

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME IV.)

GAINCOPE — GERMANIZING.

BY

HENRY BRADLEY, HON. M.A.

NOTE.

THIS Double Section consists only of 120 pages, instead of the normal number of 128. The reason of this departure from the ordinary rule is that the end of the section would otherwise have come in the middle of the article GET, and it was thought that purchasers of the Dictionary might find it inconvenient if an article of so great length were divided between two Sections. The sheet containing the words from GERMANO- to GET has therefore been held over (though quite ready for publication), and the Section of G next to be published will consist of 72 pages instead of 64.

This Section contains 1971 Main words, 516 Combinations explained under these, and 675 Subordinate entries; 3162 in all. The *obvious combinations*, recorded and illustrated by quotations, without individual definition, number 504 more. Of the 1971 Main words, 1543 are current and native or fully naturalized, 371 (19 %) are marked (+) as *obsolete*, and 54 (2¾ %) are marked (||) as alien or not fully naturalized.

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic.'	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Gaincope to Germanizing</i>	344	1683	2168	2066	3666
Words illustrated by quotations	266	543	707	227	2857
Number of illustrative quotations	786	897	1767	301	13520

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 1070.

The words included in this section are very miscellaneous in etymological character, and include examples of all the important elements which compose the English vocabulary. The proportion of Latin and Greek words is not large: the latter are mainly confined to the compounds in *galacto-*, *gamo-*, *gastro-*, and *geo-*, while the most important of those adopted directly from Latin are *generate*, *generic*, *genial*, *genius*. On the other hand the Romanic element is extensive and interesting, containing such words as *gallant*, *gallery*, *galley*, *gallop*, *gambol*, *garb*, *garden*, *gargle*, *gargyle*, *garland*, *garment*, *garner*, *garnet*, *garnish*, *garrison*, *garter*, *gauge*, *gauntlet*, *gauze*, *gay*, *gazette*, *gelatine*, *gender*, *general*, *generous*, and the triple forms *genteel*, *gentile*, *gentle*; many of those beginning with *ga-* are ultimately of Teutonic origin. Other important adoptions are those from Scandinavian sources, as *gap*, *gape*, *gar*, *garth*, *gasp*, *gate* (a way), *gear*. The native element is not extensive, but includes *gall*, *gallows*, *game*, *gander*, *gang*, *gate* (sb.¹), *gather*, and the much-debated term *gavelkind*, which the evidence shows to be of English, not (as is often asserted) of Celtic origin. The words of more or less obscure origin are somewhat numerous, but the onomatopœic formations, so abundant in some recent sections, are hardly at all represented here.

Among the articles which afford new light on the sense-development of words are those on *gallant*, *game*, *garb*, *garble*, the synonyms *gare* and *gere* (a fit of passion), *gaud*, *gaudy*, *gaunt*, *general*, *genius*, *gentle*, *gentleman*, *german* (or *germane*). Students of scientific nomenclature may be interested in the information given respecting the origin of the suffix *-gen* in modern Chemistry and Botany, and the history of the term *geology*.

The etymological notes on most of the words above referred to will be found to contain facts or suggestions not given in other English dictionaries. 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 stated in the great Dutch dictionary as early 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.