

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

(VOLUME VIII. Q-SH.)

SENATORY — SEVERAL.

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NOTE.

THIS double section includes 1130 Main words, 143 Special Combinations explained under these, and 511 Subordinate entries; in all 1784. The *obvious combinations* recorded and illustrated number 335, making a total of 2119. Of the Main words 237 (21 %) are marked † as obsolete, and 78 (7 %) are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized.

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

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.*	'Century' Dict.*	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here.
Words recorded, <i>Senatory</i> to <i>Several</i>	186	850	1061	887	2119
Words illustrated by quotations	171	330	450	57	1624
Number of illustrative quotations	906	630	1592	176	14620

* Including Supplement.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 529.

In this section the words of Old English origin are extraordinarily few, but they occupy nearly one-third of the space. The article on the verb *set* is the longest in the Dictionary, this verb having a greater variety of senses and idiomatic applications than any other word in the language. Other native words that have required to be treated at considerable length are *send* v., *settle* sb. and v., *seven*, and their derivatives. From Old Norse the only word of importance is *sera* a.²; the only Celtic word is *sennachie*. The great majority of the words included in this section are of Latin etymology (either directly or through French).

Several of the words taken immediately from French or Latin are ultimately of Greek origin; and there are a few modern scientific terms directly formed on Greek elements, as *sepometer*, *septæmia*. From Biblical Hebrew are the important words *seraph*, *seraphim*; from Rabbinic Hebrew the merely 'alien' *Sephardi* and *sephiroth*. From Italian are *seraglio*, *settee*,¹ and (ultimately) *sentinel* and *serenade*; from Arabic *senna* and *sephen*; from Persian, Turkish, and the Indian languages we have *sepoy*, *serai*, *serang*, *seraskier*, *serdab*, *serpet*.

A more than ordinarily large proportion of the words contained in this section are remarkable for the diversity of their senses. One group which is especially interesting in this respect is that of the derivatives of the Latin *sentire* (which occupy 15 pages); the changes of meaning undergone by words like *sensation*, *sense*, *sensibility*, *sensible*, *sensitive*, *sensual*, *sensuous*, *sentence*, *sentiment*, are of no little significance for the history of thought. Other words, the sense-history of which is in various ways instructive, are *separate*, *separatist*, *sequel*, *sequence*, *sequester* and the related words, *servant* and its etymological equivalent *sergeant*, *serve*, *service*, *servile*, *servitor*, *session*.