—"Fill up that reverend unvanquished bowl, Who many a giant in his time has fallen, And many a monster, Hercules not more." (Lamb's *Specimens* clxxvi.)

Fallacians = fallacies — not given. Sylvester 82 (1621), "And 'gainst experience he that spets fallacians, Is to be hist from learned disputations."

Familiar = peculiarly one's own—not given. Jebb in his life of Bentley 176, quotes for this sense "an acuteness familiar to him."

Farinee = powdered or meal-coloured (Saintsbury)—not given. Kynaston, *Leoline and Sydanis* 169, "farinee-face."

Fang = grasp. The last example is dated 1600. In Thomson's *Summer* 935 it suits better than "tooth"—"From the pirate's den, Or stern Morocco's tyrant fang, escaped, The wretch half wishes for his bonds again," when he hears the wild beasts on the prowl.

Father = trace the origin of. No example is given of this quite absolute use. Wordsworth, *Prelude* iii. 454—"Like caterpillars eating out their way In silence, or with keen devouring noise Not to be tracked or fathered."

Fatigued (fig.)—not given. F. Burney, writing on Feb. 20, 1774, of the notorious Dr. Shebbeare and his aversion to *Woman* and the *Scotch*, has, "these two subjects he wore threadbare; though indeed they were pretty much fatigued, before he attacked them."

Feasing—not given. Milton in a letter to a friend of 1631, writes of "that command in the gospel set out by the terrible feasing of him that hid the talent"—if the reading is correct.

Feather (vb.) "To feather one's nest" is given only as referring to literal wealth. *Abel Redevivus* i. 113 (1867) says that Colet "feathered his nest at home" before going abroad for more learning.

One example is given of **feather up**= send up feather wise. Parnell, *Essay on the Different Styles of Poetry* 250, on Descriptive Poetry says that it "stains the painted bow, Or thickens clouds, and feathers out the snow," i.e. sends out featherwise.

Feature=form. The last example given is Milton's "grim feature," viz. Death. Shelley has copied him in *The Triumph of Life* 190—"'If thou canst, forbear To join the dance, which I had well forborne!' Said the grim feature (of my thought aware)."

Februate=purify, is given only from a glossary. Earlier is Lord Herbert, *A Dialogue* 195, "women were februated or expiated, being first covered in goatskins."

Feelingly=impressively. An example between 1657 and 1853 is Wordsworth's "Feelingly sweet is stillness after storm, Though under covert of the wormy ground" *Excursion* iii. 280. In Daniel, *Civil Wars*, vii., xxviii., it is a variant reading for "effectually."

Fen = fiend. This form is not given, though "feigne" is. It seems to occur in Chamberlayne's *Pharonnida* ii. 3.92, "the meagre fen Already grew tyrannical. His men . ." Cowper uses "meagre fiend" of famine.

Fermented (fig.). Cibber *Apologie for his Life* (Everyman) 185 writes of the production of *Cato*, "at a time when the fermented nation had their different views of government."

Fern-web, a beetle, is given only from a glossary of 1796. It forms part of the fairies' feast in Browne's *Brit. Past.* iii. 1.912—"A brace of fern-webs pickled the last May."

Felicities=successes. The first example given is from Bacon. Sidney in *An Apologie for Poetrie* 46 (Arber) has "Phillip of Macedon reckoned a horse race wonne at Olimpus, among hys three fearefull felicities."

Ferocious. It would be strange if the common Latin sense "self-confident, headstrong" did not appear in English. Shenstone, *Moral Pieces*, ii. 101, has "Ferocious, with a Stoic's frown disclose Thy manly scorn." Burke, *Thoughts on the Present Discontents*, near the beginning, says that wealth makes the people "universally proud, ferocious, and ungovernable." Thomson has it several times, e.g., *Liberty*, iii. 363—"Like an oak, Nursed on ferocious Algidum, whose boughs Still stronger shoot beneath the rigid axe;" ibid. 488—"The first smooth Cæsars . . . Severely tender! cruelly humane! The chain to clinch, and make it softer sit On the new-broken still ferocious state." Dr. Parr said of Rowth—"His independence of spirit is the effect, not of ferocious pride, but of a cool and steady principle." And even Wordsworth's cock stalks "Sweetly ferocious round his native walks," from Tasso's *dolcemente feroce*, as the note reveals. Strangely enough, the word does not seem to occur in Milton's poems. Johnson, *Rambler* 14, has "if he was born with spirit and resolution, he is ferocious and arrogant from the consciousness of his merit."

Fetch. The phrase "to fetch one's feet" before leaping is not given. *Abel Redevivus* i. 358 (1867) speaks of the Protestants who under Mary retired into Germany "to fetch their feet, to make the greater leap" back to England. Can it be a misprint for "fetch their feeze"?

Fieldy. In the quotation from Sylvester there is an intrusive "it" which does not appear in the edition of 1621.

Fiftify—not given. Howell, *Familiar Letters* 410 (Jacobs), and Fuller, *Worthies* iii. 81 (1840), give Talbot's reply to Henry viii.'s order for fortifying Calais—"I can neither fortify nor fiftify without money."

File=thread (fig.). Earlier—Sylvester 88 (1621), of the moon—"But, him

[the sun] aside thou hast no sooner got But on thy side a silver file we noat."

Fin=fish. An example between 1549 and 1881 is Drayton's *Poly.* xxv. 133, of the cormorant—"He under water goes, and so the shoal pursues, Which into creaks do fly, when quickly he doth choose The fin that likes him best, and rising, flying feeds."

Fire (vb.). N. W. ends his letter prefatory to Daniel's translation of Paulus Jovius "Seeing that *in verbis est aliquod præmium*, I had rather show myself too prodigal to my friends, than a snudge: which when you have read, fire it." Shakespeare *Sonnet* cxliv. might have been quoted for the literary use of "fire out"—"Yet this shall I ne'er know, but live in doubt, Till my bad angel fire my good one out."

Firebrand (fig.). Add Daniel, *Collection of the History of England* (near beginning)—"And though the Britons were then simple, and had not the fire brand of letters, yet seemed they more just and honest"—than the Romans.

Firing (sb.) is a favourite word with Phineas Fletcher; two shepherds he most loves, Virgil, "And next our home-bred Colin's sweetest firing," (*The Purple Island* vi. 5); "But till th' ambitious sun, yet still aspiring, Allays his flaming gold with gentle firing, We'll rest our weary song in that thick grove's retiring" (*ibid.* vii. 85); "Thy love I dare not ask, or mutual firing" (*Britain's Ida* vi. 2).

Firm (vb.)=strengthen, encourage (a person). The last example is dated 1682. Thomson, *Liberty* iii. 166, has "Hence Regulus the wavering fathers firmed"; *ibid.* iv. 478, Liberty describes Britannia as "with hope inflamed, By my mixed spirit burning in her sons, To firm, to polish, and exalt the state."

Fit=punish. An example between Miss Burney and Ralph Bolderwood is in Shelley's *Homer's Hymn to Mercury* lxvi.—"So speaking, the Cyllenian Argiphont Winked, as if now his adversary was fitted."

Flat (music). An early example is in Daniel's *Hymen's Triumph* i. 1.188—"Let it be all at flats my boy, all grave, The tone that best befits the grief I have."

Flattering=handling lightly. Only Fuller is quoted. Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*, tells how Elaine is "half-envious of the flattering hand," as Lancelot smoothes his horse.

Flew=weak, tender—not given. Browne, *Brit. Past.* iii. 875, the fairies discuss their coursers—"Your cat (quoth he) would many a courser baffle; But sure he reins not half well in a snaffle. I know her well; 'twas Tybert that begat her, But she is flew, and never will be fatter."

In Drayton's *Poly-olbion* xix. 315, it is said of globe-engirdling Drake that—"This more than man (or what) this demi-god at sea, Leaving behind his back the great America, Upon the surging main his well-stretched tacklings flewed, To forty-three degrees of north'ly latitude." If "flewed" is here a misprint for "slewed," this would be a much earlier example than any given of that mysterious nautical word.

Flight. There is an odd use in F. Burney's *Early Diary*, April 20, 1770—"The flight of apartments both upstairs and on the ground floor seemed endless."

Float, of a person—not given. Tennyson, *The Princess* vi., "The lovely, lordly creature floated on To where her wounded brethren lay."

Flock (fig. sense). Shelley is quoted for the sense "waves." He also uses it of clouds, *Prometheus*, ii. i. 145, and of smoke, *Rosalind and Helen*, 1093.

Fluctuation. No example given is quite like Wordsworth's "the vast hills, in fluctuation fixed At thy command, how awful!" *Excursion* iv. 35.

Fly=a speed regulating device. In an elaborate comparison of the body with a watch, Donne, *Obsequies of the Lord Harrington* 135, has "Whose pulse, the fly, Either beats not, or beats unevenly."

Flying=hasty, transient, is not given before 1763. Howell, *Familiar Letters* i. 6.19, has "flying journey"; *ibid.* ii. 2.60 "a flying progress."

Fool. The phrase "to be a fool to"= to be every way inferior to, is given. Pope, *Epistle to Arbuthnot*, 127, has "As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came"—meaning "foolishly influenced by." Churchill, *The Candidate*, 471, has "When some were fools to censure, some to praise."

Forbear=give up. Later—Marvell's *Horatian Ode*—"He to the Commons' feet presents A kingdom for his first year's rents; And, what he may, forbears His fame, to make it theirs."

Forbid = forbidden. Later examples are possibly Parnell, *A Fairy Tale* 10—"Yet spight of all that Nature did to make his uncouth form forbid, this creature dared to love," and certainly Shelley, *The Sensitive Plant* iii. 78—"The Sensitive Plant, like one forbid, Wept." The sense "accurst" evidently comes from *Macbeth* i. 3. 21—"He shall live a man forbid," which N.E.D. quotes under the main verb.

Ford = afford, bestow—not given. This seems to be the meaning in Daniel, *Musophilus* 239. "Knowing the best he hath, he frankely foordes, And scornes to be a niggard of his skill."

Forenoon = time up to dinner—not given. Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* iii. 52, "the whole of the forenoon, that is from twelve till five o'clock." It would be a strange error for a third edition.

Forge = forger—not given. Sylvester 74 (1621), "And therefore smile I at those fable-forges, Whose busie-idle stile so stifly urges . . ."

Fortify. Milton's use in the sense of *munire viam*, *Paradise Lost* x. 370, is not noticed—"Thou us empowered To fortify thus far, and overlay With this portentous Bridge the dark Abyss."

Fox = intoxicate. Next after Tarlton would come Burton, *Anat. Mel.* i. 2.2.2., "Who can drink most and fox his fellow the soonest."

Frequent = familiarize. Add Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 4.453—"Where, nigh benumbed with cold, with grief frequented, Unto the silent night I thus lamented."

Frequent (adj.) = in company with. Later Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*, "When I was frequent with him in my youth." N.E.D.'s last date is 1631.

Friar = a sort of fish. Earlier-Sylvester 92 (1621).

Frost = ice. Two examples are given, dated, c. 1400 and 1580. Shelley to Peacock, July 22, 1816, has "this glacier winds upward from the valley, until it joins the masses of frost from which it was produced above." One may suspect the existence of intermediate examples.

Furt is noticed only as a misprint. It occurs in one sense of the Latin *furtum* in G. Fletcher's *Upon the Death of Eliza*, st. 10—"So never let your streams leave murmuring Until they steal by many a secret furt To kiss those walls that built Eliza's court." Cp. **theft.**

Futilize is only given in the transitive sense. An earlier and intransitive example is Thomson's "The world either futilises so much, or we grow so dead to it, that its transactions make but feeble impressions on us." (Aldine edition, i. cviii.)

G

Gait (fig.). Only one example is given, from Leslie Stephen. Add Drayton's *Poly-olbion* i. 25. "My verse with wings of skill may fly a lofty gait."

Galloglass for a weapon—not given. Kynaston, *Leoline and Sydanis* 2951 says the counties of Munster "send forces from their well-manured plains, Armed with the halbert and the gallyglass."

Game = stake. This variety of the sense "prize" seems worth notice. Burton *Anat. Mel.* ii. 3.7. "As it is with ordinary gamesters, the games go to the box . . . the lawyers get all." Cp. Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* August 1.

Gare. I cannot find anything to explain the following, from W. B. Scott's *Autob. Notes* ii. 165—"The sunlight and the drifting clouds all form A rent but triple veil 'gainst which the wings Of crimson passion beat, a lock-fast gare, Where, blinded nightingale, the poet sings."

Gaze (trans.). Examples between Milton and P. J. Bailey are "I gaze the ever varying charm," "gazing the tempting shades," and the cock "gazed by his sister-wives" (Wordsworth, *An Evening Walk*, 1793). These were expunged from the later text. N.E.D.'s first example, from Daniel, is reflexive. He also had "gazing thy beauty," *Sonnet* xxxvii. (Grosart); and "O how I gaze my Cæsar in his face," *Cleopatra* 891. Milton, *Paradise Regained* i. 414 has the past participle—"Ejected, emptied, gazed, unpitied, shunned."

Geometrize. Earlier—Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 629, "[matter] refusing thus to be geometrized, that is to say, reduced to some finite and determinate limits."

Girdle (fig.). Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1.517, uses it of motion round, a sense not illustrated in N.E.D. He says the Nereids would have "long ere Drake

(without a fearful wrack) girdled the world, and brought the wanderer back."

Give. The Gallicism "give into, upon, &c." is first quoted from T. Hook (1840), with "to use a French phrase"; then from Dickens (1860), with no apology. Hannah Moore in 1789 sent Horace Walpole a *jeu d'esprit*, anticipating the effect of "the bon ton gabble of the present age." The style of 1840, under George V., is to admit such phrases as "the small room which gives upon the garden." In *The Gardener's Daughter* (1842) Tennyson writes of a green wicket which "gave into a grassy walk"; and in *The Princess* (1847) of "rooms which gave upon a pillared porch." The prologue to *The Princess* has a singular transitive use: "through one wide chasm of time and frost they [the ruins] gave the park, the crowd, the house."

Glade = A clear space in the sky. An early example is in Fletcher's *Christ's Victory In Heaven* st. 47, where the wings of the Gates are made with such wondrous art "That whensoe'er they cut the aerie glade, The wind into their hollow pipes is caught: As seems the spheres with them they down have brought."

Glazed, of the eye. In Donne's elegy *The Perfume*—"Though he had wont to search with glazèd eyes, As though he came to kill a cockatrice"—it hardly means "covered with a film." Grierson explains as "glaring with terror," but inasmuch as the cockatrice was liable to the same death as it inflicted, "with murder in his eye" would suit the sense better. Cp. Fulke Greville's *Mustapha*—"Mischief is like the cockatrice's eyes, Sees first, and kills; or is seen first, and dies." N.E.D. ignores the passage, and the sense.

Gleam = a bright warm interval between rain-showers. Later—Cary, *Purgatory* xiii. *ad fin.*, "And like the merlin, cheated by a gleam."

Globy. Earlier—Sylvester 28 (1621), of the moon—"our globy grandame."

Glorious = glorifying—not given. Wordsworth, of the snow-drops (*Who fancied what a pretty sight*)—"How glorious to this orchard-ground!"

Go down (fig.) is only given in the sense "find acceptance (with)." But see the example quoted under **chopped hay.**

Goal, to lie at—not given. Drayton, *Poly.* iv. 267, says of Arthur—"They sung how he himself at Badon bore that day, When at the glorious goal his British sceptre lay." This of course suggests "to lie at stake." The etymology of both words is dubious. N.E.D. scouts the accepted derivation of "goal" from the French *gaule*, a pole, stick.

Golden days. Several sorts are quoted, but not good Queen Bess's. Wordsworth has "Eliza's golden days" in *The Excursion*, towards the end of book vii., and in *The White Doe of Rylstone* canto i.—"In great Eliza's golden time." There must be many other examples.

Grace. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1.851, uses "sight of grace" as equivalent to "eyes of favour," discussing the attitude of kings to favourites.

Grace (vb.) = confer a degree upon. One example is given. *Abel Redevivus* i. 320 (1867) says that Calvin was "graced with the title of Doctor at Geneva" in 1536.

Gradual = arranged in degrees. Later—Thomson's *Spring* 545. "No gradual bloom is wanting; from the bud First-born of Spring, to Summer's musky tribes."

Gramp = grampus. The form is not given. Drayton, *Poly.* xx. 100, "The dolphin, sea-horse, gramp, the whirlpool and the whale."

Granary (fig.) An early example is in an introductory poem to Daniel's Works of 1601, where he calls the Bodleian "an everlasting granary of Arts."

Grecian bend. The earliest example is dated 1821. In 1781 or 1782 Charlotte Ann Burney had written of "the Grecian Stoop."

Ground (musical). Of the same date as the first example given is Daniel, *Delia* lvii. (Grosart)—"A wayling descant on the sweetest ground."

Growth. There is a noteworthy example in Pepys's letter to Evelyn about certain papers "of your own growth towards the history of our Dutch War." It seems to mean "collection."

Gruff (N.E.D., A. 3)—add Keats, *Endymion* iii. 952—"old Æolus thy foe Skulks to his cavern, 'mid the gruff complaints Of all his rebel tempests." Sarah Coleridge notes the "ludicrous word." For the word applied to a person's aspect, a correspondent refers me to Collier's translation of Marcus Aurelius vii. §24—

"A sour gruff look is very unnatural." This is five years earlier than the first example in N.E.D.

Gudgeon, to swallow the. There was nothing greedy or credulous in Erasmus' performance of this feat, as told in *Abel Redevivus*. His gold was all seized at Dover by the customers, though More had told him that foreign coin was exempt. "He patiently swallowed the gudgeon," which helped towards his popularity in England.

Guggle. Knowles, describing the death of Fuseli, has "the last words which he addressed to his physicians, the death guggles being then in his throat, were in Latin,"—not given of death.

Gurge. One is sorry to see N.E.D. perpetuate the ancient superstition that *gurges* is only "abyss, whirlpool." Milton knew better, and, from him, Keats. The definition "a whirlpool (*lit.* and *fig.*)" suits neither the passage quoted from *Paradise Lost*, xii. 41—"The Plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge Boiles out from under ground," nor that from *Hyperion*, ii. 28—"Horribly convulsed With sanguine, feverous, boiling gurge of pulse." Dr. Henry has shown that *gurges* = *vortex* is a false equation. See *Hermathena*, iii. 198, or *Aeneidea* i. 368.

H

Had-I-wist. Add Spenser, *Mother Hubberd's Tale*—"Most miserable man, whom wicked fate Hath brought to court, to sue for had ywist;" and Sylvester, *The Woodman's Bear*, st. 48—"But fond he that over skips (Fearing fancies had-I-wist) Those smooth smiling lovely lips"; and Burton, *Anat. Mel.* ii. 3.8.—"beware of had I wist."

Hair, not a. One example is given. Drayton, *Poly.* xxiv. 895, "These men, this wicked world respected not a hair, But true professors were of poverty and prayer."

Half-moon is used in *Abel Redevivus* of the formation of the Spanish Armada, with a characteristic quibble—"In the '88, when the Spanish half-moon did hope to rule all the motion in our seas."

Halt (sb. fig.)—not given. Browne, *A Sigh from Oxford* 207, has "Though he have more cunning far Than the Juggler Gondomar, All his sleights and all his faults, Hollowness of heart, and halts. . ."

Halt (vb.) = play false. Later—Daniel, *The Queen's Arcadia* 563—"Never halt with me."

Hand (fig.). Leigh Hunt, in his sonnet on the Nile, has "The laughing queen that caught the world's great hands." i.e. men of action, a sense not illustrated. Fuller *Worthies* ii. 198 (1840), describes Bancroft as "having well hardened the hands of his soul." The sense "elephant's trunk" is illustrated from Sanskrit. One might prefer the Latin *anguimanus* as the more likely source for Macaulay and Tennyson. The phrase "better hand" in the sense of "precedence" is given; but the simple noun seems to have that sense in Lord Herbert, *Autob.*: "to brag that he had taken the hand from our Ambassador." One example, dated 1614, is given of the use of the word for the conventional printer's symbol. Carlyle, in *The Life and Writings of Werner*, says that the mere embodiment of an allegory can, at best, "stand but like a *hand in the margin*; it is not performing the task proposed, but only telling us that it was meant to be performed."

Hang (fig.). Dryden's "the Heav'ns with stars were hung" is the only example of the sort given. Drayton, *Poly.* xxvi. 403 has "Thick vapours, that like rugs did hang the troubled air."

Hang-dog (sb.). The first two dates are 1687 and 1772. Pope, *Donne, Satire* iv. 268, has "As Herod's hang-dogs in old tapestry."

Hapless. No active sense is given. In Sylvester 190 (1621) the stars send down "hapless or happy showers."

Hardened = determined in a course. Add Wycherley to Pope, Jan. 25, 1704-05, "a hardened scribler."

Harvester = harvest-bug. An earlier example is in a letter of George Meredith, of August 15, 1876.

Hash = cut something up into small pieces. So one would suppose, but the editor of *The Early Diary of Frances Burney*, August 19, 1773, having summarized Mrs. Glasse's recipe "To hash a calf's head," adds, "There is nothing of a hash about it, except that the calf's head is *scored* with a hashing-knife while *whole*, and hot from the pan, before it is browned. It is a *hâchis*, not a hash."

Hat. The first example of "sending round the hat" and similar phrases is dated 1870, though the usage is

noted as remembered in colloquial use in 1857. Goldsmith in his Life of Beau Nash wrote "his way was, when any person was proposed to him as an object of charity, to go round with his hat, first among the nobility, according to their rank and so on, till he left scarce a single person unsolicited." And the Man in Black, of the *Essays*, says, "If a charity is proposed I go about with the hat, but put nothing in myself."

Hattock, horse and. Aubrey's statement in the *Miscellanies* that "this is the word which the fairies are said to use when they remove from any place," seems worth record.

Head = tidal wave. The figurative use is not noticed. Drayton, *Poly.* viii. 343, "The Vandals, Goths, and Huns, that with a powerful head All Italy and France had well-near over-spread."

Heaps = a large quantity. An example between 1622 and 1856 is in Parnell's *A Hymn for Morning*—"See the day that dawns in air Brings along its toil and care, From the lap of night it springs, With heaps of business on its wings."

Hear. Pope's bold use in the *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day* does not seem to be noticed—"Intestine war no more our Passions wage, And giddy factions hear away their rage."

Hearse = coffin. Examples between Dryden and Longfellow are in F. Burney's Diary, May 30, 1768. "Burying each gloomy thought, each sad reflection, in the hearse of dissipation," where the figurative sense is noticeable, and Introduction tc Canto i of *Marmion*—"Not even your Britain's groans can pierce The leaden silence of your hearse."

Heartened. A second example is in Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 3.749—"A shepherd though but young, yet heartened to his pipe," a passage chosen by Keats as a motto to his verse epistles.

Heartener. Browne, *op. cit.* i. 1.165 describes the drum as "a coward's heartener in war."

Heartless = dejected. Later—*The Lady of the Lake* iv. st. 28.

Heaven = canopy. This is of course given. Fletcher, describing the cosmic garments of Mercy in *Christ's Victory in Heaven* st. 59, has "About her head a cyprus heaven she wore, Spread like a veil, upheld with silver wire." Johnson shows his ignorance of the earlier writers by condemning as an exaggeration Cowley's lines—"The king was placed alone, and o'er his head A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was spread."

Hectic. When Sir H. Taylor, *Artevelde*, i. 8. 7, describes the succession of morning, day, and eve as "a hectic change," he seems to combine the senses of "habitual" and "wasting"; and he transfers the first from the human body to a phenomenon of nature.

Help = servant. Disraeli, *Literary Miscellanies* (1812-22), notes the American use of this "fantastic term."

Helotry in the sense of "terrible example," from the drunken helot story—not given. Saintsbury, *Caroline Poets* i. 312, writes of Benlowes' "interest of absurdity . . his mere helotry."

Hemvie = German *Heimweh*—not given. Prior so names "the Swiss distemper."

Hermaphrodite (fig.). Earlier—Sylvester 288 (1621), where the number five is so described, as being self-reproductive when multiplied by itself or an odd number. Mr. Kipling's marine is not noticed.

Hery. The quotation from Drayton's *Poly-olbion* xxiv. 364 is at line 1103 of my copy (1876).

Hexaped. The only literary example given is dated 1865, and describes a six-wheeled locomotive. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 287, remarks on the eating of insects "Though a hexapede may be very well for a relish, I can hardly suppose them abundant enough anywhere to compose the staple article of food."

Hide = hiding-place. Earlier—Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 5.660, of the hooked pike—"And with his frantic fits so scares the shoal, That each one takes his hide, or starting hole."

High. Thomson *Liberty* ii. 234 says of Socrates, "Compounded high, though plain, his doctrine broke In different schools." So chemists speak of high compounds of carbon, meaning "containing many atoms." The serpent's venom in *Summer* 909 is "high concocted." Architecture smiles high, in *Liberty* ii. 376; and forty lines earlier the bright Muse (of poetry) has "taught composition high, And just arrangement, circling round one point, That starts to sight, binds and commands the whole"—a rather weird metaphor. Dyer, *The Ruins of Rome*

497, has "Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food" a pleasant periphrasis for "natives."

High-minded means neither "arrogant" nor "characterized by high principles" in the affair of the Waggoner (iv. 71) and his friend, "after their high-minded riot, Sickening into thoughtful quiet." Wordsworth's sympathy with the exhilaration caused by alcohol looks like a piece of "natural piety," in the recollection of his own experience in Milton's rooms at Trinity.

High-thoughted. N.E.D., 22. b, refers to Griffin (1596), and Mrs. Browning (1860). It occurs in Keats's *Lamia*, ii., 115, from which Mrs. Browning may have got it.

Hinge (fig.). No example is given of this applied to a person. Wordsworth, *Prelude* v. 258, "My honoured mother, she who was the heart And hinge of all our learnings and our loves."

Hinnible. The quotation from D'Urfey (1719) seems to belong to John Grubb, whose ballad on St. George was published in 1688. See Percy's *Reliques*.

Hippopotamus. I don't understand the reference to Daniel. The passage quoted occurs in *A Letter from Octavia to Marcus Antonius*, st. 47.

Hirable = giraffe—not given, though quoted under **giraffe**.

Hobnob (adj.). An earlier example is "Fond lovers! yet not quite hobnob" of the owlets in Wordsworth's *The Idiot Boy*.

Hold out = defend to the end. Earlier than Goldsmith is Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard* 26—"All is not Heav'n's while Abelard has part, Still rebel nature holds out half my heart."

Honeysuckle (attrib.): the fig. use is not given. Mrs. Piozzi, *Anecdotes*, reports Johnson—"I do not, however, envy a fellow one of those honeysuckle wives for my part, as they are but *creepers* at best."

Hooks, off the. Earlier — Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 569—"if it [the body] be once off the hooks (as they say), or utterly oppressed" [by wine].

Horoscope = horizon?—not given. Kynaston, *Leoline and Sydanis* 2801, has, "Night's cloud upon the eastern horoscope . . Uplifted seemed to wake and set right ope," etc.

Horse play. On Martial's "Ludit qui stolida procacitate, Non est Tettius ille sed caballus," Burton comments, "'Tis horse-play this"—a very early example (*Anat. Mel.* i. 2.4.5.)

Hose = the bag at the end of a fishing net. The only example is dated 1630. Pitt said that the French had "caught our army in a hose net at Dettingen."

Hot (N.E.D. 7b.), as referring to intense action which causes one severe discomfort. In the Chester cycle of miracle plays, Noah, having been cuffed by his wife, exclaims "This is hotte!"

Household. Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cix., described Hallam's "heart-affluence in discursive talk From household fountains never dry." This surely means "from original sources," not "from family gossip," and recalls the Latin use of *domesticus*, as in the phrase *domesticum præconium facere*, to be one's own trumpeter. The two passages quoted by Lord Tennyson in illustration are singularly contradictory. Cp. Donne's "home-born intrinsic harm" (*The First Anniversary* 80), with a similar sense, not given by N.E.D. See also under **Domestic.**

Human. The only example of the phrase "in all human probability" is dated 1712. It occurs in Lord Herbert, *Autob.* 28 (Lee, 2nd edition).

Humph! The first example is dated 1815. Horace Walpole, writing to Miss Berry on May 26, 1791, has this pleasant passage—"Boswell hummed and hawed and then dropped, 'I suppose you know Dr. Johnson does not admire Mr. Gray.' Putting as much contempt as I could into my look and tone, I said, 'Dr. Johnson don't!—Humph!'—and with that monosyllable ended our interview."

Hurl (? = whirl, N.E.D., i.2., c.). Pope, *Essay on Man*, ii., 17, is not quoted. "Sole judge of Truth, in endless Error hurl'd, The glory, jest, and riddle of the world." Warburton's note (quoted in Globe edition) says the reference is to the rural game of hurling. Browne, *Brit. Past.*, i. 3.1, "Now had the sun, in golden chariot hurled, Twice bid good-morrow to the nether world." Cowley, *Davideis* iii. 57, "Sometimes he fixed his staring eyes on ground, And sometimes in wild manner hurled them round"—where there is no temptation of rhyme. A strange Scythian tiger, having found a herd of kine, "calls forth all his spots on every side, Then stops, and hurls his haughty

eyes at all" (*ibid* 405). At the creation of man, "In him He all things with strange order hurled, In him, the full abridgement of the world." (*ibid.* i. 827).

Hurricane (fig.). Mathew Green's "fierce hurricane of debts" (*The Spleen* 431) is worth note, if only in connexion with Bentley's famous emendation of an epigram containing the line Χειμῶνας μεγάλους ἐξέφυγεν δανέων.

Hydrantic—not given. In Sylvester 181 (1621) occurs "hydrantick braul," which the glossary explains as "music artificially made with the fall of waters."

Hydrophobous is quoted from Mrs. Piozzi in the pathological sense. She also uses it in the literal sense, of which N.E.D. gives one example. Writing from Weston-super-Mare on August 26, 1819, of the behaviour of babies in bathing, she adds, "Bessy's boy is among them, completely hydrophobous."

Hymeneal = marriageable—not given. Meredith, *The Egoist* ch. 50, has "the parents of hymeneal men and women."

I

Ichorous is given under date 1651 and later. This word has the distinction of being the only one of Bentley's emendations of Milton which commended itself to Jebb. In *Paradise Lost* vi. 332, describing Satan's wounding by Michael, Bentley proposed to read it for "nectarous," "From the gash A stream of nectarous humour issuing flowed. Sanguine, such as celestial Spirits may bleed."

Ictus is given only as a term of prosody or medicine. Meredith, *The Egoist* ch. 22, has—"Men who have yielded it [the initiative] are like cavalry put on the defensive; a very small force with an ictus will scatter them."

Imbibe = imbue. A later instance is quoted by E. V. Lucas, *A Swan and her friends*, from the *British Lady's Magazine*—"The mind of Miss Seward was early imbibed with the vivid and sublime imagery of Milton."

Impersonate = embody (fig.). Add Shelley, dedication of *The Cenci*—"Those writings which I have hitherto published, have been little else than visions which impersonate my own apprehensions of the beautiful and the just."

Impervious = difficult to enter—not given. Gibbon v. 172 (Bohn), writing of Egypt, has "Pelusium, the key of that impervious country, was surprised by the cavalry of the Persians." Valerius Flaccus has *impervia tellus* in the same sense, but not of Egypt.

Importune = urge, insist (rather than ask) not given. Sylvester 2 (1621), "Once all was made; not by the hand of fortune (As fond Democritus did yerst importune)."

Impresa, Imprese. Earlier examples of both forms occur in Daniel's preface to his translation of Paulus Jovius' work on these devices.

Incision=incisiveness. Later—W. B. Scott's *Autob. Notes* ii. 178. He writes of Rossetti "painting better than ever, and talking with his old incision." Mathew Green, in an epigram on Burnet, adapts the phrase "incision-knife," given by N.E.D. "His sharp and strong incision pen Historically cuts up men."

Incommon. An earlier example is in *To his Book*, prefixed to Daniel's Works (1601). If we do not devise our property to the good of many, Fortune will "redisperse th' enclosed parcels got From many hands t' incommon them again."

Incongenerous = not of the same genus —not given. See White's *Selborne*, xlviii.

Incumbent. Leigh Hunt, *Getting up on Cold Mornings*," uses the word for "one lying in bed."

Indignantly. Wordsworth's Virgilian echo (*pontem indignatus Araxes*) is interesting—"Not, like his great compeers, indignantly, Doth Danube spring to life."

Indigitate = point out with the finger. The last example given is dated 1716. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii, 81, has "doubtless the versifying scribe . . was proud to be indigitated as the bull's-eye of Pope's random shot."

Indulge (intrans.) is given only with prepositions. Parnell's fly at the milk-pail saw his Zephyretta seized—"Wretch that I was! I might have warned the dame, Yet sat indulging as the danger came."

Industry, of. An earlier example of this Latinism is Ben Jonson, *Volpone*,

Dedication, "I desire the learned and charitable critic . . . to think it was done of industry," i.e. on purpose.

Inescate. Add Burton, *Anat. Mel.* iii. 2. 2. 5., "to inescate and beguile young women."

Inflame = augment (a bill). An earlier and figurative example is in *Abel Redevivus* i. 16 (1867), where the accusers of Huss are said to have been "excellent at the inflaming of a reckoning.

Inhabit. I find nothing like this from Holland. *Plutarch's Morals* 731, "the province Megaris was of old time inhabited by certain towns and villages."

Injured. No example is given of an active sense. Chamberlayne, *Pharonnida* i. 4.163, "The court, which had too long been burthened by His injured power, with praises entertain Impartial justice." In iv. 2.463 he says of Ismander's power that "It shadowed them when injured power did grow To persecution." Similarly he uses "wronged" in v. 2.184—"The rude commands of wronged authority."

Innovate = introduce as a novelty. A later example is in Boswell's Johnson, May 12, 1778—"A sense lately innovated from France."

Inscribing. L. A. Tollemache, *Safe Studies* 377, quotes Dean Stanley's saying that "the Hebrews were not an inscribing people."

Instore. Later — Daniel's *Panegyric Congratulatory* st. 35—"For this way to imbare is to instore The treasure of the land, and make it rise."

Interfluence. Coleridge only is quoted. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 166, on *i Henry vi.*, says of Shakespeare—"When does he not display a fluency, an interfluence of thought and music, which is here utterly wanting?"

Interfluous = interfluent. Shelley's "interfluous wood" is quoted. The interpretations given by Locock vary between "thickly growing," "free for the passage of air, light, sound, etc.," "intersected by streams," and "intersected by paths." I suppose most people would accept the third.

Intrigue, of the winding of a river. Southey, *Commonplace Book*, ii. 207, quotes Jeremy Taylor—"We need not walk along the banks and intrigues of Volga if we can at first point to the fountain."

Intriguing, "forming secret plots or schemes." But Gay, *Epistle to the Earl of Burlington*, 74, has "the intriguing ridinghood."

Inundate (fig.). Knowles, *Life of Fuseli* i. 378, quotes him on Mr. Betty, the juvenile actor—"He who in Dublin inthralled the general female eye, when his golden locks inundated his neck."

Invade, meaning "rush to" in a friendly sense (not given). See Waller, *Epistles* vii. 1, "With joy like ours the Thracian youth invades Orpheus returning from th' Elysian shades."

Inverted. Cowper, *The Task* iv., has echoed Horace—"O Winter, ruler of the inverted year!" Cp. Dryden, *A Song to a fair Young Lady*, "And winter storms invert the year"; and Young, *The Force of Religion*, "A sudden winter, while the sun is near, O'ercomes the season and inverts the year."

Invest = lay siege to. But Drayton, *Poly.* xviii. 326, says of the Black Prince—"Wherever laid he siege that he invested not?"

Iridescence. A concrete use occurs in Carlyle's description of the future Mrs. Mill, *Rem.* ii. 177—"a very will-o'-wispish 'iridescence' of a creature."

Irishman, a thorny shrub of New Zealand—not given. See Life of S. Butler i. 80.

Irrecoverable, of a person. Only one example is given, of date 1586. Warburton described Sterne as "an irrecoverable scoundrel."

Islanded = studded with islands. One associates this use with Shelley, but Wordsworth used it earlier, and figuratively: "A fair expanse Of level pasture, islanded with groves," *Prelude* viii. 191.

Isthmus (fig.). A memorable example is Chatham's description of himself, on Feb. 21, 1768, as "a feeble isthmus between English partiality and American violence."

It. I find nothing quite like the pregnant use, foreshadowing a modern piece of slang, in Lamb's *On some of the old Actors*—"Lovegrove . . revived the character . . but Dodd was *it*, as it came out of Nature's hands."

Ivory = pipe. Keats in *Robin Hood* seems to translate Virgil's *ebur* (*Georgics*, ii. 193); but surely the usage must be found earlier in English. The lines are—"Silent is the ivory shrill Past the heath and up the hill,"

J

Jackal (vb.)—not given. Austin Dobson, *Percy and Goldsmith*, says Malone jackalled for Johnson; there must surely be earlier examples.

Jemmyhood—not given. It occurs in *The Adventurer*, October 20, 1753. The passage quoted from the *Scots Magazine* under *Jemmy* is in the same essay.

Jennerate = vaccinate — not given. George Meredith uses it, with a characteristic quibble on "generate" in a letter of November 2, 1871—"She was jennerated last week and has taken well, and is a new woman."

Jetting. *Spectator*, No. 109—"The vast jetting coat, and small bonnet." I suppose this means "projecting," but the passage is not quoted. Or is it a "swagger" coat?

Jocular. Johnson in *The Adventurer*, December 25, 1753, on the dishonesty of collectors, says "There are faults which the fraternity seem to look upon as jocular mischiefs"—an unusual combination.

Joint. The only figurative use given is of the phrase "out of joint." Daniel, *Hymen's Triumph* 1127, has "But ah what sin was this to torture so A heart forevowed unto a better choice, Where goodness met in one the self same point, And virtues answered in an equal joint?"

Just like—The phrase does not seem to be given. See Cowley, *Pyramus and Thisbe*, xxiv., *An Invitation to Cambridge*, ii.

K

Kangaroo. Dr. W. E. Roth's inquiry into the language of the aborigines of Endeavour River, N. Queensland (published by the State Government in 1901), found the word *ganguru* still in use. It is odd to read the old calumny on Cook in Ridgeway's *Early Age of Greece*, i. 245, where the word is said to mean "there he runs."

Kellnerish—not given. Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians* ch. viii.—"He sent the introducing waiter speeding on his most kellnerish legs, and drew her in."

Kestrel. The contemptuous figurative use noted occurs attributively in Parnell's *A Fairy Tale* 154—"Now has thy kestrel courage fell."

Kill time. Earlier—Thomson's *The Castle of Indolence* i. st. 72—"Their only labour was to kill the time."

Kindly = of kindred, occurs in *The Lady of the Lake* iv. st. 14—"It cleaves unto his hand, The stain of thine own kindly blood, The blood of Ethert Brand"—her brother.

Knee = submission. There is a good example at the end of Daniel's *To Sir Thomas Egerton*—"Power may have knees, But justice hath our hearts." The phrase "cap and knee," given from Shakespeare, occurs also in *Musophilus* 627—"Whose ground, whose grass, whose earth have cap and knee, Which they suppose is on themselves bestowed."

Knot = small group. An example between Swift and Macaulay is in Mrs. Thrale's lively account of the great brewery sale—"God Almighty sent us a knot of rich Quakers who bought the whole."

Knotty (fig.). An interesting example is in Donne's *Holy Sonnets* xvi.—"Father, part of His double interest Unto Thy kingdom Thy son gives to me; His jointure in the knotty Trinity He keeps, and gives to me His death's conquest."

L

Labouring = eclipsed, is definitely limited to the moon (Dryden and Cowper might have been added). Wordsworth, *Eclipse of the Sun, 1820*, uses it of the sun.

Labyrinth, of the ear. Earlier examples are in Browne's *A Sigh from Oxford* 37—"In the Lady's labyrinth leave Not a sound that may deceive; Drive it thence"; and in Donne's *Satires* ii. 58—"Words, words, which would tear The tender labyrinth of a soft maid's ear, More, more than ten Sclavonians scolding, more Than when winds in our ruined abbeys roar"; and elsewhere in his poems.

Laity (fig.)—not given. Ben Jonson, *The New Inn*, v. 1, "I'll have, in the glass windows, The story of this day be painted round, For the poor laity of love to read."

Landscape. Shenstone, *On Landscape Gardening*, uses the word of "home scenes" as opposed to "prospect," of distant images. There is a picturesque attributive use in Chamberlayne's

Pharonnida iv. 5.390, "Their young mock-prince, whose landscape royalty Showed only fair when viewed at distance."

Lard = to stick all over *with*. Examples are given of "larded with arrows." Sylvester 321 (1621) uses it for "pierce"—"Thy barbed dart heer at a Chaldee flies, And in an instant lardeth both his thighes;" whereupon the Chaldee "hops like a pie."

Large. The adverbial use in the sense of "generously" is illustrated from two early sources and from Milton—"large bestow From large bestow'd." It also occurs in the ballad on the Children in the Wood—"Because the wretch that hired him Had paid him very large." See Percy's *Reliques*.

Lass-lorn. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 92, has stolen this from Shakespeare in his description of Pope as "the ugly, the diminutive, the lass-lorn and the unfashionable."

Latch = embrace. The last example given is dated *a 1440*. Fletcher's *Christ's Victory on Earth* st. 37, has "A flight of little angels, that did wait Upon their glittering wings, to latch him strait."

Lation occurs in some texts at the end of Donne's beautiful *The Autumnal*—"Since such love's lation natural is, may still My love descend, and journey down the hill, Not panting after growing beauties; so I shall ebb out with them who homeward go."

Laugh=deride. A later example is in Fletcher's *The Purple Island* viii. st. 14, of Foolhardiness—"Just frights he laughs, all terrors counteth base."

Laughing, of scenery. Gray, September 18, 1754, has, "I do not know a more laughing scene than that about Twickenham and Richmond."

Laureate (fig.)—not given. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 9, has—"Herrick was the laureate of flowers and perfumes."

Lay=lay out, spend. The use is noted but not illustrated. Donne, *The First Anniversary* 27, has "As then the wise Egyptians wont to lay More on their tombs than houses."

Laying (in the sense of **Lay** 18.b.) is not illustrated. In Holland's Plutarch, *Apophthegmes of Kings*, etc., when the physicians prescribed a blackbird for Pompey's health, "great laying there was in many places for that bird."

Lead seems to be used for "lid" by Charlotte Ann Burney—"After knocking down the tea cannister, dropping the tea pot lead into the water, and scalding my fingers, I tumbled upstairs and met him"—viz. David Garrick.

Lead=precede. This seems to be the sense in Chapman's *Iliad* viii. 217—"Where none, though many kings put on, could make his vaunt he led Tydides to renewed assault, or issued first the dike, Or first did fight." If so, it is a very early example.

Lecturer = reader—not given. Mme. d'Arblay wrote in November, 1820, "about three years hard reading for myself will finally produce about three quarters of an hour's reading for my lecturers." To avoid "readers" she had first written the French *lecteurs*.

Legs, to fall on one's. The only example is of 1841. Disraeli quotes James i. on Coke: "He had so many shifts that, throw him where you would, he still fell upon his legs."

Length = lengthen. All the examples have "life" or the like for object. Sylvester 42 (1621) "My babbling muse did sail with every gale, And mingled yarn to length her web withall."

Length, at = at a distance. Earlier, Ben Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels* i. 1, "you are too cunning for me to encounter at length, and I think it my safest word to close.

Lengthways = tandem. Shenstone wrote on September 20, 1747—"As I was returning from church on Sunday last, whom should I meet in a chaise, with two horses lengthways, but that right friendly bard, Mr. Thomson?"

—less. The use of this suffix with verb stems coincident in form with noun stems, and hence, by a supposed analogy, with other verbs, is noted. Abbott, *Shakespearian Grammar* §446, gives a few compounds of which the first element is an adjective—busyless (a conjecture), sickless (Surrey etc.), modestless (Sylvester). F. Thompson's delimitless is not given.

Let up, as the opposite of "let down"—not given. Nichol, in his *Life of Byron* 63, notices that gentleman's "habit of letting people up and down."

Level. Gay, *Rural Sports* i. 54, very strangely uses "level rays" of the midday sun.

Levelled=? low. Dryden, *Annus Mir.* st. 166 says that the Royal Society

draws from God's laws rich ideas "to fit the levelled use of human kind."

Levigate=lighten (Latin *lĕvigo*) is not given, though its participle is. Mrs. Piozzi's, "Such a soul levigated by prosperity soon mounts into airiness of temper" is strangely referred to the much commoner verb meaning "to polish" (Latin *lēvigo*). She uses the same word in the same work, *s.v.* "dull"—"He who conveys useful knowledge should neither be mocked nor slighted because he happens to be unskilled in the art of levigating his learning to hit the strength or rather feebleness of moderns to endure it."

Library, a living. A slightly earlier example is in *Abel Redevivus*, where Andrew Willet, chaplain to Prince Harry, is said to have been "ἔμψυχος βιβλιοθήκη, a living library." Sir H. Wotton called Hales of Eton *bibliotheca ambulans*.

Lick=polish, applied to style. Earlier—Fletcher's *Christ's Victory on Earth*, st. 18—"For well that aged sire could tip his tongue With golden foil of eloquence, and lime, And lick his rugged speech with phrases prime."

Lifeless = insensible. Add Shelley, *Revolt of Islam* i., st. 14. The serpent, though "lifeless, stark and rent," is alive a little later.

Lift=elevate, dignify. Add Howell to Sir J. S—, July 25, 1625—Most modern authors, he says, "I mean among your Latin epistolizers, go freighted with mere Bartholomew ware, with trite and trivial phrases only, lifted with pedantic shreds of schoolboy verses."

Ligature. The witchcraft sense is only given from Chambers' Cyclopaedia. It occurs in Kynaston's *Leoline and Sydanis* 1106, being in fact the peg on which that strange story hangs—"He from th' enchanted ligature was freed."

Lights=eyes. Lyly only is quoted for the literary use. Add Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 4. 807—"No sooner can his lights discry The place enriched by his mistress' eye, But some thick cloud his happy prospect blends;" and Shelley, *Epipsychidion* 87—"In her mild lights the starry spirits dance," and again in line 557.

Limb=leg. It is amusing to find Ruskin guilty of this "prudish" use. "You can just see the contour of the front of the right limb and knee; both arm and limb pure and firm, but lovely."

Lime=polish. No literary example is given. See Fletcher quoted on **lick**.

Limit=appoint. Drayton uses it with a cognate object in *Poly-olbion* viii. 384. The Severn, addressing Wales, says, "myself, and my dear brother Dee, By nature were the bounds first limited to thee."

Line, for sounding. No figurative use is given. Chamberlayne, *Pharonnida* v. 5.66, "like to a slow And quiet stream, his obscured thoughts did flow, With greater depths than could be fathomed by The beamy lines of a judicious eye."

Lineal. Shakerley Marmion, *Cupid and Psyche* i. 2.205, has "lineal respect" for "family considerations," which seems unexampled.

Lint=flax prepared for spinning. Later—W. B. Scott's *Autob. Notes* i. 8—"an ancestral spinning-wheel with the lint still round the distaff."

Lionizer, earlier—Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* i. 24. iii. 148, "he is likely to prove a capital *Lionizer*; for he seems to know everything about Glasgow."

Listed=engaged in the lists. One example is given, dated 1861. Thomson *Liberty* ii. 450, "And by their listed orators, whose breath Still with a factious storm infested Greece, Roused them to civil war, or dashed them down To sordid peace."

Living (sb. fig.)—not given. Sylvester 95 (1621) says to the fish—"O watry citizens, what umpeer bounded Your liquid livings."

Loath. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 4510, has an apparently unique construction. The boughs thrust back the wolf in pursuit of Pan's love, "For Nature, loath so rare a jewel's wrack, Seemed as she here and there had plashed a tree, If possible to hinder destiny." He omits "to" of the infinitive, *ibid.* ii. 1.641—"As I have known a man loath meet with gain That carrieth in front least show of pain," i.e., one who cared for no gain which seemed to require pain.

Locust. The *Encycl. Brit.* is quoted under date 1778 for "the locuste, or locust-lobster." I suppose this is the creature mentioned by Browne *op. cit.* ii. 1.648, describing the sea-crag plundered by Limos—"Here and there in nooks and corners grew Of cormorants and locusts not a few"—also ravens, caterpillars and canker worms.

Lollipop. By an oversight Hartley Coleridge is made to refer to "his [Dryden's] lollypop adulteration of King Lear." Of course the confectioner was Tate, as the full text makes clear.

Long (prosody)=a long syllable. **Longs and Shorts**=quantitative versification. But Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 29, uses the terms oddly for hexameters and pentameters—"An Eton boy follows Virgil in longs, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics." T. Warton, in the preface to Milton's Poems, uses "long verse" for hexameters.

Look=express by a look. Thomson is quoted for "looked unutterable things." In *Liberty* i. 12 he has "And limpid truth, that looks the very soul," i.e. reveals. *ibid.* iv. 369 Liberty says, "I gave some favoured cities there to lift A nobler brow, and . . In each contented face to look my soul"—of the Hanse towns.

Loose. "Loose array" and the like are common. The following from Wordsworth seems unique: "Ascending at loose distance each from other" *Prelude* xiv. 33.

Low-thoughted—not given. *Comus* 6. "low-thoughted care." Shelley, *A Defence of Poetry, ad. fin.* "the low-thoughted envy which would undervalue contemporary merit." "High-thoughted" is duly given.

Loud. In the examples of the figurative use, one misses Gabriel Harvey's description of Robert Greene's "loud disguising of a Master of Arts with ruffianly hair." As applied to smell, an earlier example is in Donne's *The Perfume* 41—"I brought with me That which betrayed me to mine enemy, A loud perfume, which at my entrance cried E'en at thy father's nose."

Lupicide—not given. Austen Leigh, describing in his Memoir of Jane Austen 67 the feats of a certain Perrot who slew twenty-six men of Kemaes and one wolf, adds, "Lupicide was become a more rare and distinguished exploit than homicide."

Lurk (trans.)—not given. Bosworth, *Arcadius and Sepha* ii. 292, "Some devil 'tis that lurks his opportunity."

Lymphatic=watery (without physiological reference)—not given. Disraeli in *Calamities of Authors* quotes Myles Davies' story how, instead of giving him guineas, "his grace . . immediately undams his mouth, out fly whole showers of lymphatic rockets, which had like to have put out my mortal eyes."

M

Mace=lance—not given. It seems to be so used in *Gorboduc.* "How oft in armes on horse to bend the mace! How oft in armes on foote to breake the swordc!" Quoted in Warton's *History of English Poetry* iv. 263 (1871).

Machine (literary use). N.E.D. quotes Dryden, "Terror and pity this whole poem sway; The mightiest machines that can move a play," under the sense "contrivance for the sake of effect." Professor Ker gives it the less common sense of "dramatic motive," which appears again in the preface to *All for Love.* The sense "machination" is quoted only from Queen Elizabeth. Daniel, *Civil Wars* vii. st. 8, has "As usually it fares, with those that plot These machines of ambition, and high pride." This accentuation of the first syllable is not admitted by N.E.D., though required in several of its quotations. Young rhymes it once with "sign."

Made dish. Earlier—Browne, *Brit. Past.* See the passage quoted on **diadem**.

Magnifice—not given. Aubrey, *Miscellanies*, appendix, of ruins, "They breed in generous minds a kind of pity, and sets the thoughts a-work to make out their magnifice as they were taken in perfection."

Majestic=belonging to a royal person. Dryden has, *The Wife of Bath her Tale* 192, "On her majestic mary-bones she kneeled," of Midas's Queen. "Royal" would be the natural world, but has less of the delightful burlesque.

Majesty=best condition—not given. Fuller, *Worthies* iii. 393 (1840), "at one time, when the mines were in their majesty . . ."

Major = constituting the majority. Howell, quoted under **conclude**, has "major voices." N.E.D.'s earlier examples are all of "major part," which is rather different.

Mallalent—not given. It occurs in Grosart's Daniel, iv. 13, and his glossarial index suggests the meaning "malice"; but surely it is a misprint for "maltalent"=malevolence.

Man (vb.)=people. There is a strange use in Day's *The Parliament of Bees* (Lamb's *Specimens* cxlvii.)—"Snakes, Adders, and newts, that man these lakes."

Manger (fig.). — not given. *Abel Redevivus* says, in the life of Colet, that St. Paul's deanery was highest in rank, not deepest in the manger. And there was a Bishop of Winchester who refused the Primacy, on the ground that though Canterbury had the highest rack, Winchester had the better manger. (Fuller, *Worthies* ii. 5).

Mannery=human agency—not given. It is coined by Butler on the analogy of "machinery." See *Erewhon*, page 250 (1908)—"Do not machines eat as it were by mannery?"

March of intellect. Keats' *Letters*, May 3, 1818. N.E.D.'s earliest date is 1827. Lockhart in *Peter's Letters* iii. 212 (1819) makes the philosophical weaver of Glasgow say "The march of intellect will carry a' before it, sir."

Married (fig. sense). To the three examples given should surely be added Tennyson's "the charm of married brows" in *Oenone*, the σύνοφρυς κόρα of Theocritus. (Contrast Keats' disrespectful allusion to "snub-nosed brunettes with meeting eyebrows.") Near the beginning of the tenth book of the *Lusiad* Mickle writes of the "married arms" of the moon not yet full orbed. Early examples of the verb so used are in Daniel's *Defence of Rhyme*, how the Latins show strange cruelty in "disjoining such [words] as naturally should be married and march together;" Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 5. 312—"And on the banks a swain, with laurel crowned, Marrying his sweet notes with their silver sound," i.e. of the two springs; and *ibid.* iii. 1.429—"To these sad sweet strings, as e'er woe befriended, This verse was married"—a likely source of Milton's "married to immortal verse"; Benlowes, *Theophila* iv. 250. "Love's bow she bent, and married string to shaft."

Masked = bewildered—not given. It occurs several times in Chamberlayne's *Pharonnida*. e.g. v. 3.309—"Where your sorrow stands masked with amazements"; iv. ii. 355—"and sent their pale souls, drunk With innocent blood, staggering from earth, to be Masked in the deserts of eternity."

Measled = spotted. Add Cleveland, *News from Newcastle*, "Chimneys are old men's mistresses, their sins A modern dalliance with their measled shins."

Measured (of motion). Earlier—the final song of Daniel's *The Vision of the Twelve Goddesses*—"Whiles worth with honour make their choice For measured motion's ordered right, Now let us likewise give a voice Unto the touch of our delight." Milton only is quoted for the phrase, which occurs again in a splendid passage of Wordsworth's *Prelude* i.—"the huge peak With measured motion like a living thing, Strode after me."

Mechal=adulterous, is not given as a noun, nor in the form *michol*. The sonnet *Indignis* prefixed to Sylvester (1621) has "Hence wanton michols."

Medium=average, type. In *Nightmare Abbey*, ch. xi. Mr. Cypress (Byron) has maintained that "the forms which the sculptor's soul has seized exist only in himself." The Coleridgean Mr. Flosky (quasi φιλοσκιος) replies: "They are the mediums of common forms combined and arranged into a common standard. The ideal beauty of the Helen of Zeuxis was the combined medium of the real beauty of the virgins of Crotona."

Melt down = elide — not given. See Bentley's preface to *Paradise Lost*.

Mental=person of deranged mind—not given. In Meynell's life of Francis Thompson there is a pathetic remark of the landlady—"Many a time I've asked him to have his bit of lunch with me and the other mental. Oh, yes, she's a mental case."

Mercurial = trickster. The first example is from Sylvester. But the glossary of 1621 explains the word as "a Chancery, controlling and revoking false judgements of inferiour Courts," a strange sense, but one which suits the passage — God "dreads not the doom of a Mercuriall," has no fear of His decisions being overridden.

Meteor = snow. Whittier (1866) is quoted for this meaning; but see White's *Selborne*, cv., where snow is called "that friendly meteor" as protecting vegetation. In cx. it means "clouds." Shelley uses it several times for "ignis fatuus," and in *Revolt of Islam* xii., xxi. for the moon.

Microscope (fig.). To match Bailey's "moral microscopes" add this from Gibbon, on Augustin and Calvin—"the *real* difference between them is invisible even to a theological microscope."

Midland = continental, not peninsular —not given. Howell, *Familiar Letters* ii. 2.58, has "the best and midland part of Italy changed its name . . calling itself Lombardy."

Mignon. The quotation from Grosart's Daniel is on page 180 of my copy (not 183), and a "not" has been inserted.

Mignonette (attrib.). Add "mignonette linen fringed for second mourning," from a letter of Maria Rishton quoted in *F. Burney's Early Diary* i. 201 (Bohn 1913).

Militant, and triumphant. Swinburne has a characteristic turn in a letter of July 12, 1875, "The Republic militant has surely some right to the good-will and fellow-feeling of the Republic triumphant."

Milky, of water—not given. Milton, *Samson Agonistes* 550, has "Wherever fountain or fresh current flowed . . . I drank, from the clear milky juice allaying Thirst, and refreshed." Thomson, *Spring*, 184, of gentle rain on fruits and flowers, has "Swift fancy fired anticipates their growth; And, while the milky nutriment distils, Beholds the kindling country colour round." In Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 5.406 "The Royal Thistle's milky nourishment" looks like a compliment to that succulent person James I.

Mind with negative = not to object to. *Pericles* is quoted, "not minding whether I dislike or no," but the sense is different with a noun object. Dryden *The Cock and the Fox* 692, says of Chanticleer, "Who, true to love, was all for recreation, And minded not the work of propagation," an earlier example than the others given.

Minded. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 3. 1143, comparing the satyr's chase of Walla to a greyhound and hare, adds, "So of these two the minded races were, For hope the one made swift, the other fear"—meaning, I suppose, "so minded were their races."

Minerva (fig.). Add Pope, *Temple of Fame* 155—"Caesar graced with both Minervas," i.e. war and letters.

Minute. Add Milton *Il Penseroso*, 130 —"minute drops from off the eaves." The first date given for *minute guns* is 1747.

Mirrored = used as a mirror—not given. Shelley, *Adonais*, xxvii. has "the mirrored shield," alluding to the myth of Perseus,

Mischief=worker of mischief. Dryden *Sigismonda and Guiscardo* 613, has a noteworthy use—"Then of his trusted mischiefs one he sent."

Misozoic—not given. Tollemache, *Safe Studies* 173, "May not the animals in Elysium claim riddance of oppressors, and object to the misozoic intrusion of men?"

Mistake. To mistake A for B means normally to suppose erroneously that A is B. Therefore a sentence in Lord Herbert's *Autobiography* 32 (Lee's 2nd ed.) is worth notice—"We commonly sin through no other cause, but that we mistook a true good for that which was only apparent."

Mister (comb.) Add Browne, *The Shepherd's Pipe* vii. 5—"What mister-chance hath brought thee to the field Without thy sheep?"

Mistle. Among the many forms of "mistletoe" this is not given. It occurs in Selden's note to *Poly-olbion* ix. 417, where he also translates ἰξευτηρία τύχη by "mistled fortune."

Mock = imitate. N.E.D. quotes from Shelley "mocks and mimics"; but in *Prometheus* ii. iv. 80, the words are distinguished — "and human hands first mimicked and then mocked . . the human form, till marble grew divine."

Mollitious. Quarles had used this word 25 years before the date at which he is quoted for its first occurrence; in *Argalus and Parthenia* pp. 21, 135 (1677).

Moment=determining influence. Later —Thomson, *Liberty* iv. 818, of the "vassal-many" — "For, since the moment of the whole they form, So, as depressed or raised, the balance they Of public welfare and of glory cast."

Momentarily = moment by moment. An earlier instance is from Shenstone's essay *On Landscape Gardening*—"Why endow a vegetable with wings, which nature has made momentarily dependent upon the soil?"

Morrow - mind — not given, though *morrow-mass* and *month-mind* are. Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 485, "they hold their solemn feasts of Venus, and goodly morrow-minds." At p. 520 it means the day after the feast.

Mother-in-law = stepmother. An example between Fielding and Thackeray is in Shelley's preface to *The Cenci*—

"This daughter . . at length plotted with her mother-in-law and brother to murder their common tyrant."

Moving. Among poetical uses Coleridge's "moving moon" and FitzGerald's "moving finger" are given, but not "the stationary rocks, The moving waters, and the invisible air" *Excursion* ix. 9, nor Keats's beautiful expansion, "The moving waters at their priest-like task."

Mover=a person influenced. John Onley, in the verses prefixed to Browne's *The Shepherd's Pipe*, has—"Fair Muse of Browne, whose beauty is as pure As women brown that fair and long'st endure, So may'st thou as thou dost a lover move, And as thou dost each mover may thee love."

Muddle = produce in an inadequate manner—not given. Sylvester's dedication to Sidney ends, "Not daring meddle with Apelles table, This have I muddled, as my muse was able."

Muddy = gloomy. Earlier—*Arden of Feversham*—"Weigh all my good turns with this little fault, and I deserve not Mosbie's muddy looks." (Lamb's *Specimens* xvii.)

Multitudinous=having many elements or features. Birrell, *Bookbuying*, quotes "multitudinous mind" of Shakespeare. Is this a real quotation, or a reproduction of Coleridge's "myriad-minded"?

Muse = poet. Earlier examples are Spenser, *F.Q.* iv. ii. st. 34—"With many a gentle muse and many a learned wit"; *Prothalamion*—"which some brave muse may sing": and Shakespeare, sonnet xxi.—"that muse, stirred by a painted beauty to his verse." Cp. Dryden's "Adriel, the muses' friend, himself a muse."

Musery is given only under date 1430. George Meredith's scorn of Tennyson's *The Holy Grail* was thus expressed, December 19, 1869—"This stuff is not the Muse, its Musery." No doubt he re-invented the word.

Mushroomish—not given. Thomson, writing to Aaron Hill on October 20, 1726 has—"Nothing has appeared in print here, since your departure, unless it be some mushroomish pamphlets, beings of a summer's night."

Mutes = dumb animals—not given. Dryden *Hind and Panther* i. 159—"The Bear, the Boar, and every savage name . . muzzled though they seem, the mutes devour."

Mutual. There is a striking example of the "inaccurate" use in Thomson's letter to his sister, of October 4, 1747—"Endeared as you were by . . . that great softener and engager of hearts, mutual hardship." In the lines *To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton* 51, he supplies an early example of the sense "responsive." Newton's relations with the moon are thus expressed, "Her every motion clear-discerning, he Adjusted to the mutual main."

Mysteriously. Thomson seems to use it with reference to the phrase "craft or mystery" in a letter to Mallet, of September 20, 1729—"It is high time that the poets . . . began to think of some craft; their art is the source of so much pleasure, so commanding, that it is very capable of it, if thus mysteriously managed." But the two senses of "mystery" tended to run into one another.

N

Naked=exposed. Parnell *Moses* 17, of the Red Sea, "And where the billows flowed they flow no more, A road lies naked, and they march it o'er." For the sense "not strengthened in any way." cp. Wordsworth, *The Prelude*, iii. 611—"Of these and other kindred notices I cannot say what portion is in truth The naked recollection of that time."

Nape (fig.)—not given. Wordsworth, *Sky-Prospect—from the plain of France*, "the craggy nape of a proud Ararat."

Nautcratical—not given. See Tollemache, *Nuts and Chestnuts* 3—"a nautocratical whipping," proposed and executed by an admiral on a young lady.

Navigate (fig.). The first example is dated 1845, Wordsworth, *Prelude* xii. 37, has "Wings that navigate cerulean skies."

Necessary = closely-related. A later example seems to be in Lord Herbert, *Autob.* 34 (Lee, 2nd ed.) "This rule in general ought to be practised, that the virtue requisite to the occasion is ever to be produced, as the most opportune and necessary."

Negoce. This is one of the words about which time has proved Boyle right and Bentley wrong. No other

writer seems to have used it. But De Quincey's schoolmaster did: see on **Oce**.

Neigh = the natural cry of a horse. Sylvester 816 (1621) uses it of a camel.

Nerve. *The Adventurer*, October 13, 1753, has, "I am, in short, one of those heroic adventurers, who have thought proper to distinguish themselves by the titles of Buck, Blood, and Nerve"—a sense not given.

News=novelties. Later, Burton, *Anat. Mel.* 1.2.4.5, "*Est natura hominum novitatis avida*; men's nature is still desirous of news, variety, delights"; and again in the same section. The plural use is the earlier, and stops at 1868. Scott is quoted for the singular, but he had used the plural in *The Lady of the Lake* ii. st. 27—"Whose moody aspect soon declared, That evil were the news he heard."

Neutral = intransitive—not given. T. Warton, on *Lycidas* 29, "to batten is both neutral and active . . the neutral is most common." He uses the adverb similarly on *Comus* 800; N.E.D.'s first example of this means "intransitively," but the sense is not given.

Next to. See Waller, *Miscellanies* lxvii. 35—"Next to that Power which does the ocean awe, Is to set bounds, and give Ambition law." This suggests the modern slang "up to"—and the sentiment is not antiquated.

Nihilitic — not given. In Hayward's *Autobiography etc. of Mrs. Piozzi*, ii. 54, Sir James Fellowes writing of "Della Crusca" says he "had been asserting that all past actions are nihilitic, and that the immediate moment was the whole of human existence."

Non-natural. The six non-natural things, i.e. good air, good diet, exercise etc., occur so often in Burton's *Anatomy* that it is odd to find N.E.D.'s first example dated 1704, and without clear explanation.

Nonsense verses. N.E.D. defines as "arranged solely with reference to the metre and without regard to the sense." Leigh Hunt, *On Wit and Humour*, treats them as a possible vehicle of "acute nonsense" (Barrow's phrase), of satire, and other combinations of fancy.

Notable=housewifely, capable (and its cognates) is well illustrated in a letter of Dorothy Wordsworth quoted in Harper's Life of Wordsworth i. 80—"Notability is preached up to me every day. Such an one is a very *sedate*, *clever*, *notable* girl—says my grandmother. The notables — those useful people in their own imagination." I have heard the word used in Lancashire. A correspondent has sent me a Yorkshire proverb—"Notable mothers make not able daughters." Howell, *Familiar Letters* i. 2. 5, uses it for "helpful"—"Sir Robert Mansel . . hath been very notable to me, and I shall ever acknowledge a good part of my education from him."

Note = an interesting remark. Add Lord Herbert, *Autob.* 36 (Lee 2nd ed.)—"It is a general note, that a man's wit is best showed in his answer, and his valour in his defence."

Note = ? accent—not given. Sylvester 5 (1621), "neither take in hand Turks characters nor Hebrew points to seek, Nyles hieroglyphiks, nor the notes of Greeke."

Nuptial (fig.). No example is given except the (very late) reference to Plato's nuptial number. Meredith, *The Egoist* ch. 20, has—"The classic scholar is he whose blood is most nuptial to the webbed bottle." Philemon Holland had written, "Now among al odde numbers it seemeth that Cinque is most nuptial."

O

Oat. A third example of the "rare' use of the singular is in Leigh Hunt, *The Dogs* st. 19—"And stop one gilded oat from Incitatus"—Caligula's horse.

Obsessus — not given. Aubrey, *Miscellanies*, "There was in Scotland one — (an obsessus) carried in the air several times in the view of several persons, his fellow-soldiers."

Occupy an occasion — not given. Shelley, *Proposals for an Association*, "It forms that occasion which should energetically and quickly be occupied."

Oce = leisure—not given. This nonce-word occurs in De Quincey iv. 232 (1890). His master's use of Bentley's "negoce" for *negotium* suggested to him a comical translation of *otium cum dignitate*—"oce in combination with dignity," which so tickled him that he laughed in class, with dire consequences.

Ocean (fig.). Thomson, *Liberty* ii. 181, has "Spartan valour hence, At the famed pass, firm as an isthmus stood;

And the whole eastern ocean, waving far As eye could dart its vision, nobly checked."

Octogrammaton — not given. Gray, to Wharton, April 26, 1744, has, "that ineffable octogrammaton, the power of *Laziness*," supreme at Cambridge in his day.

Ocularly. Later—Carlyle, *Rem.* i. 8—"Nothing did I ever hear him undertake to render visible which did not become almost ocularly so."

Odd = missing. Ascham, in his letter to Elizabeth of October 10, 1567, tells how in getting his patent written out he "willed a vacant place to be left for the sum. I brought it so written to the bishop; he asked me why the odd sum was not put in." Ascham pointed out that "ten" would not fill the space, but "twenty" would save the expense of re-writing.

Oenometer is not "a hydrometer for measuring the alcoholic strength of wines" in Meredith's *Sandra Belloni* ch. xi.—"an accurate oinometer, or method of determining what shall be the condition of the spirit of man according to the degrees of wine or beer in him, were surely of priceless service to us."

Of. No example is given of the instrumental use after a substantive. See the passage from Tennyson quoted under **Give**—"one wide chasm of time and frost." cp. Byron "When the stars twinkle through the loops of time" (*Childe Harold*, iv. st. 144), and Shelley's "breach of discord" (*Marenghi* 11). May we compare "the dew of their great labour," "drops of onset," and Hawkesworth's "vigil of cards"? Milton, *Comus* 66, "to quench the drouth of Phoebus." As expressing transformation, Shakespeare, 3 *Henry* vi. iii. 3.25, has "(Henry) is of a king become a banished man" (Abbott); Drayton, *Poly-olbion* x. 80, "Those hills . . of agèd become young": and *The Harmony of the Church*, st. 3—"It is not He Which hath you dearly bought, Proportioned you, and made you just of nought?" *Paradise Lost* ix. 563—"How cam'st thou speakable of mute?" *ibid.* 712—"I, of brute, human; ye, of human, gods." These suggest Latin idiom, e.g. *ex humili potens*, *scriba recoctus ex quinqueviro* Tindale is quoted—"Off [Gr. ἀπὸ, L. de.] weake were made stronge, wexed valiant in fyght."

Oiled = anointed (eccles. sense.) The last example given is dated 1606. Churchill. *Gotham*, i. 327 (1764), has "As fast as Jehu, oiled for Ahab's sin, Drove for a crown, or post boys for an inn." (Churchill seems to have been read for the N.E.D. with conspicuous care).

Olbiometer — not given. Tollemache, *Recollections of Pattison* 49, quotes Austin's remark—"I know of no *olbiometer*: so we must take the conventional estimate of what leads to pleasure or pain."

One-sidedness. An earlier example is in Mill's letter to Sterling, October 30, 1831; he says Wordsworth is the direct antithesis to "what the Germans most expressively call one-sidedness."

Open Air. Waller, *Epistles* xxii. 3, contrasts blowing in open air with blowing through a trumpet.

Optimogeniture — not given. Tollemache, *Nuts and Chestnuts* 63, "the principle, not of primogeniture, but of *optimogeniture*—that is, of 'aristocracy' in its etymological sense."

Orator (vb.) – not given. Heywood, *The English Traveller*, "This your absence, With which my love most cavilled, orators In your behalf" (Lamb's *Specimens* lxxii.).

Orbity. An early example is in Donne's *The Annunciation and Passion* 17—"Gabriel gives Christ to her, He her to John; Not fully a mother, she's in orbity; At once receiver and the legacy."

Orient, a common epithet of pearls; Dryden, *The Cock and the Fox*, 52, seems to use it for "pearly" in the description of Chanticleer—"Blue were his legs and orient were his feet," improving on Chaucer's "Lik asure were his legges and his ton." It seems to mean "facing east" in Shelley's *The Triumph of Life* 344—"And, as I looked, the bright omnipresence Of morning through the orient cavern flowed." For the sense "rising" see Marvell *Upon Appleton House* st. 14—"Our orient breaths perfumèd are With incense of incessant prayer."

Orion = flood (fig.)—not given. Sylvester 184 (1621), "Alas we knowe what Orion of grief Rain'd on the curst head of the creatures chief." The accentuation is noteworthy, but N.E.D. often ignores that.

Orissole—not given. Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* iii. 55, "omelets, orissoles,

crocats and fricandeaus." If this is not a (third edition) error for "rissoles," it looks like an attempt to connect that form of viands with rice (Latin *oryza*).

Orrery is used in *Noctes Ambrosianae* of a turn-table or dumb waiter.

Osse = presage, omen. Another author who uses this word of Holland's is Kynaston, *Leoline and Sydanis* 2768—"It is an ominous osse the sea-man fears."

Outstrip. Mrs. Piozzi plays on the literal sense in her comment on one of the "you should see more of her" stories. "As you have always acknowledged the British Belles to *exceed* those of every other nation, you may say with truth that they *outstrip* them." (Hayward, i. 228).

Oversea. Warton quotes Wilson's *Art of Rhetorike*—"So thei will pouder their talke with oversea langage."

P

Palate (fig.). The phrase "mind's palate" seems worth noting; see *Crotchet Castle*, ch. iv. L. A. Tollemache, *Nuts and Chestnuts*, 79, has "moral palate."

Pampered menial, not mentioned. Bartlett quotes from Thomas Moss, but Lamb, in a note to *A Complaint of the Decay of Beggars*, says the line "A pampered menial drove me from the door" was an improvement made by Goldsmith. Hannah More (Oct. 27, 1828) writes—"I have exchanged eight 'pampered minions,' for four sober servants."

Panada (fig.). One example is given. Earlier Mrs. Thrale had written of Baretti "he drove away that *Panada* conversation which friends think proper to administer at sick-bedsides." It was an invalid's diet.

Pandora, one of the original forms of "banjo." An early example is in Browne, *Brit. Past.* iii. i. 197.

Panting. Thomson has a strange use in *Summer* 1671—"Onward they pass, o'er many a panting height, And valley sunk and unfrequented." One may doubt whether the fat bard spoke feelingly, or conceived the hill as the result of the earth's panting.

Papist = follower of Pope—not given. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii, 118, "many really monstrous jinglers have passed for correct, orthodox Papists." Colley Cibber wrote, "rather the Papal than the Cibberian forehead ought to be out of countenance."

Paragraph is used by Selden in his preface to *Poly-olbion*, for the sign §, a sense not given.

Parallax (fig.). An early example is in Browne, *Brit. Past.* iii. i. 687—"My griefs admit no parallax; they go Like to the fixed stars, in such a sphere, So high from meaner woes and common care that thou canst never any distance take 'Twixt mine and others' woes."

Parsonify. No example is given of the sense "to make parsonic." Thomson uses it for "to ordain" in a letter of January 12, 1737 — "He [Murdoch, the "oily man of God"] is to be parsonified a few days hence." For the sense "to be married by a parson," Gilbert is quoted—"You shall quickly be parsonified," but the next line runs "Conjugally matrimonified," a verb invidiously omitted by N.E.D.

Partridge-run — not given. Miss Seward censures those who "sacrifice all the grace of their dancing to what is called the partridge-run," seemingly an ancestor of the turkey-trot.

Paschal = Passover. I cannot resist adding this from Zachary Boyd—"Now was not Pharoah a very great *rascal*, Not to let the children of Israel, with their wives and their sons and daughters, go out into the wilderness to eat the Lord's *pascal*?"

Pasture (intrans.), of the shepherd—not given. Thomson, *The Castle of Indolence* i. st. 37, "What time Dan Abraham left the Chaldee land, And pastured on from verdant stage to stage."

Patavinity, with no reference to Livy, and meaning simply bad Latin; see Churchill, *The Ghost* iv. 1084—"With glorious Patavinity To build inscriptions, worthy found To lie forever underground," of the inscription on the first Blackfriars Bridge.

Paunch, of the sea. Later—Drayton, *Poly.* vii. 7, of the higre or bore in the Severn, which "O'erturns the toiling barge, whose steersman doth not lanch, And thrusts [? thrust] the furrowing beak into her iron panch." He also uses it of a cloud, *ibid.* xii. 485—"Like thunder when it speaks most horribly and loud, Tearing the full-stuffed panch of some congealèd cloud."

Paw = improper. Later—Gray's letter to Mason of January, 1758 (So Gosse; Mason printed the passage under December 19, 1757), criticizing a poem of Mason's—"A well-made boy. I would only wash its face, dress it a little, make it walk upright and strong, and keep it from learning paw words."

Peace (Latin *pace*). Earlier than the one example given, Ben Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass* ii. 1; the silly devil, having called his master a nupson, adds, "I speak it with my master's peace."

Peating = the digging of peat—not given. Drayton, *Poly.* xxvii. 79, of certain Lancashire moors, "Where those that toil for turf, with peating spade do find Fish living in that earth contrary to their kind."

Pebbly (fig.).—not given. Fuseli in his criticism of Cowper's Homer (Knowles i. 84), has "the hoarseness of Northern language bound in pebbly monosyllables." N.E.D. gives a figurative use of the noun from Australian slang—a person or animal very hard to deal with.

Pedantesque — not given. Professor Saintsbury in his History of the French Novel, uses this word to describe Latinized French, as in Rabelais, opposed to "macaronic" of the classicalizing of native words.

Pellicle. Evelyn, in his protest against London coal-smoke, says "on the water it leaves a thin web or pellicle of dust dancing upon the surface of it, as those who bathe in the Thames discern, and bring home on their bodies."

Pendant (nautical sense). The accepted pronunciation being *pennant*, as N.E.D. notes, it is odd that Wordsworth, who had a sailor brother, rhymes it with "ascendant" in *The Egyptian Maid.*

Penseroso (adj.) Earlier — Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* i. 220, "quadrilles are performed in a very penseroso method to the music of the pianoforte."

Pen-tied, on the analogy of "tongue-tied"—not given. This is a happy invention of L. A. Tollemache. See *Nuts and Chestnuts* i.

People = persons, folk. An example between 1482 and 1605 is in Spenser, *Mother Hubberd's Tale* 104 — "So soone as day appeared to people's vewing." If this should be classed under §7, unemphatic use, it would come between 1377 and 1599.

Perishless—not given. See Sylvester 627 (1621).

Perlustrate. An example between 1701 and 1891 is in Peacock's *Misfortunes of Elphin*, ch. xii.

Persevering. No example given is quite like Wordsworth's "persevering rain had fallen in torrents," *Excursion* ii. 781.

Personalization. The two examples given illustrate the sense "embodiment in a person." Warde Fowler, *Religious Experience of the Romans* 148, uses it of the process undergone by the Roman divinities.

Perspective = telescope. The last example given is dated 1789, Burns' comparison of a snail pushing out his horns to the drawing out of a perspective. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 189, writes of "an Aristarchus wont to read Homer not only by the clear daylight of common sense, but through the glimmering perspective of French criticism."

Peruse = survey. An example between Pope and Tennyson is Wordsworth's "the Priest . . at leisure, limb by limb Perused him with a gay complacency" *The Brothers* 103 — from Milton, as quoted in N.E.D.

Pervious = permeable. An example with no following "to" is in Parnell's version of *Pervigilium Veneris* 115—"With fertile seed she filled the pervious earth."

Petty = pettish—not given. Scott, *The Antiquary* ch. vi., "Sir Arthur had now got involved in darkness, of which the sedative effect is well known to nurses and governesses who have to do with petty children."

Pharsalian = of civil war—not given. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* iii. 41.4—"those Pharsalian fields fought of late in France."

Photogenize is given only with the sense "to photograph." Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 156, says that Shakespeare's mind was "as sensitive to impressions as photogenized paper."

Piece-work. The first two examples are dated 1795 and 1830. Mrs. Piozzi writing to Sir James Fellowes on April 4, 1817, tells of piece-work at an iron-foundry, out-of-work pay proposed by employers, and refusal by hands on superior advice—all very modern.

Piercing = ? liquefying. Thomson *Autumn* 78, relates how industry taught man "To dig the mineral from

the vaulted earth, On what to turn the piercing rage of fire, On what the torrent, and the gathered blast"—the contrast being between cast and wrought metal, I suppose.

Piercive. An early example of this rare word is in Daniel, *The Queen's Arcadia* 697—"I presume that wit of yours That is so piercive, can conceive how that Our promise must not prejudice our good."

Pile = heap of money, accumulated fortune. The first example is from Franklin (1741), and the others (all with American flavour) are later than Wordsworth's "Thus all was re-established, and a pile Constructed, that sufficed for every end, Save the contentment of the builder's mind" *Excursion* vi. 727.

Pillared = like a pillar. Add Thomson, *Summer*, 1096 — "The infuriate hill that shoots the pillared flame"; and Tennyson, *The Voyage*, of the setting sun's "pillared light."

Pillowy (fig.). Wordsworth, *The Prelude*, iii. 505, writes of "more unthinking natures, easy minds, And pillowy."

Pilotism. A later instance occurs in a letter of Miss Seward, dated 1796.

Pin. F. Burney, June 11, 1775, has "Had a *pin* fallen, I suppose we should have taken it at least for a thunder-clap." N.E.D. quotes Miss Mulock for this familiar locution.

Pinch = exigency. "The pinch of the moment" is not given. See Hawthorne, *The Marble Faun* (1871), vol. 1, p. 175.

Pindaric. The transferred sense, from literature to life, is not noticed. Dryden, *The Medal* 95, says of the crowd "Thou leapst o'er all eternal truths in thy pindaric way." Young, *Epistle to Lord Lansdowne*—"O the beauteous strife 'Twist their cool writings and pindaric life; They write with phlegm but then they live with fire." Cowley's famous lines show the transition—"If life should a well-ordered poem be . . The more heroic strain let others take, Mine the Pindaric way I'll make, The matter shall be grave, the numbers loose and free." Cp. Bramston, *The Man of Taste*, *ad. init.*—"Laws my Pindaric parents mattered not, So I was tragi-comically got."

Pine = ship. Browne has "winged pines" in three different places. It is a little odd that the first occurrence of the usage should be as an example of synecdoche, but of course is is a Latinism.

Pink = the most perfect condition. There is an apparently unique absolute use in Keat's fragment of *The Castle Builder*:—"Let me think About my room,—I'll have it in the pink; It should be rich and sombre." Young, *Satire* vii., has "the pink of puppies."

Place. Does the vague sense, as in "all over the place," appear in Cowley, whose Pindaric Pegasus "now prances stately, and anon flies o'er the place," *The Resurrection*, *ad. fin*: or does it mean "battlefield"? Cp. Parnell, *A Fairy Tale* 41—"He sees a train profusely gay Come pranckling o'er the place"; and again, l. 164.

Planetkin—not given. Carlyle, *Rem.* i.. 44, describes the attainment of Alexander, etc., as "a temporary fraction of this planetkin."

Plant = fixtures, apparatus, etc. Mrs. Piozzi, it seems, is the first authority. Besides the passage of 1789 given by N.E.D. she wrote of the great brewery sale, "The plant, as it is called, was sold, and I gave God thanks upon Whit Sunday, 1781"—as was only fitting; see **Knot.**

Platform = excuse ?—not given. See Spenser, *Mother Hubberd's Tale*, 1168—"And ever, where he ought would bring to pas, His long experience the platform was: And, when he ought not pleasing would put by. The cloke was care of thrift, and husbandry."

Plighted = folded. One misses Milton's "plighted clouds" (*Comus* 301), conveyed from Giles Fletcher's lines on the moon—"And then she hid her paleness in a shroud, Borrowing the plighted curtains of a cloud."

Plume, to preen, trim, or dress (the feathers or wings). *Comus*, 378—"Wisdom . . plumes her feathers." Warton wished to read "prunes," after Spencer, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 3, 36, and quotes Pope's imitation of *Comus*—"Where Comtemplation prunes her ruffled wings."

Plume. Among the figurative uses nothing is given at all like Thomson's description (in *Summer*) of Sidney as "the plume of war," or Young's "The prince most dauntless, the first plume of War." (*To the Duke of Newcastle.*)

Plurality. Peacock, writing in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1852, No. cclxvii., has "the drama has been the favourite study of

this portion of our plurality," meaning apparently himself, contained in the editorial "we."

Poesy = creation (Greek sense)—not given. See Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, i., st. 53—"paintings, the poesy of mightiest thought." Cp. *The Witch of Atlas* st. 26. Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* v. 3, "The ceiling filled with poesies of the candle."

Poetastress—not given. See Duchess of Newcastle (*Everyman*, xxii.).

Poignant (fig.). Thomson uses it of light, *To the Memory of Lord Talbot* 13—"How from the diamond single out each ray, That though they tremble with ten thousand hues, Effuse one poignant undivided light?"

Poke the head. Fifty years earlier than N.E.D.'s glossary example is this from F. Burney, December 2, 1776—"She laughs louder than a man, pokes her head vehemently, dresses shockingly," etc.

Pole = strike with a pole. Dryden's *The Hind and the Panther* iii. 631 tells of the birds sheltering in a hollow tree, whom a sturdy clown finished with bats, "or polled them down," an earlier example.

Poor-box. All the examples up to 1852 are of **Poor's-box**. Pope, *Epistle to Bolingbroke* 128, has "Some farm the Poor-box, some the Pews."

Popean—not given. Hartley Coleridge, *Essays* ii. 121, has "neither Rogers nor Campbell are Popeans"—a piece of syntax which would irritate some people. (But see N.E.D. "Popian.")

Porridge (fig.) = unsubstantial stuff. That is hardly the sense in Sara Coleridge's irreverent remark on Dante's "Beatrician lecture on the spots in the moon . . . the very stiffest oatmeal porridge that ever a great poet put before his readers, instead of the water of Helicon." (To Aubrey de Vere, October, 1846).

Possess = take hold of a person (of an idea). Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 3.876, has an unusual example of the passive with a dependent clause. A maiden is choosing colours for her embroidery, "When spying others she is straight possessed Those fittest are."

Pottage = porridge. A later example is Wordsworth's "Each with a mess of pottage and skimmed milk," *Michael.*

Poured out, of an individual—not given. Spenser, *F.Q.* i. 7. st. 7, has—"Yet goodly court he made still to his dame, Pourd out in loosnesse on the grassy ground." See **Diffused.** This is surely the sense in N.E.D.'s example from Thomson, and not "scattered."

Power (math.) = square. A clear example, and not geometrical, is Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 1105 (1657), "unity itself is quadrat and four-square, as being that which is the power of itself." Unless it be "square root," a sense of δύναμις, which suits equally well.

Prate. There is a noticeable use in the dedication to Cibber's *Apology*—"How many golden evenings . . have I walked, and prated down the sun, in social happiness!" He is evidently thinking of the Greek epigram more elegantly if less tersely turned by Cory—"how often you and I Had tired the sun with talking, And sent him down the sky." Cibber got to the top form of Grantham Free School.

Precarious, of a person. Johnson in *The Adventurer*, December 25, 1753, has "every man . . knows himself a necessitous and precarious being, incessantly collecting the assistance of others, and feeling wants which his own art or strength cannot supply"—a very Johnsonian amplification.

Precious. The moral sense is illustrated from Chaucer, Steele and Saintsbury. Disraeli, *Quarrels of Authors*, quotes Marvell's description of Parker as "one of the preciousest young men in the University."

Precise = scrupulous, strict in performance. The following infinitive usually indicates what the person does. In Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 1.546 the love-sick swain, refusing to tell his troubles, adds, "Let it suffice, No fond distrust of thee makes me precise To show my grief," i.e. reluctant.

Predicative = sermonizing, preachifying—not given. See Swinburne's letter to Rossetti, Feb. 22, 1870—"I trust you to 'cut close and deep' . . . if you find anything to pare away of the spouting or drawling, vociferous or predicative kind." The quoted words are addressed to the sow-gelder, in Shelley's *Oedipus Tyrannus.*

Predilect. This rare word was used by Christina Rossetti in some lines sent to W. B. Scott on his seventieth birthday. See his *Autob. Notes* ii. 314—"My old admiration before I was twenty, Is predilect still now promoted to se'enty!"

Prerogation—not given. Mr. Gosse on Disraeli in *Some Diversions of a Man of Letters* has "the prerogation of Judaism."

Preside = direct. Later—M. Arnold, *Balder Dead* i, "the troops of dead, Whom Hela with austere control presides."

Pretty = fairly, with adjectives. May one compare Donne *Satires* iv. 59—"He stopped me, and said: 'Nay, your apostles were good pretty linguists, and so Panurge was'"?

Prevail = avail. Later—Daniel, *Civil Wars* v. st. 103—"What prevails that we Must wear the crowne, and other men must reign?"

Prime = first-rate. Earlier—the passage from Fletcher quoted on **lick**.

Prism (fig.). The translation of Lamartine's Memoirs has "it required all the prism of glory and all the illusion of fanaticism" to idealize Napoleon after Elba.

Proclivity (absol.). An earlier example is in Browne's *Brit. Past.* iii. 1. 663—"All those sad wrongs . . Which wrought so much on my proclivity, That I have entertained them."

Procure, with subord. clause, seems to mean "ascertain" in Browne, *op. cit.* ii. 5.761—"If, who the offender is, no means procure, Th' offence is certain, be their death as sure." Both prisoners had claimed the honour.

Proditorious is not given of a person. See Daniel quoted under **assassinate.**

Profligate = drive away. *Abel Redevivus* i. 118 (1867) tells how Colet "profligated sleep, etc., by holy conferences, fasting and praying."

Promised, of the person to whom the promise is made—not given. Warton in *The Adventurer*, May 29, 1753, describes Erasmus as "praised, promised, and deceived by all."

Prompt (vb.). Dyer, *The Fleece* iv. 68, uses it oddly of "Capers from the rock, that prompt the taste of luxury."

Prospective = telescope. Earlier examples are—in a letter to Edward Seymour, in Daniel's folio poems of 1602—"I must judge of this case . . . as myself do stand looking through the prospective of mine own imagination"; and Browne's *Elegy on the Countess Dowager of Pembroke* 44, "Is that man alive, Who for us first found out a prospective To search into the moon, and hath not he Yet found a further skill to look on thee?" An earlier example of **prospective glass** is in Browne's *Brit. Past.* ii. 1. 859—"Or as a man who, standing to descry How great floods far run off, and valleys lie, Taketh a glass prospective, good and true, By which things most remote are full in view."

Prosy. Scott, *Lives of the Novelists*, end of article on Clara Reeve (1821-24). "To be circumstantial and abundant in minute detail, and in one word, though an unauthorised one, to be somewhat *prosy*"—earlier than Dickens.

Protend. An example between Pope and Grote is "His staff protending like a hunter's spear," Wordsworth, *Prelude* viii. 246.

Protester = one who makes a solemn affirmation. To the single example from Shakespeare add the passage of Fletcher quoted on **desperate.**

Protoplastic. Later—Nichol's Life of Byron 75—"Alp the renegade, another sketch from the same protoplastic ruffian."

Protrude (reflexive). See White's *Selborne* xcviii.—"they [gold-fish] gently protrude themselves with their *pinnae pectorales*."

Protuberant (fig.). Earlier—Thomson's *Autumn* 137—"the canvass smooth, With glowing life protuberant, to the view Embodied rose."

Puddly (fig.)—not given. Sylvester 305 (1621) says that God "Will change the pebbles of our puddly thought To orient pearls."

Pulled down. Nelson only is quoted. In Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1.517 Limos is described as "In his flesh pulled down As he had lived in a beleaguered town." The verb "pull down" is quoted in the sense from Sidney and Blair.

Punctual = detailed. An early example is in Donne's *The First Anniversary* 440—"So the world's carcase would not last, if I Were punctual in this Anatomy."

Pungent = ? hastening. Thomson, *Liberty* iv. 579, has "Long the pungent time Passed not in mutual hails; but, through the land Darting our light, we shone the fogs away." For this sense of the Latin *pungo*, Lewis and Short quote P. Syrus—*futura pungunt, nec se superari sinunt.*

Purling, used of a bird—not given. Bosworth, *Arcadius and Sepha* i. 1138, has "purling quails."

Purple = clad in purple. An earlier example is Quarles, *Embl.* ii. 2.15—"dogs far kinder than their purple master."

Pursiness is used ingeniously by Dowden, *Letters* 188—"I have no repletion of the breeches pocket, no tumour of pursiness for which travel is so good." He was remembering Ben Jonson, *Magnetic Lady* iii. 4, "It is a pursiness, a kind of stoppage, Or tumour of the purse for want of exercise."

Pushwainling—not given. Swinburne, writing to Lady Ritchie, on January 22, 1908, ascribes it to W. Barnes—"I hope you never use the barbaric word perambulator." Would his vocabulary have been competent to deal with "pram"?

Put off = ? salute. Ben Jonson, *Every Man Out* etc. iii. 3, Macilente, on the absurdity of judging people by their clothes, says "How long should I be ere I should put off To the Lord Chancellor's tomb"; but his virtues he would reverence.

Q

Quag=shake. A very early example is Quarles, *Argalus and Parthenia* p. 151 (1677)—"his dropsy swollen thighs *Quagged* as he went."

Quaint. N.E.D., A. 2, gives no date later than 1641 for the sense "marked by ingenuity," of plans, etc. Shenstone, *Schoolmistress* has "with quaint arts the giddy crowd she sways," i.e., saying a little bird will tell her their doings when she is absent.

Quandary. Between Smollett and Disraeli comes "And Susan's growing worse and worse, And Betty's in a sad quandary" *The Idiot Boy* 168, showing that Wordsworth stressed the second syllable, against Johnson and some modern usage.

Quean. Verstegan (see Southey, p. 317) gives the original meaning as "a barren old cow," and compares the transference of "rascal" from lean deer to men of no credit. His authority for the statement does not appear.

Quicksilver (attrib.). Chamberlayne, *Pharonnida* iv. 2.211, describing a dungeon, has "the quicksilver damp shed on the sweaty walls"—a very vivid touch.

Quintessentialized. Earlier—Lamb's note to his *Specimens* xxi.—"condensed in those last four lines: *Aristotle quintessentialised.*"

Quit = be an equivalent for. Add Browne, *The Shepherds' Pipe* i. 1.747—"Yet if will you sound the sense, And the moral's excellence, You shall find it quit the while, And excuse the homely style." The phrase "to quit one's part" is used with a qualifying adjective near the end of Chapman's Fourth Iliad—"When, quitting his stern part, He closed with him."

Quivered. Pope has a transferred use, *Ep. to Bolingbroke* 83, "whose quills stand quivered at his ear."

R

Radiant, of a person. The only precursor of the "radiant girl," Wordsworth, *Excursion* viii. 493, seems to have been Shakespeare's "Most radiant Piramus, most lily white of hue." Wordsworth's attempt to elevate the epithet did not succeed. All brides are radiant now. "Radiant eyes" are a different matter.

Rain daggers—not given. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* iii. 2.3, "though it rain daggers with their points downward." Cp. Fr. *pleuvoir des hallebardes la pointe en bas.*

Ramble=rambling tale. Only South is quoted. The memoir prefixed to Fuller's *Worthies* (1840) says that when Fuller had once tackled any aged church officer in his search for information "he would stay and attend those circular rambles till they came to a point."

Random (adv.), A late example of this rare use is near the beginning of Peacock's *Nightmare Abbey*—"His fellow-students, however, who drove tandem and random in great perfection." The adjective, as applied to masonry, is not only used of walls. "Random pavement" is a known thing. An earlier example of the rare verb **randon** is in *Gorboduc*—"When each beginning of such liberties . . Shall leave them free to randon of their will" (quoted in Warton's *History of English Poetry* iv. 261, 1871).

Ranged in the sense of the French *rangé*, of conduct—not given, though the reflexive use of the verb is illus-

trated from Thackeray and Mrs. Lynton. Kegan Paul, *Memories* 142, writes of the author of *Guy Livingstone* —"I have loved less many more ranged and orderly men."

Rankle=chafe angrily. An example between Stanyhurst and Mr. Gladstone, the two given, is in Churchill's *Prophecy of Famine*, 325—"Creatures which when admitted in the Ark Their saviour shunned, and rankled in the dark."

Rattling=noisy (with talk). Daniel, *The Queen's Arcadia* 2206—"From out the noise of tumult, and the throng Of sweating toil, rattling concurrency."

Ray (sb. fig.). An ugly pet of Thomson's. Besides the passage given he has "a mingled ray of sadly pleased remembrance" (*Summer* 567); of true education he says "Then, beamed through fancy the refining ray, And pouring on the heart, the passions feel At once informing light and moving flame" (Liberty v. 602). For the sense "power of vision" see *Summer* 326—"A critic fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads An inch around"; and in *Liberty* iv, 589 he repeats Milton's "visual ray," Pope, *Epistle to Augustus* 228, has an awkward version of *vitai lampada tradunt.* "And stretch the ray to ages yet unborn."

Ray (vb. fig.). Thomson again—"Shines o'er the rest the pastoral green, and rays Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king" (*Summer* 401); "Virtues, that shine the light of humankind, And, rayed through story, warm remotest time" (*Liberty* iii. 116); "Lo! rayed from cities o'er the brightened land, Connecting sea to sea, the solid road" (*ibid.* v. 705); and of Lord Talbot's soul—"Eternal goodness on this darksome spot Had rayed it down a while."

Read=declare as by reading aloud. A later example is in Daniel, *Philotas* 1363—"These things I thought But weaknesses, and words of vanity (Yet words that read the ulcers of his heart)."

Reality=realization: not given. See Shelley, *Dœmon of the World*, 302—"O happy Earth, reality of Heaven!"

Receipt = receptacle. Add Donne, *Satire* ii. 38—"Whose strange sins canonists could hardly tell In which commandment's large receipt they dwell."

Reck=care. Its use with "with" is not noticed. Drayton, *Poly.* xxiii. 236, has "And let the curious tax his clownry, with their skill He recks not, but goes on, and say they what they will."

Recordation. Later than Izaak Walton is Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians*, ch. iii—"She was prepared to express her recordation of the circumstance in her diary with phrases of very eminent surprise."

Recorded = musically rendered. Add Dryden, *Mac Flecknoe* 125—"from whose loins recorded 'Psyche' sprung." *Psyche* was an opera by Shadwell.

Rectify = correct. Earlier examples are in Selden's "To the Reader" of *Poly-olbion*, and his note on iv. 331.

Refine. In the passage quoted from Swift's *Journal to Stella*, Mr. Aitken gives it the sense of extravagant compliment.

Reflect. A much earlier example of the absolute use is in Sylvester 64 (1621), of Baigners—"Th' even-slated roofs reflect with glistring blew."

Rejoice in=possess, is illustrated only from Mrs. Carlyle's Letters. One is sorry to find the detestable phrase in Meredith's *Sandra Belloni*, ch. xxxvii. —"Even if she had rejoiced in a mother . . to bait and snare for her, her time was slipping."

Relate=give an account of (a person). Savage uses it for to mention a thing, in a letter to Mallet of August 15, 1726—"The gold medal he has been presented with from Ye Czarina has no doubt been related to you by Mr. Thomson and by the newspapers."

Relentless = refusing to melt: not given, though the first meaning of "relent," *i.e.*, melt, liquefy, is fully illustrated. See White's *Selborne*, cvi.—"the relentless heaps of snow were too bulky to be removed."

Relief, one who relieves another on duty. The earliest instance is dated 1822. Swift, in *The Tatler*, No. 66—"little parson Dapper, who is the common relief to all the lazy pulpits in town."

Repair (sb.) = salute — not given. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 4.119, has, "As in an evening when the gentle air Breathes to the sullen night a soft repair."

Repair from. Only Kyd and Crabbe are quoted. Dryden, *The Flower and the Leaf* 19, has "Then from their breathing souls the sweets repair To scent the skies, and purge the unwholesome air."

Republican (fig.)—not given. D'Israeli on James i (*ad init.*) has "republicans of literature"=men of letters. See on **commonwealth**.

Resent=appreciate. A late example is in Thomson's letter to Dr. Cranston (1725)—"I received yours, and can never sufficiently resent the regard for my welfare that you show in them."

Resolve=weaken. Selden in his note on the higre or bore, *Poly-olbion* vii. 10, says, "To make more description of it were but to resolve the author's poem."

Respiration, of the tides—not given. "Sails that . . Pass with the respirations of the tide," Wordsworth, *Excursion* viii. 141. In the sonnet on Greenock the verb is used in the same sense—not given.

Retire = bring back. To the two examples given add Rowley and Heywood's *Fortune by Sea and Land*—"Gentle Sir, Help to retire his spirits, overtravailed With age and sorrow." (Lamb's *Specimens* lxxvi).

Returning Officer. An early and figurative example is in Matthew Green's *The Spleen* 545—"Then to the ladies they submit, Returning officers on wit."

Reveille. The first two examples are dated 1651 (Davenant), and 1818. Chamberlayne, *Pharonnida* iv. 3.440, has "His pulses beat the blood's reveille."

Ridge (fig.). An earlier example is Milton's "expert . . to open when, and when to close The ridges of grim war" (P. L. vi. 237). Cp. Ferguson, *The Healing of Conall Carnach*—"Keth, his death-balls casting, rides no more the ridge of war"; and Yeats, *The Death of Cuchulain*—"And breaks the ridge of battle with his hands." Wordsworth has followed Milton, *Spanish Guerillas*, "For they have learnt to open and to close The ridges of grim war." Tennyson, *The Princess*, v., has "the ridge of spears."

Riot = dissipation. Two examples are given of the personification of this worthy. Earlier, is a lively picture of Skelton, quoted in Warton's *History of English Poetry* iii. 278 (1871). Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 4.63, has a vivid account of his doings.

Rise = east. An earlier example is in Drayton, *Poly.* viii. 419—"Those mountains . . behold fair England towards the rise, And on their setting side how ancient Cambria lies." *ibid.* xvi. 332, London has hills to north and south, "And only level lies upon the rise and set."

Rocky (fig.)—not given of a person. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* iii. 2.5.5, "*caute, feris, quercu durior Eurydice*: stiff, churlish, rocky still."

Roguery. In the passage quoted from Donne, Grierson interprets the word as "vagrancy" according to the recognised first meaning of "rogue."

Rose, of the Virgin Mary. Add the ballad on Thomas, Lord Cromwell (1540)—"Bycause thou wast false to the redolent rose." See Percy's *Reliques*. Cp. Cary's Dante, *Paradise* xxiii.—"Here is the Rose, Wherein the Word Divine was made incarnate."

Rose-coloured (fig.). The first example is dated 1861. Writing in 1780 Hannah More has—"That silly creature C— . . represents her heroine when she got up in the morning to have had 'rose-coloured thoughts'."

Rosined. Goldsmith in an Epilogue has "And shall I mix in this unhallowed crew? May rosined lightning blast me if I do!" referring, I suppose, to the manner of making stage lightning. This use is not noticed.

Rotten=damp. Ben Jonson is quoted, 1599, and the next example is dated 1628. Shakespeare's *Sonnet*, xxxiv. begins "Why didst thou promise such a beauteous day, And made me travel forth without my cloak, To let base clouds o'ertake me in my way, Hiding thy bravery in their rotten smoke?"

Round = surrounding — not given. Donne, *The Anagram* 41, "When Belgia's cities the round countries drown, That dirty foulness guards and arms the town."

Round=large. Examples are given as applied to (1) a sum of money, (2) a quantity. Fuller, *Worthies* iii. 85 (1840), "single acres . . which may serve a good round family with bread for a year."

Row, of birds flying — not given. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph after Death* st. 6—"And you, dead swallows, that so lively now Through the flit air your wingèd passage row." In *Christ's Victory on Earth* st. 59, he has "Such watery orbicles young boys do blow Out from their soapy shells, and much admire The swimming world, which tenderly they row With easy breath."

Rug. Drayton, *Poly.* xxvi. 403, "Thick vapours, that like rugs still hang the

troubled air." Is this a play on the rare word rug, meaning drizzly rain? It is quoted under date *c.* 1400, and from a glossary of 1866.

Run, of risk, danger. Parnell uses the passive in a pregnant sense in *Moses* 33—"At length the dangers of the deep are run, The further brink is past, the bank is won."

Rush (absol.)=fall down. This Latinism does not seem to be admitted. Armstrong, *The Art of Preserving Health* ii. 543, "And tottering empires rush by their own weight." Thomson, *Winter* 522—"Tully, whose powerful eloquence a while Restrained the rapid fate of rushing Rome."

Russin (French *roussin*) = nag — not given. Kynaston, *Leoline and Sydanis* 2729, has "the russins of the sun." Chaucer has the older form *rouncy*.

S

S.P.Q.R = Rome—not given. Sylvester 1148 (1621) says that Prince Henry's death is a loss "To all the world except S.P.Q.R."

Sabbase=surbace. This spelling, which has puzzled at least one editor, occurs in the *Noctes Ambrosianae*, in the great scene of the overflowing haggis—"The haggis is subsiding! It has fallen an inch by the sabbase since the Shepherd's last ejaculation."

Sacrifice to the graces — not given. Chesterfield has made this a familiar phrase, e.g. *Letters* lix. Sidney, *An Apologie for Poetrie* 56 (Arber) accuses Cato of neglecting the rite; and Clarendon says the same of Prince Maurice. Plato seems to be the author of the phrase, as reported by Diogenes Laertius and Plutarch, *Marius* 2. Lucian has it also.

Sacrilege = the sacred object outraged—not given. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1. 125, "Whilst like a wretch, whose cursed hand hath ta'en The sacred relics from a holy fane . . Within a bush his sacrilege hath left, And thinks his punishment freed with the theft."

Saddle = bustle—not given. Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* i. 50, calls it "that vilest and most unnatural of all fashions."

Saffroned = gilt—not given. Donne, *The Comparison* 13, has "Like vile lying stones in saffroned tin."

Sagacious = acute in perception, especially by the sense of smell. The last example given is from Pope. But it is not "acuteness of *mental* discernment" that makes the shepherd sagacious of the approach of storms (Wordsworth, *Prelude* viii. 225.)

Sail (fig.). Add Drayton, *Poly.* xxii. 1402—"The man which most Gave sail to Henry's self, and fresh life to his host, The stout Lord Stanley was."

Satin=clad in satin. This 17th century usage recurs in Mr. de la Mare's *Miss Loo*: "Her satin bosom heaving slow With sighs that softly ebb and flow."

Saturnals. There was no "unrestrained licence" in Colet's "sacred Saturnals," which *Abel Redevivus* i. 116 (1867) describes as examples of rational conversation on a portion of scripture, "ventilating one point of divinity or other."

Saturnity — not given. Lockhart, *Peter's Letters* iii. 342, "with a fine rotund friar-like physiognomy, which, for a time, he in vain attempted to clothe with the true Presbyterian saturnity."

Saving sense is quoted under date 1901, and Tennyson's "rich in saving common-sense." Fletcher, in the dedicatory verses to *The Faithful Shepherdess* has "Had not the saving sense of better men Redeemed it from corruption."

Sawdustish — not given. Carlyle, *Reminiscences* ii. 177, has "Talk rather wintry ('sawdustish,' as old Sterling once called it), but always well-informed and sincere." The reference is to Mill. It may surprise us that Carlyle did not exploit the moral possibilities of "sawdust." The figurative use of the word seems to be later than his day.

Scalp (fig.). Earlier—Scott's Life of Dryden 81 (1834), "[he] had collected materials for a severe and scalping answer."

Scarified = ? cicatrized — not given. Shakerley Marmion, *Cupid and Psyche* ii. 2.84, has "Lest he . . by too much straining of his side, Might hurt his wound before 'Twas scarified." Misused for "scared" — not given. Meredith, *The Amazing Marriage* ch. 29, has "Here I'm like a cannon for defending the house, needs be, and all inside flies off scarified."

Scarlet (fig.). Later — Jane Austen's letter of 1814—"What wicked people

dyers are! They begin by dipping their own souls in scarlet sin." The profession is still accounted unpunctual.

Scorn of (vb.)—not given. Sylvester 3 (1621)—"And scorning of the loyall virgins thred, Have them and others in this maze misled."

Scrattle. Mrs. Piozzi, January 4, 1817, "Coal carts scrattling up the hill often make me think — *Hince exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare Verbera; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenae.*" In the quotation from Kingsley, "scrattling" would seem to be the *vbl. sb.*

Screeny, "? resembling the kind of decoration usual on screens." Reynolds used the word of Wilson's pictures, and Mr. A. Dobson explains it as "stagey."

Screw (fig.). *Abel Redevivus* i. 73 (1867) tells how Erasmus "screwed himself into the familiar acquaintance of many famous and learned men."

Scrine (fig.). Only Udall is quoted. Fletcher, *The Purple Island* vi. st. 49, "Eamnestes old, who in his living screen (His mindful breast) the rolls and records bears Of all the deeds, and men, which he hath seen, And keeps lockt up in faithful registers."

Self-advertising. The only example given is dated 1909. It occurs near the beginning of Goldsmith's *Life of Beau Nash.*

Self-Coloured. Much earlier is Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 1032 (1657), "a self-coloured homely mantle."

Self-preservation. An early example is in *Abel Redevivus* i. 82 (1867), of hunted deer driven away by the rest out of a principle of self-preservation.

Senseless (active) — not given. In Sylvester 96 (1621) the cramp-fish is said to harbour "A plague-full humour, a fell bane-full breath, A secret poppy, and a senseless winter, Benumming all that dare too-neer her venter."

Sentida = sensitive plant (of which the first example is dated 1633)—not given. It occurs in the margin of a description in Browne's *Brit. Past.* ii. 3, 1269. In his *Elegy* on the murdered Aylesworth he hopes that if the criminal's hand should ever chance to touch his paper it may "rose-like wither; Or as the plant sentida shrink together."

Seraglio (fig.). Earlier—Daniel's lines before Florio's Montaigne—"Custom: the mighty tyrant of the earth, In whose seraglio of subjection We all seem bred-up, from our tender birth."

Serene. An earlier example of the sense "tranquillity" is in Thomson's *Liberty* iii. 367—"This firm republic [of Rome] . . smit with the calm, the dead serene of prosperous fortune, pined." He also associates Lord Talbot with "clear serene" and "pure serene."

Serve tables. The figurative use (from *Acts* vi. 2) is noted but not illustrated. There is a witty perversion in Tollemache's *Safe Studies* 359 — "The violent recoil against materialism which has driven tens of thousands into Mormonism on the other side of the Atlantic, and which on both sides has induced many good and not wholly insane persons to sell their scientific birthright and to serve tables."

Set = east (without "of day") — not given. See the second passage quoted from Drayton on **rise.**

Shade = reflexion—not given. Wordsworth has "No ruder sound your desart haunt invades, Than waters dashing wild, or rocking shades" (*An Evening Walk* 238, 1793; expunged later). Shelley, *Revolt of Islam* i. xxii.—"And that strange boat like the moon's shade did sway Amid reflected stars that in the waters lay." Cp. Coleridge quoted *s.v.* shadow—"And on the bay the moonlight lay, And the shadow of the moon." To which might be added Shelley, *Revolt of Islam* vii. xx.

Shadow of former self — not given. Shelley, *The Assassins* ch. i. "Rome was now the shadow of her former self."

Shadowed = indicated by symbols. Earlier — Quarles, *Argalus and Parthenia* p. 69 (1677) — "shadow'd epithalms."

Shadowy = reflected—not given. "As beautiful, Beneath him, showed his shadowy counterpart," of the ram by the river; Wordsworth, *Excursion* ix. 446.

Shandrydan. Hogg's reference to Dr. Peter Morris's famous vehicle is the first example given. The original record in *Peter's Letters* (e.g. i. 4) is of course earlier.

Sheaf. For the phrase "in sheaf" (not given) see Heywood, *A Challenge for Beauty*—"P. So tell me — M. What? P. Your apprehension catched, And almost was in sheaf—M. Lady, I shall." (Lamb's *Specimens* lxxiii.).

Shine (transitive), There is an apparently unique use in Cibber, *Apology*

for His Life (Everyman) 41—"Since beauty, like the sun, must sometimes . . . shine into equal warmth the peasant and the courtier."

Shock = oppose. Only Dryden is quoted. Pope, *Essay on Criticism* 629, has "nonsense . . never shock'd and never turned aside, Bursts out, resistless, with a thundering tide."

Short = short-lived, of a person. Dryden, *To the Memory of Mr. Oldham* 23, "farewell thou young, But ah! too short, Marcellus of our tongue." Cp. Shakespeare, *Sonnet* cxxv.—"Or laid great bases for eternity, Which prove more short than waste or ruining."

Shorten = make to appear shorter. The examples relate to beguiling the time, etc. "When stood the shortened herds amid the tide" (Wordsworth, *An Evening Walk* 58, 1793; expunged later; "tide" is Augustan).

Shoulder (vb.), of inanimate things: to the example given of the sea, add this of the wind, from Wordsworth's *Prelude* i. 335, "the blast that blew amain, Shouldering the naked crag."

Shout = acclaim. Dryden, *Prologue to Oedipus*, "The pleased spectator shouted every line" is earlier than the passage quoted from Watts.

Shout, of birds — not given, except Dunbar's "The skyes rang for schoutyng of the larkis." Wordsworth has "the owlets . . . are shouting to each other still" *The Idiot Boy* 288; "the vernal cuckoo shouted" *Excursion* ii. 349 *ibid.* vii. 408. Cp. Tennyson's "the red cock shouting to the light," which Churton Collins traced to the "Batrachomyomachia."

Shrouds = "growing branches" is not quoted earlier than Lowell. It seems to occur in the address of the forests to the muse, Drayton, *Poly-olbion* ii. 475—"When thou ascend'st the hills, and from their rising shrouds Our sisters shalt command, Whose tops once touched the clouds."

Shudder (trans.). To the "nonce-use" quoted from Blake add Christopher North's phrase, in his papers on translations of Homer—"the nod that shuddered Olympus."

Shut up, in the sense of *claudere agmen* — not given. Fletcher, *The Purple Island* vii. st. 27, has "But lazy ease ushered the idle crew, And lame disease shuts up their troops with torments due."

Sick of = envious of. Later—Burton, *Anat. Mel.* iii. 3.1.1, "the son and heir is commonly sick of the father."

Sickening = "causing faintness." An earlier example is Gay's line on the salmon, "And lifts his nostrils in the sick'ning air," *Rural Sports* i. 250.

Sighted as is earlier than "sighted like," which has a paragraph. *Arden of Feversham* — "Thou hast been sighted as the eagle is." (Lamb's *Specimens* xvii.

Sightless = invisible. One recognizes the immense difficulty of selection from the five million quotations (was it not?) collected for this work. But the examples here given might suggest that Tennyson had no better authority than Harington or Heywood for "the lark becomes a sightless song." If Macbeth's "sightless couriers of the air" or Wordsworth's "the wind, a sightless labourer, whistles at his work," or one of several examples from Shelley had been given, such an impression would have been obviated.

Sign = ensign. *Paradise Lost* is quoted; add Shelley, *Revolt of Islam* v. st. 39, "To see, far glancing in the misty morning, The signs of that innumerable host."

Silk (fig.). Drayton uses it of grass, *Poly-olbion* xiii. 401—"And on the lower leas, as on the higher hades, The dainty clover grows (of grass the only silk)." So the grass of Ailesbury Vale is silken, and fair Benefield "bears a grass as soft as is the dainty sleeve."

Silken = clad in silk (or effeminate). An earlier (or early) example is quoted from Decker by Warton, *History of English Poetry* iv. 376 (1871)—"At *Ordinaries* thou maist dine with silken fooles." Tennyson has a comical line in *Aylmer's Field*—"My lady with her fingers interlocked, And rotatory thumbs on silken knees." Chatham contrasted the iron barons who won the Magna Charta with "the silken barons of modern times." "Silken slumbers" is given under date *a* 1535. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1.801, has "Here silken slumbers and refreshing sleep Were seldom found."

Sill = seat—not given. Shelley, *Homer's Hymn to Mercury* 624, has "Thou canst reach All things in thy wise spirit, and thy sill Is highest in Heaven among the sons of Jove"—where the Greek is πρῶτος θαάσσεις.

Simple life is quoted from *Cursor Mundi* and under date 1901. Thomson,

Liberty iv. 530, praises "That simple life, the quiet-whispering grove" as against "dirty levees," and so forth.

Sinews = strength. An early example is in Sidney's *An Apologie for Poetrie* 63 (Arber). He will not allow "poeticall sinewes" to any previous poets but Chaucer, *Mirrour of Magistrates*, Surrey and Spenser—*The Shepherd's Kalendar*.

Sink (sb.) = curtsey. One example is given. Parnell, *Hesiod* 50, has "The sweet confusing blush, the secret wink, The gentle-swimming walk, the courteous sink."

Skittish, of a place—not given. Fuller, *Worthies* ii. 272 (1840), describes the papal position as "a skittish place."

Slattern seems to have a less than usually uncomplimentary sense in Dryden's *Miscellany* iv. ad fin. on euphemisms—"The sallow skin is for the swarthy put, And love can make a slattern of a slut."

Sleeping. There is a special use, in Udall's translation of Erasmus's Apophthegms, on the game of *tali*. Those who threw *Canis* had to stake one coin each, and these fell to any thrower of *Venus*—"al the repeles [additional stakes] by reason of *Canis* found sleeping," lying dormant, so to speak. (Quoted in *Notes and Queries*, March 6, 1897.)

Sliding (fig.). Add Thomson *Winter* 34—"A firm, unshaken, uncorrupted soul, Amid a sliding age."

Slip=discharge by pinching—not given. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 3.200, tells how the birds put pebbles in the open oyster-shells; a smooth round one, not far enough inserted, and by the closing oyster ejected "As when your little ones Do twixt their fingers slip their cherry-stones," unhappily slew the bearer.

Slippery = wanton. Add Thomson, *Liberty* iv. 180, on the Medici Venus—"Vain, conscious beauty, a dissembled sense Of modest shame, and slippery looks of love"—an admirable description.

Sloth. Keats, *Endymion*, i. 908, uses it for a hound—"but pain Clings cruelly to us, like the gnawing sloth On the deer's tender haunches." *Cp.* sleuth-hound.

Slug = pass (time) in idleness. An example between 1621 and 1888 is in Thomson's *Castle of Indolence* ii. st. 57, "Behold the wretch who slugs his life away." A good example of the first use of the noun is Aubrey's trenchant description of Raleigh—"He was no slug."

Smile (sb. fig.). Thomson's unctuous letter of April 18, 1726, to the equally unctuous Aaron Hill, has, "Humanity is the very smile and consummation of virtue." He liked the verb also. Architecture smiles high in *Liberty* ii. 376, and ideas "smiled of old in Greece," *ibid.* iv. 151.

Smug (adj. 3.). The quotation dated 1777 really belongs to Charlotte Ann Burney. The use of "squinney" is also wrongly assigned to the more sedate sister.

Snares = strings of a side-drum. Earlier—Browne, *Brit. Past.* iii. 1.964, of the fairies' Tabor—"The case was of a hazel-nut, the heads A bat's wing dressed, the snares were silver threads."

Snail = slug. "Let the houseless snail feed on her leaves;" Wordsworth, *The Borderers* iii.

Snow (vb.). Browne, describing early morning in *Brit. Past.* ii. 2.3, has "The milk-white gossamers not upward snowed"—an exceptional use.

Snug=quiet, is given only in the phrase "to keep (a thing) snug," for which F. Burney is quoted. On March 30, 1774, it is applied to a person—"'Oh! I know you'll be snug,' said my father, laughing."

Solstice (fig.). Earlier—Burton, *Anat. Mel.* i. 2. 3. 14, "when they are in great places, or come to the solstice of honour."

Sobbed = soaked. Earlier—Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 562, "over-moist place, sobbed and soaked with water."

Son-in-law, for "step-son." A later instance is in Macaulay's Essay on Addison, where he describes the famous death-bed interview with Lord Warwick.

Sonorous (fig.). Nothing is given like North's *Life of the Keeper*, pref.—"It is very unfortunate for anyone to stray from the paths of virtue, who hath such precautions, and sonorous mementos, on all sides of him."

Sought out = *recherché* — not given. Dowden, *Letters*, May 11, 1870, says of Rossetti's poems "Some men's emotions seeking a curiously beautiful and sought-out expression." Four pages earlier he had used the French word, also of Rossetti. Cp. Cowper's "Words exquisitely sought."

Soul seems to mean "adventurousness" in such phrases of this from *The Adventurer*, May 8, 1773—"His estate was thus repaired, and some friends that had no souls advised him to give over" his extravagance. "Intellectual or spiritual power" will hardly do.

Sound=orthodox. An example between Swift and Macaulay is in *The Adventurer*, July 10, 1753. The clergyman who had written a tragedy complains "My clerk shakes his head and fears his master is not so sound as he ought to be."

Sour=sullen. Thomson applies it to the bear in *Winter* 830—"Slow-paced, and sourer as the storms increase."

Spectacles (fig.). An early example is in Sylvester 5 (1621)—"But he that wears the spectacles of faith Sees through the sphears."

Speculate, Speculation. It is odd not to find the special Addisonian senses, referring to the articles of the *Spectator* and their composition.

Speech. Sprat, *Life of Cowley* has "He was very happy in the way of Horace's speeches." This is evidently a translation of *sermones*, Horace's name for his own satires.

Sphine—not given. Burton, *Anat. Mel.* iii. 2. 4. 1, says the lover's mind is "like a summer fly or sphine's wings, or a rainbow of all colours." The use of "sphinx" for a sort of butterfly is much later.

Spiritual = spiritualistic. Only the phrase "spiritual funeral" is given. Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, ii. 57, has "spiritual medium."

Split the difference. The first example is dated 1715. Pope's proposal to Broome, as between £500 and £700 for the Odyssey (publ. 1725). "Let's split the difference; there's £600 for you," shows that the phrase was well known.

Sportive=interested in sport, is given only under date 1893. Pope, *Windsor Forest* 59, describing the cruelties of Norman kings to man and beast, says, "Both doom'd alike, for sportive Tyrants bled, But while the subject starv'd, the beast was fed." "Frolicsome, not serious," will not do here.

Spring = start (something). In 1773 Maria Rishton wrote to F. Burney—"Mr. Rishton begs you wou'd open a bill for him at Nounes—or to make use of his elegant expression *spring a tick* with him at that booksellers." This is a later example.

Sprucification. Coined by Swinburne in a letter to Rossetti of Feb. 24, 1870—"These sprucifications of structure injure the ballad sound and style."

Squantumite. One would like to see immortalized this coinage of Southey, so admirably does it express the attitude of ignorant contempt towards primitive religion which prevailed before the epoch of *The Golden Bough*, and is perhaps not yet obsolete. A Mr. Higgeson had thus written of the Aboriginals of New England:—"For their religion, they do worship two gods . . . the good god they call Tantum, and their evil god . . . they call Squantum." Southey *Commonplace Book* ii. p. 656, sagely adds:—"An equal degree of knowledge, on the part of the Indians, might have made them describe Mr. Higgeson himself as a *Squantumite*." The original seems to be Howell's *Familiar Letters* ii. xi.

Squinting (fig.). An early example is in *Abel Redevivus* ii. 323—"Such squinting Protestants as . . dare to affirm that there is no controversy between the Romish party and us that either concerneth faith or good life."

Stake seems to mean simply "prize" in Scott's *The Lady of the Lake* v. st. 22—"From the king's hand must Douglas take A silver dart, the archer's stake."

Staled is not given before 1862. Quarles *Argalus and Parthenia* p. 25 (1677) has "that loath'd and infamous report Of a stald maid," for the usual "stale maid."

Stand=hesitate, is admitted only with a negative. Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 3. 879, "So Walla which (flowers) to gather long time stood, Whether those of the field or of the wood."

Starter=flincher. A later example is in *The Adventurer*, October 10, 1753—"I professed myself a foe to starters and milksops."

Steamer=a vessel propelled by steam. This does not seem to include Tennyson's "clock-work steamer" in the prologue to *The Princess*.

Stenography (fig.) appears first in 1647. Next would come Chamberlayne, who uses it seven times in *Pharonnida*, e.g. of the fantastic Philauta—"a medley piece, Made up of India, Persia, Turkey, Greece, With other nations, all enforced to be Comprised within five foots' stenography."

Stick = remain (of a person). Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 2.435, has a quite absolute use—"Lucina at his birth for midwife stuck: And Cytherea nursed and gave him suck."

Still as=whenever. An earlier example than the single one given is in Drayton, *Poly.* xx. 237—"Still as the fearful fowl attempt to 'scape away, With many a stooping brave them in again they [the hawks] lay." Cp. *Paradise Lost* iv. 336—"The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind, Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream."

Storm (vb.), of the elements. A later example is in *The Rape of the Lock* v. 50—"Blue Neptune storms, the bellowing deeps resound."

Strag = ? stumble — not given. See Browne, *The Shepherd's Pipe* vi. 64—"See how he blindfold strags along the mead"—if it be not a misprint.

Straight angle=right angle. Earlier—Sylvester 289.

Strain=squeeze out (fig.). Add Johnson, *London* 130—"Strain out, with faltering diffidence, a lie." On the other hand, Drayton's "Thus while the active Muse strains out these various things" (*Poly-olbion* ii. 369) comes under v. 22, "to use (the voice) in song." Wordsworth, in the second sonnet on Canute, has "strain at"= strain after (not given). The article on the Biblical phrase "to strain at" is illuminating, but it misses what seems a cognate expression in Daniel's *Civil Wars* iii. st. 71—"a sudden and a strange dismay Inforced them strain who should go in before: One offers, and in offering makes a stay . . So much the horror of so vile a deed, In vilest minds, deters them to proceed."

Subaethric—not given. *Peter's Letters* i. 43 — "hardy and warlike set of marauders, whose subaethric existence . . ."

Subinnuate — not given. Howell, *Familiar Letters* iii. 3.9, has "subinnuating that not only the sphere of the moon is peopled with selenites . ."

Sub-porcine. Another coinage of Swinburne's; see letter of Dec. 14, 1876, of Frederick William — "their old pig progenitor's sub-porcine character." It may be doubted whether the force of the prefix is that numbered 14, "of lower condition or degree," cp. sub-angelical; or 19, "partially, slightly." Under the latter Swinburne is quoted, "the superhuman or subsimious absurdity," which would seem to belong to 14.

Subsist. One example is given of the sense "keep life in." It seems to occur figuratively in Drayton, *Poly.* v. 177—"But of his [Merlin's] feignèd birth in sporting idly thus, Suspect me not, that I this dreamèd Incubus By strange opinions should licentiously subsist."

Suburb (fig.), of immaterial things. Between Fuller and De Quincey comes "the storm passed not beyond the suburbs of the mind" a phrase worth notice; Wordsworth, *Prelude* vii. 476.

Suburban = suburb. N.E.D. quotes Hampole, and only for the plural. Bentley wrote "Without them [the last two lines of *Paradise Lost*] Adam and Eve would be left in the Territory and Suburbane of Paradise." (Quoted in Jebb's life of Bentley 186). Did he so understand Milton's famous lines on Athens in *Paradise Regained*?—"City or Suburban." N.E.D. gives this under the adjectival use, and so I always understood it; but why then the capital letter?

Succession powder. One example is given, dated 1824. Mrs. Piozzi in her notes on Wraxall mentions this sinister drug, with its Italian name—*polvere per successsione.* (Hayward i. 256).

Sufficed = satisfied. To Spenser and Quarles add Dryden, *The Flower and the Leaf* 110, "Sufficed at length, she warbled in her throat"; the goldfinch had had enough dew.

Sulphurous (fig.). Thomson, in the Preface to *Winter* (second and following editions), mentions "the present sulphurous attacker of the stage."

Superb = haughty. Later — Matthew Green's *The Spleen* 120—"Disdainful prudes, who ceaseless ply The superb muscle of the eye"—unless he meant rather "supercilious."

Surround = overflow, is common enough. Drayton has two odd uses. In *Poly.* xxiii. 115 he writes of that foggy earth towards "Ely, that doth grow Much fenny, and surrounds with every little flow," i.e. is overflowed. *Ibid.* iii. 343—"But loathing her embrace away in haste he [the Boy] flings, And in the Severn sea surrounds his plenteous springs."

Sustain (n.). is quoted only from Milton. It occurs earlier in Sylvester 627 (1621), and in a different sense, of

the self-sufficing man who "can leave his country sackt without sustaine of loss."

Swarm (vb.). of an individual — not given. Fulke Greville, *Alaham*, has "Ah, silly ghost, is't you that swarm about?" (Lamb's *Specimens* iii. *ad fin.*)

Sway=force or pressure. There is a remarkable use, where motion is impossible, in Spenser *F. Q* vi. 8. st. 11, where the fool holds Arthur on the ground—"That downe he kept him with his scorneful sway."

Swing=drive in a curve. Earlier—*Peter's Letters* iii. 203, of golf, "the balls . . being swung to and fro in a terrific manner, by means of long queues with elastic shafts."

Sympathy. An earlier example of the first meaning is in Hudson ap. Sylvester 727 (1621); the glossary explains it as "concordance of natures and things."

Syrene=serene (n.), a fine rain after sunset in hot climates. N.E.D. admits this form under **Serene**, but does not refer to it under **Syren**; it occurs in Daniel, *The Queens's Arcadia* 27 "The fogges, and the Syrene offends us more (Or we may think so), than they did before." It has caused trouble elsewhere. In Kynaston's "To Cynthia" it seems to occur—"If thou rain down thy showers of woe, They, like the Sirens', blast." To which Professor Saintsbury appends the note "Why 'Sirens'?" One may suppose that the original text had "Syrenes."

T

Tack=substance. Add Drayton, *Poly.* xix. 130—"Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends, Whose tack the hungry clown, and ploughman so commends."

Tail. Hartley Coleridge has a figurative use of "in the tail of," *Essays* ii. 169—"a race of politicians" who "have seldom scrupled to solicit the multitude to fly in the tail of their prejudices."

Take=model. This precise shade is not recorded. Pope, *January and May* 510, has "She took the wards in wax before the fire."

Talk, applied to a ship. The first example given is dated 1832. "The talking boat that moves with pensive sound," (Wordsworth, *An Evening Walk*, 319, 1793, expunged later).

Tap (vb.). No figurative sense is given. *Abel Redevivus* i. 123 (1867), "he seemed to tap [i.e. censure] those who preached out of their note-books."

Task, to take in—not given. Browne, *The Shepherd's Pipe* i. 99, has "That I fear a time ere long, Shall not hear a shepherd's song, Nor a swain shall take in task Any wrong, nor once unmask," etc.

Taste (vb.)=smell. N.E.D quotes the Earl of Monmouth (1656), two glossaries (of 1674 and 1796), and then Keats and Kinglake. Thomson, *Spring* 107, has "taste the smell of dairy."

Taste (sb.). "A nasty taste in the mouth" (fig.) is quoted from *Daily News*, 1904. Charlotte Brontë had said of some of Balzac's novels, "They leave such a bad taste in my mouth," (Mrs. Gaskell's *Life*). Cp. Wotton's "to leave the reader *con la bocca dolce*."

Teachery — not given. Mrs. Piozzi (1819) has "Llewenney Hall pulled down too! . . but schools are made of bricks, and *Teachery*, as I call it in a word of my own inventing, goes on at a famous rate." Cp. George Meredith's **musery**.

Teemer=that which gives birth. One example is given, of date 1646. Tickell in a *Fragment of a Poem on Hunting* has "Nor yet displease Large flanks and ribs, to give the teemer case."

Tender (vb.), with a person as object. Add *Abel Redevivus* ii. 68 (1867)—"Children whom he tendered exceedingly."

Term=boundary. No example is given between 1656 and 1855. Shelley, *Revolt of Islam*, vi., st. 18, has "the mountain's snowy term."

That=so, with an adjective. This is described as "now only *dial.* and *Sc.*" Is it also American? John Burroughs, writing of Whitman in 1872, has, "He is that vital, and his works bear that direct relation to himself, that one cannot sort and shift." (Dowden, *Letters* 60).

Thaw. Armstrong, *The Art of Preserving Health*, i. 75, describes city air as "Sated with exhalations rank and fell, The spoil of dunghills, and the putrid thaw Of Nature; when from shape and texture she Relapses into fighting elements."

Theory=mental view, contemplation. Later is Bentley's preface to *Paradise*

Lost, of Milton's survey of all periods of time: "this theory was no doubt a great solace to him in his affliction."

Theft = love intrigue (Latin *furtum*)—not given. Shakerley Marmion, *Cupid and Psyche* i. 3.305 "[Jove's] thefts and his adulteries expressed." Fulke Greville has "I with whose eyes her eyes committed theft." Goldsmith, *The Deserted Village* "the breezy covert of the warbling grove That only sheltered thefts of harmless love." "Stealth" in this sense is illustrated, but not specifically. Another example is in Browne's *The Shepherd's Pipe* vii. 132, "Is there a brake By hill or lake In all our plains that hath not guilty been In keeping close her stealths." Cp. **furt**.

Thick = rapidly. Surely the passage quoted from *2 Henry iv.*, ii. 3. 24, belongs here. Also Donne, *Jealousy*, 5—"Drawing his breath as thick and short as can The nimblest crotcheting musician," and Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis* st. 120—"And his loud guns speak thick like angry men." Cp. N.E.D.'s example from Fuller—"Great talkers discharge too thick to take always good aim."

Thicken (of the air); a perhaps earlier example (N.E.D. is twi-minded as to date) is in Sylvester's fine description of sleep, "Th' ayr thickening where he goes Doth nod the head" (316).

Thievery, of love (cp. **furt, theft**)—not given. Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. 11. st. 45, "High heven beholds sad lovers nightly theeveryes."

Thing = the important point. N.E.D.'s first example is from *Pendennis*. Pope, *Essay on Man* iv. 57, has "Condition, circumstance is not the thing: Bliss is the same in subject or in king." Evidently the phrase had not the sense "the correct thing" in Pope's day; N.E.D.'s first example is from Goldsmith.

Thinness = scarcity. *Abel Redevivus*, i. xv. (1867) notes a "thinness in eminent divines." The sense "lean habit of body" seems to be quite late. N.E.D.'s only example is dated 1827-35.

Thorny = sharp—not given. Peele (?), *The Battle of Alcazar*, writes of famine's "thorny teeth," (Lamb's *Specimens* xii).

Throw = rush. Add Browne, *Brit. Past.* ii. 1. 817—"Fair, silver-footed Thetis that time threw Along the ocean with a beautcous crew Of her attending sea-nymphs."

Thought-impress. This convenient verb is not given, though "thought-transfer" is. Dowden *Letters* 186 has, "Perhaps I thought-impressed you." *Ibid.* 239—"It looks as if you had been thought-impressing me."

Thorough-paced. There is a pleasant tale in Johnson's life of Yalden, which hangs on the meaning of "thorough paced doctrine." It seems that Daniel Burgess defined it in the pulpit as "that doctrine which, coming in at one ear, paces through the head, and goes out at the other."

Thrashing (fig.). Dryden *Mac Flecknoe* 52, has "Sometimes, as prince of thy harmonious band, Thou wieldst thy papers in thy threshing hand."

Threaded (fig.). Quite unique is Meredith, *The Tragic Comedians*, ch. x.—"It had been a day of rain . . with the dark threaded air, the dripping streets."

Thumbs, cut over the. Holland, *Plutarch's Morals* 566, "Hit" and "cross" are given.

Thunder (transf.). Theseus on the "sweet thunder" of his dogs is given. Wither, *The Shepherd's Hunting*, ii. 226, applies it to the dogs themselves, "And onward led my thunder to the wood."

Tide = carry. Earlier—Daniel, *Philotas* 1673—"You tide still your achievements to the head Of your own honour, when it had been meet You had them laid down at your sovereign's feet."

Tilting = swaying. Wordsworth's use in *Processions*, of a ship at sea, deserves notice.

Timber-tuned — not given. *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk* i. 120, has "I think no man should be allowed to say anything about Burns, who has not joined in this chorus, although timber-tuned, and sat till daylight, although married."

Time = give the time. One example is given, and that transitive. Browne, *Brit. Past.* i. 4.112, has "Got and brought up in the Cimmerian clime, Where sun nor moon, nor days, nor nights do time."

Tincture, in alchemy. An early example is in Donne's *Resurrection, Imperfect*—"He was all gold where He lay down, but rose All tincture, and doth not alone dispose Leaden and iron wills to good."

Tinder (fig.). Daniel, *Philotas* 1636, "They [words] are the tinder of

sedition still, Wherewith you kindle fires, inflame men's will." *The Queen's Arcadia* 41 — "As if some underworking hand strake fire, To th' apt inkindling tinder of debate."

Toe-hold. Webster is quoted without example. *The Observer*, November 10, 1818, had "The enemy retains a toe-hold in the Rimeuse valley." The date is interesting.

Toilet = process of dressing. Is it significant that all the dressers are ladies, up to the last two, of 1826 and 1858? Wordsworth's comely bachelor who ascends his rostrum "fresh from a tiolette of two hours," *Prelude* vii. 552, is a good companion picture to Swift's dapper curate.

Tol-lol — not given. Meredith, *Evan Harrington* ch. 47, has "attaché to the Naples embassy sounds tol-lol."

Tomahawk (fig.). An earlier example is in a letter of Hannah More (Roberts iii. 160)—"Battered, hacked, scalped, tomahawked as I have been for three years."

Tom and Jerry. Dowden, *Letters* 4 (1859), has "the clergyman, thinned by work and looking the thinner for doing the tourist in a tom-and-jerry." What sort of garb was that?

Topo-chrono-graphical. This almost Aristophanic compound is not given, alas! It is Wither's description of *Poly-olbion*, in his preface to book xix.

Topple = overhang threateningly. Earlier—Shelley, *Euganean Hills* 132—"Many a palace gate With green sea-flowers overgrown Like a rock of Ocean's own, Topples o'er the abandoned sea As the tides change sullenly."

Torified. An early (and interesting) example is in a letter from Mrs. Clarkson to Crabb Robinson, March 31, 1821—"it is curious to me to find them [Wordsworth and his sister] so torified."

Torrent (adj.). See the passage of Thomson quoted on **piercing.** Of course Milton's "torrent fire" is molten, but Thomson's "gathered blast," i.e. bellows, seems to suggest anvil work. I am not sure that I understand it.

Torso, applied to a person. Tollemache, *Safe Studies* 213, says that Charles Austin, "after a prodigious success, became a great intellectual torso."

Touch, with *pl. obj.*, to bring (two things) into mutual contact. "Touch thumbs" only is given. It is odd not to find "touch glasses." The only example I have noted is at the end of Armstrong's *Epistle to John Wilkes*, but there must be scores. The noun occurs in Parnell's *Anacreontic* ii.—"They called and drank at every touch; He filled and drank again."

Toxicology. In *Nuts and Chestnuts* 18, Tollemache tells a story of F. W. Walker, containing this sentence—"On such a thesis the anthology—why may I not call it the toxicology?—of enervating mottoes did signal service; and the scholarship was gained." Specimens were "*Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?*" and "the world is weary of the past."

Trampling. Wordsworth's "trampling waves" in *Elegiac Stanzas* is earlier than *The Wreck of the Hesperus.*

Toyman. Young, *Satires* iii, transfers the sense—"Sloane, the foremost toyman of his time . . He shows on holidays a sacred pin, That touched the ruff that touched Queen Bess's chin."

Traverse = thwart. A personal object seems rare. Wordsworth, *Vandracour and Julia* 179, has, "The youth . . . was traversed from without."

Transparent. One might suppose that it was Shakespeare who gave this word vogue, as only two fifteenth century passages are quoted before him. It occurs in Hudson ap. Sylvester 735 (1621), and is explained in the glossary. It is quite frequent in Sylvester himself.

Triplex (sb.). An early example is in a stage direction of Browne's *Inner Temple Masque*—"With this the triplex of their tune was played twice or thrice over."

Triptology = saying the same thing three times. Horace Walpole is said to have described Johnson's essays as "full of triptology," but I have not the reference.

Trisyllable. Burton's use in *Anat. Mel.* ii. 2.4 is not given, "trisyllable echoes, again, again and again repeated."

Tritical. An example of this word between Sterne and D'Israeli occurs in Leigh Hunt's rare satire on Gifford, *Ultracrepidarius* (1823).

Trivial. Only Selden is quoted for the classical sense. Shakerley Marmion, *Cupid and Psyche* i. 4.314, has "And in all trivial places where ways meet."

Trunk. Milton gives one to leviathan, *Paradise Lost*, vii., 416. An early example of the sense "telescope," and

in a figurative sense, is in Donne's *Obsequies of the Lord Harrington* 37—"Though God be our true glass, Through which we see All, since the being of all things is He, Yet are the trunks which do to us derive Things, in proportion fit, by perspective, Deeds of good men."

Try = experience. An early example is in Drayton *Poly.* ix. 305—"he our revenge had tried."

Tudor. The form "Tether" occurs in *Poly-olbion* xvii. 310. Is the Welsh saint Tather the same—*ibid.* xxiv. 203? Daniel, *The Civil Wars* vii, note to st. 107, has Owen Teuther. Fuller, *Worthies* iii. 533 (1840) has Tuthar.

Turgescency. A later example, and a different use, occurs in Shenstone's essay *A Character*—"a fine piece of brocade, whose turgescency indeed constitutes and is inseparable from its value."

Twins = lips—not given. Chamberlayne *Pharonnida* i. 2.434, has "To his cold clammy lips Joining her balmy twins."

Twi-minded. George Meredith is quoted. Dowden, *Fragments from Old Letters* 176 (1886), on the destruction of old letters, says "As usual I am twi-minded," where at least the sense is clear.

Twinkle, of motion. The twinkling of feet is fully illustrated. Wordsworth has "The troubled deer shook the still twinkling tail and glancing ear" (*An Evening Walk* 64, 1793, expunged later). This seems to have suggested Tennyson's "twinkled the innumerable tail and ear." F. Thompson has "the twinkling leaves that twirl on summer trees."

Tympanous. *Abel Redevivus* i. 75 (1867) says the large promises made in England to Erasmus proved "in the performance but tympanous clouds." For the fact, cp. **promised.**

V

Vassall (vb.). An early and fine example is in Browne's *Brit. Past.* i. 4.806—"Climbs some proud hill, whose stately eminence Vassals the fruitful vale's circumference."

Vegetate = animate. A late example is this of Mrs. Piozzi (1818)—"The most painful sight of all is a sick baby, for there is such a vegetating power, such a disposition in the habit to drive that death away which grown people often seem half to invite, that it shocks one."

Veil (fig.). To the list of phrases of the type "veil of anonymity," add Shelley's fine "veil of familiarity," *On the Punishment of Death, ad fin.*

Velvet = clad in velvet — not given. Ben Jonson, *A Tale of a Tub* iii. 2, "Now I stand vore her, what zaith velvet she?" and elsewhere.

Vermiculated (fig.). Dowden, *Letters* 113, has "it seems that I am indurating, and mortifying, and being vermiculated by the maggots of life (far worse than those of Death)."

Verulamian = performed by, emanating from . . . Bacon. This does not cover Coleridge's description of a passage in one of Wordsworth's prefaces—"Very grand, and of a sort of Verulamian power and majesty."

Vestige = track. No example is given. "A long and slanting track, Upon the rugged mountain's stony side" is so described in Wordsworth's *Excursion* vi. 250.

Violent, of a person. There is an odd use in F. Burney, April 7, 1777—"The height of his head, cap, and feathers was prodigious; and, to make him still more violent, he had very high-heeled shoes on"—"he", being Glumdalca in *Tom Thumb.* Violent colours are common enough.

ADDENDA.

Addicted. There is nothing like Evelyn's "The land about it is exceedingly addicted to wood" (April 18, 1680).

Adumbrate = shade. Earlier—Chapman, *Hero and Leander* iv, "Nor did it [the veil] cover, but adumbrate only Her most heart-piercing parts."

Alder = ship (Lat. *alnus*)—not given. See Rowe's *Lucan* v. 855.

Applicable = well-disposed. Later — Bubb Dodington's *Diary*, Aug. 6, 1755, where his mother describes Prince George as "not quick, but with those he was acquainted applicable and intelligent."

Armiger = armlet — not given. See Byrom's famous prize-fight, "Their arms were encircled with armigers too, With a red ribbon Sutton's, and Figg's with a blue."

Ball at one's foot. Earlier — Bubb Dodington's *Diary*, May 27, 1755, "the Duke of Newcastle had the ball at his foot when his brother died."

Bench. An earlier example of the phrase quoted from Marmion is in Chapman, *Hero and Leander*, iii.

Best. Add to previous note Chapman, *The Gentleman Usher* i. 1, "Our hunting sport is at the best," with the sense "cut short," which suits also the passage from Waller.

Big = strong, mighty. Later—Young, *The Merchant* str. ii. "Tyre's artizan, sweet orator, Her merchant, sage, big man of war." Jonson, *The New Inn* ii. 1, uses "with the biggest" for "too big"—"this suit will serve . . It was a great deal with the biggest for me, Which made me leave it off after once wearing." Boswell notes that the word was often in Johnson's mouth.

Blossom, a stage in development. Later — Soott, *Woodstock* ch. xiii., "who, during the blossom of his fortunes, generally had a chaplain residing in the Lodge."

Boil (trans.). Between *a* 1500 and 1831 comes Young, *The Merchant*, str. iii., where all the winds "The Caspian, the broad Baltic, boil, And into life the dead Pacific scourge."

Breeze = disturbance. Earlier, A. Hill, *To the Unknown Author of Pamela*, "What though 'tis thine to hush the marriage breeze, Teach liberty to tire, and chains to please?"

Bristled = bristling. Earlier — Chapman, *Hymnus in Cynthiam*, "the bristled covert."

Bucoliast — not given. Pope to Gay, May 4, 1714, "I am, divine Bucoliast! thy loving Countryman."

But with omitted negative = only. A sentence of Warton quoted by Bowles, *Pope* i. 232, shows the present force of the absent negative—"There is but one tale in this essay, nor in Boileau's art, nor Roscommon's essay."

But (sb.). Earlier—Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* §493 (Skeat), "Alwey he maketh a 'but' atte laste ende."

Carnificent — not given. E. Bulwer, *Autob.* (*aet. 6*), "to wear inexpressibles of that carnificent and hang-dog complexion," i.e. drab. Of course the word means butcherly.

Carnival (fig.). Surely add *Spectator* no. 365, of May "this great carnival of Nature."

Causing cause, Lat. *causa causans.* Harper's Magazine of 1883 was anticipated by Chaucer, *Troilus and Criseyde* iv. st. 119, "Pandare first of joyes mo than two Was cause causinge unto me, Criseyde."

Chaplains, the devil's. Earlier — Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* §616, "Flatereres been the develes chapelleyns, that singen evere *Placebo.*"

Chromatic, of style. To the one example from Urquhart add H. Coleridge, *Worthies of Yorks.* 406, "He [Mason] has none of those chromatic shades and associations of sense which render a writer untranslateable."

Chucky = boar — not given. Yalden, *The Boar and Forest*, "If a hung

brawner will atone, Accept friend chucky for a sacrifice."

Clime=produce of a country—not given. Young has it several times in *The Merchant*, e.g. "Each prince his own clime set to sale Sees here, by subjects of a British king."

Clip (sb.), of speech—not given. H. Coleridge, *Worthies of Yorks.*, 362, quotes Fuller, "in the English tongue, but with her Spanish tone, a clip whereof was so far from rendering it the less intelligible," of Queen Catherine.

Coldness (fig.). Earlier — Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* §721, "Thanne cometh a manere coldnesse, that freseth al the herte of man."

Compare = obtain, ? collect. Later—Conway and Weston's dispatch quoted in Miss Green's *Elizabeth of Bohemia*, 165, "No answer coming, by 9 of the clock in the morning, as many things compared as that time would permit."

Comport=collect — later and fig. E. Bulwer, *Autob.* (*aet.* 21), "What I sought, and what I wanted, was solitude—the quiet comporting, as it were, of my own mind."

Conscience, for a person—not given. Evelyn, Dec. 7, 1660, "The prisoner had the consciences of all the Commons of England for his accusers, and all the Peers to be his Judges and Jury."

Contected—not given, though "contection" is. Chapman, *Contention of Phillis and Flora*, st. 32, "Poor, scarce with clothes or skin contected."

Crisis=a boil. This piece of hydropathic slang seems to occur in Tennyson's letter of July 29, 1844, "I had ten crisises but I am not cured."

Cull=subject to the process of selection. Earlier—A. Phillips, *Pastoral* i, "Nor will I cease betimes to cull the fields Of every dewy sweet the morning yields."

Death = cause of death. Chaucer, *C. Tales*, C297 (Skeat), "Hir beautee was hir deeth. I dar wel sayn." Rowe, *Lucan* iii. 688, has the plural, "Nor hands alone the missile deaths supply, From nervous cross-bows whistling arrows fly."

Delight, specifically of sensual pleasure. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* §110, "three thinges in whiche we wratthe oure lord Jesu Crist: this is to seyn, by delyt in thinkinge, by recchelesnesse in spekinge, and by wikked sinful werkinge": and elsewhere.

Descant (attrib.)=deceitful. See Chapman, *Hero and Leander* vi, "a fleering slavish parasite . . Hoops round his rotten body with devotes, And pricks his descant face full of false notes; Praising with open throat . . the beauty of an owl."

Devote (sb.). Earlier, and in a concrete sense—see **Descant.**

Devour=eat like a beast. Earlier—Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* §824, "The thridde spece of Glotonye is, whan a man devoureth his mete, and hath no rightful manere of etinge."

Dictionary (fig.), of a person. N.E.D.'s earliest example is from Goldsmith. Chapman, *The Tears of Peace*, "And let a scholar all earth's volumes carry, He will be but a walking dictionary."

Difficult=hard to persuade. The construction with "of" is not given. Evelyn, Sept. 16, 1685, says James ii professed himself "extremely difficult of miracles, for fear of being imposed upon."

Diffused. Some of my exx. are given by N.E.D. under the main verb, but the sense "drenched" is not noticed. Chapman, *Musaeus*, describes Leander as "all diffused with foamy drops."

Dip on = come upon — not given. Bolingbroke, *Essays to Pope* i. 166, of Charles i, "the unfortunate prince dipped on those terrible imprecations that Dido makes against Aeneas."

Disastrous=subject to disasters. Later—Scott, *Woodstock*, describing Louis Kerneguy, "a disastrous green jerkin, which had been changed to a hundred hues by sun and rain."

Do enough to = satisfy — not given. Chaucer, *Parson's Tale* §817, "Glotonye is . . to doon y-nogh to the unmesurable appetyt . . to eten or to drinke."

Doctor (vb.). Pope is quoted, "I will be doctored with you or not at all," as from a letter to Swift. Bowles gives it in a letter to Warburton of Aug. 12, 1741, when there was talk of honorary degrees at Oxford for the bard and the embryo bishop.

Dub. Collier, *Of Music*, has an odd use. "I cannot see why the *Welch Harp*, if it was Dubbed, might not make as honourable a Knighthood as the *Golden Fleece*."

Electrician. Hurdis is exceptional, *The Village Curate*, "To see the Almighty electrician come, Making the clouds his chariot," of a thunderstorm.

Electrometer. Coleridge said of Dorothy Wordsworth, "her eye

watchful in minutest observation of nature, and her taste a perfect electrometer."

English (adv.)—not given. Milton in *Areopagitica*, girding at the word *Imprimatur*, says "Our English, the language of men . . . will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a dictatory presumption English," which suggests Latin idiom.

Entire = interior. Spenser is not alone in this use. Chapman, *Hero and Leander* iii, "She mused how she could look upon her sire, And not show that without that was entire." The reference should be 3c, not 3b.

Epic (fig.). Add to earlier note Aaron Hill, *Advice to Poets*, "Then might our great third Edward's awful shade . . Pale from his tomb in epic strides advance."

Eunomian — not given. Bolingbroke, *Essays to Pope* i, 319, "these eunomians, who affect to understand the whole secret of the divine economy, and to know God as well as he knows himself."

Event = way out—not given. Chapman, *Hymnus in Cynthiam*, "as when winds are bound In her [earth's] cold bosom, fighting for event."

Event (vb.) = let out. This is surely the sense in N.E.D.'s quotation from Chapman.

Find = provide for. Very early exx. are Chaucer *C. Tales* B4019, C537, "By housbondrye . . she fond hir-self, and eek hir doghtren two." "How greet labour and cost is thee [the belly] to finde."

Flower = adorn with flowers. Chapman, *Contention of Phillis and Flora* st. 69, "A ford [stream] that flowered that holy ground."

Foam = cover with foam. Later—Young, *The Merchant*, str. ii, "Now in vain The courser paws and foams the rein."

Foot, on the = closely. Young, preface to *Imperium Pelagi*, "Nothing is so unpindarical as to follow Pindar on the foot." N.E.D. gives *to follow at* or *to foot*. One thinks of *au pied de la lettre*.

Foot verses—not given. Stanyhurst (Arber 131), "But of al theese bace and foot verses (so I terme al saulving thee *Heroical* and *Elegiacal*) the Saphick, too my seeming, hath thee prehemynencye."

Foster (attrib.). Very early and fig. is E. B.'s use in epistle dedicatory to *Hero and Leander*, "it would prove more agreeable and thriving to his right children than any other foster countenance whatsoever."

Foppish = silly. Cp. Mrs. Hutchinson's indignation with Lucretius's "foppish casual dance of atoms."

Fresh = blooming person — not given. *The Court of Love* st. 119, "danger had a lite This goodly fresh in rule and governaunce."

Gelatinous (fig.). Earlier—Galt, *Life of Byron* ch. v., "the gelatinous character of the effusions of the Lakers."

Gormanic—not given. Mrs. E. Bulwer uses it twice, "They would bring 2 or £300 if published under the following fitting and gormanic title—'Letters from the wife of a highly talented Man! to a Sublime friend'"; and "I do not not pretend to the gormanic agonised feelings of a mother."

Grin = mock—not given. Yalden, *The Owl and the Sun*, "When birds of the most abject sort Deride and grin you for their sport." The phrase "to grin applause" quoted from Shelley occur three times in Gay's *Fables*, e.g. xiv. 56.

Help. The erroneous use with negative omitted, e.g. "I don't quote more than I can (for *cannot*) help," is of course given. As this seems confined to comparative sentences, an example of the "correct" usage in such sentences is desirable. Scott, *Woodstock*, "there is a red-coat in the house whom we cared not to trust farther than we could not help."

Holidaysically — not given. Lamb, *Letters* cccxxiv, "Is Sunday, not divinely speaking, but humanly and holydaysically, a blessing?"

Horoscope. Forster writes to Bulwer-Lytton, July 9, 1860, of "the additions I have attempted to make to our horoscope of an important period of English history," a bad perversion of sense.

Hypnotic (sb.). Add Young, *Epistle to Pope*," he writes, as an hypnotic for the spleen."

Impary—not given. Chapman, *Contention of Phillis and Flora*, st. 8, "And only was their impary The form of either's fantasy." One loved a soldier, the other a "clerk."

Intimate. Earlier, and very interesting, is Chapman, *Hymnus in Cynthiam*, "She frames of matter intimate before (To wit, a white and dazzling meteor) A goodly nymph."

Invise—not given. Chapman, *Contention of Phillis and Flora*, st. 67, "The child-god's graceful paradise They jointly purpose to invise," i.e. visit.

Joint. Under sense ii should come Pope's thanks to Sir Hans Sloane "for the two joints of the giant's causeway" (May 22, 1742), but there is no sub-section for it.

Keen (vb.). The three exx. given are figurative. Hurdis, *The Village Curate*, *ad fin.*, "He keened his arrow on a flint"—a later example.

Labour under. Earlier—Chapman, *Andromeda Liberata*, "The whole realm laboured underneath so foul an error."

Last, spatial sense. Add Chaucer, *C. Tales*, E266 (Skeat), "That may be founde, as fer as last Itaille" (*ultima Italia*).

Lightning (fig.). All the exx. are of unpleasing things. Add Collier's beautiful "the lightning of a smile," in Essay *Of the Aspect.*

Look = expect. Earlier—*The Court of Love* st. 54, "For liberty is thing that women looke."

Luck hardly smacks of the 18th century, but Rowe, *Lucan* iv. 1071, has "A fierce superior foe his arms provoke, And rob the hills of all their ancient luck."

Luxury (transf.). Earlier is Collier's "luxury of thought," Essay *Of Thought.*

Meridian (adj. fig.). The first example is a title. Next comes Young, *Some Thoughts on the Present Juncture*, "the sinewy arm Of man's meridian and high-hearted power." Cp. *Resignation*, "This is meridian majesty! This the sublime of man!" An earlier example of the noun (fig.). is in Chapman's *Hymnus in Noctem*, "beauty's full meridian."

Metallic, of style. *Society*, Oct. 14, 1882, has been anticipated by Mrs. Browning (1843) and Matthew Arnold (1868)—both of Macaulay.

Meteored—not given. Chapman, *Of Friendship*, "the meteored skies."

Milden. Between 1603 and 1820 comes A. Phillips, *Pastoral* iv., "Oh! if or music's voice, or beauty's charm, Could milden death, and stay his lifted arm."

Mimp is thus quoted "? 1820 *Heiress* 54." That once famous play dates 1786, and its author is the still famous General Burgoyne. See **nimini.**

Mines = threats (Lat. *mĭnae*)—not given. Chapman, *Musaeus*, "When these female mines Break out in fury, they are certain signs Of their persuasions." There is a play of senses.

Minute (attrib.). To the previous note add Dodsley, *Coll. Poems* vi. 153, "While village-cur with minute bark Alarms the pilf'rer in the dark." The poem is a very pretty imitation of Milton.

Monosound—not given. C. C. Clarke, *Recoll. of Writers* 37, thus describes Godwin's "single-snapped laugh," "with its abrupt, short monosound."

Music (fig.). To the previous note add Collier, Essay *Of General Kindness*, "But when people have nothing but fears, and jealousies, and plots in their heads, there is no *musick* in their company"; and Miss Carter's lines in Dodsley, *Coll. Poems*, vi. 228, "To temp'rate bounds, to few desires, Is happiness confin'd, And deaf to folly's noise attends The music of the mind."

Nimini-piminy is dated 1801. It seems an invention of Burgoyne, *The Heiress* iii. 2, an earlier "prunes and prisms." To attain "the Paphian mimp" instructress recommends saying "niminy-primini," and the pupil replies "nimini-pimini — oh! it's delightfully enfantine." See **mimp.**

Noctambule. Earlier — Bolingbroke, *Essays to Pope* i. 265, "Like noctambules, they have staggered about, and jostled one another in their dreams."

Obstruction. There is an interesting foreshadowing of the parliamentary sense in Sheil's letter to E. Bulwer, of Nov. 17, 1832.

Ontosophist—not given. Bolingbroke, *Essays to Pope* i. 112, 196, "the lineal descendants of the schoolmen."

Paintive—not given. Aaron Hill, *To the Author of Clarissa*, "The three great powers that shake the human heart, Are music, eloquence, and paintive art."

Palaverous—not given. Hurdis, *The Village Curate*, "the spruce beau, That lean, sweet-scented, and palav'rous fool."

Paradise as a type of personal beauty. Chaucer, *Troilus and Criseyde* iv. st. 124, "Hir face, lyk of Paradys the image"; *ibid.* v. st. 117, "That Paradys stood formed in hir yën," the evident origin of Dryden's "And Paradise was opened in his face," *Absal. and Ach.* 30,

Petition of the principle. Bolingbroke uses the phrase without an article, *Essays to Pope* i. 227, "Their whole discourse . . is one continued petition of principle."

Pie-y—not given. Calverley, *To Mrs. Goodchild*, "Lonely [as] he who erst with venturous thumb Drew from its pie-y lair the solitary plum."

Pompist—not given. Chapman, *To M. Harriots*, "O fortune-glossed pompists, and proud misers."

Prancing (fig.)—not given. Chapman, *The Gentleman Usher* i. 1, "Could these brave prancing words with action's spur Be ridden thoroughly," i.e. accompanied by fit gestures.

Pregnant. A very early and interesting example is in *The Court of Love* st. 114, "With pregnant lippes, and thick to kisse, percase"—proceeds the praise of full lips.

Prudence = foresight. Later — Pope, *Dunciad* i. 51, "Prudence, whose glass presents th' approaching jail."

Purple = clad in purple. Young uses it of "prelate," and "monarchs"; Rowe, *Lucan*, of the Romans; Watts of "prelate," and Pope, *Dunciad* iv. 302, has "abbots purple as their wines," to which the Globe editor gives this sense.

Quicksilver. Boccaccio, *Decam.* vi. x, compares a stream falling over rocks to a spray of finest powdered quicksilver.

Quietus = something which quiets. Earlier—Dodsley, *Coll. Poems*, vi. 140, "And syren Sloth a dull quietus sung."

Raining (fig.).—not given. Hood, on the lark, "and earth inherits the rich melody, Like raining music from the morning cloud."

Rennet (fig.) One example is given, of 1651. Stanyhurst (Arber 136), "Thee water hard curded with the chil ysye rinet"—a pentameter. The form, too, is not given.

Rush. Add to previous note Young, *Epistle to Pope*, "Lo! what [writings] from cellars rise, what rush from high, Where Speculation roosted near the sky."

Sailing. Spenser's "sayling Pine" is the first example, ignoring Chaucer's "sayling firr," *Parlement of Foules*, 179, which I know not why Miss Hadow explains "tall fir."

Scientific. The original sense "producing knowledge" is allowed only of syllogisms and proofs. Dodsley, *Coll. Poems* iv. 325, "The peasant finds in every clime The scientific ore: Whilst on the rich remains of time, The learn'd with rapture pore"—of antiquarian discoveries.

See (pass.) = seem good. Earlier—*The Court of Love* st. 133, "Correct ye me right sharpely than I preye, As it is seen unto your womanhede."

Seity. The lines ascribed to Budgell belong to Aaron Hill.

Sink = suppress in pronouncing. Pope's line, "To sound or sink, in *cano* O or A," is wrongly referred to this sense. There was a controversy whether to pronounce *cáno* or *canó* in the first line of the Aeneid, and the line comes under the sense "render less audible." Cp. A. Phillips, *Pastorals* iv, "And where to sink a note, and where to swell."

Sliding = unreliable. Earlier—Chaucer, *Troilus and Criseyde* v. st. 118, "Tendre-herted, slydinge of corage." A later example of the sense "slippery" is Rowe, *Lucan* ii. 166, "The sliding streets with blood were clotted o'er."

Sound (vb.) Chapman's version of Virgil's *nec vox hominem sonat* is worth notice, and it is a later example of the "simple objective" construction, "O thou . . Whose heavenly look shows not, nor voice sounds man," *The Tears of Peace*.

Spring = set going. Earlier—Chapman, *Hero and Leander* iv, of Leander's portrait, "and many more effects This picture wrought, and sprung Leandrian sects, Of which was Hero first."

Steeve. Add Dodsley, *Coll. Poems*, vi. 197, "Some steeve the honey, some erect the comb," with the note "or stive, *stipant*"; from the Fourth Georgic, but the hysteron proteron is Lisle's own.

Stoop, in falconry. Only constructions with *at* and *on* are given. Browne, *Relig. Med.*, "and thus I teach my haggard and unreclaimed reason to stoop unto the lure of faith." Jonson, *A Tale of a Tub* i. 1, "I come, I stoop unto the call, Sir Hugh." Before noticing these passages I was inclined to doubt Warburton's note on Pope's famous boast, "That not in Fancy's maze he wandered long, But stooped to Truth, and moralised his song," referring to the hawk's "airy circles, before it regards or *stoops* to its prey"; I now think there *may* be a hawking metaphor, but truth would be the lure (as in Browne), not the prey. But I have not found "maze" used of the

hawk, except in Wordsworth's *Hint from the Mountains*, "There, he wheels in downward mazes"; and "mazy hoverings" of rooks (*By the Side of Rydal Mere*). Pope has "stoop to" several times where one cannot drag in a hawk; and neither Byron nor De Quincey, in their comments on the couplet, agree with Warburton. Mark Pattison ignores it.

Story = painting or sculpture with figures. Earlier—Chaucer, *The Hous of Fame* i. 149, "And tho began the story anoon"; *Knightes Tale*, 1191, "With sotil pencel was depeynt this storie."

Tempest = send forth (as a storm)—not given. Chapman, *Hymnus in Cynthiam*, "Who straight with thunder of the drums and shot Tempest their wraths on them that wist it not."

Thighs (fig.)—not given. Chapman, *A Hymn to Christ*, "antiquities Must be explored, to spirit and give it [the Bible] thighs." Elsewhere he says that war makes the miser "freely spend his golden thighs."

Torchy. Earlier than the single example given is Chapman's "torchy evening" (*Hero and Leander* v.)

Torose. Earlier — Pope etc., *Three Hours after Marriage*, act ii. "A hearty man, his muscles are torose."

Toy (sb.) 4b. The quotation from Marlowe belongs to Chapman, which will alter the date.

Trench (fig.). Earlier than Quarles is Chapman's ghastly description of Fever in *Epicedium* on Prince Henry, "A wreath of adders bound her trenched brows." One thinks of Milton's Satan.

Triennial Act. The historical note would seem to need revision. See my criticism in *Notes and Queries* 12S. vii. 45.

Tye, a trough used in washing ore. Here I give, with hesitation, lines addressed to Miss Laurence of the Pump Room, Bath, from Dodsley, *Coll. Poems* v. 208, "Thee the smoaking ties obey, Joyous; and at thy command Wash thy rosy-finger'd hand." If this is right the sense is considerably transferred.

Vapour. Is there not room in English for the common sense of the Latin *vapor*, normal in Lucretius, simply "heat"? It suits the first example given, from Chaucer, of Venus' power; and *Paradise Lost* ii. 216, "these raging fires Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames. Our purer essence then will overcome Their noxious vapour; or, inured, not feel."

Vassal (sb. transf.). Add Byron, *The Island* v, "that trembling vassal of the Pole—The feeling compass—Navigation's soul."

Vorago. Earlier — Evelyn, Feb. 7, 1645, of the crater of Vesuvius, "a stupendious pit of neere three miles in circuit, and half a mile in depth."

Printed by PHILPOTT & Co. (Surbiton), Ltd., 42, Brighton Road, Surbiton.