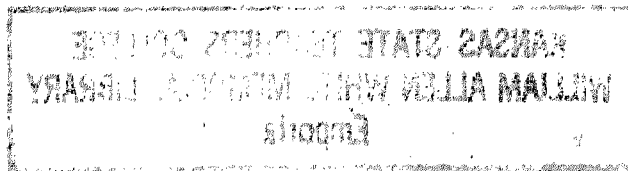


A STUDY OF THE ONCE USED WORDS IN THE  
WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
ENGLISH AND THE GRADUATE COUNCIL OF THE KANSAS STATE  
TEACHERS COLLEGE OF EMPORIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE



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May 1934

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73821

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is with a feeling of sincere appreciation that I acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Harold M. Priest, who has spent much time in giving suggestions and careful criticism of this thesis. Through his scholarly advice, I have been guided through the mazes of linguistic history of an earlier age. Thanks are also due to Dr. Edwin J. Brown who suggested "the once used words of Shakespeare" as a field of investigation. Through the sympathetic understanding and encouragement of Dr. Brown I have been inspired to go on and accomplish what, at times, seemed the impossible.

I wish to thank Mr. V. A. Davis who lent me books, and who kindly consented to read and criticize a portion of this material.

The library force has been most kind and obliging, and without their diligent service and kindly attitude this thesis could not have been written. To all of these people I extend my sincere thanks.

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## INTRODUCTION

### Statement of the Problem

That "Shakespeare never repeats" is an old saw. This statement is obviously not true, but it is certain that he used many words but once. Shakespeare used words with a nicety that required delicate shades of meaning not observed by the ordinary writer. How many words Shakespeare used to express a single thought and never used again is the problem of this thesis.

### Division and Analysis of the Problem

The words Shakespeare used but seldom seemed to offer a rich field for investigation to anyone interested in linguistic problems. In order to limit the problem and bring it within bounds, it was determined to study only those words which appear only once in the poet's works. To bring it within yet closer limits, certain classes of words were eliminated from further study on the grounds that they hold no special interest for the study of Shakespeare's language. One class of words eliminated is made up of inflectional forms of common words. So for example if facing appears only once, but if faced and faces had also been found facing would have been eliminated. The simple form is not regarded as a separate word. Words representing dialect usage were not used, if the original word was given, for example pold for bold, or pad for bad. Hyphenated words were considered two words and therefore not given here. Words from languages that have not been adopted into the English language were discarded. Proper names were not deemed of sufficient interest in a study of vocabulary to be included.

In such a study as this it behooved the investigator to discover from whence such a mass of words were procured. Were they coined, borrowed, or were they already in the language? Were they coming into use or were they going out of use? The answer to these questions should help the student to appreciate the accomplishments of Shakespeare, since he had no dictionaries or similar aids.

The next step is to present a synthesis of the most significant materials offered for use in this study.

#### Method of Research

The Concordance<sup>1</sup> was chosen as the source of words and quotations used by Shakespeare. The New English Dictionary<sup>2</sup> in ten volumes was used as the source of quotations giving the appearance of the words in English as Shakespeare used them, and the disappearance, or last use of the word in English, unless the word is still in good English usage.

The entire list of books used in this study follows:

A Glossary to the Works of William

Shakespeare<sup>3</sup>..... ..The Reverend Alexander Dyce

A New and Complete Concordance in the Dramatic

Works of William Shakespeare<sup>4</sup>... ..John Bartlet

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<sup>1</sup> John Bartlet, Concordance to the Works of William Shakespeare. Based on the Globe edition of 1891.

<sup>2</sup> W. A. Craige, The New English Dictionary.

<sup>3</sup> A. Dyce, A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare, E. P. Dutton, New York.

<sup>4</sup> John Bartlett, A New and Complete Concordance in Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare, Macmillan, New York.

- A New English Dictionary<sup>5</sup>.....The Philological Society
- A New Shakespearean Dictionary<sup>6</sup>.....Richard John Cunliffe
- A Shakespeare Glossary<sup>7</sup>.....C. T. Onions
- Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary  
of the English Language<sup>8</sup> .....Isaac K. Funk
- The New Variorum Edition of  
Shakespeare<sup>9</sup> .....Horace Howard Furness
- The Shakespeare Lexicon<sup>10</sup>.....Alexander Schmidt
- Webster's New International Dictionary  
of the English Language<sup>11</sup>.....W. T. Harris and F. Sturges Allen

Cunliffe and Onions were used as an authority for definitions. Dyce, Schmidt, and Furness were used for definitions and history of rare words, and words not quoted by the N. E. D. as having been used by Shakespeare.

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<sup>5</sup>The Philological Society, A New English Dictionary, Clarendon Press, London.

<sup>6</sup>Richard Cunliffe, A New Shakespearean Dictionary, Blackie and Son, London.

<sup>7</sup>C. T. Onions, A Shakespeare Glossary, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

<sup>8</sup>Isaac K. Funk, ed. Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of English Language, Funk and Wagnalls, New York.

<sup>9</sup>H. H. Furness, The New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, J. B. Lippincott, Company, Philadelphia.

<sup>10</sup>Alexander Schmidt, The Shakespeare Lexicon, London.

<sup>11</sup>W. T. Harris, F. Sturges, Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, G. C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass.

## Method of Presenting Material

The arrangement of material in this thesis has followed a definite plan. It is in alphabetical order since this form of presenting subject matter enhances the value of this thesis as a work of reference.

The word to be considered is given in the left-hand margin of the page. The Shakespearean quotation containing the word is placed opposite the word. The definition of the word follows the quotation, in case the word is not a familiar one, or the use is a rare one. When the N. E. D. gives more than one definition for a word, that fact is stated. The various languages are given in which forms of the word are found. The first recorded use of the word in English in the sense in which Shakespeare used it is given. The last recorded use of obsolete words is given. If the word is in current use that fact is noted.

AAbbreviated

"Neighbor vocatur nebour; neigh abbreviated ne."

Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1, 26.

To cut short; to contract, so that a part stands for the whole. This is the common modern use. (O. French, French and Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Abettor

"Thou foul abettor! thou notorious bawd!" Lucrece,

886.

One who abets, instigates, or encourages to the committing of any offence. (Anglo-French and O. French forms given.)

1514. Fitzherbert, Just. Pea. (1538), 142. "Every suche person so offendinge, theyr ayders...and abbettours....shall runne in the danger."

1865. Mrs. Stowe, Dred. (1865) II, V, 60. "To be your abettor in any treason you might meditate."

Abrogate

"Perge; so it shall please you to abrogate security."

Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 55.

To do away with, to put to an end.

1855. Owen, Skel and Teeth, 86. "In the whales the movements of these vertebrat upon one another are abrogated."

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NOTE: All Shakespearean quotations are from the Shakespeare Concordance. All other material is from the N.E.D., except as otherwise stated.

Abrook

"Ill can thy noble mind abrook The abject people  
gazing on thy face, with envious looks, laughing at thy  
shame." 2 Henry VI, ii, 4, 10.

To brook, to endure.

Accidence

"Ask him some questions in his accidence." The Merry  
Wives of Windsor, iv, 1, 16.

A part of grammar which treats of the accidence or  
inflections of words. A book of the rudiments of grammar.  
(Apparently a corruption of accidents (accident). Fr.  
accidens, transl. L. accidentia plural neuter, but perhaps  
a direct formation on the latter treated as a substantive  
fem.

1509, Hawes, Past. Pleas. (1845) v, lx, 23. "Dame Gramer  
...taught me ryght well Fyrst my Donet and then my accidence."  
1840, De Quincy, Style Wks XI, 198, "With two exceptions...  
we have never seen the writer...who has not sometimes vio-  
lated the accidence or syntax of English grammar."

Acclamation

"You shout me forth in acclamations hyperbolic."  
Coriolanus, i, 9, 51.

A loud or eager expression of assent or approval.

1541. Elyot, Image of Gov. 172. "With these and other  
moste ioyouse acclamations, the emperor issued out of the  
Theatre."

In current use.

Accomplice

"Success unto our valient general, and happiness to  
his accomplices!" 1 Henry VI, v, 2, 9.

An associate in guilt, perhaps used playfully by Shakespeare, in a sense not bad. (Other definitions of accomplice given. French and Latin forms given.)  
In current use.

Accrue

"I shall sutler be Unto the camp, and profits will accrue." Henry V, ii, 1, 17.

To come by way of addition or increase, or as an accession or advantage.

1470. Harding, Chron. Froem XII, 7. "So by your mother the right to you scrowes."

In current use.

Acknow

"Be not acknownd on't." Othello, iii, 3, 319.

To be acknownd: to be self-recognized or avowed in relation to anything; hence to avow, confess, acknowledge. Very rare after the O. E. Period except in the passive or past participle.

1000. Aelfric, On O. Test (Sweet 68) "Daet he mihte oncnawan his manfullan daeda."

1633. Bp. Hall, Hard T 140. "The very place where he grew shall not be acknowne to him."

Aconitum

"Though it do work as strong as aconitum." 2 Henry IV, iv, 4, 48.

A genus of posinuous plants, belonging to the order Ranunculaceae, especially the common European species Aconitum Napellus, called also Monk's bane and Wolf's bane.

Applied loosely or erroneously to other poisonous plants.

(The word is found in French, Greek, and Latin.) Aconitum is an extract or preparation of this plant, used as a poison and in pharmacy.

1869. DAILY NEWS, May 26. "She and the deceased had eaten the root of a plant called wolf's-bane, the poison of which is aconite."

Actur

"With acture they may be, Where neither party is nor true nor kind." A Lover's Complaint. 185.

Admirer

"And ever since a fresh admirer Of what I saw there."  
Henry VIII, i, 1, 3.

1605. Bacon. Adv. Learn I, vii, Par. 5 (1873) 54.

"There was not a greater admirer of learning (than Trajan)."

In current use.

Adorer

"I profess myself her adorer, not her friend."  
Cymbeline, i, 4, 74.

Fig. <sup>A</sup>n ardent admirer, a lover.

In current use.

Aerial

"Till we make the main and the aerial blue an indistinct regard." Othello, ii, 1, 39.

Pertaining to, or produced in the air or atmosphere.  
(Latin and Greek forms given.)

In current use.

Affeered

"Wear thou thy wrongs; Thy titles is affeer'd."  
Macbeth, iv, 3, 34.



Figuratively. To settle, confirm. (O. French, Anglo-French and Latin forms given.)

1440. Partonope, 3128. "The besshope he gan histale subtilly All offered and seyde."

Affied

"Where then do you know best we be affied?" Taming of the Shrew, iv, 4, 49.

Affinanced, betrothed.

1500. Partenay, 5081. "In noble Bretain gan he to mary, Affyed and sured to a gret lady."

1855. Bailey, Mystic, 18. "His (soul) Affied to God."

Affinity

"He you hurt is of great fame in Cyprus and great affinity." Othello, iii, 1, 49.

Voluntary social relationship; companionship, alliance, association.

1494. Fabyan V, cii, 78. "Gonobalde...promysed ayde to his power. Lotharius, of this affynite beying uarned pursued the sayde conobalde."

1611. Beble 2, Chron. xviii, I. "Now Jehosophat...ioyned affinitie with Ahab."

Affray

"Since arm from arm that voice doth us affray." Romeo and Juliet, iii, 5, 33.

To scare, to startle or alarm into running away. (Other forms and uses of the word given. O. French, Anglo-French, Provençal, Latin, O. Saxon, O. English, O. Norse, and O. H. German forms given.)

1375. Barbour, Bruce XVI, 205. "Thai dang on thame so hardely. That all thair fayis afryit uar."

1865. Singleton. Virgil I. 80. "And with a din Affray the birds."

Aforehand

"Knowing aforehand of our merriment." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 461.

With previous preparation, in anticipation, in advance. In early times generally written as two or three words, and even analytically afore the hand. These words have become beforehand.

1430. Lydg. Chron. Troy I, V. "As we were wont aforehande for to see."

In current use.

African

"But rather lose her to an African." Tempest, ii, 1, 125.

Agazed

"All the whole army stood agazed on him." 1 Henry VI, i, 1, 126.

Affrighted, astounded, amazed. The origin of agazed is obscure. Probably a variant of agast. O. E. and Gothic have similar forms.

1400. Chester Plays II, 85. "þe were so sore agast."

1600. Farr's S. P. (1845) II, 438. "Of understanding rob'd, I stand agaz'd."

Agile

"His agile arm beats down their fatal points." Romeo and Juliet, iii, 1, 171.

1577. Northbrook, Dicing (1843) 53. "To make one more freshe and agilite (?agile), to prosecute his good and godly affaires."

In current use.

Agnize

"I do agnize A natural point I find in hardness."

Othello, i, 3, 232.

"To recognize the existence of, to acknowledge, confess.

Agnize is from the Latin, derived through the French, while agnize had no French antecedent.

1543. Bacon, Policy of War, Wks. 1843, 245. "Unthankful is he, that doth not agnize and knowledge the unmeasurable kindness of this most excellent prince."

1855. Barclay, Mystic, 56. "None but Who extasie divine enjoy, agnize The universal impulse."

Agood

"At that time I made her weep agood." The Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii, 1, 33.

In good earnest, thoroughly, heartily.

1536. Tindale, Prol Jonah Wks. I, 456. "The nature of all wicked is, when they have sinned a good, to seek...to drive the remembrance of sin out of their thoughts."

1671. Welch Trav. 258. Haze. E. P. P. IV, 339. "The company that stood about did laugh at him a-good."

Aground

"Fall to't, Yarely, or we run ourself aground."

Tempest, i, 1, 4.

1500. Cooke Lorelles Bote (1843) 6. "Some at saynt Kateryns stroke a groune."

1586. Kane, Arctic Expl I, v, 60. "The bergs were aground well out to seaward."

Alligator

"An alligator stuff'd and other skins of ill-shaped fishes." Romeo and Juliet, v, 1, 43.

Reptiles of the crocodile family. (This word found in Latin and Spanish.)

1568. J. Horton (Hakl. Soc. III.) "In this river we killed a monstrous jagarto or crocodile."

In current use.

Allusion

"I say the allusion holds in the exchange." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 45.

A jest, riddle.<sup>1</sup>

Ally

"The prince's near ally, My very friend, hath got his mortal hurt." Romeo and Juliet, iii, 1, 114.

A relative, a kinsman or kinswoman. (Other uses of the word are given. O. French and Latin forms are given.)

1380. Sir Ferumb. 4077. "Other at ware yscosyns oper alyes."

1654. Lestrange. K., Charles I. (1655), 118. "Upon an ally worse still, as superinducting Incest with Rape."

Almain

"He sweats not to overthrow your Almain; he gives your Hollander a vomit." Othello, ii, 3, 86.

A German. (O. French, German and other forms given.)

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<sup>1</sup> R. John Cunliff, A New Shakespearean Dictionary.

1314. Guy Warw. 10. "The Almains ben over come."

1698. Life Bl. Prince, in Harl Misc. (179) 51. "Not only French, but Almains, Dutch."

Almond

"The parrot will not do more for an almond." Troilus and Cressida, v, 2, 194.

The kernel of a drupe or stone-fruit of which there are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter. (Other uses of the word given.) The genealogy of almond is: Greek...Latin...early Roman Portugal splitting up into two Italian forms, thence into Spanish and whence O. French and English.

1300 Cursor M 6895. "Almades, (v.r. almondes-maundes, mound) was grown." par-on.

In current use

Almshouse

"A hundred almshouses right well supplied." Henry V, i, 1, 17.

A house founded by private charity, for the reception and support of the (usually aged) poor. Formerly, the house where the alms of a monastery were distributed, and the hospitality of the convent dispensed.

1440. Prompt. Parv., "Almershouse, Xenodochium."

1858. Wiesman, Four Last Popes, 238. "Humble alms-houses founded by an eminent merchant."

Almsman

"My gay apparel far an almsman's gown." Richard II, iii, 3, 149.

One supported by alms, or by funds bequeathed for the support of the poor; a bedsman.

1000. Sax. Lgechd. I, 400. "Donne nime man uncup sald alt aelmesmannum."

1866. Rogers. Agric & Prices I, v, 120. "The garb of the fourteenth century is still seen in the almsman's gaberdine."

### Aloes

"And sweetness, in the suffering pangs it bears, The aloes of all forces, shocks, and fears." A Lover's Complaint, 273.

The fragrant resin or wood of the Agalloch...derived from species of two East Indian genera; Aloexylon and Aquilaria. Other uses of the word are given. Latin, Hebrew, and Greek forms given.)

950. Sax. Leechd. ii, 147. "Alway wi untrymessum."  
1865. PUBLIC OPINION. 7 Jan. 19. "The Canticles record in one verse..frankincense, myrrh, and aloes...the last meaning the wood of the Aloexylum Agaloechum."

### Anchovies

"Anchovies and sack after supper." 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 588.

A small fish of the herring family found on the European coasts especially in the Mediterranean. Other forms are given. Anchovy is of doubtful origin. Diez took the Italian to be the typical form deriving it from a Latin form, adapted from the Greek. Mahn considers the Spanish, Portugal and Italian dialects forms to be an adoption of the Basque name anchoa, anchua, which he identifies with antzua, meaning "dry" as if dried fish.  
In current use.

Annothanize

"Veni, vidi, vici, which to annothanize in the vulgar,--  
O base and obscure vulgar!--videlicet, He came, saw, and  
overcame." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 1, 69.

To explain.<sup>2</sup>

The quartos and the first Folio have annothanize  
instead of anatomize.<sup>3</sup>

Antropophaginain

"He'll speak like an antropophaginian." Merry Wives  
of Windsor, iv, 5, 10.

A cannibal.

Antipathy

"No contraries hold more antipathy than I and such a  
knave." King Lear, ii, 2, 93.

To opposite of sympathy. (Other uses of the word given.)

1601. Holland, Pliny (1634) ii, 430. "The repugnance  
and contrariety in nature which the Greeks call antipathie."  
1692. Bentley, Boyle Lect. 97. "When occult quality, and  
sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory  
explications of things."

Antres

"Antres vast and deserts idle, Rough quarries, rocks  
and hills." Othello, i, 3, 140.

A cave, a cavern.

1879. G. Meredith, Egoist II, v, 109. "She...shunned  
his house as the antre of an ogre."

Apostrapha

"You find not the apostraphas, and so miss the accent."

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<sup>2</sup> C. T. Onions, A Shakespeare Glossary.

<sup>3</sup> R. J. Cunliffe, A New Shakespearean Dictionary.

In current use.

Apprenticehood

"Must I not, serve a long apprenticehood to foreign passages?" Richard II, i, 3, 271.

An apprentice is one who is bound by legal agreement to serve an employer in the exercise of some handcraft, art, trade or profession for a certain number of years, with a view to learn its details and duties, in which the employer is reciprocally bound to instruct him.

1377. Langl. P. Pl. B. v, 256. "And have ymade many a kny te bothe mercere and drapere at payed neuere for his prentishode."

1619. J. Heath, House Correct, D iii jb. "Who in his apprenticehood, being brought up to the Art of Poleing, is now made free of the shavers."

Approacher

"Thou gavest thine ears like tapsters that bid welcome To knaves and all approachers." Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 216.

One who approaches or comes near.

1586. Bright, Melanch, VI, 28. "Such (fishes) are approachers nigh the sand."

1704. Swift, Batt. Eks. (1711) 264. "He furiously rush'd on against this new approacher."

Appropriation

"He makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts." Merchant of Venice, i, 2, 42.

Special attribution or appreciation. (Other uses of the word given.)



Aquilon

"Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon." Troilus and Cressida, iv, 5, 9.

The north or north-north-east wind.

1325. E. E. Allit. P. C. 133. "Eurus and aquilon..  
Blowes bo e at my bode."

Archbishopric

"For not bestowing on him, at his asking, the arch-  
bishopric of Toledo." Henry VIII, ii, 1, 164.

To see or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

994. O. E. Chron. "Feng Aelfric.....to Jam  
archbiscoprice."

1849. Maculay, "History of England II, 438. "The Archbishopric  
(of Cologne became vacant."

Archdeacon

"The archdeacon hath divided it into three limits."  
1 Henry IV, iii, 1, 72.

The chief deacon; originally the chief of the attendants on a bishop, who through the scope of his duties in relation to the services of the church and the administration of charity, gradually acquired a rank above the priests and next in importance to the bishop. (O. English, O. French and Latin forms given.)

1000. Allfire G1 (Z) 209. "Archidiaconus, ercediacon  
(v.r. arce)."

In current use.

Architect

"Chief architect and plotter of these woes." Titus Andronicus, v, 3, 122.

One who plans, devises, contrives, or constructs, as

to achieve a desired result (especially when the result may be viewed figuratively as an edifice); a builder-up.

(Greek, French and Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Arde

"In the vale of Andren.--Twixt Guynes and Arde."

Henry VIII, i, 1, 7.

Ardent

"Like those that under hot ardent zeal would set whole realms on fire." Timon of Athens, iii, 3, 33.

Figuratively, glowing with passion, animated by keen desire; intense eager, zealous, fervent, ferved. (O. French and Latin forms given.)

1374. Chaucer, Boeth, iv, iii, 121. " if he (be) ardaunt in auarice."

1849. Macaulay, "History of England II, 174. "His zeal for Episcopacy...Was more ardent than ever."

Argentine

"Celestial Dian, goddess argentine, I will obdy thee."

Pericles, v, 1, 251.

Silvery. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1578. Lyte, Dodoens, 527. "Argentine, or Silver Thistel."

1859. W. Gregory, Egypt II, 35. "The argentine raiment which the moon...had thrown over Karnak."

Argo

"Argo, their thread of life is spun." 2 Henry VI,

iv, 2, 31.

A vulgar corruption to the Latin word ergo.<sup>6</sup>

Aries

"The Bull, being gall'd, gave Aries such a knock that down fell both the Ram's horns." Titus Andronicus, iv, 3, 71.

The ram; one of the Zodiacal constellations, which the sun enters on the 21st of March.

1374. Chaucer, Troilus, iv, 1593. "Or Phebus suster.. The Lion passe, out of this Ariete."

1812. Woodhouse, Astrom. VIII, 53. "At the vernal equinox the first point of Aries and the Sun are on the meridian together."

Arise

"Whos simple touch is powerful to arise Kind Pepin." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 1, 79.

To raise from the dead. (Other definitions of arise given. Latin, Northumbrian, Gothic, Latin and O. Teutonic forms given.)

1300. Cursor M. (Trin. M. S. ) 14363 " þis ti þing ras þat lazar þus areysed (v.r. vpraised, resused) usa."

Arithmetician

"What was he? Forsooth, a great arithmetician!" Othello, i, 1, 19.

Proficient in the science of numbers.

1557. Recorde Whetstone Lij. "To prove the cunningg of a braggyng Arithmetician."

1869. Lubbock, Preh. Times XIV, 502. "They are such bad arithmeticians that the enumeration of ten is a labour..."

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<sup>6</sup>The Reverend Alexander Dyce, A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare.

with many of them.

Ark

"There is, sure, another flood toward, and these couples are coming to the ark." As You Like It, v, 4, 36.

A large covered floating vessel in which Noah was saved at the Deluge; hence fig. a place of refuge. (Other definitions of ark given. O. English, O. Frisian, O. H. German, German, O. Norse, Gothic, O. Teutonic, Danish and Latin forms given.)

950. Lendisf Gosp. Matt. XXIV, 38. "Innlode in aerce Nol (Ruskw. arkal. Ags. and Hatt. earce)."

In current use.

Arrearages

"I think He'll grant the tribute, send the arrearages." Cymbeline, ii, 4, 13.

Items overdue, outstanding amounts, arrears, debts.

1315. Shoreham, 96. "Nere the milse merci of God self...That wolle the arerages for eve."

1850. W. Irving Granada 24. "A formal demand for the payment of arrearages."

Artificer

"Another lean unwash'd artificer cuts off his tale." King John, iv, 2, 201.

One who makes by art or skill; especially one who follows an industrial handicraft, a craftsman. (Anglo-French, M. English, O. French and Med. Latin forms given.)

1393. Gower, Conf III, 142. "Artificers, Whiche usen craftes and mestiers Whose art is ceeped mecanique."

1809. Kendall. Trav. I, XXIII, 227. "The inhabitants are principally artificers, as nailers, joiners and cartwrights."

Artless

"So full of artless jealousy is guilt, It spills itself in fearing to be spilt." Hamlet, iv, 5, 19.

Devoid of art or skill; unpractised, inexperienced, ignorant.

1598. Nashe, Anat. Absurd, 40. "The artlesse tongue of a tedious dolt."

In current use.

Aslant

"There is a willow grows aslant a brook." Hamlet, iv, 7, 46.

Arrass in a slanting direction, athwart.

1300. Cursor M. 6200. "O-slant (v.r. on slent, on slont) fra par ai ware."

1877. Page. De Quincy II, XIX, 176. "To run somewhat aslant the ordinary conventionalities of life."

Aspersio

"No sweet aspersion shall the heavens let fall to make this contract grow." Tempest, iv, 1, 18.

That which is sprinkled; a shower of spray.

1553-81. Foxe, A and M I, 49 7/1. "By the aspersion of the blood of Jesus Christ."

1845. Blackw. Mag. L VII, 584. "An aspersion of water was dashed...in the impassioned faces of the pair."

Assassination

"If the assassination could trammel up the consequence and catch with his surcease success." Macbeth, i, 7, 2.

(French and Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Assinego

"An assinego may tutor thee." Troilus and Cressida,  
ii, 1, 49.

A silly, a stupid fellow. ("Asnico. A little ass.  
Connelly's Spanish and English Dictionary, Madrid, 4 to)...  
(This word is usually spelt by our early writers assinego...  
but the old editions of Shakespeare's play have "asenico."  
I (Dyce) have now printed "assenico as a form nearer to the  
spanish word."<sup>7</sup>

Assubjugate

"Nor, by my will, assubjugate his merit." Troilus  
and Cressida, ii, 3, 202.

To reduce to subjugation.

1883. F. M. Carwford Dr. Claudius, 239. "Which not  
only disarmed resistance, but assubjugated the consent of  
the advised."

Attasked

"You are much more attask'd for want of wisdom than  
praised for harmful mildness." King Lear, i, 4, 366.

To take to task, to blame.

The second Quarto has, "Attasht for want of wisdom."  
The Folio of 1623 has "at task."

Auguring

"My auguring hope Says it will come to the full."  
Anthony and Cleopatra, v, 2337.

Auld

"Then take thine auld cloak about thee." Othello, ii,

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<sup>7</sup> The Rev. A. Dyce, A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare.

3,99.

(Modern Scotch, and North English, descendant of Old English ald which became in midland dialect in 13th century OLD.) OLD; as in auld lang-syne, old long-ago...resembling the old or adult, having the manners of sagicity of age.

1375. Barbour, Bruce I, 17. "Auld storys that men redys.  
1848. Kingsley, Alt. Locke (1881) I, 91. "Foolish auld-world notion about keeping days holy."

Auricular

"By an auricular assurance have your satisfaction."  
King Lear, i, 2, 90.

Perceived by the ear; audible. (Other definitions given. French forms given.)

1579. G. Harvey, Letter-Bk. (1884) 61. "Quippenge notorious or auricular iybinge on every hande."  
1654. Lestrange, Chas. I (1655) 92. "So sudden a death afforded him not the respiration of auricular contrition."

Aver

"Averring notes of chamber-hanging, pictures, this her bracelet." Cymbeline, v, 5, 203.

To assert the existence or occurrence of. (Other definitions of aver given. O. French, Latin and French forms given.)

1845. R. Hamilton, Pop. Educ. IX, 214. "Hobbes... strongly avers this prerogative of the Ruler."

Avert

"Avert your liking a more worthy way." King Lear, i, 1, 214.

To turn away (the face, eye, thoughts.) (Other definitions of avert given. O. French and Latin forms given.)

1578. Ps. li, Sc Poems 16th Century II, 115. "Fra my sinners advert thy face."

In current use.

BB

"Fair as a text B in a copy-book" Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 42.

(Greek, Hebrew, <sup>R</sup>oman, Phoenician forms given.)

1000. Aelfric, Gram, iii, (Zup. 6), "þa oðre niȝon  
consonantes synd eowedene. MUTAE, þæt synd dumbe, hi ne  
synd na mid ealle dumbe, ac hi habbað lytle clypunge...  
as ongyrnað of his syfum and ðeendjað on am clypjendlicum  
strafum. b, c, d, g, p, t, ðeendjað on e."

In current use.

Backbite

"They are arrant knaves, and will backbite." 2 Henry IV, v, 1, 36.

1300. E. E. Psalter XXXVIII, 20. "At yheldes ivels  
for godes bac-bate."

1841. Lane, Arab. Nts. iii, 613. "Backbite not lest thou  
be backbitten."

Bailiff

"n ape-bearer; then a process-server, a bailiff."  
Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 102.

An officer of justice under a sheriff, who executes  
writes and processes, distrains and arrests. (Other  
definitions of bailiff given. O. English and M. English  
forms given.)

1377. Langl, P. Pl. B.II, 59. "Shirews and here clerkes  
Bedelles and Baillies."

1863. Burton, Bk., Hunter 326. "A bailiff making an inventory



of goods on which he has taken execution."

Baille

"Baille me some paper." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 4, 92.

The word comes from the French and means to carry, guard, or to deliver goods in trust, upon a contract. (Other forms are given. M. English, O. French, Pr., and Italian forms given.)

1768. Blackstone Comm. II c452. "If cloth be delivered, or (in our legal dialect) bailed to a taylor to make a suit of clothes."

Baldrick

"Or hang my bugle on an invisible baldrick." Much Ado About Nothing, i, 1, 244.

A baudrick was a belt or girdle, usually of leather and richly ornamented, worn pendent from one shoulder across the breast and under the opposite arm, and worn to support the wearers sword and bugle. Sometimes applied to the strap of the shield, by which it hung around the neck. (O. French, M. H. German, French, Latin and English forms are given.)

1387. Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales. 116.  
"An horn he bare, the bawdrik was of green."

1879. Farrar, St. Paul II 508. "Let spiritual truth be their baldric or binding girdle (Eph. VI, 14.)

Ballow

"Try whether your costard or my ballow be the harder."  
King Lear, iv, 6, 247.

Etym. and Meaning uncertain, no such word seems to exist. Ballow appears in the Shakespeare Folio of 1632

thee." Coriolanus, iv, 5, 89.

1450. Henderson. Test. Crea (R). "Faire Phebus banisher of night."

1834. Carlyle, French Revolution I, i, 1, 6. "Maupeon, the banisher of Parlements."

### Barm

"And sometimes make the drink to bear no barm."

Midsummer Night's Dream, ii, 1, 38.

Barm is the broth on the top of fermenting liquor which is used to leaven bread, and to ferment other liquors. (Other definitions of barm given. O. English, Danish, Swedish, Frisian, L. German and German forms given.)

1200. Ormin, 996. "Bread all peo rf wiþþ utenn berrme."

1816. Scott, Antiq. XI. "The sea was working like barm."

### Barnacles

"And all to be turn'd to barnacles, or to apes."

Tempest, iv, 1, 249.

The history of this word is involved in an extraordinary growth of popular mythology, traced back as far as the 11th or 12th century by Prof. Max Müller.

A species of wild goose (Anas leucopsis) nearly allied to the Brent Goose found in the Arctic seas (where alone it breeds), and visiting the British coast in winter. Their breeding place was long unknown, was formerly believed to be produced out of the fruit of a tree growing by the sea-side. (Other definitions of barnacle given. M. English, O. French, Med. Latin, Portuguese, Latin, and French forms given.)

1480. Caxton Trevisa's Description of Brit. 48. "Ther ben barnacles, fowles lyke to wylde ghees, whiche growen wond rly upon trees."

1870. Pall Mall G. 12 Oct, 12. "The barnacles is supposed by simple people to be developed out of the fishy parasite of the same name."

Barony

"For a silken point I'll give my barony." 2 Henry IV, i, 1, 54.

The domain of a baron. (Other definitions given. O. French forms given.)

1297. R. Glouc. 479. "He 3ef him and is eirs the noble baronie."

1876. Freeman, Norm Cong V. XXIV, 417. "To say that the Bishops sit in Parliament simply because they hold baronies runs counter to all the facts of our history."

Barrel

"Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake."  
1 Henry VI, v, 4, 57.

A wooden vessel cylindrical in shape. By metonymy: The contents of a barrel. (Other definitions of barrel given. French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Irish, Gaelic and Dutch forms given.)

1382. Wyclif, Luke XVI, 6. "An hundred barrelis of oyle."

1798. W. Hutton, Fam. Hutton 104. "When in liquor he was matured. His children knew his weak side, and omitted to ask a favour till the barrel had worked."

Barrow

"Had I lived to be carried in a basket, like a barrow

person to make use of this word.

1811. Scott, Don Roderick, xxxi. "Idols all of gold  
bedabbled all with blood."

### Bedashed

"All the standers-by had wet their cheeks, like trees  
bedash'd with rain." Richard III, i, 2, 164.

To dash against, dash about.

1564. Bolding used the word bedashed in Fustine, 90,  
(R) "Bedeot with skarlet and bedasht with golde."

1850. Blackie, Aeschylus I, 131. "Purple grouts bedash  
the guilty ground."

### Bedaubed

"Pale, pale as ashes, all bedaub'd in blood." Romeo  
and Juliet, iii, 2, 55.

To daub over with anything that sticks. To belaud  
to excess. To ornament clumsily or vulgarly.

1581. J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Osor. "Untimely applica-  
tions, wherewith his discourse is altogether bedaubed."

1862. Thackery, Four Georges i (1862) 63. "Are now embroider  
and bedaubed."

### Bedazzled

"My mistaking eyes that have been so bedazzled."  
Taming of the Shrew, iv, 5, 46.

To confuse by dazzling. Shakespeare seems to have  
been the first literary man to use the word bedazzled.  
In current use.

### Bedimmed

"I have bedimm'd the noontide sun." Tempest, v, 1, 41.  
Obscured in brightness or clearness. Figuratively the mind,

ii, 5, 110.

(O. English and other forms are given.)

1000. Aelfric. Deut. XXX IV. 8. " a heofungda as  
wa ron a efyllede hi Moisen bema ndon."

1840. Dickens, Barn. Rudge lix. "She bemoaned her miseries  
in the sweetest voice."

Bemoiled

"In how miry a place, how she has bemoiled." Taming  
of the Shrew, iv, 1, 77.

To encumber with dirt and mire. (No later reference  
was found.)

1636. Healey, Theophrast, 93. "When hee...riding upon  
a borrowed horse...falling all to bemoils himself."

Benefice

"Tickling a parson's nose as a' lies asleep, Then  
dreams he of another benefice." Romeo and Juliet, i, 4, 81.

An ecclesiastical living. (Other definitions of the  
word given. O. French and Latin forms given.)

1340. Ayanb. 42. " e proundres and e parasses o er  
o er benefices of holy Cherche."

1855. Prescott, Phillip II, II, iii, 229. "A tract which he  
published against plurality of venefices."

Benigh

"A better prince and benigh lord, That will prove  
awful." Pericles, ii, Gower 3.

Kindly, gracious. (Other definitions of benigh given.  
O. French, Greek, Latin, and English forms given.)

1320. R. Brume, Medit. 1103. " e weten weyl how benygne  
my dere sone was."

In current use.

Benumbed

"Great-minds, of partial indulgence to their benumbed wiles, resist the same." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 2, 179.

To make any part of the body torpid or powerless. Now mostly used of the effect of cold. From O. English.

1393. Gower, Conf. III, 2. "Although he is benome, The power both of hands and fete."

In current use.

Bepaint

"The mask of night is on my face, Else would a maiden blush bepaint bepaint my cheek." Romeo and Juliet, ii, 2, 86.

To paint over. To paint obtrusively.

1555. Harpsfield, Divorce of Henry VIII, (1878) 282.

"The walls all Bepainted with places of holy scriptures."

1831. Carlyle, Sart. Res. 1, VII. "Buff-belts, complicated chains.....have been bepainted to in modern Romance."

Bepray

"I bepray you, let me borrow my arms again." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 702.

Bepray is of doubtful use. In the Quarto I, bepray is used; in Quarto II and the Folios pray is used.

Berattled

"And so berattled the common stage." Hamlet, ii, 2, 357.

To assail with a din.

1553. T. Wilson, Rhetoric, 180, (R). "He did all berattle him."

Bermoothes

"To fetch dew From the still-ves'd Bermoothes."

Tempest, i, 2, 229.

The Bermudas.<sup>1</sup>

Bescreened

"What man art thou that thus bescreen'd in night So  
stumblest on my counsel?" Romeo and Juliet, ii, 2, 52.

To hide from sight.

1855. Singleton, Virgil I, 48. "Which you bescreen  
with broken Shade."

Beslubber

"And then to beslubber our garments with it."

1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 341.

To wet with thick liquid.

1394. P. Pl. Crede, 427. "His hosen....al beslommered  
(v.r. beslommered) in fen as he þe plow folowed."

1863. Baring-Goul, Iceland xi, 197. "The boiling jets  
squirt suddenly at one over the beslubbered rim."

Besom

"I am the besom that must sweep the court clean."

2 Henry VI, iv, 7, 34.

A besom is an implement for sweeping, usually made of a  
bunch of broom, heather, birch or other twigs bound to a  
handle. Dialectally, as in Scotland, the generic name for  
sweeping implements of any material, that is, a heather,  
birch, or broom besom, a hair besom; but in literary England  
'broom' is now generic, and 'beson' specific. Many other  
uses of the word were given. O. English, O. H. German, M.  
H. German, German, Dutch, O. Teutonic, and E. German forms  
given.

<sup>1</sup>

1000. Ags. Gosp Matt XII, 44. "He emet hyt aemti and eolensod mid besmum."

1862. Tynacill, Mountaineer, iv, 30. "Gradually the cloud-besom swept the mountains."

Besotted

"You speak like one besotted on your sweet delights."  
Troilus and Cressida, ii, 2, 143.

Having the affections foolishly or dotingly engaged; infatuated.

1581. Campion. in Confer., iv, (1584) A, a, iii, j, b.  
"He might be taken with the loue of his eies toward her, to be besotted with her."

In current use.

Bespice

"Bespice a cup, To give mine enemy a lasting wink."  
Winter's Tale, i, 2, 316.

To season with spice.

1575. Churchyard, Chippers (1817) 191. "Sweet words did walk, bespysed (?bespyset) with fained cheer."

Bestained

"We will not line his thin bestained cloak With our pure honors." King John, iv, 3, 24.

To stain.

1559. Mirr Mag. 360 (R.) "His skin with blood and teares so sore bestained."

1877. Baldw Brown, Sophocles 133. "With his spears all blood-bestained."

Bestraught

"What! I am not bestraught." Taming of the Shrew, Ind. 2, 26.



1547. Surrey, Aeneid, iv, 360. "Aeneas with that vision stricken down Well nere bestraught."

1748. Richardson, Clarissa (1811) VIII, 248. "I have been, to use an old word, quite bestraught."

Bethumped

"I was never so bethumped with words." King John, ii, 1, 466.

To thump soundly.

1831. Frasier's Magazine, iii, 102. "Here's a be-thumping of words, with a vengeance."

Betrim

"Which spongy April at thy best betrimms." Tempest, iv, 1, 65.

To trim about.

1855. Singleton, Virgil, ii, 21. "With green bay Betrim his brows."

Bevel

"I may be straight though they themselves be bevel." Sonnet, 121-11.

Oblique, sloping, inclined from right angle. (Other definitions of bevel given. O. French forms given.)

1562. Leigh, Armorie (1579) 78b. "Hee beareth party er pale Beuile, Or and purple...He beareth party er Bend beuill. Argent, and purple."

1884. Tennyson, Becket, 171. "All was planed and beveled smooth again."

Beverage

"It prom me he have wholesome beverage. Account me your servant." Winter's Tale, i, 2, 346.

A drink, especially a liquor which constitutes a common article of consumption. (Other definitions of beverage given. Spanish, O. French, Provençal, Portuguese and Latin forms given.)

1325. E. E. Allet. P. B. 1433. "Bryng hem now to my borde of beurage hem fylles."

In current use.

### Bevy

"None here, he hopes, In all this noble bevy, has brought with her One care abroad." Henry VIII, i, 4, 4.

A proper company of ladies roes and quails. Derivation and early history unknown. (Forms in M. English. O. French and French are given.

1430. Bk. Hawkyng in Bel. Act. I, 296. "A covey of of perbrich, a bevy of quayles, and eye of fesaunts."

In current use.

### Bickering

"In thy face I see thy fury: if I longer stay, We shall begin our ancient bickering." 2 Henry VI, i, 1, 144.

A skirmish. Applied to the making of any rapidly repeated noisy action, suggesting the showering of blows, the pattering of rain.

1297. K. Glouc. 540. "There was ofte bituene hom gret bikiring."

1855. Tennyson, Brook 26. "And sparkle out among the fern,  
To bicker down a valley."

### Bigamy

"Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts To base declension and to loathed bigamy." Richard III, iii,

7, 189.

Remarriage after the death of a first wife (or husband)  
(Other forms and uses of the word are given.)

1528. More. Conf Agst. Trib, III Wks. 229/1. "The forbidden of bigamy by ye wedding of one wife after another."  
1865. Nicholas, Britton ii, 25 note. "Bigamy (in the ancient and proper sense of the word) involved the loss of the benefit of clergy."

Bilberry

"There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry." Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 5, 49.

The fruit of a dwarf hardy shrub (*vacunium Myrtillus*), abundant on heath, on stony moors, and in the mountain woods in Great Britain and Northern Europe; the berry is of a deep blue black and about a quarter of an inch in diameter. So called chiefly in the Midlands. Other names are Whortleberry and Blackberry. (O. Norse, Danish and Swedish forms given.)

1577. Dee. Relat. Spir. I, (1659) 171. "The cloth, Hair-colourd, Bilbery juice."

1864. Webster, S. V., "The species of American belberry are referred to the sub-genus Eu-vaccinium."

Billiards

"Let's to billiards," Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 5, 3.

Billiards so named for a hockey-stick, for a stick with a curved end. The word was introduced into England only as the name of the game, and made plural. (O. French forms of the word are given.)

A substance spread on the limbs of trees to catch birds.

1440. Prompt. Parv. 60. "Brydlyme, viscous."

1865. Thornbury, True as Steel ii, 152. "Love...is like birdlime; the more we struggle, the more entangled our wings get."

Birthdom

"Like good men Bestride our down-fall'n birthdom."

Macbeth, iv, 3, 4.

Inheritance or birthright.

Blain

"Itches, blains, Sow all the Athenian bosoms." Timon of Athens, iv, 1, 28.

An inflammatory swelling on the body, often accompanied by ulceration. (O. English, O. Teutonic, M. Dutch, Danish, O.H. German and Low German forms of this word given.)

1000. Sax Leichd. I, 380. "We a ble ene enim ni on ae ra and hi faeste."

In current use.

Blindfold

"My inch of taper will be brunt and done, and blindfold death not let me see my son." Richard II, i, 3, 224.

Having the eyes bandaged to prevent vision. d was erroneously admitted into the stem in the 15th Century. Originally meant to strike blind, but this use is obsolete. To cover the eyes with a bandage. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1225. Ancr. R. 106. "He þolede...æt me hine blindfellede...Fauch pu pin eien."

In current use.

Bloat

"Let the bloat king tempt you again to bed." Hamlet,  
iii, 4, 182.

Soft-bodied, flabby, puffed, swollen.

1300. Haverlok, 1910. "He leyden on...(blows)...He mader  
here backes al so bloute Als he (re) wombes, and made hem  
route Als he weren kradel-barnes."

In current use.

Blowse

"Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom, sure."  
Titus Andronicus, iv, 2, 72.

This word is of unknown origin. A beggar wench.  
Deshevelled, frowzy. (Other forms are given.)

1573. Tusser. Husb. (1878) 43. "Whiles Gillet, his  
blouse is a milking thy cow, Sir He? is a rigging thy gate  
or the plow."

1884. Tongu. Mag. June, 175. "The cook came out with  
tolerably 'blowsed' hair."

Blurtd

"Whilst ours was blurtd at and held a malcken Not  
worth the time of day." Pericles, iv, 3, 34.

To puff in scorn, to 'pooh.' To burst out with, to  
ejaculate impulsively. (Other definitions of blurt given.)

1596. Edw. III, iv, vi, (N.) "All the world will blurt  
and scorn at us."

In current use.

Bobtail

"Hounds or spaniels, brach or lym, or bobtail tike."  
King Lear, iii, vi, 73.

A horse or dog with a tail cut short.

In current use.

Bodged

"We charged again; but out, alas! We bodged again."

3 Henry VI, i, 4, 19.

A botched piece of work.

1552. Huloet, "Bodge or botche olde clothes."

1881. DAILY NEWS 31 Aug 2/2. "Gaps bodged up by the rudest of post and pole barriers."

Bohemian

"A Bohemian born, but here nursed up and bred."

Measure for Measure, iv, 2, 134.

A native of Bohemia. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1845. S. Austin, tr. Rank's History Ref. II, 469. "He acceded to the demand of the Bohemian Protestant or Hussite."

Bollen

"Here one being throng'd bears back, all bollen and red." Lucrece, 1252.

Obsolete. To swell; inflate, puffed up.

1225. Amer. R. 252. "A bledde ibollen full of winde."

Bondmaid

"Wrong me not, nor wrong yourself To make a bondmaid and a slave of me."

A female slave.

Bookmate

"To the prince and his bookmates." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 1, 102.

One that makes sport.

Booties

"She drops booties in my mouth." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 863.

Bosky

"My bosky acres and my unscrubb'd down." Tempest, iv, 1, 81.

(Covered with bushes or underwood)

1593. Peele, Chron. Edw I. (1874) 407. "In this bosky wood Bury his corpse.

1851. H. Melville V, 33. "A brown and brawny company with bosky beards."

Bossed

"Fine linen Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl." Taming of the Shrew, ii, 1, 355.

Studded ornamented.

1578. Banister, Hist. of Man 1, 35. "Where the Patel is thickest, and bossed forth like middest of a buckler."

1536. in Antic. Sarish (1771) 195. "Two pair of Censers Silver and gilt, of bossed work."

1850. Blackel, AEschylus II, 189. "Al pon his shielde he bears...a woman Leading with sober pace an armed man All bossed in gold."

Bowsprit

"On the topmast, The yard and bowsprit, would I flame distinctly, "hen meet and join." Tempest, i, 2, 114.

Bowsprit is found in all the modern languages of the Teutonic family. The origin seems to lie between Low German; Dutch, and English. A large spar or boom running out from the stem of a vessel, to which the foremast stays are fastened.

1500. Chester Pl (MS. 1592) I, (1843) 48. "With toppe-castill and boe-spritte."

1842. Dickens. Ame. Notes (1850) 5 6/2. "By the water side, where the bowsprits of ships stretch across the footway."

Bramble

"Hangs odes upon hawthornes and elegies upon brambles."

As You Like It, iii, 2, 380.

A rough prickly shrub, the blackberry. (O. English, O. Teutonic, W. German, O. H. German, L. German, Dutch and German forms given.)

1000. Ælfric Gen iii, 18. "Dornas and bremelas heo aspret Fe."

In current use.

Brazier

"He should be a brazier by his face." Henry VIII, v, 4, 42.

One who works in brass.

1400. Dest. Tray, 1589. "Belmakers, B<sup>o</sup>kebynders, brasiers fyn."

1852. Miss Yonge, Cameos (1877) II, xxviii, 301. "A brazier named Lambert began to harangue the people."

Breastplate

"What stronger brestplate than a heart untainted!"  
2 Henry VI, iii, 2, 232.

A piece of armour for protecting the breast.

1386. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 2120. "Wom wol ben armed in an haubergeon and in breastplate."

1844. Regul. and Ord. Army 158. "The Bayonet Belt is to be then fitted in front, and wherever it crosses the Funch Belt, there the Breast-Plate is to be placed."



Brinded

"Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd." Macbeth, iv, 1, 1.

Spotted or brindled. The archaic forms are given.

1430. Lydg. Min. Poems 202. "On them she wye have a  
bondl. As well of bayard as of brende (rime wd. rende)  
And yit for sorelle she syestond."

1820. Shelley Witch Alt. VIII. "The brinded lioness fed  
forth her young."

Boradside

"Fear we broadsides? No, let the fiend give fire."

2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 196.

This was formerly two words. With the side of one  
ship to that of another, also a sheet of paper printed on  
one side only.

1575. Churchyard, Chippes (1817) 83. "Richard Harvey...  
before 1563 had printed in a broadside, a decree...  
between churchyarde and Camel."

In current use.

Brogue

"I thought he slept, and put my clouted brogues from  
off my feet, whose rudeness answer'd my steps too loudly."

Cymbeline, iv, 2, 214.

Derivation of brogue unknown. There is an Irish and  
Galic word brog meaning shoe. This shoe is made of untanned  
leather and is worn by the inhabitants of the wilder parts  
of Ireland and the Scotch Highlands. (O. Celtic, O. Irish,  
and Gaelic forms given. Other connotations of brogue given.)

1586. J. Hooker, Gerald. Irel Holinsh. ii, 1601. "He  
was no sooner come home, but awie with his English attires,  
and on with his brogs, his shirt, and other Irish rags."

1845. Hood, Irish Schoolm xv. "The scourge plies that unkindly  
seam in Phelim's brogues."

Broking

"Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown."

Richard II, ii, 1, 293.

Lending money upon pawns or pledges of fraudulent dealing. To act as a broker. (Other definitions of word given.)

1569. Hake Newes Powles Ch Yarde (1591) G iijb "Whole  
hundreds now doe live by beastly broking trade."

1633. T. Adams, Exp. 2 Peter i, 17. "A usurer in a broking-  
house."

Brownist

"I had as lief be a Brownist as a politician." Twelfth  
Night, iii, 6, 38.

An adherent or follower of the ecclesiastical principles  
of Robert Brown.

1583. Stubbes Anat Abus, II, 74. "Dwers new phangled  
felows sprong up of late, as the Brownist."

1853. Marsden, Early Purit, 137. "The brownists and the  
anabaptists were the first seceders from the church of  
England at home."

Brunt

"In the brunt of seventeen battles since he lurch'd all  
swords of the garland." Coriolanus, ii, 2, 104.

The chief stress, charge, onset, or violent attack.  
Origin of this word unknown, generally thought to be O.N.

1598. Barret. Theor. Warres I, i, 4. "The first three  
five or seven ranks--do bear the chiefe brunt."  
In current use.

Bump

"I warrent, it had upon its brow a bump as big as a  
young cockerel's stone." Romeo and Juliet, i, 3, 53.

Swelling caused by a blow. Bump the substantive belongs to bump the verb. Onomatopoeic apparently the order was bump verb to knock, and bump substantive, a knock, hence a swelling; but the historical record is not very complete. (Other uses of the word given.)

In current use.

Bung "Away, you out-purse rascal! You filthy bung, away!"  
2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 138.

Resembles Old English pung or purse. A pickpocket, obsolete. (O. English and Frisian forms given.)

1567. Harman, Caveat 831. "Bunge, a pursse."  
1725. New Cant. Dict.

Bungle "Do botch and bungle up damnation with patches, colors."  
Henry V. ii, 2, 115.

Apparently onomatopoeic. Professor Skeat compares Sw. dial. bungla to work ineffectually (Rietz). O Sw bunga to strike.

1530. Palsge 62 7/2. "A man bonggle it up in a senyght."  
In current use.

Bunting "I took this lark for a bunting." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 5, 7.

The English name of a group of insectorial birds, the Emberizinae, a sub-family of Fringillidae, allied to the larks. The chief species are yellow Hammer, and the Snow Bunting that inhabit the arctic regions, and visits Britain in winter. (German and Dutch forms given.)

1300. Wright, Lyric P. XI, IX, 40. "Ich wold ich were a threslelcock, A bountyng other a lavercock."

In current use.

### Burglary

"Flat burglary as ever was committed." Much Ado About Nothing, ii, 1, 84.

1495. Act II Henry VII. 1 ix, Pream., "Intendyng burgularie (lie) and feloniously to have broken the hours of your seid Subget).

In current use.

### Burgomaster

"Burgomasters and great oneyers, such as can hold in." 1 Henry IV, ii, 1, 84.

The chief magistrate of a Dutch or Flemish town, nearly corresponding to the mayor in England. Often loosely used for any member of the governing body of a foreign municipality. Also for BOROUGH-MASTER, as an official title in certain English boroughs.

1592. Nashe, P. Penclesse (1842) 69. "The beare cheefe burgomaster of all beastes under the lyon."

1564. Kirk, Chas. Bold II, iv, 1, 200. "The Burgomasters were....employed in strengthening the defenses."

### Burnet

"The freckled cowslip, burnet and green clover." Henry V, v, 2, 49.

The popular name of plants belonging to the genera Sanguisola and poterium, of which the Great or Common Burnet (Sangsworba Officinalis) is common in meadows, and the Lesser or Salad Burnet (Poterium Sanguisorba) on the Chalk.

The old herbalists confounded with these the Burnet Sarifrage Pimpinella Sarifraga, an umbelliferous plant resembling the burnets in foliage.

1265. Anglo-Norm. Voc. Wr Wulcker.

557, "Burneta sprungwurt."

1884. Worsley, Benson, Evang. Mag. June. 251. "The little Burnet-Rose of our chalk-hills and sandy shores...has white flowers."

### Burrow

"Thy will out of their burrows, like conies after rain."

Coriolanus, iv, 5, 226.

Origin obscure. A hole or excavation made in the ground as a dwelling place by rabbits, foxes and the like.

(M. English forms given.)

1360. Will. Parlene 9. "By side e barow pere e barn was inne."

In current use.

### Bushel

"His reasons are two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: You shall seek all day ere you find them."

Merchant of Venice, i, 1, 116.

1330. Foem on Times Edw II, 392. Pol. Songs (1839) 341. "a

" bushel of wheete was at foure shillinges or more."

In current use.

### Buskined

"The bouncing Amazon, Your buskin'd mistress." Mid-summer Night's Dream, ii, 1, 71.

Shod or covered with buskins. Buskin is a word existing in many European languages; known in English since 16th Century. The origin is uncertain. (Spanish, O. Spanish,

Portuguese, French and Dutch forms given.)

1877. Mrs. Oliphant, Makers Flor, iv, 104. "A brown peasant boy of ten with buskined legs."

Busky

"How bloodily the sun begins to peer Above yon busky hill!" 1 Henry IV, v, 1, 2.

1570. Levens, Manip.99. "Buskye, dunosus."

1800. K. White, Clift. Gr. 272. "Yon busky dingle."

Buttress

"No jutty, frieze Buttress, nor coign of vantage."  
Macbeth, i, 6, 7.

A structure of wood, or stone or birch built against a wall or building to strengthen or support it.

1388. Wyclif, Ezek. xli, 15. "He mat the boterages on euer either side of an hundrid cubitri."

In current use.

Buttery

"Take them to the buttery, and give them friendly welcome." Taming of the Shrew, Ind. 1-102.

A place for storing liquor but the name was also from an early period extended to the room for provisions.

1389. in Eng. Gilds (1870) 98. "Whoso entre into ye boteri all lytz."

In current use.

Bugbear

"Would he not, a naughty man, let it sleep? a bugbear take him!" Troilus and Cressida, iv, 2, 34.

A hobgoblin (presumably in the shape of a bear) supposed to devour naughty children. No obsolete. To

frighten with imaginary or needless fears.

1650. R. Stapylton, Strada's Tow C Warres I. "They carryed the Warre up and down, only to bug-bear Townes and villages."

1581. J. Bell, Haddorn's Answ. Osor, 10b. "Hobgoblins and Buggebeares, with whom we were never acquainted."

1871. Freeman, Norm. Conq. (1876) IV, xvii, 51. "Confiscation, a word which is so frightful a bugbear to most modern ears."

CCabbage

"Good worts! good cabbage." The Merry Wives of Windsor,  
i, 1, 124.

1440. Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord (1790) 426. "Take  
cabaches and cut hom on four....and let het boyle."

In current use.

Cacodemon

"Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave the world Thou  
cacodemon." Richard III, i, 3, 144.

An evil spirit.

(1398. Trevisa, Barth De P. R. II, XIX. (1495) 45, "Plato  
in cuneo callith the deuyll cachodemon, that is to vnder-  
stonde knowynge euyl.")"

1870. Lorrell, Amongny Bks. Ser. I, (1873) . 93. "To make  
the pagan divinities hateful they were stigmatized as  
cacodaemons."

Camlet

"You i' the camlet, get up o' the rail." Henry VIII,  
v, 4, 93.

Camlet is apparently immediately from French. A  
name originally append to some beautiful and costly eastern  
fabric afterwards to imitations and substitutes the nature  
of which has changed many times over. "A kind of stuff  
originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is  
made with wool and silk..., formerly much used for female  
apparel...It is uncertain whether it was ever made of  
camel's hair; but in the 16th and 17th centuries it was  
made of the hair of the Angora goat.

1400. Epiph. (Turnb. (1843) 114. "Wer ther of gold



any clothes fownd...Or was ther any chamlyt or satyn."

1847. L. Hunt, Men, Women & B. 271. "His black Camlet cloak with silver buttons."

### Camomile

"Camomile, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows." 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 441.

The name of a composite plant, Anthemis nobilis, an aromatic creeping herb, found on dry sandy commons in England, with downy leaves, and white flowers white in the ray and yellow in the disk, but in cultivation of ten all white like a double daisy. The flowers employed in medicine for their bitter and tonic properties. Also distinguished as Noble or Roman Comomile, White C., and in its single wild form as Scotch C. (Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish and Provencal forms given.)

1265. Vol in Wr.--Wulcker, 557, Camomilla. "Camemille maiwe."

1878. T. Bryant, Pract. Surgery I, 51. "Warm fomentations... medicated with....chamomile."

### Canakin

"Some wine, ho! and let me the canakin clink, clink;  
And let me the canakin clink." Othello, ii, 3, 71.

Canakin is a variation of canikin, which is a variation of cannikin. A small can or drinking vessel.

1570. Leg Bp. St. Andrew in So Poems 16th Century 18, 313. (jan) "Carruse, and hald the cannikin klynolene."

1845. Browning, Flight Duchess XVI, i. "When the liquor's out why clink the cannikin?"

Candidatus

"Be candidatus then, and put it on." Titus Andronicus,  
i, 1, 185.

Onions Glossary. Candidate for office in Rome (properly)  
one clothed in white.

Canis

"Whose club kill'd Cerberus, that three headed canis."  
Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 593.

Webster. From the Latin canis. The chief genus of  
the dog family, canidae, including the domestic dogs, and  
most wild dogs, wolves and jacals. Sometimes, esp. in older  
classifications, the foxes are included. (No other reference  
found.)

Canstick

"I had rather hear a brazen canstick burn'd."  
1 Henry IV, iii, 1, 131.

Apparently a contracted form of candlestick. (Other  
definitions of this word given.)

1562. J. Heywood. Prov. and Epigr. (1867) 20. "Coll  
vnder canstyk, she can plaie on bothe handis, Dissimutacion  
well she vnderstandis."

1617. S. Collens, Def. Bp. Elie. A i j b. "His...wodden  
canstickl."

Canton

"Write loyal cantons of contemned love." Twelfth  
Night, i, 5, 289.

A song (a variant form of canto; perhaps from confusing  
the Italian words canto corner, canto song, cantone corner,  
canzone song. (Other definitions of canton given. French  
and Italian forms given.)

1594. Zepheria. Canzon II. "How many cantons then,  
sent I to thee?"

1609. Heywood, Bryt. Troy XII, xviii. "They Oades and  
Cantons sing."

Canzonet

"Let me supervise the canzonet." Love's Labour's  
Lost, iv, 2, 124.

Short song, a vocal solo in more than one movement.  
From French chansonnette. (French, Provencal, and Italian  
forms given.)

1593. T. Morley (title) "Canzonets, or little short  
Songs to three Voyces."

1880. W. H. Cummings Grove Diot. Mus. I, 306. "Haydn has  
left us some admirable canzonets grave and gay; for example,  
'She never told her love.'"

Capite

"Men shall hold of me in capite." 2 Henry VI, iv, 7,  
131.

The name of a tenure (abolished by Act 12 Chas. II,  
XXIV.), by which land was held immediately of the King, or  
of the Crown.

1616. Bullokar S. V. "Capite, a tenure, When a man  
holdeth lands, immediately of the king as if his crown."

1641. Termes de la Ley 46. "Capite is a Tenure that holdeth  
immediately of the King, as of his Crowne."

1755. in Johnson.

Capocchia

"Alas, poor wretch! ah, poor capocchia!" Troilus and  
Cressida, iv, 2, 33.

A blockhead.<sup>1</sup>

Captious

"Yet in this captious and intenible sieve I still pour  
in the waters of my love." All's Well That Ends Well, 1, 3,  
203.

Able to take in or contain.

1380. Wyclif, Sermon, Sel. Wks. II, 13. " þes words  
ben soþeli said aȝens alle capcious men."

1808. W. Irving, Knickerbocker, (1861) 134. "Little captious  
short pipes, two inches in length, which....could be stuck  
in one corner of the mouth."

Caraway

"Pippin of my own graffing, with a dish of caravays."  
2 Henry IV, v, 3, 3.

An umbelliferous plant (*Carum carvi*): its small fruits  
commonly called 'caraway seeds' are aromatic and carminatial;  
they are used in cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and yield a  
volatile oil. (French, Italian, O. Spanish, Spanish, Scotch  
and Portuguese forms given.)

1400. Prompt Parv. 62. "Caraway herbe, carway, sic  
scribitur in campo florum."

This word is in current use.

Cardmaker

"By birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker."  
Taming of the Shrew, Ind., 2, 20.

One who makes cards for combing wool and flax.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Note: Theobald's correction of the reading Chipochia. No other reference  
was found.

<sup>2</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

Carl

"Or could this carl, A very drudge of nature's have subdued me?" Cymbeline, v, 2, 4.

Man of the people; found in Old English from the time of the Danish Kings. A man of common people; more particularly a countryman. (O. English, O. Norse, Danish, Swedish, O. H. German, M. H. German, Dutch, O. Teutonic, and M. Dutch forms given.)

1375. Barbour, Bruce iii, 226. "Staluart karlis... and wyght."

1876. Marris, Sigurd ii, 87. "And kings of the carles are these."

Carlot

"The baunds That the old carlot once was master of." As You Like It, iii, 5, 108.

A churl, a carl, a peasant.

Cash

"I shall have my noble?..In oash most justly paid."

Money in the form of coin. As a term of banking and commerce, used to signify, in its strictest sense, specie.

1596. Nashe, Saffron Walden, 106. "He put his hand in his pocket but not to pluck out anie cash."

1885. Manoh. Exam. 21, July 5/2. "To pay down the price in ready oash."

Cassock

"Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces."

All's Well That Ends Well, iv, 3, 192.

A long coat worn by some soldiers in 16th and 17th

centuries; also that of a horseman or rider in 17th century.  
(Other definitions of this word given. Spanish and Portuguese forms given.)

1575. Lanc. Lieutenacy, II. (1859) 137. "Also a cassocke of the same motley."

1825. Scott, Talism. xxiii. "The cassock of chamois which he wore under his armour."

### Cataplasm

"No cataplasm so rare, collected from all simples that have virtue Under the moon, can save the thing from death."

Hamlet, iv, 7, 144.

To plaster over. (Greek and French forms given.)

1563. T. Gale, Antidot I, i, 2. "Catapasmes made with the iuse of these herbes and with floure."

1866. S. Thompson, Diot. Dom. Med. 356. "The well known mustard plaster or cataplasm."

### Cataracts

"Cataracts and hurricanoes, spout Tell you have drench'd our steeples!" King Lear, iii, 2, 2.

A waterspout. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, Greek, and French forms given.)

1430. Lydg. Chron. Troy iii, XXIV. "It seemed in the high heaven The Cataracts hadden be vndo."

In current use.

### Catarrhs

"Catarrhs, loado o' gravel i' the back, lethargies." Troilus and Cressida, v, 1, 22.

(French, Fr., Italian, Greek and Latin forms given.)

1398. Trevisa, Barth. De P. R. VII, iv, (1495) 224.

"Dissoluyng and shedyng thumours of the heed highte  
catarrus."

1794-6. E. Darwin, Zoon (1801) I, 425.

### Cater

"He that doth the ravens feed, yea, providently caters  
for the sparrow, Be comfort to my age!" As You Like It,  
ii, 3, 44.

To act as caterer, or purveyor of provisions; to  
provide a supply of food.

1400. Gamelyn 321. "I am oure catour (v.r. catur) and  
bere oure Alther purse."

1866. Neale seq. and Hymns 190. "He...Catered the poorest  
of food."

### Cathedral

"Methought I sat in seat of majesty In the cathedral  
church of Westminister." 2 Henry VI, i, 2, 37.

Of or pertaining to the bishop's throne or sec...the  
principle church of a diocese.

1297. R. Glouc. (1724) 282. "Atte heye chyrche of  
Wynchester, þer ys se was ydo. þat clupede chyrche  
cathedral."

In current use.

### Catlike

"A lioness with udder all drawn dry, Lay couching,  
head on ground, with oatlike watch." As You Like It, iv,  
s, 116.

Stealthy, noiseless tread.

1866. Cornh. Mag. Aug. 222. "With stealthy oat-like  
steps."

Caviare

"The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the general." Hamlet, ii, 2, 457.

The origin is uncertain. The roe of the sturgeon and other large fish obtained from lakes and rivers of the east of Europe, pressed and salted and eaten as a relish. Caviar is generally unpalatable to those who have not acquired a taste for it. This circumstance is referred to by Shakespeare in a phrase which has become one of the commonplaces of literary quotations and allusion. (In English occurring with great variety of spelling and pronunciation after the French, Italian, and Turkish, with various native modifications. French, Spanish and Portuguese forms given.)

1591. G. Fletcher, Russe Commw. (1857) 12. "Of Iokary or cavery, a great quantitie is made upon the river Volgha."  
1880. Literary World 13 Feb. 100/2. "They will be considered caviare to the general public."

Cawing

"Russet-;ated choughs, many in sort, Rising and cawing at the gun's report." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 2, 22.

The cry of a rook or raven, or of persons to make a similar sound.

1589. Poppe W. Hatchet E ijfb. "Lake dawes, you will be cawing a bout Churches."

1820. W. Irving, Sketch Book II, 195. "The rooke cawed from the...tree tops."

Centurion

"The centurions and their charges, distinctly billeted." Coriolanus, iv, 3, 47.



The commander of a century in the Roman army.

1275. Passion our Lord O.E. Misc 485. "þæt iseyh centurio þat þer lisydes stod."

1838-43. Arnold, Hist. Rome I, xiii, 223. "To sieze and execute every centurion whose century had fled."

### Cerecloth

"To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave." Merchant of Venice, ii, 7, 51.

A waxed winding sheet. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1553. Eden Treat. New Ind. (Arb.) 27. "Inuoluinge with cere clothe and pouderinge with spyces the body."

1868. Stanley, Westm Abb. iii, 142. "The wax of the king's cerecloth renewed."

### Cerement

"Tell why thy canonnized bones, hearsed in death, Have burst their cerements." Hamlet, i, 4, 48.

Waxed wrappings for the dead.

1887. A. B. Edwards, Nile, iv, 76. "Shreds of cerement cloth."

### Certificate

"Why this is a certificate." 2 Henry IV, ii, 2, 132.

The action whereby a responsible person or persons attest a fact within their knowledge; certification. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1472. Marg. Paston, Lett. 705, iii, 63. "Send for the shereffes debute to wete how thei be desposed for certificate of the knyghtes."

Chace

"All the courts of France will be disturb'd with chaces." Henry V, i, 2, 266

The terms appeared to the second impact of a ball not returned by the opponent.<sup>3</sup>

Chandler

"The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought nae lights as good cheap at the dearest chandler's in Europe." 1 Henry IV, iii, 3, 52.

One whose trade it is to make or sell candles. (Anglo-French, O. French, Latin, Provencal, and Italian forms given.)

1389. E. E. Galds, (1870) 18. "Yei shul bene at ye chaundllers by pryme of ye day."

1872. J. Yeats, History Comm. 269. "The present number of chandlers in England is estimated at about 3,000."

Chanson

"The first row of the pious chanson will show you more." Hamlet, ii, 2, 438.

A song (French or of France).

1826. Desralli, Viv. Grey, VII, x, 445. "Gentle poet, would that thou hadst some chanson or courtly compliment."

Chaplet

"An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds." Midsummer Night's Dream, ii, 1, 110.

A wreath for the head, usually a garland of flowers or leaves, also of gold, precious stones, etc. a circlet, coronal. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English, O. N. French and O. French forms given.)

1375. Barbour, Bruce. XI, 546. "Ane rose of his chaplet

Wes, faldyn."

1871. Morley, Voltaire (1886) 147. "(it) fastens this gross chaplet round the memory of a great deliverer of the poet's own country."

Chapter

"In his bosom! In what chapter of his bosom?" Twelfth Night, i, 5, 242.

A figurative use of chapter as the main divisions of a book.

In current use.

Characts

"Even so may Angelo, In all his dressings, characts, titles, forms, Be an arch-villain." Measure for Measure, v, 1, 56.

A mark, sign or character. (O. French, Latin, Greek, Pr. and M. English forms found.)

1377. Langl P. Pl B. XII, 80. "Porw carectus þat cryst wrot."

Charneco

"Neighbour, here's a cup of charneco." 2 Henry VI, ii, 3, 63.

A kind of wine.

(1775 Ash. Charneco (a cant word), any kind of strong liquor which is like to bring drunken fellows to the stocks.)

Chaudron

"Make the gruel thick and slab: Add thereto a tiger's chaudron, For the ingredients of our cauldron." Macbeth, iv, 1, 33.

Entrails. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English, O. French, Latin, M. L. German and German forms given.)

Chewet

"Peace, chewet, peace." 1 Henry IV, v, 1, 29.

('A Chough, cadesse, daw Jack daw,' (Cotgr.)) A chough: applied to a chatterer, prater. The definition in brackets, is the French meaning.

1562. J. Heywood, Prov and Epegr. (1867) 56. "Chatting to chiding is not woorth a chuet."

China

"They are not china dishes, but very good dishes."

Measure for Measure, ii, 1, 97.

A species of earthenware of a fine semi-transparent texture, originally manufactured in China, and first brought to Europe in the 16th Century by the Portuguese, who named it porcelain. Early in 18th Century it began to be manufactured in Europe.

1579. Drake's Voyage in Hakluyt (1600) III, 736. "Fine china-dishes of white earth, and great store of china-silks." In current use.

Chirping

"Thinks he that the chirping of a wren, By crying comfort from a hallow breast, can chase away the first-conceived sound?" 2 Henry VI, iii, 2, 42.

1440. Prompt. Parv. 76. "C(h)eyrpyng or clalerynge of byrds."

In current use.

Chisel

"What fine chisel could ever yet cut breath?" The Winter's Tale, v, 3, 78.

A cutting tool or iron or steel with the cutting force

transverse to the axis, and more or less abruptly bevelled on one or both sides; used for cutting wood, metal, or stone, and worked either by pressure, or by the blows of a mallet or hammer. (O. Northern Fr., Portuguese, Catalan, Spanish, Latin, and other forms given.)

1382. Wyclif, Job XIX, 24. "Who sueth to me, that my word is be writen?...with a chisel I thei be graien in flint?"

In current use.

### Chopine

"Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chopine." Hamlet, ii, 2, 447.

A woman's high cork shoe...apparently the origin is Spanish, and a derivation of chapa plate of metal, etc. hence perhaps originally a shoe with a thick cork sole.... worn about 1600 in Spain and Italy especially at Venice... There is little evidence of their use in England (except on the Stage); but they have been treated by Sir Walter Scott, and others after him, as parts of English costume in the 17th Century.

1577. Eden and Willes, Trav. 252 b. "He (chinaman) goeth in wooden Choppines a foot high from the ground."

1861. Reade, Cloister and H III, 302. "Your wooden heeled chopines to raise your little stunted limbs up."

### Chrysolite

"If heaven would make me such another world Of one entire and perfect chrysolite." Othello, v, 2, 145.

A name formerly given to several different gems of a

green colour, such as zircon, tourmaline, topaz, and apatite. Since 1790 restricted to the precious olivine, a silicate of magnesia and iron found in lava. Its colour varies from pale yellowish-green (the precious stone) to dark bottle-green.

(M. English, O. French, Latin and Greek forms given.)

1300. K. Alis, 568. "Jacynkte, purpopas, crisolites."

### Chuff

"Hane ye, gorbellied knaves, are ye undone? No, ye fat chuff." 1 Henry IV, ii, 2, 94.

A coarse unmannered clown, at once sordid and wealthy.<sup>4</sup>

1450. Henryson, Mor Fab. 66. "Though ye would thig, you verie Churlish chuffe."

1848. L. Hunt, Jar-Honey XIII, 168. "Some greedy chuff of a millionaire."

### Churn

"And bootless make the breathless housewife churn." Midsummer Night's Dream, ii, 1, 37.

(O. English, M. Low German, M. German, L. German, German, M. Dutch, O. Norse, and other forms are given.)

1584. R. Scot Discov. Witcher i, V, 8. "There will never come any butter, chearnl as long as you list."

In current use.

### Cimmerian

"Your swarth Cimmerian Doth make your honour of his body's hue, Spotted, detested and abominable." Titus Andronicus, ii, 3, 72.

Of or belonging to the Cimmerii, a people fabled by ancients to live in perpetual darkness, gloom, or night, or of things or persons shrouded in thick darkness,

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<sup>4</sup> Rev. A. Dyce, Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare.

(Latin and Greek forms given.)

1598. Marston, Pygmal. Sat. II, 142. "That such Cymerian darkness should involve a quaint conceit, that he could not resolve."

1880. E. Kirke, Garfield, 15. "A dense fog...shrouded the lonely mountain in Cimmerian darkness."

Cincture

"Happy he whose cloak and cincture can Hold out this tempest." King John, iv, 3, 155.

A girdle or belt for the waist.

1879. Farear, St. Paul (1883), 350. "Augustus...in the semi-nude cincture of a divinity."

Circumcised

"I took by the throat the circumcised dog, And smote him thus." Othello, v, 2, 355.

In current use.

Circummured

"He hath a garden circummured with brick." Measure for Measure, iv, 1, 28.

To wall round.

1839. Chamb. Journal 15 July 200. "The space thus employed is entirely circummured."

Cital

"He made a blushing cital of himself." 1 Henry IV, v, 2, 62.

Fig. Johnson says 'reproff, impeachment.'

Clamber

"Clamber not you up to the casements then." Merchant of Venice, ii, 5, 31.

Clamber up is only in English, and known only since the 15th Century. (M. English, English and M. H. German forms given.)

1430. Bk. Hawkyng, Rel Ant. I, 299. "When he (the young hawk) begynneth to clambre upon bawyse use hym ever more to hackyng."

In current use.

### Clang

"Loud 'larums, neighing stelds, and trumpets' clang."  
Taming of the Shrew, i, 2, 207.

A loud resonant ringing sound; originally, as in Latin, that of a trumpet, and so stilled in literary use; but now most characteristically, the ringing sound of metal when struck. (French, M. H. German and Greek forms found. No trace of such a work is known in O. E. or M. E.)

In current use.

### Clangor

"Like to a dismal clangor heard from far." 3 Henry VI, ii, 3, 18.

Loud resonant ringing sound, as of a trumpet, a large bell, pieces of metal struck together.

1871. B. Taylor, Faust IV, "A file of cranes...with their hoarse, far-sounding clangor."

### Claret

"I charge and command that, of the city's cost, the pissing--conduit run nothing but claret wine." 2 Henry VI, iv, 6, 4.

A name originally given (like French vin claret) to wines of yellowish or light colour, as distinguished alike



from 'red wine' and 'white wine'; the contrast with the former ceased about 1600, and it was apparently then used for red wines generally.....Now applied to red wines imported from Bordeaux, generally mixed with Benicarolo or some full-bodied French wine. (O. French, French, Latin and Italian forms given.)

1400. Promp. Parv. 79. "Claret or cleret as wine, semi-clarus."

In current use.

Clatter

"By this great clatter, one of greatest note seems limited." Macbeth, v, 7, 21.

A rattling noise made by rapid repeated collision of sonorous bodies which do not ring. 'A clatter is a clash of ten repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than a rattle. (O. English, Dutch, German and E. Frisian forms are given.)

1578. Lyte, Dodoens VI, lxxi. "Their (aspen leaves) continual shaking, and noysome clatter."

In current use.

Clause

"Do not extort thy reasons from this clause." Twelfth Night, iii, 1, 165.

(Latin and O. French forms given.)

1225. Anor R, 46. "Vour crevices a wour halue, mid teas wour after clauses."

In current use.

Clef

"'D sol re,' one clef, two notes have I." Taming of

the Shrew, iii, 1, 77.

A character placed on a particular line of a stave, to indicate the name and pitch of the notes standing on that line and hence of those of the other lines and spaces.

1579. Gosson, Sch. Abuse (Ab.) 28. "How many keyes, how many cliffes, how many moodes."

In current use.

Clew

"You have wound a goodly clew." All's Well That Ends Well, i, 3, 188.

A ball formed by winding thread; a ball a thread of yarn (The regular name in Scotland and most of England).

956 Cod. Dipl III, 451 (Bosw.), "An cliwen godes nett-ernes."

1879. Butcher and Lang, Odyss, 9. "When he had wound up the clew of war."

Clinquant

"Today the French, All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods Shone down the English." Henry VIII, i, 1, 19.

Glittering with gold or silver, and hence with metallic imitations of these; tinselled, 'dressed in spangles.'

(French and Dutch forms given.)

1591. Sylvester, Battail of Ivry, 184. "He doth not nicely prank In clinquant Pomp...But arm'd in steel."

1839. Fraser's Mag, 113. "In 'clinquant gold' the sovereign sun walks round."

Clodpole

"He will find it comes from a clodpole." Twelfth Night, iii, 4, 205.

A thick-headed, stupid, dense person.

1878. Browning, Poets Croisic 83. "Our Academic clodpoles must be dense."

Glove

"A gilt nutmet,--A lemon,--Stuck with cloves." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 654.

The dried flower-bud of Caryophyllus Aromaticus much used as a pungent aromatic spice.

1225-1400. "(see clove-Gillyflower.)"

In current use.

Glover

"The freckled cowslip, burnet and green clover." Henry V, v, 2, 49.

The common name of the species of Trefoil. (Trefolium, N. O. Leguminosae), especially T. repens and T. pratense, both largely cultivated for fodder. (M. English, O. English, M. L. German, L. German, E. Frisian, N. Frisian, Norwegian, O. Teutonic, O. H. German, M. H. German forms given.)

1000. Allfric, Vol Wr-Wuloker 134/42. "Calta, uel trifillon, Clalfre."

In current use.

Clucked

"She, poor hen, fond of no second brood, Has cluck'd thee to the wars and safely home, Loaden with honour."

Coriolanus, v, 3, 163.

In current use.

Coactive

"With what's unreal thou coactive art." Winter's Tale.

Acting in concert.

1596. Bell surv. Popery. I, I, XVI, 64. "Coactive fasting is....by reason of famine etc."

1841-4. Emerson, Essays Ser. II, ii, (1878) 62. "The evolution was not from one central point, but coactive from three or more points."

Coagulate

"And thus o'er-sized with coagulate gore." Hamlet, ii, 2, 484.

Clotted; congealed.

1386. Chaucer, Chan. Yem Prol and ". 258. "Combust matiers, and coagulate." (Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Cobloaf

"Thou shouldst strike him,--cobloaf!" "roilus and Cressida, ii, 1, 41.

A little loaf with a round head.<sup>5</sup>

Cookered

"Shall a beardless boy, a cocker'd silken wanton, brave our fields?" King John, v, 1, 70.

To indulge or pamper (a child, favourite, etc.) to treat with excessive tenderness. This use of the word has been found only since the 15th Century; origin unknown. (Other definitions of this word given. Dutch, French and Latin forms given.)

1440. Promp. Parv. 85. "Cokerynge, or grete chershynges, focio nutricio."

1857. T. Watson, Lect Physic VI, i, (ed.e) 101. "Fearing to render them effeminate by over-care and cookering."

Cockpit

"Can this cockpit hold The vasty field of France?"

Henry V, Prol. II.

Applied to a theatre; and to the Pit of a theatre.

1635. L. Digges Shaks Suppl. I, 71(.) "Let but Beatrice and Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice, The cockpit, galleries, boxes, all are full."

Cockshut

"Much about cockshut time." Richard III, v, 3, 70.

The time when poultry go to rest and are shut up; though some think it is cockshoot, and refers to the time when wood-cocks shoot or fly.

1868. H. Kinsley, Mad. Mathilde III, 79. "It was getting dusk, cockshot time as they would have said at Sheepsden."

Codding

"That codding spirit had they from their mother."

Titus Andronicus, v, 1, 99.

Lecherous, lustful.

Codling

"Or a codling when 'tis almost an apple." Twelfth Night, i, 5, 167.

A variety of apple, in shape elongated and rather tapering towards the eye, having several modern sub-varieties, as Kentish Codling, Keswick Codling, etc. (Other definitions of codling given.)

1440. Amc. Cookery, Househ. Ord (1790) 472. "Blomes of querdelynges or of other gode frute."

1879. Prior, Plant-n, "Codlin, originally coddling, from coddle, to stew or boil lightly, a boiling apple, an apple

for coddling or boiling, a term used in Shakespeare of an immature apple, such as would be required cooking to be eaten, but now applied to a particular variety."

### Cognition

"I will not be myself, nor have cognition Of what I feel: I am all patience." Troilus and Cressida, v, 2, 63.

The action or faculty of knowing; knowledge, consciousness; acquaintance with a subject. (Other definitions of this word given. A Latin form is given.)

1447. Bokernham, Seyntys (1835) 154. "Illumynyd she is wyth clere cognycyoun In hyr soule."

1797. Burney, Men. Metastasio, II, 389. "Tasting the first ailments of scientific cognition."

### Cohort

"Banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts."

King Lear, i, 2, 162.

A body of infantry in the Roman army, of which there were ten in a legion, each consisting of from 300 to 600 men; also applied to auxiliary troops of the same strength, and (later) to bodies of cavalry. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, French and Greek forms given.)

1489. Caxton, Faytes of A. II, v, 99. "A cohorts of Macedonyens."

1879. Fronde Caesar xvii, 274. "Sabinus...had...a few cohorts lately raised in Italy."

### Coistrel

"Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every coistrel."

Pericles, iv, 6, 176.

Used as a term of reproach or contempt: Knave, base

fellow, low varlet. (Other definitions of coistrel given.)

1581. B. Riche, Farwell Dij. "Her chastitie assailed by such a simple coistrell."

1783. Ainsworth. Lat Diet. (Morell) I. "A coistril...Met homo-timidus."

Colleagued

"Colleagued with the dream of his advantage." Hamlet, 1, 2, 21.

To join in alliance, to ally, unite, associate.

1534. tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camd. Soc.) I, 219.

"These houses thei usuallie cale colleges, because they are ther colliged in felawship and ministerie."

1749. G. West tr. Pindar 11th "Nernean Ode (R.), Pisander... colleagued in high command With great Orestes."

Collusion

"The collusion holds in the exchange." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 43.

Used blunderingly by Dull.<sup>6</sup>

Coloquintida

"Shall be to him shorty as bitter as coloquintida."  
Othello, 1, 3, 355.

Colocynth; the bitter apple. (Citrulus Colocynthis)

A widely cultivated plant of the gourd family, the fruit of which is about the size of the orange and contains a light spongy and extremely bitter pulp.

1398. Trevisa, Barth, De P. R. XVII, xi, (1495) 626.

"Coloquintida is a manere herbe that is moost lytter.... and is lyke to the comyn gourd and hattr rounde fruyte."

<sup>6</sup>

A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

1856. R. A. Vaughn, Mijestic (1860) II, 158. "She (Madame Guyon)...put colcoquintida in her food."

Commingled

"Blest are those whose blood and judgment are so well commingled." Hamlet, iii, 2, 74.

To mingle or mix to blend.

1626. Bacon, Phys. Rem (J.), "Dissolutions of gun tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not comingle."

1848. Lyttoh, Harold IX, 301. "A yell of such terror and woe and wrath, all commingled."

Commodious

"The parrot will not do more for an almon than he for a commodious Arb." Troilus and Cressida, v, 2, 195.

Of persons; Accommodating, obsolete.

Commutual

"Since love our hearts and hearts and Hymen did our hands Untie commutual in most sacred bands." Hamlet, iii, 2, 170.

Mutual, reciprocal. (Another use of this word given.)

1831. FRASIER'S MAG, iv, 375. "The while a Sovereign and his land Their troth commutual plight."

Compensation

"If I have too austerely punish'd you, Your compensation makes amends." Tempest, iv, 1, 2.

Rendering of an equivalent. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1387. Trevisa, Higden (Rolls) VIII, 211. "His sustres at were his heyres hadde o er londes perfore in compensacion."  
In current use.



Compunctious

"That no compunctious visitings of nature shake my  
fell purpose." Macbeth, i, 5, 46.

Regret or uneasiness of mind consequent on sin or wrong  
doing; remorse.

1340. Hampoll, Psalter XXXI, 4. "Compunccioun for my  
synn is festid in my heart."

1876. Black, Madcap V. XIX. 178. "'Well, I don't exactly  
wish that,' she said, with some compunction."

Conclave

"And thank the holy conclave for their loves."

Henry VIII, ii, 2, 100.

The body of cardinals met for the election of the  
Pope. (Other definitions were found.)

1393. Gower, Conf. I, 254. "The cardinals, that wolden  
save The forme of lawe in the conclave, Gon for to chese  
a new pope."

In current use.

Concolinel

"Concolinel, --Sweet air!" Love's Labour's Lost,  
iii, 1, 3.

Dyce, Glossary, Perhaps the (corrupted) title or  
beginning, or burden of some Italian song.

Concupiscible

"To his concupiscible intemperate lust." Measure for  
Measure, v, 1, 98.

Eager or vehement desire.

1398. Trivisa Barth, De P R III, vi, 1495, 53. "Joye and  
Hope come of the vertus concupiscible."

1850. Newman, Diffie, Anglic, 259. "The irascible or the concupiscible principle is ever insurgent against reason."

Confixed

"Or else for ever be ~~confixed~~ here, A marble monument!"

Measure for Measure, v, 1, 232.

To fasten together.

1859. Taylor, Logic in Theo, 206. "The Polytheism of India....has confixed itself upon the Hindoo soul."

Confluence

"This confluence, this great flood of visitors."

Timon of Athens, i, 1, 42.

A flowing together. The act of crowding to a place.

1432-50. Higden. (Rolls) I, 191. "To whiche cite grete multitude of people made confluence for cause of erudicion."

1828. Mis Mitford, Village Ser, III. (163) I. "The Green was ...situate at the confluence of shady lanes."

Conflux

"As knots, by the conflux of meeting sap, infect the sound pine and divert his grain." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 7.

Flowing together. Meeting place of lines or tracts or streams.

1826. Kirby and sp. Entomol. III, XXXIV, 499. "Others... have this diverging space above their conflux."

Conductor

"Who is conductor of his people?" King Lear, iv, 7, 88.

A commander, leader.

1450. Merlin, 392. "A goode conditour that sette light by these enmyes."

In current use.

Copesmate

"Mis-shapen Time, copesmate of ugly night." Lucrese,  
925.

Originally copemate..; the change to copestmate was probably through association with copesman, or with other words in which the first element is substantise in the genitive, as craftsman.

1581. J. Bell. Haddon's Ans. 145b. "Freewill must of necessitie be copemate with Grace."

1686. Good.Celest. Bodies II, iii, 191. "Then let him say whether O looks not...as Potent as her lower and less copesmate."

Congest

"Must for your victory us all congest, As compound love to physic your cold breast." Lover's Complaint, 258.

1538. Leland, Iten I. P, xxi. "The writers, whose Lyves I have congestid ynto four Bokes."

In current use.

Congied

"I have congied the duke." All's Well That Ends Well,  
iv, 3, 100.

Obsolete form of congee. (M. English, O. French, French and Latin forms are given.) A leave of absence; to take a ceremonious leave; to pay one's respects.

1330. R. Brume, Chron. (1810) 323. "þe þrid day com grete frape, and congied him away."

1880. W. Cornw. Gloss., "We congeed (con-geed) and parted."

Congratulate

"It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to congratulate the princess." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1, 93.

To salute. Obsolete. To rejoice along with another; to express to a person one's pleasure or gratification at his good fortune, success or happiness.

1577-78. Holinshed, Scot. Chron. (1806) II, 252. "The governor therefore, to congratulate with the earl for his return, restored unto him the chancellorship."

1611. Tourneur, Ath. Trag, II, i. "Hee is a Scouldrer... Let the Instruments Of warre congratulate his memorie."

Congreeing

"Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like music."

Henry V, i, 2, 182.

A word of doubtful existence, the Quarto having congrue. To agree together.

Congreeted

"Face to face and royal eye to eye, You have congreeted."

Henry V, v, 2, 31.

To greet mutually.

Connive

"Sure the gods do this year connive at us." Winter's

Tale, iv, 4, 692.

To look at (a person) with secret sympathy or indulgence.

1502. Carew, Cornwall (1811) 412. "By means of those villains... the opinion was so rivetted... that his Lordship must at least connive at it."

In current use.

Conspectuities

"What harm can your bisson conspectuities glean out of this character?" Coriolanus, ii, 1, 70.

(App. a humorous or random formation from the Latin conspectus, sight, faculty of sight.)

Constellation

"I know thy constellation is right apt For this affair." Twelfth Night, i, 4, 35.

Disposition, propensity, or character, as determined by one's 'stars.' (Other definitions of this word given.)

1651. tr. Hist. Don Fenise 128.

Constringed

"Constringed in mass by the almighty sun." Troilus and Cressida, v, 2, 173.

To draw or squeeze together as by an encircling force; to compress.

1604. T. Wright, Passions I, ix, 35. "Love will have heate and sadnesse colde, feare constringeth, and pleasure dilateth."

1828. Broderip, Penny Cyld. V, 24/2. "While these serpents are in the act of constringing...their prey."

Contrite

"And on it have bestow'd more contrite tears Than from it issued forced drops of blood." Henry V, iv, 1, 313.

Displaying contrition; crush or broken in spirit by a sense of sin and so brought to penitence. (Other uses of the word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1340. Hampoll, Psalter cxlvi, 3. "pat helis þe contrye of hert."

Contusion

"That winter lion, who in rage forgets Aged contusions and all brush of time." 2 Henry VI, v, 3, 3.

The action of bruising; to injure without breaking the skin.

1400. Lanfranc's Cirurg. 50. Margin. "Wondis made

Convive

"There in the full convive we." Troilus and Cressida,  
iv, 5, 272.

To feast together. The 17th Century use was perhaps directly from Latin; there is apparently a break between this and modern use, in which it is usually printed in italics as French. (Other definitions of convive given.)

1483. Caxton, Gold. Leg. 30/4. "O precious feste and conveyve!"

1863. Whyte Melville, Gladiators II, 148. "What now? said he, 'my old convive and boon companion.'"

Convulsion

"Go charge my goblins that they grind their joints with dry convulsions." Tempest, iv, 1, 260.

A violent contraction of the muscles.

1585. H. Lloyd, Treas. Health Y VIII. "A convulsyon after the drynking of hellebore is deadly."

In current use.

Copped

"The blind mole casts copp'd hills toward heaven."  
Pericles, i, 1, 101.

Rising to a top or head, peaked.

1432-50. Higden (Rolls) I, 225. "A wonder copped pilour."

1884. Gd. Words Nov 772/2. "He talks volubly of the moles, worms, and traps, and the copped hills."

900. Thorpe, Diplom. 145 (Bosw.) "Andlang we es on a coppendan ae."

Coppice

"Upon the edge of Yonder coppice." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 3, 14.

A small word or thicket consisting of under-wood and small trees grown for the purpose of periodical cutting. The word comes into English through the French. As in other French words ending in s sound, the plural was originally the same as the singular, copys; this led to the English singular being frequently made copy or copyy. (O. French, Latin, M. English, Anglo-French and Greek forms are given.)

1538. Elyot, Dict., "Caedua sylua, woddcs used to be cutte, copeyses."

1852. Dickens, Bleak House ii. "The green rise, coppice-topped."

Coram

"Justice of peace and 'Coram.'" Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 6.

Used by Shakespeare by confusion for Quorum. Coram is Latin word meaning 'before,' in the presence of.

1542. Udall, Erasm. A pophth. (1877) 380. "I am none of those whiche are brought under coram."

Corids

"I have tremor cordis on me: my heart dances."  
Winter's Tale, i, 2, 110.

Corollary

"Bring a corollary, Rather than want a spirit."  
Tempest, iv, 1, 57.

Something additional or beyond the ordinary measure; a surplus; a supernumerary.

1602. Carew. Cornwall, 123 b. "The other sede is also over-looked by a great hill...and for a corollarium either conduit water runneth thorow the Church-yard."

### Cornfield

"With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino, That o'er the green corn-field did pass." As You Like It, v, 3, 19.

1523. Fitzherb, Husb.P. 141. "Standynge water in his corne feldes at the landes endes or sydes."

In current use.

### Conform

"And to my humble seat conform myself." 3 Henry VI, iii, 3, 11.

To form, shape or fashion according to some pattern, adapt oneself.

1325. E. E. Allet. P. B. 1067. "Confourme þe to kryst, of þe clene make."

In current use.

### Corinthian

"A Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy."

1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 13.

From the proverbial wealth, luxury, and licentiousness of ancient Corinth. Given to elegant dissipation.

1577. Fenton, Gold. Epist. 282. "If there were any manne in anye parte of Asia, verye wealthye and riche, he was called by a common Phrase a corinthian."

1890. Daily Telegram, 22 Feb. 4/7. (Farmer) "Is it not curious that hotel proprietors (at Monte Carlo) should countenance a ...Tom and Jerry tone and a wild Corinthian element?"



Cornish

"LeRoy! A Cornish name: art thou of Cornish crew?"

Henry V, iv, 1, 50.

Of or belonging to Cornwall.

1547. Boorde, Introd. Knowl. i (1870) 122. "The apendex ...treatinge of Cornwall and Cornyshe men."

1884. F. J. Britten, Watch and Clockm. 215. "Rock crystal... also known as... 'Cornish' or 'Irish.'"

Cornute

"The peaking cornuto her husband." Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 5, 71.

A cuckold. (A man with horns (fig.))

1430. Lydg. Bochas II, xxiii (1554) 60a. "As in some loud cornudo men them call."

1830. FRASER'S MAG. I, 42. "The husband will not be obliged ...to eat a cornuto dinner with his frail spouse, nor share her detestable couch."

Corner

"The foolish corners of that Age." As You Like It, iv, 1, 105.

An officer of a county, district, or municipality (formerly also of the royal household), originally charged with maintaining the rights of the private property of the crown.

1325. Poem. Temp. Edw., II (Percy) lxix. "At justices and at shiryves, Corowners, and chancelers."

1885. Tennyson, Despair, xxi. "Our orthodox corner doubtless will find it a folo-de-sl."

Corpulent

"A boodly portly man, i' faith, and a corpulent."

1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 464.

Large or bulky of body. (A Latin form is given.)

1440. Gesta Rom. lxxv, 281. (Harl, MS.) "He was corpulent and hevvy."

In current use.

Corroborate

"His heart is fractured and corroborate." Henry V, ii, 1, 130.

(This word is used incorrectly.)

Corslet

"He is able to pierce a corslet with his eye." Coriolanus, v, 4, 21.

A piece of defensive armour covering the body. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms are given.)

1563. B. Googe, Eglogs (Arb.) 121. "All armed brave in corsletes white."

1859. Tennyson, Idyles, Enid. 1008. "Geraint's (lance) Struck thro' the bulky bandit's corslet home."

Coulter

"The coulter rusts that should deracinate such savagery." Henry V, v, 2, 46.

The iron blade fixed in front of the share of a plough; it makes a verticle out in the soil, which is then sliced horizontally by the share. (Other definitions of coulter given. O. English, O. French and M. English forms given.)

1000. Aelfric, Collog. Wr-Wulcer, 90. "Gefaestondon sceare and cultre med Faere syl."

1889. T. Hardy, Mayor of C. XIV. "That field-mouse fear of the coulter of destiny."

Counterchange

"The counterchange is severally in all." Cymbeline,  
v, 5, 396.

To exchange of one thing for against another.

1579. Fenton, Guicciard, VI (1599) 268. "To occupie any place of importance....which they might hold in counter change or as a pawn to have againe Montpulcian."

1706. Phillips (ed. Kersey)"Counter-change, a mutual exchange made between two parties by compact or agreement."

Countermine

"The duke, look you, is digt himself four yard under the countermines." Henry V, iii, 2, 67.

A mine or subterranean excavation made by the defenders of a fortress, to intercept a mine made by the besiegers. Also, a permanent excavation made in fortification for the like purpose. (Other definitions of countermine given. French and Italian forms given.)

1548. Hall, Chron. 56b. "Least either they should make a countermyne or be an impediment to his worke men."

1863. J. C. Morison, St. Bernard IV, i, 412. "He undermined the towers, and was met by the countermine of the garrison."

Counterpart

"And such a counterpart shall fame his wit." Sonnet,  
84, 11.

A duplicate, or exact copy.

1617. Sir R. Boyle, Diary (1886) I, 161. "Sir Walter Raleigh...endorsed with his own hand on the counterpart of the lease."

In current use.

Counterpoint

"In Cypress chests my arras counterpoints." Taming of the Shrew, ii, 1, 353.

A quilted mattress. The first element is thus the same word as quilt; the second has since 1600, been altered to

pane. A quilted cover for a bed.

1423. Schedule, I. Henry VI. "Add. MS. 4603 f. 170.

(Written in French.)

1450. Bk. Curtsye 455. Bahees Bk. (1868) 413. "o counterpynt he lays on beddys fete."

1694. Lond. Gaz No. 2049/4. "Stolen...Curtains and counterpoint of a Bed, of Indian Damask."

### Cozier

"Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your coziers catches?" Twelfth Night, ii, 3, 97.

A tailor.

1532. Weaver, Wells Wills (1890) 184. "John, Lye, cosyer, of Wellington."

1659. Phillips, "Cosier. (old word.) a Botcher, called also a Sower. (Hence in later Dicts.), some of which, erroneously have 'A tailor who botches his work.'"

### Cracker

"What cracker is this same that deaf's our ears."

King John, ii, 1, 147.

A boaster, braggart; hence a liar. (Other definitions of cracker given.)

1509. Barclay, Skyp of Folyes. (1874) I, 12. "Crackers and bosters with couters euenturous."

1746. BRIT MAG. 48. "Crackers against you are hang'd in Effigy."

### Craggy

"We will all the pleasures That hill and valley dale and fields, And all the Craggy mountains yield." Passionate Pilgrim, 356.

1447. Bokenham Seyntys (Roxb.) 108. "Thys hye is craggy and eke cavernous."

In current use.

### Crants

"She is allow'd her virgin crants, Her maiden strewments." Hamlet, v, 1, 255.

A garland, chaplet, wreath.

1592. Greene, Harl Misc. (Mahl) II, 286. "The filthy queane wearse a craunce and is a Frenchwoman, forsooth."  
(1890 Hardman, Our Prayer-bk. 138. "The 'crants' were garlands which it was usual to make of white paper, and to hang up in the church on the occasion of a young girl's funeral... Some of these hanging up in Flamborough Church, Yorkshire as late as 1850.)"

### Crare

"Find The ooze, to show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in." Cymbeline, iv, 2, 205.

A small vessel formerly used.

1325. Coerde L...4785. "Berges, Schoutes, crayeres (printed trayeres) fell."

1849. J. Grant, Kirkaldy of Gr. XIV, 131. "He made several voyages with two armed crayers or sloops between Leith and the shore of Fife."

### Creed

"I love him not, nor fear him; there's my creed."  
Henry VIII, ii, 2, 51.

A system of belief in general; a set of opinions on any subject. (O. English and Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Crescive

"Unseen, yet crescive in his faculty." Henry V, i, 1, 66.

In the growing stage.

In current use.

Cresset

"At my nativity The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes, Of burning cressets." 1 Henry IV, iii, 1, 15.

A vessel of iron or the like, made to hold grease or oil, or an iron basket to hold pitched rope, wood, or coal, to be burnt for light; usually mounted on the top of a pole or building, or suspended from a roof. Frequent as a historical word; in actual use applied to a fire-basket for giving light on a wharf. (Other definitions of cresset given. O. French forms given.)

1370. Men. Ripon (surtees) II, 130. "j long cresset."  
1853. Dickens, Reprinted Pieces (1866), 221. "Here and there, a coal fire in an iron cresset blazed upon a wharf."

Crevice

"I pry'd me through the crevice of a wall." Titus Andronicus, v, 1, 114.

A crack producing an opening in the surface or through the thickness of anything solid. A cleft, a rift, a chink, fissure.

1340. Gaw and Gr. Knt 2183. "A crevisse of an olde cragge."

In current use.

Cringe

"Whip him, fellows, Till, like a boy, you see him

orange his face, And whine aloud for mercy." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 13, 100.

To draw together, as in shrinking from pain.

1598. Bp. Hall, Sat, IV, ii. "He can...make a Spanish face with fauning cheere...shake his head, and cringe his neck and side."

1630. I. Taylor (Walter P.) Red Herring. "They cringe in their necks, like rats, smothered in the hold poorly replied."

Crone

"Give't to thy crone." Winter's Tale, ii, 3, 76.

A withered old woman. Probably taken from O. North. (French, M. Dutch, Dutch, N. French, O. N. French and English forms given.)

Crossway

"Damned spirits all, That in crossways and floods have burial." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 2, 383.

A cross road.

15....Knt of Curtsey, 386. "And burie my body in the crosse wail."

1864. Kngsley, Herew. XIX, 235. "He went past the crossways."

Crumble

"All my bonnets crumble up to dust." King John, v, 7, 31.

(L. German, So. Dutch, German, and O. English forms given.)

1420. Leber Cocorum (1862) 36. "Kremlyd sewet of schepe."

In current use.

Crusadoes

"I had rather have lost my purse Fule of Crusadoes." Othello, iii, 4, 26.

A Portuguese coin bearing the figure of the cross. Originally of gold, later also of silver, the new crusado is of 450 reis ( $16\frac{1}{2}$  grams of gold or 219 grams of silver) equals about 20.49 sterling.

1544. Will of R. Osborne (Somerset Ho.). "Ond syde crusadocves and the other side haulfe Aungelle."

1853. Th. Ross, Humboldt's Trav. III, xxxii, 406, notes.

"The value of an arraba of gold is 15,000 Brazillian cruzados (each cruzado being 50 sous.)"

### Crusty

"Thou crusty batch of nature, what's the news?"

Troilus and Cressida, v, 1, 5.

Persons short of temper; harshly curt in manner or speech; the opposite of suave or affable.

1570. Preston, Cambyes azl. Dvdsley, IV. 184.

"Master Ruff, are ye so crusty?"

In current use.

### Cubit

"A space whose every cubit seems to cry out."

Tempest, ii, 1, 257.

An ancient measure of length derived from the forearm; varying at different times and places but usually about 18-22 inches. (A Latin form given.)

1325. E. E. Allit, P. B. 315. " re hundred of cypydez ou holde to e len e."

1875. Jowett, Plato (ed. 2) III, 304. "He is four cubits high."

### Cuisses

"His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd."



1 Henry IV, iv, 1,105

Armour for protecting the front part of the thighs; in sing: a thigh piece. (O. French, Latin, and Italian forms given.)

1314. Sir. R. De Clifford Hist. Lett. and Pop, North Reg. (Rolls 1873) 227. "Vij". pair de trappes...IX. pair de quisseus.)"

1881. Palgrave. Vis Eng. 136. "Sidney struck onward, his cuisses thrown off."

Culpable

"Than from true evidence of, good esteem He be approved in practice culpable." 2 Henry VI, iii, 2, 22.

Quilty, deserving punishment or condemnation. (O. French and Latin forms given.)

1303. R. Brunne, Handl. Syme, 1331. "3y~~s~~ pou... Fordost pore mannys sustynaunce at afterwarde he may not lyve pou art coupable."

In current use.

Culverin

"Of basilisks, of cannon culverin." 1 Henry IV, ii, 3, 56.

The name of a gun and cannon formerly in use. Originally a small fire-arm, a kind of handgun. In later times, a large cannon, very long in proportion to its bore."

(1466. Inv. Fastolf's Goods Paston Lett. No. 979, III, 441. "In artilleria, videlicet colubrinis librillas diversorum magnitudinum.)"

1874. Boutell, Arms and Arm. XI, 219. (No quotation given in N.E.D.)

Cupboarding

"Idle and unactive, Still cupboarding the viand."

Coriolanus, i, 1, 103.

To place, shut up or keep in or as in a cupboard.

1565. Darws (1860) 53. "He...with the woman also  
coberdith his lyfe He regardeth neither father nor mother,  
and al for his wife."

1658. Cleveland Hul and Cry, ii.

Current

"Three pounds of sugar, five pounds of currants."

Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 40.

The raisin or dried fruit prepared from a dwarf of seedless variety of grape, grown in Levant; much used in cookery and confectionery, (Familiarly distinguished from the small roundberry of certain species of Ribes (R. nigrum, R. rubrum) called Black and Red Currants. (The White Currant is a variety of the Red) as grocers' or shop currants.) (Anglo-French and Old French forms given.)

1390. Form of Cury, Warner Antiq. Culin, 6L. "Let it seeth togeder with powdor-fort of gyner...with raysons of coraunte."

In current use.

Curry

"I would curry with Master Shallow that no man could better command his servants." 2 Henry IV, 5, 182.

"To 'stroke down' (a person) with flattery or blandishment. To employ flattery or blandishment, so as to cajole or win favour. (Other definitions of curry given. French, O.

French, Pr. Italian, Roman and other forms given.)

1400. Test. Love I, (1560) 280 b/1. "The curreiden glosours, tho welcomeden flatterers."

In current use.

Cursorary

"I have but with a cursorary eye o'er glanced the article." Henry V, v, 2, 77.

Running or passing rapidly over, so as to take note of details. This word is used in the 3rd Quarto (followed by Pope, and by most modern editors), for which Quartos one and two have cursenary and the First Folio curselarie; meaning cursitory.

Cutler

"For all the world like cutler's poetry Upon a knife." Merchant of Venice, v, 1, 149.

One who makes, deals in, or repairs knives and similar cutting utensils.

1400. Beryn, 2297. "The cotelere....that made the same knyff."

In current use.

Cuttle

"I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, an you play the saucy cuttle with me." 2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 139.

Swagger bully.<sup>7</sup> Coutel, the old French form in el was obsolete before cuttle appeared in English. (O. English, O. Low-Frankish, French and O. French forms are given.)

<sup>7</sup>

Alexander Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

Cymbal

"Tabors and cymbals and the shouting Romans Make the sun dance." Coriolanus, v, 4, 53.

One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze, which are struck together to produce a sharp ringing sound. In old English directly from Latin; in Middle English partly through Old French. (Greek, Latin, O. English, O. French, and M. English forms given.)

825. Vesp. Psalter Cl. 5. "Herȝaſ hine in cymbalan bee hleoƿfriendum herȝaſ in cymbalan wynsummiſſe."

1839. Praed. Poems, II, 331. "Hark to the cymbal, and the bellowing drum."

Cyme

"What rhubarb, cyme, or what purgative drug, Would scour these English hence?" Macbeth, v, 3, 55.

An error for cynne. Cyme is in the First Folio.

Cynic

"Ha ha! how vilely doth this cynic rhyme!" Julius Caesar, iv, 3, 133.

Belonging to or characteristic of a set of philosophers called Cynics. One of a sect of philosophers in ancient Greece, founded by Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, who were marked by an ostentatious contempt for ease, wealth, and the enjoyments of life; the most famous was Diogenes, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the principles of the sect to the extreme of asceticism.

1547-64. Bauldwin, Mor. Philos. (Palfr.) I, xix. "He fel straight to the sect of the cinikes, and became Diogenes scholar."

In current use.

DDabbled

"A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood." Richard III, i, 4, 54.

1557. Tusser 100, Points Husb. XXVII. "Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les maidens dablith their dookes (skirts behind.)"

In current use.

Dace

"If the young dace be a bait for the old pike."

2 Henry IV, iii, 2, 356.

A small fresh water cyrinoid fish. Leucisus Vulgaris.  
(M. English and O. French forms given.)

1430. Two Cookery-bks. 20. "Take Dace, Troutys and Roche."

1833. Lamb, Elsa, Old Margate Hay. "With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have."

Damson

"My wife desired some damsons, and made me climb."

2 Henry VI, ii, 1, 102.

A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of Prunus communis or domestica, variety damascena, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.  
(Latin, M. English and Anglo-French forms are given.)

1400. Pistill of Susan 89. " er weare growyng so grene e Date wi Damesene."

In current use.

Dangling

"Go bind thou up yon dangling apricocks." Richard II,

iii, 4, 29.

1611. "Cotgr., Pendiloches, jags, dangling, or things that hang dangling."

In current use.

Dankish

"In a dark and dankish vault at home There left me."

Comedy of Errors, v, 1, 247.

1545. Reynold, Byrth mankynde, iv, ii, (1634) 187.

"The earth may be ouer waterish, dankish, or overhot and dry."

1866. Pall Mall G. 21 July 6/1. "Butts and tubs...stood close packed and cumbersome upon its dankish floor."

Dansker

"Inquire me first what Danskers are in Paris."

Hamlet, ii, 1, 7.

A Dane.

Darraign

"Darraign your battle, for they are at hand."

3 Henry VI, ii, 2, 72.

A variant of deraign. To engage in battle, do battle; to set the battle in array. (Latin and French forms given.)

1534. tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden 1844) 88.

"When Duke Richard had hearde the ambassadours...he was afeared to darraigne battaile."

1756. G. West. Abuse. Trav. XX, 8. "s if he meant fierce battle to darraign."

Debility

"Did not this unbashful forehead woo The means of weakness and debility." As You Like It, ii, 3, 51.

1484. Caxton, Elsop V, XII. "The grete feblenesse and debyeyte of thy lene body."

In current use.

Debonair

"As free, as debonair, unarm'd, As blending angels."

Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 235.

Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly, affable. (French, O. French and M. English forms given.)

1225. Anor. R. 186. "Auh þet debonere child hwon but is ibeaten, if þuulder hat bit, cusse þerd."

1847. Disraeli, Tancred, II, XVI, "A carriage a degree too debonair for his years."

Decent

"For honesty and decent carriage, A right good husband."

Henry VIII, iv, 2, 145.

In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct.

1545. Joyce, Exp. Dan, VII, 124. "A fayer decent semely sheive of vtwarde denociion."

In current use.

Decern

"I would have some confidence with you that decerns you nearly." Much Ado About Nothing, iii, 5, 4.

Misapplied for concern.

Decimation

"By decimation, and a tithed death." Timon of Athens, v, 4, 31.

The exaction of tithes, or of a tax of one-tenth; the tithe or tax itself. Popularly applied to the tax levied by Cromwell on the Royalists in 1655.

1549. Latimer 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI, (Arb.) 165.

"Their doctrine was...but of Lotions (mispr. Lolions), of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyrn."

1869. W. Molyneux, Burton On Trent, 40. "This decimation was under a punishment of excommunication by Pope Alexander IV."

Decot

"Can sodden water, a drench fur sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth, Decot their cold blood to such valient heat?" Henry V, iii, 520.

To warm up as in cooking.

Defamed

"That England was defamed by tyranny." 2 Henry VI, iii, 1, 123.

Brought to disgrace.

1474. Caxton, Chesse, 4. "The euye lyf and diffamed of a kyng is the lyf of a cruel beste."

In current use.

Deftly

"Come, high or low; Thyself and office deftly show!" Macbeth, iv, 1, 68.

Cleverly, dexterously.

1460. Towneley. Myst. (Surtees) 100. "God looke over the raw, full defly stand." (The sense of this quot is doubtful.)

In current use.

Delinquent

"Did he not straight in his pious rage the two delinquents tear?" Macbeth, iii, 6, 12.

One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter;



more generally, one guilty of an offence against the law.

An offender.

1484. Caxton, Chivalry, 35. "To punyssh the trespassers and delynquaunts."

In current use.

### Demise

"Tell me what state, what dignity, what honour, canst thou demise to any child of mine." Richard III, iv, 4, 247.

To convey, transmit; to lease.

1660. Hammond wks. iv, XIV, (R.). "Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at his own conception demised to him."

### Depopulate

"Where is this viper that would depopulate the city and be every man himself?" Coriolanus, iii, 1, 264.

(Spanish, O. French, Latin and English forms given.)

1594. Privy Council, Arb. Garner I, 301. "Many towns and villages upon the sea costs are...wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully depopulated."

In current use.

### Depress

"Depress'd he is already, and deposed 'Tis doubt he will be." Richard II, iii, 4, 68.

To lower in station, fortune, or influence; to put down, bring low, humble. (O. French, Latin, Italian, and English forms given.)

1526. Pilger. Perf. (W. de W. 1531.) 15b. "Now they lyfte up man to honours and dignitees, and anone they dispresse hym as low in mystery."

1587. Buckll, Civiliz. I, VII, 457. "Each of these vast measures had depressed a powerful party."

Depositaries

"Made you my guardians, my depositaries." King Lear,  
ii, 4, 254.

A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided. In Law, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for bailor without recompense.

1864. H. Aunsworth, John Law I, IV. "Voisin was induced ...to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depositary."

Deride

"Who cover faults, at last shame them derides." King Lear, i, 1, 284.

To laugh to scorn.

1545. Joye, Exp. Dan, iii, 44. "In al tymes have the tyrants derided the goldy white they patiently wanted for Gods help."

In current use.

Dern

"By many a dern and a painful perch of Pericles the careful search." Pericles, iii, Gower, 15.

Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, sombre, soletary, wild, drear. (O. English, O. Saxon, O. Truscan, O. H. German, and O. Teutonic forms given.)

1470. Henry, Wallace IV, 430. "Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw."

1856. Dobell, Eng. Times War, Evening Dream. "The awful twilight dern and dun."

Despoiled

"Despoiled of honour in your life." 2 Henry VI, ii,  
3, 10.

To strip or deprive violently of some possession; of things immaterial. (M. English, O. French, Italian, French, Latin, Spanish and other forms given.)

1400. Maudev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145. "We bene in peess, of þe whilk þou will now dispoile vs."

In current use.

### Detector

"O heavens! that this treason were not, or not I the detector." King Lear, iii, 5, 14.

One who finds out that which is artfully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

In current use.

### Detention

"And the detention of long-since-due debts." Timon of Athens, ii, 2, 39.

Keeping in custody or confinement; arrest. The word is late in English and may have been taken immediately from Latin. (Italian, Provencal, French, Latin, Spanish, and English forms given.)

In current use.

### Devote

"Or so devote to Aristotle's check As Ovid be an outcast quite abjured." Taming of the Shrew, i, 1, 32.

Devoted. (Latin, O. French and M. English forms given.)

1839. Bailey, Festus (1854) 107. "I am devote to study."

### Devoid

"Her life was beast-like, and devoid of pity."

Titus Andronicus, v, 3, 199.

Entirely without. (Other definitions of devoid given.)

O. French and Latin forms given.)

1400. Rom. Rose 3723, "Devoid of pride certaine she was."

In current use.

Dewberries

"Feld him with apricocks and dewberries." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 1, 169.

The origin of the first element is doubtful. A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub in Great Britain, Rubus caeius, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish blume.

Shakespeare's dew-berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to have meant the gooseberry. Hammer conjectured the raspberry. In some books dewberry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry.

Rubus Chamaemorus.

1578. Lyte, Dodoens VI, VI, 661. "The fruite is called Dewberie, or blackberie."

In current use.

Diameter

"Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot."

Hamlet, iv, 1, 41.

Whole extent from side to side or from end to end.

(O. French, French, Greek and Latin forms given.)

1645. Howell. Lett I, vi, xxxvii, 261.

Diaper

"Another bear the ewer, the third a diaper, and say 'Will't please your lordship cool your hands?'" Taming of the Shrew, Ind. 1, 57.

The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th century applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton. (Shakespeare refers to) a towel, napkin, or a baby's napkin or 'clout.' (M. English, O. French, Latin, Byzantine, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, and other forms given.)

1837. Ht. Martineau, Sox. Amer. II, 245. "Table and bedlinen, diapers, blankets."

Diapason

"And with deep groans the diapason hear." Lucrese, 1132.

The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

1398. Trevisa, Barth, D. P. R. XIX, CXXVI (L495) 926. "Musyk hath names of numbers as it faryth in Dyatesseron Dyapente and Dyapasone and in other consonanciis and accordes."

1787. Hawkins, Johnson, 376, note. "Answering to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in musick."

Dibble

"I'll not put The dibble in earth to set one slip of them." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 100.

An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs, or young plants. In its simplest form, a stout pointed cylindrical stick with or without a handle;

but it may also have a cross bar or projection for the foot (foot dibble), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once.

1450. Nominale Wr.--Wulcker, 713. "Hoc subterraum, a bebylle."

1861. Delamer, Fl. Gard. 48. "To plant them with trawel or dibble."

Dildos

"With such delicate burthens of dildos and fadings."  
Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 195.

A name of the phallus, or a figure thereof; the lingam of Hindoo worship; formerly, also a contemptuous or reviling appellation of a man or lad.

1610. B. Jonson, Alch. V, iii. "Here I find...The seedling fill'd with poesies of the candle; And Madam, with a Dildo, writ o'the walls."

1698. Fryer Acc E. India, 179. "Under the Banyan Tree, an Altar with a Dildo in the middle being erectd, they offer rice."

Dich

"Much good dich thy good heart, A penantus!"  
Timon of Athens, i, 2, 73.

A corrupt or erroneous word, having the sense of do it.<sup>1</sup>

1630. R. Johnson's Kingd. and Commw. 87. "So much good God dich you with your sustenancelesse sauce."

Dickens

"I cannot tell what the dickens his name is."  
Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 2, 19.

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<sup>1</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

An interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment.

In current use.

Dictator

"Our then dictator, whom with all praise I point at, save him fight." Coriolanus, ii, 2, 93.

The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans, and by other Italian states. (French and Latin forms given.)

1387. Trevesa, Higden (Rolls) II, 273. "After consuls, tribunes pees and dictatores rulede comounte."

In current use.

Diction

"To make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror." Hamlet, v, 2, 123.

(French and Latin forms given.)

1581. Sidney, Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 68. "Now, for the out-side of it...which is words, or...Diction."

Ding

"When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding: Sweet lovers love the spring." As You Like It, v, 3, 21.

Used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck. This word is not recorded in O. English. Probably from Norse.

1859. Caper, Ball. and Songs 92. "Whistling and cooing, Ding, down delly."

Disagree

"And that within ourselves we disagree." 1 Henry VI, iv, 1, 140.

1494. Fabyan. Chron. IV, lxvi, 45. "That sayinge disagreeeth to the wrytynge of Eutropuis."

In current use.

Disallow

"What follows if we disallow this." King John, i, 1, 16.

To refuse to laud, to blame. (O. French, Anglo-Latin forms found.)

1576. Fleming Panopl Epist 422. "Wee ought not... to disalowe of what solver is appointed us by Gods good providence."

Disanimates

"Disanimates his enemies." 1 Henry VI, iii, 1, 183.

To deprive of spirit, courage or vigour; to discourage. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1583. Stubbes, Anat. Atlas, II. (1882) 39. "(They) also rather animate, then disanimate them to perseuers in their wickedness."

1833. Lamb, Elia Ser, II. Product. Mod. Art. "(The Dryad) linked to her own connatural tree co-twisting with its limbs, her own till both seemed either-these animated branches; those disanimated members."

Disappointed

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled." Hamlet, i, 5, 77.

Improperly appointed, equipped, or fitted out; unfurnished, unprepared.

1659. Cleveland, Sing-Song XXV. "The Bridegrom at last did rustle, All disappointed in the Bustle, the Maidens had shav'd his Breeches."



a great discourtesie if I shuld not shewe yowe all that I knowe."

1866. Mrs. Stowe. Lit. Foxes 100 (heading) "Discourteousness..."

I think one of the greatest destroyers of domestic peace is discourtesy."

Discoverer

"Send discoverers forth <sup>T</sup>o know the numbers of our enemies." 2 Henry IV, iv, 1, 3.

One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, spy, explorer.  
(Latin, French and O. French forms given.)

1375. Barbour, Bruce IX, 244. "The discourouris saw thame oumande <sup>W</sup>ith baneris to the vynd vafand."

1625. Bp. Mountagee, Appeal. Caesar XXXVII. "A fiend of Thistles seemed once a battell of Pikes some Discoverers of the Duke of Burgundy."

Disedged

"I grieve myself <sup>T</sup>o think, when thou shalt be disedged by her <sup>T</sup>hat now thou tirest on." Cymbeline, iii, 4, 96.

<sup>T</sup>o take the edge off; to deprive of its sharpness.

1859. Tennyson, Idylls, Enid 1038. "Served a little to desedge the sharpness of that pain."

Disguiser

"O, death's a great disguiser; and you may add to it."  
Measure for Measure, iv, 2, 186.

1586.T. B. La Primand. Fr. Acad I, 628. "He must use great prudence to discerne flatterers and disguisers of maters."

1890. Temple Bar. Magazine Jan. 22. "The two main disguisers and disfigurers of humanity."

Dislocate

"Apt enough to dislocate and tear thy flesh and bones."  
King Lear, iv, 2, 65.

To put out of joint.

In current use.

Dislodged

"The Volscians are dislodged, and Marcius gone."  
Coriolanus, v, 4, 44.

To shift the position of (a force); refl. to shift one's quarters.

1477. Caxton, Jason 27b. "He hadde not entencion for to dislodge him ne to ryse his siege."

In current use.

Dismasked

"Fair ladies mask'd are roses in their bud; Dismask'd their damask sweet comixture shown, Are angels veiling clouds, or roses blown." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 296.  
v, 2, 296.

To unmask.

1651. Walton, Relig. Wotton (1672) 213. "The Marqueess ...thought best to dismask his beard."

Disme

"Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand dismes, Hath been as dear as Helen." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 2, 19.

1608. A. Norton (title) "Disme: The Art of Tenths, or Dicimall Arithmeticke...invented by Simon Stevin."

Disnatured

"Greate her child of spleen; that it may live, And be a

thuart disnated torment to her." King Lear, i, 4, 305.

To make unnatural.

1450. Merlin, 425. "Ymage, repaired and disnated kynde, holde thy pees."

1877. Blackie, Wise Men, 161. "The disnated skin showed livid, flecks with crimson."

### Disrobed

"And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove, Or like a star disrob'd." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 2, 46.

To remove from its orb or sphere.

1800. W. Taylor, MONTHLY MAGAZINE VIII, 601. "To turn aside, the planet...and to disorb its approaching culmenation."

### Dispark

"Dispark'd my parks and fell'd my forest woods."

Richard II, iii, 1, 23.

To divest of the character of a part; to throw open (Park-land), or convert (it) to other uses.

(1538 Leland, Itin I, 21. "The Frith Park sometyme a mighty large thyng, now partely deparked)."

1851. Kingsley, Yeast IX. "Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked."

### Dispiteous

"How now, foolish rheum! Turning dispiteous torture out of door!" King John, iv, 1, 34.

Pitiless, merciless.

1510. More. Picus Wks. 25. "To thy moste utter dispiteous enemies."

1865. Swinburne, Poems and Ball., "Phaedra" 81. "The most

dispiteous out of all the gods."

Disponge

"The poisonous damp of night disponge upon me."

Anthony and Cleopatra, iv, 9, 13.

To discharge to pour down as from a squeezed sponge.

1876. C. Wells, Joseph and his Brethern I, v, 69.

"White and perpendicular Dispungings of the hollow-bosom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth."

Disproptied

"Made them mules, silenced their pleaders and Disproptied their freedom." Coriolanus, ii, 1, 264.

To deprive of property.

Dispursed

"I dispursed to the garrison and never ask'd for restitution." 2 Henry VI, iii, 1, 117.

An alleration of disburse.

1625-49. Sc Acts Chas. I (1814) VI, 9 (Jan.)

In current use.

Disquantity

"A little to disquantity your train." King Lear, i, 4, 270.

To lessen in quantity.

1633. T. Adams, Exp. 2 Peter, iii, 9. "(God)disquantities his(Gideon's)forces from thirty-two thousand to three thousand."

Disrelish

"Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhor." Othello, ii, 1, 236.

To have a distaste for, to find not to one's taste.

1886. Stevenson, Kidnapped XXVII, (1888), 281. "He so much disrelished some expressions of mine that...he showed me to the door."

Disseat

"This push Will cheer me even, or disseat me now."  
Macbeth, v, 3, 21.

To remove or eject from or as from a seat.

1866. DAILY TEL. 22 Feb. 4/5. "Application...made ...to disseat the member returned."

Dissipation

"Banishment of friends, dissipation of cohorts."  
King Lear, i, 2, 161.

The action of dispersing; a scattering.

1545. Joye Exp. Dan. XII (R.). "Subuersions of emperes and kingdons, skatterings and dissipacions of nacions."

1760. C. Johnston, Chrysal (1822) II, 214.

Disunite

"It was a strong composure a fool could disunite."  
Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3, 109.

To set at variance.

1560. Whitehorne Arte Warre (1573) 19a. "The disunited and discencious do agree."

1852. Miss Yonge Camlas (1877) IV, v, 62. "That her father was not disunited from his first wife."

Disvalued

"Her reputation was disvalued in levity." Measure  
for Measure, v, 1, 221.

Depreciate, disparge.

1876. M. Collins Sketches (1879) II, 177. "Perhaps his pen disvalueth Froude up Elizabeth."

Disvouched

"Every letter he hath writ has disvouched other."

Measure for Measure, iv, 4, 1.

Disavow.

Ditoner

"There is no ancient gentlemen but gardeners, ditched, and grave-makers." Hamlet, v, 1, 34.

1430. Lydg. Min Poems (1840) 211 (Matz) "Dechers, delverys, that grete travaylle endure."

1848. Mill, Pol. Econ. I, ii, Par. I. "The hedgers and detchers who made the fence...for the protection of the crop."

Diver

"When your diver Did hang a salt-fish on his hook."

Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 5, 16.

1506. Gylforde, Pylgr. (Camden) 76. "The rotter...by suttell crafte of a dyuer, was set perfaythe in her place the same nyght. "he saydd dyuer dyde all that busynes beyng vnderneath the water."

In current use.

Diversely

"Our wits are so diversely coloured." Coriolanus,

ii, 3, 22.

1325. Poems Times Edw II, 255. Pol Songs (Camden) 355.

"Nu ben theih so dgysed and so diverseted liche i-di t."

In current use.

Diversity

"Jingling chains, and moe diversity of sounds."

Tempest, v, 1, 234.

A variety.

1382. Wyclif. Exod. XXXI, 5. "Forgid of gold, and of silver...and dyverste."

In current use.

Dividant

"Twinn'd brothers of one womb, whose procreation, residence, and birth, Scarce is dividant." Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 5.

Divided, separated. A variant of dividant.

Diviner

"This drudge, or diviner, laid claim to me." Comedy of Errors, iii, 2, 144.

One who practices divination; a soothsayer, prophet, seer; a magicina, sorcerer.

1330. R. Brunner, Chron. Wace (Rolls) 8107. " þus seide alle my dyuincours."

In current use.

Document

"A document in madness." Hamlet, iv, 5, 176.

Teaching, instruction, warning.

1450. Henryson, Mor. Fab. 58. "Despysing thus her hailsome document, The fowles...take their flight."

In current use.

Dodge

"Dodge and palter in the shifts of lowness."

Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 11, 62.

A shirty trick, an artifice to elude or cheat.

In current use.

Dolorous

"My hearty friends you take me in too dolorous a sense." Anthony and Cleopatra, iv, 2, 39.

Sad, distressed.

1513. Douglas, Aeneis, XII, ii, 149. "Syne confortis he his feris dolorous."

In current use.

Dominical

"My red dominical, my golden letter." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 44.

Short for Dominical letter.

1686. Plot. Stafforesh, 421. "Their Dominical and week-day Letters."

Dormouse

"To exasperate you, to awake your dormouse valour." Twelfth Night, iii, 2, 21.

Dormouse-like, sleepy.

1795. Philips, Hist. Ind., Navig. 108. "Every individual, whose state of existence is not of the dormouse kind."

Dotant

"Such a decayed dotant as you seem to be." Coriolanus, v, 2, 47.

An imbecile, a silly or stupid person.

Doter

"It mourns that painting and usurping hair Should ravish doters with a false aspect." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 3, 260.



One who dotes on; one foolishly fond.

1552. Huloet. "Doter or folower of women, mulierarius."

In current use.

Dowdy

"Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy." Tempest, iii, 1, 54.

Without smartness or brightness.

1581. Rich. Farlw. Milit. Prof. "If plaine or homely,  
wee saede she is a doudie or a slut."

In current use.

Dowle

"As diminish one dowle that's in my plume."

Tempest, iii, 3, 65.

One of the filaments or fibres of a feather; the soft fine feathers or fur of birds or beastes; down fluff.

1400. Plowman's T III. (R.). "The griffen...swore by cockis here and blade He wold him tere every doule."

1879. Miss Jackson. Shropshire Ward-kk. "Dowl. 1 the douny fibres of a feather..2 the light downy substance which collects under beds and about bedroom floors."

Doxy

"When daffodils begin to peer, with heigh! the doxy over the dale." Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 2.

Derivation unknown. Originally the terms in vagabond's cant for the unmarried mistress of a beggar or rogue.

1530. Hickscorner, Hazl. Dodsley I, 188. "Of the stews I am made controller...<sup>1</sup>here shall no man play doocy there...Without they have leave of me."

1857. W. Collins, Dead Secret III, i, 71. "Spending all my money among doxies and strolling players."

Drawbridge

"Look to the drawbridge there!--Hark! a drum."

Richard III, iii, 5, 15.

The original form was the lifting drawbridge, used from early times to span the foss of a castle or fortification, or the inner part of it.

13....K. Alis 1205. "Heare drawbrugge they drive ate."

In current use.

Drawing

"I never heard such a drawing, affecting rogue."

Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 1, 145.

(Dutch, M. Dutch, L. German, E. Frisian, and Modern Icelandic forms given.)

1885. Manch Weekly Times 6 June 5/5. "A long-winded orator...is left to draw away by himself."

In current use.

Dreary

"To step out of these dreary dumps." Titus Andronicus, i, 1, 391.

Full of sadness or melancholy. (O. English, O. Teutonic, O. H. German, O. Saxon, O. Norse and other forms given.)

1000. Aelfric Gen xliv, 14. "Hiȝ wurdon swiȝe dreoriȝe."

In current use.

Dresser

"How durst you, villains, bring it from the dresser, And serve it thus to me?" Taming of the Shrew, iv, 1, 166.

A sideboard or table in a kitchen on which food is or was dressed; formerly also, a table in a dining-room or hall, from which dishes were served or on which plate was displayed. (French, O. French and Latin forms given.)

1420. Liber Cocarum (1862) 20. "Powder dowee peron pou kast stondande at dressore on þe last."

1719. De Foe, Crusoe I, v. "I...set up some Pieces of Boards, like a Dresser, to order my victuals upon."

### Dribbling

"Believe not that the dribbling dart of love can pierce a complete bosom." Measure for Measure, 1, 3, 2.

An arrow falling short or wide of the mark.<sup>2</sup>

### Drivelling

"For this drivelling love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down." Romeo and Juliet, 11, 4, 95.

Characterized by or given to silly childish talk or weak action. (O. English, M. English, O. Teutonic and other forms given.)

1362. Lang. P. Pl. A. XI, 43. "þus þei draulen on heare deys þæt Deite to know."

In current use.

### Droplet

"Scorn'dst our brain's flow and those our droplets which from niggard nature fall." Timon of Athens, v, 4, 76.

In current use.

### Drovier

"That's spoken like an honest drovier." Much Ado

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<sup>2</sup> Onion's, A Shakespeare Glossary.

About Nothing, ii, 1, 201.

One who drives cattle or sheep to distant markets.

1425. Wyntown, Cron. viii, XXIV, 53. "The Dravers he gert, and o ir ma be examynyd, at sune a Tald hym, at e Carle ame stall."

1870. E. Peacock, Ralf. Skirl. III, 59. "A little wayside alehouse...much frequented by drovers."

Drumble

"Look how you drumble!" Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 3, 156.

To be sluggish; to move sluggishly.

1875. H. Kingsley, No Seventeen XXVI. "They, to use a Devonshire expression, drumbled on to Flamouth."

Drummer

"Drummer, strike up and let us march away." 3 Henry VI, iv, 7, 50.

1573-80 Baret, Alv. D. 1309. "A Drummer, or plaier on the drumme."

In current use.

Duellist

"The very butcher of a silk button, a duellist." Romeo and Juliet, ii, 4, 24.

In current use.

Dupped

"Then up he rose, and eon'd his clothes, and Dupp'd the chamber-door." Hamlet, iv, 5, 53.

To open

1547. Borde. Introd, Knowl. 1. (1870) 122. "Dup the

dore gas!"

In current use.

Dyer

"My nature is subdued to what it works in, like the  
dyer's hand." Sonnet, iii, 7.

1386. Chaucer Prol. 362. "A Webbe, a Dyere, and a  
Tapicer."

In current use.

E

Eale "The drame of eale Doth all the noble substance of a  
doubt To his own scandle." Hamlet, i, 4, 36.

Eale. This passage appears hopelessly corrupt.<sup>1</sup>  
This word is given in Quartos 2 and 3, Quartos 4, 5, and  
6 have ease. Folio 1 and Quarto 1 do not have eale.

Eanling "All the eanlings which were streak'd and pied Should  
fall as Jacob's lure." Merchant of Venice, i, 3, 80.

A young lamb.

1648. Eclog. V, 57.<sup>2</sup>

Eche "Be attent, And time that is so briefly spent With  
your fine fancies quaintly eche." Pericles, iif, Gower 13.

To enlarge, augment, increase. To eke out.<sup>3</sup>

1000. Andreas 1386 (Gr.) "Du scealt ecan ine yrm u."

1608. Per III, Prol. 13. "Time.. with your fine fancies  
quaintly eche."

Eddy "Yet in the eddy boundeth in his pride Back to the  
straight that forced him on so fast." Lucrece, 1669.

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<sup>1</sup>  
H. H. Furnace, A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, Hamlet, Vol. 1.  
pp. 82-88.

<sup>2</sup>  
No author given.

<sup>3</sup>  
Cunliffe, A New Shakespearean Dictionary.

A small whirlpool. Eddy is of unknown history; apparently first recorded in 15th century.

1455. Houlate lxiv. "The barde..socht wattir to wesche him thar out in ane ydy."

In current use.

Edition

"These are of the second edition." Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 1, 78.

(1555. Robinson tr. More's Utop. (ed. 2) Aiijb. "I have now in this seconde edition taken about it such paines."

In current use.

Effigies

"Mine eye doth his effigies witness <sup>M</sup>ost truly lim'd and living in your face." As You Like It, ii, 7, 193.

A likeness, image, portraait whether drawn, painted, or sculptured, or of any other kind.

In current use.

Eftest

"Yea, marry that's the eftest way." Much Ado About Nothing, iv, 2, 38.

Convenient. (Other forms and uses of the word given.)

Eftsoon

"Eftseons I'll tell the why." Pericles, v, 1, 256.

Afterwards, soon afterwards.

1297. R. Glouc. Chron (1724) 397. "Cina er gret mayster he slut f efsone rydde."

1871. Sunday Magazine 118. "They eftsoon fell down as men very nigh dead."

Egress

"Thou shalt have egress and regress." Merry Wives of Windsor."

A going out, or issuing forth from an enclosed place.  
(Other uses given.)

1538. tra. Lyttleton's Tenures, viii, fol.15b. "Tree entre, egressse, and regress."

1886. Pall Mall G. 22 Dec. 5/2. "Another improvement is the egress chamber."

Eighty

"Dighty odd years of sobrow have I seen." Richard III., iv, 1, 96.

825. Vesp. Psalter lxxxix, (XC) 10. "In laehtum hundaehitati es era."

1872. Morley, Voltaire (1886) 47. "Aspasia, now eighty."  
(O. English, O. Teutonic and other forms given.)

Elegancy

"For the elegancy, facility, and golden cadence of poesy, caret." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 126.

1552. Huloet, "Elegancye, elegantia."

1838. Emerson, Milton Wks. (Bohn) III, 301. "He threw himself, the flower of elegancy, on the side of the reeking conventicle."

Elevated

"She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled." Winter's Tale, v, 2, 82.

1818. James Mill, Brit. India II, IV, IV, 143. "The English now elevated their hopes to the recovery of the province."



Emballing

"For little England You'd venture an emballing."

Henry VIII, ii, 3, 47.

Probably used in indelicate sense; explained by commentators as investing with the bale as the emblem of royalty.

Embassade

"When you disgraced me in my embassade, Then I degraded you from being king." 3 Henry VI, iv, 3, 32.

The mission or function of an ambassador. (Other uses of the word given.)

1601. Holland, Pliny, 491. "In this counsell..they consult of embassaids."

Embayed

"If that the Turkish fleet Be not enshelter'd and embay'd they are drown'd." Othello, ii, 1, 18.

To force a vessel into a bay. (Other Uses given.)

1600. Hakluyt, Voy. III, 149. "Being immediately embayed in the Grand bay."

1870. ILLUSTR. LOND. NEWS. 29 Oct. 438. "The headland before her must be weathered, unless she would be embayed and stranded."

Embellished

"All o'er embellished with rubies, carbuncles."

Comedy of Errors, iii, 2, 137.

To ornament; to render beautiful. (O. French and other forms given.)

1340. Gaw and Gr. Knt. 1033. "f embeyese his burd with bele chere."

1872. Yeats. Techn. Hist. Comm. 248. "The objects thus embellished were jewel-cases."

### Emblaze

"Thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat. To emblaze the honour that thy master got." 2 Henry VI, iv, 10, 76.

To describe heraldically. (Other uses of the word given.)

1871. Western Magazine IX, 386. "The Herald touches the bright fee, T'emplaze the brimstone of the vis-a-vis."

### Embodied

"For I by now am so embodied yours, That she which marries you must marry me." All's Well That Ends Well, v, 3, 173.

Having a body, invested with a body. (Other uses of the word given.)

1652. Benlowes. Theoph. VIII, lxxxix. 120. "O, could embody'd Soules Sinnes bane view well."

1880. E. Kirke, Garfield, 27. "The embodied spirit of treason and slavery."

### Embounded

"That sweet breath Which was embounded in this beauteous clay." King John, iv, 3, 137.

To set the bounds to.

1855-9. Singleton, Virgil II, 16. "The voice th' embounded shores Volley along."

### Embowel

"If thou embowel me today, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me too to-morrow." 1 Henry IV, v, 4, 111.

To remove the (abdominal) viscera from (a body), either

for the purpose of embalming or as a part of a judicial penalty. (Other uses of the word given.)

1521. Test. Ebor (Surtees) V. 141. "Item I will that after my deth my body be emboweld."

1867. Freeman, Norm. Cong. I, VI, 490. "Others he put in prison. Others he embowelled."

### Empiric

"To prostitute our past-cure malady To empirics."

All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 1, 125.

An untrained practitioner in physic or surgery. A member of the sect among ancient physicians called Emperici, who in opposition to the Digmati and Methodici drew their rules of practice entirely from experience, to the exclusion of philosophical theory. (Other uses of this word given.)

1835. Browning, Paraollus, 164. "They are hooting the empiric, The ignorant and incapable fool."

### Employer

"Troilus the first employer of panders." Much Ado About Nothing, v, 2, 31.

One who employs.

In current use.

### Emulator

"An envious emulator of every man's good parts."  
As You Like It, i, 1, 150.

A rival.

1589. Greene. Menaphon (Arb.) 81. "You are friendly emulators in honest fancie."

1750. Johnson, Rambler, No. 54.

Encave

"Do but encave yourself, And mark the fleers, the gibes." Othello, iv, 2, 82.

To hide.

Enchained

"Enchained me to date of never-ending woes."

Lucrece, 934.

To hold fast, rivet (the attention); to bind, attach (the emotions) closely to an object. (Other uses given.)

1863. Burton, Bk Hunter, 48. "In a noble library the visitor is enchained to a reverence and courtesy by the genius of the place."

Enchantress

"Fell banning hag, enchantress." 1 Henry VI, v, 3, 49.

A female who employs magic. (Other uses given.)

1374. Chaucer, Boeth, iv, iv, 123. "O feble and lyjt is þe hand of Circes þe enchantresse."

1815. Moore, Lalla. R. (1824) 414. "The Enchantress now begins her spell."

Enchased

"Enchased with all the honours of the world."

2 Henry VI, i, 2, 8.

To inlay or variegate (metal, etc.) with gold or silver, or to set (gold, etc.) with gems. (Other uses of the word given.)

1615. G. Sandys. Rel Journ. I, 75. "The ornament of head...of beaten gold, and inchased with gems."

1882. Longf. Marit. Salutamus 199. "Golden cups enchased with rubies."

Encroaching

"And lofty encumber'd encroaching tyranny." 2 Henry VI, iv, 1, 50.

1873. Symonds, Grk. Poets. i, 26. "The cold encroaching policy of Sparta."

Encumbered

"With arms encumber'd thus, or this head-shake."  
Hamlet, i, 5, 174.

To fold the arms. (Other uses of this word given.)

Endart

"No more deep will I endart mine eye Than your consent gives strength to make it fly." Romeo and Juliet, i, 3, 98.

To let fly and pierce like an arrow.<sup>4</sup>

Ender

"Where I myself must render. That is, to you, my origin and ender." Lover's Complaint, 222.

He who or that puts an end or termination to anything. Formerly also, he who brings a person to his end. (Other uses and forms given.)

1386. Chaucer, Knights Tale, 1918. "Myn hertes lady, ender of my lyf!"

1879. R. K. Douglas, Confucianism, iii, 76. "Destiny is called the giver and ender of life."

Enfeoff

"Enfeoff'd himself to popularity." 1 Henry VI, i, 4, 69.

To hand over as a fief; to surrender, give up entirely. (O. French, Anglo-French and Anglo-Latin forms given. Other

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<sup>4</sup>  
A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

uses of the word given.)

1880. Blackmore, Marry Anerley I, ii, 12. "The weak lot which is enfeoffed to popularity."

Enfettered

"His soul is so enfetter'd to her love, That she may make, unmake, do what she list." Othello, ii, 3, 351.

To enslave.

1860. C. Langster, Hesperus, etc. 186. "Love should be enfettered, hand and foot. For the long aeon of human life."

Enfreedoming

"Setting thee at liberty, enfreedoming thy person." Love's Labour's Lost, iii, 1, 125.

Engaoled

"Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue." Richard II, i, 3, 166.

To imprison.<sup>5</sup>

Engild

"Fair Helena who more engilds the night Than all you fiery oes and eyes of light." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 2, 187.

To brighten with golden light.

1400. Apol. Loll. 85. "Trees polist of forgard, and engilt, and silvered."

1855. Singleton, Virgil I, 206. "His (Eridemus') twain horns Engilt on bull-like face."

Enlard

"That were to enlard his fat already pride." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3, 250.

To fill with lard or fat.

1556. A bp. Parker, Psalter CXIX, 351. "Inlarded is hart with pride."

1621. Burton Anat. Mel. III, iv, I, i. "A fifth part of the world..so inlarded and interlaced with several superstitions."

Egma

"No egma, no riddle, no l'envy; no salve in the mail sir." Love's Labour's Lost, iii, 1, 73.

A stage rustic's blunder for enigma.

Encrimsoned

"In bloodless white and the encrimson'd mood."  
Lover's Complaint, 201.

1882. Farrar, Early Chron. I, 10. "Bands of gladiators.. hacked each other to pieces on the encrimsoned sand."

Enlighten

"And to enlighten thee, gave eyes to blindness."  
Sonnet, 152, 11.

To shed light upon, illuminate. (Other uses of the word given.)

1871. B. Taylor Faust (1875) II, II, iii, 162. "What fiery marvel the bellows enlightens."

Enlinked

"All fell feats Enlink'd to waste and desolation."  
Henry V, iii, 3, 18.

To fasten as with links.

1560. Daus tr., Sleidane's Comm. 193a. "Cities of the empere inlinked with the Prolestantes."

1883. T. Watts. Nineteenth Century, Mar. 415. "Coleridge was enlinked to modern life and thought."

Enmesh

"And out of her own goodness make the net That shall enmesh them all." Othello, ii, 3, 368.

To surround with meshes. (Other uses of this word given.)

1884. HARPER'S MAGAZINE Sept. 49 9/1. "Vines... enmeshing every stone in their tenacious threads."

Empatron

"For these, of force, must your oblation be, Since I their altar, you empatron me."

To have under one's patronage.<sup>6</sup>

Enpierced

"I am too sore enpierced with his staff to soar."  
Romeo and Juliet, i, 4, 19.

The Quartos and first Folio have enpearced. Folios two and three impearced. Folio four has impierced.<sup>7</sup>

Enrank

"No leisure had he to enrank his men." 1 Henry VI, i, 1, 115.

To set in a rank or row to draw-up (soldiers) in order of battle.

1834. FRAZIER'S MAGAZINE IX, 119. "Her sons, thus side to side enranked."

Enrapt

"I myself Am like a prophet suddenly enrapt."  
Troilus and Cressida, v, 3, 65.

'Carried away' by prophetic ecstacy.

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<sup>6</sup> Onions, A Shakespeare Glossary.

<sup>7</sup> Onions, A Shakespeare Glossary.



1805. Words with Prelude (1846) 53. "On the  
fulgent spectacle..I gazed Enrapt."

Enridged

"Horns whelk'd and waved like the enridged sea."

King Lear, iv, 6, 7.

Thrown into ridges.

Enring

"The female ivy so Enrings the barky fingers of the  
elm." Midsummer Night's Dream, iv, 1, 49.

To adorn with a ring. (Other uses of this word given.)

1825. BLACKW. MAGAZINE XVIII, 434. "I will leave...  
the enringing with eternal shackles One's right-hand  
fingers,--to whoever likes."

Enrooted

"His foes are so enrooted with his friends."

2 Henry IV, iv, 1, 207.

To entangle rood with root. (Other uses of the word  
given.)

Enrounded

"Upon his royal face there is no note How dread an  
army hath enrounded him." Henry V, iv, Prol. 36.

To surround, encircle. (Other uses of the word given.)

1420. Pallard On Husb. I, 590. "And other while an  
hen woe have the peppe, A white pellet that woe the tonge  
enround."

1600. Tourneur, Trans. Met, lxii. "And spies the multitude  
that him enround."

Enscheduled

"Whose tenours and particular effects you have  
enscheduled, briefly in your hands." Henry V, v, 2, 73.

To insert in a schedule.

Enseamed

"Nay, but to live In the rank sweat of an enseamed bed." Hamlet, iii, 4, 92.

Loaded with grease.<sup>8</sup> (Other uses of the word given.)

1562. Leign, Armorie (1597) 57. "He is not enseamed with much fatnesse, but is all of muscles and semues."

Ensear

"Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb, Let it no more bring out ungrateful man!" Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 187.

To dry up.

Enshield

"These black masks Proclaim an enshield beauty."  
Measure for Measure, ii, 4, 80.

Shielded, concealed. (Other uses of the word given.)

Enshrine

"Burgundy Enshrines thee in his heart." 1 Henry VI,  
iii, 2, 119.

To enclose (a sacred relic, the image of a diety or saint) in a shrine. Figurative use. (Other uses given.)

1851. W. Spalding, Italy and It. Isle II, 264.

"Papal orthodoxy sat enshrined in the Escorial."

Enskyed

"I hold you as a think ensky'd and sainted."  
Measure for Measure, i, 4, 34.

To place in the sky or in heaven.

1858. Patmore, Angel In Ho. 136. "This true's a star.

Too deep-enskyed for all to see.

Ensteeped

"Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel."

Othello, ii, 1, 70.

To immerse, station under water. (Other definitions given.)

Enswathed

"Affectedly Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy."

Lover's Complaint, 49.

1830. E. M. Coleridge Grk. Poets (1834) 340. "Then did they bathe thee in a fresh pure stream...enswathe thy limbs in a white robe."

Entame

"That can entame my spirits to your worship." As You

Like It, iii, 5, 48.

1855. Singleton, Virgil I, iii. "All are...at much cost entamed."

Entreasured

"Balm'd and entreasured with full bags of spiece!"

Pericles, iii, 2, 65.

1828. Lamb, BLACKW MAGAZINE XXIV, 772. "She should entreasure up a secret In the peculiar closet of her breast."

Entrenched

"An emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek; it was this very sword entrenched it." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 1, 45.

To make (a wound) by cutting. (Other uses given.)

1590. Spenser F. Q. III, xii, 20. "A wide wound therein...entrenched deep with knyfe accursed keene."

Entry

"I hear a knocking at the south entry." Macbeth,

ii, 2, 66.

That by which any place open or closed is entered, a door; gate, an approach, or passage to a country; the mouth of a river. (French, Spanish, M. English, Provencal, and Portuguese forms given.) (Other uses given.)

1297. R. Glouc. (1724) 158. "Bute entre on er mys, and at ys on harde roches."

1855. O. W. Holmes, Poems 191. "Gone, like tenants that quit without warning, Down the back entry of time."

### Entwist

"So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle Gently entwist." Midsummer Night's Dream, iv, 1, 48.

To clasp with a twist. (Other uses given.)

1837. NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE XLIX, 399. "Some had a maze of horsehair...entwisted around their polls."

### Enwheel

"The grace of heave, Before, behind thee and on every hand enwheel thee round!" Othello, ii, 1, 87.

To encircle; to surround.

1621. Fletcher, Pilgrim I, ii. "Heaven's grace in-wheel ye."

1766-1800. Bailey; and in Modern Dictionaries.

### Enwombed

"And put you in the catalogue of those that were enwombed mine." All's Well That Ends Well, i, 3, 150.

To make pregnant. (Other definitions given.)

1711. Ken. Hymns. Evang. Wks. 1721, I, 205. "God inwomb'd."

### Enwrap

"Though 'tis wonder that enwraps me thus, yet 'tis not

madness." Twelfth Night, iv, 3, 3.

To 'wrap' in slumber, trance; to absorb or engross in contemplation. (Other uses given of the word.)

1600. Fairfax, Tasso XIV, xvii. "Enrapt in fond desire."

1836-9. Dickens, Sk Boz 176/2. "Too much inwrapped in the contemplation of his happiness."

### Epigram

"Dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram?"  
Much Ado About Nothing, v, 4, 103.

A short poem ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought, to which the rest of the composition is intended to lead up. (French, Latin, and Greek forms given. Other uses given.)

1538. Leland Itin. VI, 59. "If it be so I must amend, my Epigramme of it."

1876. Green, Short Hist. IX. Par. 3, 617. "Even Rochester in his merciless epigram was forced to own that Charles never said a foolish thing."

### Epilepsy

"My lord is fall'n into an epilepsy; This is his second fit." Othello, iv, 1, 51.

A disease of the nervous system. The English name is falling sickness. (O. French, Latin and Greek forms given.)

1578. Lyte Dodoens, 35. "The same...os good for the Epilepsie, or falling sickness."

1850. W. Irving, Mahomed VI, (1853) 32. "Some of his adversaries attributed them to epilepsy."

Epileptic

"A plague upon your epileptic visage." King Lear,  
ii, 2, 87.

(O. French, Latin and Greek forms given. Other uses  
of the word given.)

1875. B. Richardson Dis. Mod. Life 44. "In the olden  
times...to be epliptic or insane was to be possessed of an  
evil spirit."

Epitome

"This is a poor epitome of yours, Which by the inter-  
pretation of full time May show like all yourself."

Coriolanus, v, 3, 68.

Something that forms a condensed record or representa-  
tion in miniature. (Greek and Latin forms given. Other  
uses given.)

1874. Ruskin, Stones, Ven. I, Pref. 13. "The Church  
of St. Mark...is an epitome of the changes of Venitian  
architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century."

Epitheton

"Tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining  
tothy young days." Love's Labour's Lost, i, 2, 15.

An attribute.

1547. Hooper, Answ Bk Winchester's Bk, Wks. (Parker  
Sec.) 124. "This is properly the Epitheton of God to be  
of nothing but himself."

1720. Gibson, Farrier's Dispens (1734) 197. "His cordial  
power, which he says has not that Epitheton for nought."

Equipage

"A dearer birth than this his love had brought. To  
march in ranks of better equipage." Sonnet 32,12.

The state of condition of being equipped. (French,

1865. Dickens, Mut. Fr. II, vi. "With a errant motion of his hands as if he could have torn himself."

### Erudition

"Famed by thy tutor, and thy parts of nature Thrice famed beyond all erudition." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3, 254.

The action or process of training or instructing; education. (Latin and French forms given. Other uses of the word given.)

1400. Beryn 1428. " I seyde a word or to..For thyne erudicioun."

1749. Fielding, Tom Jones I, vi. "This gift Jenny had... improved by erudition."

### Eschewed

"What cannot be eschew'd must be embraced." Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 5, 251.

To avoid, keep clear of. (English, O. French, Spanish, Portuguese, O. H. German, M. H. German, Mod. German and other forms given. Other uses of the word given.)

1375. So. Leg. Saints Mathias 205. "(A sone) þat scho, til eschewe destiny, Ine a cophyne kest ine þe se."

1721. St. German's Doctor and Stud. 60. "To eschew that inconvenience that Statute was made."

### Escoted

"What, are thy children? who maintains em? how are they escoted." Hamlet, ii, 2, 361.

To pay a reckoning form, maintain. (O. French and French forms given.)

### Evitate

"Since therein she doth evitate and shun a thousand

irreligious cursed hours." Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 5, 241.

To avoid, shun.

1588. R. Parke tr. Mendoza's Hist. China 409. "Many other things...left out for to evitate tediousness."

1603. Florio, Montaigne (1634) 518. "Whereas, honest men profit the commonwealth in causing themselves to be imitated, I shall happily benefit the same, in making myselfe to be evitated."

Excludes

"Excludes all pity from our threatening looks." Comedy of Errors, i, 1, 10.

To bar or keep out (what is already outside). (Other uses given.)

1400. York Myst. XV, 32. "The force of the feende to felle in sighte, And all his power excluded shoulde be."

1879. Lubbock, Sci. Lect. iii, 96. "We...find in flowers various modes...of excluding ants."

Execrable

"Give sentence on this execrable wretch." Titus Andronicus, v, 3, 177.

Abominable.<sup>9</sup>

Exequies

"But sees his exequies fulfill'd." 1 Henry VI, iii, 2, 132.

Funeral rites; funeral ceremony. The O. French word, an adoption into English, was treated partly as a sing. and partly as a plural. From the plural exequieses the singular



exequy was afterwards developed. (O. French, Fr. and Latin forms given.)

Exhibiter

"Rather swaying more upon our part than cherishing the exhibitors against us." Henry V, i, 1, 74.

One who exhibits.

1836. Hor. Smith, Tin. Trump (1876), 267. "The pig exhibiter remonstrated with the author of the mischief."

Exorciser

"No exorciser harm thee!--Nor no witch craft charm thee!" Cymbeline, iv, 2, 276.

A conjurer, one who can raise spirits.<sup>10</sup>

Exorcism

"Will her ladyship behold and hear our exorcisms." 2 Henry VI, i, 4, 5.

The expelling an evil spirit by adjuration or the performance of certain rites. (Latin, Greek, and French forms given. Other uses given.)

13...E. E. Allit P. B. 1579. "Sorsers and exorcismus and fele such clerkes."

1879. Farrar. St. Paul I, 492. "The calm authoritative exorcism restored the broken harmony of her being."

Extraught

"Shamest thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught, To lit thy tongue detect thy base-born heart." 3 Henry VI, ii, 2, 142.

In senses of extract, derived, descended.

1525 Ld. Berners, Froiss I, i, I. "All sciences are extraught and compiled of diverse clerkes."

Expecter

"And signify this loving interview <sup>to</sup> the expecters of our Trojan part." Troilus and Cressida, iv, 5, 156.

1584. R. Parsons, Copy of Letter 107. "Wher she is like by nature to out live the expector."

1775. "in Ash; whence in Mod. Dicts."<sup>11</sup>

1725. Swift, Corr. Wks 1841, II, 575. "These are not likely to be great expecters."

Explain

"Explain the labor of each knight in his device."

Pericles, ii, 2, 14.

To state the meaning or import. (Latin and O. French forms given. Other uses given.)

1878. Browning, La Suisiaz 30. "Hindrance is the fact acknowledged, howso'er explained as Fate, Fortune, Providence."

Explication

"Most barbarous intimation; yet a kind of insinuation, as it were, in vai, in way of explication." Love's

Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 14.

Explanation, interpretation. (Latin and French forms given. Other uses of the word given.)

1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com Prayer. Offices, 37. "Certayne notes for the more playne explicacion...of things."

1872. Black. Adv. Phaeton XXIX, 274. "A mystery beyond explication."

Expositor

"His fair tongue, conceit's expositor." Love's Labour's Lost, ii, 1, 72.

One who expounds. (Other uses of the word given.)

1398. Trevisa, Barth. De P. R.XVIII, lxxxviii, (1495)

89. "Expositours say that some lyce gendre of sangweyn humour and ben red and grete."

1876. Bancroft. Hist. U. S. VI, XXIX, 73. "Reid...and Rousseau were...expositors of the active powers of man."

Exsufficate

"To such exsufficate and blown surmises." Othello, iii, 3, 182.

Puffed up, inflated, windy.

Extirp

"It is impossible to extirp it (leachery) quite." Measure for Measure, iii, 2, 110.

To root up.

1483. Caxton, Gold. Leg. 4 30/1. "This..fader... foughte agaynst the heretykes...and extyrped their heresye."

1832. Austin, Jurispr. (1879) "Errors or defects in the details are readily extirped or supplied."

Extincture

"Cold modesty, hot wrath, Both fere from hence and chill extincture hath." Lover's Complaint, 294.

Extinction.

FFacing

"Furred with fox and lambskins too, to signify, that craft, being richer than innocency, stands for the facing."

Measure for Measure, iii, 2, 11.

The duffs and collar of a military jacket, when of a different colour from the rest of the coat. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1566. Peacock, Eng. Ch. Furniture 89. "Two copes the ffacyng taken of."

1866. Rogers. Agric and Prices I, xxii, 580. "The silk lining or facing or rather backings, like well-dressed lines at a review."

Faitor

"Down, dogs! down faitors! Have we not Hiren here?"  
2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 173.

Imposter.

1340. Hampole, Psalter XXX 16. "pai ere all faitors and ypocrites and iogulors pat desayues men."

1828. F. M. Perth VIII, "Yonder stands the faulorer, rejoicing at the mischief he has done."

Facinerious

"He's of a most facinerous spirit that will not acknowledge it to be the--Very hand of heaven." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 3, 35.

Extremely wicked, grossly criminal, atrocious, infamous, vile. (O. French and Latin forms given.)

1545. Hall Chron. (1800) 381. "The people havynge in their freshe memorie the facinorouse acte of there kynge."

1871. R. Ellis, Catullus lxxiii, 24. "'Tis said, that  
father....With act impure stain'd the facinorous house."

Fantasticoes

"Such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes." Romeo  
and Juliet, ii, 4, 27.

An absurd an irrational person.

1600. Dekker, Fortunatus Wks. 1873. I, 117. "I have...  
seene fantasticoes."

Fap

"And being fap, sir, was, as they say, cashiered."  
Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 183.

Drunk.

1818. J. Brown Psyche 44. "Getting daily fap with ale."

Farced

"The farced title running fore the king." Henry V.  
iv, 1, 280.

In the 13th Century the word farca or farsia was  
applied in France and England to the various phrases inter-  
polated in litanies between the words kyrie and eleison...  
to similar expansion of other liturgical formulae; and to  
expository or hortatory passages in French (sometimes in  
rime) which were inserted between the Latin sentences in  
chanting the epistle.....Subsequently the O. F. farce, with  
similar notion, occurs as the name for the extemporaneous  
amplification or 'gag,' or the interludes of impromptu  
fuffoonery, which the actors in the religious dramas were  
accustomed to interpolate into the text.

1420. Liber Cocorum (1862) 36. "Fugges farsyd."

1725. Bradley, Fam. Dict s.v. Carp.

Also in Two Noble Kinsmen.

Made happy. (Other uses given.)

1856. J. Macnaught. Doctr. Inspiration (1857) 193.

"It has felicitated the death of all who have learned in it to talk with God."

### Fellies

"Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel."

Hamlet, ii, 2, 517.

The curved pieces of wood which, joined together, form the circular rim of a wheel. (Other definitions given. O. English, M. Dutch, O. H. German, and O. Teutonic forms given.)

888. K Aelfred, Boeth XXIX, Par. 7. "Aelces saean bip o þer ende on þære nafe, o þer ȝære felȝe."

Gladiators I, 14. "The very spokes and fellows of the wheels were carved in patterns."

### Feminine

"A soul feminine saluteth us." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 83.

(Other definitions of this word given. O. French, Latin, and French forms given.)

1384. Chaucer, H. Fame III, 275. "I save perpetually ystalled A feminine creature."

1667. Milton. P. L. I, 423. "Those Male, These Femenine."

### Ferry

"With imagined speed Upon the tranect, to the common ferry Which trades to Venice." Merchant of Venice, iii, 1, 4, 46.

Ferryboat. (Other definitions of the word given. O. Norse, Dutch, M. H. German, and Mod. German forms given.)

1590. Spenser. F. Queen II, VI, 19. "She soon to hand  
Her ferry brought."

1798. R. P. Our in Wales 24 (MS).

Ferryman

"That grim ferryman which poets write of." Richard,  
III, i, 4, 46.

1464. Mann and Househ, Esp. 162 (I) "Payd to the  
ferrymanes wyffe...XIjd."

1878. B. Taylor, Deukalion I, iv, 35. "The ancient ferry-  
man of Hades."

Fervency

"When your diver Did hang a salt-fish on his hook,  
which he with fervency drew up." Anthony and Cleopatra,  
ii, 5, 18.

Intensity of feeling. (Other definitions of this word  
given.)

1554. Knox. Faythf. Admon. Dvjb. "Peter in a feruencie  
first left his bote."

In current use.

Festivity

"After so long grief, such festivity!" Comedy of  
Errors, v, 1, 406.

Feasting, rejoicing. (Other definitions of the word  
given.)

1389. Trevisa, Higden (Rolls) VII, 119. "It byfel in a  
festivite þat....o knyght offred nouȝt."

In current use.

Fet

"On, on, you noblest English, Whose blood is fet from  
fathers of war-proof!" Henry V, iii, 1, 18.

A synonym of Fetch. (Other definitions of the word given. O. English, Teutonic, O. H. German, M. H. German, and Mod. German forms given.)

1250. Gen and Ex 2744. "He comen water to feten."

1876. Oxfordsh. Gloss, s, v. "Fet, I ha bin fot a bet a coal."

### Fettle

"But fettle your fine points 'gainst Thursday next."

Romeo and Juliet, iii, 5, 157.

To make ready, put in order, arrange. Fettle is now only used in dialect. (Other definitions of the word given. (O. English and other forms given.)

13...E. E. Allit P. B. 585. "He face fettled alle eres."

1880. Dorothy 46. "I can...Fettle both horses and cows."

### Feud

"Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member  
Wherein my sword had not impresseure made Of our rank feud."

Troilus and Cressida, iv, 5, 132.

A state of perpetual hostility between two families, tribes, or individuals marked by murderous assault in revenge for some previous insult or injury. In 14-15th century the word occurs only in Scotch writers, the form being always fede, feid or something phonetically equivalent. In the 16th century it was adopted in England (being often spoken of as a northern word). (Other definitions of this word given. O. English, M. English, O. French, M. H. German, O. H. German, Mod. German, O. Teutonic, and Scotch forms given.)

1582-8. Hist. James VI (1804) 225. "That nathing done...  
be comptit as deadlie fead in judgment."



In current use.

Fico

"'Steal!' foh! a fico for the phrase!" Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 3, 33.

A poisoned fig used as a secret way of destroying an obnoxious person.

"To suppe sometimes with Magnifico, And have a Fico foysted in thy dish."

1886. "I wouldn't give a fico for all you ever recover from her."

Fidelity

"By my fidelity, this is not well." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 140.

An oath, pledge. (Other uses of this word given.)

1531. W. H. Turner. Select Rec Oxford, 105. "The benche dyd exanen the foresayd (persons) upon theyre fydelities."

Fidiused

"I would not have been so fidiused for all the chests in Corioli, and the gold that's in them." Coriolanus, ii, 1, 144.

A participle jocularly formed from the name of Aufidius.<sup>1</sup>

Fifteenth

"A proper jest, and never heard before, "that Suffolk should demand a whole fifteenth!" 2 Henry VI, i, 1, 133.

A tax of one-fifteenth formerly imposed on personal property in England. (The word is used with other definitions. O. English, O. Norse, O. Frisian, O. Saxon, O. and M. H.

<sup>1</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

German, and Dutch forms given.)

1380. Wyclef, Eng Wks. (1880) 86. "Men supposen alle pes passen p pre fiftenpes."

In current use.

### Filbert

"I'll bring thee to clustering filberts." Tempest, ii, 2, 175.

The fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel. (French, O. Saxon, and German forms given.)

1292. Britton ii, XXIV, Paral. "Et as foiles, et as flours (v.r. ea philbers).

In current use.

### Finally

"Lastly and finally." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 142.

At last, ultimately. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1374. Chaucer, Troilus III, 1006. "For per-with mene I fynaly þe peyne."

In current use.

### Fineless

"Riches fineless is as poor as winter To him that ever fears he shall be poor." Othello, iii, 3, 173.

Boundless, infinite, unlimited.

1878. Browning, La Saisiaz 45. "That which dropped the dew its fineless food."

### Finch

"The finch the sparrow and the lark." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 1, 133.

A small bird of the genus Fringilla. (Other definitions of this word given.)

700. Epinal Gloss 423. "Fringella finc."

In current use.

Finical

"Superserviceable, finical rogue." King Lear, ii, 2, 19.

Over-nice...excessively punctilious or precise, in speech, dress, manners, methods of work, etc. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1592. Nashe, P. Penillesse (ed 2) 10b. "She is so finicall in her speech."

1887. Saintsbury, Hist Elizab. Lit. V. (1890) 189. "The finical scholarship of the present day."

Finisher

"He that of greater works is finisher Oft does them by the weakest minister." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 1, 139.

1526. Tindale. Heb. xii, 2. "Jesus the auctor and fynnyssher of cure fayth."

In current use.

Fishified

"O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified!" Romeo and Juliet, ii, 4, 40.

To turn flesh to fish.

1865. Examiner, 11 March. 15 1/3. "We have, in an English version...the good flesh Moliere's shrewd simple prose fishified by Mr. Kenney into verse."

Fishpond

"A musk-cat, that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure." All's Well That Ends Well, v, 2, 22.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

1440. Prompt. Parv. 163/1. "Fisshes ponde, vivarium."

In current use.

Fistula

"What is it, my good lord, the king languishes of?--  
A fistula my lord--I heard not of it before.." All's Well  
That Ends Well, i, 1, 39.

A long senuous pipe-like ulcer with a narrow orifice.  
(Latin and Old French forms given.)

(1398. Trevisa, Barth de P. B. VII, lix (1495) 274.

"Fistula, the fester is a postume that..rootyth wythin!")

In current use.

Fitful

"After lif's fitful fever he sleeps well." Macbeth,  
iii, 2, 23.

Fitful was popularized by writers of the beginning of  
this centyry.

In current use.

Fixture

"The firm fixture of thy foot give an excellent motion  
to thy gait in a semi-circled farthingale." Merry Wives of  
Windsor, iii, 3, 67.

The process of fixing or settling. (This word is used  
with other definitions.)

In current use.

Flagon

"A'poured a flagon of Rhinish on my head once."  
Hamlet, v, 1, 497.

A large bottle for holding wine or other liquors.  
(Other definitions of the word given. O. French, M. English  
and Latin forms given.)

1858. Simmonds. Diet. Trade. "Flagon...a measure of  
two quarts."

Flail

"Like an idle thresher with a flail, Fell gently down." 3 Henry VI, ii, 1, 131.

An instrument for threshing corn by hand, consisting of a wooden staff or handle, at the end of which a stouter and shorter pole or club, called a swingle or swipple is so hung as to swing freely. (This word is used with other definitions. O. English, M. Dutch, L. German, West German, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Provencal, O. H. German, M. H. German, and O. French forms are given.)

1100. Gerfa, Anglia (1886) IX, 264. "To odene flijel and andlamena fela."

1868. Rogers. Pol. Econ. X (1876) 24. "Thirty years ago all corn, or nearly all corn was threshed by a flail."

Flannel

"I am not able to answer the Welsh flannel." Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 5, 172.

Ludicrously used to designate a Welchman. Of uncertain etymology. (Other forms and uses of the word given.)

In current use.

Flap

"Thou green sarcenet flap for a sore eye." Troilus and Cressida, v, 1, 36.

(Other uses of the word given. Dutch and German forms given.)

1522. Skelton, Why not to Court 1166. "With a flap afore his eye."

In current use.

Flaring

"With ribands pendent, flaring 'bout her head." Merry

Wives of Windsor, ii, 2, 316.

A native of Flanders. (Other definitions of this word given. M. Dutch, O. Norse, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Latin and other forms given.)

1430. Lydg. Min Poems 105. "Where Flemyhges began on me for to cry."

1846. McCulloch. Acc. Brit. Empire (1854) 645. "The Flemings, invited over...by Edward III, gave the first great impulse to the woolen manufacture."

### Flemish

"What an unweighted behavior hath this Flemish drunkard picked?" Tempest, iii, 3, 46.

Resembling a Fleming in habits and behavior. (Other definitions of this word given.)

### Fleshmonger

"And was the duke a fleshmonger?" Measure for Measure, v, 1, 337.

A Pander. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1624. Haywood, Captives II, ii. Bullen O. Pl. IV, "Inquire for us wenshes? tush, we fishe For no such periwinkles; farewell fleshmongers."

### Flickering

"Like the wreath of radiant fire On flickering Phoebus' front." King Lear, ii, 2, 114.

That shines with or is illuminated by, an unsteady or wavering light. (Other uses of this word given.)

1870. Morris, Earthly Par. I, ii, 623. "In the chamber burned the flickering candles."

Flote

"Are upon the Mediterranean flote, Bound sadly home."  
Tempest, i, 2, 234.

Flood sea.<sup>2</sup> (The N. E. D. does not recognize this meaning. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English, M. Dutch, Spanish, and O. Norse forms are given.)

Flour

"That all From me do back receive the flour of all,  
 And leave me but the bran." Coriolanus, i, 1, 149.

The finest part of the meal. (Other definitions of this word given.) (French forms given.)

1250. Gen and Ex 1013. "Kalves fleis, and flures bred, and buttere."

In current use.

Fluent

"It is a theme as fluent as the sea." Henry V, iii, 7, 36.

Flowing easily and readily from the tongue or pen. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Flustered

"The very elements of this warlike isle Have I to-night fluster'd with flowing cups." Othello, ii, 3, 60.

To flush or excite with drink. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1881. Thackeray, English Hum, iii, (1876) 233. "His head is flustered with burgundy."

Fluttered

"I flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli; Alone I did

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<sup>2</sup> Dyce, Shakespeare Glossary.

it." Coriolanus, v, 6, 116.

To throw (a person) into confusion. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English and Scotch forms given.)

1875. Jowett, Plato (ed. 2) II, 45. "If I thought that your nerves could be fluttered at a small party of friends."

### Fodder

"The sheep for fodder follow the shepherd." Two Gentlemen of Verona, i, 1, 92.

(Other definitions of this word given. O. English, O. H. German, M. Dutch, M. H. German, German, O. Norse, Swedish, Danish, O. Teutonic and Provençal forms given.)

1000. Cannons Edgar, Par. 15. Thorpe. Anc. Laws II, 283. "Gif...þamþe þæs purfe...fyre and fodder."

1883. S. C. Hall, Retrospect II, 323. "There was fodder running to waste on every mountain."

### Foist

"We admire what thou dost foist upon us that is old." Sonnet, 123-6.

(O. French, Italian, and Latin forms given.)

1563-87. Foxe A and M (1596) 776/2. "Unlesse...by some fraudulent misdealing of mine enemies, there be any thing foysted into them."

1889. Jessopp. Coming of Friars iii, 156. "(He) was eventually foisted into the see of Durham."

### Folio

"Write, pen; for I am for whole volumes in folio." Love's Labour's Lost, i, 2, 192.

In folio, a phrase signifying 'in the form of a full-sized sheet folded once.' (Other uses of this word given.)



Latin and French forms given.)

1582. Parsons. Def. of Censure 148. "I have two editions on Greeke: the one of learned Pagnine in folio, and the other of Plantyne in Octavo."

1837-9. Hallam, Hist. Lit, I, iii, 1 Par. 148, 250. "The more usual form of books printed in the 15th century is in folio."

### Footstool

"And made our footstool of security." 3 Henry VI, v, 7, 14.

Figuratively used. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1535. Coverdale Ps. cix, (CX) I. "Syt thou on my right hande vntil I make thine enemies thy footstool."

1860. Farrar. Orig. Lang. IV, 86. "A nobler destiny than to become the footstool of a few families."

### Footstep

"Yet, to avoid deceit, I mean to learn; For it shall strew the footsteps of my rising." King John, i, 1, 216.

A vestige or trace; a mark, token, or indication left by anything whether material or immaterial. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1587. Golding, De Mornay V, 59. "All these are traces foot-steps, and images...that high misterie."

1789. Paley, Mor. Philas (1818) II, 86. "We find no foot-step of any distinction of days which (ect.)."

### Forager

"When that the general is not like the hive to whom the foragers shall all repair, What honey is expected."

Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 82.

(Other definitions of this word given. O. French forms given.)

1377. Langl. P. PLB XIV, 36. "Not trust onely vpon that his fourragers shall bringe."

1865. Carlyle. Fredk Gt X, XXI, 119. "The continual skermishing with the prussian foragers."

### Forecast

"Alas that Warwick had no more forecast." 3 Henry VI, v, 1, 42.

1413. Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) III, iii, 52. "Forsothly his deth was fore cast but if he the better save to hym self."

In current use.

### Forefeiter

"Though forefeiters you cast in prison, yet you clasp young cupid's tables." Cymbeline, iii, 2, 38.

1413. Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton 1483) IV, XXXIV, 83. (Offycers...to do erecoucion of lawe vpon forfeitours."  
1560. Rolland, Crt. Venus, iv, 262. "Disperance was found ane Forfaltour."

### Forefoot

"Give me thy fist, thy fore-foot to me give."  
Henry V, ii, 1, 71.

Jocularly, "the hand. (Other definitions of this word are given.)

### Foregoers

Honours thrive, When rather from our acts we them derive Than our foregoers." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 3, 144.

Ancestors.<sup>3</sup>

Forehorse

"I shall stay here the forehorse to a smock." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 1, 30.

1816. T. Jefferson, Writ. (1830) IV, 290. "The forehorse of this."

Foreigner

"O, let me have no subject enemies, When adverse foreigners affright my town." King John, iv, 2, 172.

An alien. (Other uses of this word given.)

1413. Pilgr. Sowle (Caxton) IV, XXXVIII, (1859) 64.

"They were straunge foryners."

In current use.

Foreknowledge

"I told him you were asleep; he seems to have a foreknowledge of that." Twelfth Night, i, 5, 151.

Prescience.

1533. Coverdale, Judith IX, 6. "Thy indgmentes are done in thy everlasting foreknowledge."

In current use.

Forenamed

"This forenamed maid hath in her continuance of her first affection." Measure for Measure, iii, 1, 248.

1533. Cath. Parr. tr. Erasm. Comm. Crede V, XVI. (1620)

209. "The vertues of such worthies as we fore named."

1655. Fuller Ch Hist II, i, Par. 7. "Besides the fore-named, they had Neptune."

Foresay

"Let ordinance Come as the Gods forsay it." Cymbeline,

<sup>3</sup>

Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon. This use of foregoers not recognized by N.E.D.

1664. Flodden, F. VI, 52. "And that in foreward with his Grace He should him find fit for a fight."

Forewarn

"Forewarn him that he use no scurrilous words in's tunes." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 215.

1330. R. Brunne, Chron (1810) 96. "þe bisshop þouht treson, for varned was Henry."

1860. Merc. MARINE MAGAZINE VII, 360. "The progress of a cyclone may be telegraphed, and might secure many a ship from danger by forewarning."

Forgetive

"Makes it apprehensive, quick forgetive." 2 Henry IV, iv, 3, 107.

An undertain formation, an meaning

1871. M. Collins, Mrg and Merch. I, iv, 127. "Her temperment...strangely quick, sensitive, apprehensive, forgetive."

Fornicatress

"See you the fornicatres be removed." Measure for Measure, ii, 2, 23.

1593. Nabbe, Christ's T (1613) 160. "Those that have been dayly fornicatresses."

1621. Aunsworth, Annot. Rentat. Deut.xxiii, 17. "Common whore, fornicatress."

Fortification

"This fortification, gentlemen, shall we see't." Othello, iii, 2, 5.

1489. Caxton. Faytes of A ii, XXIV, 137. "Upon every yate maste be made dyuerse deffences and fortyfyacions."

Frampold

"She leads a very frampold life with him, good heart."

Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 2, 94.

Sour tempered, cross disagreeable, peevish. Origin uncertain. (Another definition of this word given.)

1825. Forby, Voc, E. Anglia, Frampled, cross, ill-humoured."

Franciscan

"Holy Franciscan friar! brother, ho!" Romeo and Juliet, v, 2,1.

Of or belonging to the order of St. Francis.

1577. Frampton, Joyful News I, (1596) 26. "A Passenger ...did advertise me that a Francis Frier, etc."

1865. Pusey, Truth Eng. Ch. 36. "The long Franciscan controversy about poverty."

Frankness

"Pardon the frankness of my mirth." Henry V, v, 2, 318.

(Other uses of this word given.)

1591. Percivall Sp Diet., "Largueze, frankness."

1875. Helps, ess., Secrecy 53. "That happy union of frankness and reserve...comes not by studying rules."

Freeman

"Come now, keep thine oath; Now be a freeman."  
Julius Caesar, v, 3, 41.

(Other uses of this word given.)

1000. Caldmon's Gen 2175 (Gr.) "Hwaet 3ifest þu me... freomanna to frofre."

1875. Jowett, Plato (ed 2) III, 222. "Injustice, whether existing among slaves or freemen."

Freeness

"Nobly doom'd! Well learn our freeness of a son-in-law." Cymbeline, v, 5, 421.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

1435. Misyn, Fire of Love XX, 46. "With frenes truly of per lyst with grace of God ai ar rulfillyd."

1862. C. Dresser, Art Decorative Design, 70. "The convolvulus."

Friendliness

"Of such childish friendliness." Coriolanus, ii, 3, 183.

1490. Eaxton, Endymos, VII, 31. "They began to treat wyth theym courtoysly, with all gre and frendlynes."

In current use.

Frieze

"No jutty, frieze, Buttress, nor coign of vantage." Macbeth, i, 6, 6.

That member in the entablature of an order which comes between the architrave and cornice. (Other uses of this word given. French, Spanish and Latin forms given.)

1563. Shutz, Archit. D. iv, b. "The Architrave, frise, and Cornish...Zophorus, which we call ye frese."

1852. Mrs. Jameson. Leg Madonna (1857) 148. "A freeze of angelic boys ornaments the alcove."

Frippery

"O, ho, monster! we know what belongs to a frippery." Tempest, iv, 1, 226.

A place where cast-off clothes are sold. (Other definitions of this word given. French and O. French forms are given.)

Profitableness, utility. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1509. Hawes, Past Pleas. XI, xxxvii. "He shal attaste the well of frutefulness Which Vyrgye claryfied."

In current use.

Fum

"Fie, foh, and fum, I smell the blood of a British man." King Lear, iii, 4, 188.

Expressing disgust.<sup>5</sup> (The N.E.D. does not recognize this definition of this word, but gives other definitions.)

Frush

"I like thy armour well; I'll frush it and unlock the rivets all, But I'll be master of it." Troilus and Cressida, v, 6, 29.

To strike violently so as to crush, bruise, or smash. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, French and Latin forms given.)

13...K. Alis, 1814. "To frusche the gadelyng and to bete, and none of heom on lyve lete."

1609. Heywood. Brit. Troy XI lxxv.

Fumiter

"Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weekd." King Lear, iv, 4, 3.

To plant furmaria. (In the quarto the word is fenuter;<sup>6</sup> in the folios it is fenitar.)

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<sup>5</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

<sup>6</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

Fumitory

"Her fallow leas the darnel, hemlock and rank  
fumitory both root upon." Henry V, 2, 2, 45.

A plant of the genus Fumaria. (O. French and Latin forms given.)

1386. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, 143. "Of lauriol, centaure, and fumeterre."

1861. Delamer. Fl. Gard. 88. "Fumitory--Fumaria of the old botanists, corydalis of the moderns..The Tuberos Fumitory, C. bulbosa."

Fustilarian

"You fustilarian! I'll tickle your catastrophe."  
2 Henry IV, ii, 1, 66.

Comic formation on next. A term of reproach.<sup>7</sup>

Futurity

"Nor present sorrows, Nor purposed merit in futurity,  
can ransom me into his love again." Othello, iii, 4, 117.

The future. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1876. Mozley, Univ. Serm. iii (1877) 64. "Throsing forward into the darkness of futurity an image of himself here."

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<sup>7</sup>  
A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.



this word given. O. N. French and French forms given.)

1486. Bk. St. Albans. Fiib. "The peestellis and the gambons deperte theym. ij."

1613. Beaum and Fl. Caplain II, ii. "I would have him (Captain Jacomo) buried even as he lies crosse legg'd, like one o' the Templers, (If his west-phaly gammons will hold crossing.)

### Gangrened

"The service of the foot Being once gangrened, is not then respected For what before it was." Coriolanus, iii, 1, 307.

To become moritied. (Other definitions of this word given. Greek, French, Italian, and Latin forms given.)

In current use.

### Garret

"He did speak them to me in the garret one night."  
2 Henry VI, i, 3, 194.

A room on the uppermost floor of a house. (Garret is given with other definitions. Portuguese, O. French, French, O. Teutonic and Spanish forms given.)

1483. Caxton Cato H.V.b. "What shold euaylle...a garrette ful of whete or a celer ful of wyn."

In current use.

### Gaskin

"I am resolved on two points,--That if one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your gaskins fall."

Twelfth Night, i, 5, 27.

A kind of breech or hose. Of uncertain origin.  
(Other definitions of this word given.)

1700. Congreve, Way of the World IV, ix. "A genini of asses split would make just four of you."

Gentile

"Now, by my hood, <sup>A</sup> Gentile and no Jew." Merchant of Venice, ii, 6, 51.

All nations other than Jews. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1400. Apol. Loll. 6. "Constreyning~~pe~~ gentile to be com Jewes in obseruance."

In current use.

Gentlefolks

"The queen's kindred are made gentlefolks." Richard III, i, 1, 95.

Persons of good position and family. The singular was not used by earlier writers, and first appears in the 19th century.

In current use.

Giantess

"I had rather be a giantess, but be under Mount Pelion." Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 1, 81.

1830. Sir Ferumb, 4663. "Amyote hure damee a geauntesse."  
In current use.

Gibber

"The sheeted dead <sup>D</sup>id squeak and gibber in the Roman streets." Hamlet, i, 1, 116.

To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to chatter nonsense. Said also of an ape. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Giber

"You are well understood to be a perfect giber for the table than necessary bencher in the capitol." Coriolanus, ii, 1, 91.

One who utters gibes and taunts.

1563. Homilies II. Inform Cert. Places Script, ii (1859) 379. "Provokes him not to pour out his wrath now upon you, as he did then upon those gibers and mockers."

1881. DAILY NEWS of Aug. 5/1. "The most relentless jiber at the amusements of Congress will hardly refuse to admit that (etc.)."

Gills

"When he beheld his shadow in the brook, The fishes spread on it their go den gills." Venus and Adonis, 1100.

Of obscure origin. The organ of respiration in fishes and other water-breating animals, which is so arranged that the venous blood is exposed to the aerating influence of water. Other definitions given. Danish, Swedish, and M. Swedish forms given.)

13...E. E. Ellit, P. C. 269. "He (Jonah) glydez in by þe giles (of the whale), þur glaymande glette."  
In current use.

Ging

"There's a knot, a ging, a pack, a conspiracy against me." Merry Wives of Windsor, iv, 2, 123.

A company; a gang, pack, set, train. (O. English, O. Norse, and Teutonic forms given.)

1200. Ormen 3918. "þatt te33re (angels) genge shouldde ben Wi gode sawless ekedd."

1853. Middleton and Rowley, Span Gipsy III, i, M's Wks.  
(1885) VI, 161. "Welcome poet to our ging!"

Gingerbread

"Thou shouldst have it to buy gingerbread." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1, 75.

An early example apparently preserved ginger. From the 15th century onward, <sup>A</sup> kind of plain cake, compounded with treacle, and highly flavoured with ginger. Formerly made into shapes of men, animals, letters of the alphabet, etc., which were often gilded. (O. Norse, M. Dutch, Dutch, O. French and Med. Latin forms given.)

1299. Durham M S., Burs. Roll. "In ij Gurdis de Gingerbar, XXVjs, viijd."

In current use.

Glanders

"Possessed with the glanders." Taming of the Shrew, iii, 2, 51.

A contagious disease in horses, the chief symptoms of which are swelling beneath the jaw and discharge of mucous matter from the nostrils. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1523. Fitzherr. Hush Par. 86. "Glaunders is a disease that...appeareth at his nosethrylles, and between his chall bones."

1875. Zuemssen, Cycl. Med. III, 321. "Glanders and farcy are perfectly identical affections both equally contagious, and differing only in their local manifestations."

Gleeful

"Wherefore look'st thou sad, When every thing doth make  
a fleeful beast?" Titus Andronicus, ii, 3, 11.

1586. Warner, Alb. Eng. iv, xx. (1589) L3a. "Nor lackes he  
gleeful tales to tell, whil'st that the Bole doth trot."

In current use.

Glover

"A great round beard like a glover's paring-knife."

Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 4, 21.

One who makes or sells gloves. (Another use given of  
this word.

1400. Destr. "roy v, 1584. "Goldsmynes, Glovers,  
Girdillers noble."

1864. A. McKay, Hist. Kilmarnock, iii. "The pauch represented  
the tailors; the breeches, the glovers."

Godson

"What, did my father's godson seek your life?" King  
Lear, ii, 1, 93.

900. O. Chron. An 890. "Ae elstan, see waes Aelfredes  
ayninges godsumu."

In current use.

Gondolier

"With a knave of common hire, a gondolier." Othello,  
i, 1, 126.

One who rows a gondola. (Italian and French forms given.)

1603. Florio, Montaigne (1632) 477. "The gondoliers  
or water men of Venice."

In current use.

Goldenly

"My brother Jacques be keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit." As You Like It, 1, 1, 6.

In a golden manner; excellently, splendidly. (Other uses of the word given.)

1889. Lowell, Latest Literature Essays (1892) 137.

"A style...so parsimonious in the number of its words, so goldenly sufficient in the value of them."

Goodwife

"Goodwife, Keech, the butcher's wife." 2 Henry IV, ii, 1, 101.

The mistress of a hourse, also a civil form of address.

1508. Old City Bk, Archaeol Jrnl. XLIII. "William apprentice ut the goodwif sweling."

1824. Scott, Redgauntlet. Let, x. "'Ay, ye might have said in braid Scotland, gudewife."

Gooseberry

"Are you worth a gooseberry." 2 Henry IV, 1, 2, 196.

The edible berry or fruit of any of the thorny species of the genus Ribes. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1532. Du Wes. Introd. Er. Palsgr. 912. "Gose berrys, groisellers."

In current use.

Gorbellied

"Hane ye, gorbellied knave, are ye undone?" 1 Henry IV, ii, 2, 93.

Corpulent.

1529. Skelton Agst Garnesche ii, 36. "Gup, gorbelliyd Godfrey."

1838. D. Jerrold, Men of Charac., C. Smub ii, Wks. 1864.

III, 421. "The gorbellied varlets, with mouths greasy with goods of cheated worth."

### Gorget

"And, with a palsy-fumbling on his gorget, shake in and out the rivet." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 174.

A piece of armour for the throat. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, French forms given.)

1470. Henry, Wallace IV, 661. "With ere him straik on his gorgeat off steill."

1859. Thackeray, Virgin, lxxii. "One or Mr. Walpole's cavaliers with ruff, rapier, buff-coat, and gorget."

### Goss

"Through Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking gross." Tempest, iv, 1, 180.

The prickly shrub Ulex europaeus: common furze or whim. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English, Latin, and German forms given.)

725. Corpus Gloss 97. "Aegesta gors."

1882. Ouida, Maremma I, 62. "Grand level stretches of gorse and brushwood."

### Gourd

"Gourd and fullam holds, and high and low beguiles the rich and poor." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 3, 94.

A kind of false dice. (Other definitions of this word given. French, O. French and Latin forms given.)

1545. Ascham. Troxoph. I (Arb.) 54. "What false dese vse they? As...dise of vauntage, flatters, gourdes to chop and change when they eyste."

1 Henry IV, ii, 2, 96.

Anglo French Juror occurs in English records long before the vernacular word. (Other definitions of this word given. Anglo-French, O. French, Latin, and Italian forms given.)

1891. Law Times cxi, 205/2. "The functions of a grand juror are to often those of the fifth wheel in a coach."

### Grammar

"O, 'tis a verse in Horace; I know it well: I read it in the grammar long ago." Titus Andronicus, iv, 2, 23.

In early English use grammar meant only Latin grammar, as Latin was the only language taught grammatically. In the 16th century there are some traces of a perception that the word might have an extended application to other languages; but it was not before the 17th century that it became so completely a generic term that there was any need to speak explicitly of 'Latin grammar.' Ben Johnson's book, written about 1600, was apparently the first to treat of 'English grammar' under that name. (Other definitions of the word given. O. French, French, Latin, Greek, Portuguese, Spanish, German and Welsh forms given.)

### Grasshopper

"The cover of the wings of grasshoppers." Romeo and Juliet, i, 4, 60.

A name for arthropterous insects of the families acridiial and Locustidal, remarkable for their powers of leaping, and the chirping sound produced by the male. (Other definitions of this word given. L. German, Flemish, and M. Swedish forms given.)



14...Voc Wr.--Wulcker 57 2/32. "Cicadu, a grasshoppere."

In current use.

Greenwood.

"Under the greenwood tree Who loves to lie with me.  
And turn his merry note." As You Like It, ii, 5, 1.

A wood or forest when in leaf. It is taken as a typical scene of outlaw life, hence to go to the greenwood; to become an outlaw.

15...Adam Bell 404, Ritson Anc Pop Poetry 20. "Cloudele walked a lytle besyde, and loked vnder the grenewood linde." 1856. Froude, Hist of Eng. (1862) I, 69. "The Robin Hood ballads...breathe the warm genial spirit of the old greenwood adventurers."

Gruel

"Make the gruel thick and slab." Macbeth, iv, 1, 32.

Transferred sense.

In current use.

Gudgeon

"But fish not, with this melancholy bait, For this fool gudgeon this opinion." Merchant of Venice, i, 1, 102.

Figurative use, one that will bit at any bait or swallow anything; a credulous, gullible person. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English, French, Latin, Italian, and O. French forms given.)

1584. R. Scot. Discov. Witcher XII, xvi, (1886) 208.

"They would doo no harme, were it not to make fooles, and catch gudgins."

1839. Spirit, Metrop. Conserv. Press (1840) I, 141. "The stupid gudgeons who swallow the Hanover lie in 1837."

Guider

"Our guider, come; to the Roman camp conduct us."

Coriolanus, i, 7, 7.

(Other definitions of this word given. French and O. French forms given.)

1475. Partenay 4105. "After in laughter saide to hys Gidour (etc.)."

1810. Scott, Lady of the Lake I, xvii. "A Damsel guider of its way, A little skiff shot from the bay."

Guidon

"I say but for my guidon; to the field!" Henry V, iv, 2, 60.

A flag or pennant, broad at the end next the staff and forked or pointed at the other. (Other definitions of the word given. French and Italian forms given.)

1548. Hall, Chron., Henry VIII (1809) "Sir John Peche had his guyd home taken and dwers of his men hurt."

1890. Eliz. B. Custer, Following the Guidon, Pref. 13. "The present cavalry guidon is a small United States flag sharply swallow-tailed, and mounted on a standard with a metal point so that it can be thrust into the ground when in use as a marker."

Guilder

"I am bound to Persia and want guilders for my voyage."

Comedy of Errors, iv, 1, 4.

A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and parts of Germany, also a Dutch silver coin worth about 15 8d. English. (Other forms given.)

HHaberdasher

"There was a haberdasher wife of small wit." Henry VIII,  
v, 4, 49.

Formerly a dealer in a variety of articles now dealt with by other trades, including caps, and probably hats...In the course of the 16th century the trade seems to have been split into two, those of a dealer in or maker of hats and caps, a hatter and those of a dealer in small articles appertaining to dress, as thread, tape, ribbon, etc...

1311, 1312 Liber Memorandorum 53 Liber Albus (Rolls)  
III, 433. "Super diversas haberdasshers et capellarios."

1720. Strype, Stow's Surv. (1754-5) II, v, x, 27 8/2.

"Haberdashers...were also called Milleners so called from... Milan of Italy whence the Commodities they dealth in chiefly came."

Hamper

"She'll hamper thee, and dandle thee like a baby."  
2 Henry VI, 1, 3, 148.

To impede or obstruct in action; to restrain, fetter.  
(Other definitions of the word given.)

1350. Will Palerne 441, "Ic at barne, For wham myn  
hert is so hampered."

In current use.

Hamstring

"Whose conceit Lies in his hamstring." Troilus and  
Cressida, 1, 3, 154.

In human anatomy, one of the tendons (four inner and one outer) which form the sides of the ham or space at the

back of the knee; they are the tendons of the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius, and biceps muscles of the thigh. (Other definitions of the word given.)

In current use.

### Handwriting

"If the skin were parchment and the blows you gave were ink, your own handwriting would tell you what I think."

Comedy of Errors, iii, 1, 14.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

1500-20. Dunbar Poems lix, 16. "Versis off his awin hand vrytting."

In current use.

### Harebell

"Thou shalt not lack The flour that's like thy face, pale primrose, nor The azured harebell, like thy veins."

Cymbeline, iv, 4, 37.

The wild hyacinth, Scillanutans: Blue bell. (Earlier references in a foreign language.)

1597. Gerarde. Herball 99. "The blew Harebels or English Jacin is very common throughout all England."

In current use.

### Harper

"Nor woo in rhyme, like a bling harper's song."

Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 405.

One who harps or plays upon a harp. (O. English, M. H. German, O. Norse, O. Teutonic, M. English, Anglo-French, O. French, and Latin forms given. (Other definitions of the word given.)

800. Leiden Glass. 147. Sweet O. E. Texts 115.

"Tiducen, harperi."

1846. Grote, Greece V, vii (1862) II, 189. "The Lesbian harper Terpander."

### Hatchet

"Ye shall have a hempen oandle then and the help of hatchet." 2 Henry VI, iv, 7, 96.

(Other uses of the word given. French forms given.)

1375. Barbour, Bruce X, 175. "A heman...suld dryf the vayn, and her ane hatchet ther war socharp to scher, Vndir his belt."

In current use.

### Hautboy

"The case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him." 2 Henry IV, iii, 2, 351.

A wooden double-reed wind instrument of high pitch, having a compass of about two and one-half octaves, forming a treble to the bassoon. (Other definitions of this word given. French forms given.)

1575. Laneham, Let. (1871) 7. "This Pageaunt waz clozed vp with a delectable harmony of Haulboiz, Shalmz, Cornets, and such oother llood muzik."

1815. Elphinstone, Acc. Caubul, (1842) I, 281. "Drums, trumpets, hautboys, and flutes are exempted from this proscription as being manly and warlike."

### Haver

"It is held That valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dignifies the haver." Coriolanus, ii, 2, 89.

One who has or possesses; an owner. (Other definitions of the word given. M. English, L. German, O. Saxon, O. H. German, Dutch, Truscan, O. Norse, O. Teutonic, Swedish, and Danish forms given.)

1400. Apol. Loll. 9. "To sell e hauer to eve his ping for price tane."

1728. Camond, Ann. Banff. (1891) I, 199. "Havers therefore shall be liable in ane pecuniarie punishment."

### Headland

"Again, sir, shall we sow the headland with wheat?"

2 Henry IV, v, 1, 16.

A strip of land in a ploughed field, left for convenience in turning the plough at the end of the furrows or near the border; in old times used as a boundary.<sup>1</sup> A point of land projecting into the sea or other expanse of water.

956. Charter of Eadwi 3, Early Land Charters, 291. "On part heafod land of þe heafdon Andlang fura."

1863. Fawcett Pol. Econ I, vi, 81. "After the centre of the field has been ploughed, the headlands will remain to be ploughed separately."

### Headsman

"Come, headsman, off with his head." All's Well That Ends Well, iv, 3, 342.

An executioner. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1814. Scott Ld of Isles V, xxvi. "The griesly headsman's by his side."

<sup>1</sup>

A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon. Both definitions given, the latter preferable.

Healthsome

"Shall I not, then be stifled in the vault, To whose  
foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in?" Romeo and  
Juliet, iv, 3, 34.

1538. Bale, Comedy Johan Baptiste, Hare, Misc I, 105.

"Thys helthsome counsell marketh my hart joyfull and glad."

1891. H. C. Halliday, Someone Must Suffer II, xiii, 240.

The healthsome joys of the covered-cart."

Heartiness

"This entertainment May a free face put on, derive  
a liberty From heatiness." Winter's Tale, i, 2, 110.

Genuine sincerity of feeling; enthusiasm, zeal.

1530. Palsgr, 229/2. "Hartyness Magnanimite."

1882. A.W. Ward, Dickens, i, 14. "Half achieving his task  
by the very heartiness with which he set about it."

Heartlings

"Od's heartlings, that's a pretty jest indeed!"  
Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 4, 59.

Little or dear heart.

Hebenon

"With juice of cursed hebenon in a vial." Hamlet,  
i, 5, 62.

Commentators have variously identified the word with  
ebon, henbane, and the yew.

1300. Gower, Conf. II, 103. "Of hebenus that slepy tre."

1789. E. Darwin, Bot Gard, ii, Loves Pl. iii. "Brews her  
black Hebenon, and stealing near, pours the crust venom in  
tortured ear."

Hectic

"For like the hectic in my blood he rages." Hamlet,  
iv, 3, 68.

Belonging to or symptomatic of the bodily condition or habit applied to that kind of fever which accompanies consumption or other wasting diseases, and is attended with flushed cheeks and hot dry skin. (Elliptical use of the adjective. A hectic fever.) (Other definitions of this word given. Greek, O. French, French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin forms given.)

1398. Trevisa, Barth, De P. R XVI, v, (Tollem M.S.)

"It helpeþ<sup>p</sup> tisek and etik."

1845. Budd. Dis. Liver, 237. "She had much hectic and sweating."

### Heft

"He cracks his gorge, his sides, With violent hefts."

Winter's Tale, ii, 1, 45.

A heaving effort. (Other definitions of this word given.)

### Herculean

"Now this Herculean Roman does become The carriage of his chafe." Anthony and Cleopatra, i, 3, 84.

Like Hercules especially in strength, courage or labours, with allusion to the pretended descent of Anthony from Hercules.<sup>2</sup> (Other definitions of this word given.)

1596. Nashe, Saffron, Walden, 116. "The more than Herculean fury he was in."

1891. Spectator 18 Sept. "His labours, in the cause of science were herculean."

### Herbeet

"You were as flowers, now wither'd; even so these herblets shall, which we upon you strew." Cymbeline, iv, 2, 287.

<sup>2</sup>

A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.



A little herb.

1842. G. Turnbull, Proc. Berw. Nat. Club II, No. 10, 7.

"The forget-me-nots, the ranunculus, and other semi-aquatic herblets."

Herte

"If he remember a kinder value of the people than He hath hereto prized them at." Coriolanus, ii, 2, 64.

Up to this time. (Other definitions given. M. Dutch, Dutch and German forms given.)

1559. W. Cunningham, Cosmogr. Glasse, 39. "For the better understanding such things as hereto are spoken."

Heretofore

"Hath he never heretofore sounded you in this business?" King Lear, i, 2, 74.

(Other definitions given. O. English, M. Dutch, and German forms given.)

1350. Baxter Will Palerne 1816. "For here-to-fore of hardnesse hadestow never."

In current use.

Heroic

"Being put fourth of that heroic line." 1 Henry VI, ii, 5, 78.

Of the nature of a hero. (Other uses of the word given.)

1878. Morley, Crit. Misc Ser. I. Carlyle 196. "The distinction between the truly heroic ruler of the stamp of Cromwell, and the arbitrary enthusiast for external order."

Highmost

"Now is the sun upon the highmost hill Of this day's journey; and from nine till twelve is three long hours."

Romeo and Juliet, ii, 5, 9.

1828. Craven Dial., "Highmost, highest."

Hillock

"Round rising hillocks, brakes obscure and rough."

Venus and Adonis, 2370.

(Other uses of the word given.)

1382. Wyclif Jer VI, 6. "Deluth aboute Jerusalem av erthe hilloc."

1884. Q. Victoria, More Leaves, 271. "We got out and scrambled up a high hillock off the road."

Homager

"That blood of thine is Caesar's homager." Anthony and Cleopatra, i, 2, 28.

One who holds lands by homage. Figuratively used.

(O. French forms given. Other definitions given.)

1400. Rom. Rose 3288. "Whanne thou were maad the omager of God of Love to hastily."

1877. Mrs. Chapman Ht. Martineau's Autobiog. III, 101.

"The newspapers were zealous heralds and homagers."

Homily

"O most gentle pulpiter! What tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishoners withal!" As You Like It, iii, 2, 164.

A religious discourse addressed to a congregation; a sermon especially a discourse with a view to a spiritual edification of the hearers, rather than the development of a doctrine or theme...In the Church of England specifically to the discourses contained in the Books of Homilies

published in 1547 and 1563 for use in parish churches.

Transferred sense.

1848. Lytton, Harold V, i. "Edith, after a long homily from the King, returned to Hilda."

### Honeycomb

"Thou shalt be pinch'd As thick as honeycomb."

Tempest, i, 2, 329.

Figurative use.

1386. Chaucer Malib, Par. 147. "He seith that wordes at been spoken discretly by ordinaunce been honeycombes, for they yeuen swetnesse to the soule."

In current use.

### Horizon

"When the morning sun shall raise his ear above the hords of this horizon." 3 Henry VI, iv, 7, 81.

The celestial hemisphere within the horizon of any place. Transferred sense. (Other uses of the word given. English, O. French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, and Latin forms given.)

1577. Gascoigne. Hecirbes Praise of Countesse V, 240.

"Dan Polbus stands in dread, And shame to whine within our Horizon."

In current use.

### Hornpipe

"There are most of them means and bases; but one puritan amongst them, and he sings psalms to hornpipes."

Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 47.

A dance of a lively and vigorous character, accompani-

ment of the wind instrument, and specially associated with the merrymaking of sailors.

1485. Digby Myst. (1882) V. "Stage direct, and fin.," "Here mynstrallys, and hornpype."

1833. Et. Martineau, Manch. Strike vii, 80. "It appeared from the heavy tread and shuffling of feet that some were dancing hornpipes."

### Horologue

"He'll watch the horologue a double set, If drink rocks not his cradle." Othello, ii, 3, 135.

An instrument for telling the hour; a time piece; a dial, hour-glass, or clock. (Another definition of the word given. O. French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Provençal, and Latin forms given.)

1382. Wycliff, Isa xxxviii, 8. "The shadlive of lynes bi the whiche it hadde go doun in the oriloge."

1884. Tennyson, Becket, II, ii. "Always in suspense, like the tail of the horologe--to and fro--tick-tack."

### Howlet

"Lizard's leg and howlet's wing." Macbeth, iv, 1, 17.

Owlet. (French, M. L. German, and German forms given.)

1450. Holland, Havlat 48. "I sawe one Howlat, in haust, vndir ane holyne."

1828. Craven Dial, "Hullet Hullet, an owl."

### Hoxes

"A coward, Which hoxes honesty behind." Winter's Tale, i, 2, 244.

To hamstring. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English, O. Norse, O. Frisian, O. H. German, and M.

Dutch forms given.)

1388. Wyclif, Josh, XI, 6. "Thou shalt hoxe the horsis of hem."

1756. Foote, Eng. fr. Paris, ii, Wks. (1788) 35. "Hocks and Heels."

### Hoy

"Hindered by the sergeant, to tarry for the hoy delay."  
Comedy of Errors, iv, 3, 40.

A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop. (Other definitions of this word given. M. Dutch, Dutch and French forms given.)

1495. Paston Lett No. 937 III, 388. "An hoye of Dorderyght."

1867. Smyth, Sailor's Ward--bk. S.v. "In the naval service there gun--hoy, power-hoy, provision-hoy, and anchor-hoy, all rigged sloop fashion."

### Hungarian

"O base Hungarian wight! wilt thou the spigot yield?"  
Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 3, 23.

Thievish, maruding; needy, beggarly (with play on hunger.) (Other definitions of the word given.)

1608. Merry Devil Edmonton (1617) Div, b. "Come yee Hungarian, pilchers, we are once more come under the Zona torrida of the forest."

### Hurdle

"To with <sup>P</sup>aris to St. Peter's Church, or I will drag thee on a hurdle thither." Romeo and Juliet, iii, 6, 156.

Hyssop

"Sow lettuce, set hyssop and seed up thyme." Othello,  
i, 3, 325.

A small bushy aromatic herb of the genus Hyssopus.  
(Other uses of the word given. Greek, Hebrew, O. English,  
M. English, O. French and French forms given.)

1000. Sax. Leechd, I, 254. "jenim as yecam wyrte and  
ysopan."

1834. Lytton, Pompeii, IV, iii, "Water with myrr and hyssop  
for the finishing lavations."

IIllness

"Thou wouldst be great; Art not without ambition, but without the illness should attend it." Macbeth, i, 5, 21.

Bad moral quality, condition, or character; wickedness, depravity; evil conduct; badness. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1500. Melusine, 261. "That we were consentyng to the ylnesse and dysobedyence of Claude ayenst our souerayne lord naturel, your fader."

1718. Prideaux, Connect O. And N Test. II, ii, 75. "The endangering of the whole Jewish state by the illness of conduct."

Imbar

"And rather choose to hide them in a net Than amply to imbar their crooked titles." Henry V, i, 2, 94.

To put a stop or end to; to forbid by legislative enactment. (Other definitions of the word given. French Spanish, Italian and Provencial forms given.)

1545-3. Act 34 and 35 Henry VIII c 20 (title) "An to embarre feined recoueries of landes, wherin the kinges maiestie is in reuercion."

Imbicility

"Strength should be lord of imbelicity." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 138.

Weakness, feebleness, debility, impotence. (Other definitions of this word given. French forms given.)

1533. Frith, Disput. Purgat. Wks 31 (R). "Sith we are not of power and habilitie to performe the law of God... lamentyng our imbecillitie that we can do him no further pleasure."

In current use.

Impaint

"And never yet did insurrection want Such water-colors to impaint his cause." 1 Henry IV, v, 1, 80.

To paint upon something, depict.

1729. Savage. Wanderer III, 83. "Oser altars thus, impainted, we behold Half circling glories shoot in rays of gold."

Impasted

"Baked and impasted with the parching streets."

Hamlet, ii, 2, 481.

To make or form into a paste or crust. (Other definitions of the word given. French and other forms given.)

1576. Baker, Jewell of Health, 92b. "Of these make a paste, letting it to stand impasted together for certaine dayes."

1865. Leslie and Taylor, Sir J. Reynolds II, vi, 146.

"Heavily impasted pictures."

Impenetrable

"It is the most impenetrable air." Merchant of Venice, iii, 3, 18.

Imprevious to intellectual or moral influences, impressions, or ideas. (Other definitions of the word given.)

In current use.



Imperator

"Sole imperator and great general of trotting paritors."  
Love's Labour's Lost, iii, 1, 187.

In Roman History, a word originally meaning 'command' under the Republic, conferred by salutation of the soldiers on a victorious general; afterwards, under the Empire, confined to the head of the state, in whose name all victories were won, and thus be equivalent of its English representative, Emperor.

1613. Haga at Constant. Harl. Misc (Malh.) III, 223.

"Supreme lord of the noble house of the Ottomoms and the emperor of all other rulers and lords of the world."

Imperceiverant

"Yet this imperceiverant thing loves him." Cymbeline, iv, 1, 15.

Not perceiving, void of perception, undiscerning.

Impounded

"Taken and impounded as a stray." Henry V, i, 2, 160.

To shut up in a pound of pinfold (cattle legally seized). (Other uses of this word given.)

1562. Phalr. Aeneid, IX, cciv. "King Latyns wife gets no gage, Nor she thy fathers uales this time empoundes in cage."

1861. W. Fairbairn. Rep. Brit Assoc. lxiv. "By this means forty million gallons of water per day are conveyed...into the Magdook basin, where the water is impounded for distribution."

Imprese

"Razed out my imprese, leaving me no sign." Richard II, iii, 1, 25.

A device, emblem. (Other definitions given.)

1588. Fraunce, Lawiers Log. Par. ij. "Hieroglyphikes, and Italian Impreses."

1667. Milton. Paradise Lost, IX, 35.

### Improbable

"I could condemn it as an improbable fiction."

Twelfth Night, iii, 4, 141.

Not probable; not likely to be true. (Other uses of the word given.)

1598. Florio. "Improbabile that cannot be proved, improbable."

1860. Tyndall, Glac, II, xxx, 407. "I agree--in regarding the explanation as improbable."

### Improve

"You know, his means, if he improve them, may well stretch so far As to annoy us all." Julius Caesar, ii, 1, 159.

To turn (a thing) to profit or good account, to employ an advantage. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1292. Britton III, iii, Par. 4.<sup>1</sup>

In current use.

### Implacable

"His incensement at this moment is so implacable."

Twelfth Night, iii, 4, 261.

That cannot be appeased; irreconcilable. (Other uses of this word given. Latin forms given.)

1522. More. De Quat Noviss Wks 8 3/1. "Bering implac-

<sup>1</sup>  
Quotation is in a foreign language.

able anger where they perceive themselves not accepted."

In current use.

Inaidible

"The congregated college have concluded That labouring  
art can never ransom nature from her inaidible estate."

All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 1, 122.

That cannot be aided or assisted; helpless.

Inaudible

"The inaudible and noiseless foot of Time." All's Well  
That Ends Well, v, 3, 41.

Imperceptible to the ear.

In current use.

Inauspicious

"And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars." Romeo  
and Juliet, v, 3, 111.

Not of good omen; of unfavorable perage, foreboding  
evil; ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

In current use.

Incantations

"My ancient incantations are too weak." 1 Henry VI,  
v, 3, 27.

The use of a formula of words spoken or chanted to  
produce a magical effect; the utterance of a spell or charm;  
more widely, the use of magical ceremonies of arts; magic,  
sorcery, enchantment. (Another use of the word given.)

1390. Gowers. Conf III, 45. "With nigromaunce he wolde  
assaile to make his incantacions."

In current use.

Incarnadine

"This my hand will rather The multitudinous seas

incardinate, "making the green the red." Macbeth, ii, 2, 62.

To dye or tinge with incarnadine; to redden.

1866. Conington, Aeneid VI, 176. "War, dreadful, and  
Tiber flood I see incarnadine with blood."

Incarnal

"Certainly the Jew is the very devil incarnal."

Merchant of Venice, ii, 2, 29.

The New Variorum has incarnation.<sup>2</sup>

Incharitable

"You bawling, blasphemous, incharitable dog!" Tempest,  
i, 1, 44.

1496. Act 12 Henry VII, c. 6. "Their incharitable and  
inordinate covetise."

1679. Addr. Prot. ii, 63. "The debate-filled this Kingdom  
with incharitableness and division."

Inclip

"Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips Is thine."

Two Gentlemen of Verona, v, 4, 160.

To clasp, enclose, embrace.

1855. Singleton, Virgil I, 277. "The tiny frames of his  
two sons Each snake, inclipping them, infolds."

Income

"Pain pays the income of each precious thing." Lucrece,  
334.

1300. Cursor M 11127. "At þe income of þe firth monet  
(v.r. first moneth) Ioseph him went to nazareth."

In current use.

Incomprehensible

"Incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will  
tell us." 1 Henry IV, i, 2, 209.

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<sup>2</sup>Horace Howard Furness. A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. P. 65.

That cannot be contained or circumscribed within limits; illimitable, boundless, infinite; immense. (French forms given. Other definitions of the word given.)

1340. Hampole. Psalter cxliv, 3. "He is incomprehensible for na slede na thoght may vmlouke him, bot all he passis." In current use.

### Incorporal

"And with the incorporal air do hold discourse." Hamlet, iii, 4, 118.

Immaterial; insubstantial (Another definitions of this word given. French and Italian forms given.)

1551. Gardener. Explic. Transub. 109. (R). "The soule of man hath his end and terme and spiritual alteration, incorporall, to be regenerate the sonne of God."

1646. H. Lawrence, Comm. Angells. 9. "If you aske...whether the Angells, or are altogether incorporall."

### Incorpsed

"As had he been incorpsed and demi-natured With the brave beast." Hamlet, iv, 7, 88.

Made into one body (with something) ; incorporated.

1881. W. G. Palgrave, Macm. MAG. LXV. 33. "A fairy structure in a fairy land; itself incorporated...like Shakespeare's good horseman, into that on and amid which it is placed."

### Incorrect

"Tis unmanly grief; It shows a will most incorrect to heaven." Hamlet, i, 2, 95.

Unchasened. (Other definitions of the word given.)

(usually) fig. of 'tie,' connexion, bond, obligation, etc. That cannot be dissolved, undone, or broken; firm stable, perpetually binding. (Other uses of the word given.)

1542. Henry VIII, Declar Scots B ijb. "In his wordes he professeth an indissoluble amitie."

In current use.

Indistinguishible "You whoresom indistinguishible cur." Troilus and Cressida, v, 1, 33.

Of indeterminate shape or structure. (Other definitions of the word given.)

In current use.

Individible "Scene individible, or poem unlimited." Hamlet, ii, 2, 4181.

1637. Earl Monmouth, tr. Malvezzi's Romulus and Tarquin, 149.

Indrenched "When I do tell thee, there my hopes lie drown'd Reply not in how many fathoms deep They be indrenched." Troilus and Cressida, i, 1, 51.

To 'drench' or drown in something; to immerse.

1593. Nashe, Christ's T (1613) 44. "My soule...well endrench mee in...dolour."

1741. Fenning, Dict. "Indrench, to soak; to drown."

Indubitate "The pernicious and indubitate beggar Zenelophon." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 1, 67.

Undoubted, certain. (Another use of the word given. Latin forms given.)

forms given.)

1477. Sir J. Paston. P. Lett. No. 797, III, 191. "I shalle nott trouble ner infete (? read infeste) them therein."  
In current use.

Inglorious

"O inglorious league!" King John, v, 1, 65.

Of actions, mode of life, etc. Bringing no glory or honour (to a person); hence, conferring disgrace. (Other definitions of the word given. Latin and French forms given.)

1573. G. Harvey. Letter-Bk. (Camden) 41. "Which was not so commodious for me...as it was inglorious for them, to ther wonderfil greif."

1864. Bryce. Holy. Rom. Emp. XIV. (1875) 224. "An inglorious traffic in honours and exemptions."

Ingot

"Like an ass whose back with ingots bows." Measure for Measure, iii, 1, 26.

A mass (usually oblong or brick-shaped) of cast metal, esp. of gold or silver, and (in modern use) of steel; these last are of various shapes. (Other definitions of the word given. Latin and French forms given.)

1583. Stanyhurst, Aeneis I (Arb.) 29. "His, wief to hyd treasur he poincted, Where the vnknowne ingots of gould and silver abounded."

1862. FRASER'S MAG. Nov. 633. "At the present exhibition je (Krupp) shows an ingot of Cylindrical form that weighs 20 Tons."

Inherent

"By my body's action teach my mind A most inherent

baseness." Coriolanus, iii, 2, 123.

Fig. Cleaving fast, remaining, or abiding in something or person; permanently indwelling.

1601. Dent Pathw. Heaven (1831) 55. "This, of all other, is a most inherent sin."

1793. Smeaton, Edystone, L. Par. 282.

Inhopped

"His quails ever Beat mine, inhopp'd, at odds."

Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 3, 38.

To surround with a hoop.

1596. Davils, Epigr. (N.), "Cooking in hoops is now all the play."

Inhospitable

"For Tarsus, there to strike The inhospitable Cleon."

Pericles, v, 1, 4.

Not disposed to welcome and entertain strangers; withholding hospitality from guests or visitors. (Other definitions given. Latin and O. French forms given.)

In current use.

Initiate

"My strange and self-abuse Is the initiate fear that wants hard use." Macbeth, iii, 4, 143.

Pertaining to one newly initiated; of or belonging to a novice or unpracticed person. (Other definitions of the word given. Latin forms given.)

Inkeeper

"The red-nose innkeeper of Daventry." 1 Henry IV, iv, 2, 51.



1548. Udall. Erasm. Par Luke, X, Qiiij. "(He) delivered them to his hoste the ynnekeper that he should see the wounded man well attended and kepte."

In current use.

Inmask

"To inmask our noted outward garments." 1 Henry IV, i, 2, 201.

To cover with or as with a mask.

1598. Marston, Pygmal. To Good Opinion, 118. "If thou wilt not with thy dietie shade, and inmaske the errors of my pen."

1611. Florio, "Inmascherare, to enmaske."

Inmaterial

"Thou idle immaterial skein of sleeve-silk." Troilus and Cressida, v, 1, 35.

Having little substance; flimsy, slight. (Other definitions of the word given.)

Inmoment

"I some lady trifles have reserved, Inmoment toys." Anthony and Cleopatra, v, 2, 166.

Of no moment; trifling.

Innumerable

"Innumerable substance--By what means got, I leave to your own conscience." Henry VIII, iii, 2, 326.

Incapable of being numbered.

1340. Ayenb. 267. "þe innumerable ulla;rede ofþe holy matires."

In current use.

Inoculate

"For virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock but we

shall relish of it." Hamlet, iii, 1, 119.

Fig., To engraft. (Other definitions of the word given. Latin forms given.)

1797. H. Walpole, Men. Geo. II (1847) I, vi, 188. "The Pelhams...always enoculated private quarrels on affairs of state."

Inroad

"Many hot inroads they make in Italy." Anthony and Cleopatra, i, 4, 50.

A hostile incursion into a country.

1548. W. Patten, Exp.Scot. Pref. a,j,b. "Hys grace... see inuaded the Scottish borders, wasted and burnt Tyuydale and their Marches, that even yet they farthinke that inrode."  
In current use.

Inscrolled

"Your answer had not been inscroll'd." Merchant of Venice, ii, 7, 72.

To inscribe or enter upon a scroll.

1898. T. Hardy, Wessex Poems, 131. "Drop one plume as pledge that Heaven inscrolls the wrong."

Inscrutable

"O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible." Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii, 1, 141.

Entirely mysterious.

1450. tr. De Imitatione III, 1, v, 131. "I have lerned hereby to drede in inscrutable iugement."

In current use.

Insurrection

"Her subjects with foul insurrection Have batter'd down her consecrated wall." Lucrece, 722.

(Other uses of the word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1459. Rolls of Parlt V, 346/2. "He (Jack Cade)...wrote letters to many cities...to have made a common insurrection." In current use.

### Interlaces

"Here and there the painter interlaces Pale cowards." Lucrece, 1390.

(Other definitions of the word given. M. English, O. French and French forms given.)

### Inset

"I will inset you neither in gold nor silver, but in vile apparel." 2 Henry IV, i, 2, 19.

To set (jewels) in gold or the like. (Other definitions of the word given. O. English, M. H. German, M. Dutch, Dutch, German, Latin and Danish forms given.)

1658. W. Sanderson, Graphes, 69. "Thus having enriched you with a Mine of precious stones, and pearles, with Gold to inset them."

### Inshelled

"Thrusts forth his horns again into the world; which mere inshell'd." Coriolanus, iv, 6, 45.

To withdraw within a shell.

1877. Blackie, Wise Men, 302. "None in mortal frame enshelled."

### Insinewed

"All members of our cause, both here and hence, That are insinew'd to this action." 2 Henry IV, iv, 1, 172.

To furnish with sinews.

1611. Florio. "Innerware, to ensemnew."

Insisture

"Insisture, course proportion, season, form office."

Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 87.

A word of obscure use in Shakespeare; taken variously in the sense of 'persistence, constancy' (Schmidt), 'regularity, or perhaps station.'

Inasmuch

"You are a gentleman of good conceit: I speak not this that you should bear a good opinion of my knowledge, in-  
so much I say I know you are." As You Like It, v, 2, 60.

With ellipsis of as: Inasmuch as, in that. (Other uses of this word given.)

1605. Time. Quersit I, v, 20. "Among salts, some are earthie...inasmuch some of them are fixed, and are of the nature of the earth."

Instate

"We do instate and widow you withal." Measure for Measure, v, 1, 429.

To endow or invest (a person) with. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1669. T. Wall, Char. Enew. Ch. 9. "The office of the King doth enstate him with power, for the administration of power."

Insteeped

"Where in gore he lay insteep'd." Henry V, iv, 6, 12.

1782. Dawson tr. Warrms' Death Song Ragnar Ladbrach.

"The hard blue sword insteep'd in gore."

Insubstantial

"Like this insubstantial pageant faded." Tempest,  
iv, 1, 155.

Not existing in substance or reality; not real;

1577-87. Holinshed. Chron. (1807) II, 35. "The sonnes of King Malcolme were aided..to obtaine the crown of Scotland, where unto they were intressed."

1674. Playford, Skill Mus. I, XI, 47. "To teach them to those who have been intressed in my house."

Interjoin

"Grow dear friends And interjoin their issue."

Coriolanus, iv, 4, 22.

To join reciprocally.

Intermissive

"Wounds will I lend the French instead of eyes, To weep their intermissive miseries." 1 Henry VI, i, 1, 88.

1586. Ferne, Blaz Gentry Ep. Ded., "To the reading whereof, as in the place of an intermissive delectation, I did something addicte myself."

1822-34. Good's Study Med. (ed.4) I, 427. "In some instances ...this failure of the voice has been more or less permanent or intermissive."

Intermit

"Pray to the Gods to intermit the plague." Julius Caesar, i, 1, 59.

To leave off, give over, discontinue. (Other definitions of intermitting given.)

1576. Fleming, Panopl. Epist. 327 note. "Ocassions of intermitting the writing of letters."

1875. M. Patterson, Casaubon 464. "When seriously urged to intermit his application, and allow himself a holiday."

Intertissued

"The intertissued robe of gold and peral." Henry V, iv, 1, 279.

Interwoven. (O. French form given.)

1863. W. Lancaster Fraeterita 120. "Purple vetches  
dazzling some sere pine With intertissued bravery."

Intestate

"Airy succeeders of intestate joys." Richard III,  
iv, 4, 128.

Fig. A person not having made a will. (Another  
definition of the word given.)

Intoxicate

"Being a little intoxicates in his prains." Henry V,  
iv, 7, 39.

Inebriate. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1581. J. Bell. Haddon's Answ. Oser. 188. "In that  
blynde denne of your intoxicate braynes."

In current use.

Intricate

"What an intricate impeach is this!" Comedy of Errors,  
v, 1, 269.

Perplexingly involved or complicated in meaning,  
entangled, obscure.

1470. Henryson. Tables xii (Wolff and Lamb) 121.  
(Bannalyne MS.) "O man of law lat be thu sutelte, With  
wys jympis, and fraudis interkat."

In current use.

Inveigh

"No man inveigh against the wither'd flower."  
Lucrece, 1254.

To speak vehemently. (Other uses of the word given.  
Latin forms given.)

1529. More, Dyalog 115 b/2. "The author inveheth agaynst the most pestylent secte of these Lutheranys."

1882. Froude, Fortn-Rev. CCXXIX, 742. "The leadership passed to popular orators, who rose to power by inveighing against property."

Inveighled

"Achilles hath inveighled his fool from him." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 1, 58.

To gain over or take captive by deceitful allurement... to seduce. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, O. French, M. English and Italian forms given.)

1540. tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist. (Camden) I, 75. "The Pectes...were more envegeled with the desier of fraye than inflamed with ambition of imperie."

1674. Owen, Holy Spirit (1693) 213. "She had no Baits or Allurements...to enveagle the minds of Corrupt and Sensual Men."

Invised

"The diamond,--why, 'twas beautiful and hard, Whereto his invised properties did tend." Lover's Complaint, 212.

Unseen.

Irremoveable

"He's irremoveable, resolved for fight." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 518.

Not removable. (Other uses of this word given.)

1598. Dickenson, Greene in Como. (1878) 149. "Left her bruised limmes for lasting monument the irremooveable characters of his barbarous crueltie."

1876. Geo. Eliot, Dan Der. I, 303. "An ominous irremovable guest."

JJacksauce

"His reputation is as arrant a villain and a Jack-sauce." Henry V, 14, 7, 148.

A saucy or impudent fellow.

Jakes

"I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and dab the walls of a jakes with him." King Lear, ii, 2, 72.

A privy. Origin unascertained. (Other definitions of this word given.)

153...Ellis, Origin. Lett Ser. iii, III, 84. "The Jaques was very well doon."

1855. Kingsley, Westward Ho (1861) 168. "The fox...that... jumped down a jakes to escape the hounds."

Jeopardy

"Look to thyself, thou art in jeopardy." King John, iii, 1, 346.

Risk of loss, harm, or death; peril, danger. (Other definitions of the word given. M. English, Spanish, O. French, Catalan, and Latin forms given.)

1374. Chaucer. Troilus, v, 916. "For Troye is brought in swich a Iupartye that it to save is now no remedye."

1857. Buckle, Civiliz I, vii, 439. "I think...that if the colonists had been defeated, our liberties would have been for a time in considerable jeopardy."

Jerk

"The odoriferous flowers of fancy, the jerks of invention." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 129.



A short sharp witty speech; a sally. (Other definitions and forms of the word given.)

1889. A. H. Bullen, Musa. Proterva Pref. "Some happy jerk of fancy or playful saley of wit."

Junket

"You know there wants no junkets at the feast."

Taming of the Shrew, iii, 2, 250.

Any dainty sweetmeat, cake or confection; a sweet dish; a delicacy. (Other uses of this word given. O. N. French and Med. Latin forms given.)

1547-64. Bauldwin, Mor Philos. (Palfr.) 137. "To behold the furnished table...with variety of the most dainty iunkets."

1764. Harmer, Observ III, iv, 134. "A cake seems to be used for all juncates or dainty meats."

Jure

"You are grandjurors, are ye? we'll jure ye, 'faith.'"

1 Henry IV, ii, 2, 97.

Used contextually with reference to juror as if = make jurors of you. (Other definitions of the word given.)

Kine

"If to be fat be to be hated, then Pharoah's lean kine are to be loved. No, my good lord." 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 520.

Archaic plural of cow. (Other definitions of the word given. O. English, M. English. O. H. German, O. Teutonic, and O. Norse forms given.)

1894. DAILY NEWS 23 Apr. 3/5. "The kine-killing practice of the Mohammedans et their festivals."

Knob

"His face is all bubukles, and whelks, and knobs." Henry V, iii, 6, 108.

A bump, hump, wart or pimple. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English, M. H. German, Flemish, and Mod. German forms given.)

1386. Chaucer, Prol. 633. "The knobbes sittynge on his chekes."

1822-34. Good's Study Med (ed e) II, 517. "The dark-coloured or hepatised knobs."

LLampass

"Troubled with the lampass, infected with the fashion." Taming of the Shrew, iii, 2, 52.

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth. (Other definitions of lampas given. French forms given.)

1523. Fitzherb. Eusb. Par. 81. "In the mouthe is the lampas, and is a thycke skyn full of bloude, hangyng over his tethe."

1884. Bradford Observer, 15 May. "He mentioned...that the horse did not eat well, and was suffering from 'lampas.'"

Langour

"In dust I write My heart's deep langour." Titus Andronicus, ii, 1, 110.

Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit.

1300. Cursor M. 24603. "Mi sorful scurs þat þai sagh ledd with sli langurs."

1614. Raleigh. Hist. World II, xxii. Par. 5 (1634) 465. "The text...saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominously judgments that departing from, they dismissed him in great langoor."

Larron

"O diable, diable! vat is in my closet villain! larron!" Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 4, 71.

A robber. (Latin, O. French and French forms given.)

13...K. Alis 4209. "Of thefthe y wol me defende, ageyn knyght, swayn, and baroun. Thy y no am mo laroun." 1656. Ussher. Ann. IV, vi, (1658) 358. "But like a very laron, sought to strip his brother of all that he had in his necessity."

### Latten

"I combat challenge of this latten billo." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 165.

A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass of ten hammered into thin shreds. (Other definitions of latten given. O. French, Teutonic, French, Pr., Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Slav, Russian, O. Norse and Italian forms given.)

1492. Nottingham Rec. III, 24j. "laton bason, pretii ijs."

1877. W. Jones, Finger-ring 89: "A massive latten thumb-ring."

### Lattice

"So my good window of lattice, fare thee well: thy casement I need not open!" All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 3, 225.

A window of lattice-work...formerly a common mark of an alehouse or inn. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1575. Gascolgne, Glass. Govt. IV, vi. "There at a house with a red lattyce, you shall find an old launde... and a young damsel."

In current use.

forms given.)

900. tr. Balda's Hist IV, xxi, (XIX) (1890) 320.

"Cyneferðlaece, se þæt here waes, heo forð ferde."

1870. Morris, Earthly Par, I, I, 121. "As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end."

### Legatine

"All those things you have done of late, By your power legatine." Henry VIII, iii, 2, 339.

One held under the presidency of a (papal) ligate.

1611. Speed, Hist. of Gt. Brit. IX, viii, 48 7/2.

"(The Papal Legate) studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance."

1883. C. Beard, Reform IX, 398. "The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority."

### Legerity

"Newly move, With casted slough and fresh ligerity."

Henry V, iv, 1, 23.

Lightness, nimbleness. (French form given.)

1561. Throckmorton, Let to Eliz. 29 Apr., Tytler, Hist. Scot. (1864) III, 146. "Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legerity, inconstancy, and corruption."

1830. Galt. Laivric, T. III, xvi, (1840) 138. "Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such ligerity."

### Lemon

"A gilt nutmeg,--A lemon,--stuck with cloves."

Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 653.

An ovate fruit with pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil

or essence of lemon. (The word is probably of oriental origin. Other definitions of lemon are given. Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Latin, Persian, Arabian and Sanskrit forms are given.)

1400. Maundry (Roxb.) xxi, 98. "þai enoynt þam... with þe ins of þe fruyt pat is called lymons."

In current use.

### Liggins

"By God's liggins, I think thee." 2 Henry IV, v, 3, 69.

Leggins. Shallows oath.

### Lettuce

"If we will nettles, or sow lettuce." Othello, i, 3, 325.

Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*. (Other uses of this word given. O. French, M. English, French, O. French and Latin forms given. The exact origin of the English word is uncertain.)

1290. S. Eng. Leg. I, 18/598. "A fair herbe, at men cleopez letuse."

In current use.

### Lictor

"Saucy lictors Well catch at us like strumpets." Anthony and Cleopatra, v, 2, 214.

An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the faces before him, and to execute sentence of judgment upon offenders. (Other forms given.)

1382. Wyclif Acts XVI, 35. "The magistrates senten littoures, that ben mynistris of ponysching, seyinge,

Dismitte, or delyuere, e this men."

1843. Macaulay, Lake Regillus. "Ho, lictors, clear the way."

### Linstock

"With linstock now the devilish common touches."

Henry V, iii, Prol. 33.

A staff about three feet long, having a pointed foot to stick in the deck or ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted match. (Dutch form given.)

1575. Churchyard, Chippes, 95b. "He...in his hand,  
a smoking lynstock brought And so gave fier."

1840. Barham. Ingol. Leg., Hamilton Tighe, "The linstock  
glows in his bony hand."

### Literature

"Is good knowledge and literature in the wars."

Henry V, iv, 7, 157.

Acquaintance with letters or books; polite humane learning now rare and obsolescent (The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818) (Other definitions of this word given. German, Latin, French, and Italian forms given.)

1375. Sc. Saints XXXI (Eugenia) 53. "Scho had leryrte..  
of e sewine suens...and part had of al lateratour."

### Lither

"Two Talbots, winged through the lither sky."

1 Henry VI, iv, 7, 21.

Pliant, suppl. (Other definitions of this word given. Old English, M. E. German, German, Latin, and Greek forms given.)

1565. Cooper Thesaurus, s.v. "Brachium, cera brachia.  
Nice and liether armes."

1891. Marwell Gray, Heart of Storm, I, 38. "Boys...are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quilt long together."

Loach

"Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a loach."

1 Henry IV, ii, 1, 23.

A small European fish, Cobitis...inhabiting small clear streams and highly prized for food; also any fish of the family Cobitidae. (Other definitions of this word given. Spanish and French forms given.)

14...Voo. Wr. Wulcker. 58 2/18. "Fundulus, a loache."

1882. J. Walker Jaunt to Auld Reekie 118. "The coachman, sluggish as a bearded loach."

Loggates

"Did these bones cost no more than the breeding, but to play at loggates with em? mine ache to think on't."

Hamlet, v, 1, 100.

An old game; also the missile used in the game.

1581. Lombarde, Eiren, III, ii, (1588).. "Bowles, Closs, Coites, Loggets or other unlawfull Games."

1858. Sat. Rev. 17 Apr. 401/1. "Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had.. played at bowls or gaggats tile his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?"

Logic

"Balk logic with acquaintance that you have."

Taming of the Shrew, i, 1, 34.

The science or art of reasoning as applied to some



particular department of knowledge or investigation.

(Other definitions of this word given. Latin, German, Teutonic, Portuguese, Swedish, Italian, Dutch, French and Greek forms given.)

1377. Lange. P. P. B. XII, 267. "To lowe lybbyng men þe larke is resembled; Arestotle þe grete clerke such tales he telleth; thus he lyketh in his logyk þe leste foule oute."  
1884. Mnd Jan, 123. "In that speculative domain(Germany), Logics swarm as bees in spring-time."

### Loofed

"She once being loof'd, the noble ruin of her magic, Anthony, Claps on his sea-wing." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 10, 8.

To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind.  
(Other definitions of the word given. M. English, O. French, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, Swedish, and L. German forms given.)

1831. Trelawney, Adv. Younger Son ov. "We carefully luffed her up to the wind."

### Loon

"The devil damn the black, thou cream-faced loon."  
King Lear, v, 3, 261.

A worthless person; a rogue. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1450. St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7957. "þe clerkis at were are, lepir lowens (rime chancous.)"  
1851. Longf. Gold. Leg IV. "Reflectory, Out upon him, the lazy loon."

Lozel

"A gross had! And lozel, thou art worthy to be hang'd."  
Winter's Tale, ii, 3, 109.

A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundral.  
(O. English forms given.)

1362. Langl. P.Pl A Prol. 74. "Losels patilecherie  
haunten."

1897. L. Keith. Bonny Lady VIII, 78. "The school-master knew  
it was no village losel hired by the hour."

Luna

"What is Dictyana?--A title to Phoebe, to luna, to the  
moon." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 39.

The moon (personified). (Other definitions of this  
word given.)

1529. Skelton, Boyce of Courte 3. "Whan Luna, full of  
mitabylyte, as emperes the dyademe hath warne of our pole  
artyke."

1836. M. Mackintosh, Cottager's Dan. 319. "Luna shone  
bright in the blue arch above."

Lush

"How lush and lussy the grass looks! how green!"  
Tempest, ii, 1, 52.

Succulent and luxuriant in growth. (Other definitions  
of this word given.)

In current use.

Lustig

"Lustig, as the Dutchman says: I'll like a maid the  
better." All's Well That Ends Well, ii, 3, 19.

With vigor or energy. (Other definitions of this word  
given.)

to jousten in Armes fulle lustig."

In current use.

Lym "Hound or spaniel, brach or lym, or bobtail tike."

King Lear, iii, 6, 72.

Bloodhound; conjecture of M. Edd. in Qq him. FF hym.<sup>1</sup>

Litigious "Tyrus stands In a litigious peace." Pericles, iii,  
3, 3.

Open to dispute or question; questionable; productive or litigation or contention. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1520. Whitinton, Vulg. (1527) 10. "And in especyal that ye have ended the letyggous matter."

1648. Bp. Hall, Select, th. Ded., "An age...that hath almost lost piety, in the onase of some litigious truths."

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<sup>1</sup>

A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

Machine

"Adiew. 'Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this machine is to be, Hamlet," Hamlet, ii, 2, 124.

Applied to the human and animal frame as a combination of several parts. (Other definitions of the word given. French, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek and Teutonic forms given.)  
In current use.

Majority

"Holds from all soldiers chief majority." 1 Henry IV, iii, 2, 109.

The state or fact of being greater; superiority; pre-eminence. (Other uses of word given.)

1552. Latimer, Serm S S. Simon and Jude's Day (1584) 267. "Nowe abideth fayth, hope, and love, even these three; but the cheif of these is love. There be come learned men whiche expound this maioritie of which <sup>S</sup>. Paule speaketh here for divturnitie."

1727-41. Chambers, Cycl. s.v. Character. "Is the sign of majority, or of the excess of one quantity beyond another."

Mallard

"Like a doting mallard." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 10, 20.

The male of the wild duck. (Other definitions of mallard given. O. French and O. H. German forms given.)

1330. Arth. and Merl. 4140. "þe chere bent his bowe sone and smot a doke mididone, and wi a bolt afterward anon he hitt a maulard."

In current use.

Malleable

"And make the rest malleable." Pericles, iv, 6, 152.

Having the property (possessed by certain substances, esp. metals) of being deprived of form by hammering or pressure, without a tendency or capacity to return to it, or to fracture. (O. French and Latin forms given. Other definitions of the word given.)

1386. Chaucer, Cav Yeom Prol and I. 577. "Make as good silver and as fyn as ther is any in youre purse or myn... and make it malliable."

In current use.

Mallecho

"This miching mallecho; it means mischief." Hamlet, iii, 2, 147.

Of uncertain form, origin, and meaning.

1882. Stevenson, Longm. Mag I, 71. "Other spots agaw seem to abide their destiny, suggestive and impenetrable, 'miching mallecho.'"

Mallet

"There's no more conceit in him than in a mallet."  
2 Henry IV, ii, 2, 147.

A kind of hammer, normally of wood, but sometimes of other materials. (Other uses of the word given.)

1425. Syntoun. Chron. III, 1, 104. "þe nayl þan til his hewede scho set, and straik on fast wiþe þe mail)et."

In current use.

Mallow

"He'ld sow't with mettle-seid, --Or docks, or mallow."  
Tempest, ii, 144.

A common wild plant, Malva sylvestris, having hairy

stems and leaves and deeply-cleft reddish-purple leaves:  
it is very mucilaginous. (Other definitions of mallow given  
O. English, Latin, Greek, Dutch, German, Greek, O. French,  
French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese forms given.)

1000. Aelfric, Gloss Wr.--Wulcker 135/27. "Malwa,  
malwe, use eormenletic."

In current use.

### Malmsey

"Metheglin, wart and malmsey." Love's Labour's Lost,  
v, 2, 233.

A strong sweet wine, originally the product of the  
neighborhood of Monemvasia (Napoli de Malvasia) in the  
Morea; but now obtained from Spain, the Azores, and the  
islands of Maderia and the Canaries as well as from Greece.  
(Other uses of this word given. O. French, Portuguese, Greek,  
Dutch, M. Dutch, M. L. German and M. English forms given.)

14...Mann and Hoiseh. Exp. (Roxb) 456. "A bote of  
malmesy and a federbed."

1895. Army and Navy Co-op. List 166. "Choice Old Malmsey."

### Mammering

"I wonder in my soul, What you would ast me, that I  
should deny, Or stand so mammering on." Othello, iii, 3, 70.

To stammer. (Other definitions of Mammer given.)

14...Anturs of Arth. 110 (Douce MS.) "Hit marred, hit  
memered, hit mused for madde."

1842. A kerman, Wiltsh. Gloss., "Mammered, perplexed."

### Mammoocked

"O I warrant, how he mammoocked it!" Coriolanus, i,  
3, 71.

To break, out, or tear into fragments or shreds.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

1890. Athenaeum, 29 Mar. 400/2. "One or two lines have to be mammoocked to fit them into the new arrangement."

Manakin

"This is a dear maniken to you, Sir Toby." Twelfth Night, iii, 2, 57.

A little man; a dwarf. (Other definitions of the word given. Dutch and French forms given.)

1893. Q. Rev. Jan. 213. "Men become undignified and little-minded, local manikins."

Mangy

"Away, thou issue of a mangy dog!" Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 371.

(M. English and O. French forms given.)

1400. Master of Game (Ms. Digby 182) XII. "þe houndes also hath av ober sicknesse, þat is cleped þe Maniewe."

In current use.

Manna

"You drop manna in the way of starved people."  
Merchant of Venice, v, 1, 294.

The substance miraculously supplied as food to Children of Israel during their progress through the Wilderness. (Other uses of the word given. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew forms given.) Transferred and figurative sense.

1593. G. Harvey, Precursor Pierces Super. Wks. (Grosart) II, 12. "To make choice of...the most vertuous herbes of Philosophic...and the most heavenly manna of Divinities."  
1890. R. Bridges, Shorter Poems III, London Snow. "They gathered up the crystal manna to freeze their tongues with

Ploesco, two greatest mart maritime or traide towns...of all the eastern parts."

In current use.

Marl

"To make account of her life to a clod of wayward marl."

Much Ado About Nothing, ii, 1, 66.

Soil consisting principally of clay mixed with carbonate of lime...valuable as a fertilizer. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, French, Latin. O. H. German, M. H. German, Dutch, M. Dutch, Swedish, Italian and Spanish forms given.)

1372. Durham Halmote Rolls (Surtees) 115.<sup>1</sup>

1387. Trevisa, Higden (Rolls) II, 15. "In þis ilond vnder þe tarf of þe lond is good marl i-founde."

1879. Cassell's Techn.Educ. II 6 7/2. "Amber...occurs... in the Cretaceous marls of France and Germany."

Marmoset

"And instruct thee how to snare the nimble marmoset."

Tempest, ii, 2, 174.

In early use, any small monkey. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, French, M. Dutch and Latin forms given.)

1398. Trevisa, Barth, De P. R. XVIII, 1, (1495) 748.

"Some beestes servyth for...mannys myrth: as apys and marmisettes."

1876. 'Ouida' Winter City VII, 224. "The quick marmoset eyes of little MMe. Mila."

Marsh

"My lord, the enemy is past the marsh." Richard III,

<sup>1</sup>Quotation in Latin



v, 3, 345.

A tract of low lying land, flooded in winter and usually more or less watery throughout the year. (Other definitions of marsh given. O. English, M. Dutch, M. L. German, German, O. Teutonic, Danish, and Latin forms given.)

725. Corpus Gloss. (Hessels) c 140. "Calmetum mersc."  
1875. Jowett, Plato (ed 2) I, 490. "Like ants or frogs about a marsh."

### Maishalsea

"Let the troop pass fairly; or I'll find a Marshalsea shall hold ye play these two months." Henry VIII, v, 4, 90.

A court (abolished in 1849) formerly held before the steward and the knight-marshal of the royal household of England (latterly before a barrister appointed by the knight-marshal), originally for the purpose of hearing between the king's servants, but afterwards with wider jurisdiction. Also a prison in Southwark under the control of the knight-marshal (abolished in 1842).

1389. Eng Gilds (1870) 354. "He sholde make whithred, and wel y-bake, after þe sale of corn, and vp-on þe a-syre of þe marchasye."

1885. Dickens Dorrit I, xxxii. "The Marshal of the Marshalsea...had got him hard and fast."

### Masterpiece

"Confusion now hath made his masterpiece!" Macbeth, ii, 3, 71.

1605. B. Jonson Volpone V, i. "Here, we must rest; this is our maister-peice; We cannot thinke to goe beyond this."  
In current use.

Mastic

"When rank Thesite opes his mastic jaws, We shall hear music, wit, and oracle." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 73.

Gum mastic was used for stopping decayed teeth, so equals decayed, rotten jaws; with perhaps allusion to the various Histrio-Satiro-Therio-Mastic names adopted by Marston or figuring in the "war of the theaters."<sup>2</sup> (This definition not recognized by the N.E.D. Other uses are given.)

Matin

"The glow-worm shows the matin to be near." Hamlet, i, 5, 89.

A morning. (Other definitions of matin given. French Pr. Italian, and Spanish forms given.)

1400. Land Troy Bk 8692. "The sonne schynes on every a tre, Hit is a fair-matyne."

1845. Disraeli, Sybil (1863) 244. "This morn...I learnt how your matins were now spent."

Mattress

"A certain queen of Caesar in a mattress." Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 6, 71.

A contrivance used as a bed or (more commonly) as a support for a bed, consisting of a case formed by two pieces of canvas or other textile material quilted together, stuffed with hair, flocks, straw, or the like. (Other definitions of the word given. O. French, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and M. H. German forms given.)

1290. S. Eng. I, 188. "'Goth,' he seide, 'and maketh a bed...Of quoltene and of materasz.'" In current use.

<sup>2</sup>The Rev. A. Dyce, A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare.

Maund

"A thousand favours from a mound she drew."

Lover's Complaint, 36.

A wicker or other woven basket having a handle. (Other definitions of the word given O. English, M. Dutch, M. H. German, O. Franch, French, Dutch, and L. German.)

725. Corpus Gloss c.635 (Hessels) "Coffemus. mand."

1888. W. H. Rogers. Mem of the West. xiii, 275. "A great maund of cabbages...fills up the body of the little vehicles."

Maxim

"This maxim out of love I teach; achievement is command; ungain'd, beseech." Troilus and Cressida, i, 2, 318.

A proposition (esp. in ophoristic or sententious form) ostensible expressing some general truth of science or of experience. (Other definitions of this word given. French, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian forms given.)

1594. Drayton, Idea 391. "In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstances doth make it good, or ill."  
In current use.

Maypole

"How low am I, thou painted maypole speak." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 2, 296.

Applied jocularly to a tall object, esp. a tall slender man or woman. (Other definitions of the word given.)

In current use.

Meacock

"A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew." Taming of the Shrew, ii, 1, 315.

An effeminate person; a coward, weakling.

1526. Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 69b. "He sholde

Meiny

"They summon'd up their meiny, straight look horse."

King Lear, ii, 4, 35.

A body of retainers, attendants, dependents, or followers; a retinue, suite, train. (Other definitions of meiny given.) O. French, Pr., Italian, Spanish and Latin forms given.)

1297. R. Glouc.(Rolls) 3484. "þ at so moche folc to him com of kni3tes þongl olde þat he nadde no3t wel war wiþ such meiny up to hold."

1904. Saintsbury. Hist. Crit III, 426. "Titania and her meyny."

Mell

"Men are to mell with, boys are to kiss." All's Well That Ends Well, iv, 3, 257.

To busy, concern, or occupy oneself; to deal, treat; to interfere, meddle. (Other definitions of the word given. O. English, Latin, Greek, Gothic, O. Irish, and O. French forms given.)

1400. Destr. Troy 9577. "As þe maner is of men, þat mellyn with love."

1893. Snowden, Tales Yurksh Wolds, 122. "They tucked them (the bed-clothes) well in, so that would be sure to 'feel' her if shoo melled agean."

Mellifluous

"A mellifluous voice, as I am true knight." Twelfth Night, ii, 3, 54.

Fig. Sweetly flowing, sweet as honey, Chiefly of eloquence, the voice. (Other uses of the word given.)

The seat or see of a metropolitan bishop. (Other uses of this word given. Latin and Greek forms given.)

1535. Stewart, Cron. Scot II, 425. "The bischopis sait..  
Fra abernethie translatit hes he...To Sanct Androsis...  
Metropolis of all Scotland to be."

In current use.

### Microcosm

"If you see this in the map of my microcosm."

Coriolanus, ii, 1, 68.

The 'little world' of human nature; man viewed as an epitome of this (great world' or universe. (Other definitions of the word given. Greek, French and Latin forms given.)

1200. Ormin, 17595. "Myrocossmos, þat memnedd iss  
Affterr Englisshe spæche þe little werelld."

1893. Kropotkin, 19th Cent Aug. 252. "The molecule thus became a particle of the universe on a microscopic scale-- a microscosmos which lives the same life."

### Midriff

"There's no room for faith, truth, nor honesty in this bosom of thine; it is all filled up with guts and midriff."

1 Henry IV, iii, 3, 175.

The diaphragm (Other definitions of the word given. O. English and O. Frisian forms given.)

1000. Sax Leechd II, 278. "Hwitum onginne of an midrife se is betweox æere wambe and pære lifre."

1847. Tennyson, Princess I, 198. "A sight to shake the midriff of despair with laughter."

### Mimic

"And forth my mimic comes." Midsummer Night's Dream,  
iii, 2, 19.

1606. Holland Sulton 271. "With mirable sentences and a pophthegmes."

Misanthropos

"I am Misanthropos, and hate mankind." Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 53.

A hater of mankind; a man hater; one who distrusts men and avoids their society. (Greek and French forms given.)

1563. A Neville, Googe's Eglogs (Arb.) 23. "Defye them all (misanthropos) and squynteyed Monsters ryght they are."

In current use.

Misgrafted

"Or else misgrafted in respect of years." Midsummer Night's Dream, i, 1, 137.

Fig. Grafted amiss; badly matched.

Misguide

"Fortune Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms misguide thy opposer's swords!" Coriolanus, i, 5, 23.

To guide in the wrong. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1509. Barclay, Skyp of Folyys (1570) iij. "Blinde foolishness Misgideth the mindes of people hey and lowe."

In current use.

Misheard

"Thou hast misspoke, misheard; Be well advised." King John, iii, 1, 4.

(O. English forms given.)

961. Aethelwold Rule St. Benet V (Schroer 1885) 62.

"Se þe eow 3ehyrð, he 3ehyrð me, and se þe eow mishyrð, he mishyrð me."

1884. HARPER'S MAG. Dec. 142. "Perhaps he had misheard the

unknown voice."

Misordered

"The time misorder'd doth, in common sense, Crowd us  
and crush us to this monstrou form." 2 Henry IV, iv, 2, 33.

Trans. To put into disorder or confusion; to confuse,  
disturb. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1494. Fabyn Chron VI, ccix, 223. "The daughter of  
Canutus...by whome many thynges were mysse orderyd, and  
specyally by ye subtyly, til of this Erle Goodwyn."

Misproud

"Impairing Henry, strengthening misproud York."

3 Henry VI, ii, 6, 7.

Wrongly or wickedly proud; arrogant.

1303. R. Brunne, Handl. Synne 3047. "3yf þou for  
strenkæ by mysproute, and hast bostful wrdys and loude."

1864. Miss Yonge. Bk. Golden Deeds 169. "A bold but misproud  
and violent prince."

Misquote

"Look how we can, or sad or merrily, Interpretation  
will misquote our looks." 1 Henry IV, v, 2, 13.

In current use.

Misreport

"A man that never yet Did as he vouches, misreport  
your grace." 1 Henry IV, v, 2, 13.

To speak ill of; to slander. (Other definitions of  
this word given.)

1534. More, Comf. agst. Treb. II, Wks, 1209/2. "Lest  
he should geue other folke occasion to...misreporte hym  
for an hypocryte."

1825. Ferguson and Nanson, Munic. Rec. Carlisle (1887) 280.

"James Blaklocke...did misreport and slander."

Mission

"Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselves."

Troilus and Cressida, iii, 3, 189.

The action or the act of sending. (Other definitions of the word given. Latin, Spanish and O. French forms given.)

1698. Fryer, Acc. E. India and P. 87. "The extent of the Presidency is larger in its Missions than Residency."

Mispoke

"It is not so; thou hast mispoke, misheard." King

John, iii, 1, 4,

To speak wrongly or improperly; to speak veil. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1200. O. ". Hom I, 305. "Ich habbe...Misispeken."

1613. Tr. Mexia's Treas. Anc. and Mod. Times 7641. "I do not inferre that it is lawfull for weomen to deprave or mispeak by any means."

Mistership

"Wouldst thou speak with us?--Yes, forsooth, an your mistership he emperial." Titus Andronicus, iv, 4, 40.

Corrupted from istresship.

Mistletoe

"O'ercome with moss and baleful mistletoe." Titus Andronicus, ii, 3, 95.

A parasitic plant of Europe. Viscum album,...growing on various trees (in Britain, frequently on the apple-trees, rarely on the oak) and bearing a glutinous fruit, from which bird lime is prepared. This plant was held in veneration by the Druids, esp. when found growing on the Oak. (Other uses



In current use.

Mome

"Mome, malt-hourse, capon, coxcumb, idiot, patch!"

Comedy of Errors, iii, 1, 32.

A blockhead, dolt, fool. (Another use of the word given. M. English, O. H. German, M. L. German, O. Teutonic, and Old Norse forms given.)

1553. Republica I, iv, 348. "An honest nome; ah, ye dolt, ye loute, ye nodye."

1881. Duffield, Don Quix. I, p. cxix. "But if thou cook a kind of fare That not for every mome is fit, Be sure that fools will nibble there."

Momentamy

"Momentamy as sound, Swift as a shadow." Midsummer Night's Dream, i, 1, 143.

Momentary. (French and Latin forms given.)

1508. Fisher 7 Penit. Ps cii, Wks. (1876) 196. "Every thyng in this worlde is caduke, transytory and momentary."

1726. Huxham, Phil. Trans, XXXIV, 140. "Vivid Coruscations ...which...formed by their collusion momentary Arches of a Circle."

Monarcho

"A phaniasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 1, 101.

In early use, a sole and absolute ruler of a state. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese forms given.)

1450. Lydg. Secrees 299. "Souereyn of Renoun, Which as

A derisive title applied to a Moor.

Marisco

"I have seen Him caper upright like a wild Morisco."

2 Henry VI, iii, 1, 365.

A morris--dance. (Other definitions of the word given.  
Spanish, Italian forms given.)

Mose

"And like to mose in the chine." Taming of the Shrew,  
iii, 2, 51.

Etymology obscure.

Mountant

"Hold up, you sluts, Your aprons mountant." Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 135.

Mounting, rising. (Another use of this word given.)

1525.Ld. Berners, Froiss, II, 658. "Then caused him to have, in ready money, mountante to the somme of thyrtty thousand pounds."

1812. W. Tennant Anster F. II, lxiv. "Tumblers...mountant from the scaffolds plants, Kick with their whirling heels the clouds on high."

Mulled

"Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; mulled deaf?"  
Coriolanus, iv, 5, 239.

Too dull, stupefy. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English, M. English, M. Dutch, Dutch, Old Norse and Teutonic forms given.)

1687. Cotton, Poems (1689) 96. "Till Ale, which crowns all such pretences, Mull'd them again into their senses."

1688. R. Holme, Armoury II, 134/2. "A Hare (is lodged) in his Forme or Musett."

Mushroom

"Whose pastime Is to make midnight mushrooms."

Tempest, v, 1, 39.

Fig. A person or family that has suddenly sprung into notice. An upstart. (Other definitions of this word given. French, and O. French forms given.)

1593. Marlow, Edw II (1598) C ib. "A night growne mushrump, Such a one as my Lord of Cornwall is."

In current use.

Musk

"Smelling all sweet, all musk, and so rushing." Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 2, 68.

An odoriferous, reddish-brown substance, secreted in a gland or sac by the male musk deer. It has a very powerful and enduring odour, and is used as the basis of many perfumes, and in medicines as a stimulant and antispasmodic. (Other definitions of musk given. Latin, French, Spanish, Arabic, Portuguese, Hindi, Sanskrit, and Greek forms given.)

1398. Trevisa Barth. De P. R. XVII, xix. (Tollem. M.S.)

"Also of boxe be bores made to kepe in muske and oþer spicerye."

In current use.

Muss

"Of late, when I cried 'Ho!' Like boys unto a muss kings would start forth, and cry 'Your will?'" Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 13, 91.

A game in which small objects are thrown down to be

scrambled for. (Other definitions of this word given. Of obscure origin.)

1591. Percivall. Sp. Dict. "Rebatina, scrambling, a misse, a sudden skirmish."

1734. North, Examen II, iv, Par. 149. (1740) 311. "All this business was but a confused Miss of Oates and his Men falling foul upon one another."

NNape

"O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your neck, and make but an interior survey of your good selves." Coriolanus, ii, 1, 43.

That part of the body in man or animals which contains the first cervical vertebrae. (O. Frisian forms given.)

13...K. Alis 1347. "Felip was...Didly woundid through the nape."

In Current use.

Navel

"Even when the naval of the state was touch'd."

Coriolanus, iii, 1, 123.

The umbilicus. (Other uses of this word given.)

O. English, O. Frisian, Dutch, M. H. German, O. H. German, German, O. Norse, Swedish, Danish, Teutonic, Sanskrit, O. Irish, Gaelic, Greek and Latin forms given.)

Nazarite

"To eat of the habitation which your prophet the Nazarite conjured the devil into." Merchant of Venice, i, 3, 35.

The name given among the Hebrews to one who had taken certain vows of abstinence. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1535. Coverdale, Matt. ii, 23. "He shal be called a Nazarite."

In current use.

Neb

"How she holds up the neb, the bill to him."

Nibbler

"The tender nibbler would not touch the bait." Pass.  
Pil. 53.

(Another definition of this word given.)

1598. Florio, "Rosicara, a mouse, a rat a nibbler."

1867. F. Francis, Angling, iii, 60. "Although somewhat of a nibbler, w..the bream will almost always take the bait in the end."

Noble

"An ass's nole I fixed on his head." Midsummer  
Night's Dream, iii, 2, 17.

The top or crown of the head;...the noddle. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English, M. Dutch, O. H. German, and M. H. German forms given.)

825. Vesp. Ps. VII, 17. "In knolle his unrehtivisnis his astij e ȝ."

1626. Breton, Fantasticks Wks (Grosart) II, 14/2. "The nappy all makes many a drunkard Noll."

Nonage

"In his nonage council under him." Richard III.  
ii, 3, 13.

The period of legal infancy; minority. (Other definitions of this word given. Anglo-French and O. French forms given.)

1399. Langl. Rich Redeles IV, 6. "Ne þe nonnagis þat newed him evere, As marche and moubray and many mo o þer."

1892. Stevenson, Across the Plains, 179. "He had passed a ribtous nonage."

Noncome

"Here's that shall drive some of them to a noncome."  
Much Ado About Nothing, iii, 5, 67.

To cut or mark with notches. (French forms given.  
Other definitions of this word given.)

1600. Heywood, 1st. Pt. Edw. (1613) C 2b. "Whose  
recreant limbs are notcht with gaping scarres."

In current use.

Nuncio

"She will attend it better in thy yough Than in a  
nuncio's of more grave aspect." Twelfth Night, i, 4, 28.

A permanent official representative of the Roman  
See at the foreign court. A messenger. (Other definitions  
of this word given. Italian, Latin, Spanish, and Portuguese  
forms given.)

1710. Pol Ballads (1860) II, 95. "The godly Lay-Five..  
By me their sure nuncio do send you this greeting."

word given. Latin and O. French forms given.)

In current use.

### Omen

"Fierce events, as harbingers preceding still the fates And prologue to the omen coming on." Hamlet, i, 1, 120.

Any phenomenon or circumstance supposed to portend good or evil...a prophetic sign. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, O. Latin forms given.)

1582. Stanyhurst, Aeneis. (Arb.) 66. "You Gods of countrye this is eke your prosperus omen."

In current use.

### Opprobriously

"To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously."

Richard III, iii, 1, 153.

In an opprobrious manner; with opprobrious language, abusively. (Latin and O. French forms given.)

1494. Fabay, Chron, VI, clxxxvi, 187. "He rebuked hym otherwyse than was syttyng with his honour, and called hym obprobriously."

In current use.

### Oppugnancy

"Each thing meets In mere oppugnancy." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 111.

The quality or state of being oppugnant; opposition, antagonism, contrariety, conflict.

1892. W. Watson Academy 9 Apr. 341/2. "Involving no strife of ideas, no oppugnacy of principles."

### Ordinant

"Why even in that was heaven ordinant." Hamlet, v, 2,



That orders, arranges, regulations, or directs. (Other uses of this word given.)

1400. tr. Secrets Secret. Gov. Lordsh 109. "Be þe commandour swyfte, and gweynte, and ordinant."

### Ordure

"As gardeners do with ordure hide those roots that shall first spring and be most delicate." Henry V, ii, 4, 39.

Filth, dirt. Fig. Applied to that which is morally filthy or defiling, or to foul language. Other uses of the word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1374. Chaucer, Troilus, v, 385. "Allas! alas! wo noble creature as is a man shal drede swich ordure!"

In current use.

### Orgulous

"The princes orgulous, their blood chafed." Troilus and Cressida, Prol. 2.

Proud, haughty. (A figurative use of the word given. (O. French, Anglo-French, French, Provencal and Spanish forms given.)

1250. Old Kent. Serm O. E. Misc 30. "Of þe euclē manne good man, of þe orgillus umble."

1890. Sat. Rev. July 29/2. "Lord Resebery tore to shreds... in the best and most orgillous fashion."

### Orifex

"Admits no orifex for a point as subtle as Ariachne's broken woof to enter." Troilus and Cressida, v, 2, 251.

An opening or aperture. (Another use and form of this word given.)

1590. Marlow, 2nd Pt. Tambure, III, iv. "All my entrails bath'd in blood that straineth from their orifex."

1624. Middleton, Game of Chess III, i, "I strike deep in and leave the orifex gushing."

Osprey

"I think he'll be to <sup>R</sup>ome As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it by soveringty of nature." Coriolanus, iv, 7, 344.

A large diurnal bird of prey. Pandin...frequently rocky sea-shores and borders of lakes, and preying upon fish.

1460. J. Russell, Bk Nurture 402. "Every goos, telle, Mallard, Ospray, and also swanne."

In current use.

Ostrich

"Make thee eat iron like an ostrich." 2 Henry VI, iv, 10, 31.

A very large ratite bird (Struthio camelus), inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia; it is the largest of existing birds. (O. French, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, Pr. and M. English forms given. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1225. Anor <sup>R</sup>. 132. "Pe steorc (v.r. ostrice) war his machele flesche make a semblaunt worte vleon, and beate þe hwingen."

In current use.

Ouches

"Your brooches, pearls and ouches." 2 Henry VI, ii, 4, 53.

A clasp, buckle, fibula, or brooch, for holding together the two of a garment; hence, a clasped necklace bracelet or the like. (Other definitions of ouche given.)

M. English, Anglo-French, O. N. French, Latin, O. H. German, M. H. German, O. Irish, and Gaelic forms given.)

1382. Wycliffe I Maec. X, 89. "And he sente to him a golden lase (glass or mouchel), as costome is for to be ouen to cosyns of kynges."

1848. Lytton, Harold I, i. "White was the upper tunic clasped on his shoulder with a broad ouche or brooch."

### Outbid

"There was a good angel about him; but the devil outbid him too." 2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 363.

Trans. To outdo in bidding or offering a price: (Other uses of the word given.)

1587. Harrison, England II, xviii, (1877) I, 300. "One of them doo commonlie vse to out bid another."

In current use.

### Outbreak

"The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind." Hamlet, ii, 1, 33.

In current use.

### Outbreathed

"Wearied and outbreathed." 2 Henry IV, i, 1, 108.

1816. Byron, Siege of Cor. xxiv. "Outbreathed and worn, Corinth's sons were downward borne."

### Outdone

"He hath in this action outdone his former deeds doubly." Coriolanus, ii, 1, 150.

To put out. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English form given.)

In current use.

Outgrown

"My brother hath outgrown me far." Richard III,  
iii, 1, 104.

To surpass in growth. (Other definitions of this  
word given.)

In current use.

Outlook

"To outlook conquest and to win renown." King John,  
v, 2, 115.

To overcome or disconcert by looking; to look or stare  
down. (Other uses of outlook given.)

In current use.

Outlustre

"As that diamond of your ourlustres many I have  
beheld." Cymbeline, i, 4, 79.

To outshine.

Outprized

"Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's  
outprized by a trifle." Cymbeline, i, 4, 88.

To exceed in value.

1851. Joanna <sup>B</sup>aillie (Ogilvie). "In truth thy off'ring  
far outprizes all."

Outscold

"We grant thou canst outscold us." King John, v, 2, 160.

To outdo or get the better of in scolding.

1870. L'Estrange, Miss Mitford I, vi, 204. "A friend  
of mine who went into hysterics because she was outscolded  
by her husband."

Outsport

"Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop, Not to  
outsport discretion." Othello, ii, 1, 27.

To pass beyond, exceed in sport.

To excel in work or workmanship. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1599. Nashie, Lenten Stuffe, Wks. (Grosart) V, 253. "I do not thinke but all the Smiths in London, Norwish, or Yorke would envy him, if they could not outwork him."

1782. Han. Mare, Belshazzar II Dramas, 175. "Thou hast outwrought the pattern he bequeathed thee, and quite out-gone example."

### Outworth

"A beggar's book outworth's a noble's blood."

Henry VIII, i, 1, 123.

To excel in worth.

### Overbulk

"Breed a nursery of like evil, To overbulk us all."

Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 320.

Excelling in bulk.

### Overbuys

"Overbuys me Almost the sum he pays." Cymbeline,

iv, 6, 78.

To pay too much for. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1430. Pilgr Lyf. Manhode iv, ix (1869) 180. "If men made of you saale mihte no man living overbigge yaw, ne loue you to michel."

1700. Dryden, Ep. to J. Driden, 138. "And he, when want requires, is truly wise, Who slights not foreign aid, nor over-buys."

### Overfed

"Snores, ...made louder by the over-fed breast."

Pericles, iii Gower 3.

830. Thorpe Chartus (1865) 465. "Wes hit ( et lond)  
becueden Osberte his bro ar <sup>S</sup>una, if he cyne r e oferlifde."  
1818. Cruise, Digest (ed.2) VI, 297. "If his three daughters  
...should overlive their mother."

Overparted

"Alas, you see how 'tis,--a little o'erparted."  
Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 588.

Having too difficult a part.

1896. Nation (N.Y.) 16 July 66/2. "Viewed in  
comparison with the magnitude of the results, he is  
distinctly overparted."

Overprized

"O'erprized all popular rate." Tempest, i, 2, 92.

1593. B. Barnes, Parthen. Madrigal XXIII. "Those  
tresses Whose train...Apollo's locks did overprize."

1669. Etheredge, Love in 'Tuf V, i.

Oversights

"With new lamenting ancient oversights." 2 Henry IV,  
ii, 3, 47.

Mistakes, errors. (Other uses of the word given.)

1531. Dial. On Laws Eng. II, xlii (1638) 135. "He  
shall answer as well for an untruth in any such clerk as  
for an oversight."

In current use.

Overskip

"The mind much sufferance doth o'erskip, When grief  
hath mates, and bearing fellowship." King Lear, iii, 6, 113.

Fig. To 'skip over,' pass without notice. (Other uses  
of this word given.)

1369. Chaucer, Dethe Blaunche 1208. "Many a worde I

over skipte In my tale."

Oversnowed

"Beauty o'ersnow'd and bareness every where."

Sonnet, 5, 8.

To whiten over the snow.

1697. Dryden, Aeneid, V, 553. "Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time o'ersnow'd my head."

Overstained

"Overstain'd With slaughter's pencil." King John, iii, 1, 236.

1599. Thynne, Animadv. (1875) 57. "Yet maye, after a harde and overstreynd sorte, beare somme sence."

1859. Tennyson, Vivien 372. "As some wild turn of anger, or a mood of overstrain'd affection."

Overstep

"O'erstep not the modesty of nature." Hamlet, iii, 2, 21.

(O. English, O. H. German and Dutch forms given.)

1000. Lamb Ps XVII, 30 (Bosw.) "Icofersteppe weall (transgrediar murum).

1875. Bryce, Holy Rom. Emp. XX, (ed.5) "France...by the annexation of Piedmont, had overstepped the Alps."

Overstrawed

"The bottom poison, and the top o'erstraw's With sweets shall the truest sight beguile." Venus and Adonis, 109.

Over sprinkle.

1578. Lyte, Dodcoens, V, i, 545. "The leaves be...as if they were outstrawen with meall or flower."

1868. Lockyer, Guellemin's Heavens (ed.3) 400. "Brilliant spirals, overstrewn with a multitude of stars."

Overstunk

"The foul lake O8erstunk their feet." Tempest, iv, 1, 184.

To stink more than.

Overt

"To vouch this, is no proof, Without more wider and more overt test Than these thin habits." Othello, i, 3, 161.

Open to view or knowledge; patent, evident, apparent.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

13...E. E. Allit P. A. 592. "In sauter is sayed a verce overte at spekez a poynt determynable."

In current use.

Overtrip

"In such a night <sup>d</sup>id Thishe fearfully o'erstrip the dew." Merchant of Venice, v, 1, 7.

To pass lightly over.

1583. Grendal, Fruit of Dial. Wks (1843) 49. "As touching St. Augustine, he not only overtripped it, as no wonder, but by plain and express words testifieth that there is no marvel in it."

Overvalue

"Which, in my opinion, O'ervalues it something." Cymbelline, i, 4, 120.

Overestimate. (Other definitions of overvalue given.)

1597. Hooker, Eccl. Pol. V, xxii, Par. 7. "By this overvaluing their Sermons, they make the price and estimation of Scripture...to fall."

In current use.



PP

"And thus makes she her great P's." Twelfth Night,  
ii, 5, 91.

The letter (pi). (Other definitions of P given.)

1530. Palsgr. 33. "The sounding of this consonant P.  
Pin all thynges followeth the generall rules...they sounde  
but s, saying far psalme, psaltere, salme, saltere."  
1900. Contemp. Rev. Feb. 272. "Greek may be called a p-  
language, Germanie a q-language."

Paction

"Thrush in between the paction of these kingdoms."  
Henry V, v, 2, 393.

The action of making a bargin or pact. (Latin and  
French forms given.)

1471. Caxton, Recuyell (ed Sommer) 8. "The paction  
and promys that he mead to his border Tytan."  
1865. Maffei, Brigand Life II, App. 311. "Such pactions  
with the assassins as the Burbonist kings were not ashamed  
to enter into."

Pajock

"And now reigns A very, very--pajock." Hamlet, iii,  
2, 295.

Known only in the passage cited.

1899. BLACKW. MAG. Feb. 354. "We think of Beau Brummell  
rather as a very, very pajock than a man of bones and senews."

Paleet

"Upon uneasy paleets stretching thee." 2 Henry IV,

iii, 1, 10.

A small, poor or mean bed or couch. (Other definitions of the word given. M. English, French, Anglo-French, and Latin forms given.)

1374. Chaucer, Troilus III, 229. (180) "On a paillet (v.r. paylet) al pat glad nyght <sup>by</sup> Troylus he lay."

1883. Froude, Short Stud. IV. I, XI, 128. "The monks then sought their pallets."

### Palliament

"This palliament of white and spotless hue." Titus Andronicus, i, 1, 182.

The white gown of a candidate for the Roman consulship. (Latin forms given.)

1593. Peele, Order of Garter 92. "A goodly king in robes most richly dight. The upper like a Roman palliament."

### Panel

"Then one of you will prove a shrunk panel and, like green timber, warp, and warp." As You Like It, iii, 3, 89.

A distinct compartment of a wainscot, door...consisting usually of a thinner piece of board or other material, normally rectangular, set in the general framework. (Other definitions of panel given. M. English, O. French, French, Latin and Italian forms given.)

In current use.

### Pannier

"The turkeys in my pannier are quite starved."  
1 Henry IV, ii, 1, 30.

A basket of considerable size for carrying provisions, fish, or other commodities; in later use mostly restricted

edge of the parapet raysed vpon the sayd courtene or  
bulkwarke of spaires or such like."

1816. F. H. Naylor, Hist Germany II, xxiv, 426. "They rushed  
into the trenches...and having torn up the palisadoes,  
made themselves masters of the imperial batteries."

Parable

"Thou shalt never get such a secret from me but by a  
parable.--'Tis well that I get it so." Two Gentlemen of  
Verona, ii, 5, 41.

An allegory.

1325. Prose Psalter xlviif, 4. "Y shall bowe myn eres  
in parabilis."

In current use.

Parapets

"Of palisadoes, frontiers, parapets." 1 Henry IV, ii,  
3, 55.

A defence breast-high, a breast work.

1583. Stocker, Civ. Warres Lowe, C, iii, 83b. "The  
Enemie had with batterie, greatly decayed the Bulwarke,  
Parapetti, Maisons, houses, Cloisters and Churches."

In current use.

Parisian

"'Tis said the stout Parisians do revolt." 1 Henry VI,  
v, 2, 2.

1530. Palsgr. 34. "In this worke I moost folowe the  
Parisyene."

In current use.

Paritor

"Sole imperator and great general Of trotting  
'paritors." Love's Labour's Lost, iii, 1, 188.

An apparitor or summoning officer of an ecclesiastical court.

1530. Palsgr. 252/1. "Parytorie (?parytor) somoner, bedeau."

1825. Scott, Bethrothed xvii. "A paritor, or summoner of the ecclesiastical court."

### Parmaceti

"Telling me the soverign'st thing on earth Was parmaceti for an inward bruise." 1 Henry IV, i, 3, 58.

A popular corruption of spermaceti. (O. H. German, M. H. German, M. Dutch, Greek, O. French, Italian and Latin.)

1545. Rates of Costoms ciiij. "Parmaceti the ponde iiis, iiiid."

1828. Craven Gloss. (ed 2) 34. "Parmacitty, Sperma-ceti... now considered vulgar or antiquated."

### Parsley

"She went to the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit." Taming of the Shrew, iv, 4, 101.

A biennial umbelleferour plant (Petroselinum sativum; sometimes classified as Apium or carum Petroselinum, a native of the Mediterranean region."

1000. Sax. Laechd. I, 240. "Hy. Sume men...petersilie hate."

In current use.

### Paraquito

"You paraquito, answer me Directly into this question." 1 Henry IV, ii, 3, 88.

A bird of the parrot kind; applied allusively to persons that is in reference to the chattering or imitative faculty

of the birds, or to their gay plumage. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, Italian, Spanish and French forms given.)

In current use.

Passant

"It agrees well passant." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 20.

Of a beast; walking, and looking toward the dexter side, with three paws on the ground and the dexter forepaw raised.

1500. So Poem Heraldry 128, Q Eliz Acad 98. "A lionne... Third saliant; the fourt passant I-wis."

1864. Boutell, Her Hist and Pop. xxi. Par. 2. (ed.3) 359.

"An ox of the second, passant over a ford ppr."

Passive

"The sweet degrees that this brief world affords To such as may the passive drugs of it Freely command."

Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 254.

Not active, or operating; quiescent, inactive.

1477. Norton, Ard, Alch. v. Ashm (1652) 54. "Heate, and cold, be qualities Active; moisture, and Drines, be qualities Passive."

In current use.

Passy

"Then he's a rogue, and a passy measures panyne."  
Twelfth Night, v, 1, 206.

The Passemeasure is a slow dance of Italian origin, apparently a variety of the pavan; the music for this, in common time."

1688. Alford's Instruct. for Lute. "Passameze."

1880. W. B. Squire, Grove Diet Mus. II, 662/2. "Tabourot in his Orchesographic (1589) says that when the Pavan was played less solemnly and more quickly, it was called a passemazzo."

### Pastern

"I will not change my horse with any that treads but on four pasterns." Henry V, iii, 7, 13.

That part of a horse's foot between the fetlock and the hoof, corresponding in extent to the two pasternbones. (Other definitions of the word given. O. French, French, and Italian forms given.)

1530. Palsgr. 252/2. "Pastron of an horse, Pasturon."

1843. Lever, J. Hinton vii, (1878) 43. "A strong hackney, whose flat rib and short pastern showed his old Irish breeding."

### Pastry

"They call for dates and quinces in the pastry."

Romeo and Juliet, iv, 4, 2.

A place where pastry is made. (Other uses of this word given. O. French and Latin forms given.)

1670. Levins, Mamp. 105/21. "A Pastrye, pestorium."

In current use.

### Patine

"Look how the floor of heaven Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold." Merchant of Venice, v, 1, 59.

Obsolete form of paten. The plate or shallow dish, usually circular and of silver on which the bread is laid at the celebration of the Eucharist. (Other definitions of this word given. Greek, O. French and M. English forms given. The Qa. and Fol. I have pattens the latter Folios patterns.)

1888. Archaeol. Rev. Mar. 72. "Patins of gold on both sides of his head to confine his hair."

Pendulous

"All the plagues that in the pendulous air hang fated o'er men's faults." King Lear, iii, 4, 69.

Supported or poised so as to project or overhang; suspender overhead; over-hanging. (Other definitions of pendulous given.)

1605. Rowley, Birth Merl. v, i, (1662 Giiij.) I will erect a Monument upon the verdant Plains of Salsbury... with pendulous stones that I will hang by art."

1705. Berkeley, Descr. Cave and Dummore Wks 1871. IV, 510. "A third (cave) stopped up by the fall of such pendulous rocks as are above mentioned."

Penknife

"He presents no mark to the enemy; the folmen may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife." 2 Henry IV, iii, 2, 286.

A small knife, usually carried in the pocket, used originally for making and mending quill pens.

14...Nom Wr-Wulcker 682/21. "Hic artavus, a penknyfe." In current use.

Pennon

"With pennons painted in the blood of Harfleur." Henry V, iii, 5, 49.

A long narrow flag or streamer, triangular and pointed, or swallow-tailed, usually attached to the head of a lance (or a helmet), formerly born as a distinction by a knight the rank of banneret, and sometimes having his cognizance

upon it. In a wider or vager use; any flat or banner. (Other definitions of pennon given. M. English, O. French, O. Catalan, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese forms given.)

1400. Morte Arth 2918. "Thane sir Premous e prynce, in presens of lordes. Presez to this penowne, and pertty it hentes."

1880. 'Ouida,' Moths II, 234. "The soft wind would blow brightly on the pretty pennons of the Kermesse pavilions."

### Percussion

"With thy grim looks and The thunder-like percussion of thy sounds, Thou madest thine, enemies shake." Coriolanus, i, 4, 59.

Transferred and figurative sense. The striking of sound upon the ear; the ictus or rhythmic 'beat' in verse; the stroke of an 'evil eye,' etc. (Other uses of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1647. tr. Rapen's Refl. Aristotle's Treat Poesie, Pref. 13. "In the Italian and Spanish...all the rimes are dissyllables, and the percussion stronger."

### Peregrinate

"Too affected, too odd, as it were, too peregrinate." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1, 15.

Foreign-fashioned, having the air of one who has lived or travelled abroad. (A purposely pendantic term put by Shakespeare into the mouth of Holofernes). (Other uses of the word given.)

1853. Lytton, My Novel, I, iv, "Imagine this figure grotesque, peregrinate, and to the eye, of a peasant, certainly diabolical."



"At other times, his peroration contains more...elevated sentiments."

Persecutor

"A persecutor, I am sure, thou art." 3 Henry VI, v, 631.

One who harasses on account of opinions or beliefs.

1484. Caxton, Fables of Aesop VI, viii. "We have a grete enemye, which is a grete persecutor over vs alle."

1776. Gibbon, Dic1 and F XVI (1819) II, 418. "The ancient apologists of christianity have censured with equal truth and severity, the irregular conduct of their persecutors."

Perspicuous

"The purpose is perspicuous even as substance." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 324.

Clearly expressed lucid; evident. (Other uses of this word given. Latin forms given.)

1586. B. Young, Guazzo's Civ. Conv. IV, 190. "Wherevpon the Queene commaunded him..he should make that intricate sentence more perspicuous."

1872. Minto, Eng. Prose Lit. Introd. 13. "Rules can be laid down for the perspicuous construction of paragraphs."

Petar

"Let it work; For 'tis for the sport to have the enginer Hoist with his own petar." Hamlet, iii, 4, 27.

A small engine used to blow in a door or gate, or to make a breach in a wall, etc. originally of metal and bell-shaped, later a cubical wooden box, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. (Other uses of the word given. Italian and Spanish forms given.)

1598. Florio, "Petardo, a squib or petard of gun powder used to burst vp gates or doores with."

1849. Maculay, Hist. Eng. iii, I, 322. "A third had defended his old house till Fairfax had blown in the door with a petard."

Pettitoes

"That he would not stir his pettitoes till he had both tune and words." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 619.

The feet; in contempt.<sup>1</sup> (Other definitions of this word given. Origin uncertain.)

1589. R. Harvey Pl. Perc (1860) 6. "The meddling ape...did wedge in his pettitoes, so fast between the two clefts that he strucked by the feete for a saie."

1884. Sala Journ. due South I, xxiv (1887) 323. "The osseous structure of the tiny creature is yet perfect, even to the bones of the pettitoes."

Pew

"Hath laid knives under his pillow, and halters in his pew." King Lear, iii, 4, 58.

Now commonly applied to the benches with backs each seating a number of worshippers...with which the area of a church is now usually filled. (Other uses of this word given. O. French, Latin, Greek, and M. English forms given.)

1393. Langl. P. Pl c. vii, 144. "Among wyuls and wodews ich am wyoned sitte yparroked in puwes."

In current use.

Phantasma

"Between the acting of a dreadful thing And the first motion of all the interim is Like a phantasma or a hideous dream." Julius Caesar, ii, 1, 65.

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<sup>1</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

An illusion, vision, dream. (Latin and German forms given.)

1598. Sylvester, Du Bartas II, ii, II I. Colonies 338.

"Round about the Desert Op. where oft By strange Phantasma's  
Passengers are scoft."

1849. Robertson Serm. Ser. IV, ix (1876) 78. "These were all  
in illusion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did  
not really exist.

Phantasmine

"A phantasmine, a monarcho." Love's Labour's Lost,  
iv, 1,101.

A fantastic being.

Phlegmatic

"I beseech you not to be so phlegmatic." Merry Wives  
of Windsor, i, 4, 79.

A word misapplied by Mrs. Quickby.<sup>2</sup> (Other uses of  
this word given.)

Pible

"He has pray his Pible, well dat he is no come."  
Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 3,7.

Bible.

Picklock

"We have found upon him, sir, a strange picklock." Measure for Measure, iii, 2, 18.

An instrument for picking locks. (Other uses of this  
word given.)

1591. Percivall. Sp. Dict. "Ganzua a false keye, a  
picke-locke."

1879. Cassell's Tlokn. Educ. IV, 244/1. "The most ingenious picklock every seen."

Pilchard

"Fools are as like husbands as pilchards are to herrings; the husband's murder done!" Richard II, iv, i, 231.

A small sea fish. *Clupea pilchardus*, closely allied to the herring, but smaller, and rounder in form; it is taken in large numbers on the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, and forms a considerable article of trade.

1530. Falsgr. 254/1. "Pylcher a fysse, sardine."

In current use.

Pilcher

"Will you pluck your sword out of his pelcher by the ears? make haste, lest mine be about your eares ere it be out." Romeo and Juliet, iii, 1, 84.

A scabbard. (Other definitions of this word given.)

Pinse

"Leave your desires, and fairies will not pinse you." Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 5, 137.

Etymology obscure. To pain, put to pain or suffering, torture.

1225. Ancr. R. 368. "bet....bitocueȝ bittre swinkes and flesches pinunge."

1425. Eng. Comp. Irel. 89. "Wanhopey shal hys pynsynge be."

Pismire

"Scourged with rods, Nettled and slung with pismires." 1 Henry IV, i, 3, 240.

An ant. (M. English, L. German, Norwegian, Latin, Dutch and Finnish forms given.)

1879. Cassell's Tlokn. Educ. IV, 244/1. "The most ingenious picklock every seen."

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An ant. (M. English, L. German, Norwegian, Latin, Dutch and Finnish forms given.)

1386. Chaucer, Sompn. T. 118. "He is an angry as a  
pissemyre, though at he have al that e can desire."  
In current use.

Pitfall

"Poor bird! thou 'ldst never fear the net nor lime,  
The pitfall nor the gin." Macbeth, iv, 2, 35.

A concealed pit into which animals or men may fall and  
be captured. (Other definitions of pitfall given. O.  
English and German forms given.)

1387. Trevisa, Higden (Rolls) II, 155. "þe Rictes  
sodenliche an vware fel ouer hammes into a winder pitfalle."  
In current use.

Pittikins

"'Ods pittikins! can it be six mile yet?" Cymbeline,  
iv, 2, 293.

An explanation corrupted from "God's pity."

Planned

"And to that vineyard is a planned gate." Measure  
for Measure, iv, 1, 30.

Made of or covered with boards.

1614. Gorges tr. Lucan I, 18. "Yet with his hoofes, doth  
beat and rent The planned floore."

Plantage

"As true as steel, as plantage to the moon." Troilus  
and Cressida, iii, 2, 184.

Plants in the mass; vegetation, herbage.

1828. Southey, Tale Paraguay III, 22. "To clear a  
circle there, and trample down the grass and plantage round."

Plantation

"Had I plantation of this isle, my lord." Tempest,  
ii, 1, 143.

The act of establishing or founding anything; a settlement in a new or conquered country. (Other definitions of plantation given.)

1614. Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue I, 385 (Bees).

"Elsewhere to lent their goodly colonies; Which keep, still constant, in their new Plantation."

1865. Merwall. Rom-Emp VIII, lxxiii, 42. "Roman plantations, and possibly military stations also reached even to Dniester."

Pliant

"Which I observing, Took once a pliant hour." Othello,  
i, 3, 151.

That lends itself to some purpose; apt, adaptable.

(Other uses of this word given.)

1861. J. Pycroft, Ways and Words 60. "Noble companions of many a pliant hour."

Plurisy

"Goodness, growing to a plurisy, Dies in his own too much." Hamlet, iv, 7, 118.

Fig. Now rare or obsolete. Superabundance, excess (due to mistaken etymology) (Other uses of this word given. Latin, O. French, French, and Greek forms given.)

1550. Vox Populi 655 Hazl. E. P. P. III, 290. "Suppresse this shamfull vsurye, commonly called husbondrye: For yf there be no remeady,...Yt wyll breade to a pluresye."

1642. Fuller, Holy and Prof. St. II, xiii, 101. "Long had this land been sick of a plrisie of people, if not let blood in their western plantations."

Poltroons

"Patience is for poltroons such as he." 3 Henry VI,  
i, 1, 62.

A spiritless coward; a mean-spirited, worthless wretch;  
a craven. (Other definitions of this word given. French,  
Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin forms given.)

1529. Skelton, Hawe the douty Dk of Albany 170. "Suche  
a provde poultrowne."

1809. W. Irving, Knickerb. (1861) 214. "As did Homer make  
that fine fellow Hector scamper like a poltroon round the  
walls of Troy."

Pomander

"Not a ribbon, glass, pomander, brooch." Winter's  
Tale, iv, 4, 609.

A mixture of aromatic substances, usually made into a  
ball of gold, silver, ivory or glass and carried in a small  
box or bag in the hand or pocket, or suspended by a charm  
from the neck or waist, especially as a preservative against  
infections. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French  
and Med. Latin forms given.)

1492. Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII Bently, Excerpta Hist.  
(1831) 90. "To one that brought the King a box with pomandre  
10s."

1864. Hawthorne, Dolliver Rom (1879) 23. "Pomanders, and  
pomades, the scented memory of which lingers about their  
table."

Pomewater

"Ripe as the pomewater." Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 4.

A large juicy kind of apple. A figurative use of this  
word given.)



1430. Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 15. "The pomewatyr,  
and the gentylle ricardons."

1883. Hampsh. Gloss, "Pomewater, a large apple, tempting to  
the sight, but excessively sour."

Pommel

"The pommel of Caesar's faulchion." Love's Labour's  
Lost, v, 2, 618.

The knob terminating the hilt of a sword, dagger, or  
the like. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English,  
O. French, Italian, Fr. and Latin forms given.)

1330. R. Brunne, Chron. Wace (Rolls) 10037. "Efro þe  
hilde vnto þe pomel Was twenti vnche large."

1715. tr. Pancirollus Remum Mem. I, iii, IV, 136. "The two  
pommels or Ends of this Staff, which juttet out."

Pontifical

"My presence, like a robe pontifical, Ne'er seen but  
wonder'd at." 1 Henry IV, iii, 2, 56.

Of or pertaining to a chief or high priest. (Other  
definitions of this word given.)

1440. York Myst XXX, 207. "As I (caiaphas) am  
pontificall prince of all prestis."

1775. Adair, Amer-Ind. 81. "Their pontifical office descends  
by inheritance to the eldest."

Pooh

"Affection! pooh! you speak like a green girl." Hamlet,  
i, 3, 101.

An ejaculation expressing impatience, or contemptuous  
disdain or disregard for anything.

In current use.

Poperin

"That she were, O, That she were an pen et cetera,  
thou a poperin pear!" Romeo and Juliet, ii, 1, 38.

A peer from Poperingue, a town in French Flanders two leagues from Ypres. From thence the poperin pear was brought to England (Malone).<sup>3</sup>

Popinjay

"To be so pester'd with a popinjay." 1 Henry IV, i, 3, 50.

An early name of a parrot. More usually taken as a type of vanity or empty conceit, in allusion to the birds gaudy plumage, or its mechanical repetition of words and phrases, and thus applied contemptuously to a person. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English, O. N. French, O. French, French, Anglo-French, Pr.M. H. German, Spanish, German, M. L. German, Dutch, Greek, Arabic, and Scotch forms given.)

1528. Tindale, Obed. Chr Man 89b. "The prest ought to...christen them in the english tonge, and not to playe the popengay with Credo saye ye: volo saye ye and baptismum saye ye, for there ought to be no mummynge in such a mater."  
In current use.

Poppy

"Not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups."  
Othello, iii, 3, 330.

The plant or its extract used in pharmacy. (Other uses of this word given. O. English, West German, Latin, O. French and West Saxon forms given.)  
In current use.

Porpus

"When I saw the porpus how he bounced and tumbled."

Pericles, ii, 1, 26.

A small cetaceous mammal. (Phocoena Communis) about five feet in length, of a blackish colour above and paler beneath, having a blunt rounded snout not produced into a 'beak' as the dolphin's. (M. English, O. French, O. Italian, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish, and German forms given.)

1309-10. Dunham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 7j. "Porpas."

1837. M. Donavan, Dom. Econ. II, 193. "The grand shoal...of which the arrivis is announced by the number of its greedy attendants, the gannet, the gule, the shark and the porpus."

Portotartarosa

"Hoodman comes! Portortartarosa." All's Well That

Ends Well, iv, 3, 136.

(Not recognized by the critics or N. E. D.)

Portcullised

"Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips." Richard II, i, 3, 230.

To close with or as with a portcullis. A portcullis is a strong and heavy frame or grating, formed of vertical and horizontal bars of wood or iron (the vertical ones being pointed at the lower end), suspended by chains, and made to slide up and down in verticle grooves at the sides of a gateway of a fortress or fortified town, so as to be capable of being quickly let down as a defence against assault.

(Other definitions of this word given. M. English, O. French, French and Latin forms given.)

1640. Day, Parl. Bees (181) 25. Notes.

Pose

"Say you so? Then I shall pose you quickly." Measure for Measure, ii, 4, 51.

To examine by questioning, interrogate. (Other definitions of pose given.)

1526. Tindall Luke ii, 46. "They founde hym in the temple sitting in the middles of the doctours, both heavyng them and posinge them."

1722. Woodrow Corr. (1843) II, 48. "When posed about faith, they answered in terms of the confession of Faith and Catechism."

Potch

"I'll potch at him some way Or wrath, or craft may get him." Coriolanus, i, 10, 15.

To make a stab or thrust at as in fencing. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, French and English forms given.)

1624. Bacon, War W. Spain, Wks 1879 I, 531/1.

Poultice

"Is this the poultice for my aching bones?" Romeo and Juliet, ii, 5, 65.

(Greek, Latin and French forms given.)

In current use.

Practic

"So that the art and practic part of life Must be the mistress to thisthouc." Henry V, i, 1, 51.

Opposed to theoretic, speculative, or contemplative. (Other definitions of this word given. French, Latin and Greek forms given.)

1380. Wyclif. Serm. Sel. Wks. I, 241. "pis cunnyng was not speculatif...but practik, but in ded, how men schulde lyve by Goddis lawe."

1804. W. Taylor, Crit. Rev. Ser. III, iii, 526. "These were daily instructed for some hours both in the theoric and practic parts of the Pythagorean philosophy."

### Prancing

"Trim'd like a younker prancing to his love!"

3 Henry VI, ii, 1, 24.

To move or walk in a manner suggestive of a prancing horse, or (more generally) in an elated or arrogant manner; to swagger. (Other uses of this word given.)

1400. Beryn., 3400. "They stond in altercacioune and stryff in pount to prounce To depart your goodis."

In current use.

### Prawns

"Telling us she had a good dish of prawns." 2 Henry IV, ii, 1, 104.

A small long-tailed decapod marine crustacean (Palaemon serratus), larger than a shrimp, common of the coasts of Great Britain, and used as food. Origin of this word unknown. No similar name found in other languages. M. English forms given.)

1440. Fromp. Parv. 411. "Prane, fysche, stingus."

1840. Dickens, Old C. Shop V. "He...devoured gigantic prawns with the heads and tails on."

1426. Quotation in foreign language.

### Preambulate

"Arts-man, preambulate, we will be singuled from the barbarous." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1, 85.

Premised, introduction to the main subject.<sup>4</sup> (Armado's speech. Most modern editions have praefambula). (N.E.D. gives another meaning for this word.)

Precinct

"Within her quarter and mine own precinct." 1 Henry VI, ii, 1, 68.

A district defined for purposes of government or representation.

1432-50. tr. Higden (Rolls) II, 97. "Wapentake and hundrede be the same as the precincte of a townes."

In current use.

Precipice<sup>5</sup>

"You take a precipice for no leap of danger, And woo your own destruction." Henry VIII, v, 1, 139.

Preface

"Is but a preface to her worthy praise." 1 Henry VI, v, 2, 11.

The introduction part of a speech; a prologue; an introduction or preliminary explanation. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin and French forms given.)

1530. L. Cox. Rhet. (1899) 52. "Demosthenes, in his oracyon agaynst Eachines, toke his preface out of a solempne pelycyon."

In current use.

Prefiguring

"So all their praises are but prophecies Of this our time, all you prefiguring." Sonnet, 106. 10.

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<sup>4</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

<sup>5</sup> N.E.D. gives precipit. Schmidt gives precipice.

To present beforehand by a figure or type. (French form given.)

1450. Mirvor Saluacioun 1841. "Cristis supere was pre-figured als in the lambe pasehale."

1878. B. Taylor, Deukation Argt. 9. "The end of all things being prefigured in their beginning."

### Precurse

"Even the like precurse of fierce events." Hamlet, i, 1, 121.

Forerunning, heralding, foretokening.

1817. G. S. Faber, Eight Dessert. (1845) I, 262.

"When John began his precursal ministry."

### Precursors

"The precursors O'the dreadful thunder-claps." Tempest, i, 2, 201.

One that runs or goes before.

1504. Lady Margaret tr De Imitatione IV, xvii, 281.

"The right excellent precursor John Baptyste."

1871. Tyndall, Fragm. Sc (1879) I, 11-55. "That dark radiation, which is the precursor...of their luminour rays."

### Presagers

"Let my books be then the eloquence And dumb presagers of my speaking breast." Sonnet, 23-10.

One who propounds.

1591. Troub. Raigne K. John xiii, 141. "Vnvsuall signes, Presagers, of strange terrors to the world."

1743. tr. Heister's Surg. 188. "An able Presager in the Events of this kind of Inflammation."

### Presupposed

"In such forms which here were presupposed." Twelfth

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Night, v, 358.

1533. Ld. Berners. Gold Bk. M. Aurel XXX (1535) 50.

"To my iudgement, these picnics are not chosen that they should east more mean than all other,. .but with pre-supposition, yt they ought to knowe more than all other."

Presurmise

"It was your presurmise, That, in the dole of blows, your son might drop." 2 Henry IV, i, 1, 168.

Thought or suspicion previously formed.<sup>6</sup>

1644. Power, Exp. Philos, II, 122. "The effect was this (as was pre-surmised)."

Pretext

"My pretext to strike at him admits A good constitution." Coriolanus, v, 6, 20.

That which is put forward to cover the real purpose or object; an excuse.

1513. More, Rich. III, Wks. 581. "The dense of some convenient pretext, for which the people should be content, to depose the prince."

In current use.

Prickles

"What though the rose have prickles, yet 'tis plucked." Venus and Adonis, 285.

The rigid sharp-pointed process developed from the bark or any part of the epidermis of a plant, consisting of a compound hair. (Other definitions of prickle given. O. English, O. H. German, M. Dutch, M. L. Ge man, L. German and Dutch forms given.)

1580. Lyly, Enphues (Arb.) 388. "Nettles...have no

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<sup>6</sup>A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

prickells, yet they sting."

In current use.

Primitive

"The bull,--the primitive statue, and oblique memorial of cuckwolds." Troilus and Cressida, v, 1, 60.

(M. English and Latin forms given.)

1486. Hen. VII at York, Surtees Misc. (1888) 54. "This rigoalitie Whose primitive patrone I peyre to your presence, Ebraunk of Britane."

In current use.

Primogenitive

"Primogenitive and due of birth, Perogative of age." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 106.

The right of being the first-born.

1842. Mrs. F. Trollope, Vis to Italy II, iv, 87. "She had a sort of primogenitive right to...a red cap and tri-coloured banner."

Primy

"A violet in the youth of primy nature." Hamlet, i, w, 7.

That is in its prime.

184a. FRASIER'S MAG. XXVI, 142. "The youth of primy nature is gone by."

Princox

"You are a princox; go; Be quiet." Romeo and Juliet, i, 5, 88.

A pert, forward, saucy boy or youth; a conceited young fellow.

1540. Palager, Acolastus Rijb. Aco. "Wylt thou gold i any pieces of golde? Lais. This chayne my lyttell prycke

i I wolde have this chayne (of golde) my pretye pryncookes,  
or my ballooke stones."

1825. Brockett. N. C. Gloss "Princox a pert or forward fellow."

Prioresse

"You must not speak with men But in the presence of the  
priorsse." Measure for Measure, i, 4, 11.

A nun holding a position under an abbess similar to a  
claustral prior.

1290. St. Edmund 161. S. Eng. Leg. I, 436. "Bo þe his  
sustren...nounnes he made þere... þe eldore was seth þe  
priorsse of þe lauedies ech-on."

In current use.

Priser

"Why would you be so fond to overcome the bonny priser  
of the humorous duke?" As You Like It, ii, 3, 8.

One who engages in a "prize" or contest; a prizefighter.

1599. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rev. IV, v, "I have a plot  
vpon these prezers."

1845. Browning, Luria I, 52. "The brace of prizers fairly  
matched Poleax with poleaxe."

Proconsul

"He creats Lucius proconsul." Cymbeline, iii, 7, 8.

An officer who acting as governor or military commander  
in a Roman province discharged the duties and had most of  
authority of a consul; in the later republic the office was  
almost always held by an ex-consul; under the emperors, the  
governor of a senatorial province.

1382. Wyclif, Acts xiii, 7. "A fals prophete, Jew...  
that was with the proconsul Sergius Paul, prudent man."

1844. Thirlwall, Greece VIII, lxiv, 275. "The proconsul, P. Gempronius...endeavoured to rouse the adjacent Illyrian tribes against Macedonia."

Procrastinate

"But to procrastinate his lifeless end." Comedy of Errors, i, 1, 159.

To defer. (Latin forms given.)

1588. J. Harvey, Dict. Probl. 114. "The signification of this conjunction happening in the watrie Trigon, are procrastinating."

In current use.

Procurator

"As procurator to your excellence." 2 Henry VI, i, 1, 3.

One who manages the affairs of another; an agent or attorney. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French and Latin forms given.)

1290. St. Brandan 356. S. Eng. Leg. I, 229. "þis procuratour heom cam aȝein and welcomede heom a-non, And custe seint brendanes fet and þe Monekes echon."

1645. Evelyn, Dairy 26 Mar. "The procurator of the Carmalites preaching on our Savior's feeding the multitude."

Proditor

"Thou most usurping proditor, and not protector." 1 Henry VI, 1, 3, 31.

A betrayer; a traitor. (M. English, Anglo-French, O. French and Latin forms given.)

1434. Rolls of Parlt. IV, 500/2. "In resistence of youre Proditours Rebelles and adversaries."

1678. Sir G. Mackenzie Crim. Laws Scot I, xi, Par. 16 (1699).

"The betrayer or Proditor."

Proface

"Master Page, good M. Page set: Proface." 2 Henry IV,  
v, 3, 30.

A formula of welcome or good wishes at a dinner or other meal, equivalent to 'may it do you good,' 'may it be to your advantage.' (Another definition of the word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1515. Barclay, Egloges iii (1570) eik. "A naturall folle of reason dull and rude, Proface Coridon, thus do I here conclude."

1638. Heywood, Wise Woman IV, i, Wks, 1874, V, 355. "The dinner's halfe done, and before I say Grace, and bid the old knight and his guest proface."

Proficient

"I am so good a proficient in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with my tinker." 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 19.

A learner who makes progress in something: opposed to one who is perfect. (Other definitions of the word given. Latin and O. French forms given.)

1742. Young, Nt. Th. V. 165. "The world's a school of wrong and what proficient's swarm around We must or imitate or disapprove."

Promilgate

"'Tis yet to know,--Which, when I know that boasting is an honour, I shall promilgate." Othello, i, 2, 21.

To make known by public declaration; to publish.

1530. Palsg. 668/1. "I promilgate, or declare openly  
je promulgue."

In current use.

Propinquity

"I disclaim all my partenal care, Propin quity."

King Lear, i, 1, 116.

Nearness in blood or relationship. (M. English and Latin forms given. Other uses of this word given.)

1374. Chaucer, Boeth, II, pr. iii, 25. (Camb. MS.)

"The moost presyous kynde of any propinquite or alysaunce at bay ben."

1880. Muirhead, Gaius III, Par. 27. "ne does not call them in the second class immediately after the sui heredes,... in the third class, on the ground of propinquity."

Propounded

"That shall make answer to such questions As by your grace shall be propounded him." 2 Henry VI, i, 2, 81.

To put forth as a question for solution. (Other uses of this word given.)

1537. Starkey, Let, Eng (1878) pl. pl. "What peryl of damnatyon he declaryth in hys boke, and propownyth to honge certaynly over our hedys."

1876. Gladstone, Homeric, Synch 224. "No one to my knowledge has propounded such an idea."

Propugnation

"What propugnation is in one man's valour?" Troilus and Cressida, ii, 2, 136.

Defence, protection, vindication. (Latin forms given.)

1586. Ferne, Blaz. Centrie, II, 62. "Signifying...that this Scottish Lyon depended wholly upon propugnation and defence of French lilies."

1647. Hudson, Div. Right Govt. II, vi, 113.

Proselyte

"Make proselytes of who she bid follow." Winter's Tale,  
v, 1, 108.

One who comes over from one opinion, belief, creed, or party to another; a convert. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, Greek, O. French and French forms given.)

1382. Wyclif, Math. xxiii, 15, "Woo to 3ou, scribis and Pharisees, ypocritis, that cumpasen the se and the lond, that 3ee maken o' proselite (gloss) that is, a convertid to 3oure ordre."

1871. Freeman, Norm. Conq. IV, xvii, 16. "The Danes were the pupils and proselytes of the English.

Provend

"Who have their provend Only for bearing burdens."  
Coriolanus, ii, 1, 267.

Food, provisions, provend Only for bearing burdens."  
Coriolanus, ii, 1, 267.

Food, provisions, provender; esp. the food and fodder provided for an army. (M.L. German, Dutch, O. French and Flemish forms given.)

1341. Durham Acc Rolls (Surtees 541).. "I canabo empt' pro j Provandpok."

1890. G. Hooper, Wellington 141. "The Marshal...got some provand from that unuasked country."

Provexit

"And his device, a wreath of chivalry; The word,  
'Me pompae provexit apex.'" Pericles, ii, 2, 30.

Provexity, an advanced condition of state.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Shakespeare's quotation not given.)

Proviso

"But with proviso and exceptions." 1 Henry IV, i, 3, 78.

A clause inserted in a legal or formal document making some condition, stipulation, exception, or limitation, or upon the observance of which the operation or validity of the instrument depends. (Other uses of this word given. Latin form given.)

1467. Mann and Housch Exp. (Roxb.) 421. "Item, (The price) for do makenge of provyso is xx.d."

In current use.

Pugging

"Doth set my pugging tooth on edge." Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 7.

Meaning uncertain.

Fulcher

"What is 'fair' William?--Fulcher.--Polecats! there are fairer things than polecats, sure." Merry Wives of Windsor, iv, 1, 28.

Pumpion

"This unwholesome humidity, this gross watery pumpion." Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 3, 43.

Pumpkin.

Punched

"When I was mortal, my anointed body By thee was punched foll of deadly holes." Richard III, v, 3, 125.

To pierce or cut (anything in the manner of a punch, so as to make a hole or holes in or through it. (Other definitions of this word given. English, Danish, Sanskrit, German, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish and French forms given.)

In current use.



Pusillanimity

"The liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice." 2 Henry IV, iv, 3, 114.

Lack of courage or fortitude; pettiness of spirit.

(Latin form given.)

1390. Gower, Conf. III, 210. "Bot it is Fusillemite, Which every prince should flee."

In current use.

Poem

"Scene individable, or poem unlimited." Hamlet, ii, 2, 419.

1548. Elyot, Dict. Poema. "...a poetes inuencion, a poeme."

In current use.

Pun

"He would pun into shivers with his fist." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 1, 42.

To pound as in a mortar, to dash to pieces.<sup>9</sup> (N.E.D. does not give this definition, but gives other uses of pun.)

Purveyor

"We coursed him at the heels, and had a purpose To be his purveyor." Macbeth, i, 6, 22.

One who makes preparation or prearrangement; a manager, director, steward. (Other definitions of this word given.

O. French, Anglo-French and French forms given.)

1300. Cursor M. 4337 (Cott.) "Joseph, þat was god purveur...Adai he went in to be bour."

1448. Hen. VI. Willis and Clark Cambridge (1886) I, 378.

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<sup>9</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

"For ij purveours either of them at vud by day."

Purled

"From his lips did fly Thin winding breath, which  
purl's up to the sky." Lucrece, 1407.

To flow in whirling motion of its particles. (Other  
uses of this word given. Norwegian and Swedish forms given.)

In current use.

Purloined

"That my poor beauty had purloin'd his eyes."  
Lucrece, 1407.

Misappropriate. Transferred and figurative use.  
(Other uses of the word given.)

1809. Byron, Eng. Bards and Sc. Revievers 326. "Lo!  
the Sabbath bard...Perverts the Prophets, and purloins the  
Psalms."

QQuat

"I have rubb'd this young quat almost to the sense."  
Othello, v, 1, 11.

A pistull, a pimple. Applied comptemptuously to a  
(young) person.<sup>1</sup> (Other definitions of this word given.)

1623. Webster, Devil's Law Case, II, i. "O young quat  
incontinence is plagwd In all the creatures of the world."

Quern

"Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the quern."  
Midsummer Night's Dream, ii, 1, 36.

A simple apparatus for grinding corn, usually consist-  
ing of two circular stones, the upper of which is turned by  
hand; also a small hand-mill for grinding pepper, mustard,  
or similar substances. (O. English, Aryan, Teutonic, O.  
Saxon, O. H. German, O. Frisian, M. Dutch, Dutch, M. E.  
German, Icelandic, O. Norse, Swedish, Danish, O. Irish,  
Gothic, Russian, O. Slavonic, Polish, and Lithuanian forms  
given.)

950. Lindisf. Gosp. Matt XXIV, 41. "Tuu wif ʒegrundon  
on coernae (Rushw. alt cweorne)."

1884. J. Colborne, Hicks Pasha 60. "The circular querns of  
Lower Egypt, which are turned by means of a wooden handle."

Questrists

"His knights, hot questrists after him, met him at  
gate." King Lear, iii, 7, 17.

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A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

One who goes in quest of another.

Quilt

"How now, blown Jack! how now, Quilt!--What, Hal!"

1 Henry IV, iv, 2, 54.

Humorously applied to a fat person. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and O. Spanish forms given.)

Quadrangle

"My choler being over-blown With walking once about the quadrangle." 2 Henry VI, i, 3, 156.

A square or rectangular space or court, the sides of which are entirely or mainly occupied by parts of a large building, as a college, palace, etc. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Qualmish

"Hence! I am qualmish at the smell of leek."

Henry V, v, 1, 22.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

1548. Udall, Erasm. Par. Luke Pref. 3. "Our soule is qualmische at the smell of Leeke."

In current use.

Quasi

"Good morrow, master Parson, quasi pers." Love's

Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 85.

Introducing an etymological explanation of a word 'As if it were.'

In current use.

Quittal

"As in revenge or quittal of such strife." Lucrece,  
236.

Requittal, acquittal.

1530. Ld. Bernera, Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 178. "It is I...  
that bereth the hurts, therefore...let me be at the quital  
thereof."

RRaft

"Where is that son That floated with thee on the fatal raft?" Comedy of Errors, v, 1, 348.

A flat structure of logs, inflated skins, or other material for the conveyance of support of persons or things on water. (Other definitions of this word given. O. Norse, Swedish and Danish forms given.)

In current use.

Ragmuffin

"I have led my ragmuffins where they are peppered."  
1 Henry IV, v, 3, 36.

A ragged, dirty, disreputable man or boy. (Other uses of this word given.)

1581. W. Rettie tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv. (1586) iv, 187b. "Others there are...who care not how like slouens and raggamuffins they are."

In current use.

Rah

"'Rah, tah, tah,' woula a' say; 'bounce' woula a' say." 2 Henry IV, iii, 2, 303.

An exclamation expressive of nimbleness.<sup>1</sup>

Raisins

"Four pound of prunes, and as many of raisins of the sun." Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 52.

Raisins of the sun, sun dried grapes. (Other definitions of raisin given. O. French, French, Spanish, Prov. and Latin forms given.)

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<sup>1</sup>

A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

1544. Phaer, Regim, Lyfe (1553) Ivjb. "A little quantitie of raisins of the sunne."

In current use.

### Rampant

"The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff."

2 Henry VI, 5, 1, 203.

Standing on the Sinister hindleg, with both forelegs elevated, the Dexter above the Sinister, and the head in profile: (Ciessaus). (Other definitions of rampant given.)

14...Sir Beues 177/3480 (M.) "Syr Beuys bare of color paynant a ride lyon of golde rampant."

1814. Scott. Wav. xi. "The chosen crest of our family, a bear, as ye observe, and rampant."

### Rampired

"But set thy foot against our rampired gates and they shall ope." Timon of Athens, v, 4, 47.

To fortify, strengthe, (Other definitions of rampire given. French and Latin forms given.)

1550. Higson's Hist Northumb. III, 200. "That side to be massively rampired with earth."

1855. Singleton, Virgil I, 238. "Rampire with abundant power Long Alba."

### Rebate

"Rebate and blunt his natural edge With profits of the mind." Measure for Measure, i, 4, 60.

To blunt or disedge. This word is not used with this significance by authors quoted in the N. E. D.

### Rabato

"I think your other rabato were better." Much Ado About Nothing, iii, 4, 6.

A kind of stiff collar worn by both sexes from about 1590 to 1630. A collar of this kind used to support a ruff, or a frame of wire serving the same purpose. (Rabto is used with another significance. French and Italian forms given.)

1591. Marington, Orl. Fur. 400. "You fayre Ladies, that spend so many houres in looking and prying in a glass to see if this shadow sit handonlie, if your rebatoes be well set."

1630. J. Taylor (Walter P.) Wks II, 254. "The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, Are made 'adorne ilshap'd inamoratoes."

### Rebound

"I do feel, By the rebound of yours, a grief that smites My very heart at root." Anthony and Cleopatra, v, 2, 104.

Return, recoil. Used in a transferred and figurative sense.

1562. J. Heywood Prov. and Epigr. (1867) 135. "Throw no gyft againe at the gyuers hed: If thou do the rebounde may be so red, That the red blood may run downe in thy neck."

In current use.

### Recite

"Lost the world should task you to recite What merit lived in me." Sonnet, 72-1.

To relate, rehearse, narrate, tell. (Other definitions of recite given. French, Latin and Scotch forms given.)

1483. Caxton, Cato <sup>E</sup> vijb. "Alle that thyn even seen thou oughtest not to recyte me telle but...kepe hit secrete."

In current use.



Reclusive

"In some reclusive and religious life." Much Ado About Nothing, iv, 4, 244.

Marked by reclusion or retirement.

1850. O. Winslow, Inner Life, 207. "The gospel of Jesus is not reclusive or selfish."

Recomforture

"In that nest of spicery they shall breed Selves of themselves to your recomforture." Richard III, iv, 4, 425.

Consolation, comfort.

Recomforted

"Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tide as the recomforted through the gates." Coriolanus, v, 4, 51.

To take courage or heart again; to recover one's spirits. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1386. Chaucer, Knt's Tale, 1994. "Ful wisely to enhorthe the people that they shoulde hem reconforte."

1654. Gayton, Pleas. Notes IV, vi-vii, 204. "He recomforted himselfe calling to mind that the artifice was all his friends, unto which he had scarce concurr'd."

Redound

"As all things shall redound unto your good."  
2 Henry VI, iv, 9, 47.

To result, to turn out. (Other definitions of redound given. French, Spanish, Latin, Portuguese, and Italian forms given.)

1586. A Day. Eng Secretary I. (1625) 89. "The ill conceit of your L. shoulde redounde to be of all others moste greivous."

1589. Pattenham Eng. Poesie II, xi(i) (Arb) 123. "Vpon the transportation I found this to redound."

Recheat

"I will have a recheat winded in my forehead." Much Ado About Nothing, i, 1, 242.

The act of calling together the hounds to begin or continue the chase of a stag, or at the close of the hunt. Used figuratively.

Refelled

"How I pray'd, and kneel'd, How he refell'd me." Measure for Measure, v, 1, 94.

To refute, confute, disprove (an argument, opinion, error etc.); the sense of the compound is unusual. (Other uses of the word given. Latin forms given.)

1530. Palsgr. 682/1. "I can not refell your argument, it is so evydent."

1734. North Exam I, ii, Par. 80. (1740) 72. "It was the case of a Peer,---else the Pretense had been refelled upon the Opening."

Refigured

"Ten times thyself were happier than thou art, If ten of thine ten times refigured thee." Sonnet, 6-10.

To figure again; represent anew. (French forms given.)

1374. Chaucer, Troilus, v, 473. "Refiguryng here shape, here womanhede Wip-inne his herte."

1867. Longf. tr. Dante, Inferno xxxi, 35. "When the fog is vanishing away, little doth the sight refigure Whate'er the mist...conceals."

Refractory

"To curb those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refractory." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 2, 182.

Stubborn, obstinate, perverse unmanageable, rebellious of character, dispositions, actions, etc.

In current use.

Regenerate

"O thou the earthly author of my blood, Whose youthful spirit, in me regenerate." Richard II, 1, 3, 70.

Re-born; brought again into existence; formed anew. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1471. Ripley, Comp. Alch. v, viii. Ashm. (1652) 150. "Guydo...seyth by rottyng dyeth the compound corporall, And then...Ypryayth agayne Regenerate, Sympile, and spyrytuall."

Regress

"Thou shalt have egress and regress;--said I well." Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 1, 226.

The act of going or coming back; a return or withdrawal; re-entry to or into the place of issue or origin. (Other uses of regress given. Latin forms given.)

1375. Sc. Leg. Saints xxi (Clement) 629. "Fra he had to rome regresse...and wylt e tyme cumyne was (etc.)."  
1856. Stanley, Sinai and Pal I, i, 38. "Early travellers... took one route on their egress and the other on their regress."

Regular

"Not a man Shall pass his quarter, or offend the stream Of regular justice." Timon of Athens, v, 4, 61.

Marked by steadiness or uniformity of action. (Other definitions of regular given. O. French, French, and Latin forms given.)

1594. Hooker, Eccl. Pol I, ii, Par I. "No certain end could ever be attained, unless the actions whereby it is attained were regular; that is to say, made suitable...unto their end, by some canon, rule or law."

In current use.

Reiterate

"Which to reiterate were sin As deep as that." Winter's Tale, i, 2, 283.

To repeat (a request, statement, word, etc.) (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1560. Daus. tr. Sleidane's Comm. 186b. "The nobles reiterate their sute."

In current use.

Rejoindre

"Rudely bequiles our lips Of all rejoindre."  
Troilus and Cressida, iv, 4, 38.

Reunion.

Relative

"I'll have grounds More relative than this." Hamlet, ii, 2, 633.

Having relation to the question or matter in hand; pertinent, relevant. (Other definitions of relative given. Latin and French forms given.)

In current use.

Reliance

"His days and times are past and my reliance on his fractured dates have smit my credit." Timon of Athens, ii, 1, 22.

1774. Goldsm. tr Scarron's Com. Romance II, 38. "Leander and she crossed only with their eyes, leaving further remonstrance to a private meeting."

Renegado

"Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado."

Twelfth Night, iii, 2, 74.

A renegade. (Other definitions given. Spanish and Latin forms given.)

1599. Harkluyt. Voy, II, i, 186. "He was a Renegado, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke."

1850. Mrs. Jameson, Leg. Monast. Ord (1863) 348. "The last to whom he was sold was a renegado."

Repassed

"Well have we pass'd and now repass'd the sea."

3 Henry VI, v, 3, 22.

To cross (the sea, a river, etc.) again in the contrary direction. (Other uses of this word given. French forms given.)

1500. Melusine, 168. "Yf it playse god none of them shal not repasse the see."

In current use.

Repasture

"Food for his rage repasture for his den." Love's

Labour's Lost, iv, 1, 95.

Food, a repast.

1614. W. B. Philosopher's Banquet, (ed.2) 26. "In our meales and repasture."

Replant

"And replant Henry in his former state." 3 Henry VI,  
iii, 3, 198.

To plant again. Transferred sense. (Other uses of  
replant given. French and Spanish forms given.)

1587. Fleming, Contu. Molinshed III, 138/2. "The  
replanting of religion."

In current use.

Reprisal

"I am on fire to hear this rich reprisal is so high."  
1 Henry IV, iv, 1, 118.

A prize. (Other definitions of this word given.)  
(Anglo-French, O. French, French, Italian, Latin, and  
Spanish forms given.)

1611. Florio, Ripresaglia, "All maner of reprisals,  
prises, pillage, luggage."

Repured

"Love's thrice repured nectar." Troilus and Cressida,  
iii, 2, 23.

To purify again.

1635. Shirley, Lady of Pleas. V, i, "The winds shall  
...breathe rich odours to repure the air."

Residue

"The residue of your fortune, Go to my cave and tell  
me. Good old man, Thou art right welcome." As You Like It,  
ii, 7, 196.

That which is left.

1362. Langl. P. Pl. A. V, 240. "With þe Residue and  
e remenant (of my living)...I schal seche seynt Treupe."

Resounds

"It resounds As if it felt with Scotland." Macbeth,  
iv, 3, 6.

To ring or re-echo. (Other definitions of resound  
given. French, O. French, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese and  
Italian forms given.)

1450. Merlin 274. "The nyghtingale and these other briddes  
songen so lowe that the wode and the river resovned."<sup>2</sup>

In current use.

Responsive

"Responsive to the hilts, most delicate carriages."  
Hamlet, v, 2, 159.

Correspondent or corresponding rare. (Other definitions  
of responsive given.)

1867. Macfarren, Harmony, i, 17. "He extended it by  
the addition of four responsive or relative modes."

Resurrections

"Got deliverer to a joyful resurrections!" Merry  
Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 54.

The action or fact of rising again from sleep, decay,  
disuse, etc. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French,  
French, Italian and Spanish forms given.)

1385. Chaucer, L. G. W. Prol. 110. "For to ben at  
the resurreccion of this flour whan yt schulde vnclose."

In current use.

Retainers

"Now are mounted Where powers are your retainers."  
Henry VIII, i, 2, 192.

A dependent or follower of some person of rank or position; one attached to a house, or owing it service. Transferred or figurative use. (Other uses of retainers given.)

1865. C. Geire, Life in Woods VI, (1874) 118. "For the benefit of our fourfooted retainers."

### Retract

"Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done."

Troilus and Cressida, ii, 2, 141.

To withdraw (a statement, etc.) as being erroneous or unjustified. (Other definitions of retract given. Latin, Spanish and Portuguese forms given.)

1560. Daus, tr. Sleidane's Comm. 29b. "Yet wyll I retracte nothyng in these same."

In current use.

### Revisitest

"What may this mean, 'hat thou, dead corse, again in complete steel Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?"

Hamlet, i, 4, 76.

To visit again, to return or come back to (a place or person.)

1602. Marston, Antonio's Rev. III, iii. "Now gapes the graves, and through their yawnes let loose Imprison'd spirits to revisit earth."

In current use.

### Rhapsody

"And sweet religion makes a rhapsody of words."

Hamlet, iii, 4, 48.

A miscellaneous collection; a medley...(Of words,



sentences, tales, etc. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, Greek and French forms given.)

1574. Life Alip. Parker To Rdr. civ. "Certaine Rapsodies, and shredes off old forworne storyes, allmost forgotten."

1837. Hallam, Hist. Lit. I, I, vii, Par. 20. 399. "The treatise of Agrippa on occult philosophy is a rhapsody of wild theory and juggling falsehood."

### Rhinoceros

"Like the rugged Russian bear, The arm'd rhinoceros."  
Macbeth, iii, 4, 101.

A large, unwieldy quadruped of genus now found only in Africa and Southern Asia, having a horn (or in some species, two horns) on the nose and a very thick skin disposed in plates and folds.

13...K. Alis 6514. (Bodl MS) "An þer beeste alsoþer is þat hat Penoceros."

In current use.

### Rhubarb

"What rhubarb, cyme, or what purgative drug, Would scour these English hence?" Macbeth, v, 3, 55.

The medical rootstock (purgative and subsequently astringent) of one of more species of Rheum grown in China and Tibet and for a long period imported into Europe through Russia and the Levant, but since 1860 direct from China; usually (e.g. in pharmaceutical and domestic use) called Turkey or East Indian or Chinese rhubarb. (Other definitions of rhubarb given. French, O. French, Pr. Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin forms given.)

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1400. tr. Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh. 70. "And after of exrohand, at ys reubarb foure peny weight."

In current use.

Ribald

"The busy day...hath roused the ribald crows."

Troilus and Cressida, iv, 2, 9.

Offensively abusive, scurrilous, wantonly irreverent or impious. (Other definitions of ribald given. O. French, French, Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, M. Dutch, M. L. German, M. H. German, O. Norse, M. Swedish and M. Danish forms given.)

1500-20. Dunbar, Poems xxvii 1/5. "Sanct Girnega did glyd that rebald rowt."

In current use.

Ridaundred

"You ridaundred nag of Egypt." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 10, 10.

A corrupt reading in Shakespeare's play which has not yet been satisfactoritly emended.

Rice

"What will this sister of mine do with rice?"

Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 42.

The seeds of the plant Cryza nativa, forming one of the important food-grains of the world. (Other definitions of rice given. M. English, Frisian, Dutch, M. L. German, M. H. German, German, M. Swedish, Danish, O. French, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Arabic forms given.)

1234. Close Roll 18 Hen. III (1905) 381. "Dimidiam centenam de rys; etj. centenam piperis."

In current use.

English forms given.)

1546. J. Heywood, *Prov. and Epigr.* (1867) 41. "That ye herein awarde me to forsake Beggeryly beautie and riueled riches take."

Rivo

"Rivo! says the drunkard, Call in ribs, call in tallow,"  
1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 125.

An exclamation used at revels or drinking-bouts.  
Apparently of Spanish origin.

1592. Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv, (1633) H. IV. "Hey, Ricio Castiliano, a man's a man."

1607. Marston, What You Will, ii, i. "Weele guaaffe or any thing; Rivo, Saint Marke."

Roisting

"I have a roisting challenge sent." Troilus and Cressida, iii, 2, 208.

To play the roister (Back-formation from roister.)

1563. MIRR.MAG. II, 168h. "Traytours dyd triumphe... Reuing and robbing roysted every where."  
1632. Sherwood.<sup>3</sup>

Romage

"The source of this our watch and the chief head Of this post-haste and romage in the land." Hamlet, i, 1, 107.

Bustle, commotion, turmoil. (Other definitions of Romage given. French, Spanish and Portuguese forms given.)

1575. Durh. Deposit (Surtees) 304. "Ther was such a dyn and romage in the streit emangst neighbours."

1882. Jamieson's Sc. Dict. IV, 77/1. "Rummage, an obstreperous din."

### Romish

"If he shall think it fit, A saucy stranger in his court to mart As in a <sup>R</sup>omish stew." Cymbeline, i, 6, 152.

Belonging, pertaining, or adhering to <sup>R</sup>ome in respect of religion; <sup>R</sup>oman Catholic. Chiefly in hostile opprobrious use. (O. Frisian, Mod. Dutch, O. H. German, M. H. German, Swedish and <sup>D</sup>anish forms given.)

1531. Windsale, exp. I John IV. "Examine the Romish bishop by this rule."

1862. Furnivall, R. Brunne's Handl. Sunne (Roxb. Club) P. xlviij, "The <sup>R</sup>omish second (Mosaic third) commandment."

### Rondure

"And all things rante That heaven's air in this huge rondure hems." Sonnet, 20-8.

A circle.

1874. Symonds Sk. Italy and Greece (1898) I, xi, 213. "Cherubs clustered in the rondure of rose-windows."

### Rother

"It is the pasture lards the rother's sides." Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 12.

An ox, an animal of the ox kind. (O. English, O. Frisian, W. Frisian, N. Frisian, O. Saxon, O. <sup>H</sup>. German, M. L. German, M. Dutch, Dutch, and German.)

1225. Leg. Kath., 60. "þe riche reo Jerem and schep... broughten to lake."

1875. Parish, Dict. Sussex Dial., "Rother, ... a horned beast."

### Rotundity

"And thou, all-shaking thunder, Smite flat the thick

rotundity o' the world!" King Lear, iii, 2, 7.

Spherical. (French and Spanish forms given.)

1597. A. M. tr. Gullemeau's Fr. Cherurg. 10 b/1. "The heade... the rotunditye and rowndnes thereof."

In current use.

### Roundure

"'Tis not the roundure of your old-faced walls Can you from our messengers of war." King John, ii, 1, 259.

Rounded form or shape. (First Folio has rounder)

1818. Keats Wks. (1889) p. cxxxix. "You might suppose that the fair roundure of her fingers reached back to heaven."

### Royalise

"To royalise his blood I split mine own." Richard III, i, 3, 125.

To render royal. (Other connotations of royalise given.)

1590. Greene, Fr. Bacon IX. "Rich Alexandria drugges ... Shall royallize the table of my king."

1861. Medical Times 20 Apr. 421/2. "An antelope comes from the Queen, and Royalises the collection."

### Roynish

"The roynish clown, at whom so oft your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing." As You Like It, ii, 2, 8.

Covered with scales and scurf, scabby, Scurvy, coarse, mean.

13...St. Erkenwolde 52. Harstm. Altenge Leg. (1881)  
267. "þe bordure (was) embelicit with bry t golde lettres,  
Bot roynyshe were þe resonnes þat þere one row stodene."

1814. Scott, Wav. ix. "Not much unlike one of Shakespeare's roynish clowns."

Rubious

"Diana's lip is not more and rubious." Twelfth Night,  
i, 4, 32.

Ruby-coloured.

1885. Meredith, Diana XIV. "Romantic accessories of rubious vapour."

Ruddock

"The ruddock would, With charitable bill." Cymbeline,  
iv, 2, 224.

The redbreast or robin. (Other definitions of ruddock given. O. English forms given.)

1886. Elworthy, W. Somerset Word Bk, 341. "Hirdick,  
ruddock, the robin; generally called Robin hirdick."

Rumble

"Rumble thy bellyful! Apit fire! spout rain!"  
King Lear, iii, 2, 14.

A low, continuous, murmuring, grumbling, or growling sound. (Other definitions of this word given. German, Danish, Norwegian, and Dutch forms given.)

1386. Chaucer, Knt's Tale, 1121. "A foreste...In which ther ran a rumbel and a swough. As though a storm sholde brestin every bough."

In current use.

1888. F. Hume, Mne. Midas i, IV. "Madam Midas was a perfect salamander for heat."

Salary

"O, this is hire and salary, not revenge." Hamlet, iii, 3, 179.

Reward or remuneration for services rendered; fee, honorarium. (Other definitions of this word given. Anglo-French, O. French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin forms given.)

1440. Gesta. Rom. XXIV, 88. (Harl. MS.) "But is þou ay now, I shal holde thi wif to wed, tyll tyme that I be paied fully my salary."

1643. Sir T. Browne, Relig. Med II, Par. 9. "When I doe him (sc. my paitient ) no good, me thinkes it is scarce honest gaine, though I confess 'tis but the worthy salary of our well intended endeavours."

Sallow

"What a deal of brine Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!" Romeo and Juliet, ii, 3, 70.

(O. English, M. Dutch, O. H. German, M. H. German, Mod. German, Icelandic, O. Teutonic, and Russian forms given.)

1000. Riddles lxxx, II. (Gr.) "Good is min wise and ic (sc. sa horn) sylfa salo."

In current use.

Samphire

"Half way down Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade! Methinks he seems no bigger than his head." King Lear, IV, 6, 15.



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The plant Crithmum Maritimum (growing on rocks by the sea), the aromatic saline fleshy leaves of which are used in pickles. Also called Rock samphire.

1545. Elyot, Dict., "Crethmos uel Cretamus an herbe growing on the sea rockes which we call Sampere."

1813. Baring-Gould. Iceland, 176. "The water has to be given a flavor by the squeezed, berries of the Samphire."

### Sanity

"A happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of."

Hamlet, ii, 2, 214.

Soundness of mind. (Other definitions of sanity given.)

In current use.

### Sapient

"Thou, sapient sir, sit here, Now, you she foxes!"

King Lear, iii, 6, 24.

Wise. (Other definitions of sapient given. O. French, form given.)

1471. Ripley Comp. Alch V, viii. Ashm. (1652) 150.

"Of thys Pryncypyle spekyth Sapyent Guydo."

1868. Longf. Dante's Inferno, IV, 149. "Another way my sapient Guide conducts me."

### Sardians

"You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella, For taking bribes here of the Sardians." Julius Caesar, IV, 3, 3.

An inhabitant of Sardis. (Other definitions of Sardians given. Greek and Latin forms given.)

1698. Grenewey, Tacitus Ann. III, xiii (1622) 83.

"The Sardinans brought in matters of latter memory."

1846. P. Fairbairn tr. Hengstenberg's Comm. Ps. xliv, 14.

"People would figuratively call a miserable man a Jew, just as liars were called Cretans, wrteched slaves, Sardians."

Satchel

"The whining schoolboy, with his satchel And shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly to school."

As You Like It, ii, 7, 145.

A small bag; especially a bag for carrying school-books, with or without a strap to hang over the shoulders."

13...S. Eng. Leg. Archiv. Stud. Nu Spr. LXXII, 316/233.

"Ne tit þe pures ne cachel pin mete per-in to bere."

1888. Anna K. Green, Behind Closed Doors, ii. "She took nothing but a little hand satchel."

Saviour

"Some say that ever gainst that, season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated." Hamlet, i, 1, 159.

One who saves mankind from sin and its consequences.

(Other definitions of this word given. O. French, Spanish, Latin, Pr. Portuguese and French forms given.)

1300. Cursor M. 15015. "Welcum sauuer! lang has þou ben, Al see thoru þe be bett."

In current use.

Sawpit

"Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once." Merry Wives of Windsor, iv, 4, 54.

An excavation in the ground, over the mouth of which a framework is erected on which timber is placed to be sawn with a long two-handled saw by two men, the one standing in the pit and the other on a raised platform.

1408. Nottingham Rec. II, 62. "Rogerus Parker fecit unum sawpytt in alta via."

In current use.

Scall

"To be revenged on this same scall, scurvy, coggling companion." Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 1, 123.

A scaly or scabby disease of the skin. Attributive use. (O. Norse and O. Teutonic forms given.)

1632. Lithgaw. Trav I, 3. "Shallow scal-patch'd pates."

Scamel

"And sometimes I'll get thee young scamels from the rock." Tempest, ii, 2, 176.

Meaning uncertain: the statement in quotation marks is of doubtful value.

1866. Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk II, 260. "At Blakeney Mr. Dowell states that bar-tailed godwits are known to the local gunners by the singular appellation of 'Pecks' and 'Scamells'...He believes by 'Scamells' are meant the females and those found singly in autumn."

Scissors

"His man with scissors nicks him like a fool." Comedy of Errors, v, 1, 175.

A cutting instrument. (Another definition of soissors given. M. English, O. French, Latin and Italian forms given.)

1384. Chaucer. H. Fame 690 (Fairf.) "And moo berdys om two oures withoute Rasour or Sisoures y-made then greyndes be of sondes."

In current use.

Scoundrels

"They are scoundrels and substractors that say so."

Twelfth Night, i, 3, 36.

A petty villain.

1589. Warner Alb. Eng VI, xxxi, 137. "Must I, thought I, give ayme to such a skrub and such a Saint, That Skowndrell, and this counterfeit."

In current use.

Screeching

"The screech-owl screeching loud." Midsummer Night's Dream, v, 1, 383.

Shrill crying, howling.

In current use.

Scrimers

"The scrimers of their nation, He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye, If you opposed them." Hamlet, iv, 7, 101.

A fencer.

Scrippage

"Not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage." As You Like It, iii, 2, 171.

The contents of a scrip or small bag.<sup>1</sup>

1855. Chamb. Jrnl. IV, 218. "I...found I should be knocked entirely to pieces by the graze and jam of the boxes and scrippage, as the tide of carrier-ponies crushed past me."

Scrivner

"My boy shall fetch the scrivner presently." Laming of the Shrew, iv, 4, 59.

A notary. (Other uses of this word given.)

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<sup>1</sup>A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

1477-9. Rec. St. Mary at Hill 83. "Item, to-masse  
Scryvenere, for ouerseying the olde condentures of the same  
howse."

1806-7. J. Beresford Miserias Hum. Life xxi. (1826) 296.

"Why what the plague? where is this scoundrel! of a  
scrivener? what if I should die before he comes."

Scrowl

"See how with signs and tokens she can scrowl."

Titus Andronicus, ii, 4, 5.

Untelligible reading.<sup>2</sup>

Scroyles

"These scroyles of Angiers flount you." King John,  
ii, 1, 373.

A scoundrel, wretch. Origin obscure.

1821. Scott, Kenilw xix. "'Hang him, foul scroyle, let  
him pass,' said the mercer."

Sculls

"They fly or die, like scaled sculls Before the  
belching whale." Troilus and Cressida, v, 5, 22.

A shoal, a multitude of fish.<sup>3</sup> (This meaning is not  
recognized by the N.E.D., but other definitions of the word  
are given.)

Scuds

"Sometimes he saids farr off and there he stares."

Venus and Adonis, 301.

To run or move briskly. Obscure etymology. First  
recorded in the 16th centry, but probably much older in

<sup>2</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

<sup>3</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

colloquial use. The initial scibicet shows that the word cannot descend from Old English: if not formed onomatopoeically or by phonetic symbolism, it was presumably adopted either from Scandinavian or from L. German or Dutch. (Other definitions of scud given. L. German, Dutch, M.L. German, M. Dutch, O. Norse and Danish forms given.)

1532. More, Confut. Tindale Wks, 721/2. "Tindall hath, as ye have hearde, scudded in and out lyke an hare yt had XX, brace of greyhoundes after her."

In current use.

### Scuffle

"His captain's heart, Which in the scuffle of great fights hath burst the buckles on his breast." Anthony and Cleopatra, i, 1, 7.

A scrambling fight; a tussle. (Other uses of this word given.)

In current use.

### Scut

"My dol with the black scut." Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 5, 20.

A short erect tail especially that of a hare, rabbit, or deer. (Other uses of scut given.)

1576. Turberv, Venerie 243. "The tayle of an Hare and conney is called their Skut."

1869. Blackmore, Lorna D. XIX. "The goat...rushed at him... his little scut cocked like a gun-hammer."

### 'Sdeath

"And I know not--'Sdeath?" Coriolanus, i, 1, 221.

A euphemistic abbreviation of God's death, used in oaths and asseverations.

1606. Sir. G. Goosecappe I, ii. "S'death they put not all their virtues in their smockes...as our Ladies doe."

1869. Browning, Ring and Bk. XI, 1279. "'S death! Here's a coil raised."

### Seamy

"That turn'd your wit the seamy side without."

Othello, iv, 2, 146.

Having seams or satures. Figurative use after Shakespeare. (Other uses of seamy given.)

In current use.

### Segregation

"What shall we hear of this?--A segregation of the Turkish fleet." Othello, ii, 1, 10.

Dispersion, break up (of a collective unity.) (Other uses of this word given.)

### Septentrion

"Thou art as opposite to every good As the Antipodes are unto us, Or as the south to the septentrion."

3 Henry VI, i, 4, 136.

The north; the northern region(s) of the earth or the heavens.

1386. Chaucer, Monk's Tale 3657. "He...This wyde world hadde in subieccioun Bothe Est and West North and Septemtrion."

1652. J. Wright tr. Camus' Nat Paradox xii, 368. "The Polomans have two powerfull..neighbors, the Moscovianns towards the Septentrion and the Turk in the Orientall part."



Serge

"Ah, thou say, thou serge, ney, thou buckram lord!"

2 Henry VIII, iii, 1, 41.

Made of serge. Humorous.

1608. Middleton Trick to catch Old One, I, iv, "He in the uneven beard and serge cloak."

In current use.

Serpentine

"And, Mercury, lost all the serpentine craft of thy caduceus!" Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3, 13.

Having the evil qualities of the serpent; pertaining to the Serpent as the tempter of mankind; devilish wily or cunning. (Other definitions of this word given. French form given.)

1387-8. T, Usk. Test Love I, vii. (Skeat) I, 40.

"Enemyes...wol seche privy serpentynes quientyses, to quenche...by venim of many besinesse, the light of truthe."

In current use.

'Sfoot

"'Sfoot, I'll learn to conjure and ease devils."

Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3, 159.

Shortened form of God's foot.

1602. Marston Antonio's Rev. IV, iii. "Gods neakes be has wrong that he has; and S'fut, and I were he, I would beare no coles."

1616. B. Jonson, Ev. Man in Hum, II, iv. "'Sfoot, I have lost my purse I thinke."

Shire

"Let there be letters writ to every shire." Henry VIII,

i, 2, 103.

In Old English times, an administrative district, consisting of a number of smaller districts ('hundreds of 'wapentakes'), united for purposes of local government, and ruled jointly by an ealderman and a sheriff, who presided in the Shiremoot. Under Norman rule, the division of England into shires was continued, the Anglo-French countes', Anglo-Latin comitatus being adopted as the equivalent of the English term... At the present day shire is rare in official use, but current as a literary synonym for country. England 1000. Laws Aethelstan, Lond. X (Liebermann) 181 aet alle 'erefa name aet wedd on his a enre."  
In current use.

### Shive

"Easy it is Of a cut loaf to steal a shive, we know."  
Titus Andronicus, ii, 1, 87.

A slice (of bread). (Other definitions of shive given. O. English, M. English, O. Frisian, M. L. German, M. Dutch, Dutch, O. H. German, M. H. German, L. German, Swedish, Danish, and Icelandic forms given.)

1225. Ancr R. 416. "Gif heo mei sparlen eni poure schraeden (M.S. T. schivel ), sende ham al derneliche ut of hire woanes."

### Shotten

"Then am I a shotten herring." 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 143.

Transferred and figurative sense. In shotten herring, applied to a person who is exhausted by sickness or destitute of strength or resources. (This word used in other senses.)

1826. Cobbett. Rur. Rides (1885) II, 2. "Come and look at this poor, shotten-hering of a creature."

Shough

"Mongrels, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are clept All by the name of dogs." Macbeth, iii, 1, 94.

A kind of lap dog, said to have been originally brought from Iceland.

1599. Nashe, Lenten Stuffe 29. "They are for Vetima Theule the north seas or Island, and thence yerke over... a trundle-lail tike or shough or two."

1688. Holme, Armoury II, 185/2. "An Island Dog...curled and rough all over...These curs are much set by Lady's who... trim off all the hair of their hinder parts...Some call them Soughs."

Shuttle

"Because I know also life is a shuttle." Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 1, 25.

An instrument used in weaving for passing the thread of the weft to and fro from one edge of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp. Figurative and similitive use. (Other uses of the word given. O. English, O. Norse, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian forms given.)  
In current use.

Sicklemen

"You sunburnt sicklemen, of August weary." Tempest, iv, 1, 134.  
Reapers.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

- Sixpenny "No long-staff sixpenny strikers." 1 Henry IV, ii, 1, 82.
- Simulation "This simulation is not as the former." Twelfth Night, ii, 5, 151.  
False pretense, deceitful profession.  
1340. Ayenb. 23. "And perof wex uelezennes, asl are 3thalf; þet is to wyten; lozengerie, simulacion."  
In current use.
- Singuled "We will be singuled from the barborous." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1, 85.  
To single out, separate.<sup>5</sup> (This word is not recognized by N. E. D.)
- Sixscore "Sixscore fat oxen standing in my stalls." Taming of the Shrew, ii, 1, 360.  
1300. Cursor M. 5353. "I am sex scor and ten yeir ald."  
In current use.
- Skulking "Skulking in corners? wishing clocks more swift." Winter's Tale, i, 2, 289.  
1297. R. Glouc (Rolls) 5130. "Bote hii þus mid skolkinge vpe þe englisse wende."  
In current use.
- Slab "Make the gruel thick and slab." Macbeth, iv, 1, 32.  
Viscid

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<sup>5</sup> Richard John Cunliffe, A New Shakespearean-Dictionary.

1894. Raleigh, Eng. Nov viii, (1903) 234. "His (Monk' Louis's) taste was rather for horrors, thick and slab."

Slaver

"Slaver with lips as common as the stairs that mount the capitol." Cymbeline, i, 6, 105.

1325. Gloss W. De Bibbesw. Wright Voc 143. "Pur scuives ses dras de bavure, from slavere."

In current use.

Sledged

"He smote the sledded Polacks on the ice." Hamlet, ii, 1, 63.

Mounted on sleds.

1821. Joanna Baillie, Metr. Leg., Wallace lvi. "Huge waggon, sledded ear, and wain."

Slit

"I'll slit the villain's nose, that would have sent me to the goal." Taming of the Shrew, iv, 3, 90.

To cut into. (Other connotations of slit given. M. English form given.)

1386. Chaucer, Frankl. T. 532. "To doon his diligence... Or with a sword at he would slitte his herte."

In current use.

Slobbery

"To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm." Henry V, iii, 5, 13.

1398. Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii, xvii. (Bodl. MS.) "An old hounde is oft slow and slobery."

In current use.

Smatch

"Thy life hath had some smatch of honour in it." Julius Caesar, v, 5, 46.

To have a (specified) flavour or taste; to smack (in some way). Figurative use. (M. English and O. English forms given.)

1380. Wyclif Wks (1880) 393. "þe whiche smachen of symomy and extorcion."

1613. Day, Festivals viii (1615) 242. "The new cask will ever smatch of that wherewith it hath been seasoned."

### Smatter

"Smatter with your gossops, go." Romeo and Juliet, iii, 5, 46.

To talk ignorantly or superficially, to prate or chatter, of something. (Other definitions of smatter given. This word is of uncertain origin. Similar forms occur in Swedish and German.)

1475. Wright Songs and Carols, (Percy Soc) 89. "Trow ye that they lyst to smatter, Ore ageynst their husbands to clatter?"

1691. E. Taylor Behmen's Theas. Phil. 204. "No Tongue can more than smatter, at the recital of the love-inspired words."

### Smatched

"What hath smatch'd thy nose?" Winter's Tale, i, 2, 121.

To blacken, make dirty, smut, smudge. (Other uses of this word given.)

1876. Holland, Seven Oaks XV, 210. "Puppies that might... fawn before her, but might not smatch her robes with their dirty feet."

### Snaffle

"Which with a snaffle you may pace easy." Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 2, 62.

A simple form of bridle-bit, having less restraining power than one provided with a curb. (Other definitions of this word given. Of doubtful origin: connexion with M. Dutch, M. L. German, W. Frisian, O. Frisian, M. H. German and German indicated.)

Snipe

"If I would time extend with such a snipe, But for my sport." Othello, i, 3, 391.

As an opprobrious or abusive term. (Other definitions of snipe given. M. English, M. Dutch, Dutch, W. Frisian, M. L. German, L. German, O. H. German, and German forms given.)

In current use.

Solidares

"Here's three solidares for thee." Timon of Athens, iii, 1, 46.

An irregular formation on the Latin solidus perhaps an error.

A small piece of money.<sup>6</sup>

Solve

"But why thy odour matcheth not thy show, The solve is this." Sonnet, 69-14.

To explain, clear up, resolve, answer.

1533. Frith, Disput. Purgat. (1829) 122. "The second cause...is not solved of Rastell."

In current use.

Somewhither

"Somewhither would she have thee go with her."

Titus Andronicus, iv, 3, 40.

Somewhere. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1630. Palsg. 8231. "Somwhyther, quelque part."

In current use.

Sonance

"Let the trumpets sound The tucket sonance." Henry V,  
iv, 2, 35.

Sound; the quality of sounding.

In current use.

Sortance

"Such powers As might hold sortance with his quality."  
2 Henry IV, iv, 1, 11.

Agreement, correspondance.

Sowl

"He'll go, he saps, and sawe the porter of Rome gates  
by the ears." Coriolanus, iv, 5, 213.

To pull sieze roughly, etc. (Other definitions of  
this word given.)

1892. M. C. F. Morris Yorks Folk-T. 115-6. "An irate  
father threatening to sowle his refractory son like a dog  
sowlin' a pig."

Speer

"Speer up the sons of Troy." Troilus and Cressida,  
Prol. 19.

Spigot

"O base Hungarian wight! wilt thou the spigot wield."  
Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 3, 24.

A small wooden peg or pin used to stop the vent-hole  
or a barrel or cask. (Other definitions of spigot given.  
O. French, French, Portuguese, Italian, and Spanish forms  
given.)



of the form in some dialect glossaries. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1830. Scott, Let. Lockhart (1838) VII, 229. "I had, being, as Sir Hugh Evans says, a fine sprag boy, a shrewd idea that his magnetism was humbug."

### Sprat

"When his disguise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall find him." All's Well That Ends Well, iii, 6, 113.

A small sea-fish. Applied to persons usually as a term of contempt. (Other definitions of sprat given.)

In current use.

### Sprigs

"Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosmary." King Lear, ii, 3, 16.

A shoot, twig or spray of a plant. (Other uses of this word given.)

1563. T. Gale, Antidot II, 41. "You maie in the place hereof vse a sprigge of the oke."

In current use.

### Springhalt

"The spaven Or springholt reign'd among em." Henry VIII, i, 3, 13.

Apparently an alteration of string halt. A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.<sup>7</sup>

In current use.

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<sup>7</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

Sprout

"That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven."

2 Henry IV, ii, 3, 60.

To shout forth or spring up by natural growth. (Other definitions of sprout given. M. Dutch, Dutch, M. L. German, and N. Frisian forms given.)

1200. Trin. Coll. Hom. 217. "An 3erd sal spruten of iesse more."

In current use.

Squabble

"Drunk? and speak parrot? and squabble? swagger?"

Othello, ii, 3, 281.

To wrangle or brawl; to engage in a petty quarrel... with heat.

In current use.

Squeezing

"It is but squeezing you, and, sponge, you shall be dry." Hamlet, iv, 2, 22.

To press to compress hard. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1601. Pasquil and Kath (1878) I, 117. "I longnot to be squeas'd with mine owne waight."

In current use.

Squiny

"I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou squiny at me?" King Lear, iv, 6, 140.

To squint, look askance; to peer with partly closed eyes. (Other definitions of squiny given.)

1854. Miss Baker, Northampt. Gloss., "Squiny, to look askance."

Squint

"He gives the web and the pin, squint the eye."

King Lear, iii, 4, 122.

To give a permanent or temporary cast to (the eye); to cause to look asquint or obliquely. Transferred sense.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

1852. R. S. Surtres, Sponge's Sp. Tour xxxiii. "Our friend...was now squinting his eyes inside out with anger."

Staider

"Ere wildness Vanquish my staidier senses." Cymbeline, iii, 4, 10.

Staniel

"And with what wing the staniel checks at it." Twelfth Night, ii, 5, 124.

To kestrel, Tinnunculus Alaudarius. Also applied contemptuously to a person, an allusion to the uselessness of the kestrel for the purposes of falconry. (O. English form given.)

825. Vesp. Psalter ci, 7. "ȝelicȝeworden ic eam stane ȝelan in woestenne."

1838. Halloway, Prov. Dict. "Stanniel, a hawk."

Steam

"She feedeth on the steam as on a prey, and calls it heavenly moisture, air of grace." Venus and Adonis, 63.

Hot breath, perspiration. (Other definitions of steam given. O. English, O. Teutonic, W. Frisian, and Dutch forms given.)

1000. Aelfric Hom. I 86. "Him stod stincende steam of ȝam muȝe."

1731. Swift, Strophon and Chloe II. "No humours, or frowzy steams,...Could from her taintless body flow."

Stelled

"Would have buoy'd up and squench'd the stelled fires."

King Lear, iii, 7, 61.

Starred.

1656. Blount, Glossogr., "Stelled, full of or garnished with stars."

Stepmothers

"You shall not find me, daughter, After the slander of most stepmothers, Evil-eyed unto you." Cymbeline, i, 1, 71.

(O. English, O. Frisian, Dutch, N. Frisian, M. L. German, O. H. German, M. H. German, German, Danish and Swedish forms given.)

725 Corpus Gloss (Hessels) N. 167. "Nouerca, steopmodor."

In current use.

Steppe

"Come from the farthest steppe of India." Midsummer

Night's Dream, ii, 1, 69.

An extensive plain, usually treeless.

In current use.

Sternage

"Grapple your minds to sternage of this navy."

Henry V, iii, Prol. 18.

The sterns of a fleet collectively.

Stillitory

"For from the stillitory of thy face excelling comes breath perfumed that breedeth love by smelling." Venus and Adonis, 443.

A still. (Other definitions of stillitory given. Latin forms given.)

1389. Chaucer, Can. Yeom Prol. 27. "His forehead dropped as a stillatorie were ful of Planteyne and of

Paritorie."

1688. Holme, Armoury III, xx (Roxb.) 232. "Doctor Crato his stillatory for the preparing and drawing of water or oyle of Cynamon."

### Stoics

"Let's be no stoics nor no stocks, I pray." Taming of the Shrew, i, 1, 31.

One who practices repression of emotions. (Greek, Latin and French forms given.)

1579. Gossen, Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 45. "I make iuste reckoning to bee helde for a Stoike, in dealing so hardely with these people."

In current use.

### Strappado

"And I were at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion." 1 Henry IV, ii, 2, 12.

A form of punishment or of torture to extort confession in which the victim's hands were tied across his back and secured to a pulley; he was then hoisted from the ground and let half way with a jerk.

1560. J. Franpton Strype, Ann Ref. xx. (1709) I, 232. "And forthwith I was plucked up again; and after a while let down again. And being put down well near dead...of this Torment of the Strappado."

1888. H. C. Lea, hist. Inquisition I, 400 note. "In some witch trials of 1471.in Piedmont the oath to tell the truth was enforced with excommunication and 'tratti di corde,' or infliction of the torture known as the strappado."

Following in order. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1460. J. Metham. Wks (E. E. T. S. )152/1. "I rede in elde volummys this matere subsequent."

1833. J. Rennie, Alph. Angl. 21. "We shall see in a subsequent page the principle upon which this is founded."

### Summoners

"Close pent-up guilts, Rive your concealing continents, and cry these dreadful summoners grace." King Lear, iii, 2, 59.

One who summons another to a place. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, Anglo-French, and French forms given.)

1580. Ord. Prayer, Liturg, Serv. Q. Eliz. (1847) 572.

"A messenger and summoner of us to the dreadful Judgment-seat."

1897. E. W. Nicholson, Golspie 31. "The minister....followed his summoner to the basement of the castle."

### Sumpter

"Return with her? Persuade me rather to be a slave and sumpter To this tested groom." King Lear, ii, 4, 219.

The driver of a pack-horse. Figurative use. (Other definitions of sumpter given. O. French, Latin and Provençal given.)

### Swoop

"All my pretty chickens and their dam At one fell swoop?" Macbeth, iv, 3, 219.

A single blow or stroke. (Other definitions of swoop given.)

1865. Dickens, Mut. Fr. I, iv. "The huffing of Miss Bella, and the loss of three of her men at a swoop."

Swoopstake

"Is't writ in your revenge, That, swoopstake, you will draw both friend and foe, Winner and loser?" Hamlet, iv, 5, 142.

By sweeping all the stakes at once.

1600. Heywood, 2nd Pt. Edw. IV, I, vi, (1613) O jji. "Heres vying of villianie who shall have all....I would the divell were there to crie swoope stake."

Sutler

"I shall sutler be Unto the camp, and profits will accrue." Henry V, ii, 1, 116.

One who follows an army or lives in a garrison town and sells provisions to the soldiers.

1590. (Dec. 31) Ordinances and Instr. Masters. "The Provost Mareschal and Sergeant Maior of every garrison shall keepe a perfect rolle of all such English victuallers (called in Dutch sutlers) petimarchants...and other loose persons of the English nation."

1889. TIMES (weekly ed.) 7 June 5/4. "Elshe van aggelin... a sutler with the Dutch at the battle of Waterloo."

Surance

"Now give some surance that thou art Revenge." Titus Andronicus, v, 2, 46.

A pledge, guarantee (Surance is used with another significance. O. French form given.)

1300. Beket 1910. "Iche wole assoilli hem in thisse forme, faw9, That hi do surance forto stonde to hoil churche laws."

Supernal

"From that supernal judge, that stirs good thoughts."

King John, ii, 1, 112.

That is above or on high; existing or dwelling in the heavens. (Other definitions of supernal given. O. French, and Latin forms given.)

1485. Digby Myst. II, 422. "The hye god supernall."

In current use.

Supervisor

"Would you, the supervisor, grossly gape on?"

Othello, iii, 3, 395.

An onlooker, spectator, observer. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French forms given.)

1610. Histrion-m ii, 234. "These admirable vits of

Italy...Are curious supervisors over strangers."

Supersubtle

"A frail vow betwixt an erring barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian." Othello, i, 3, 363.

Extremely or excessively subtle.

1599. Sandys, Europe, Spec. (1632) 104. "Admiring them in the rest of their super-subtill inventions."

1879. McCarthy, Own Times II, xxiv, 211. "A tendency to over-refining and super-subtle argument."

Superpraise

"To vow, and swear, and superpraise my parts."

Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 2, 153.

Over praised.<sup>8</sup> (Superpraise is not recognized by the N.E.D.)

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<sup>8</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.



Superflux

"Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel, That thou mayst shake the superflux to them." King Lear, iii, 4, 35.

A superfluity, superabundance.

1880. Swineburne, Stud. Shakes. i, 36. "In these two there is no flaw, no outbreak, no superflux, and no failure."

Submerged

"So half my Egypt were submerged and made a cistern for scaled snakes!" Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 5, 94.

To be sunk under water. (Other uses of this word given. Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese forms given.)

In current use.

Subtractors

"They are scoundrels and subtractors that say so." Twelfth Night, i, 3, 37.

A detractor, calumniator.

Sweltered

"Swelter'd venom sleeping got, Boil thou first i'the charmed pot." Macbeth, iv, 1, 8.

Exuded like sweat (as if) by heat. Only in swetter venom in and after Shakespeare).

1856. F. E. Paget, Owlet of Olvest 57. "They produce their most swelter venom."

Switzers

"Where are my switzers? Let them guard the door." Hamlet, iv, 5, 97.

Swiss guards. (M. H. German, German, M. Dutch, Dutch, M. Danish and Frisian forms given.)

1591. Garrard's Art Warre 348. "But against the Switzers and Lawnce knights, the Launce availleth litle."

1892. Lounsbury, Stud Chaucer III, vii, 193. "That liberary proletareat of the last century whose members... threatened at one time threatened to develop into a band of scribbling Switzers."

Syllogism

"If that this simple syllogism will serve, so."

Twelfth Night, i, 5, 55.

An argument expressed or claimed to be expressible in the form of two propositions called the precisses, containing a common or middle term, with a third proposition called the conclusion, resulting necessarily from the other two. (Other uses of the word given. O. French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin and Greek forms given.)

1398. Trevisa, Barth, De P. R. xix, cxxvi (1495) mmb/2. "Without nombre is not...subiectum knowe fro the Predicatum nother the conclusyon in Gologismes...is distyngued fro the premysses."

In current use.

Symbol

"For her To win the Moor-were't to renounce his baptism, All seals and symbols of redeemedsin." Othello, ii, 350.

A representative or typical figure, sing or token. (Other definitions of symbol given. Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Greek forms given.)

1590. Spenser, F. Q. II, ii, 10. "That, as a sacred Symbol, it (sc. a blood-stain) may swell In the sonnes flesh."

In current use.

Synagogue

"Meet me at our synagogue." Merchant of Venice, iii,  
1, 135.

The regular assembly or congregation of the Jews for religious instruction and worship apart from the service of the temple, consisting, since the destruction of the temple, their sole form of public worship; hence the religious organization of the Jews as typified by this, the Jewish communion. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1175. Lamb Horn. 9. "Godemen wite 3e hwet wes sinagoge  
on þam alde leze."

In current use.

T

Taciturnity

"The secrets of nature do not have more gift in taciturnity." Troilus and Cressida, iv, 2, 95.

Reservedness in speech. (French form given.)

1450. tr. De Imitatione III, xli, 112. "Oþer whiles he ansuerde, lest by his taciturnite occasion of offendynge miȝt have be yoven."

In current use.

Tanling

"To still hot summer's tanlings." Cymbeline, iv, 4, 29.

One tanned by the sun's rays; a person of dark skin.

1877. Blackie, Wise Men 41. "Behind the march Of some barbarian tanling, cradled now Behind the Oscean hills."

Talbotites

"This is the happy wedding torch That joineth Rouen unto her countrymen, Bur burning fatal to the Talbotities!"

1 Henry VI, iii, 2, 28.

Name given in contempt to the English by the Pucelle.<sup>1</sup>

Taphouse

"For mine own part, I never come into any room in a taphouse, but I am drawn in." Measure for Measure, ii, 1, 219.

A house where beer drawn from the tap is sold in small quantities; an ale-house.

1591. Nashe, Prognostiction Wks (Grosart) ii, 153.

"That heir Hoffes and tappe houses shall be more frequented than the Parische Churches."

1896. DAILY NEWS 20 May 5/6. "Taphouses of breweries;

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<sup>1</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

licences to enable distilleries to sell two gallon of spirits, more, but not less, for home consumption."

Tenable

"Let it be tenable in your silence still." Hamlet, i, 2, 248.

That may be kept, keep in, kept back, retained, restrained, or held in control. (Other definitions of tenable given.)

1856. Ruskin, Mod. Paint IV, v, xii. Par. 14. "Others tottering and crumbling away from time to time, until the cliff had got in some degree settled into a tenable farm."

Tench

"I am stung like a tench." 1 Henry IV, ii, 1, 17.

A thick bodied fresh water fish. Tinea vulgaris, allied to the carp, inhabiting still and deep water. (Tench is used with another significance. O. French, French and Latin forms given.)

1390. Earl Derby's Exp. (Camden) 73. "Pro tenches et roches."

1867. F. Francis, Angling iii (1880) 86. "The tench is a very curious fish in his habits."

Tenure

"A lawyer? Where be his quiddities now, his quilllets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks." Hamlet, 5, 1, 108.

The action or fact of holding a tenement. (Anglo-French, O. French, Latin and M. English forms given.)

1436. Rolls of Parlt. IV. 501/2. "Ye five Portes and tanure of Gavelkynde."

In current use.

Tercel

"The falcon as the tercel, for all the ducks i'the river." Troilus and Cressida, iii, 2, 56.

The male of the falcon. Figurative and allusive use.  
(Another use of tercel given.)

1820. Scot, Abbot IV. "Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would fain be a tercel gentle."

Termination

"If her breath were as terrible as her terminations there were no living near her." Much Ado About Nothing, ii, 1, 256.

A term, word, expression.

Tertian

"He is so shaken of a burning quotidian tertian."  
Henry V, ii, 1, 124.

Of a fever or ague: characterized by the occurrence every third day. (This word is given with other definitions. English, Latin and O. French forms given.)

1386. Chaucer. Mun's Pr. T. 139. "Ye shul have a ffeuere tericane Or an Agu."

1834. J. Forbes, Laennec's Dic Chest (ed.4) 318. "Sometimes it is attended at the beginning by chills which return the tertian."

Terrene

"Alack, our terrene moon Is now eclipsed." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 13, 153.

Belonging to the earth or to this world; earthly; worldly, secular...(as opposed to heavenly or eternal.)  
(Other definitions of terrene given. Latin, Anglo-French and French forms given.)

13...K. Alis, 5685. "Paradys terrene is ri th in e  
Est."

1865. Swinburne, Atalanta 525. "Nearer than their life of  
terrene days."

Tether

"With a larger tether than he may walk than may be  
given you." Hamlet, i, 3, 125.

A rope, cord, or other fastening by which a horse, cow,  
or other beast is tied to a stake. (Other definitions of  
tether given. O. English, O. Norse, W. Frisian, M. L.  
German, M. Dutch, Dutch, L. German, O. H. German, M. H.  
German and Icelandic.)

1523. Fitzherb, Husb. Par. 148. "But make thy hors to  
longe a tedure."

In current use.

Tharborough

"I am his graces tharborough." Love's Labour's Lost,  
i, 1, 185.

Formerly, The head man of a frithboro or frankpledge;  
hence, the conservator of peace or peace-officer of a  
tithing, the petty constable of a town-ship or manor. (O.  
English and M. English forms given.)

1475. Hunt. Harl. 199. "Jac of Bonam he was constabull  
...Hobb Andrew he was thirdboro; He had hom, 'Fesse! God  
gyff hom sorro! For I may arrest yow best."

1831. Carlyle, Sart. Res. III, i. "Some prospect of...an  
honorable Master Ship in Cordwamery, and perhaps the post  
of Thirdborough in his Hundred."

Theban

"I'll talk a word with this same learned Theban."

King Lear, iii, 4, 162.

A native or inhabitant of Boeotian Thebes, A boeotian.  
(Greek and Latin forms given.)

1374. Chaucer, Anel and Arc. 85. "This theban knyght...  
was yonge."

1880. Swinburne, Study Shakes. 183. "To the simpler eye of  
less learned Thebans than these--Thebes, by the way, was  
Dryden's irreverent name for Cambridge."

Thereafter

"How a score of ewes now?--Thereafter as they be."

2 Henry IV, iii, 2, 56.

Conformably thereto, accordingly; thereafter as.  
(O. English, M. English, O. Norse, O. Saxon, Dutch, Swedish,  
Danish and Norwegian forms given.)

In current use.

Thessalian

"Crook-kneed, and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulls."

Midsummer Night's Dream, iv, 1, 127.

Pertaining to Thessaly.<sup>2</sup>

Thesher

"Or like an idle thesher with a flail." 3 Henry VI,

ii, 1, 131.

One who separates grain from straw by beating with a  
flail, or otherwise. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1380. Thorold Rogers, Oxford City Doc. (1891) 39. "De  
Waltere le thresher."

1864. H. Ainsworth, John Law V-IX. "I lays about me right  
and left like a thrasher."

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<sup>2</sup>A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.



Thong

"Throwing the base thong from his bending crest." Venus and Adonis, 395.

A narrow strip of hide or leather, for use as a lace, cord, band, strap, or the like. (Other definitions of tong given. O. English, O. Northumb, O. Norse, German and Indo-European forms given.)

950. Lindsf. G. John i, 27. "Ic ne am wyr fe aette ic vndol his uong scoes (Rushw wong iscoes Ags. Gosp sceo wang.)"

Thraldom

"From this world's thraldom to the joys of heaven."  
Richard III, i, 4, 255.

Bondage, servitude; captivity. (Another definition of this word given.)

1205. Lay, 29156. "Summe hes fluzen to Irolonde...and per wuneden þlowve inne þraldome."

1872. Yeats. Techn Hist Comm. 165. "Shoemakers were among the first to resdue themselves from the thraldom of the lords of the soil."

Thrivers

"Pitful thrivers, in their gazing spent." Sonnet, 14-11.

One who or that which thrives.

1573. Tusser. Husb. (1878) 25. "Ill tithers ill thrivers most commonlie bee."

165? Elegy on Cleveland 47 C D Wks, (1687) 278.

Throttle

"Throttle their practiced accent in their fears."

Tingling

"A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoresom tingling."

2 Henry IV, i, 2, 128.

A thrilling sensation. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1398. Trevisa, Barth, De F. R. VII, lvi (Bodl. MS.).

"Tingling and fleting in ~~be~~ riggebone and aboute ~~be~~ schuldres."

In current use.

Tinsel

"Round underborne with a bluish tinsel." Much Ado

About Nothing, iii, 4, 22.

A kind of cloth or tissue; tinselled cloth; a rich material of silk or wool interwoven with gold or silver thread...later applied to a cheap imitation in which copper thread was used to obtain the sparkling effect. (Other definitions of tinsel given. O. French, Anglo-French, French forms given.)

1526. Inv. Goods Dk. Richmond, Camden Misc (1855) 18.

"A testour, panyd with clothe of golde, grene tynsell, and caymsen velwet."

In current use.

Tippling

"To set and keep the turn of tippling with a slave."

Anthony and Cleopatra, i, 4, 17.

The drinking of intoxicating drink especially in small quantities and often. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1667. Let. A. Jenkinsons's Voy. and Trav. (Makl. Soc.)

II, 214. "If this typling be not left we will sende no more wyne."

1868. Regul. and Ord. Army P. 942. "No tippling or gambling

is to be allowed in any of the barrack rooms."

Tipsy

"The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals." Midsummer Night's Dream, v, 1, 48.

Partly intoxicated. (Other definitions of tipsy given.)

1577. Hammer, Anc. Eccl. Hist (1663) 117. "About ten of the clock, whenas they were comshat tipsie, and well crammed with victuals."

In current use.

Tirrits

"Here's a goodly tumult! 'I'll forswear keeping house afore I'll be in these tirrits and frights." 2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 220.

A fit of fear or temper; an 'upset,' disturbance of One's equanimity.

1892. HARPERS MAG. Feb. 405/2. "My lady will have her tirrets."

Tissue

"Her pavilion--cloth-of-gold of tissue." Anthony and Cleopatra, v, 3, 102.

Cloth interwoven with gold or silver. (Other definitions of tissue given. O. French and Latin forms given.)

1366. Chaucer, Rom-Rose, 1104. "The barres were of gold fuel fyne, Upon a tyssu of satyne."

1785. G. A. Bellamy, Apology, I, 130. "A dress for me to play the character of Cleopatra.. the ground of it was silver tissue"

Toaze

"Thinkest thou, for that I insinuate, or toaze from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?" Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 760.

Meaning uncertain. Probably another form of touse,  
if indeed we should not read tease.<sup>5</sup>

Toadstool

"Toadstool, learn me the proclamation." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 1, 22.

1398. Trevisa, Barth, De P. R., XVI, xxxi (Tollem MS.)

"I sette drye tadstoles a fyre."

In current use.

Tomboys

"To be parted with tomboys hired with that self exhibition  
Which your own coffers yield!" Cymbeline, i, 6, 122.

A bold or immodest woman. (Tomboy used with another  
significance.)

1579. Tomson, Calvin's Serm. Tim. 203/2. "Sante Paule  
meaneth must not be imprudent, they must not be tomboyes,  
to be shorte, they must not bee vnchaste."

1700. B. E. Dict. Cant.

Tongs

"Let's have the tongs and the bones." Midsummer  
Night's Dream, iv, 1, 32.

The music of the tongs was produced, I believe by  
striking them with a key, while the bones were played upon  
by rattling them between the fingers.<sup>6</sup> (Other definitions  
of tongs given. O. English, O. L. German, M. Dutch, O. H.  
German, O. Teutonic, Norwegian, Sanskrit, O. Teutonic, Indo-  
European, Greek, L. German, M.L.German and L. German forms.)

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<sup>5</sup> A. Dyce, A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare.

<sup>6</sup> A. Dyce, A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare.

Tow

"Thou knowest too well My heart was to thy rudder  
tied by the strings, and thou shouldst tow me after."

Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 11, 58.

To draw by force; to pull, drag. Figurative use. (Other definitions of tow given. O. English, M. English, O. Frisian, M. L. German, Early Mod. Dutch, M. H. German, O. Norse, Norwegian, and O. Teutonic forms given.)

1583. Stubbes Anat. Abus. II (1882) 50. "What tricking and toying, and al to tawe our money, you may be sure."

Traitress

"A counsellar, a traitress, and a dear." All's Well That Ends Well, i, 1, 184.

A woman who betrays; apparently used as a term of endearment.<sup>7</sup>

Transfix

"Time doth transfix the fourish set on youth."  
Sonnet, 60-9.

To transplace, to remove.<sup>8</sup> (This meaning is not recognized by the N.E.D.)

Transferred

"And to this false plague are thy now transferr'd."  
Sonnet, 137-14.

To convey or take from one place, person, etc. to another; to transmit, transport. (Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1382. Wyclif. Ezek xlvi, 14, "Nether the first fruytis of the lond shuln be transferrid."

<sup>7</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

<sup>8</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

In current use.

Trough

"And makes his trough In your embowell'd bosoms."

Richard III, v, 2, 9.

A drinking vessel for domestic animals. (Other definitions of trough given. O. English, O. Norse, O. Frisian, O. Saxon, Teutonic, Swedish, Danish, O. Teutonic, Indo-European, German, M. Dutch, and Dutch forms given.)

725. Corpus Gloss. O. E. T. 425. "Canthera tro ."

In current use.

Trammel

"If assassination Could trammel up the consequence."

Macbeth, i, 7, 3.

To entangle or fasten up as in a trammel. Figurative use. (Other uses of this word given.)

In current use.

Tranect

"With imagined speed Unto the tranect, to the common ferry Which trades to Venice." Merchant of Venice, iii, 4, 53.

Known only in this passage. Supposed to be derived from Italian tranare, the passage-boat on the Brenta, at about five miles from Venice, being drawn out of the river, and lifted over a dam or sluice by a crane. But Rowe substituted traject, from Italian traghetto--a ferry.<sup>9</sup>

Transmutation

"By education a card-maker, by transmutation a bear-herd." Taming of the Shrew, Ind. 2. 21.

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<sup>9</sup> A. Dyce, A Glossary to the Works of William Shakespeare.

Change of one thing into another, transformation.

(Other definitions of this word given. French and Latin forms given.)

1398. Trevisa, Barth, De. P. R. XIX, l. (xxxiii. Bodl. MS, lf. 302b/2. " þere may not be pasinge transmutacion and chainginge for þere is defaute of herte and of humoure."

Transylvania

"The poor Transylvanian is dead." Pericles, iv, 2, 23.

A native of Transylvania.<sup>10</sup> (Not recognized by N.E.D.)

Treachers

"Knaves, thieves, and treachers, by spherical predominance." King Lear, i, 2, 133.

A deceiver, a cheat.

1290. S. Eng Leg I, 332/326. " ov art symon magus, godes trichor."

1767 Mickle, Concub. I, xxxvii.

Treys

"There is three,--nay then, two treys." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 232.

The three at dice or cards. (Other definitions of trey given. O. French, Anglo-French, French, Prov., Spanish, Latin, and Italian forms given.)

1386. Chaucer. Pard T. 325. "Sevene is my chaunce, and thyn is cynk and treye (corpus Lansd. fyue and re.)."  
In current use.

Tribulation

"No audience, but the tribulation of Tower hill."  
Henry VIII, v, 4, 65.

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<sup>10</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

One who or that which causes trouble, apparently a cant name for a gang of disturbers. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, and Latin forms given.)

Trickling

"Weep not, sweet queen; for trickling tears are vain."

1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 431.

Originally said of tears: To flow or fall in successive drops. (Other definitions of this word given. M. English and O. English forms given.)

1375. Sc. Leg. Saints xxii. (Laurentius) 278. "pane laurence handes one hym lad with t(r). y gland terys."

1843. Lever J. Hinton XI. "Tears of...joy trickled slowly down her cheeks."

Trigon

"Look, whether the fiery Trigon, his man, be not lisping to his master's old tables." 2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 288.

A set of three signs of the Zodiac, distant  $120^{\circ}$  from each other, as if at the angle of an equilateral triangle. (Other definitions of trigon given. Latin and Greek forms given.)

1589. Warner (Alb Eng VI. xxxi (1612) 158. "She Even at the firie Trigon shall your chiefe ascendant be."

In current use.

Tripartite

"Our indentures tripartite are drawn." 1 Henry IV, iii, 1, 80.

Made in three corresponding parts or copies. (Other definitions of this word given.)



Tuition

"So I commit you to the tuition of God." Much Ado About Nothing, i, 1, 283.

Protection, defence, custody. (Other definitions of tuition given. O. French, French and Latin forms given.)

1436. Libel Eng. Policy. Pol. Poems (Rollo) II, 204.

"There glorified in reste with his tuicione, The deite to see wyth fulle fruicione."

1790. Burke, Fr. Rev. 352. "Liberty without wisdom, and without virtue...is folly, vice, and madness without tuition or restraint."

Tumbler

"And wear his colours like a tumbler's hoop!" Love's Labour's Lost, iii, 1, 190.

One who performs feats of agility and strength.

(Tumbler given with other definitions.)

1340. Hampole, Psalter xxxix, 6. "Hoppynge and daunceynge of tumblers and herlotis."

In current use.

Tuners

"The pox of such antic, lispng, affecting fantasticoes; these new tuners of accents!" Romeo and Juliet, ii, 4, 30.

One who gives a particular (vocal) tone to something.

(Other definitions of this word given. This use of tuners is rare.)

Turnips

"Alas, I had rather be set quick i' the earth And bowl'd to death with turnpis!" Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 4, 91.

The root of a biennial criciferous plant, Brassica Rapa. (O. English and Latin forms given.)

1533. Elyot, *Cast. Heethe* (1539) 28. "Turnepes beinge welle boyled in water, and after with fatte fleshe, norysheth moche."

In current use.

### Tusk

"The loving swine Sheathed unaware the tusk in his soft groin." Venus and Adonis, 1116.

A long pointed tooth; especially a tooth specially developed so as to project beyond the mouth. (Other definitions of tusk given. O. English, O. Frisian, M. English, W. Frisian, N. Frisian, O. E. Frisian, and Anglo-Frisian forms given.)

900 Laws Aelfred c 49. "Monnes tux biȝ xv. Scill, weor Ʒ."

In current use.

### Tweak

"Plucks off my beard and blows it in my face? Tweaks me by the nose." Hamlet, ii, 2, 601.

To seize and pull sharply with a twisting movement; to twitch, wring, pluck. Transferred sense. (Other uses of this word given.)

1601. Holland, Pliny XI, xxiv, I, 324. "These Spiders hunt also after the young Lizards;...they catch hold and tweak both their lips together, and so bite and pinch them."

In current use.

Twilled

"Banks with pioned and twilled brims." Tempest,  
iv, 1, 64.

Meaning not clear. A word not yet satisfactorily  
explained.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

UUdders

"A lioness with udders all drawn dry, Lay crouching."

As You Like It, iv, 3, 115:

A dug or teat rare. (Other definitions given. O. English M. Dutch, O. Saxon, M. L. German, M. Dutch, M. H. German, O. Teutonic, Latin, N. Frisian, W. Fris. and E. Frisiah forms given.)

1582. Stanyhurst, Aenis, II. (Arb.) 35. "Theye whelps heire starved ar eager and expect vdders with dry iaws."

In current use.

Umbrage

"Who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more." Hamlet, v, 2, 125.

A shadowy appearance or indication, a semblance, outline, or faint representator, a glimmering or trace of something. Now rare. (Common in 17th Century.) (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, French, Pr., and Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Unaccommodated

"Unaccommodated man is no more but such a poor, bare, Forked animal as thou art." King Lear, iii, 4, 111.

In current use.

Unaccompanied

"Which honour must not unaccompanied invest him only." Macbeth, i, 4, 40.

1545. Raynalde, Byrth Mankynde 21b. "God...never createth no specialt pleasure vnaccompanied with some sorrow."

In current use.

Unaching

"Show them the unaching scar which I should hide."

Coriolanus, ii, 2, 152.

In current use.

Unactive

"Idle and unactive, Still cupboarding the viand."

Coriolanus, i, 1, 102.

1599. Daniels, Musoph. (1602) ciijb. "That these more curious times, they might duforce From the opinion...Of our disable and vnactive force."

In current use.

Unagreeable

"The time is unagreeable to this business." Timon of Athens, ii, 2, 41.

Unconformable or unsuitable to, inconsistent or uncongrous.

1550. Bale, Apol. 57. "Here, how inconstunt, unagreeable, and contraryouse he is also to hymself."

1702. H. Dodwell, Apol. Par. 14. S. Parker Cicero's De Finibus b.b. "This was thought to be the case of the Biothane toi...which made it unagreeable to the Principles of Philosophy for any fo imitate."

Unaneled

"Unhosl'd, disappointed, unaneled, No reckoning made." Hamlet, i, 5, 77.

Not having received estreme unction.

1897. Abp. Benson, Cyprian 98. "The divine acceptance of unaneled penitent."

Unanswered

"But your petition Is yet unanswer'd." Winter's Tale,  
v, 1, 229.

1390. Gower, Conf. I, 250. "But for nothing that evere  
he can He miht as thanne nought hen herd, So that his oleyrn  
is unanswered."

In current use.

Unappeased

"That so the shadows be not unappeased." Titus  
Andronicus, i, 1, 100.

In current use.

Unattained

"Go thither; and, with unattained eye, Compare her face  
with some that I shall show." Romeo and Juliet, i, 2, 90.

Untainted, unspotted.

1845. Hirst, Com. Mommoth etc. 44. "That bears on high  
in knightly fight An unattainted crest."

Unattempted

"But for my hand, as unattempted yet Like a poor beggar,  
raileth on the rich." King John, ii, i, 591.

Upon, or against, which no attempt has been made.

(Other definitions of the word given.)

1704. T. Brown, Walks Round London, Westm. Abby  
(1709) 48. "The thief stole the head and left the trunk  
unattempted."

Unattended

"Your constancy Hath left you unattended." Macbeth,  
ii, 2, 69.

1603. Drayton Bar. Wars V. xxiv. "Car'd for of none, nor  
look'd on, vnattended. Sadly returning, with a heavie Heart."  
In current use.

Unauspicious

"To whose ingrate and auspicious alters My soul, the  
faithfull'st offerings hath breathed out." Twelfth Night,  
v, i, 116.

1768. Woman of Honor II, 232. "To consummate so unauspi-  
cious a sacrifice as that must be."

Unauthorized

"What, To kiss in private? An unauthorized kiss."  
Othello, iv, i, 2.

In current use.

Unbaked

"Whose villainous saffron would have made all the  
unbaked and doughy youth of a nation in his colour."

All's Well That Ends Well, iv, 5, 3.

Fig. Left in an unfinished or immature state.

1635. Pagitt, Christianogr. II, vi, (1636) 40. "Their  
masse was then un moulded, Transubstantiation unbaked."

Unbar

"Death, who is the key to unbar these locks."  
Cymbeline, v, 4, 8.

In fig. context.

1601. Weever, Mirr Mart, ciiijb. "Looke when the sun..  
doth rise, Soone as the morne vnbarre her christall gate."

In current use.

Unbashful

"Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo The means of  
weakness and fidelity." As You Like It, ii, 3, 50.

1563. Man, Musculus' 13b. "The benefite of clere  
conscience, and the unbashfull...familiaritie with God."

1887. Swinburne, Stud. Prose and Poetry (1894) 140. "The

Daurels of <sup>U</sup>otham, with which the critical sages...has  
bedecked his unbashful brows."

Unbattered

"Or else my sword with an unbatter'd edge I sheenthe  
again undeeded." Macbeth, v, 7, 19.

1603. Knolles, His. Turks (1621) 324. "If these woes  
stood still firme and vnbattered."

In current use.

Unbelieved

"As I, thus wrong'd, hence unbelieved go." Measure for  
Measure, v, 1, 119.

In current use.

Unbewailed

"But let determined things to destiny Hold unbewail'd  
their way." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 1, 85.

1586. W. Warner, Alb. Eng., iv, xxi, (1592) 88. "He  
wandred vnbewailed long, as man whom men exempt From  
house, and help."

1836-8. Southey, Poems To Hymen iii. "Tho' doomed perchance  
to die Alone and unbewailed."

Unbitted

"We have reason to cool our raging motions, our canal  
stings, our unbitted lusts." Othello, i, 3, 335.

Not furnished with a bit; unrestrained.

1586. Sidney, Astr. and Stella Sonn. xxxviii. "The  
night while...vnbitted thought Both fall to stray."

1882. Stevenson, Mem and Poetr xii (1887) 211. "The same  
fatal conflicts of unbitted nature with too rigid custom."

Unexamined

"Untainted, unexamined, free, at liberty." Richard III,  
iii, 6, 9.



1495. Act II Henry VIII, ii Par. 3. "As often as any  
suche of the seid mysdoers...departen unexamyned and un-  
punyshed."

In current use.

Unexecuted

"Leave unexecuted your own renowned knowledge."

Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 7, 45.

1585. T. Washington tr. Nicholay's Voy, II, xii, 48b.

"There was no kind of...cruelty by them left vnexecuted."

In current use.

Unelected

"You should have tã'en the advantage of his cholere and  
pass'd him unelected." Coriolanus, ii, 3, 207.

1581. Sidney Apol. Poetrie (Arb.) 20. "In these my not  
old yeres...having slipt into the title of a Poet, (1) am  
provoked to say something vnto you in the defence of that  
vnelected vocation."

In current use.

Unbloodied

"Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak."

2 Henry VI, iii, 2, 193.

Not stained with blood.

1881. Swinburne, Mary Stuart I, i, 29. "I am sick with  
shame to hear men's jangling tongues outnoise their swords  
unbloodied."

Unblown

"Ah, my tender babes! My unblown flowers!" Richard III,  
iv, 4, 10.

Still in the bud. Fig. use current.

Unbodied

"And that unbodied figure of the thought That gave't

surmised shape." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 16.

Not having a corporeal form.

1851. Moir, Poems, Night-Hawk, xiii. "Most lonely voices! most wild unbodied scream."

### Unbookish

"His unbookish jealousy must construe Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour Quite in the wrong."  
Othello, iv, 1, 102.

Not bookish or studious; unlearned.

1882. CENTURY MAG. XXIII, 951. "Even the most unbookish reader will kindle into a momentary sympathy."

### Unbosom

"Their several counsels they unbosom shall To loves mistook." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 141.

To give vent.

In current use.

### Unapproved

"What unapproved witness dost thou bear?" Lover's Complaint, 53.

Not demonstrated, unproved. (Another definition of the word given.)

In current use.

### Unasked

"And begg'd for that which thou unask'd shalt have."  
Vand. A. 102.

Not made the subject of a request.

1456. Sir G. Hays, Law Arms (S. T.) 96. "Quhat things.. has sauf condyt be privilege unaskit at the princis."

In current use.

### Unbred

"For fear of which, hear this, thou age unbred."

Sonnet, 3, 4.

Unborn. (Other definitions of this word given.)

Uncheerful

"In vail I rail at opportunity, At time, at Tarquin,  
and uncheerful night." Lucrece, 1024.

Cheerless.

1449. Peacock, Repr. II, xvi, 244. "Torto cleue to  
a thing as to his Souereyn Lord...and it for to have noon  
homelyness with the same thing were an vnchereful thing."  
1856. Hawthorne, Eng Note Bks. (1879) I, 256. "It is an  
uncheerful old hotel."

Unbraided

"Has he any unbraided wares?" Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 204.

Untarnished, undamaged. (Other definitions of this word  
given.)

Unbreathed

"Now have toiled their unbreathed memories."

Midsummer Night's Dream, v, 1, 74.

Unexercised; unpractised. (Other definitions of this  
word given.)

1590. Cokaine, Treat. Hunting C. 4. "Who so hunteth  
vnbreathed hounds at the bucke first in hot weather."  
1644. Milton, Areop. (Arb) 45. "I cannot praise a fugitive  
and cloister'd vertue, unexercis'd and unbreath'd."

Unbreeched

"Methoughts I did recoill Twenty-three years, and saw  
myself unbreeched." Winter's Tale, i, 2, 155.

Not dressed in breeches.

1879. Dowden, Southey, i, 5. "Southey, an unbreeched  
boy of three years, was borne ayay one morning...to be

handed over to the tender mercies of a school-mistress."

broke

"God keep all vows unbroke that swear to thee."

Richard II, iv, 1, 215.

Of compacts etc. Not broken or infringed unviolated.

(Other definitions of this word given.)

1300. Cursor M. 611. "Bot for to hald it wel vnbroken,  
e forbot at was be-twix am spoken."

In current use.

uild

"To unbuild the city and to lay all flat--What is the  
city?" Coriolanus, iii, 1, 198.

To pull down, destroy, demolish (a building or  
structure.) (A figurative use of this word given.)

1879. Browning, Poets Croisic 13. "Priestesses  
Unbuilt and then rebuilt it every may."

irnt

"Twas a folly, For one poor grain or two, to leave  
unburnt, and still to nose the offence." Coriolanus, v, 1, 27.

(M. Dutch, Dutch, O. Norse, German, Swedish and Danish  
forms given.)

1290. S. Eng Leg I, 29/97. "His bones þat weren bi-  
left vn-barnd amidde þe se to caste."

In current use.

ape

"Let me stop this way first. So, no uncape."

Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 3, 176.

(Of obscure meaning). The interpretations 'to unbag'  
or 'to uncouple' are not supported by any evidence.

Unchain

"Unchain your spirits now with spelling charms and try if they can gain your liberty." 1 Henry VI, v, 3, 31.

1852. N. Lichfield tr. Castanheda's conq. E. Ind. I, lxxiii, 150. "Being in a readinesse to uncheine his mastres, he was presently informed that the king of calicut was reforming a new his castle."

In current use.

Unchanging

"Thy face is, visard-like, unchanging." 3 Henry VI, i, 4, 116.

In current use.

Uncharitable

"Uncharitable with me have you death." Richard III, i, 3, 275.

1456. Sir G. Hays, Law of Armes (S. T. S.) 237. "And ryght sa...gif there war ane uncharitable prelate, quhilke war...a counsailour to mak were."

In current use.

Unchary

"And laid mine honour too unchary out." Twelfth Night, iii, 4, 222.

Mrs. Browning, Aur. Leigh II, 622. "To make a good man, which my brother was, unchary of the duties of his house."

Unchilded

"He hath widowed and unchilded many a one." Coriolanus, v, 6, 153.

To deprive of children.

1605. Earl Stirling Alexandr. Trag. IV, ii. "First orphan'd widdow'd, and unchilded last, A daughter, wife, and mother all accurst."

Swinburne, Tristr. Of Lyonesse etc. 155. "So bitter burned within the unchilded wife <sup>A</sup> virgin lust for vengeance."

Unclaimed

"If he be free, why then my taxing like a wild-goose flies Unclaimed to any man." As You Like It, ii, 7, 325.

In current use.

Unclew

"If I should pay you for t'as 'tis extoll'd. It would unclew me quite." Timon of Athens, i, 1, 108.

To unwind, undo.

1855. Singleton, Virgil II, 72. "Daedalus himself the cheats and windings of the dome unclewed."

Unclog

"Could I meet 'em But once a-day, it would unclog my heart." Coriolanus, iv, 2, 47.

In current use.

Uncolted

"Thou liest; thou art not colted, thou art uncolted." 1 Henry IV, ii, 2, 42.

Uncolted was coined by Prince Henry for the sake of a pun.<sup>1</sup>

Uncoined

"A fellow of plain and uncoined constancy." Henry V, v, 2, 161.

Figurative use. (Another use of this word given.)

Uncomeliness

"And gave such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all uncomeliness." Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 1, 60.

Not pleasing or agreeable to the moral sense or to

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<sup>1</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

notions of propriety. (Other uses of comely given.)

1230. Hali, Meid. 25. "As tah ha nefden wit in ham ne tweire scheid as mon have , ba of good and of vuel, of cumelich and of vncumelich (v.r. vnkumelich.)"

In current use.

Uncomfortable

"Uncomfortable time, why camest thou now to murder, murder our solemnity? O child! O child!" Romeo and Juliet, iv, 5, 60.

In current use.

Uncompassionate

"Nor silver shedding tears could penetrate her uncompassionate sire." Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii, 1, 231.

In current use.

Unconfirable

"Why, thou unconfirable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the terms of my honour prease." Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 2, 21.

In current use.

Uncontemned

"Which of the peirs have uncomtemn'd gone by him, or at least Strangely neglected." Henry VIII, iii, 2, 10.

1634. Habington, Castara II. "Wife, Shee is so true a friend, her husband may to her communicate even his ambitions, and if success crowne not expectations, remain nevertheless uncontemned."

Uncorrected

"Green clover, Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank conceives by idelness." Henry V, v, 2, 50.

Not improved by training or discipline; not guided into the proper course.

1865. Froude Short Stud. (1867) I, 161. "Submissiveness, humility, obedience produce if uncorrected in politics a nation of slaves."

Uncounted

"The blunt monster with uncounted heads." 2 Henry IV, Ind. 18.

1500. Makculloch and Gray MS.S.(S.T.S.) 65. "Kingis and knightis in company vncountit curiously vp i kist." In current use.

Uncourteous

"Upon some stubborn and uncourteous parts We had conceived Against him." Twelfth Night, v, 1, 369.

1303. R. Brunne, Handl. Synne 6798. " ys ryche man, as e gospel seys, Was but too man vncurteys." In current use.

Uncropped

"If thou be'st yet a fresh uncropped flower, Choose thou thy husband." All's Well That Ends Well, v, 3, 327.

Not cut or plucked.

In current use.

Uncrossed

"Such gain the cap of him that makes em fine, Yet keeps his book uncross'd, no life to ours." Cymbeline, iii, 3, 26.

Not obliterated or cancelled. (Other uses of this word given.)

1690. Norris Beatitudes Ep. Ded.



Uncrown

"Therefore I'll uncrown him ere't be long." 3 Henry VI,

iii, 3, 232.

To take the crown from.

1300. Cursor M 9084. "'Tas of,' he said, 'ni kinges  
crown at i na langer agh to bere...I will at yee vncrown  
me.'"

Uncuckolded

"It is a decidly sorrow to behold a ffoul knave  
uncuckolded." 4 Anthony and Cleopatra, i, 2, 76.

Not made a cuckold.<sup>2</sup>

Uncurbed

"With frank and with uncurbed plainness "ell us."

Henry V, i, 2, 244.

In current use.

Uncurls

"My fleece of woolly hair that now uncurls Even as an  
adder when she doth unroll to do some fatal execution."

Titus Andronicus, ii, 3, 34.

In current use.

Uncurse

"Again uncurse their souls; their peace is made."

Richard II, ii, 2, 137.

1831. H. Coleridge, Ess. (1851) I, 180. "Old Prynne  
Jeremy Collur.if their hearts were in the right place...  
would have uncursed the stage."

Undeaf

"My death's sad tale may yet undeaf his ear."

Richard II, ii, 1, 16.

To free from deafness.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

Undeck

"I have given here my soul's consent <sup>4</sup>o undeck the pompous body of a king." Richard II, iv, 1, 250.

To divest or undress.<sup>4</sup> (Another definition of undeck given.)

1598. Florio, Disornare.

Undeeded

"Either thou, Macbeth, or else my sword with an unbatter's edge I sheath again undeeded." Macbeth, v, 7, 20.

Not signalized by action, having done nothing.<sup>5</sup>

Undercrest

"Undercrest your good addition <sup>4</sup>o the fairness of my powers" Coriolanus, i, 9, 72.

To support as on a crest.

Underling

"The faults dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But in ourselves, that we are underlings." Julius Caesar, v, 2, 141.

One who is subject or subordinate to another. (Other definitions of the word given. M. English form given.)

1175. Leg. Nathan in E. E. Hom. (1917) 89. "Heo... et synden underlinges, for an e heo heora blafoð belæwden."

In current use.

Underprizing

"Yet look how far <sup>4</sup>he substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow I underprizing it." Merchant of Venice, iii, 2, 129.

In current use.

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<sup>4</sup>A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid

Undescried

- "To shepboard Get undescried." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 669.
1595. Daniel, Civ. Wars III, xl. "Within rests more of leare, More dread of sad event yet undescribe, Than... I would there were."
1885. Browning, Men and Wom. II. "In Three Days" iv. "But years must teem with change untried,...With an end somewhere undescried."

Undinted

- "To part with unhack'd edges, and bear back Our targes undinted." Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 2, 210.
1863. Baring-Gould Iceland, 231. "To our right lay... the undinted snow."

Undiscernible

- "I should be guiltier than my guiltiness, To think I can be undiscernible." Measure for Measure, v, 1, 373.
1873. Proctor, Expanse Heaven 270. "Those other stars separately undiscernible, which produce the milky light of the galaxy."

Undishonoured

- "I live unstain'd, thou undishonoured." Comedy of Errors, ii, 2, 148.
1881. Swinburne, Mary Stuart III, 1. "I had rather die thus undishonoured."

Undisposed

- "I shall break that merry sounce of yours That stands on tricks when I am undisposed." Comedy of Errors, ii, 2, 148.
- Not inclined or willing. (Other definitions of this word given.)
1650. Baxter Saints' R. I, vii, (1662) 86. "That I

conceive the reason also, why we are undisposed to those secret duties."

Undreamed

"To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 578.

In current use.

Unearned

"If we have unearned luck Now to scape the serpent's tongue, We will make amends ere long." Midsummer Night's Dream, v, 1, 439.

Not learned by merit. (Other uses of this word given.)

1200. Trimm. Coll. Hom 33. "Deflen...bireueden him (Adam) alle his riche weden, at waren unearned given, and vnde . hicensse."

In current use.

Unearned

"Where is she so fair whose unear'd womb Disdains the tillage of thy husbandry?" Sonnet, 3-5.

Unploughed, untilled.

1000. Aeletic, Gloss Wr.-Wuloker 147. "Rus, unered land."

Unearthly

"How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly it was!" Winter's Tale, ii, 1, 7.

Rising above what is characteristic of earth, exalted, sublime, celestial. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Uneath

"Uneath may she endure the fifty streets, To tread

them." 2 Henry VI, ii, 4, 8.

Not easily; (only) with difficulty; scarcely, hardly.  
In very common use from about 1500 to about 1600. (Other definitions of uneath given.)

888. K. Aelfred Boeth, V. Par. 3. "Unea e ic mae forstandan ine acsunga."

1834. Hare, Guesses (1848) 346. "Man's hard, clencht mouth whence words uneath do slip."

### Uneducated

"Unspoiled, uneducated, unpruned, untrained."

Love's Labour's Lost, iv, 2, 17.

In current use.

### Uneffectual

"And gins to pale his uneffectual fire." Hamlet, i, 5, 90.

Common from about 1500 to 1600.

1548. Udale, etc. Erasm. Par. John, i, 7. "Moses... brought a lawe vneffectuall, sharpe, and hard.

1668. R. Steele Husbandman's Calling, V, 117.

### Unexpressive

"The fair, the chaste, and unexpressive she." As You Like It, iii, 2, 10.

In current use.

### Unfair

"And that unfair which fairly doth excel." Sonnet, 5-4.

Not fair or beautiful; disfigured. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English, O. Norse and Gothic forms given.)

Beowulf, 727. "Him of ea um stod li e elicost lecht

unfae er."

In current use.

Unfaithful

"Chosen out of the gross band of the unfaithful."

As You Like It, iv, 1, 199.

Not keeping good faith, acting falsely or treacherously,  
(Other definitions of this word given.)

1400. Destr. Troy. 714. "vnfaithfull freke, with pi  
fals cast, þat such a lady belirt."

In current use.

Unfallible

"Believe my words, For they are certain and unfallible."

1 Henry VI, i, 2, 59.

1529. More Dyatoge I, Wks. 168/2. "If ye will take a  
sure and vnfaliyble way ye must...believe and obey the churche."  
1653. Beithe. Eng. Improver Inpr. 145. "A very Excellent  
Unfallible Remedy against Barrenness."

Unfamed

"Nor none so noble whose life were ill bestow'd or  
death unfamed where Helen is the subject." Troilus and  
Cressida, ii, 2, 159.

1887. Hissey, Holiday on Road, 156. "Some few whose  
names and deeds will dwell a little longer than the unfamed  
rest."

Unfashionable

"Scarce half made up, and that so lamely and un  
fashionable that dogs bark at me." Richard III, i, 1, 22.

Badly shaped or formed. (Other definitions of this  
word given.)

In current use.

Unfasten

"That plucking to unfix an enemy, "e doth unfasten so and shake a friend." 2 Henry IV, iv, 1, 209.

To unfix, to deprive of firmness or fixety. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1225. Ancr.<sup>k</sup>. 252. "Al his attente is worte unuestnen heorten and forte to binimen luue, þet halt men togederes." In current use.

Unfathered

"Unfather'd heirs and loathey birth of nature."

2 Henry IV, iv, 4, 122.

Have no (known or acknowledged) father; illegitimate. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1874. Trollope, Lady Anne, i. "She would be a penniless unmarried female with a daughter, her child would be unfathered and base."

Unfellowed

"In his meed he's unfellowed." Hamlet, v, 2, 150.

Have no equal.<sup>6</sup>

1597. Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz. (Parker Soc) 671. "So shall...the faithful (be) encouraged to repose in thy unfellowed Grace."

1887. Meredith, Ballads and F. 104. "Every second man, unfellowed, Took the strokes of two and gave."

Unfenced

"Even till unfenced desolation Leave them unfilial."

Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 417.

Unprotected. (Other uses of this word given.)

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<sup>6</sup>

A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

1548. Elyot. "Immunities, not defended, not fortified, undefensed."

Unfool

"Have you any way then to unfool me again?" Merry Wives of Windsor, iv, 2, 120.

To make satisfaction for calling one a fool.<sup>7</sup>

1635. Quarles, Embl. II, iii, 5. "Will no plump fee Bribe thy false fiste...T' unfool whom thou hast fool'd?"

Unforfeited

"They are wont to keep obliged faith unforfeited." Merchant of Venice, ii, 6, 7.

In current use.

Unfortified

"A heart unfortified, a mind impatient." Hamlet, i, 2, 96.

Figurative use. (Another use of this word given.)

In current use.

Unfought

"Morte de ma vie! if they march along unfought withal." Henry V, iii, 5, 12.

1523. Ld. Berners, Froess. I, xviii, 25. "He toke mede and money of the Scottis, to thentent they myght departe pryuele by nyght, vnfoughte withall."

In current use.

Unfruitful

"But in the midst of his unfruitful prayer." Lucrece, 344.

Fig. Not productive of good results. (Other uses of this word given. Latin forms given.)



1400. New Test. (Paues) Eph. V, II. "e vnfruythful werkes of darknesse."

In current use.

Ungenitured

"This ungenitured agent will unpeople the province with continency." Measure for Measure, iii, 2, 184.

Impotent.<sup>8</sup>

Ungird

"Ungird thy strangeness and tell me what I shall vent to my lady." Twelfth Night, iv, 1, 16.

Figurative use. (Other uses of ungird given. M. Dutch, O. H. German, and M. H. German forms given.)

Ungodly

"Be husband to me, heavens! Let not the hours of this ungodly day Wear out the day in peace." King John, iii, 1, 109.

Transferred sense. (Other uses of this word given. M. Dutch, Dutch, M. Swedish, M. Danish, and M. Swedish forms given.)

Ungored

"I have a voice and precedent of peace, To keep my name ungored." Hamlet, v, 2, 261.

Unpierced. (Another definition of this word given.)  
1647. Hexham, 1. "Ungored, ondoorsteken."

Ungravely

"Which most gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion."  
Coriolanus, ii, 3, 233.

1698. Christ Exalted Ep. A. 4. "The Doctor, whom you have very ungravely treated, as an Heterodox wild Monster."

Unhabitable

"Unhabitable and almost inaccessible." Tempest,  
ii, 1, 37.

Uninhabitable. (Common about 1550 until 1690.)

1382. Wyclif Jer, ii, 6. "Where is the Lord, that...  
ladde vs over by desert, by the land vnhabitable?"

In current use.

Unhanged

"There live not three good men unhanged in England."  
1 Henry IV, i, 3, 44.

Swedish form given.

1440. York Myst.xxxii, 186. "þou on-hanged harlott,  
hark what I saie."

In current use.

Unhardened

"Nosegays sweetmeats, messengers Of strong prevailment  
in unhardened youth." Midsummer Night's Dream, i, 1, 35.

Figurative use. (Another use of this word given.)

In current use.

Unharmd

"From love's weak childish bow she lives unharm'd."  
Romeo and Juliet, i, 1, 217.

1340-70. Alex and Lind. 227. "And y-bi-hote þou her  
vnharmd to leve."

In current use.

Unhearts

"To bite his lip and hum at good Cominius, much  
unhearts me." Coriolanus, v, 1, 49.

(M. Dutch, M. H. Gernan and German forms given.)

1593. Pass. Morrice (1876) 76. "My...sences gon,

my bodie vnharted: so that I live alive, as being dead."

1830. Carlyle. Rechter and De Stael Ess. 1840, II, 431.

"It is probable she knows only the French (un-souled and un-hearted) Shakespeare."

Unhelpful

"With sad unhelpful tears, and dimm'd eyes." 2 Henry VI, iii, 1, 218.

1880. Swinburne, Stud. Shakes. 62. "As yet the one contemporary book...remains...inaccessible and unhelpful to students."

Unhidden

"The severals and unhidden passages of his true titles." Henry V, i, 1, 86.

1868. Morris, Earthly Par I, i, 379. "All unhidden once again they saw that peerless beauty."

Unhorse

"He would unhorse the lustiest challenger." Richard II, v, 3, 19.

To throw or drag from the horse. (Other uses of this word given. M. Dutch form given.)

1390. Gower, Conf. I, 368. "He...smot him with a dethes wounde, That he unhorsed fell to grounde."

1843. James, Forest Days XX, "And so you unhorsed the traitor, but could neither kill nor take him."

Unhospitable

"Which to a stranger, Unguided and unfriended, often prove Rough and unhospitable." Twelfth Night, iii, 3, 11.

Of places. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1808. Forsyth, Beauties Scotl. V, 472. "A cluster of unhospitable rocks."

Unhouseled

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled, No reckoning made." Hamlet, i, 5, 77.

Not having had the Eucharist administered.

1532. More. Confut. Tindale Wks. 377/2. "Yet thynketh Tyndall that...the people were as good vnhouseled as houseled."  
1865. E. Burritt. Walk to Land's End, 334. "The articulate plaint of some unhouseled spirit moaning for admission."

Unhurtful

"You imagine me too unhurtful an opposite." Measure for Measure, iii, 2, 175.

1549. Coverdale, etc. Erasm Par I, Car. 15. "In vnhurtfull manners, playne, pure, and without ale counterfaectyng."  
1806. H. K. White. Poems (1837) 136. "When happy Superstition, gabbling eld. Holds her unhurtful gambols."

Unimproved

"Of unimproved mettle hot and full." Hamlet, i, 1, 96.

Unreproved, uncensured.

Unintelligent

"That your senses, unintelligent of our insufficiencie may through they cannot praise us, as little accurse us."

Winter's Tale, i, 1, 16.

Having no knowledge or understanding. (Other uses of the word given.)

1609. B. Jonson, Sel. Wom. IV, iii, 572. "My mistris is not altogether vn-intelligent of these things."

In current use.

Unjointed

"This bald unjointed chat of his, my lord, I answer'd indirectly as I said." 1 Henry IV, i, 3, 65.

1538. Elyat. "Incompactum, vnioyned, or yll ioyned."

1615. Markham, Eng Housewife II, iv, III. "Gather the butter together into one intire lumpe and body, leaving no peeces thereof severall or vnioyned."

Unkept

"Stays me here at home unkept." As You Like It, i, 1, 9.

Unguarded, undefended.

1400. Distr. Troy 1085. "The kyng had no knowlache... Of the folk so fierse,...For i vnkeppit were e castes all e kythe ouer."

1611. Florio, "Suadata, open, vnkept, frei for all men."

Unlicensed

"Why, as it were unlicensed of your loves He would depart, I'll give some light unto you." Pericles, i, 3, 17.

Not furnished with authority, sanction, or formal permission to do something. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1795. Southey Joan of Arc IV, 414. "Did she upon thy parting steps bestow Her free-will blessing, or hast thou set forth...unlicensed and unblest."

Unlicked

"Like to a chaos, or an unlick'd bear-whelp."

3 Henry VI, iii, 2, 161.

Not licked into shape. (Other definitions of unlicked given.)

1871. Besant and Rice, Ready-money Mort. X. "You know, Polly, what an unlicked cub I was when I married you."

Unlimited

"Scene individable, or poem unlimited." Hamlet, ii, 2, 419.

1596. Sidney Arcadia III, iv, (1912) 371. "All such whom...youth-like mindes did fill with unlimited desires."  
In current use.

Unlineal

"Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand." Macbeth,  
iii, 1, 63.

Not coming in direct order of succession.<sup>9</sup>

1593. Nashe, Strange News. #4. "The vnlineall vsurper of indigement from all his true owners."  
1884. N. and Q. 6 Oct. 264. "The ancient manor house...has long since passed into unlineal hands."

Unlinked

"It unlinke'd itself And with indented glides did slip away Into a bush." As You Like It, iv, 3, 112.

To undo the links of a chain. (Other definitions of unlinked given.)  
In current use.

Unlived

"Where shall I live now Lucrece is unlived?"  
Lucrece, 1754.  
To deprive of life. (Other uses of unlive given.)  
1702. Burlesque Lestrangle's Quivedo, 244.

Unlustrous

"Unlustrous as the smoky light That's fed with stinking tallow." Cymbeline, i, 6, 109.  
1863. W. Lancaster, Fraeterita 70. "Sweet unlustrous eyes."

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<sup>9</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

Umade

"Taking the measure of an umade grave." Romeo and Juliet, iii, 3, 70.

Not (yet) made. (Other definitions of umade given.)

1250. Gen. and Ex 671. "Babel, ʒat tur, be-lef un-mad."

In current use.

Unmarried

"Pale primroses That die unmarried." Winter's Tale, iv, 4, 123.

1297. R. Glove. (Rolls) 737. "þe gode cordeile vmarried was so."

In current use.

Unmastered

"Or your chaste treasure open to his unmaster'd importunity." Hamlet, i, 3, 32.

1561. Norton and Sacky. Gorboduc II,ii. "Great is the daunger of vnmaistred might."

In current use.

Ummellowed

"His head ummellow'd but his judgment ripe." Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii, 4, 70.

1573. Gascoigne, Hearbes Wks 1907 I, 327. "The brall Which raging youth...Did whilome breede in mine ummellowed brayne."

1841. Gresley, For. Arden XV, 167. "They draw nearer to the ruins, ummellowed by age."

Ummerciful

"O filthy traiter!--Ummerciful lady as you are, I'm none." King Lear, iii, 7, 33.

Having no mercy. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1481. Caxton, Reynard (Arb.) 37. "He was always to

hem vmercyvul."

In current use.

mixed

"All alone shall live...unmix'd with matter." Hamlet,  
i, 5, 104.

In current use.

moaned

"Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd."  
Richard III, ii, 2, 64.

1622. Wither Philarette M. 4.

unmusical

"A name unmusical to the Volscians' ears." Coriolanus,  
iv, 5, 64.

In current use.

unnerved

"Strikes wide; But with the shiff and wind of his fell  
sword The unnerved father falls." Hamlet, ii, 2, 496.

In current use.

unnoble

"I have offended reputation, A most unnoble swerving."  
Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 11, 50.

Of actions, character, etc. (Other definitions of this  
word given.)

In current use.

unowned

"The unowned interest of proud-swelling state." King  
John, iv, 3, 147.

Unowned.

unpacked

"Unpack my heart with words, And fall a-cursing, like  
a very drab." Hamlet, ii, 2, 614.

Figurative. (Other uses of unpack given.)



In current use.

Unpardonable

"O tis a fault too too unpardonable! 3 Henry VI,  
i, 4, 106.

1565. Alein, Def. Purg.XVII, 284. "There was no  
sin so smaule vnpardoned, but (etc.)."

In current use.

Unpartial

"In the unpartial judging of this business." Henry  
VIII, ii, 2, 107.

1579. W. Wilkinson, Confut. Fam. Love B. iijb. "Then  
must the judge set vnpercial in judgement place."

In current use.

Unpathed

"To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores." Winter's  
Tale, iv, 4, 578.

1897. Baring-Gould, Guavaz XIV. "He...strode over the  
unpathed moor."

Unpaved

"Which horse-hairs and calves'-guts, nor the voice of  
unpaved unuch to boot, can never amend." Cymbeline,  
ii, 3, 34.

In allusive use. (Other definitions of the word given.)

In current use.

Unpeaceable

"Away unpeaceable dog, or I'll spurn thee hence."  
Timon of Athens, i, 1, 180.

1520. M. Nisbet, Jas. III, 8. "Naman may chastice the  
loung. for it is one vnpeceabile evile."

In current use.

Unpeg

"Unpeg the basket on the house's top, Let the birds fly." Hamlet, iii, 4, 193.

1863. W. C. Baldwin. Afr. Hunting ii, 51. "He at length charged against the side of the tent, unpegging two of the ropes."

Unperceived

"The crow may bathe his coal-black wings, in mire, And unperceived fly with the filth away." Lucrece, 1010.

1350. Will Palerne 1676. "þat noþer clerke nor kuþt... schal passe vnperceyued and pertiliche of-sougt."

In current use.

Unperfectness

"One unperfectness shows me another." Othello, ii, 3, 298.

1323. Prose Ps. cxxxviii, 15. "þynʒe 3 n sen myn vnparfitness."

In current use.

Unpinked

"And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i the heel." Taming of the Shrew, iv, 1, 136.

Lacking ornamental perforation.<sup>10</sup>

Unplagued

"Ladies that have their toes unplagued with corns will have a bout with you." Romeo and Juliet, i, 5, 19.

1550. Crawley, Last Trump 50. "Then thincke Gods iustyce could not leave The(e) unplagued."

In current use.

Unplausible

"Tis like he'll question me why such unplausible eyes

are bent on him." Troilus and Cressida, iii, 3, 43.

Disapproving.<sup>11</sup>

Unpleasantest

"He are a few of the unpleasantest words that ever plotted paper!" Merchant of Venice, iii, 2, 254.

Unpolicied

"O, couldst thou speak, That I might hear thee call great Caesar ass Unpolicied!" Anthony and Cleopatra, v, 2, 311.

1738. Warburton, Dw. Legat. I, 75. "(Modern savages) being yet unpolicied and in a state of Nature."

Unpolluted

"From her fair and unpolluted flesh May violets spring." Hamlet, v, 1, 262.

In current use.

Impossible

"For us to levy power proportionable to the enemy is all impossible." Richard II, ii, 2, 126.

Impossible. (Very common from 1400-1600.)

1362. Lang. P. P. A XI, 225. "Poul prouip it is vnpossible riche men in heuene."

1860. Flo. Marryat For Ever and Ever, ii, 194. "That is an impossible think Sir."

Unpremeditated

"Ask me what question thou canst possibly, And I will answer unpremeditated." 1 Henry VI, i, 2, 88.

1551. Robinson, More's Utopia (1895) 2. "As his talke cold not be fine and eloquent...but sudeen and vnpremeditated."

In current use.

Unpressed

"Have I my pillow left unpress'd in Rome?" Anthony

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<sup>11</sup>C. T. Onions. A Shakespeare Glossary.

and Cleopatra, iii, 13, 106.

1552. Acc. Ld. High Co X. 123. "There elnis, thre quateris, unprest blak."

In current use.

Unprevailing

"We pray you, throw to earth 'his unprevailing woe."  
Hamlet, i, 2, 107.

Ineffective, unsuccessful. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Unprevented

"A pack of sorrow which would press you down Being unprevented." Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii, 1, 21.

1585. Greene, Planctomachia H. 4. "Hee that seeketh to have his purpose vnprevented."

In current use.

Unprized

"Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy Can buy this unprized precious maid of me." King Lear, i, 1, 262.

Priceless. (Other definitions of unprized given.)

Unproportioned

"Give thy thoughts no tongue, Nor any unproportion'd thought his act." Hamlet, i, 3, 60.

1586. C'tess, Pembroke, Ps. cxxxv. vii. "What unproportion'd odds 'to thee, these idolls gold and silver heare?"

In current use.

Unprovident

"Deny that thou bear'st love to any, Who for thyself art so unprovident." Sonnet, 10, 2.

Incautious.

1572. Buchanan, Detection of Mary (1727) 71. "Ane Hows... prouydit for ane oung Gentilman unprouydent be outh."

1658. J. Webb, Cleopatra VII, k, II, 55. "Must this unfortunate Alcamenes be ignorant, whence this unprovident ruine comes."

Unprovokes

"Lechery, sir, it (drink) provokes, and provokes: it provokes the desire, but it takes away the performance."

Macbeth, ii, 3, 32.

1585. Abr. Sandys Serm. XV, 264. "The voluntarie and vnprovoked operation of the spirite."

In current use.

Unpublished

"All blest secrets, All you unphublished virtues of the earth, Spring with my tears!" King Lear, iv, 4, 16.

Not divulged or disclosed. (Other definitions given.)

1886. Mrs. Hingerford, Mental Struggle vii. "'Nobody can help me,' declares the as yet unphublished sinner."

Unpurged

"To dare the vile contagion of the night And tempt the rhymy and unpurged air To add unto his sickness."

Julius Caesar, ii, 1, 266.

Not freed from faser elements of admixture. (Other uses of this word given.)

1555. Eden Decardes (Arb) 268. "Ginger Mechino...is sould vnclensed or vnpurged."

In current use.

Unpurposed

"Do it at once; Or thy precedent services are all But accidents unpurposed." Anthony and Cleopatra, iv, 14, 84.

1570. Dee, Math, Pref. 15. "Of second vnpurposed

fruite...arrising by Geometrie."

1885. W. J. Sendall Calverley and Rem. 53. "The work which he has left behind him...is, as to much of it, unpurposed and fragmentary."

Unqualified

"Speak to him; He is unqualified with very shame."

Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 11, 44.

Divested of his (manly) qualities.<sup>12</sup>

Unqueened

"Although unqueen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me." Henry VIII, iv, 2, 171.

To deprive of, depose from, the rank of queen.

1579. J. Stubbes, Gaping Gulf Dij. "Is it not more than probable...that the next prince...wye drawe it (se England) also...under the law Salique, and so quite vqueen the desolate sister?"

1873. Athenaeum 22 Feb. 240/2. "The divorce which was to unqueen Catherine of Arragon."

Unraised

"But pardon, gentles all, The flat unraised spirits."

Henry V, Prol. 9.

Not raised in various senses of the verb.

1523. Ld. Berners. Froiss I, cccxxxviii, 529. "So y. by their neglygence the Siege shulde not be vnreysed."

In current use.

Unraked

"Where fires thou find'st unraked and hearths unswept."

Merry Wives of Windsor, v, 5, 48.

<sup>12</sup>

C. T. Onions, A Shakespeare Glossary.

(M. Danish, and M. Swedish forms given.)

In current use.

Unread

"The wise and fool, the artist and unread, The hard and soft, seem all affined and kin." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 24.

Not instructed by reading. (Other definitions of unread given.)

In current use.

Unready

"What all unready so?--Unready! ay, and glad we 'scaped so well." 1 Henry VI, 1, 39.

Undressed; in deshabelle. In common use from 1595 to 1640. (Other definitions of unready given.)

1823. Suffolk and Lincoln glossaries.<sup>13</sup>

Unrecalling

"And ever, let his unrecalling crime Have time to nail." Lucrece, 993.

Unreclaimed

"A savageness in unreclaimed blood." Hamlet, ii, 1, 34.

Not reclaimed from error or wrong-doing; unreformed. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Unrecuring

"Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer That hath received some recuring wound." Titus Andronicus, iii, 1, 90.

Not admitting of recovery.

Unregarded

"And unregarded age in corners thrown." As You Like It, ii, 3, 42.

1561. T. Norton, Calvin's Inst. I, Pref. "Beyng in dede but one man alone, and unregarded, but out of whose mouthe came truthe."

Unregistered

"Besides what hotter hours Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have Luxuriously pick'd out." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 13, 119.

1604. E. G(rimstone), "D'Acosta's Hist...I<sub>n</sub> dies IV, iv, 216. "That which came for Merchants and private men being registered, and much that came vnregistered."

In current use.

Unretrievable

"A fiend confined to tyrannize On unretrievable condemned blood." King John, v, 7, 48.

1593. Nashe, Christ's T 36b. "The best remedy of thyne vnretrievable peruerse destiny was death."

1625. Fletcher, Elder Brother II, i. "Thou unripriveable Duncel...dost thou tell me I should?"

Unresisted

"So heedful fear Is almost choked by unresisted lust." Lucrece, 282.

1526. Pilgr Perf. (W. de W. (1531) 66b. "Leest peraventure other herynge theyr vnresysted, despyse theyr holy prechyng."

In current use.

Unresolved

"Unarm'd, and unresolved to beat them back." Richard III, iv, 4, 436.

Uncertain or undetermined how to act.

In current use.



Unrestored

"Then does he say, he lent me Some shipping unrestored:  
lastly, he frets." Anthony and Cleopatra, iii, 6, 27.

1445. Peacock, Donet 87. "His ordinance at man...  
schulde be restorid into saluacioun, pou aungel...was  
left vnrestorid."

In current use.

Unrestrained

"With unrestrained loose companions." Richard II,  
v, 3, 7.

Not subjected (or subject) to restrained in respect  
of action or conduct.

1586. Sidney, Arcadia II, xxix. "Zelmanes...unrestrained  
parts, the minde and lie, had their free course to the  
delicate Philoclea."

In current use.

Unreversed

"The doom--Which art reversed, stands in effectual  
force." Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii, 1, 223.

In current use.

Unrewarded

"Wit shall not go unrewarded while I am king."  
Tempest, iv, 1, 242.

Not rewarded. (Another use of this word given.)

1412. Hoccleve, De Reg. Princ. 2890. "No goode dede  
vnrewardid is, or guytle."

In current use.

Unrighteous

"Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears had left  
the flushing in his galled eyes." Hamlet, i, 2, 154.

Not righteous or upright. (O. Norse and M. Danish forms given.)

888. Aelfred, Boeth, xxxvii, Par. I. "Geher nu an spell be am vnrhtuesum cyningum."

In current use.

Unrightful

"Thou, which know'st the way 'To plant unrightful kings," Richard II, v, 1, 63.

Wrongly, unfairly. (O. English, M. Dutch, M.H. German, Dutch, M. L. German, O. Norse, M. Danish, Danish, M. Swedish.)

900. O. E. Martyrol 18 May 84. "Fram þaem mannum... þa he aer unrihtlice of sloh on þyssum life."

1878. Prodigal Son IV, Simpson, Sch. Shakes. 110. "We are such honest folk that we cover nothing unrightly."

Unrip

"Unrip'dst the bowels of the soverign's son."  
Richard III, i, 4, 212.

To lay open, slit up. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1534. R. Whittington, Cicero I Gvij. "Amytes and love that lesse delyte vs...wyse men sudge rather to become vs by lytell and lytell to vnrippe them than sodaynly to cut them away."

1880. Plain Hints Needlework, 106. "To say unrip, as is often heard, is at least manifestly wrong, to describe the act of tearing open."

Unroofed

"The rabble should have first unroof'd the city, ere so prevail'd with me." Coriolanus, i, 1, 222.

1598. Florio. "Disculminare...to vnroofe, or vntile a house."

In current use.

Unroot

"You do so grow in my requital As nothing can unroot you." All's Well That Ends Well, v, 1, 6.

To pluck up by the roots.

1570. Levins, Manip. 178. "To vnroote, eradicare."

In current use.

Unrough

"Unrough youths that even now protest their first of manhood." Macbeth, v, 2, 10.

1440. Pallad. On Husb. vii, 186. "And thus the kinges (of bees) may be fonde:..in colour shynyng pure, and smothe, vnrough."

Unroosted

"Thou art woman-tired, unroosted By thy dame Partlet." Winter's Tale, ii, 3, 74.

Fig. To rise from bed. Driven from the roost, hen-pecked.<sup>14</sup>

Unsatiatiate

"When that my mother went with child Of that unsatiatiate Edward." Richard III, iii, 5, 87.

Frequent about 1540 to 1650. Now rare.

1528. Roy, Rede me (Arb) 78. "The dayle cravyng...Of the vnsaciate fryer beggers."

1876. Morris Sigurg III, 183. "Their eyes are all unsatiatiate of gazing on his face."

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<sup>14</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

Unsaluted

"Iprate, And the most noble mother of the world Leave  
unsaluted: sink, my knee, i' the earth." Coriolanus, v, 3, 50.

1542. Becon, Pathw. Prayer XXVI, O vii. "He that leaveth  
God vnsaluted with his prayers at these thre tymes."

In current use.

Unscaleable

"Paled in with rocks unscaleable and roaring waters."  
Cymbeline, iii, 1, 20.

1579-80. North. Plutarch (1595) 1083. "After he had  
measured the height of the wall he reported that the place  
was not vnscaleable."

In current use.

Unscanned

"This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find the harm  
unscanned swiftness, will too late tie leaden pounds to's  
heels." Coriolanus, iii, 1, 313.

1577. Holinshed, Chron. II, Descr. Irel 5. "I woulde  
have beene easily persuaded...to rest as a lukewarme  
neuter in omitting the one and the other vnskande."

In current use.

Unscissared

"Unscissar'd shall this hair of mine remain, though  
I show ill in't." Pericles, iii, 3, 29.

1639. Poems, To My Friend, G. N. 64. "Nor, on a Marble  
Tun, his face besmear'd with grapes, is curl'd unscizard  
Bacchus rear'd."

Unscorched

"Yet his hand, Not sensible of fire, remain'd unscorch'd."  
Julius Caesar, i, 3, 18.

In current use.

Unscoured "Like unscour'd armour, hung by the wall." Measure for Measure, i, 2, 171.

1460. Staus Puer ad Mensam 58 Babeis Bk 30. "Brynge no knyves vnskoured to the table."

In current use.

Unscratched "To save unscratch'd your city's threatened cheeks." King John, ii, 1, 225.

In current use.

Unseamed "He unseam'd him from the nave to the chaps." Macbeth, i, 2, 22.

1592. Greene, Grvat's W. Wit. (1617) 28. "In a thread-bare cloake...his hose vnseamed."

1848. T. Aird, Chr. Bride I, xiii. "The monster's...tusks backward glance 'o gather fury for his onset dread, 'o unseam her lovely limb."

Unsearched "And leave you not a man-of-war unsearch'd." Titus Andronicus, iv, 3, 22.

1525. Pugr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 131b. "It shall leave no corner of our soules..vnsearched."

In current use.

Unseconded "Him did you leave, Second to none, unseconded by you." 2 Henry IV, ii, 3, 34.

Not backed up of supported.

In current use.

Unsecret "Why have I blabb'd? who shall be true to us, When

we are so unsecret to ourselves?" Troilus and Cressida,  
iii, 2, 133.

1586. Sidney Arcadia III, xviii. "Which hopes, Hate  
(as unsecrete as Love) could not conceal."

1655. Earl of Norwich Nicholas P. (Camden) II, 259. "For what  
I heare of my being thought unsecret (a hard censure after  
fifty yeares service in your Royall Family.)"

Unseduced

"If she remain unseduced...you shall answer me."

Cymbeline, i, 4, 173.

1565. Rec. Earld. Orkney 274. "Uncoackit, compellit,  
or seducit be ony way."

In current use.

Unseminared

"'Tis well for thse, That being unseminar'd, thy  
freer thoughts May not fly forth to Egypt." Anthony and  
Cleopatra, i, 5, 11.

Deprived of virility.

Unseparable

"Who twin, as 'twere, in love Unseparable."

Coriolanus, iv, 4, 16.

1398. Trevisa, Barth de P. R. XVI, v (Bodl. MS.).

"þe onyng is vnseperable so þat þu mowe not forward be  
parted atwynne."

In current use.

Unserviceable

"Very weak and unserviceable." All's Well That Ends

Well, iv, 3, 152.

Not capable of rendering military (or naval service.)

1596. Spenser, State Ire1. Wks (Globe) 653/2. "The rebels will turne away all theyr rascall people whom they thinke unserviceable."

In current use.

Unsevered

"I have heard you say, Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends, I the war do grow together."

Coriolanus, iii, 2, 42.

1350. Leg. Road (1871) 85. "San sekines es sent to þe þir men shall noght vnserved be, þai sail haue nayles or þai ga."

In current use.

Unset

"Many maiden gardens yet unset With virtuous wish."

Sonnet, 16, 2.

Not furnished with plants. (Other uses of unset given.)

Unsex

"You spirits that tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here!" Macbeth, i, 5, 42.

In current use.

Unshout

"Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius, Repeal him."

Coriolanus, v, 5, 4.

Unshrinking

"In unshrinking station where he fought." Macbeth, v, 8, 42.

In current use.

Unshrubbed

"My bosky acres and my unshrubb'd down." Tempest, iv, 1, 81.

Unsifted

"Affection! pooh! you speak like a green girl, Unsifted  
in such perilous circumstances." Hamlet, i, 3, 102.

Untried. (Other definitions of this word given.)

Unsightly

"Good sir no more; these are unsightly tricks."  
King Lear, ii, 4, 159.

Applied to immaterial things. (Other definitions of this  
word given. M. Dutch, M.H.German, M. L. German, and Dutch  
forms given.)

In current use.

Unsinewed

"For two special reasons; Which may to you, perhaps,  
seem much unsinew'd, But yet to me they are strong."  
Hamlet, iv, 7, 10.

Not sinewy or strong. Figurative use.

1746. Francis, tr. Horace Sat. II, i, 3. "My Lines are  
weak, unsinew'd, others say."

Unsisting

"That spirits possess'd with haste That wounds the  
unsisting postern with these strokes." Measure for Measure,  
iv, 2, 92.

Doubtful meaning.

Unslipping

"To knit your hearts with an unslipping knot."  
Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 2, 109.

1822. Aunslie, Land of Burns 71. "The unslipping bauns  
o'matrimony."

Unsmirched

"The chaste unsmirched brow Of my true mother." Hamlet,  
iv, 5, 119.

In current use.



Unsoiled

"My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life."

Measure for Measure, ii, 4, 155.

Figurative use. (Other uses of this word given.)

In current use.

Unsphere

"Though you would seek to unsphere the stars with oaths." Winter's Tale, i, 2, 48.

To remove (a star) from its sphere.

1857. P. Freeman, Princ. Div. Serv. II, 57. "Thus too did it supply...a new sentre or centres for the gravitation of its nightly forces...in lieu of that which has been, so to speak, unsphered."

Unsquared

"And when he speaks, 'Tis like a cheme a-mending; with terms unsquared." Troilus and Cressida, i, 3, 159.

Figurative use. Not made square; not reduced to a square form or section.

1607. Marston, What You Will Induct. "Were I to passe through pubbick verdit, I should feare my forme, Least ought I offered were unsquard or wrap'd."

Unstable

"And give way the while <sup>1</sup>o unstable slightness."

Coriolanus, iii, 1, 148.

Changeable.

1290. S. Eng. Leg I, 319/685. "Wrath ehe herth luytel wyle;...Glad and bliþ e, and onstable of þat he hath to done."

In current use.

Unsteadfast

"To o'er-walk a current roaring loud On the unsteadfast

footing of a spar." 1 Henry IV, i, 3, 193.

Not firmly established or fixed; not firm or steady.

13...Prop. Sanct. 158. Archiv Stud. New Spr. LXXI, 93.

"He made nettes to blo cast in to þe se vnstudefast."

In current use.

Unstooping

"The unstooping firmness of my upright soul."

Richard II, i, 1, 121.

1869. Ruskin Q. of Air (1874) 17. "She wears the crested and unstooping helmet."

Unstringed

"Now my tongue's use is to me no more than an unstringed vial or harp." Richard II, i, 3, 162.

Not furnished with strings.

1655. Spurstone, Wels Salvation, 73. "Like loose and unstringed pearles."

Unstuffed

"Where unbruised youth with unstuff'd brain Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign." Romeo and Juliet, ii, 3, 37.

Not stuffed, unfinished.

1480. Ward. Acc. Edw. IV, (1830) 131. "Pelowe beres off fustian unstuffed." iiij."

1647. H. More, Song of Soul II, To Rdr. "If space be left out unstuffed with Atoms."

Unsullied

"As pure as the unsullied lily." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 352.

A figurative use given.

In current use.

Unsunned

"I thought her as chaste as unsunn'd snow." Cymbeline,  
ii, 5, 13.

Figurative use. (Other uses of this word given.)

In current use.

Untempting

"Notwithstanding the poor and untempting effect of  
my visage." Henry V, v, 2, 241.

In current use.

Untasted

"Like fair fruit in an unwholesom dish, Are like to  
rot untasted." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 3, 130.

Figurative use. (Other uses of this word given.)

In current use.

Unthread

"Unthread the eude eye of rebellion." King John,  
v, 4, 11.

Chiefly in figurative uses. (Another use of this  
word given.)

1818. Keats Isabella xxxvii. "The while it did  
unthread the harred woof Of the late darken'd time."

Untimbered

"Where's then the saucy boat Whose weak untimber'd  
sides but even now co-rival 'o greatness?" Troilus and  
Cressida, i, 3, 43.

Not furnished with timbers, frail. (Another definition  
of this word given.)

In current use.

Untitled

"O nation miserable, With an untitled Tyrant."  
Macbeth, iv, 3, 104.

Having no title or right to rule. (Other definitions

of this word given.)

In current use.

Untraded

"Mock not, that I affect the untraded oath."

Troilus and Cressida, iv, 5, 178.

Not customary; unhackneyed. (Other definitions of this word given.)

Untreasured

"They found the bed untreasured of their mistress."

As You Like It, ii, 2, 7.

To rob.

1859. J. Mitford (Webster), "The quaintness with which he untreasured, as by rote, the stores, of his memory."

Untried

"I seid O'er sixteen years and leave the growth untried."

Winter's Tale, iv, 1, 6.

1526. Pilgr. Pref. (W. de W. 1531) 132. "That no worde passe out vntryed and nothyngs entre vnexamyned."

In current use.

Untroubled

"Quiet untroubled soul, awake, awake!" Richard III,

v, 3, 149.

1484. Acta Auditorium (183a) 146/2. "þe said venerable fader...salbe vntrublit for þat some."

In current use.

Untrussing

"This Claudio is condemned for untrussing."

Measure for Measure, iii, 2, 190.

Chiefly in a figurative sense.

1597. Return fr. Parnass II, i, 762. "One that will give his scholler leave to prove as verie a dunce as his

father and nere commande the untrussinge of his points."

Unvanquished

"Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd, Detract so much." 1 Henry VI, v, 4, 141.

1382. Wyolif, Beclus, xviii, I. "God alone...dwelleth vnuenkushid king withoute ende."

In current use.

Unvarnished

"I will a round unvarnish'd tall deliver." Othello, i, 3, 90.

Figurative use. Of statements; not embellished or rendered specious; plain, direct. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Unveil

"Does thoughts unveil in their dumb cradles."  
Troilus and Cressida, iii, 3, 200.

Figurative use. To uncover, disclose. (Other uses of this word given.)

In current use.

Unvisited

"You have lived in desolation here, Unseen, unvisited."  
Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 358.

1549. Latimer, Ploughers (Arb.) 31. "He goeth on visitacions daylye. He leaveth no place of hys cure vnvisited."

In current use.

Unviolated

"The unviolated honour of your wife." Comedy of Errors, iii, 1, 88.

1555. Eden, Decardes (Arb.) 342. "The nation...dooth

not longe keepe the condicions of peace unviolated."

In current use.

Unvirtuous

"The poor unvirtuous fat knight." Merry Wives of Windsor, iv, 2, 232.

1432. Paston. Lett. I, 32. "The whiche lak or defaulte mighte be caused by ungodely or unvirtuous men."

In current use.

Unvexed

"With a blessed end unvex'd retire." King John, ii, 1, 253.

1456. Sir. G. Hay. Gov. Princes Wks. (S.T.S.) II, 125.

"The manns persone resits...in the nyght, and the membris and the wit ar bathe unvexit."

In current use.

Unvenerable

"For ever Unvenerable by thy hands!" Winter's Tale, ii, 3, 77.

In current use.

Unvulnerable

"That thou mayst prove 'o shame unvulnerable."  
Coriolanus, v, 3, 73.

1666. Third Advice to Painter, 20. "Leave then (said he) the unvulnerable Keele."

Unwares

"O God! it is my father's face, Whom in this conflict I unwares have kill'd." 3 Henry VI, ii, 5, 62.

Unknowingly; without knowledge or intention; unintentionally. (Other uses of this word given.)

13...Cursor M. 2018. (Gott), "Biticl a day he was

for-swonken, and vnwaris of win was dronken."

1642. H. More Song of Soul II, I, ii, 35. "But to return  
Lest what we aim'd at we unwares omit.

Unwatched

"Madness in great ones must not unwatch'd go."

Hamlet, iii, 1, 196.

1452. Uyntown, Chron, IV, v, 499. "All vnwachit  
sodanely 'thai fell on sleip."

In current use.

Unwearied

"The kindest man, The best-condition'd and unwearied  
spirit In doing courtesies." Merchant of Venice, iii, 2, 295.

1240. Sawles Warde, O. Eng. Hom I, 261. " e o rr...  
iblesece gastes e beo a biuore godd...ant singe a  
unwer ed."

In current use.

Unweaves

"Now she unweaves the web that she hath wrought."

Venus and Adonis, 991.

Frequently in figurative context, and in allusion to  
the story of Penelope (Odyssey II, 96-105).

1542. Udell Erasm. Apoph. 63b. "Then used she unweavie  
in the night as much werke, as she had made up in the  
days before."

1875. Jouett, Plato (ed.2) I, 461. "Weaving instead of  
unweaving her Penelope's web."

Unwedgable

"Unwedgable and gnarled rak." Measure for Measure,  
ii, 2, 116.

Uncleavable

1880. SPECTATOR, 5 June, 722. "Propositions which be buried in these gnarled and unwedgeable period."

Unweeded

"'Tan unweeded garden, That grows to seed." Hamlet i, 2, 135.

Not cleared of weeds. A figurative use of this word given.

In current use.

Unwept

"Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd; your widow-dolour likewise be unwept." Richard III, ii, 2, 65.

Not sept or mourned for (Another use of unwept given.)

In current use.

Unwitnessed

"Trifles, unwitnessed with eye and ear." Venus and Adonis, 1023.

1407. Exam. Wm. of Thorpe (MS. Rawl. C. 208) fol. 33h.

"For trupe whanne it is sowen may not ben vnwitnessid."

In current use.

Unwhipped

"Undivulged crimes, unwhipp'd of justice." King Lear, iii, 2, 53.

Not punished.

In current use.

Unwiped

"Their daggers, which unwiped we found Upon their pillows." Macbeth, ii, 3, 108.

In current use.

Unwrung

"Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."



Hamlet, iii, 2, 253.

Not pinched or galled.

Unwooded

"They live unwoo'd and unrispede fade, Die to themselves." Sonnet, 54-10.

1570. Levins, Manip 51. "Unwowed, impetilus."

In current use.

Unyielding

"Remove your sieg from my unwiolding heart." Venus and Adonis, 423.

Of persons, obdurate, not yielding. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Upboarded

"If thou hast upboarded in thy life Extorted treasure." Hamlet, i, 1, 136.

To hoard or heap up.

1582. Stanyhurst, Eneis III (Arb.) 72. "Thee Gould the traylor vp hurdeth."

1652. Benlowes, Theoph II, xiv. "Eusebia truth for her uphords."

Upmost

"But when he once attains the upmost round, He then unto the ladder turns his back." Julius Caesar, ii,1, 24.

1560. Bible, (Genev.) Isiah XVII, 6. "Two or thre beries are in the top of the vpmoste boughs."

1875. Lightfoot Comm. Col 411/1. "What was the thought upmost in the Apostle's mind...?"

Utility

"Losing both beauty and utility." Henry V, v, 2, 53.

1391. Chaucer, Astrol II, Par. 26. "The vtilitie to knowe the assenciouns in the rihte circle."

In current use.

VVacation

"Who stays it (Time) still withal?--With lawyers in the vacation." As You Like It, iii, 2, 349.

(O. French, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese forms given.)

1456. Peacock, Blk of Faith (1909) 228. "How myche labour is maad in ynes of Cour in Londoun, be tymes of vacacion, aboute the reding...of the Kingis Statutis."

In current use.

Vagrom

"You shall comprehend all vagrom men." Mich Ado About Nothing, iii, 3, 26.

Used only after Shakespeare. Vagrant, vagabond, Wandering. (Another definition of vagrom.)

1882. Besant, All Sorts 164. "Born of a poor vagrom woman."

Van

"Plant those that have revolted in the van." Anthony and Cleopatra, iv, 6, 9.

The foremost division or detachment of a military or naval force when advancing or set in order for doing so, vanguard. (Other uses of van given. O. French, W. Flemish, Dutch, and German forms given.)

1879. Froude, Caesar XIX, 308. "Roman civilians had followed in the van of the armies."

Vantbrace

"And in my vantbrace put this wither'd brawn." Toiulus and Cressida, i, 3, 297.

Defensive armour for the (fore-)arm.

1330. R. Brunne. Chron Wace (Rolls) 1030. "Vaumbras  
and rerbras, wy coters of stel."

1850. Boutell, GENTL. MAG. CXV; II, 44. "The arms are cased  
in brassarts and vambraces of plate."

Vapians

"Of the Vapians passing the equinoctial Queubus."  
Twelfth Night, ii, 3, 24.

An apocryphal people in Sir Andrew's geography.<sup>1</sup>

Variance

"That which is the strength of their amity shall prove  
the immediate author of their variance." Anthony and  
Cleopatra, ii, 6, 138.

The tendency to become different. (Other definitions  
of the word given. Scotch, O. French, and Latin forms given.)

1340. Hampole Fr. Consc. 1423. "God ordaysn here...  
Sere variaunc... of þe tymes and wedirs and sesons. In  
taken of þe worldes condicions, þat swa unstable er."  
In current use.

Variety

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite  
variety: other women cloy the appetites they feed."  
Anthony and Cleopatra, ii, 2, 241.

Absence of monotony. (French, Spanish, Italian and  
Portuguese forms given.)

1548. Udall, Erasm. Par. I, Cor xii. "The divers  
peacyng and vse is not to the member reprvachful, but

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<sup>1</sup>

A. Schmidt, Shakespear-Lexicon.

this varietie rather apertayneth to the welth of the whole body."

In current use.

Vastidity

"A restraint, Though all the world's vastidity you had." Measure for Measure, iii, 1, 69.

Vastness, vastitude, variant of vastity.

Vaunter

"You know I am no vaunter, I; My scars can witness."  
Titus Andronicus, v, 3, 113.

A boaster. (O. French, Anglo-French and French forms given.)

1456. Sir G. Hays, Law Arms. (S. T. S.) 30. "Thai ar... grete vantaruris of litill foredede."

1888. Doughty. Arabia Deserta II, 146. "Such is the unmasking of vaunters, who utter their wishes as if they were already performances."

Vegetives

"The blest infusions That dwell in vegetives, in metals." Pericles, iii, 2, 36.

Inducing vegetable growth. (Other definitions of this word given. Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, and French forms given.)

1594. Plat, Jewell-ho, II, 3. "A Philosophical discourse...vpon the vegetive and fructifying Salt of Nature."

In current use.

Velure

"A woman's crupper of vellure." Taming of the Shrew, iii, 2, 62.

Velvet.

1587. Harrison, Descr. Eng. III, i. Holinshed I, 221/1.  
 "But now...the same (wool) hath beene imploied vnto sundrie  
 other uses, as mockados, bcules, vellures, grograines, etc."  
 In current use.

Venereal

"No, madam, these are no venereal signs." Titus  
Andronicus, ii, 3, 37.

Of or pertaining to sexual desire. (Another definition  
 of this word given.)

1432-50. Higden (Rolls) II, 199. "The sawle of man in  
 the vse venerealle transmitteth interially forms other  
 similitudes conceyvede exteriorly."

1831. J. Davies, Mat. Med. 55. "In the cure of anaphrodesia  
 or want of venereal passion."

Veneys

"Three veneys for a dish of stewed prunes." Merry  
Wives of Windsor, i, 1, 296.

A boute or turn of fencing. (Other uses of veny or  
veney given.)

1594. Greene, Fr. Bacon and Fr. Bungay, 1944. "Why  
 standst thou Serlsbie? doubtst thou of thy life? A venil  
 man."

1673. Jackson's Wks, III, 134. "I had a Venie or Bout for  
 it, and the Intent, though not the Map, to kill him."

Venial

"So they do nothing, 'tis a venial slip." Othello,  
 iv, 1, 9.

Worthy of admitting of pardon, forgiveness,...not grave  
 or heinous. Of crimes, offences, etc. (Other definitions of

venial given. O. French, French, Spanish and Portuguese forms given.)

1876. Farrar, Marbb. Serm. XIV, 134. "Laughter may be the right cure for venial follies."

Ventages

"Govern these ventages with your finger and thumb."

Hamlet, iii, 2, 373.

One of the series of apertures of holes in the length of a wind instrument for controlling the notes; a finger hole.

1876. J. Weiss, Wet. Hum. and Shaks. V, 171. "It is enough for him to finger the ventages of a recorder and invite Guildenstern to play upon it."

Ventricle

"Begot in the ventricle of memory." Love's Labour's

Lost, iv, 11, 70.

The belly. (Other uses of the word given.)

Venue

"A sweet touch, a quick venue of wit!" Love's Labour's

Lost, v, 1, 62.

A coming on in order to strike an assault or attack. Figurative use. (Other uses of this word given.)

1640. Massinger, etc. Old Law III, ii. "I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's muskod, 'o give your perfumed worship three venues."

Verb

"Thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb." 2 Henry VI, iv, 7, 43.

(O. French, Spanish, French and Portuguese forms given.)

1388. Wycliffite Bible Prol. XV. (1850) I, 57. "Sumtyne  
it mai wel be resluid into a verbe of the same tens."  
In current use.

Verbatim

"I have forgot, or am not able verbatim to rehearse the  
method of my pen." 1 Henry VI, iii, 1, 13.

By word of mouth, verbally. (Other definitions of this  
word given. Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Verbosity

"He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than  
the staple of his argument." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 1, 18.

Superfluity of words.

1542. Udall, Erasm. Apoph. 74b. "Diogenes noted Plato  
of unmesurable verbotitee."

In current use.

Veritable

"Indeed! is't true?--Most vertible." Othello, iii,  
4, 76.

True, genuine. (Other uses of this word given. O.  
French, Anglo-French, and French.)

1489. Caxton, Faytes of A. I, vii, II. "The maners  
and condicions whiche belongen to a good conestable ben  
these, that he be not testyf...ne angry. But amesured and  
attemperate,--verytable in worde and promesse hardy."

1649. Evelyn, Liberty Servitude IV, Misc. Writ. (1825) 21.

"It was not lesse lawfull to men who comprehended thoughts  
worthy and veritable, such as, we might have of things  
devine, to possess an heart elevated and a courage invincible."



Vermin

"What is your study?--How to prevent the fiend, and to kill vermin." King Lear, iii, 4, 164.

13...K. Alis, 6112. (Linc. Im MS.). "Eultis and snakes and padokes brode, þat heom þou 3to gode, al vermyn þey etep." In current use.

Veronesa

"The ship is here put in, A veronesa." Othello, ii, 1, 26.

Obtained from Verona in the north of Italy.<sup>2</sup>

First Folio Verenessa, later Folios Veronesso, Modern editions Veronesa.

Versal

"She looks as pale as any clout in the versal world." Romeo and Juliet, ii, 4, 219.

Universal; whole.

1777. Sheridan, Trip to Scarborough, IV, i. "That which they call pin-money, is to buy every thing in the versal world."

Vesper

"These signs; They are black vespers pageants." Anthony and Cleopatra, iv, 14, 8.

Evening, eventide. (Other definitions of vesper given. O. French, French, Pr., Spanish, Greek, and Latin forms given.)

In current use.

Vetches

"Thy rich leas of wheat, rye, barley, vetches, oats,

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<sup>2</sup> A. Schmidt, Shakespeare-Lexicon.

and peas." Tempest, v, 1, 61.

A bean-like fruit of various species of the leguminous plant Vicia. (O. N. French, French and Latin forms given.)

1374. Chaucer, Troylis III, 936. (Harl. MS.). "This  
said is by hem that he not worth two fecchis."

In current use.

### Vicegerent

"Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent." Love's  
Labour's Lost, i, 1, 222.

Applied to persons as representing some other super-  
natural or spiritual power. (Other uses of this word given.  
Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, and French forms given.)

1786. tr. Beckford's Vathek (1868) 104. "Merciful  
Prophet! stretch forth thy propitious arm towards thy  
Viceregent."

### Victress

"She shall be sole victress, Caesar's Caesar."  
Richard III, iv, 4, 336.

A female vanquisher.

1601. Holland, Pliny I, 452. "Posthumius Tubertus...  
rode triumphant in this manner to wit, crowned with a  
chaplet of Myrth, dedicated to venus Victrisse."

1888. Mrs. H. Ward R. Elsmere xlv. "I wouldn't have given  
it him'...the supposed victress was saying to herself."

### Victuallers

"All victuallers do so: what's a joint of mutton or  
two in a whole Lent?" 2 Henry IV, ii, 4, 375.

A purveyor of victuals or provisions...a keeper of an  
eating-house, a licenced victualler. (Other uses of this

this word given. Anglo-French and French forms given.)

1377. Langl. P. Pl B II, 60. "Forgoeres and vitailleurs and vokates of pe arches."

1565. Cooper, Thesaurus "Campo a lucster; a tauerner; a victayler."

### Vigil

"Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbors."

Henry V, iv, 3, 45.

The eve of a festival or holy day, as an occasion of devotional watching or religious observance. (Other definitions of this word given. O. French, Anglo-French, French, Spanish, Italian and Latin forms given.)

1225. Ancr. R. 412 "3e sechulen eten...eureiche due twie bute widawes and unbridawes and 3oing dawes and uigiles." In current use.

### Villager

"Brutus had rather be a villager Than to repute himself of a son of Rome Under these hard conditions." Julius Caesar, i, 2, 172.

One who lives in a village.

1570. Levins, Manip. 80. "A villager, villicus."

In current use.

### Villiago

"I see them lording it in London streets, crying 'Villiago!'" 2 Henry VI, iv, 8, 48.

A vile contemptible person, a villan, scoundrel.

1599. B. Jonson, Ev. Man Out of Hum V, iii. "Now out base villiaco! Thou my resolution."

1561. Randolph's Key for Honesty II, i, 10. "Why you villiago's my master has brought home and old lame...Dotard."

Vindicative

"He in heat of action Is more vindicative than jealous love." Troilus and Cressida, iv, 5, 107.

Of persons (or things personified) (O. French, French and Latin forms given.)

1521. Bradshaw's St. Werburge (Chetham Soc.) 211. "O cruell deth, o theffe vindicatyfe, To persons vertuous ennemy mortall."

1693. Dryden, Disc. Satire Ess. (ed. Ker) II, 80. "I...being naturally, have suffered in silence, and possessed my soul in quiet."

Vinewedst

"Speak then, thou vinewedst leaven, speak." Troilus and Cressida, ii, 1, 15.

Moulded.

1538. Elyot, "Mucidus fylthy: vinewed."

1668. Wilkins, Real Char. 70. "Mould, Horiness, Vinnewed."

Vixen

"She was a vixen when she went to school." Midsummer Night's Dream, iii, 2, 324.

A shrew.

1575. Gann. Gurton III, ii. "That false fixen...that counts her selfe so honest."

In current use.

Viz

"How many pair of silk stockings thou hast, viz. these, and those." 2 Henry IV, ii, 2, 18.

Abbreviation of Videlicet: namely.

1540. J. London Ellis, Orig. Lett. Ser. III, iii, 132.

"Thyder restortyd suche as...hadde any slottiche wydowes lockes, vix here growen to gether in a tufte."

In current use.

Vocative

"What is the focative case, William?--O.--vocativeo, O.--Remember, William; focative is caret." Merry Wives of Windsor, iv, 1, 54.

Vocative case. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1440. Gesta Rom xci, 418. (Add. MS.). "The fyfe is the vocatyf case."

In current use.

Vulnerable

"Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests." Macbeth, v, 8, 11.

That may be wounded. (Other definitions given. French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian forms given.)

In current use.

WWaddled

"Then she could stand alone; nay, by the rood, She could have run and waddled all about." Romeo and Juliet, i, 3, 37.

To walk with short steps, swaying alternately from one leg to the other, as is done by a stout short-legged person. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Wagtail

"Spare my gray beard, you wagtail?" King Lear, ii, 2, 73.

Transferred sense. A familiar or contemptuous epithet, or form of address applied to a man or young woman. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1783. O. Keefee, Birth-Day 30. "To dangle, frisk and hop about like an impertinent wag-tail as you are."

Wainropes

"Open and wainropes cannot hale them together." Twelfth Night, iii, 2, 64.

A rope used as a trace for drawing a wain.

1371. Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 128 ij "Wainraps, novi."

Wainscot

"This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk panel."

As You Like It, iii, 3, 88.

Panel-work of oak or other wood, used to line the walls of an apartment. (Other definitions of this word given. M. L. German, I. German, Dutch, W. Frisian, W.

Flemish, M. H. German, and M. Dutch forms given.)

1548. Glassock, Rec. St. Michael's Bp's Starford.

(1882) 131. "Item the weynschot of the rode loft that was taken downe."

In current use.

Walloon

"A base Walloon, to win the Dauphin's grace, Thrust Talbot with a spear into the back." 1 Henry VI, ii, 1, 10.

A man or woman of the race, of Gaulish origin and speaking a French dialect, which forms the chief portion of the population of the southeastern provinces of Belgium.

(O. English form given.)

1567. Gresham, Burgon Life (1839) II, 208. "Is awe never men so desperate, willing to fight: and especiallie the vallons."

In current use.

Wanion

"Come away, or I'll fetch thee with a wanion."

Pericles, ii, 1, 17.

With a vengeance, with a plague.

1549. Latimer 2nd. Serm bef. Edw. VI, (Arb) 63. "Was not this a good prelate? he should have bene at home a preaching in his Droces in a wanion."

1861. Rede, Cloester and H, xxxvii, "Let him go with a wanion."

Wappened

"This is it (Gold) That makes the wappen'd widow wed again." Timon of Athens, iv, 3, 38.

This word is perhaps of obscure meaning and origin. It is perhaps a corruption.

Warden

"I must have saffron to colour the wardenpies."

Winter's Tale, iv, 3, 48.

An officer employed to watch over the game in a park or preserve. (Other definitions of this word given. O.

French and French forms given.)

1362. Langl. P. Pl A, v. 159. "Sesse þe souters wyf. Sat on þe Benche, Watte þe warinar (1377 warner, 1393 warynere) and his wyf bope."

In current use.

Washer

"His cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer."

Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 2, 5.

A laundress. (Other definitions of washer given.)

1530. Palsgr. 287/1. "Wassher of gownes, relauerer."

In current use.

Wat

"By this, poor Wat for off upon a hill, Stands on his hinder legs with listining ear." Venus and Adonis, 697.

A hare. (Other definitions of wat given.)

1500. Mourn. Hare 26 E E Misc. (Warton Club) 44. "Lo! he sayth, where syttyt an hare! Aryse upe, Watte, and go forth blyve."

1692. R. L. Estrange, Fables ccclxxxvii, 360. "Had he not better been born Wat's Nibling of his Plants and Roots now, then the Huntsman's...Laying of his Garden Waste."

Waverer

"But come young wraverer, come, go with me." Romeo and Juliet, ii, 3, 89.

One who falters in allegiance or hesitates to embrace



a particular party or cause.

1885. Manch. Guard 20 July 5/5. "A section of savorers who have inclined lately to the Tory side."

Waive-

"The first time we smell the air, We waive and cry."

King Lear, IV, ii, 6, 184.

To utter the loud harsh cry characteristic of cats or of new-born babes.

150..Poems Gray MS v, 19 (S.T.S.) 51. "Quhat helpis pan to wawill or weip?"

1871. Paste, Gains IV Par. 21-25. 420. "The plaintiff on three market-days shall stand before the defendant's door and waul (ed. 2. 1875 wawl.)"

Wealsmen

"Meeting two such wealsmen as you are--I cannot call you Lyairgueses." Coriolanus, ii, 1, 59.

One devoted to the public weal; a commonwealth's-man.

Wee

"He hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 4, 22.

Extremely small. (Other definitions of wee given. M. English forms given.) (This word is not found in the quarto of 1602. The 'wee-face' of the folio may be a mistake for wey-face. There is no evidence to show that wee was in common use in England before the 19th century.)

1540. Holland, Houlate 649. "The litill we Wran, That wretchit dorche was."

In current use.

Weet

"In which I bind, On pain of punishment the world to

weet we stand up peerless." Anthony and Cleopatra, i, 1, 391.

To know something. From the middle of the 16th century if not earlier, the form weet seems to be obsolete in ordinary speech, but down to the second decade of the 17th century it was frequent as a literary archaism (chiefly poet.), as attributed in the drama to rustic speakers, and as a variant of wit in the phrase to wit...The archaistic use in the 16th and 17th centuries was confined to the infinitive, the plural present, and the present participle, but the poets of the 18th century and later, who have used the word in imitation of Spenses, have often treated it as a regular verb with 1 sing, pres. I weet.

1547. Surrey Aeneis II, 144. "Then we in dout to Phebus temple sent Euripilus, to wete the prophsye."

1886. R. F. Burton, Arab. Nts. (arb. ed) I, iii. "Well weet-ing that Fortune is fair and constant to no man."

Welcomer

"Farwell, thou woful welcomer of glory!" Richard III, iv, 1, 90.

In current use.<sup>1</sup>

Welshwomen

"Such beastly shameless transformation By those Welshwomen done as may not be without much shame retold or spoken of." 1 Henry IV, i, 1, 45.

1442. Rolls Parlt V, 421. "So that the saide Williem to a Walsshwomen in no wise marie him."

In current use.

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<sup>1</sup> Earlier reference in Latin.

Wen

"I do allow this wen to be as familiar with me as my dog." 2 Henry V, ii, 2, 115.

A lump or protuberance on the body, a knot, bunch, wart. Transferred and figurative sense.

1871. Kinsley, At Last iii. "Port of Spain would be such another wen upon the face of Gods earth as...as the city of Havanna."

Wezand

"Paunch him with a stake, Or cut his wezand with thy knife." Tempest, iii, 2, 99.

The throat generally. (Other definitions of the word given. O. English, O. Frisian, O. H. German, German, and O. Norse forms given.)

1450. Mankinde 603 Macro Plays 30. "A-lasse, my wesant! a wer sumwhat to nere (the rope)."

1841. Borrow, Zincali II, 49. "I'd straight unsheath my dudgeon knife and cut his weasand throat."

Whelm

"She is my prize, or ocean whelm them all!" Merry Wives of Windsor, ii, 2, 143.

To submerge. (Other definitions of whelm given. O. English form given.)

1555. Phaer. Aeneid I (1558) A ij. "Let out thy windes and all their ships do drown wt waters wyede. Disperse them all to sondrie shores or whelme them downe wt deepe."

1889. Jessopp, Coming of Friars, ii, 105. "Flocks, and heeds, and corn and hay being whelmed in the deluge."

Whereinto

"Where's that place whereinto foul things Sometimes intrude not?" Othello, iii, 3, 137.

Into which.

1539. Bible (Great) John VI, 22. "None other shyp...  
sane that one wher into his disciples were entered."

1865. Chr. Rossetti, Memory II, i. "I have a rrom whereinto  
no one enters Save I myself alone."

Whereout

"And make distinct the very breach whereout Hectors  
great spirit flew." Troilus and Cressida, iv, 5, 245.

Out of which or out from which. (Dutch and German  
forms given.)

1340. Ayenb. 242. "Lottes wyf, lokide behinde here þe  
cite þet bernde, huerout hi wes iguo."

1885. Tennyson, Anc Sage 13. "The heavens Whereby the cloud  
was moulded and whereout The cloud decended."

Wheresomever

"Wood I were with him, wheresome'er he is!" Henry V,  
ii, 3, 7.

Wherever.

1477. Earl. Rivers (Caxton) Dictes 21. "Whersomever one  
dye the weye to the other worlde is alle like."

1619. J. Williams Serm. apparell (1620) 30. "The soules house  
is there, wheresomever it worketh."

Whew

"Whew! A plague upon you all! Give me my horse, you  
rogues." 1 Henry IV, ii, 2, 30.

To utter the ejaculation whew! (Other definitions of  
whew given.)

1475. Cath. Ange. 415/2. "Addit. MS.). "To whewe,  
fistulare."

In current use.

Whey

"And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat."

Titus Andronicus, iv, 2, 178.

(O. English, O. Frisian, W. Frisian, N. Frisian, E. Frisian, M. Dutch, Dutch, L. German, M. L. German, and O. Teutonic forms given.)

725. Corpus Gloss. (Hessels) S. 272. "Serum, hwae ."  
In current use.

Whiffler

"The deep-mouth'd sea, Which like a mighty whiffler  
'fore the king seems to prepare his way." Henry V, v,  
Prol. 12.

One of a body of attendants armed with a javelin, battle-axe, sword, or staff, and wearing a chain employed to keep the way clear for a procession or at some public spectacle.

1539. Archaeologia xxxii, 33. "The chamberlayn and councellors of the cytye, and the aldermens deputyes whiche were assigned to be wyffelers on horsebacke, were all yn cotes of whyte damaske, wt great chaynes abowte theyre necks, and propre javelyns...or battle axes yn theyre handes.. The wyffelers on fote were iije propre lyght persones apparelyd yn whyte wylke or buffe jerkyns,...every man havynge a slaugh sworde or a javelyn to kepe the people yn araye, wt chaynes abowte theyre necks."

1787. Grose, Prov. Gloss., "Whifflers, men who make way for the corporation of Norwiche, by flourishing their swords."

Whippers

"The lunacy is so ordinary that the whippers are in

love too." As You Like It, iii, 2, 424.

A scorger. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1552. Huloet, "Whypper who whyppeth beggers and vacabounder, or other plagiarius."

1886. 8th Rep. Frison Comm Scot. 6. "The case against the boy was accordingly delayed...because a whipper could not be found."<sup>2</sup>

### Whipster

"I am not valiant neither, But every puny whipster gets my sword." Othello, v, 2, 244.

A slight, insignificant or contemptible person. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1882. Stevenson, Across the Plains, iii (1892) 141.

"No tearful whipster."

### Whirligig

"Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges." Twelfth Night, v, 1, 385.

A top. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1440. Prompt. Parv. 525/1. "Whyrlegge, chyldys game, giraculum."

In current use.

### Whirlpool

"Through ford and whirlpool O'er bog and quagmire." King Lear, iii, 4, 53.

An eddy or vortex. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English forms given.)

1530. Palsgr. 288/1. "Whirpole a depe place in a ryver where the water tourneth rounde."

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<sup>2</sup>No author given.

In current use.

Whirring

"This world to me is like a lasting storm, Whirring  
me from my friends." Pericles, iv, 1, 21.

To carry or hurry along, to move or stir, with a rushing  
or vibratory sound. (Other definitions of whir given. O.  
Norse, Norwegian and Danish forms given.)

In current use.

Whist

"Courtsied when you have and kiss'd The wild waves  
whist." Tempest, i, 2, 379.

Silent, quiet, still, hushed. (Other definitions of  
this word given.)

14...Chaucer's Boeth II, met. v, (MS. B. Mus.) "þo weren  
þe cruel clariouns fale whist (MS. Camb. hust) and full stille."

In current use.

Whitsters

"Carve it among the whitsters in Datchet mead."  
Merry Wives of Windsor, iii, 3, 14.

A person, animal or thing that whistles. (Other defini-  
tions of this word given. O. English form given.)

1000. Ags. Gosp. Matt. IX, 23. " a se hallend com into  
aes ealdres healle and eseah hwistleras."

In current use.

Whittle

"There's not a whittle in the unruly camp But I do  
prize it at my love before The reverend'st throat in  
Athens." Timon of Athens, v, 1, 183.

A knife, a carving-knife, a butcher's knife, a clasp  
knife. (Other definitions of whittle given.)

1404. Nottingham Rec II, 22j. "Whyttle, j.d."

1853. G. J. Cayley, Las Alforjas I, 61. "In the fingers of his right (hand) was a crooked whittle, with which...as the basketfuls arrived, he would nick the scare upon notch-sticks."

Whizzing

"The exhalation whizzing in the air Give so much light that I may read by them." Julius Caesar, ii, 1, 44.

To move swiftly with or as with such a sound. (Other definitions of whiz given.)

1591. Haungton, Orl. Fur. ix, lxix, "The shot gamest which no armour can suffice...Doth whiz and sing."

In current use.

Whencesoever

"It is my son, young Harry Percy, Sent from my brother Worchester, wheresoever." Richard II, ii, 3, 22.

From whatever place.

1511. Guylforde's Pilgr. (Camden) 22. "This Cytie of Jherusalem...stondeth vpon suche a grounde that from whenssoever a man commyth theder he must nede ascende."

In current use.

Whoremonger

"If he be a whoremonger, and comes before him, he were as good go a mile on his errand." Measure for Measure, iii, 2, 37.

1526. Tindale Eph. V. 5. "No whormonger, other vnclene person,---hath any inheritaunce in the kyngdom of Christ."

In current use.

Widowhood

"I'll assure her of her widowhood, be it that she



survive me In all my lands." Taming of the Shrew, ii, 1, 125.

An estate settled on a widow, a widow's right. (Other definitions of this word given.) (O. English forms given.)

Wildfire

"If I did not think thou hadst been an ignis fatuus or a ball of wildfire, ther's no purchase in money."

1 Henry IV, iii, 3, 45.

With immense rapidity. (Other definitions of this word given.)

In current use.

Wimpled

"This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy."

Love's Labour's Lost, iii, 1, 181.

Veiled. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1579. Hake, Newes Out of Powles (1872) Gij. "Which all doth spring from wimpled B: and old deceitful Bawde."

1874. L. Morris Gilbert Beckett XIX. "The wimpled maid, demurely shy."

Windgalls

"Full of windgalls, sped with spavins." Taming of the Shrew, iii, 2, 53.

A soft tumor on either side of a horse's leg just above the fetlock, caused by distension of the synovial bursa.

1523-34. Fitzherb. Husb. Par. 99. "Wyndgalles is a lyghte sorance, and commeth of great labour."

1846. J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric. (ed.4) I, 448. "Windgalls of the knee-joint."

Windlass

"With windlass and with assays of bias, By indirections

find directions out." Hamlet, ii, 1, 65.

Figurative use. A circuitous course of action; a crafty device. (Other definitions of the word given.)

1569. Kingsmyll. Man's Est., "Godly Adv. (1574) I, vij. "With suche windlesses some are dryuen into the net."  
1734. North Exam. II, iv, Par. 143. (1740) 307. "The former are brought forth, by a windlatch of a Trial, to charge the latter with the foulest Crimes."

### Windring

"You nymphs, call'd naids, of the windring brooks."

Tempest, iv, 1, 128.

Misprint for winding. Intelligent lection of old editions.<sup>3</sup>

### Wisp

"A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns To make this shameless callet know herself." 3 Henry VI, ii, 2, 114.

A twist or figure of straw for a scold to rail at. (Other definitions of wisp given. O. English form given.)

1450. Knt. de la Tour. "He writhed a litell wipse of straw, and sette it afore her, and saide, ladi, yef that ye will chide more, chide with that straw."

1698. (R. Fergusson) View Eccl. 27. "As a Wisp---is a Theame copious enough to engage the Harangue for an hour long for a well studied scold."

### Womankind

"O despiteful love! inconstant womankind!" Taming of the Shrew, iv, 2, 14.

1375. Cursor M. 9024. (Fairf.) "For alle we come of

woman kinde."

In current use.

Woodland

"I am a woodland fellow, sir, that always loved a great fire." All's Well That Ends Well, iv, 5, 49.

869. Birch. Cartul. Sax. II, 141. "Aeþper 3e etelond 3e eyrþ lond 3e eac wudulond."

In current use.

Woodmonger

"I will pay you in cudgels; you shall be a woodmonger and buy nothing of me but cudgills." Henry V, v, 1, 69.

A seller of wood for fuel.

1260-1. Cal Willis, Art. Husting, Lond, I. (1889) 8.

"Robert le Wudemongere."

In current use.

Woof

"Admits no orifex for a point as subtle as Aridne's broken woof to enter." Troilus and Cressida, v, 2, 152.

The threads that cross from side to side of a web, at right angles to the warp. (Other definitions of woof given. O. English and M. English forms given.)

725. Corpus Gloss. (Hessels) C, 467. "Cladica, welfe wel owef."

In current use.

Woolward

"I go woolward for penance." Love's Labour's Lost, v, 2, 717.

Wearing the wool next the skin. (Other definitions of this word given. O. English forms given.)

1315. Shoreham, Poems I, 1024. "Baruot go, Wolle-ward and wakyngē."

1822. Scott, Nigel xvii. "To walk wool-ward in winter."

Wringer

"His cook, or his laundry, his washes, and his wringer." Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 2, 5.

One whose occupation consists in wringing clothes after washing. (Other definitions of this word given. O. H. German, and German forms given.)

1881. Instr. Census Clerks (1885) 59. "Gun cotton manufacture: Beater, Dipper, Wringer."

Writhled

"It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp should strike such terror to his enemies." 1 Henry VI, ii, 3, 23.

Wringled, withered. (Other definitions of this word given.)

1569. Cooper. Thesaurus, S. V. Vultus. "To make the face writheled and wrinkled."

1865. Swinburne, Poems and Ball., St. Dorothy 445. "This makes him sad and writhled in the face."

YYaw

"And yet but you neither, in respect of his quick sail." Hamlet, v, 2, 120.

To deviate from the straight course, as through faulty or unsteady steering. Transferred and figurative sense. (Other uses of this word given. O. Norse form given.)

1584. R. Scot. Discov. Witcher XVI, vi, 1 (1886) 183.

"The daie delaied by length of night which made both daie and night to yawe."

1896. Fall Mall Mag. May 80. "The rider yawed in saddle as a boat...yaws on a cross-sea swell."

ZZed

"Thou whoresom zed! Thou unnecessary letter!"

King Lear, ii, 2, 69.

Name of the letter Z.

14...Ms. Reg. 17 BI f. 14b. Mod Lang. Rev. (1911) VI, 442. "For asmuche as þe carect yogh, þat is to scieþis figurid lijk a zed, þerfore alle þe wordis of þis tablet þat begynnen wiþ þat carect, ben set in zed, which is þe laste lettre of þe a.b.c."

In current use.

Zenith

"My Zenith doth depend upon A most auspicious star."

Tempest, i, 2, 181.

Figuratively used. Highest point of state. Culmination, climax, acme. (O. French, French, Spanish, Latin, German, and Italian forms given. Other definitions given.)

In current use.

Zephyrs

"They are as gentle As zepfers blowing below the violet."

Cymbeline, iv, 2, 171.

A soft mild gentle wind or breeze. (Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Portuguese forms given. Other definitions given.)

In current use.

Zone

"Till our growing singeing his pate against the burning zone, Make Ossa like a wart!" Hamlet, v, 1, 305.

1500. Hist. K. Boccus and Sydracke (?1510) U.IV. "For thre zones (Laud MS. thre wonyngls) shal be fynde where no

may may lyue in one kynde One is hote and colde are two."

In current use. .

OBSERVATIONS ON SHAKESPEARE'S VOCABULARY  
BASED ON THIS STUDY

The preparation of this material has disclosed some interesting facts. The student is amazed at the number of words, and the wide range from which they have been brought together. The grammar school student of today uses no more words than Shakespeare used in the margin of his vocabulary. The words used in this study he might have used again and again, but he found it necessary to use them only once.

This mass of words is unique. The poet has employed almost endless variety. In the study of these rare words, the student is led through the maze of philology. The shades of meaning made possible by these words is almost infinite, yet Shakespeare used them with a high degree of accuracy. He seldom misused a word.

Shakespeare like Chaucer surprises us with his knowledge of life about him. To illustrate this assertion, examples follow. He uses licitor (Anthony and Cleopatra v, 2, 24) an officer of the law, marshalsea, the name of a court used for the purpose of hearing differences between the king's servants; coroner (As You Like It iv, 1, 105) an officer charged with maintaining the rights of the private property of the crown, muncio a permanent official representative of the Roman See at the foreign court (Twelfth Night i, 4, 28). The church was not neglected, he gives us papist (All's Well That Ends Well, i, 3, 56), parable (Two Gentlemen of Verona ii, 5, 41), pew (King Lear iii, 4, 58), wimpled (Love's Labour's Lost iii, 1, 81), prioress (Measure for Measure i, 4, 11), creed (Henry VIII ii, 2, 51) Synagogue (Merchant of Venice iii, 1, 135) clare (Measure for Measure) a man of the order of St. Clare, resurrection (Merry Wives of Windsor i, 1, 54),



and Saviour (Hamlet i, 9, 159). It cannot be said that Shakespeare knew music, yet he has used a number of musical terms such as drummer (3 Henry VI iv, 7, 50), Sacbut (Coriolanus v, 1, 174), Ventages (Hamlet iii, 2, 373), hornpipe (Winter's Tale iv, 3, 47), hautboy, a wooden double reed wind instrument of high pitch (2 Henry IV iii, 2, 35), clef (Taming of the Shrew iii, 1, 77), and cymbal (Coriolanus v, 4, 53). His use of medical terms is worthy of notice. Measles is a common enough disease today, but in Shakespeare's day, measles was probably leprosy (Coriolanus iii, 1, 78). He also refers epilepsy (Othello iv, 1, 51), gangrened (Coriolanus iii, 1, 307), rhubarb, the medical rootstock, grown in China and Tibet, and imported into Europe through Russia (Macbeth v, 3, 55), midriff, the diaphragm (1 Henry IV, iii, 3, 175), mastic, a gum used for stopping decayed teeth (Troilus and Cressida i, 3, 73) Trade names give the student an idea of the types of trades engaged in by Shakespeare's contemporaries. A small ware dealer was called a mercier (Measure for Measure iv, 3, 11), cozier, a taylor (Twelfth Night ii, 3, 97), victuallers, apurveyor of victuals (2 Henry IV ii, 4, 375), candler, one who makes candles (1 Henry IV, iii, 3, 52), glover, one who makes or sells gloves (Merry Wives of Windsor i, 4, 21), inkeeper (1 Henry IV iv, 2, 51), haberdasher, a dealer in a variety of articles. In the course of the sixteenth century the trade seems to have split into two.

Naturally Shakespeare was familiar with agricultural pursuits and the vocabulary used by the people of that occupation, since he had lived in a small town, and was no doubt familiar with the surrounding farming sections. How familiar is suggested by marl (Much Ado About Nothing ii, 1, 66) a soil consisting principally of clay mixed with carbonate of lime and used for fertilizer, kine (1 Henry IV ii, 4, 520), whay (Titus Andronicus iv, 2, 178), lettuce (Othello i, 3, 325) mushroom (Tempest v, 1, 39), gooseberry (2 Henry

IV i, 2, 196), dewberries (Midsummer Night's Dream iii, 1, 169).

Fishing is an occupation with which it seems altogether reasonable to believe that Shakespeare was familiar. Suggestive words are, Loach (1 Henry IV ii, 1, 23), Soulls (Troilus and Cressida v, 5, 2), sprat (All's Well That Ends Well iii, 6, 113), anchovies (1 Henry ii, 4, 584), fishified (Romeo and Juliet ii, 4, 40), fishpond (All's Well That Ends Well v, 2, 22).

Shakespeare's language is interspersed with numerous prefixes. These were used to give force to old words for the sake of meter. One example of each of the oftenest used prefixes will suffice to illustrate the diversity of their use. Con, congest (Lover's Complaint 258), counter, counterchange (Cymbeline v, 5, 396), de, defamed (2 Henry VI iii, 1, 123), dis, disrelish (Othello ii, 2, 236), en enwheel (Othello ii, 1, 87), in, inroad (Anthony and Cleopatra i, 4, 50), im, impasted (Hamlet ii, 2, 481), out, outlook (King John v, 2, 115), over, oversight (2 Henry IV ii, 3, 47), un, unsullied (Love's Labour's Lost v, 2, 352), pre, precurse (Hamlet i, 1, 121), pro, procrastinate, pur, purloined (Lucrece 1407), re, recomforted (Coriolanus v, 4, 51), super, supersubtle, un, unemproved (Hamlet i, 1, 96). By far, the greatest number of prefixes in any letter is in the letter u.

The suffixes are not so numerous, and they seem to be just the ordinary ones, as ing (trickling (1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 431), tion, transmutation (Taming of the Shrew Ind. 2, 21), er, feeler (Cymbeline i, 6, 101), ed, propounded (2 Henry VI i, 2, 81), able, innumerable (Henry VIII iii, 2, 326), ful, unfaithful (As You Like It iv, 1, 199).

Aside from prefixes and suffixes, Shakespeare used many compound words. Some of these words are in use every day at the present time. It seems rather odd that Shakespeare only found it necessary to use these words once. Gingerbread was once apparently preserved ginger (Love's Labour's Lost v, 1,

75), honeycomb is used figuratively by the poet (Tempest 1, 2, 329), outlook (King John v, 2, 115), outbreak (Richard III iii, 1, 104), springhalt (Henry VIII 1, 3, 13), picklock (Measure for Measure iii, 2, 18), ferryman (Richard III 1, 4, 46), footstool (3 Henry VI v, 7, 14), sawpit (Merry Wives of Windsor iv, 4, 54), sixscore (Taming of the Shrew ii, 1, 360), gentlefolks (Richard III 1, 1, 95), Goodwife (2 Henry IV ii, 1, 101), grandjuror (1 Henry IV ii, 2, 96), greenwood (As You Like It ii, 5, 1.).

When we examine Shakespeare's vocabulary further, we find a number of dialect words and oaths. Shakespeare's characters used language to suit their needs. Sprag, meaning clever, was apparently placed in dialect glossaries because of the poets use of it in (Merry Wives of Windsor iv, 1, 84), guilt, humourously applied to a fat person (1 Henry IV, iv, 2, 54).

The oaths that the characters used were unique. "By God's liggins" is Shallow's oath (2 Henry IV v, 3, 69), "Od's pittenens, meaning God's pity, is an oath found in (Cymbeline iv, 2, 293), 'Sdeath, meaning God's death, is given in (Coriolanus i, 1, 221), 'S foot, God's foot (Troilus and Cressida ii, 1, 6).

These once used words of Shakespeare include many words which are not used in ordinary language either written or spoken, for example lym (King Lear iii, 6, 72), Scamel (Tempest ii, 2, 176), Wappened (Timon of Athens iv, 3, 38). These words have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Slab, meaning semi-solid, or visced is used in the witches scene in (Macbeth iv, 1, 32). This word was used only after Shakespeare.

Among these words there are plain terms for they concern the common things of life, and they are still in current use, as, gallon (1 Henry IV, ii, 4, 587), garret (2 Henry VI i, 3, 194), brogues (Cymbeline iv, 2, 214),

these brogues were shoes made of stout material worn by a stout peasantry, scissors (Comedy of Errors, v, 1, 175), cornfield (As You Like It v, 3, 19), gruel (Macbeth iv, 1, 32).

Hitherto nothing has been said about the origin of this collection of words. Their study leads the student to visit vicariously many countries. One glance at the table of languages will suffice to convince the most skeptical, that the language of Shakespeare was a learned language. His language apparently was not that of a man of little training, or of the peasantry. However, I believe that Shakespeare did not draw the words from the foreign source.

## European

## Languages that Enriched Shakespeare's Vocabulary

Language	Dialect
English	Old English Middle English North Anglian Old Northumbrian
Celtic	
Danish	Old Danish
Dutch	Old Dutch Middle Dutch Modern Dutch
French	Anglo-French Old Low Frankish Old French
Frisian	Anglo-Frisian East Frisian North Frisian Old East Frisian Old Frisian West Frisian
German	Old High German Old Saxon Old Teutonic Middle High German Middle Low German Low German West German
Gothic	
Greek	Bazentine Greek
Icelandic	
Indo-European	
Irish	Old Irish Gallio

## European

Language	Dialect
Italian	Old Italian Old Tuscan Tuscan
Latin	Old Latin Anglo-Latin
Lithuranian	
Norwegian	
Old Norse	
Polish	
Portuguese	
Provencal	
Scotch	
Slavonic	Old Slavonic
Spanish	Old Spanish Old Catalan Catalan
Swedish	Middle Swedish
Welsh	

## Asiatic

## Languages that Enriched Shakespeare's Vocabulary

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Language	Dialect
Arabic	
Aryan	Old Aryan
Hebrew	
Persian	
Phoenician	
Sanskrit	
Syrian	

Many words were first used by Shakespeare, so far as records show. Many of these words are still in good English usage. A few of these words may be quoted to show the types of words used first by the poet. Sledded (Hamlet ii, 1, 63), bemaddening (King Lear iii, 1, 38), bedazzle (Taming of the Shrew iv, 5, 46), undishonoured (Comedy of Errors ii, 2, 148), relier (Lucrece 639), pooh (Hamlet i, 3, 101), relume (Othello, v, 2, 13)

A few examples from the list of words Shakespeare used for the last time, as far as records show, will emphasize how wide his usage of the language was. Wheresomever (Henry V ii, 3, 7), berattle (Hamlet ii, 2, 357), chaudron (Macbeth iv, 1, 33), chewet, a jackdaw (Henry IV v, 1, 29), codding (Titus Andronicus v, 1, 99), sicklemen, reapers, (Tempest iv, 1, 134), sternage, the sterns of a fleet collectively (Henry V iii, Prol, 18.)

The study of Shakespeare's language could be carried much farther than this study has gone. The words used oftenest seem to present a broad field for research. It would be of interest to know in how many ways the poet used a single word. Just what did a word mean to him? How many shades of meaning did a word convey to the mind of the poet?

This study has not pretended to exhaust the vocabulary of Shakespeare but the words seldom in his mind are of interest to the student. It is hoped that this piece of work has made available for the many what has hitherto only been available to the few.



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