PROPOSAL FOR THE PUBLICATION
OF
A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
BY THE
PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A year ago the Philological Society determined to form a collection of words hitherto unregistered in the Dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson, with a view of publishing a supplementary volume, which might be used with either of those works. A committee was appointed, circulars were issued, and the public as well as members of the Society were invited to take part in the work. The result has been, that upwards of 100 collectors have voluntarily given their services, and more than 160 works and parts of works have been submitted to examination upon a uniform system. The success of the experiment was so encouraging, that some members of the Society, unwilling that the energies thus brought into play should be expended in the production of a work necessarily of a subordinate and imperfect character, strongly urged the propriety of extending the scheme to the compilation of a new and more Scientific Dictionary than any at present existing. This proposal was, after much deliberation, entertained and accepted, and the Philological Society, at its meeting of January 7, 1858, resolved that, instead of the Supplement to the standard English Dictionaries, now in course of preparation by the Society's Unregistered Words
Committee, a New Dictionary of the English Language should be prepared under the authority of the Philological Society. The work has been placed by the Society in the hands of two Committees; the one Literary and Historical, consisting of the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, F. J. Furnivall, Esq., and H. Coleridge, Esq., Secretary; and the other Etymological, consisting of Hensleigh Wedgwood, Esq., Professor Malden, and . The former of these Committees will edit the Dictionary and direct the general working of the scheme. Arrangements for the publication of the work in 5s. Parts have been entered into with Messrs. A. Asher and Co., of Berlin, the new publishers of the Society's Transactions.

The object of the present Prospectus is twofold: first, to lay before the public, as concisely as possible, the main outlines of the plan upon which the New Dictionary will be constructed, and to ask from that public such further help in the reading and noting of books as will enable the plan to be carried out satisfactorily; and, secondly, to furnish our contributors with such a system of rules as will direct them to the principal points to be attended to in perusing and analysing the books they may undertake, and also ensure general uniformity in the results arrived at. It will of course be understood that we cannot, within the limits of a mere circular like the present, do more than state the conclusions at which we have arrived, without attempting to enter into any arguments in their behalf, or any refutations by anticipation of possible objections. The whole subject will be most naturally and conveniently discussed in the preface to the work itself, and we must reserve our defence, if any be thought necessary, until that appears. Those who may wish for further satisfaction as to our lexicographical creed, than what can be gathered from this Prospectus, are referred to the Dean of Westminster's Essay "On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," which leaves no important portion of the subject unnoticed.

I. We may begin then by stating, that according to our view, the first requirement of every lexicon is, that it should
contain every word occurring in the literature of the language it professes to illustrate. We entirely repudiate the theory, which converts the lexicographer into an arbiter of style, and leaves it in his discretion to accept or reject words according to his private notions of their comparative elegance or inelegance. In the case of the dead languages, such as Greek, no lexicon of any pretensions would omit the ἄπαξ λεγόμενα of Lycophon, or the experimental coinages of Aristophanes and the other comedians; and as we are unable to perceive any difference between a dead and living language, so far as lexicographical treatment is concerned, it follows that we cannot refuse to admit words into the Dictionary which may not be sanctioned by the usage of more than one writer, or be conformable in their structure to our ideas of taste. However worthless they may be in themselves, they testify to a tendency of language, and on this account only, if on no other, have a distinct and appreciable value.

II. We admit as authorities all English books, except such as are devoted to purely scientific subjects, as treatises on electricity, mathematics, &c., and works written subsequently to the Reformation for the purpose of illustrating provincial dialects. As soon as a standard language has been formed, which in England was the case after the Reformation, the lexicographer is bound to deal with that alone; before that epoch, however, the English language was in reality another name for the sum of a number of local languages, all exhibiting the English type as opposed to the Saxon, and therefore all equally entitled to notice as authorities in the formation of a Dictionary. At the same time we reserve to ourselves a discretion of deciding, in doubtful cases, what shall or shall not be deemed a Dictionary authority,—a discretion which from special causes may often be required and usefully exercised without at all infringing on the generality of the principles we have just laid down.

III. The limits of quotation in point of time are next to be fixed. We have decided to commence with the commencement of English, or, more strictly speaking, with that definite appearance of an English type of language, distinct
from the preceding semi-Saxon, which took place about the 
end of the reign of Henry III. Of course this, like every 
other line of demarcation, is hard to draw, and occasions a 
few apparent incongruities, some of the books included in our 
thirteenth-century list retaining much more of their Saxon 
matrix than others; but on the whole it would be difficult, if 
not impossible, to fix the limit lower down without excluding 
books which it would be most undesirable to lose.

IV. In the treatment of individual words the historical 
principle will be uniformly adopted;—that is to say, we shall 
endeavour to show more clearly and fully than has hitherto 
been done, or even attempted, the development of the sense 
or various senses of each word from its etymology and from 
each other, so as to bring into clear light the common thread 
which unites all together. The greatest care will also be 
taken to fix as accurately as possible, by means of appro-
priate quotations, the epoch of the appearance of each word 
in the language, and, in the case of archaisms and obsolete 
words, of their disappearance also; and the limits of the 
various phases of meaning exhibited by each individual will 
be defined, as far as possible, in like manner and by the 
same means.

V. Lastly, in the Etymological department of our work, 
where, as is well known, there is the most pressing need for 
improvement, we shall, in addition to the proximate origin of 
each word, exhibit several of its affinities with the related 
languages for the sake of comparison, always including that 
language which seems to present the radical element con-
tained in the word in its oldest form. Examples illustrating 
our meaning will be found in the sequel, pp. 12–17.

The same principle of volunteer cooperation will apply to 
this portion of our work as to the other, and the labours of 
any contributors who may be willing to send in suggestions 
as to difficult etymologies, or emendations on those already in 
the Dictionaries, or lists of words illustrating any philological 
laws, such as those of letter-change, will receive every con-
sideration.

And such contributions as the Etymological Committee
shall deem worthy of insertion, in cases where there is room for a fair difference of opinion, although they may not themselves adopt the views therein propounded, will in all cases be distinguished by the initials of the contributors. It may be added here, that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to aid the Etymological Committee by their advice and assistance in doubtful cases:—The Lord Bishop of St. David’s, Sir F. Madden, Professor Key, Professor Goldstücker, Thos. Watts, Esq., Rev. J. Davies, Professor Siegfried, Dr. Halbertsma, M. de Haan Hettema, &c.

We must now recur to the Literary and Historical portion of our work, in order to state the points on which we ask for help. The periods into which our language may, for philological purposes, be most conveniently divided, are three:—1. From its rise, cir. 1250, to the Reformation—of which the appearance of the first printed English translation of the New Testament in 1526 may be taken as the beginning. 2. From the Reformation to Milton. 3. From Milton to our own day. As a general rule, we desire to give instances of the use of every word in each of these periods, or in as many of them as it occurs in, besides noting all changes of sense, &c.,—though, considering the unequal importance of different words, we reserve to ourselves the discretion of diminishing or increasing the number of quotations to be given under any word. In order, therefore, to carry out our desire, and recollecting that we have to catch every word on its first appearance in our literature, we shall shortly issue an alphabetical list of all A.D. 1250–1300 words. We shall then ask our contributors to read among them all the printed books of the remainder of the first period, viz. 1300–1526, the fourteenth-century literature being taken first; each contributor giving us extracts containing both the new and the obsolete words occurring in the particular books taken by him that fall within our rules hereinafter given.

For the period 1526 to Milton, we shall ask each contributor for a quotation for every word, phrase, idiom, &c., in his book that does not occur in the Concordances to the Bible and Shakspere, or that to the Bible only, if the Shakspere Con-
cording be unprocurable*. It is true that this plan will fail to give the earliest use of those few words which, though used in the Bible or Shakspere, yet were first used in some of the earlier writers of the interval between 1526 and Shakspere; but the universal accessibility of Cruden's Concordance, as one of the bases of comparison, presents advantages too great, as our former experience has taught us, to be lightly overlooked; and we must trust to the vigilance of our contributors to supply this unavoidable defect in our scheme.

For the period from Milton to the present day, we shall after a time issue a list of Burke's words, and ask for a quotation from the modern writers for all words, &c. not in the list.

In the mean time, however, contributors who may prefer to work at the 19th century literature will render us invaluable service by a careful analysis of the works of any of the principal writers, extracting all remarkable words, and all passages which contain definitions or explanations, or which, by reason of their intrinsic merit, are specially eligible as illustrative quotations. We have not given a list of these writers, as their names must be familiar to all; but Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge, Southey, Tennyson, Ruskin, Macaulay, and Froude may be mentioned as pre-eminently important.

And in each period we shall ask all our contributors to give us extracts for words now obsolete, in order that we may, by comparing such extracts, ascertain the last appearance in our literature of every such obsolete word.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the work in which our contributors may help us at once is—

I. Agreeing to take a 1300-1526 book, and reading it till our Index for the period 1250-1300 comes out; then making the extracts for the new words, &c. in it.

II. Agreeing to take any work comprised in the period 1526-Milton, and extracting forthwith all passages con-

* Messrs. Bickers and Bush, 1, Leicester Square, sell it new in cloth at 26s. 6d.
taining words, senses of words, and phrases, not in the Bible or Shakspere.

III. Agreeing to take one of the principal 19th century writers, and extracting words and passages in the manner mentioned above.

And further we shall gladly receive, 1st, any well-considered definitions of words; and 2nd, any well-considered distinctions of words from the synonyms with which they are likely to be confounded.

A few practical remarks may be added in conclusion. Two great obstacles have to be encountered during the early part of the work, which nothing but the earnest cooperation of those who have knowledge, and of those also who have leisure, will suffice to overcome. In the first place, the difficulties of the language, in which the early romances, &c. are written, will, we fear, operate to deter many from rendering assistance, whose services would prove invaluable if employed on an Elizabethan author; and secondly, the excessive rarity of most of the books themselves, which form our authorities for this period, will exclude nearly all who cannot read them in the British Museum or the Bodleian, or some other large library, where alone they are sure to be found. Many poems and other pieces, a collation of which would be invaluable for such a work as this, still lie hid in MS. Others have been brought out by printing clubs of exclusive constitution, such as the Roxburge and Abbotsford, or for private circulation only, and might, for all that the public in general is the better for them, just as well have remained in MS., being of course utterly unprocourable, except in great libraries, and not always there. We cannot but express an earnest hope that those who are qualified to assist us in this portion of our task (and there are many) will not hesitate to come forward at once, and save us from the necessity of delegating that, which no efforts of our own will enable us to accomplish by ourselves, to those who are less fitted for this peculiar work.

We have endeavoured to include in the foregoing remarks all such information respecting the plan and theory of our
Dictionary as may enable the public to judge of its pretensions and claims to support. Mere typographical and editorial details respecting the size of the work, or the arrangement of the articles, must be made the subjects of a special communication: it would be obviously premature to speak decidedly on such points now, or to bind ourselves down to adopt a certain form, which subsequent experience might lead us to modify with advantage. All that is desired at present is to enlist the sympathies of the public on behalf of the work, and to bring, as far as possible, the scattered learning and energy which exists plentifully enough in this country, if it can be but effectually reached and addressed, to bear upon a common, and we may add national, object. At present it is abundantly clear, that England does not possess a Dictionary worthy of her language; nor, as long as lexicography is confined to the isolated efforts of a single man, is it possible that such a work should be written. We do but follow the example of the Grimms, when we call upon Englishmen to come forward and write their own Dictionary for themselves, and we trust that our invitation may be responded to still more effectually than theirs has been.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTORS,
as agreed upon by the Literary and Historical Committee.

[N.B. Etymological Contributors are referred to the separate Rules and Directions given in pages 11 & 12.]

Three Bases of Comparison are recognized:—

1 & 2. The Lists of Words for the earliest and the modern periods that the Committee issue.

3. The Concordances to the Bible and Shakspere for the period from the Reformation to Milton.

The following rules apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to all classes of Collectors alike.

RULES.

1. Extract from your Book quotations containing *all* the words, phrases, idioms, and varieties of form in it that are now
obsolete, and all not occurring in your Bases of Comparison. [The former branch of the rule secures our having the latest, and the latter the earliest, usage of every word.]

a. Of compound words, include only those which illustrate some grammatical figure (as *tmesis*), or which by reason of their metaphorical use or otherwise convey an idea different from that which the mere composition of their separate parts would give rise to, as “jackstraw,” “nipfarthing,” “bedsister,” “time-honoured,” “head-strong.”

β. Under phrases, include proverbs, and proverbial expressions, and idiomatic phrases like Daniel Rogers’s “No is?” = “Is it not so?,”* Holland’s (Sueton. 182) “heavy friend” = “foc,” and Caxton’s “such four as” = “four times as many as.” And give parallels, where possible, from other languages.

γ. Under idioms, include disused syntactical combinations like Chapman’s “was climbed” = “had climbed,” Fuller’s “satisfied in” = “satisfied as to,” giving parallel instances as in β.

δ. Under varieties of form, include all such orthographic varieties as tend to throw light on the etymology of a word, to illustrate some law of language (as metathesis), or which are in themselves specially remarkable. Thus *avowtry* for ‘adultery,’ *fersse* for ‘fresh,’ *brid* for ‘bird,’ *patrone* for ‘pattern,’ should be registered, while *wode* for ‘wood,’ *sunne* for ‘sun,’ are unimportant. Also all subforms or *nebenformen*, as ‘awk’ for ‘awkward,’ ‘nig’ for ‘niggard,’ and all forms denoting imperfect naturalization, as ‘antidotum’ for ‘antidote,’ and ‘epocha’ for ‘epoch,’ should be registered.

**II. Collectors are further requested to transcribe all passages falling under one or other of the heads following:**

ε. Passages which give an account of, or implicitly serve to mark, the first introduction of a word into the language, or first use of it in an entirely new sense.

ζ. Passages which consciously discuss or unconsciously reveal the etymology of a word, or the rationale of a name.

η. Passages which contain happy definitions or explanations.

* “Fornication is no mortal sin because there is no text of Scripture that saith so. ‘No is? ’ What means that then of Paul, Col. iii. 5 ?”*
6. Passages which serve to distinguish any word from the synonyms with which it is likely to be confounded, either by felicitous opposition or by avowed discrimination; and which assign to each the province which is properly its own.

7. Passages illustrating the earlier uses which words have now left behind them, and the successive modifications of meaning through which they have passed.

[See Examples, p. 12.]

MECHANICAL AND PRACTICAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each word or phrase should be written out with its quotation and reference on a separate half-sheet of note-paper, lengthwise, and on one side of the paper only.

[N.B. A ream of common note-paper costs 2s.; this should contain 600 separate sheets and 1200 half-sheets, thus admitting of the registration of 1200 words at a trifling expense.]

It is most earnestly requested that this rule may be strictly and undeviatingly followed, its object being to enable the Editors to sort the various contributions at once into alphabetical groups, and so to prevent the accumulations of matter from becoming unmanageable.

2. The edition made use of should be stated once for all by written communication to the Secretary, and throughout adhered to; and in the references, page, chapter and section, and verse where existing, should be given.

3. An earlier edition of a work should be preferred to one more recent, where choice is practicable;—this, however, is merely intended as a general rule, and must be subject to the circumstances of each particular case.

4. In transcribing quotations the original spelling should always be preserved; and when any words are for brevity's sake omitted, the omissions should be designated by dots. Moreover, each quotation should be extensive enough to carry a complete sense by itself: mere fragments of sentences enclosing a particular word are unintelligible and useless, and, in fact, are not quotations at all.

5. It is requested that all persons who may feel disposed to undertake any work or works will be kind enough to signify their intention to the Secretary of the Literary and Historical Committee, and at the same time to mention the name or title.
of the work or works they may select for investigation, so that two persons may not be engaged in traversing the same ground. *Also it is most earnestly requested that all Collectors who have already undertaken to peruse works for the Society, will, at their earliest convenience, forward their contributions to the Secretary, in order that progress may be made in methodizing and arranging the already large mass of material accumulated.*

6. All communications for the Literary and Historical Committee are to be addressed to Herbert Coleridge, Esq., at his residence, 10 Chester Place, Regent's Park, N.W.

**RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTORS,**

*as agreed upon by the Etymological Committee.*

All persons who may feel desirous of contributing to the Etymological portion of the work are requested to direct their attention specially to the following heads of inquiry:—

1. The etymology of English words hitherto unexplained or wrongly explained.

As many etymologies can only be made to carry conviction to the mind by the collation of numerous instances, collectors will be at liberty to treat words in groups whenever they think that method advantageous.

It is also most important, whenever it can be done, to trace the radical element of each English word into that language where it still possesses vitality. Thus we may trace back our English ‘mad’ to the Skr. *mad* to be intoxicated, cf. Skr. *madhu* wine, *mead*, *mēh*; ‘man’ to the Skr. *man* to think, cf. *manu*; ‘foot’ to the Skr. *pad* to go; ‘wind’ to the Skr. *vā* (part. pres. *vāt*, nom. *vān*, original form *vānta*) to blow; and ‘day,’ Skr. *diva*, to the verb *div* to shine. The Old-English *welk* and *welew*, Germ. *welken*, to fade or wither, are explained by the Finn *walkia* white, *valaaca* whitish, *walkaista* to whiten; compare English *walker* a fuller or whitener of cloth, Ital. *qualicare* to full, Finn *walkki*, *vallonium*.

2. The formation of lists of English words illustrating the exact value or values, and the history, of the various prefixes and suffixes employed in our language, such as *a-*, *be-*, *dis-*, *un-*, *-ly*, *-ling*, *-ing*, &c. &c.
The lists should contain every English word having the prefix or suffix, and thus show, for instance, what words have the verbal un-, what the adjectival un-; whether be- has other values than a locative one and one of completion, &c. For suffixes, reference may be made to Mr. Wedgwood’s discussion of -ly, Phil. Soc. Trans. 1856, p. 176; Prof. Key’s paper on English Diminutives, ib. p. 219; and Mr. H. Coleridge’s on -let, Phil. Soc. Trans. 1857, p. 93.

All communications for the Etymological Committee are to be addressed to the President, Hensleigh Wedgwood, Esq., 17 Cumberland Terrace, Regent’s Park, London, N.W.

Examples illustrative of the preceding Rules.
I. α. **Compound Words.**

*Sun-stead* = solstice.

"Now was it the season of the yeer past sun-stead in summer and neer unto the houre of noon-stead in the day, so as they journeyed in a way full of dust, when the sun was exceeding hot; and even now they began to feel thirst and weariness already."
—P. Holland, Livie, p. 1193. (1600.)

*Ship-road* = harbour.

"That which looketh toward the South, is called according as it is in deed Naustathmos [namely a ship-rode or harbour], for it is able to receive a great number of ships.”—P. Holland, Livie, p. 963. (1600.)

*Lease-monger.*

"I speak it not to flatter, but in reproach of those money-mongers, those lease-mongers, those canibals, that dishonor the citie wherein they dwell, but uprightly I speake it, that you may not thinke I raile upon mallice against any private man for any private quarrel.” — Maroccus Extaticus, Percy Soc. (reprint), p. 19. (1595.)

*Thmesis.*

"Thurch feld and thurch wode hye geth
All the winter long night*.”

Lay le Freine, v. 139. (14th cent.)

I. β. **Phrases.—Proverbs.**

"Wel fiːt that wel fliːt, seith the wise."

Owl & Nightingale, v. 176. (13th cent.)

“In olde termys it is found,
He that lovythe me, lovythe my hound,
And my servaunt also.”
Early Engl. Misc. (Warton Club) p. 62. (15th cent.)

**IDIOMATIC PHRASES.**

*To con thanke = to give thanks.*

> “Wherfore the kyng coude hym moche thanke.”
> Caxton’s Chronicle, c. 167. (1480.)

*Strong death = violent death.*

> “The he (king Gowan) destroyed al this lond and the cristen peple that was in much Britayn so that no man was so hardy for to name God, and he that so dyd anone he was put to strong death.”—1480. Caxton’s Chronicle, c. 52.

*To wipe a person beside a thing = to cheat him out of it.*

> “For if they by covin or guile be wiped beside their goods, so that no violence be done to their bodies, they ease their anger by abstaining from occupying with that nation until they have made satisfaction.”—More’s Utopia, translated by Raphe Robinson (1551), b. ii. c. 10 (vol. ii. p. 167 in Dibdin’s reprint).

*To keep true touch = keep good faith.*

> “The King (Edw. III.) in Council resolved to withdraw the Mart or Staple of Woolls from the Towns of Flanders, because that People, thò they received much Advantage thereby, had not kept true Touch with him.”—1688. Barnes, Hist. of Edw. III. p. 472.

*To save his bacon.*

> “He was resolved to take a course like the Soldier in Terence, to save his Bacon.”—Translation of Milton’s Defence of the People of England, ed. 1698, p. 561.

I. g. **IDIOMS.**

*Me toltth = they tell, i.e. reckon, account of.*

> “So that heymen of this lond, that of her blod come,
Holdeth alle thulke speche that hii of hem nome;
Vor bote a man couthe Frenche, me toltth of him wel lute.”
> Robert of Gloucester, p. 364. (13th cent.)

*Such thirty = thirty times as many as.*

> “And natheles here ferde wox fast aboute wyde
For heo hadde such thritti men as were on the other syde.”
> Robert of Gloucester, p. 19. (13th cent.)
Constructions.

Cleanse with (A.S. wið against) = cleanse from.

"Vor me (the owl) is lof to Cristes huse
To clansi hit with fulc muse (foul mouse)." — Owl & Nightingale, v. 609. (13th cent.)

I. ε. Nebenformen.

Hank = hanker.

"So frustrate of my purpose I fall into want, and where I hanked after plentie I have runne upon scarcitee." — Letters of Eminent Men (Camden Soc.) p. 71. (13th Sept. 1589.)

Imperfect Naturalization.

Automaton.

"The other was the picture of a gentlewoman, whose cies were contrived with that singularitie of cunning, that they moved up and down of themselves, not after a seeming manner, but truly and indeed. For I did very exactly view it. But I believe it was done by a vice [see vis Cotgr.] which the Grecians call avýt-µarov." — Coryat's Crudities, p. 254. (1611.)

"And now because these parts (the movers and the moved) are parts of one whole, we call the entire thing automatum or se movens or a living creature." — Sir Kenelm Digby of Bodies, c. 23. p. 259. (1669.)

Criterion.

"Lastly, from this philosophy it is also manifest that sense is not the ἐπιστήμη of truth concerning bodies themselves, if confidently pronouncing that these supposed qualities of bodies represented such by sense are merely phantastical things." — Cudworth's Intellectual System, p. 47. (1678.)

Precipice.

"I admired one thing very much in those vineyards, that they should be planted in such wonderful steepe places underneath the hills, where a man would thinke it were almost impossible for a labourer to worke, such is the præcipitium of the hill towards the descent." — Coryat's Crudities, p. 72. (1611.)

II. ε. The first introduction of a word, directly or indirectly.

Under-earth = subterranean.—For the latter the earliest authority quoted by Richardson is Bacon's Naturall Historie (1627), though it occurs in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Part I. sec. 2. mem. 1. subs. 2. (1621.)
"Philip the tetrarch of Trachonitis by casting chaff therein (into the Jordan) which was paid him again at Dan, first found out this under-earth passage."—Purchas's Pilgrims, p. 104, 2nd edit. (1614.)

Tulip.
"And now within these foure years (1578–82) there have been brought into England from Vienna in Austria divers kinds of flowers called Tulipas."—Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. ii. p. 165, ed. 1598.

Humiliate, Civilization.
"I asked him (Johnson) if humiliating was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit civilization, but only civility."—Boswell's Johnson, setat. 63. (1791.)

II. ζ. Etymology or rationale of a name.

Chirurgery.
"Chirurgery, therefore (as Angelus Bologniius in the prologue to his boke of the cure of externall ulcers, sayeth), is the moste auncent, ye, the moste sure and excellente parte of the arte of medycyne, whiche worketh by handy operation. For the name thereof whiche was given thereto by moste auncent authores, signifieth nothyng elsewhere; for chirurgery is Operatio Manualis, that is, handy worke. Wherefore synth it is a parte of phisike, we can not so rightlye name it in Englishe, as to call it the handy worke of medicine."—1565. John Halle, An Historiall Expostulation. Percy Soc. reprint, 1844, p. 41.

II. η. Definitions or Explanations.

Kerne.
"Kerne [see Macbeth] signifieth (as noble men of deep judgement informed me) a shower of hell, because they are taken for no better than for rakehels, or the divels blacke gard, by reason of the stinking sturre they keepe, wheresoever they be."—1574. R. Stanishurst, Description of Ireland in Holinshed (2nd edit.), ch. 8.

Insect.
"You may understand by insect, 'life in sections'—diffused generally over the parts."—Coleridge, Table-talk (3rd edit. 1854), p. 62.
II. 0. SYNONYMOUS WORDS.
Symulacres and Ydoles.

"But betweene Symulacres and Ydoles is a gret difference. For Symulacres ben ymage made aftre lyknesse of men or of women, or of the sonne or of the mone, or of ony best, or of ony kyndely thing; and Ydoles is an ymage made of lewed wille of man, that man may not fynden among kyndely things; as an ymage, that hathe 4 hebes, on of a man, another of an hors, or of an ox, or of sum other best, that no man hathe seen aftre kyndely disposicioun."—1366. Sir John Maundevile, Voiage and Travaile, reprint, 1839, p. 164.

Keenness and Subtlety.

"Few men of genius are keen, but almost every man of genius is subtle. If you ask me the difference between keenness and subtlety, I answer that it is the difference between a point and an edge. To split a hair is no proof of subtlety, for subtlety acts in distinguishing differences, in showing that two things apparently one are in fact two; whereas to split a hair is to cause division, not to distinguish difference."—Coleridge, Table-talk, p. 148.

Fancy and Imagination.

"The fancy brings together images which have no connection natural or moral, but are yoked together by the poet by means of some accidental coincidence; ...... the imagination modifies images and gives unity to variety; it sees all things in one, il più nell' uno."—Id. ibid. p. 327.

"The fancy sees the outside, and is able to give a portrait of the outside, clear, brilliant, and full of detail.

"The imagination sees the heart and inner nature, and makes them felt; but is often obscure, mysterious, interrupted in its giving of outer detail."—Ruskin, Modern Painters, vol. ii. pp. 157, 158.

II. 1. EARLIER MEANINGS.

*Undo* = preach, expound.

"Tho Nychodemus to hym [Christ] come
At one tyme by ny3te,
To lerny
And he ondede hym cristendom."
Biddings = commandments.

"In heven shall dwelle alle cristen men
That knowe & kepe Goddes byddynge ten."

cir. 1450. Speculum Xtaini. (W. de Machlin.)

Paramour (in a good sense).

"To his moder then gan he [Christ] say,
'For this mylke me muste day,
It is myn kynde therwith to play,
My swete moder, myn paramour.'"

Songs and Carols from a 15th cent. MS., Warton Club, 1856, p. 48.

List of the Printed Literature of England belonging to the period 1250–1526†.

[N.B. Those works marked with an asterisk are already undertaken.]

13th Century.

*Geste of Kyng Horne. (Bannatyne Club and Ritson’s Rom.) By Mr. H. Coleridge.

*Owl and Nightingale. (Percy Society and Roxburghe Club.) By Mr. Furnivall and Mr. H. Coleridge.

*Havelok the Dane. (Roxburghe Club.) By Mr. H. Coleridge.


*Specimens of Lyric Poetry, temp. Edward I. (Percy Society.) By Mr. M’Ewan.

*The earlier pieces in Ritson’s Ancient Songs. By Mr. Harrison.


*Proverbs of Hendyng in the Reliquiæ Antiquæ. By Mr. H. Coleridge.

† The age of many of the Romances cannot be accurately fixed. Some short Poems, &c. are omitted, but we believe the List will be found, in the main, complete and correct.
Life of Beket.


Life of St. Margaret, and Creed of St. Athanasius. Hickes’s Thes. part i. pp. 224, 233. By Mr. Furnivall.

14th Century.

Harrowing of Hell. Edited by Collier and by Halliwell.


The Romances in Weber’s Metrical Romances, except Kyng Alysaunder.


Syr Degarré. By Mr. M’Ewan.

Guy of Warwick.

Arthur and Merlin. (Abbotsford Club.)

Roland and Vernagu. By Mr. M’Ewan.

Sir Otuel.

The Thornton Romances. (Camden Society.) By the Rev. J. Eastwood.

The English version of Grosthead’s Castle of Love. Ed. Halliwell. By Mr. Weymouth. (Also printed by the Caxton Society.)


Syr Tryamoure.


The Sevyn Sages.

Poem of Times of Edward II. By the Rev. T. H. Campbell.


Wyclif's Two Treatises against the Friars. (Ed. James.)

--- Wicket.

--- Three Tracts. (Ed. Todd.)

*Chaucer. By Dr. Körner.

Gower.


Syr Gawayne and the Grene Knight, temp. Richard II. (Bannatyne Club.)

*Sir Amadas. In Robson's Three Romances. (Camden Society.) By the Rev. W. L. Blackley.

William the Werewolf, 1350. (Roxburghe Club.)


*Sir Beves of Hamtoun. (Maitland Club.) By Mr. H. Coleridge.

Romance of the Sowdane of Babyloyne, and Sir Ferumbras. (Roxburghe Club.)

The Aænbite of Inwyt. 1340. Roxburghe Club (Kentish).


Orfeo and Heuroudis, in Laing's Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland.

Purvey's Remonstrance addressed to Parliament in the year 1395. Blind Harry?

Barbour.


Florice and Blanchflour, in Hartshorne's Ancient Metrical Tales.

Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. (Camden Society.)


Bishop Pecocke's Repressor.

Trevisa's Translation of Hygden's Polycronicon. 1387. (Caxton, 1482; Wynkyn de Worde, 1485.)

Hampole's Devout Meditacyon. (Wynkyn de Worde, 1507.) Together with the Extracts from the Pricke of Conscience in the Archæologia, vol. xix.

Political Songs, temp. Edward II. (Camden Society.)

Buke of Alexander the Great? (Bannatyne Club.)

Chevalere Assigne or Knight of the Swan. (Roxburghe Club.)
The Romance of Lancelot du Lak. (Maitland Club.)
Robert of Cysille. (Halliwell's Nuga Poeticae.)
Various Pieces in the Reliquiae Antiquae.
The English Documents in Rymer's Fœdera, commencing with the
first which belongs to the year 1368, in tom. vii.

15th Century.

Walton's Boethius, 1410; printed at Tavistock, 1525.
Brampton's Paraphrase of the 7 Penitential Psalms, 1414. (Percy
Society.)
*Poems of Dan John Lydgate. (Percy Society.) By the Rev. J. R.
Major.
*Occeleve, 1420. \} By Mr. Knight.
*Lydgate, 1430. \}
King James I. (of Scotland). The Quair in Chalmer's Poetical Re-
 mains of the Scotch Kings.
*Coventry Mysteries. \} (Shakspere Society.) By the Rev. J. East-
*Chester Plays. \} wood.
Towneley Mysteries.
Romance of Athelstan, in the Reliquiae Antiquae.
Robert the Devyll. (T. Herbert, 1798.)
Sir Eger, Sir Grahame and Sir Graysteel in Laing's Early Metrical
Tales.
Sir Gowther in Utterson's Select pieces of Early Popular Poetry.
Metrical Lives of Saints. 1443. (Roxburghe Club.)
Chester Mysteries. (Surtees Society and Roxburghe Club.)
Wyntown's Chronicle, 1420-4.
Ancient Mysteries from the Digby MS. (Abbotsford Club.)
Judicium—a Pageant. (Roxburghe Club.)
Alliterative Romance of Alexander.
Gesta Romanorum. Old English version. \} (Roxburghe Club.)
La Morte d'Arthur (Henry VII.).
Metrical Life of St. Katharine. \} In Halliwell's Contributionsto Early
Tale of Knight and his Wife. \} English Literature.
The English Books printed by Caxton, 1468-90, a list of which is
given in Dibdin and Ames's Typographical Antiquities of Great
Britain—except the Polydromicon, which belongs to the 14th
Century.
N.B.—The Translations printed by Caxton of Cicero's Treatises on Old Age and Friendship, and the Chronicle of Englaund, have been undertaken by Mr. H. Coleridge.

The following accessible reprints of three of Caxton's works may be noticed:—

• The History of Reynard the Fox. (Percy Society.) By the Rev. J. R. Major.
• The Game of The Chesse. (Reprint, 1855.)

• Caxton's Ovid's Metamorphoses, printed from the MS. by the Roxburghe Club. By Mr. H. Coleridge.
• Dunbar's Poems, 1470.
• Robert Henryson. Moral Fables of Æsop the Phrygian, and other Poems. (Maitland Club.)
• Campeden's Translation of Sidracks (Henry VI.), printed in 1510.
• Thomas Chester's Sir Launfal and the Erle of Tholous. (In Ritson's Metrical Romances.)
• Warkworth's Chronicle. (By Mr. H. Coleridge.)
• Historie of the Arrival of Edward IV. (Camden Society.) By Mr. Gibbs.
• Boke of Curtayse. (Percy Society.) By the Rev. J. Davies.
• Harding's Chronicle, 1470.
• The Anturs of Arthur at Tarne Wathelane (Camden Society), and in Sir F. Madden's Sir Gawayne (Bannatyne Club). By the Rev. W. L. Blackley.

Goligrus and Gawayne. In Sir F. Madden's Sir Sir Gawayne and the Carle of Carlyle. Gawayne.

• Fenn's Paston Letters. By Mr. Humphreys.
• Capgrave's Chronicle. By the Rev. F. Hingeston.
• Ritson's Ancient Songs.

— Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry.
— Robin Hood.

Siege of Rouen, in the Archæologia, vols. xxi. and xxii.
Laing's Popular Poetry of Scotland.
Songs, &c. Ed. Wright; published by Pickering.
John Kay's History of the Sieges of Rhodes (Edward IV.), printed 1506.

The Romance of Lancelot du Lak. (Maitland Club.)
Robert of Cyssille. (Halliwell's Nugæ Poeticæ.)
Various Pieces in the Reliquiæ Antiquæ.
The English Documents in Rymer's Foederæ, commencing with the
first which belongs to the year 1368, in tom. vii.

15TH CENTURY.

Walton's Boethius, 1410; printed at Tavistock, 1525.
Brampton's Paraphrase of the 7 Penitential Psalms, 1414. (Percy
Society.)
*Poems of Dan John Lydgate. (Percy Society.) By the Rev. J. R.
Major.
*Occleve, 1420. } By Mr. Knight.
*Lydgate, 1430. 
King James I. (of Scotland). The Quair in Chalmer's Poetical Re-
mains of the Scotch Kings.
*Coventry Mysteries. } (Shakspere Society.) By the Rev. J. East-
wood.
*Chester Plays.
Towneley Mysteries.
Romance of Athelstan, in the Reliquiæ Antiquæ.
Robert the Devyll. (T. Herbert, 1798.)
Sir Eger, Sir Grahame and Sir Graysteel in Laing's Early Metrical
Tales.
Sir Gowther in Utterson's Select pieces of Early Popular Poetry.
Metrical Lives of Saints. 1443. (Roxburghe Club.)
Chester Mysteries. (Surtees Society and Roxburghe Club.)
Wyntown's Chronicle, 1420-4.
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Judicium—a Pageant. (Roxburghe Club.)
Alliterative Romance of Alexander.
Gesta Romanorum. Old English version. } (Roxburghe Club.)
La Morte d'Arthur (Henry VII.).
Metrical Life of St. Katharine. In Halliwell's Contribution to Early
Tale of Knight and his Wife. } English Literature.
The English Books printed by Caxton, 1468-90, a list of which is
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Dunbar's Poems, 1470.

Robert Henryson. Moral Fables of Æsop the Phrygian, and other Poems. (Maitland Club.)

Campedden's Translation of Sidrake (Henry VI.), printed in 1510.

Thomas Chester's Sir Launfal and the Erle of Tholous. (In Ritson's Metrical Romances.)

* Warkworth's Chronicle. (By Mr. H. Coleridge.)

* Historie of the Arrival of Edward IV. (Camden Society.) By Mr. Gibbs.

* Boke of Curtasye. (Percy Society.) By the Rev. J. Davies.

Harding's Chronicle, 1470.

* The Anturs of Arthur at Tarne Wathelan (Camden Society), and in Sir F. Madden's Sir Gwayne (Bannatyne Club). By the Rev. W. L. Blackley.

Golagus and Gwayne.

Gwayne.

Sir Gwayne and the Carle of Carlyles. (Sir F. Maddens Sir Gwayne.

* Fenn's Paston Letters. By Mr. Humphreys.

* Capgrave's Chronicle. By the Rev. F. Hingeston.

Ritson's Ancient Songs.

—— Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry.

—— Robin Hood.

Siege of Rouen, in the Archæologia, vols. xxi. and xxii.

Laing's Popular Poetry of Scotland.

Songs, &c. Ed. Wright; published by Pickering.


John Kay's History of the Sieges of Rhodes (Edward IV.), printed 1506.

Ripley's Compound of Alchemie, 1471. Printed in 1591, and reprinted in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 107. By a Member of the Philological Society.


Bradshaw's Life of St. Werburgh. (Pynson, 1521.)
Fabyan's Chronicle, 1494.
Kalendar of Shepherds. Translated about 1480, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497.
Dives et Pauper—a Dialogue. (W. de W., 1496.)
Hawes's Poems.—The Passetyme of Plesure is printed by the Percy Society.

Walter's Poems. The Stately Tragedy of Guiscard and Sigismond. (Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1532, and by the Roxburghe Club.)

—— The Spectacle of Lovers. (Also printed by ——— The History of Titus and Gesippus. Wynkyn de Worde.)
Medwall's Nature. (Rastel, 1538.)

*English Chronicle, temp. Edward IV. (Camden Society.) By Mr. Gibbs.


*Sir Penny. Ibid. p. 361.

*De Coniuge non Ducenda. Ibid. p. 295.

Alcock's Hill of Perfection. (Pynson, 1497; Wynkyn de Worde, 1497, 1501.)

Hylton's Ladder of Perfection. (Wynkyn de Worde, 1494.)

—— Devout Book. (Pynson, 1506.)

Lives of the Fathers. (Wynkyn de Worde, 1495.)

The Doctrynall of Good Servaundes.
The New Not-browne Mayd. (Wynkyn de Worde and Percy Society.)

The Boke of the Maid Emlyn.

Songs and Carols from a 15th Century MS. (Percy Society (part) and Warton Club (part).)

Early English Miscellanies from the Porkington MS. (Warton Club.)

Various Pieces in the Reliquiæ Antique and Halliwell's Nugæ Poeticæ.
The Castell of Honour. (Wynkyn de Worde, 1506.)
Parlyament of Devylles. (Id. 1509.)
Historie of Jacob and his Twelve Sons. (Id. N. D.)

16th Century to 1525.

Arnolde's Chronicle. 1502.
Barclay's Works.
*Sir R. Guylford's Pilgrimage, 1506. Printed by the Camden Society. By Mr. Gibbs.
Sir David Lyndesay's Poems.
Berners' Translation of Froissart.
Treatise on Husbandry. (Pynson, 1523.)
The several other English works, not previously mentioned in this List, printed by Pynson and Wynkyn de Worde before 1525, a full account of which may be found in Dibdin and Ames's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain, vol. ii.
The Romance of Clariodus. (Maitland Club.)
Holland's Buke of the Howlat. (Bannatyne and Abbotsford Clubs.)
Various pieces in the Reliquiae Antiquae.
Thom's Early English Romanees.
The Knight of Courtesy in Ritson's Ancient Rom.

List of Works mostly of the 16th and 17th Centuries already undertaken.

Adlington's Apuleius. (By Mr. Strange.)
Allen's (Cardinal) Admonition. (By Mr. Furnivall.)
Andrewes's Works. (By Mr. Hales.)
Austin's Meditations. (By the Rev. T. R. O'Flaherty.)
Ascham's Works. (By Mr. A. Valentine.)

Bacon's Works. (By Mr. Brodribb.)
Baxter's Catechizing. (By the Rev. J. V. Winter.)
—— Treatise on Infant Baptism. (By a Lady.)
Barrow's Sermons. (By Mr. J. Lubbock.)
Barris's Relation of Cochin China: translated by R. Ashley. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)
Becon's Works. (By Mr. J. Furnivall.)
Bermers's Golden Boke of M. Aurelius. (By the Rev. W. C. Brome-head.)
Bradford's Works. (By Mr. Hart.)
Brende's Quintus Curtius. (By Mr. Luff.)
Sir Thomas Browne's Works. (By Mr. Roberts.)
Bland's Soldier's March to Salvation. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)
Boys's Works. (By the Rev. T. R. O'Flaherty.)
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. (By Mr. H. Coleridge.)
Browne's Pastorals. (By a Friend.)

Camden Society's Publications:—
Bull of Pope Innocent XIII.
Chronicle of Rebellion in Lincolnshire.
Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder.
Letters of Eminent Men.
Machyn's Diary.
Polidore Vergil.
Cary's Palæologia Chronica. (By Mr. Roberts.)
Chapman's Iliads of Homer. (By Mr. Bowman.)
— Hymns of Homer and Georgics of Hesiod. (By Mr. Lightfoot.)
Sir John Cheke's Translation of St. Matthew. (By Mr. Bell.)
Coryat's Crudities. (By Mr. W. C. Valentine.)
Cotton's Montaigne's Essays. (By the Rev. J. Davies.)
Coverdale's Works. (By Dr. W. W. Webb.)
— New Testament. (By Mr. Abbott.)
Cowley's Works. (By Mr. Jaffray.)

Samuel Danyel's Poems and Histories. (By the Rev. W. H. Herford.)
Donne's Works. (By Mr. Norman.)
Drayton's Polyolbion. (By Mr. Robinson.)
Dekker's Whore of Babylon and Raven's Almanack. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)

Sir T. Elyot's Boke of the Governor. (By Mr. Harrison.)
Elizabeth's (Queen) Progresses. (By the Rev. G. Munford.)
Evelyn's Diary. (By Mr. J. Lubbock.)
Erasmus on ye Comune Crede. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.) Queen Katherine Parr's Translation.

Farindon's Sermons. (By the Rev. S. Prince.)
Fenton's Historie of Guicciardine. (By the Rev. R. Hooper.)
Florio's Montaigne. (By the Rev. W. H. Herford.)
Fuller's Works. (By the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne.)
Fairfax's Tasso. (By the Rev. A. Barrett.)

Gayton's Pleasant Notes on Don Quixote. (By Mrs. Toogood.)
Gerarde's Herbal. (By the Rev. W. C. Bromehead.)
Gest's (Bp.) Treatise against the Privie Masse. (By the Rev. J. T. Toye.)
Golding's Ovid's Metamorphoses. (By Mr. Hotten.)
Calvin's Sermons on Deuteronomy. (By Mr. Gregg.)
Gueuara's Epistles: translated by Hellowes. (By Mr. Hills.)
Grimald's Cicero de Officiis. (By the Earl of Ellesmere.)
Greene's Tracts and Dramatic Works. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)

A. Harsnet's Works. (By Mr. Norman.)
Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams. (By the Rev. J. Davies.)
Hacket's Sermons. (By the Rev. L. P. Mercier.)
Hall's Ten Books of Homer. (By the Rev. C. Adams.)
Hall's Satires. (By Mr. Napier.)
Hackluyt's Voyages. (By Mr. Vaux.)
Harvey's (Gabriel) Works. (By Mr. Strange.)
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus. (By Mr. R. B. Peacock.)
Livy. (By Mr. R. B. Peacock.)
Plutarch. (By Mr. J. Clark.)
Pliny. (By Mr. Kennedy.)
Suetonius. (By the Rev. H. H. Holden.)
Camden. (By Mr. Woodward.)
Cyropædia. (By Lord R. Montagu.)
Harington's Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. (By Prof. G. L. Craik.)
Metamorphosis of Ajax. (By Mr. H. Coleridge.)
Holinshead's Chronicles. (By the Rev. R. W. Church.)
Holme's (Randle) Academy of Arms. (By Mr. Bidlake.)
Howell's Instruction for Foreign Travel. (By a Lady.)
Howell's Londinopolis. (By the Rev. W. Denton.)
Howell's Letters. (By Mr. Hills.)
Heylyn's Historical and Miscellaneous Tracts. (By Mr. Wilks.)
Sir M. Hale's Contemplations. (By the Rev. G. Munford.)
Herbert's (Lord) Life of Himself. (By Mr. D. Stewart.)
—— History of Henry VIII. (By Mr. D. Stewart.)
Hooker's Works. (By the Rev. T. R. O'Flaherty.)

Jackson's Works. (By the Rev. S. Prince.)
Jewel on the Epistle to the Thessalonians, and Sacraments. (By Mr. Jaffray.)
James I.'s (King) Works. (By the Rev. A. B. Grosart.)

King Charles I.'s Declaration against the Tumults in Scotland. (By Mr. Roberts.)
King Charles I.'s other Works. (By Mr. Fitch.)

Lambard's Eirenarcha. (By Mr. Jaffray.)
—— Perambulation of Kent. (By the Rev. E. Gillett.)
Langley's Polidore Vergil. (By Mr. Gregg.)
Latimer's Sermons. (By the Rev. A. Starkey.)
Lovelace's Poems. (By Mr. Hicks.)

Marlowe's Plays. (By Mr. T. Key.)
—— Ovid. (By Mr. W. C. Valentine.)
Martin Marprelate Tracts. (By a Lady.)
Marston's Dramatic Works. (By Mr. E. Peacock.)
—— Satires. (By the Rev. J. Lawrell.)
Increase Mather's Remarkable Providence. (By Mr. E. Peacock.)
Mayne's Lucian. (By Mr. Garnett.)
Henry More's Mystery of Iniquity. (By the Dean of Westminster.)
—— —— Antidote against Atheism. (By Mr. Reilly.)
Milton's Prose Works. (By the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath.)

Nashe's Tracts. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)
Nurwyry's Translation of Ben Goria's History of the Jews. (By the Earl of Ellesmere.)
North's Examen. (By the Rev. J. Murray.)

Overbury's Works. (By Dr. W. W. Webb.)
Ogilby's Virgil. (By Mr. Kent.)
Peacham's Complete Gentleman. (By a Member of the Philological Society.)
Pepys's Diary. (By Mr. E. A. Warren.)
Phaier's Virgil. (By the Rev. E. J. Selwyn.)
Pilkington's Works. (By Mr. M'Ewan.)

Quarles's Emblems. (By a Lady.)
— Enchiridion. (By Mr. H. Coleridge.)

Ralegh's History of the World. (By the Rev. E. Venables.)
— Discovery of Guiana. (By Mr. Lushington.)
Ridley's Works. (By Mr. M'Ewan.)
Rogers's Naaman the Syrian. (By the Dean of Westminster.)
Ryves's Poor Vicar's Plea for Tithes. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)

Sanderson's Sermons. (By Mr. Norman.)
Shakspere Society's Publications:—
Devise to entertain Her Majesty at Harfield, &c.
Dekker's Patient Grisail.
Ford's Honor Triumphant,
— Linea Vitæ.
John a Kent and John a Camber.
Lodge's Defence of Stage Plays.
— Alarum against Usurers.
Forbonius and Prisceria.
A. Munday's Works.
Norton's Gorboduc, or Ferrex and Porrex.
Request and Suite of a True-hearted Englishman.
Tarleton's Jests.
— News out of Purgatorie.
Udal's Roister Doister.
View of Sundry Examples.

Shelton's Don Quixote. (By Mr. Harvey.)
Sidney's Arcadia. (By a Friend.)
Spenser's Prose Works. (By Mr. J. G. Smith.)
Bishop Miles Smyth's Sermons. (By the Rev. Dr. Maitland.)
Henry Smith's Sermons. (By the Rev. J. Smith.)
Smith's (Captain J.) History of Virginia. (By Mr. R. Ellis.)
Speed's Historie of Great Britain. (By Mr. Roberts.)
Stanihurst's Description of Ireland. (By Mr. Adair.)
Stubbes's Anatomic of Abuses. (By Mr. Cayley.)
State Papers temp. Henry VIII. (By the Rev. J. J. Smith.)
Statutes of the Realm temp. Henry VII., VIII. (By the Rev. W. Denton.)
Surrey's Poems. (By a Friend.)
Stowe's Summarie of English Chronicles. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)
Sylvester's Dubartas. (By Mr. H. Coleridge.)

Taylor's Sermons. (By the Rev. A. Barrett.)
—— Liberty of Prophesying. (By the Rev. A. Barrett.)
—— Ductor Dubitantium. (By the Rev. A. Taylor.)
—— Holy Living and Dying. (By the Rev. J. Fernie.)
—— Great Exemplar. (By the Rev. T. K. Abbott.)
—— Remaining Works. (By the Rev. C. P. Eden.)
Tillotson's Works. (By Mr. Hart.)
Thomas's Aspect of Italie. (By the Rev. R. Owen.)
Tyndall's New Testament. (By the Rev. T. K. Abbott.)
Tyndall's Works. (By Dr. W. W. Webb.)
Tusser's Poems. (By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)

(By the Rev. J. Eastwood.)

Watson's Polybius. (By Mr. H. Coleridge.)
Webster's Plays. (By Mr. Hazlitt.)
Wylson's Demosthenes. (By Mr. Bagster.)

MODERN WORKS.

Annual Register 1758-1788. (By Mr. Lothair Bucher.)
Burke's Works. (By Mr. William Rossiter.)
Ruskin's Modern Painters. (By a Lady.)

The Committee beg to acknowledge the following presents to the Society for their use:—

From Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., &c. Old English Version of the
Geesta Romanorum, and Aænbite of Inwyt.
From Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge. His History
of English Rhythms.
From Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Wyclif's
Bible, 4 vols.
From Joseph Mayer, Esq. (through T. Wright, Esq.) A Volume of
early Vocabularies.
The following works and authors are specially recommended for examination, those which come early on the list being at present of the most importance. In the case of voluminous works, a single volume or a single treatise can be taken. The list, however, is not intended in any way as a limitation on the discretion of collectors, nor does it in any way pretend to exhaust the catalogue even of important works.

Sir T. More’s English Works.
Foxe’s Martyrs.
The English Translations (printed in the 16th century) of Bullinger’s and Calvin’s Latin Works (except Calvin on Deuteronomy).
Stowe’s Annals.
Hall’s Chronicle.
The State Papers.
Topsell’s Works.
Mirror for Magistrates.
Speed’s Theatre of Great Britain.
Stowe’s Survey of London.
Goldinge’s Calvin (except the Sermons on Deuteronomy).

—— Cæsar.
—— Paleario (on the Benefit of Christ’s Death).
Lyly’s Plays.
Chapman’s Plays.
Purchas’s Pilgrims.
North’s Plutarch.
Bishop Hall’s Works.
Sir T. Elyot’s Works (except the Boke of the Governor).
Drayton’s Poems (except the Poly-o-lbion).
King James I.’s Progresses, by Nichols.
State Trials of the 16th and 17th Centuries, given in Howell, &c.

The Strafford Papers.
Rastall’s Chronicle.
Dekker’s Works (except the pieces mentioned in the previous list).
John Heywood’s Works.
Thomas Heywood’s Works.
Frith’s Works.
Fitzherbert on Husbandry.
Warner’s Albion.
Lodge’s Novels.
Norden’s Surveys.
Ogilby’s Roads.
Heylyn’s Works (except the Tracts).
Fairfax’s Bulk and Selvedge of the World.
Spenser’s Poetical Works.
Shakspere.
Shadwell’s Plays.
George Peele’s Works.
Courtenay’s (Earl of Devonshire) Translation of Paleario on the Benefit of Christ’s Death.
Fabian Wither’s Works.
Walter Lynne’s Works.
Gascoigne’s Poems.
Bishop Mountague’s Works.
Dean Sutcliffe’s Works.
Gataker’s Works.
Baxter’s Works.
Stowe’s London.
King Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age.
The Parker Society's Publications (excepting those already engaged).
Any Translations of Greek or Latin Authors, printed or made before 1600.
Paynter's Boccaccio.
George Wither's Works.
Southwell's Works.
Ben Jonson.
Beaumont and Fletcher.
Massinger.
Ford.
Shirley's Plays.
Quarles's Works (except the Emblems and Enchiridion).
Vaughan's Poems.
Annual Register from 1788.

URL
http://tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/3ETWC0