

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME IV.)

FRANK-LAW — GLASS-CLOTH.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THIS Part contains the concluding portion of F (116 pages), and about half of G (204 pages). As a Prefatory Note to the half-volume containing F has already appeared, the following remarks relate only to the portion containing words with initial G. This includes 3089 Main words, 1123 Subordinate words, 884 special Combinations explained and illustrated under the Main words; total 5096. The *obvious combinations* mentioned and illustrated under the Main words, without individual explanation, make 977 more. Of the 3089 Main words, 2381 are current and native or fully naturalized, 618 (20%) are marked (†) as *obsolete*, and 90 (3%) are marked (||) as *alien* or incompletely naturalized. The Quotations number 23,300.

Comparison with the corresponding portion of Johnson's Dictionary, and of some subsequent lexicographical works, shows the following figures:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded, <i>G</i> to <i>Glass-cloth</i>	560	2545	3336	3180	6073
„ words illustrated by quotations	425	895	1204	367	5209
„ number of quotations	1417	1446	3101	506	23,300

The number of quotations in the corresponding pages of Richardson's Dictionary is 1765.

The words in this portion of G are very miscellaneous in etymological character, every one of the important elements of the English vocabulary being represented more or less copiously. The words inherited from Old English are comparatively not very numerous, but one of them is the verb *give*, which with its derivatives occupies nine pages; and other important words of this class are *gall*, *gallows*, *game*, *gander*, *gang*, *gate* (sb.¹), *gather*, *gavelkind*, *ghastly*, *ghost*, *giddy*, *gild*, *gird*, *girdle*, *glad*, *glass*. The Old Norse element is more than usually considerable, and includes *gad*, *gain* (v.¹), *gap*, *gape*, *gar*, *garth*, *gasp*, *gate* (a way), *gear*, *get* and its derivatives (occupying seven pages). The Romanic element is extensive and interesting, and includes *gab*, *gaberdine*, *gage*, *gain* (sb.² and v.²), *gallant*, *gallery*, *galley*, *gallop*, *galosh*, *gambol*, *garb*, *garden*, *gargle*, *gargoyle*, *garland*, *garment*, *garner*, *garnet*, *garnish*, *garrison*, *garter*, *gauge*, *gauntlet*, *gauze*, *gay*, *gazette*, *gelatine*, *gender*, *general*, *generous*, *germ*, *giant*, *gibe*, *gill* (sb.² and sb.³), *gin*, *glamour*, *gland*, *glander*, and the remarkable triplet *genteel*, *gentile*, *gentle*; many of the Romanic words are ultimately of Teutonic origin. Among the few words directly adopted from Latin the most noteworthy are *generate*, *generic*, *genial*, *genius*, *genus*, *germinate*, *gladiator*. The words of immediate Greek derivation are mainly confined to the compounds beginning with *galacto-*, *gamo-*, *gastro-*, *geo-*, and *geront-*. The words derived ultimately from Oriental languages are more than ordinarily abundant; among them are *galbanum*, *galingale*, *gamash*, *gambier*, *gamboge*, *garble*, *gecko*, *gehenna*, *gemara*, *gematria*, *gharry*, *ghaut*, *ghazal*, *ghazi*, *ghee*, *ghoul*, *ghurry*, *giaour*, *giddea*, *gingall*, *ginger*, *gingham*, *gingili*, *gingko*, *ginseng*, *giraffe*. The Celtic derivatives, though very few, are probably quite as numerous here as in any other equal portion of the Dictionary; the unequivocal examples are *gabcock*, *Gaelic*, *galnes*, *galore*, *galloglass*, *garran*, *gelt* (sb.¹), *gillie*, *glack*, *glannen*. There are not many words of imitative or symbolically expressive sound, such as are so abundant in the F portion of the vocabulary; a few instances, however, occur with initial *ga-* and *gi-*, as *gabble*, *gabber*, *gaggle*, *gibber*, *giggle*. Of deliberately grotesque formations of known authorship there are two examples: 'Lewis Carroll's' *galumph*,

for which we had a large number of quotations, and *gerrymander*, which is now eighty-seven years old, and widely current in the British Isles as well as in America.

Among the words of which the sense-history is remarkable are *gallant*, *game*, *garb*, *garble*, the synonyms *gare* and *gere* (a fit of passion), *gaud*, *gaudy*, *gaunt*, *general*, *genius*, *gentle* (*gentile*, *genteel*), *gentleman*, *german* (or *germane*), *gesture*, *ghost*, *giant*, *gig*, *gin*, *glance*, *gland*. Students of scientific nomenclature may be interested in the information given respecting the origin of the suffix *-gen* in modern Chemistry and Botany, and in the history of the term *geology*.

The etymological notes on most of the words above mentioned, and on many others, will be found to contain facts or suggestions not given in other English dictionaries. Attention may be specially called to the etymological remarks on *gaberdine*, *gain* (v.¹ and v.², and the related sbs.), *gear*, *gander*, *gavelkind* (which is of English, not, as sometimes asserted, of Celtic origin), *gauntlet*, *garble*, *gewgaw*, *gherkin*, *giddy*, *gimcrack*, *gingerbread* (which was *not* originally a compound of *ginger* and *bread*), *gingerly*, *girl*, *glade*, *glance*. The true derivation of *gas*, which rests on an express statement of the well-known inventor of the word, has not before appeared in any English Dictionary, though it was explained in the great Dutch Dictionary as long ago as 1873. To the same work we are indebted for the interesting facts bearing on the etymology of *gallipot*, which have also been overlooked by previous English lexicographers.

The material for the G words treated in this Part was sub-edited, as far as it then existed, in 1888-91 by Mr. J. Bartlett, M.A. In 1897-8 Mr. Bartlett revised his former work, bringing it up to date by the incorporation of the large mass of quotations received in the interval; in the case of the article *get*, however, the material for which was of great extent, this service was performed by Mr. E. L. Brandreth. The words from *Gem* to the end of the Part had previously been sub-edited (in 1880 and the following years) by the late Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield.

As in the former portions of the Dictionary, help of the utmost value has been rendered by Dr. Fitzedward Hall, who has regularly read the proofs, and has very often been able to extend the history of a word or a sense by quotations earlier or later than any that had been supplied by our many readers, and not unfrequently to furnish examples of words or senses not represented at all in the collected material, or recorded in previous Dictionaries. The proofs have also been read, and useful contributions made, by Lord Aldenham; the Rev. Dr. J. T. Fowler, Durham; Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.A.; Dr. W. Sykes, Gosport (whose assistance with medical terms has been of great value); the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, M.A., Dollar; Mr. A. Caland, Wageningen, Holland; and, latterly, the Rev. Professor Skeat. The proofs of the later articles were also read by the late Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., who continued to work for the Dictionary until a few weeks before his lamented death in December, 1898.

On questions of etymology, important aid has, as before, been received from Prof. Sievers, Leipzig; M. Paul Meyer, Paris; and Prof. Napier, Oxford. Information with regard to the meaning and history of special terms of science, art, and industry has been contributed by many experts. To the lists of these occasional helpers given in the Prefatory Notes to E and F, I have to add the names of Mr. W. J. Craig, M.A.; Sir Howard W. Elphinstone, Bart.; Mr. W. W. Fisher, M.A., Oxford; Mr. W. H. Hills, Ambleside; Mr. E. W. Hulme and Mr. Hubert F. Lowe, M.A., H.M. Patent Office; Prof. Axel Kock, Lund; Prof. E. Kölbing, Breslau; Prof. Laughton; Mr. E. J. Muybridge; Sir John Stainer, Professor of Music, Oxford; Mr. J. Stephenson, Whitby.

The editorial assistants engaged on the Part have been Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, and Miss E. S. Bradley. In the preparation of many of the articles, I have also had the very able cooperation of Mr. W. A. Craigie, M.A.

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EMENDATIONS.

Gabion, 2. The source of Scott's peculiar use of the word is found in the following quotations, but it does not appear what suggested the 'catachrestic' application:—

1638 ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* [no paging or signature] *note*, The ornaments of his Cabin, which by a Catachrestic name, he usually calleth *Gabions*. *Ibid.* (*title of piece*), Inventarie of the *Gabions*, in M. George his Cabinet.

Gage, *v*. The following is an earlier example of this verb than any of those printed in the article:—

1475 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1481) G vij, They began...to axe and demande of her the besaunt that they had geuen to her. And she answerd That hit was holden and gaged vpon an ymage.

Game, *sb.* 7 ('prize contended for'). The sense is some centuries older than the date of our first quotation:—

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 258 Two men...rennen a space for a priis, and he þat comeþ first to his ende shal have þe gamen þat is sett, whereþer it be spere...or oþir þing þat is putt.

Genitras (see GENITOR 1). Add the following quotation:—

13 . . *Minor Poems of Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 276 Men miste, ȝif his brech weore to-tore, seon his genitras [*rime* has].

Gite, *gide*. The following quotation affords an earlier example of this word:—

13 . . *Minor Poems of Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 281 þis wymmen þat muchel haunteþ pride...Heore reuersede gydes on hem are streyt drawe.