

GLOSSARY.

advice (i. 3. 233), judgment, consideration. O.F. *avis*; < Late L. Lat. **ad-visum*. Written *ad-vis* in 15th century through influence of Latin. Originally, "the way a thing is looked at, opinion, judgment" (Murray). Similarly, **advised** (i. 3. 188), 'with judgment'.

allow (v. 2. 40), recognize, sanction. O.F. *alouer* represents both L. *allaudare*, 'commend', and *allocare*, 'place'; the notions of approval and of granting being sufficiently near to help the identification. In M.E. and E.E. the former predominates, in Mod.E. the latter. The *ll* is due to the influence of Latin.

amazing (i. 3. 81). See note.

annoyance (iii. 2. 16), what produces hatred, injury. Formed from the simple *annoy* (subst.). O.F. *anoy*, probably from Lat. *in odio* in the phrase 'est mihi in odio', 'it is to me hateful'; O. Venet. contains the full form *in odio*, 'dislike'. The word is thence far more forcible than in Mod.E. The M.E. *anoy* was often shortened to *noy*; was hence interpreted as if from *a-noy*, and the *n* doubled in 15th century by form association with words like *announce* (Murray).

antic (iii. 2. 162), grotesque figure. Apparently from Ital. *antico*, 'old', but from the first applied in England in the sense of Ital. *grottesco*, i.e. 'bizarre', 'odd' (from the fantastic representations of forms found in underground caverns (*grottoes*) of Rome; hence used in 16th and 17th centuries in all the senses of the later-borrowed word 'grotesque' (Murray), being applied e.g. to *gargoyles*, grotesque pageants or anti-masks, and, as here, to the *skele-*

ton which symbolized Death. So Donne, elegies—

"Name not these living Deaths beds unto me,
For these not ancient but antique be";
and 1 *Henry VI.* iv. 7. 18, "Thou antic Death, which laugh'st us here to scorn".

apeach (v. 2. 79), impeach. "Represents an earlier *anpeche*, M.E. or O.F. form of *empfecher*. < L. *impedicare*, 'catch by the feet', 'entangle'" (Murray). Colloquially shortened to *peach*.

approved (ii. 3. 44), tried, attested by experience. *Approve* < O.F. *aprover*. < Lat. *ad-probare*, 'to make good'; hence 'show', 'demonstrate'. The Mod.E. use refers rather to the result of demonstration, i.e. 'assent'; an instance of the frequent development of meaning from *cause* to *effect*. See **inherits** below.

argument (i. 1. 12), subject; O.F. *argument*, < Lat. *argumentum*. In E.E. often used loosely for 'that which is the subject of discourse', so any matter or subject. Similarly, 'reason' was often used loosely for 'discourse', 'conversation'. In Mod.E. both words have returned to their stricter reference (as in Lat.) to discussion which aims at *proof*.

atone (i. 1. 202), reconcile; from M.E. *at oon* ('at one'), the pronunciation of which was preserved through the isolation of the compound from its parts in meaning, even when *one* came to be pronounced, as now, *wan*.

attach (ii. 3. 156), arrest; O.F. *atachier*, from a root probably cognate with English *tack*; hence probably 'to tack to'. "The... sense of 'arrest' arose in Ang. Fr. and

Eng. as an elliptical expression for 'attach by some tie to the jurisdiction of a court', i.e. so that it shall have a *hold* on the party. A man might thus be 'attached' or *nailed* 'by his body', 'by his goods and chattels', or 'by sureties for his appearance'. In the first two cases 'attachment' consisted of arrest and detention" (Murray).

attainder (iv. 1. 24), dishonouring accusation; a figurative use of the legal term, which meant 'the legal consequences of judgment of death or outlawry', i.e. the forfeiture of estate, extinction of all civil rights. < O.F. *ateindre*, 'to attain', used as a substitute; hence 'to strike, seize, condemn'; 'subsequently warped by association with F. *teindre*, 'to stain', and thus defined by lawyers as "the stain or corruption of blood of a criminally condemned", i.e. his inability to inherit or bequeath (Murray).

baffing (i. 1. 170), disgracing. The immediate source was the Northern dialectic *bauchle*, originally used of a punishment inflicted on recreant knights. The further history of the word is very obscure. Cf. Murray *s.v.*

band (i. 1. 2), bond. M.E. *band*, *bond*, from *band, the stem of O.E. *bīnd-an*, 'to bind', but not itself found in O.E. In M.E. the *a* before *nd* was variously treated in different dialects; in Langland it is *a*, in Chaucer *o* (Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 646). *Bond* and *band* thence passed into E.E. in senses which then partly overlapped, but have since served to differentiate the two words: 'band' having now reference chiefly to *physical*, 'bond' chiefly to *moral*, or *legal*, ties.

barbed (iii. 3. 117), armed or caparisoned with a *barb* or *bard*, i.e. a covering for the breast and flanks of a war-horse, made of metal plates, or of leather set with metal spikes or bosses. Properly *barbed*,

from *bard*, < F. *barde*, 'horse-armour', probably from Arabic (Murray).

bay (ii. 3. 128), to the bay. See note. "Two different words seem to be here inextricably confused. Originally to hold at bay seems < O.F. *tenir a bay*, where *bay* means the state of suspense... indicated by the open mouth [late Lat. *badare*, 'to open the mouth']. But to stand at bay... corresponds to Mod.F. *être aux abois*, 'to be at close quarters with the barking dogs'; and *bay* is here apophetically formed from O.F. *abai*, 'barking'" (Murray).

beholding (iv. 1. 160), obliged, indebted; an E.E. corruption of the part. *beholden* of M.E. *beholden* < O.E. *be-healdan*, 'to obtain, hold; behold, attend to'. The sense of *oblige*, *engage*, is not found except in the partic., but arises easily out of the sense 'to hold'. Murray suggests that "the general acceptance of *beholding* may have been due to a notion that it meant 'looking' (e.g. with respect or dependence)".

beshrew (iii. 2. 204), a mild imprecation, often playful. M.E. *beshrēwen* had the stronger and older sense, 'to make evil, corrupt'; < M.E. *shrewen*, 'evil' (the shrew was often = 'the devil'). The O.E. *scraðwa* has only the sense 'shrew- (or barn-) mouse', but this was doubtless the same word, meaning 'the destructive one'. The word *mouse* itself means 'stealer'.

bespeak (v. 2. 20), O.E. *besprecan*, 'to speak of (about)'. In M.E. it acquired also the sense of speaking *with*, *to*. This is the commonest sense in E.E. as here. The Mod.E. sense 'to order' is a specialization of the original sense. It also occurs in Shakespeare.

betid (v. 1. 42), happened. M.E. *be-tiden*, 'happen', a synonym of *tiden* < O.E. *tīd-an*, happen.

boot (i. 1. 164), 'help, redress'. O. E. *bōt*, (1) advantage, profit; (2) amends. The legal sense of atonement for an offence arose from the general one of 'profit', as in the Germ. *Busse*, 'fine', 'penance'.

caitiff (i. 2. 53), captive (*fig.* as being vanquished). < Norm. F. *caitif*, 'captive, weak, miserable', Lat. *captivum*. Note that its Norm. origin is marked by the retention of Lat. *c* before *a*; which most French dialects turned to *ch* (cf. *cattle* and *chattel*, *castle* and F. *château*; *caitiff* itself and F. *chétif*.) The words *catch* and *chase* have come to us, the one from the Picard dialect, the other from some dialect of central France.

chopping (v. 3. 124), changing. This sense is clearly attested in 16th–17th centuries. Cotgrave gives 'chop' as an equivalent of F. *troquer*, *changer*. Not found in M. E. Skeat's account of it as a 'weakened' form of M. E. (< Du.) *copen*, 'barter', is hardly tenable; but it is probably connected with the purely English form of the same root seen in *cheap*.

climate (iv. 1. 130), region. O. Fr. *climat*, < Lat. *clima*, Gk. *κλίμα*. Properly a zone of the earth, "contemplated in its *slope* or inclination from the equator toward the pole". So in astrology, 'a region of the sky'. In E. E. it means (1) a region of the earth (as here), and especially (2) with reference to its atmospheric conditions (as in M. E.).

"The mathematical geographers of antiquity were wont to run imaginary parallel lines to the equator; and the successive *climates* of the earth were the regions between these lines" (Trench, *Select Glossary*).

commend (iii. 3. 116), hand over, commit; < Lat. *commendare* through O. F. The Latin word (from *mandare*) means (1) to 'put

in the care of', 'commit to'. (2) through the praise natural in thus putting a *person* in the care of another, 'to praise'. In E. E. sense (1) preponderates.

complexion (iii. 2. 194), appearance. (1) The word (< Lat. *complexion-em*, through O. F. and M. E.) meant in M. E. 'constitution', 'temperament', and referred like the latter word to the four Humours mixed, in varying proportions, in each human body; so Chaucer, "of his complexion he was sanguin". Thence it denoted, as now, (2) the outer appearance of the face, as an index of temperament, and then (3) outer appearance in general, as here. All three meanings are common in Shakespeare.

complices (ii. 3. 165), accomplices. The form, still preserved in *complicity*, was common in E. E. < F. *complice*, Lat. *complic-em*: prop. 'one engaged in, concerned in' (a plot, &c.).

conceit (ii. 2. 33), imagination, anything conceived. M. E. *conceit*, 'notion', < O. F. *conceit*, < Lat. *concept-um*. In Shakespeare it refers mostly to inventive power, mental capacity, and never alone has the modern sense of 'a vain conceit of oneself'.

convey (iv. 1. 317), accompany, escort, convoy. < M. E. *conveien*, < O. F. *conveier*, L. Lat. *conviare*. (1) Properly 'to bring on the way', 'accompany', of persons; but also said in M. E., where they were *carried*, or in the Mod. E. sense, *conveyed*; hence (2) used also of *inanimate things* (which could not be 'conveyed' otherwise), and especially (3) of *secret carrying*, e.g. "an onion which is a napkin being close conveyed", *Taming of the Shrew*, Ind., and so (4) of *stealing*. Richard plays upon senses (1) and (4).

cozening (ii. 2. 60), cheating, beguiling. F. *cousiner*, < *cousin*, "to claime kindred for advantage...;

as he who, to save charges in travelling, goes from house to house, as *cosin* to the honour of everyone" (Cotgrave, quot. Skeat). In E. E. the word means simply 'cheat', especially by wheedling or cajolery, an easy development of sense: it was not felt to be a derivative of 'cousin'; the incessant coupling of the two words is witticism, not etymology.

defend. See note i. 3. 18.

determinate (i. 3. 150), set a limit to. A verb formed from the p. part. of L. *determinare* (> O. F. *determiner*) *determinate*, found in M. E. as a part. adj. *determinat*. The conversion of participles into verbs, without change of form, was one of the most striking features of English word-making in the 15th–16th century. Few, if any, clear cases of verbs in *-ate* are older than the 16th. Dr. Murray, in his admirable article on this suffix (*Eng. Dict. -ate*³) has shown that it arose through the existence in 15th-century English of other classes of verbs with identical p. part. and infin., e.g. 'confuse' (Fr. *confus*, from L. part. *confusum*).

disparked. See note to iii. 1. 22.

eager (i. 1. 49), sharp, biting. M. E. *egre*, O. F. *egre*, Lat. *acerem* (*acer*).

ear (iii. 2. 212), plough. M. E. *erien*, O. E. *erian*. The *ea*, which in Mod. E. commonly represents O. E. and M. E. *e* before (cf. *swear*, M. E. *swerien*; *spear*, M. E. *sperre*; *bear*, M. E. *beren*, &c.), probably expressed in E. E. two varieties of *e* since diphthongated to *eo* (*swær*, *beor*) or *ie* (*spier*). See word lists in Sweet, *Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 306.

envy (i. 2. 21), hatred, ill-will. M. F. *envie*, O. F. *envie*, L. *invidiam*. The meaning fluctuates in E. E. between this and the special ill-will provoked by another's excellence or success.

exactly (i. 1. 140), in set terms. Lat. *exactum*; *exigere*, 'weigh'; hence 'accurately measured', 'definite, distinct, explicit'.

expedient (i. 4. 39), prompt. **expedience** (ii. 1. 287), rapidity, haste. 16th-century formations through French, from Lat. *expedire*, properly 'to disengage the feet', hence 'to remove obstacles', 'enable to act freely, and so promptly'. Cf. Mod. E. *expedite*, *expedition*. Thence, a course which *tends to remove or avoid obstacles* is 'expedient'; a sense also common in E. E., now exclusive.

favour (iv. 1. 168), features, faces. M. E. *favour*, not from O. F. *favour*, as Skeat says (an impossible sound change), but from a Norm. F. *favor*, Lat. *favor-em*, 'kindliness', 'favour'. The transition of meaning is the common one from a mental disposition to the face which expresses it; cf. *countenance*, and the inverse transition in *cheer* (< *cara*, 'head').

foil (i. 3. 266), 'setting', used technically of the metal surface or ground in which jewelry was inlaid and which served to throw it off. Like the last, an Anglo-Norm. word, < O. F. *foil*, Lat. *folium*, 'leaf'.

fond (v. 1. 101; 2. 95, 101), foolish. An adjective from the M. E. p. part. *fonned* of *fonnen*, 'to be foolish', 'play the fool', from M. E. *fon*, 'foolish', 'fool'. The modern sense arose from the association of warm feeling with intellectual feebleness; cf. the inverse transition in Mod. E. *silly* < O. E. *sæll*, 'happiness', 'bliss'.

forfend (iv. 1. 129), forbid, prohibit. M. E. *forfenden*, 'ward off', from *fenden*, often used in M. E. for *defenden*, Lat. *defendere*. The resemblance of meaning between *de* in this word and the Eng. *for* in *for-bid* ('enjoin off, away, de-precate') caused the formation of this hybrid compound.

fretted (iii. 3. 167), worn away. O.E. *fret-an*, 'consume', 'devour', not 'contracted from *for-ctan*' (Skeat), but from *fra-dan* (with syncope of *a*), < Goth. *fra*, usually represented in O.E. by *for*. So O.E. *fræfele*, 'wild', 'senseless', (Germ. *Frevel*) *fra*, combined with root of O.N. *af-s*, 'strength'; and Germ. *fr-essen*, 'devour'. (Kluge, *s.v.* 'fressen'.) The verb, though strong in O.E., is commonly weak in E.E.; but the p. part. *fretten* once found in Shakespeare (*Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1. 77 *Quartos*).

gage (i. 1. 60), pledge. See note. < O.F. *gage*, formed, not "from Lat. *vadi-vas*" (Skeat), but from a Germanic stem *wadjo-* preserved in Goth. *wadi*, O.E. *wædd* ('wedlock'), Germ. *wette*, 'pledge'. (Kluge, *s.v.* *wett*.)

glose (ii. 1. 10), flatter, speak insincerely or idly, babble; < M.E. *glosen*, O.F. *gloser*, from *glossa*, < L. *glossa*, 'explanation', 'gloss', 'comment', and so any misleading presentation of truth, especially with a view to please, 'flattery'. The word had already been borrowed in O.E. *glisan* (with *i*-mutation).

gnarling (i. 3. 292), snarling, growling. "*Gnarl* is the frequentative of *gnar*, 'to snarl', with the usual added *l*; an imitative word. Cf. Ger. *knurren*, 'growl'" (Skeat). Used by Shakespeare only once elsewhere, "where wolves are gnarling" (2 *Henry VI.* iii. 1. 192).

gripe (iii. 3. 80), seize, clasp. O.E. *grip-an*, whence also *gripe* and *grip*. Unlike these words 'gripe' has now passed out of the literary language.

haught (iv. 1. 254), haughty; a form of *haughty* used by Shakespeare only in the early plays (*Henry VI.*, *Richard III.*).

Haughty is an Anglicized form of Fr. *hautain*, < Lat. *alt-us*.

haviour (i. 3. 77), bearing, deportment. A shortened E.E. form of *be-haviour*, an anomalously formed subst. from M.E. *be-habben*, behave, O.E. *be-hæbban* (from *hæbban*, 'to have, hold'). Properly, the 'holding or conducting oneself well'. Skeat (*s.v.* *behaviour*) suggests that the French suffix may have been due to confusion with *aver*, *avoir* (< Lat. *habere*), 'property'.

imp (ii. 1. 292), piece out', a technical hawking term; see note. < M.E. *ymp-en*, O.E. *imp-ian*, 'graft'. This was probably a very early loan-word from Latin (before 7th century), but cannot be taken directly from Lat. *imputare*. Kluge (*s.v.* *Impfen*) suggests an intermediate link, **impodare*; Pogatscher (§ 382), a link, **impetan*, which, by the analogy of the O.E. verbs in *-etan*, may have led to the coinage of the simple *imp-ian*. The word is also discussed by Franz, *Lat. Elem. im A.H.D.* p. 17. The word *prop* (< Lat. *propago*, 'a cutting') has a partly parallel history.

impeach (i. 1. 170). See *ap- peach*, above.

imprese (iii. 1. 25), device, emblem on an escutcheon. The *Quartos* read *imprese* in this passage, the *Folios* *impress*, indicating the growing naturalization of the word. < Ital. *impresa*, 'heraldic device', as being impressed or engraved upon a shield. For the meaning cf. *emblem* < Gk. *ἔμβλημα* (*ἔμβλα*).

incontinent (v. 6. 48), forthwith. < F. *incontinent*, 'immediately' (lit. 'without holding oneself in', so 'with the utmost speed, instantly').

inherits (ii. 1. 83), possesses. M.E. *inheriten*, *enheriten*, < O.F. *en-heriter*, < L. *hereditare*, 'to become heir to'. Current in poetry,

in E.E., in the looser sense of 'possess': by transfer from an act to its *sequel*. Cf. *approved*, above.

jauncing (v. 5. 94). From Fr. *jauncer*; explained by Cotgrave (as used of a horse) "to stirre a horse in the stable till hee fret withall"; *i.e.* "to fret the horse to make him prance" (Cl. Pr. edd.). Cotgrave gives as equivalent the E. *jaunt*.

kerns (ii. 1. 156). See note.

knots (iii. 4. 46). See note.

lewd (i. 1. 90), base, dishonourable. M.E. *lewed*, O.E. *lêwed*. The O.E. word is difficult, but probably < Lat. *laicus* or *laicatus*, 'layman', its regular sense in O.E. The old derivation from O.E. *lêdde* (still given without question by the Cl. Pr. edd.) is, as Skeat (*s.v.*) says, out of the question; but his own derivation from O.E. *lêwan*, 'to weaken, betray', is objectionable on the score of meaning. Cf. Kluge *s.v.*; Pogatscher, § 340.

liege (i. 1. 7), sovereign. M.E. *lige*, *liege*, O.F. *lige*, *liege*, < O.H.G. *lêdic*, 'free', 'unrestrained'; hence properly of the feudal suzerain or *liege-lord*, but also applied to his vassals by popular etymology, connecting the word with Lat. *ligare*, 'bind'.

livery (ii. 1. 204). See note.

lodge (iii. 3. 162), lay low. The verb is M.E. *loggen*, from O.F. *loge*, 'lodge', 'cote'. The word is a Germanic loan-word in the Romance languages, from O.H.G. *lôuba*, 'hall', 'gallery', 'shed'; probably connected with O.N. *loft*, E. *loft*, but not (as Skeat says) with Germ. *Laub*, 'leaf'. The modern suggestion of *Laub*, in the Germ. *Laube*, 'gallery', 'arbour', is due to popular etymology.—The verb thence meant (1) to settle (trans. and intr.), (2) to put down, deposit, and so lay low.

(858)

manage (i. 4. 39; iii. 3. 179), management, control. Originally, like its immediate source O.F. *manège*, a technical term for 'horse-management'. Borrowed apparently early in 16th century. Ultimately from Lat. *man-um*.

miscreant (i. 1. 39), wretch. O.F. *mescreant* (= Lat. *minus credentem*), 'mis-believer'.

model (i. 2. 28; iii. 2. 153); see note. O.F. *modelle*, Lat. *mod-ellum*, dim. (accus.) of *modus*, 'a measure'.

moe (ii. 1. 239), more. M.E. *ma*, *mo*; O.E. *mā*, *mē*, to *māra*, 'greater'; used (1) as a neut. subst., (2) as adv. The former usage, in which it was often coupled with a partitive gen., as '*ma manna*, a greater number of men', *i.e.* 'more men', led to the E. use, in which it was treated as the comp. of *many*, while *more* remained the comp. of *much*. Cf. Sievers, *Angels. Gram.* p. 146; Sweet, *New Eng. Gram.* § 1052 (where "Early M.E. *moe*" should be 'Early Mn. E.').

motive (i. 1. 194); see note. M.E. *motif*, O.F. *motif*, Lat. *mot-iv-um*, adj. derived from *movere*, 'to move'.

out-dared (i. 1. 190). See note.

owe (iv. 1. 185), possess. O.E. *dg*, *dh*, 'possess'. The modern sense arises from the notion of *obligation*, regarded as attaching to a man, like a possession.

pale (iii. 4. 40), inclosure; properly the *stake* marking off the space inclosed. M.E. *pal*, < O.F. *pal*, < Lat. *pālus*, 'stake'. Note that the Latin word had been already borrowed in O.E. *pāl*, which by regular sound-change became M.E. *pāl*, Mod. E. *pole*.

parle (i. 1. 192), speech with an enemy, opening of negotiations. A shortened form of *parley* (also used by Shakespeare)—perhaps on analogy of such equivalent pairs of

words as *part, party*. *Parley* < Fr. *parler* (both vb. and subst.).

pelting (ii. 1. 60), paltry. There were at least two words of this form in E.E.: (1) = 'violent, furious', probably as a metaphor from rain, hail, &c.; especially in the phrase 'to be in a pelting chafe' = 'in a towering passion';—a favourite one in the theological controversy of the time (e.g. in Foxe). (2) = 'petty, paltry, trifling'. This sense like (1) has not been found before c. 1540. Strype (1540) speaks of 'pelting [i.e. worthless] pardons'; Becon (c. 1560) and Calhull (1565) of 'pelting pedlary', of the 'pelting pedlar' who puts the best of his pack up; Draxt (1567) of 'pelting bables [baubles] small'. It was no doubt a 16th-century formation, of which the following were, perhaps, the steps. (1) The word *paltry*, < Scand. *paltter*, rags, had a northern form, *peltric* (Jamieson), 'trash', &c. (2) The word *pelting* was probably a derivation of this, = 'petty': e.g. Ferne (1586), 'everye pelting trade in this towne can gather riches'. (3) *Pelter*, = 'a mean, sordid person'. (4) Through association, partly of meaning and partly of form, *pelt*, 'skin', acquired the suggestion of 'trash'; (skins and rags being both dealt in by pedlars; cf. quotations above). So Harman (1567): 'And laye all her other *pelle* and trash upon her also'. (5) Hence, on the analogy: *peltrie*, *pelter*: *peltring* = *pelt*: *pelting*, the present word arose.

perspectives (ii. 1. 18). See note. **pill'd** (ii. 1. 246), pillaged. M.E. *pillen*, O.E. *pillen*, Lat. *pillare*, 'strip', 'rob', whence also O.F. *peler*, N.E. *pelen*, 'peel'.

pine (v. 1. 77), cause to suffer. M.E. *pinien*, O.E. *pinian*, < O.E. *pin*, 'torment', < Lat. *poena* (this vowel, *e* in vulgar Latin, regularly giving *i* in O.E.; so *Phinisic*, 'Phoenician'; Pogatscher, § 130). Cf. Chaucer's 'forpined goost'.

power (ii. 2. 46), army; a common sense of the M.E. *pouer* < O.F. *pouvoir*, L. Lat. *potere*=*posse* (a concrete use of the infinit. subst. Cf. *maner* (manor), Lat. < *manere*; *attainder*, *q.v.*).

presently (i. 4. 52, &c.), at once; the almost invariable sense in E.E. Expressions for the present moment, or the *immediate future* or *past*, tend to acquire the looser sense of 'a little interval after (or before) the present'. So O.E. *sona* (soon) and *on an* ('anon') meant 'at once'; and 'just now', 'but now', originally meant 'at this very moment'.

proof (i. 3. 73), power of resisting assault; M.E. *prove* (beside *prev*, *perveve*) < O.F. *proove*, L. Lat. *proba*. The word meant (1) trying, testing; (2) the state of having been tested or tried (for transition of meaning cf. **approved**, **inherits**, above); hence especially used of weapons, armour, &c., 'arms of proof', 'armed in proof', and the modern 'fire-proof', &c.

prosecute (ii. 1. 244), follow out; from p. part. of Lat. *prosequor*. Another instance of the 16th-century formation of verbs from past participles; cf. above **determinate**.

purchase (i. 3. 282), acquire. M.E. *purchacen*, *purchasen*, O.F. *pourchacier*, compound of *pour* and *chacier*, ultimately from Lat. *captare*, 'seize', 'catch'. The modern sense of acquiring by payment is thus a specialization of the original sense, and is the less common sense in Shakespeare.

quit (v. i. 43), requite; M.E. *quiten*, O.F. *quiter*, Lat. *quiet-are*, 'set at rest' (a claim, by compensation or return).

recreant (i. 1. 144; 2. 53), one who weakly surrenders, a coward. O.F. *recreant*, Lat. *re* + *credentem*; properly, 'an apostate to his faith'; thence used of the apostasy to the

faith of chivalry implied in dishonourable surrender.

regreet (i. 3. 67, 142), accost again. See notes to *greeting* (i. 1. 36) and *regret* (i. 3. 67). M.E. *gretten*, O.E. *grēdan*. Note that this verb (formed by mutation from **grōt-ian*, cf. O.S. *grōt-ian*, and Germ. *gruss*) is wholly distinct from M.E. *gretten*, Mod.E. prov. *greet*, 'to weep' (Goth. *grētan*).

round (iii. 2. 161), surround; the verb now means rather 'make round' or 'become round'. Only the latter sense is found in Shakespeare. Formed from the adj., M.E. *round*, O.F. *round*, *round*, Lat. *rotundum*.

roundly (ii. 1. 122), unceremoniously. See note.

scope (iii. 3. 112, 140), aim. From Gk. *σκοπος*, a mark. It has in E.E. a variety of senses: especially (1) aim, mark, design; iii. 3. 112. (2) That which is included within the limits of a design; so in general. (3) The interval within which one has free play, 'scope' in the modern sense; so iii. 3. 140.

securely (ii. 1. 266), in excess of confidence. Lat. *securus* (*sē* [for *sed*] + *cura*, 'without anxiety'). The modern sense of *being* as well as feeling safe is also common in Shakespeare. The same development has taken place in the other derivatives from Lat. *securus* (M.E. *siker*, M.E. *seur* through O.F., W. *sicr*, Germ. *sicher*). It naturally came about as European society acquired stability and fixity, i.e. as the 'sense of security' became less *deceptive*.

shadow (ii. 2. 14; iv. 1. 292), image. M.E. *schadewe*, O.E. *sceadu-* (the stem of Nom. *sceadu*, which appears in Mod.E. *shade*). In E.E. it has the sense of 'image', 'likeness', as well as that of Mod.E. 'shadow', of course from the repetition of the profile in the shadow.

sheer (v. 3. 61). See note.

shrewd (iii. 2. 59), destructive. M.E. *schrewed*, see **beshrew** above; and cf. the use of the adj. with 'steel' to the O.E. use of *bītan*, 'to cleave', 'bite (of a sword)', and *biter*, e.g. *biter strēl*, 'piercing dart', &c.

signories (iii. 1. 22), lordships; one of the numerous Ital. loan-words of the 16th century, and used, like 'signior', without exclusive reference to Italy. Ital. *signoria*, < Lat. *senior-em*, 'older'.

sooth (iii. 3. 136), from O.E. *sōð*. (1) true; (2) truth; (3) 'assenting to a statement as true'; so flattery, cajoling. Hence "words of sooth", iii. 3. 136; and the verb 'to soothe'.

sort (iv. 1. 246), set. O.F. *sorte* < Lat. *sort-em*. The development of the meaning is (1) 'fate'; (2) the 'qualities' allotted by fate; (3) the class or 'kind' of things having those qualities in common. In Mod.E. the third sense always implies some intrinsic resemblance in the things. In E.E. it was often used of mere local connection: 'a group', 'set', as here. Cf. the word *lot*.

suggest (i. 1. 101), criminally prompt. M.E. *suggesten*, from p. part. of Lat. *suggerere*. For other verbs from p. participles see **determinate**. The notion of 'prompting to evil' is common in M.E., and usual in E.E.

supplant (ii. 1. 156), root or drive out. M.E. *supplantien*, Fr. *supplanter*, Lat. *supplantare*, 'to trip up a person by putting something under his foot-sole (*planta*)'. The original sense was more distinct in E.E. than now. Cotgrave (quoted by Skeat *s.v.*) equates *supplant* with 'root or trip up'.

tall (ii. 1. 286), large and well-equipped, excellent of their kind. M.E. *tal*, 'seemly, docile, elegans'

(Bradley *s.v.*). O.E. *ge-tal*. The E.E. sense, in which *size* and *excellent quality* are both implied, mediates between the M.E. sense and the Mod.E. reference to *size* only. Thus it is often used of *good soldiers* (like 'stout', 'sturdy', in Mod.E.),

"and carry back to Sicily much tall youth
That else must perish here"
Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6. 7.

but in this sense was mostly colloquial or vulgar (cf. Schmidt *s.v.*). Similarly of *ships* here. So, the modern bookseller still recommends his 'tall copy' of an old book. For other instances of the development of a reference to *size* (great or small) from terms of approval, or *vice versa*, cf. M.H.G. *klein*, 'delicate', 'elegant'; N.H.G. *klein*, 'small'; Gk. *ἄλλοτριος*; Lat. *grac-ilis*, 'slender', 'graceful'; Lat. *tener*, 'tender', 'thin'.

tatter'd (iii. 3. 52).

temper (iv. 1. 29). See note. Noun formed from the verb, < M.E. *tempren*, O.E. *ge-temprian*, < Lat. *temperare*, 'moderate', 'bring to proper quality'.

tender (i. 1. 32), hold dear; vb. formed from the adj.; cf. Abbott, § 290, *tender*, < Fr. *tendre*, < Lat. *tener-um* (*tener*).

to (i. 3. 244), introducing an accompanying circumstance, with infin. nearly *in-ing*. See note.

trade (iii. 3. 156), traffic, intercourse. Ultimately from O.E. *trædan*, but apparently first formed in 16th century from the preterite or p. part. of the verb (*trad*, *traden*

or *traden*). The M.E. noun is *trede*, 'tread', 'footstep'. The meaning 'intercourse' arose through the intermediate sense 'path', found in Surrey's *Æneid*: "A common trade, to pass through Priam's house".

undeaf (ii. 1. 16), make not deaf, give hearing to. See note.

underbearing (i. 4. 29), supporting. M.E. *underberen*, O.E. *underberan*.

unhappied (iii. 1. 10), made unhappy.

wanton (v. 3. 10), unrestrained, licentious; M.E. *wan-toſen*, 'unregulated', 'ill-bred'; O.E. *tebn*, 'draw'.

warder (i. 3. 117), staff. M.E. *warder* (*Prompt. Parv.* quoted Bradley, for 'bacillus'), *wardrere*, 'club', < *wardien*, O.E. *wardian*, 'guard'.

wistly (v. 4. 7). See note.

wot (ii. 1. 250), know. M.E. *wot*, O.E. *wot*, 1 and 3 pers. sg. pres. of the preterito-present verb *wit-an*.

yearn'd (v. 5. 76). See note.

yond (iii. 3. 91), there, yonder. M.E. *Ʒond*, O.E. *geond*. In O.E. and usually in M.E. the adv. and prep. *geond*, *Ʒond*, was kept apart from the adj. *geon*, M.E. *yon*. In E.E. they are much confused, and the old texts of Shakespeare observe no consistent rule in their use

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