PREFACE TO S—SH.

This half-volume, containing the words from the beginning of S to the end of Sh, includes 9,431 Main words, 3,470 Combinations explained under these, and 4,192 Subordinate entries; in all 17,093. The obvious combinations, illustrated by quotations but not requiring explanation, number 3,551 more, making a total of 20,644. Of the Main words, 1,671 are marked † as obsolete, and 477 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.*

The half-volume may be divided naturally into two portions, which differ markedly with regard to the etymological character of the words included. The words from S to Sgraffito form a fairly typical specimen of the composition of the English vocabulary; all its linguistic sources are copiously represented, and probably in something like their average proportions. The words of classical and French origin, taken together, outnumber all the rest, and (notwithstanding the greater average length of the articles on native words) occupy at least as much space. When we turn to the words with initial Sh (which is practically a distinct letter from S) we find that classical and French derivatives are all but entirely wanting (the few instances being due to exceptional circumstances), and adoptions from Scandinavian are also absent. Although there are a considerable number of words adopted from various other languages, or of obscure origin, the Sh division of the vocabulary is essentially of Old English etymology. It would not be possible to find elsewhere in the Dictionary an equal number of consecutive pages in which the proportion of native words is at all nearly so high.

The article on the verb set is, it will be observed, by far the longest in the Dictionary. This is due in part to the multitude of senses and idiomatic uses of the simple verb, and in part to the abundance of its fixed combinations with adverbs (as set in, set out, set up), which in languages of more synthetic structure are represented by compound verbs. There are twenty-two of these combinations, each of them virtually a separate word, which has undergone an extensive sense-development of its own; set up (to quote the extreme case) has forty-four distinct senses, several of which have subdivisions. The other articles are not of extraordinary length, but many of them (e.g. shape sb. and vb., sheet sb.¹ and sb.², shoot vb., show sb. and vb.) exhibit very noteworthy changes and ramifications of the meaning of words. The quotations for words like science, scientific, and the many derivatives of the Latin sentire (from sensitive to sentimentally) contain much illustration of the history of English and European thought. The article on the verb shall has cost a great deal of labour, as the collected material was very inadequate, and had to be largely supplemented by special research. Imperfect as the article must necessarily be, it is hoped that it will be of service not only in throwing light on the process by which the modern use of the auxiliary has been developed, but also as a guide to the precise interpretation of many passages in earlier writers.

The whole of the S material collected up to that time was sub-edited in 1881–2 by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob. The portion down to Sancy was re-subedited, and the new material incorporated, by Mr. J. Brown, M.A., Kendal, in 1902–5, and that from Sand to Shy was similarly re-subedited by the late Mr. J. Bartlett, B.A., in 1902–6.

The proofs have been regularly read, and many valuable additions and corrections suggested, by the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.D., Durham, the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, B.A., Dollar, and latterly by Mr. W. W. Jenkinson (who has also rendered much help in the verification of quotations at the British Museum), and Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith, M.A.

Of the many friends who rendered valuable assistance and advice in the treatment of the earlier words in S, several are no longer living. Dr. Furnivall and Professor Skeat, whose constant help has been acknowledged in the preface to every volume of the Dictionary, lived to see the publication of some of the sections of this half-volume. Other helpers who have been removed by death since the issue of S began are Mr. A. Caland, Wageningen, Holland; Mr. J. Platt, Jr.; and Professors Morfill and Robinson Ellis, Oxford. Among those still living to whom thanks are due for information on particular points are: Professors Bullock, Clifton, Elliott, Firth, Goudy, Love, Margoliouth, Napier, and Sir Walter Parratt, D.Mus., Oxford; Mr. Ingram Bywater; Mr. J. E. Bridges, Lecturer in Burmese, and Lieut.-Col. Ranking, Lecturer in Persian, Oxford; Bodley’s Librarian; Dr. A. E. Cowley, Bodleian Library; Don M. de Z. Wickremasinghe, M.A., Indian Institute,

* The following figures show the comparative scale of this work and some other Dictionaries:—

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<th>Johnson</th>
<th>Cassell’s 'Encyclopaedic' and Suppl.</th>
<th>'Century' Dict. and Suppl.</th>
<th>Funk’s 'Standard' (ed. 1895)</th>
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In the corresponding portion of Richardson the number of quotations is 39,032.
PREFACE TO S—SH

Oxford; Dr. R. L. Poole, Keeper of the Archives, Oxford; the Secretary and the Controller of the Clarendon Press; the Rev. A. H. Johnson, M.A., All Souls College; Mr. C. Burrrage, B.Litt.; Captain C. S. Harris, Oxford; Dr. R. F. A. Hoernlé, Oxford; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; the Right Hon. Viscount Dillon; Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A.; Mr. Edward Greenly; Sir Thomas Hunter, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, M.A., University Library, St. Andrews; Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, London; Mr. John Hodgkin; Professor T. N. Toller, Manchester; Mr. Albert Matthews and Mr. C. W. Ernst, of Boston, U.S.A. Frequent help has been rendered, in the treatment of military terms, by Major J. H. Leslie; in that of nautical terms, by Sir J. K. Laughton and Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton; and in the illustration of legal and historical terms, by Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt.

The assistants engaged on this half-volume have been Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, Mr. G. R. Carline, Mr. Charlton Walker, B.A., Miss E. S. Bradley, and (in the early part) Mr. James Dallas. Several extensive portions of the work were specially prepared by Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., who has now been placed in editorial charge of a separate part of the Dictionary, beginning with Su.

HENRY BRADLEY.


ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Sabbatical a. Earlier example:—1599 Post Right Reckoning of Hearst 1 These Sabbatically years, Sabwine a. Earlier example:—1674 Brevint Seal & Sam. xiii. 281 Sabbatine bull. Sagamite. Earlier example:—1606 Hennepin’s Cont. New Disov. Amor. xviii. 106 Sagamite, or Pop made of Indian Corn. Salient a. 3. The source of this use is Aristotlie, Hist. Anim. vi. iii. Tobdr to v. semiones 943 and kineiua deeper upon their foot. This point [representing the heart in the egg] leaps and moves as alive.

Saltiva. Earlier instance (in anglicized form):—1900 Pety Job 40 in 20 Pol. Forms 128 Thou woldst suffer never more Me to sowlowe my sylme! Salutation. Earlier occurrence:—1623 Cockerm, 1. Saltitude, brine liquor that is salted. Ibid. ii. II. Brine, salisation.

Samarco. Earlier occurrence:—a 1450 Glossary (MS. Harl. 1002), Hoc ferous, a samcohlo.

Sanable a. Earlier occurrence:—1632 Cockerm 1, Sanable, which may be healed.

Sanguine. a. 5. Earlier instance of sanguine stone:—1486 Bk. St. Albans, Har. a iii. The s. stone is called a Lopis, a sanguine stone or sinner hit is calde in armys. Also elliptic as sb. —1565, Aholes is calde sinner or sanguine in armys.

Sarrasin. Earlier example:—1615 Lodge Summary Du Bartas 1, 125 That graine, which we call Sarasin Wheate, or Turky Wheate.

Sauze. Earlier example:—1313 Sexyn Sag. (W.) 1274 With eghe that was full bright and cleare, And braide, ilkeone, als a saurewe.

Sauciate v. Earlier example:—1644 HARMONIE OF Conscience 17 Any such act of willfull sinne is a naturall meanes of sauciating and wounding the soule.

Scurvity. Earlier occurrence:—1632 Cockerm, Scurrate, vulnus, nesse.

Scale sb. 2. Earlier example:—c 1450 M.E. Mod. Bk. (Heinrich) 208 30 scales of notes ant rhymes.

Scarlet sb. 4. For quot. a 1683 substitute the following:—1610 HROAD. & FL. Phylater V. L. (1622) 70 Doe the Lords bow, and the regarded scarlets, Kisse their gumplie golde, and cry we are your servants?

Scarlet a. Earlier example of scarlet where:—1520 Sprenger F. Q. to vii. 29 Forthwith he gau in charge vnto his Squire That scarlet where to keepen carefully.

Scant sb. 1. In list of Forms dele ‘g scant (3er)’ and read ‘See also Scrathe’.

Schiller. The Ger. word has been used by English entomologists in the literal sense: 1835 J. DUCAN Beetles 87 The elegant tribe of Cicindela. . . are generally of a fine green, often accompanied with a delicate scarlet or play of colour.

Scholastic. Pronunciation: For ‘skoelastik’ read ‘skoelastheick’.

School sb. 19. Additional example of school—butter:—1618 FLETCHER Legall Subj. v. iv. Anc. He was whipt like a top, I never saw a whore so inc’d; Court school-butter! Is this their diet!

Screeking. Earlier example:—1534 BRIDGWELL Exercises IV. (1572) 270, Dexter. of P. Planck’s Hist. Meg. This Country is inhabited of Dwarifes called in Latine Fignir, being in height 4 fote as those be of Glynnland, which are called Screeings. [printed Screeings, edd. 1622, 1637 Screeings;]

Squellub v. 2. Earlier example:—1577 GRANGE Golden Aphrod. G iv. The Goddesse...skuleleyng and seking to defende themselves.

Sen-swalow 3. Delete quot. 1902 (where the word denotes a kind of swallow or swift). Seed sb. 5. a. Earlier example:—1630 Observ. Making Fit Rooms Stillworms 5 The Stillwermes comming of ten ounces of seed...must (etc.). Seeker f. The date and authorship of the first quotation seem to be highly questionable. The passage quoted from Papitt 1645 seems to contain the earliest known example of the use of the word as the designation of a sect, though the opinion there described was held by the three brothers Legate (c 1600), whose followers were called Legatine-Arians. (See C. Burrrage, The Early English Dissenters, 1913, I. 214-6, 259-61, and App. A.)

Sentimentalize vb. 1. Earlier example:—1764 Lett. to W. G. 5 Aug., Orig. Letts. (1788) 14. In the mean time we will philosophize and sentimentalize; the last word is a bright invention of the moment in which it was written, for yours or Dr. Johnson’s service.

Sequal. The etymology should be as follows:—[a.d. F. sépale, mod.L. sepallum (N. de Necker, Phylologie philosophique, 1790, p. 55, and Corollaries ad Philosobum botanicae Linnæi, 1790, p. 18). Necker derives the word from Gr. σεπαλή covering 1 as he refused to acknowledge the distinction between the cilyx and the corolla (using the term peri-

Seselit. Earlier example:—1641 Lodge Summary Du Bartas 1. 9 The ancient and moderne Diuines, who have disputed against the Arians, and Seretistes.

Shiner n. 1. The word in the quotation is perhaps a misprint for shiuer (pollux).