

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME VII.)

P—PENNACHED.

BY

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PREFATORY NOTES.

This First Part of the letter P includes 4931 Main words, 1053 Combinations explained under these, and 1258 Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., 7242 in all. The *obvious combinations* recorded and illustrated under the Main words number 1281 more, raising the total to 8523. Of the 4931 Main words, 3815 (about 77 $\frac{1}{3}$ %) are now current and naturalized English, 737 (about 15%) are marked † as obsolete, and 379 (about 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ %) as † alien, or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Dr. Johnson's and some more recent Dictionaries shows the following figures:—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, <i>P</i> to <i>Pennached</i>	739	3569	4691	4903	8523
Words illustrated by quotations	602	1076	1450	472	6423
Number of illustrative quotations	2025	1694	3597	610	30,074

The quotations in Richardson for the corresponding words are 1736.

P—Pargeted. The introductory article explains how the letter P, as an initial, occupied so small a space in the Old English vocabulary, and how it has grown to be one of the three gigantic letters of the modern English Dictionary. As a practical illustration of what is there stated, it will be found that, of the 2454 Main words here dealt with, only ONE can claim to be a native Old English word, viz. *pan*, the culinary vessel; for although *pall* sb.¹, *palm* (the tree), and, more casually, one or two other words, made their appearance before the Conquest, they were only Latin words, the vanguard of the mighty invasion that was to follow. The main body of the invaders came of course immediately from France and in their French dress; among them are *pace*, *pacify*, *page*, *pain*, *paint*, *pair*, *palace*, *pale*, *palfrey*, *palisade*, *pallet*, *palm* (of the hand), *pane*, *panel*, *pannage*, *pannier*, *papa*, *papal*, *parcel*, *parchment*, *pardou*, *pare*, *parent*, and *parget*; a few were derived directly from Latin by scholars, such as *pagan*, *palate*, *palliate*, *pallid*, and *palpable*. But more than a third of this section is filled with words of Greek derivation, including not merely the numerous compounds of *pachy-*, *pædo-*, *palæo-*, *palin-*, *pan-*, *panto-*, and *para-* (of this 66 columns, including *parable*, *parabola*, *paradox*, *paragraph*, *parallax*, *parallel*, *parameter*, *paraphrase*, and *parasite*), but a large number of other words (often coming in through Latin or French), such as *palladium*, *palsy*, *panegyric*, *papyrus*, *paradise*, and their families. There are also words from many modern European tongues, ranging from Danish to Italian, from Portuguese to Croatian and Turkish; and from languages farther afield, as Persian (*padishah*, *Pahlavi*, *papoosh*, *parasang*), Hindustani (*pachisi*, *palankeen*, *panchway*, *pandan*), Tamil (*palay*, *pandal*), other Indian languages (*pagoda*, *Pali*, *pandy*, *pardao*), Burmese (*padouk*), Chinese (*pakiong*), Malay (*paddy*, *pantun* or *tantoum*, *parang*), Maori (*pah*, *pakeha*), Peruvian (*pacay*, *paco*, *pampas*), Tupi (*paca*, *pacu*), Carib (*papaw*), Algonkin (*papoose*), Sechuana (*pallah*).

Among the more important articles are *pack*, *pad* in its numerous senses, PADDLE, PALM¹ and ², *pane*, *panel*, PANTALOOON, PANTOMIME, PAPER, *par*, *parabola*, PARADISE, PARALLEL, *parameter*, *paraphrase*, *parcel*, *pardou*. Historical interest attaches to *packet-boat*, *paddle-wheel*, *palatine*, PALL-MALL, *panopticon*, *panorama*, *pantheism*, *pantheon*, *panther*, *parachute*, *paramount*, and *paravail*. Other noteworthy or curious words are *paddock*, *pancake-bell*, *pannierman*, *pansy*, *pap* (with a hatchet), *paramour*, and the nonsense-word PANJANDRUM. In a letter which presents so many etymological problems as P, there was room for some advances; such may be seen under *pack* sb.¹, *paduasoy*, PAGEANT, PAMPHLET, *Pandour*, *papier mâché*, *parget*; see also what is said under *packet*, *pad* sb.², ³, *paddle*, *padlock*, *pail*, *painter*², *palaver*, *palter*, *pan*, *pannier*², *paragon*, *parch*.

The operation of the law of association is seen in the train of ideas which has led from the *palm* of the hand to a *palm-leaf*, from the palm-leaf to the *palmer*, and from the wandering palmer to the *palmer-worm*. The historical narrowing of a term is seen when 'the English pale'—the pale of English Law—after losing its earlier local references to France and

Scotland, is known to many only as the 'English Pale' in Ireland. Hence, when the Dutch word *palingman*, a dealer in eels, had, by a misreading of an Act of Parliament, been conjectured by Blount to mean a foreign merchant denized in England, or, as he puts it, 'a Merchant Denizen, one born within the English Pale', recent Dictionaries have made darkness visible by expanding this into 'that part of Ireland called the English Pale'. The 'seller of eels' of 1482 thus becomes in 1864 an Irishman of 'the Pale'.

Pargeter—Pennached. The words contained in this portion of P are characterized by the same variety as those in the preceding section. Of the 2477 Main words, only *two* have any claim to be considered native in Old English, viz. PARROCK and PATH; a few others, as *parsley, part, pear, pease, pea-* (in *peacock*), had been already introduced from Latin before or during Anglo-Saxon times. With these exceptions, all the words here included appear first in the Middle English, or the Modern period. By far the greater part of these came from Latin through French, or have in later times been derived or formed from Latin directly. Words from Greek are comparatively few: the chief being *patriarch, patriot*, with their derivatives, and scientific formations from *patho-* and its cognates. There are several words from Spanish (*patache, patacoon, patagon, pedregal, pedrero, pelon, pelota*), and a few from Italian. Words from Dutch and Low German are few, and words of Old Norse derivation altogether wanting. Of non-European languages, Turkish contributes *pasha*, Persian *pashm, pazar*, Hindí *pát* or *paut*, and *pawl*², Tamil *pariah* and *patchouli*, other South Indian languages *pattamar*, Sinhalese *patana*, Chinese *peko, péla*, the Algonkin group of North America *peag, pecan, pemmican*, Mexican *pauxi*, Carib *peai, peccary, pegall, pekan, Tupi peba* and *peka*.

The longest article is that on the verb PASS, of which the original sense 'to step' or 'pace' was first generalized to that of 'go on,' 'proceed,' 'pass on' (cf. *L. gradior*), and then again specialized to that of 'go by,' *prætere*, 'pass by.' The manifold senses, uses, and constructions of this verb take up 16 columns, and branch out into 140 sense-groups. The greater part of these are still current, though sense 23 'to care, to reckon' is obsolete, and those connected with legal process, as of a jury or assize *passing* on a man, or a man *passing* on an assize or a jury (sense 21), are now rare, and sound strange. It surprises also to find that in the well-known phrase *to come to pass*, 'pass' is apparently not a verb infinitive, but a noun meaning 'event,' 'issue' or 'fulfilment.' Other considerable articles are those on *part, particular, party, pay, peace, pen*, and *pencil*.

There are important historical words: first of all PARLIAMENT, in tracing the sense-development of which, and in investigating the history of the various epithets applied to particular parliaments (*Added, Barebone's, Little, Long, Merciless*, etc.), help has been received from eminent historical students. Hardly less interesting historically are the words PARISH and PARSON. Information new to some will be found under PASQUIN, and various points of interest in *park, parlour, passport, patriarch, patrician, patriot, pauper, PEAK*¹, and PEDIGREE. The annals of some well-known phrases, e.g. 'parliamentary language', 'parole of honour', 'peace at any price', 'peace with honour', 'to come pat', 'as like as two peas', 'take down a peg', appear under the respective words. Historical or antiquarian interest attaches also to *Paris Garden, parvis, pass-measure, patonce, pattern, pavan, pavis, pawn* (a gallery), *Paynim, pearmain, peck* (of oats), *peculiar, peel, peitrel, pendant*. There are important articles on some names of birds: PARROT, PARTRIDGE, PEACOCK, PELICAN, PENGUIN; of vegetables, *parsley, parsnip, pea* and PEASE, *peach, pellitory*; of other substances, as PEARL, PEAT, *pebble*.

The etymological puzzles referred to in the initial article on the letter P are here exemplified by the large number of words of which the origin is obscure or entirely unknown, or of which the form presents points of difficulty. Contributions to these problems will be found under *parish, partake, partridge, pasha, patchouli, patt* (chess), *pavan, pawn, paxwax, pea-jacket, PEAK*¹ and ², *peat*¹ and ², PEDIMENT, *peel* v., *pell-mell*, and the spurious *pavade* and *pavon*.

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