A NEW
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ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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S—SEA-EEL.

BY
HENRY BRADLEY, HON. M.A., PH.D., F.B.A.

NOTE.

This part includes 4387 Main words, 1794 Special Combinations explained under these, and 2139 Subordinate entries; in all 8320. The obvious combinations recorded and illustrated number 1227, making a total of 9547. Of the Main words 966 (22 %) are marked † as obsolete, and 302 (7 %) are marked ‡ as alien or not fully naturalized.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Johnson</th>
<th>Cassell's</th>
<th>Century Dict.</th>
<th>Funk's Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Words recorded, S to Sea-eel</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>4714</td>
<td>5499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words illustrated by quotations</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>1213</td>
<td>1338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of illustrative quotations</td>
<td>1743</td>
<td>1706</td>
<td>3366</td>
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* Including the Supplement of 1902.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 1707.

Of the words here treated those of Old English origin, leaving out of account derivatives and compounds, form only a small minority. The Scandinavian derivatives also are not very numerous; among them are sabin, sall, sali, sali, etc.

The few Celtic words inserted are merely as obsolete, and perhaps savor vb. and savor. By far the largest number of the words come from French, and there are many words either taken directly from Latin and Greek or through the medium of learned adoptions in French. Modern Dutch, German, and Italian are more abundantly represented than usual, chiefly by words with initial sc-. The few Celtic words inserted are merely 'alics' and (except perhaps Sannoch) of very rare occurrence.

An exceptional feature of this Part is the absence of long articles. Sea occupies 21 columns, but only four of these are concerned with the senses of the simple word, the rest being taken up with the combinations, which are so numerous that only a selection could be given. The next longest article, on say vb., fills 11 columns, an unusually small space for an important native verb. Although, however, none of the words included in this Part have developed such a variety of meanings as to require exceptionally large space, there are many of which the sense-history presents features of remarkable interest; see, e.g., sabbath, sable, sad, safe, salt, sanction, satisfactory, scaffold, scale sb., sb., sb., scalpel, scandal, scolding, scowling, scene, scheme, science, scope, crew, scour vb., screen. The quotations for some give evidence of some curious changes in the use and construction of the word. The varying relation in use between the three synonymous and etymologically identical adjectives, Scotch, Scola, and Scotch is illustrated by an abundance of examples.

Of the etymological notes perhaps the most important is that on the word scientific, the true history of which has not before been given in any English dictionary. Other words of which the correct derivation now appears for the first time are Sabian, sable, saphena, sath sb., sash, sapher, satan; new etymological facts or suggestions will also be found under sabras, sack sb., sackful, sad, sallower, saffron, sap sbs. and vbs., sarsaparilla, sas, scald, scold, scan, scorn, scour vb. and vb., screen, scald, etc., the literal sense:—

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Sabbatical a. 9. Earlier example:—1599 Post Right Reckoning of Years 3. These Sabbatinall years. Sabbathine a. Earlier example:—1674 BREVIN'S Soul & Sam. xliii. 381 Sabbathine bell.

Sagamite. Earlier example:—1658 HISTORICAL New Discovered. Amer. xxviii. 106 Sagamite, or Pap made of Indian Corn.


Sanable a. Earlier occurrence:—1653 COCKERAM 1. Sanable, which may be healed.

Sanguine a. 9. Earlier instance of sanguine stone:—1436 Dk. St. Albans, Met. a. iii. The v'-stone is cable a. Loys, a sanguine stone or sinner hit is cable in armies. Also elipt. as sb.—Ibid., Aloys is cable sinster or sanguine in armies.