

ANGLO-SAXON PURISM OF WILLIAM BARNES

by

Anna L. Keaton, A.B.
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Approved by:

Josephine M. Burnham
Instructor in Charge

William Savage Johnson
Head or Chairman of Department

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"Look unto the rock whence ye are hewn,
and to the quarry whence ye are digged."

-- Isaiah 11, 1.

(Quoted by Barnes on title page of Early England
and the Saxon-English)

PREFACE

This study of Anglo-Saxon purism has proved to be a very interesting and profitable introduction to the field of philological thought. The more one studies the English language the more one appreciates its strength and understands the motives that could make men risk disapproval and even ridicule to lend a hand in its progress, especially when they believe it to be in danger of corruption, as William Barnes believed it to be.

The investigations made necessary by this thesis have given me the added inspiration of meeting the courteous helpfulness of fellow students here and elsewhere. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. E.N. Manchester, director of the library of the University of Kansas, and others of the staff who have given their friendly service. I should like also to thank the libraries of the University of Chicago and Cornell University for their prompt accommodation in lending necessary books. The kindly information and suggestions given by C.L. Dessoulavy, editor of the Word-Book of the English Tongue, have been a decided encouragement and help. I wish most of all to express my deepest gratitude to and appreciation of Doctor Josephine M. Burnham, of the University of Kansas, upon whose suggestion this study was made, and without whose interest and assistance it could not have been completed.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

"Ah! if the Court had not been moved to London, then the speech of King Alfred, of which our Dorset is a remnant -- would have been the Court language of to-day, and it would have been more like the Anglo-Saxon than it is now."¹.

But the Court was moved to London, and the dialect of the Mercians rather than that of Wessex was chosen as the foundation for the standard English of later days. The choice meant, of course, that the speech of Alfred was to lose the leading position it had held in the days of Anglo-Saxon literature; and it also meant, what is more important in the eyes of 'purists', the establishment of a standard English heavily burdened with "the Norman yoke" (to quote C.L.D.). Whether or not the Wessex dialect would have been kept more nearly Saxon, as Barnes believed it would, is a question. The fact remains that English established with its choice the habit of borrowing from other tongues. Periodically after the days of Middle English, there have spoken out defenders of the 'strong Saxon', which has been reckoned more effective than words of classic origin chiefly because it is native.

1. Quoted from William Barnes, Baxter's Life of William Barnes, p. 317.

Among the earliest Saxon 'purists' are Wilson, Ascham, and Cheke, in the Elizabethan period.¹ Cheke was especially outspoken: "Our own tung should be written clean and pure, unmixt and unmangled with borrowing of other tungen; wherein, if we take not heed by tym, ever borrowing and never payeng, she shall be fain to keep her house as bankrupt."² Nevertheless, even Cheke admitted the need of a certain amount of innovation; "borrowing, if it needs must be, should be done with bashfulness."³

The classic influence of the Renaissance had brought, as might have been expected, an influx of Latin and Greek words into the English vocabulary. Probably the most ponderously classical style is that of Johnson, who preceded William Barnes (the subject of this study) little more than a century. The 18th Century saw also the appearance of Elizabeth Elstob's Rudiments of Grammar for the Saxon-English Tongue (1715), which was like Barnes's later Speech-Craft in using Saxon grammatical terms. Miss Elstob, however, was only following the ter-

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1. Spenser's Faerie Queene, although it was written in a style so archaized that Jonson accused Spenser of having "writ in no language", may not be classed as the work of a 'purist'. Spenser's interest was not at all that of a philologist; he was merely seeking a literary style through the atmosphere created by archaic diction. William Morris, contemporaneous with Barnes, may be dismissed from our discussion for the same reason.
 2. Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. III, p. 507.
 3. Quoted from Cheke in Camb. Hist. of Eng. Literature, Vol. III, p. 508.

minology of Aelfric's Grammar, whereas Barnes was largely creating his own terminology; what is more, Miss Elstob did not attempt to Saxonize other than her grammatical terms. The century was more under the influence of Johnson than under that of anyone else; but the end of the century seems to have brought a return to the simpler style, with Addison rather than Johnson as the model (although Addison had been no 'purist'). It is possible that Wordsworth's theory concerning the use of the "simple language of the peasants, merely freed from its errors" indicated the same desire for clearness which Barnes was to name as one of his chief arguments for 'purity'. Wordsworth, however, had no idea of restricting the language to only Saxon sources.

By the time the 19th Century was well on its way, Anglo-Saxon was an established field of research, and such organizations as the Philological Society and the Early English Text Society were coming into existence. Barnes conceived his first enthusiasm in the 30's; he soon found around him many who assumed the superior strength of the Saxon English. Spencer, for instance, (1852) claimed for the Saxon English the advantages of early association (for "a child's vocabulary is almost wholly Saxon"), greater brevity, greater imitative character (in such words as splash, bang, whiz), and specific

rather than generic quality.¹ But Spencer enumerated also the values of classic words, and had no suggestion of Barnes's type of 'purism'. In fact, as far as the writer has been able to ascertain, Barnes stood almost alone in his fervor for an English wholly free from both Romance and classic 'impurities', wholly Teutonic in its grammar and in its vocabulary. His belief was so strong that it made him stand out as probably the most thorough-going 'purist' in the history of our language, a Don Quixote fighting the windmills of foreign influence.

In our study of Barnes's crusade for a Saxonized English we shall include a statement of his theories, an analysis of his decidedly eccentric vocabulary, of its sources and his methods of word-building, and an estimate of his success. His influence on his contemporaries and on the later development of linguistic theory will close our dissertation.

1. Spencer: "Philosophy of Style", quoted in Brewster: Representative Essays on the Theory of Style, pp. 167 ff.

CHAPTER II

LIFE AND THEORY OF WILLIAM BARNES

Picture to yourself "an aged clergyman, quaintly attired in caped cloak, knee-breeches, and buckled shoes, with leather sachel slung over his shoulders and a stout staff in his hand. He seemed usually to prefer the middle of the street to the pavement, and to be thinking of matters which had nothing to do with the scene before him. Every Saturday morning he might have been seen thus trudging up the narrow South Street, his shoes coated with mud or dust, according to the state of roads between his rural home and Dorchester, and a little grey dog at his heels, till he reached the four cross-ways in the center of the town. Halting there opposite the town clock, he would pull his old-fashioned watch from its deep fob and set it with great precision to London time."¹. This was William Barnes, for forty years a schoolmaster, for more than twenty years after that a pastor; and in the meantime a poet, a philologist, and writer of a surprising number of books on a variety of subjects. It is the philologist with a hobby whom we wish to know in this study, and necessarily we shall have to minimize all other

1. Athenaeum, 1886, 2:501-2 (criticism and sketch by Thomas Hardy).

elements of this interesting, active mind.

William Barnes was born in Dorsetshire in 1801, one of a long line of Dorsetshire Barneses. The first Barnes is believed to have come to the Dorset country with King John when that regent visited for a short time there in the early 13th Century. Henry VIII made a large grant of land to the family, which thereafter was well-to-do until two generations before our William Barnes. Barnes's father, however, owned no land at all; he was only a tenant farmer. Barnes's heritage was not tangible, but intangible, a proud old name and a deep love for his native Dorsetshire, from his father, and a natural appreciation of art and poetry from his mother. Early in his life he showed a desire for knowledge; he studied the classics with his pastor in the evenings after he had worked in an office during the day. As his years increased so did his desire for learning, although he was occupied at all times with the cares of a school or a church. His published works include a tale and a farce, poems in dialect and in "common English", and works on mathematics, practical science, geography, social conditions, economics, history, archaeology, grammar, and philology. Moreover, he is known to have been master of two or three musical instruments, and to have considered seriously the art of wood-engraving as a life-work. Not least among his accomplishments, and one of primary

importance to this study, was his extended acquaintance with languages; his daughter names sixty-seven different tongues of which he had a knowledge varying from a few words to a considerable fluency.¹ His Outline of English Speech-Craft and Outline of Rede-Craft, the two books which he undoubtedly considered his greatest (excluding his Philological Grammar and his Tiw, which presented a philological theory of which he was particularly proud), were produced when he was almost eighty years old; and he continued to work "still with the same variety of subject and enormous grasp of power, till the end, October 7th, 1886."²

Barnes's philological doctrines, says the Edinburgh Review, "have not been accepted by competent authorities, and, as far as they are stated in the Life [Mrs. Baxter's Life of William Barnes], they appear to have been more or less fantastic . . . the defects of a self-taught student."³ The critic "must confess that, with all his keenness and unwearying devotion, Barnes's theories of language were too much governed by imagination and bias to be of sound scientific value. Between him and the scientific philologist there is as much

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1. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, p. 139.
 2. Miles: The Poets and the Poetry of the Century, p.402 (biographical sketch by Charles Sayle).
 3. Edinburgh Review, 168:119-20, July, 1888.

difference as in matters of biology there is between Thomas Edward and Darwin . . . Just as Thomas Edward would stay out all night in the woods for the excitement of wrestling with a badger, only because it was a badger, so Barnes would pass weeks in wrestling with a curiosity of language, only because it was a curiosity, until in some medieval or outlandish dialect he discovered, or thought he discovered, an analogy or a lineal ancestor to his curiosity."¹.

And yet, although philologists disclaim him, Barnes's most earnest aims were in philology. He had two great purposes, one an attempt to discover common elements in all languages (as developed in his Philological Grammar and his Tiw), the other a desire to eliminate from English the words of foreign origin, replacing them with Teutonic words, preferably with Anglo-Saxon stems. We propose to discuss only his second purpose.

Barnes's interest in the foreign element in English began early, if we are to judge by his Etymological Glossary of English Words of Foreign Derivation, published in 1829, when he was only twenty-eight years old. A trip into Wales to study the language there gave him direct impetus in 1831. It was here that he gained

1. Athenaeum, 1887, 2:883 (review of the Life by Mrs. Baxter).

his vision of an English free from impurity, "In the Welsh language he recognized the pure British unmixed with Latin and other streams, and from it he got his appreciation of the beauty of purity in language, which his whole aim as a philologist was to attain to. He would have English retain its pure Saxon just as Welsh had kept its British, and if his dreams were Utopian, he was, as far as lay in his power, true to his theories."¹.

The first result of his enthusiasm for a pure English was his recognition of his own Dorset as a tongue manifestly more free from foreign elements than ordinary English. Having proved to himself that it was therefore worthy, he began to write the first of his Dorset poems in dialect in 1833. These dialect poems he continued to write to his last days; and these, most people say, are the basis upon which Barnes has a hope for a share of immortality. Their easy, natural air, together with Barnes's innate and developed poetic powers, gives them a place not to be denied in poems of the soil. Another possible result of Barnes's interest in dialect is Tennyson's "Northern Farmer", which Barnes's daughter believes was inspired by a personal talk with Barnes, and by an admiration for the Dorset poems.²

1. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, p. 36.

2. Ibid, pp. 218-9.

Altogether, Barnes published three volumes of poems in the Dorset dialect (collected into one combined volume in 1879), besides poems in "common English", which he produced at the request of friends who were not natives of Dorsetshire.¹ As might be expected, the common English proves not to be as beloved a medium, and the poems are less successful.

The Dorsetshire dialect failed to occupy his time wholly, however, and he continued his practice of language study. At the time he published his Philologi-Grammar, in 1854, he was able to add in the sub-title, "Formed from a Comparison of more than Sixty Languages." It is here that the Saxonizing of Barnes's own English begins to be marked, according to his daughter-biographer.² Vowels become 'breath-sounds' and consonants 'clippings'. He is not careful in his coinage, however, since 'breath-sound' itself is a hybrid word, and others of his manufacture in the Grammar are either hybrid or wholly foreign in origin (such as 'type-language'). It must have been that the great variety of Barnes's interests prevented his being precise in his work, or perhaps that he had not

1. "As with the dialectal poems, these are remarkable by absence of words of Latin origin."--Dictionary of National Biography, Supplement, Vol. I, p. 133.

2. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, p. 137.

yet quite conceived his complete scheme for 'purifying' English.

Glancing on through his succession of publications we notice his continued interest in the "Saxon-English". Here and there we find in his titles a sign of his increasing love for the Saxon word. For instance, we find Views of Labour and Gold (1859), rather than "Views of Labour and Capital". True, views is of foreign origin. The same mixture of Saxonized with unSaxonized English we find in the title A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, with the History, Outspreading, and Bearings of the South-Western English (1863), in which outspreading stands as a sign of Barnes's love of the native word, but stands almost alone.

Early England and the Saxon-English (1869) steps forward as a conscious attempt to arouse the speakers of English to the possibility and need of purifying the language of its foreign elements. In this book he presents almost his whole theory of 'purism', although the book is nominally a history of the peoples of the Saxon period as much as a study of their language. He includes several lists of words, including one of his best collections of Saxonized versions of current words. (An equally good list is to be found later in his Speech-Craft.) He precedes this list by a brief introduction: "Against what I have said of the resources of pure English for the out-

building of our speech from the word-stores of the land-folk, and by branch-words from its own stems, I might be challenged to show some such words as might have been found instead of those that we have taken from Latin, Greek, or French; and therefore I give a few such ones, though I do not call on my readers to take them up, nor bind myself to the use of them."¹ The final statement is worthy of rereading, - "though I do not call on my readers to take them up, nor bind myself to the use of them." He has not yet the confidence he shows in his later books.

According to his daughter, the climax of his Saxonized English came in his Outline of English Speech-Craft (Grammar), which was published in 1878. It was followed in 1879 by the Outline of Rede-Craft (Logic), which continued the style adopted in the Speech-Craft, with little advancement or retreat. In these two books Barnes attempts to create a complete new technical vocabulary for the two studies, grammar (speech-craft) and logic (rede-craft). As he carefully explains in the introduction of each, his vocabulary is chosen for the sole purpose of making the terms more clear to readers who are not learned in other than their own language. His diction is changed not only in his technical terms,

1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, p. 124.

of course, for that would hardly be consistent; he has attempted, -- to how great an extent it is hard to judge, -- the actual 'purifying' of his own style. At times his pages are really remarkable for their clearness; but usually, because of their eccentric choice of words (many of which we have never seen before, though they may be of native timber), we are simply lost, without interest or understanding, according to the difficulty of the passage. Even Barnes must feel this, for in a great many instances he uses not only his Saxonized word, but the foreign derivative beside it, for clearness. We might quote from the Rede-craft: "A rede-ship may be ayesome (affirmative), naysome (negative), allsome (universal), sharesome (particular), unmarksome (indefinite), onesome (singular), as the upshot of any may be ayesome, naysome, allsome, sharesome, unmarksome, or onesome."¹

The enthusiasm of the man for his hobby was tremendous. Everyone who met him seems to have remarked at some time upon Barnes's love for the 'purification' of his tongue. Especially were his family conscious of his life-long purpose; and they were much in sympathy with it, as well, as one may detect upon reading the biography of her father written by Mrs. Lucy Barnes Baxter. "He spoke always in pure English," she quotes a friend as saying,

1. Barnes: Outline of Rede-craft, p. 24.

"with a beautiful simplicity and correctness, and never used an inappropriate term; indeed, it was one of his small daily troubles that people generally do not speak in truer terms, and especially that they use words of foreign origin or foreign words themselves, and he used to laugh in an amused, gentle way at many a popular misnomer."¹ The sermons he preached at his church were "not in Dorset, as one of his critics has said, but in that terse Saxon-English which to strangers sounded so quaint, but was quite plain to the simplest villagers."² In his everyday life he enjoyed listening to the talk of the children, "especially when they coined words which he considered valuable, such as 'put-outer' for 'extinguisher', or 'baby-cart' for 'perambulator'. He was not so pleased at his elder grandson's talk of his velocipede. 'Why don't you call it a wheel-saddle?' he asked."³ He is reported as having become indignant, when on his death-bed, at having heard of a bicycle. Why couldn't we have named it wheel-saddle?⁴

Although he published no other books of the type of the Speech-Craft and Rede-Craft, he left among his

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1. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, pp. 286-7.
 2. Ibid, p. 206.
 3. Ibid, p. 294.
 4. Athenaeum, 1886, 2:501-2 (by Thomas Hardy).

'hand-writes' (manuscripts) not printed, several studies in the same field which he would no doubt have published if he had had the opportunity: Word-building in English; A Word List of English Words which have heretofore holden or would do instead of others that have been intaken from other tongues; A Word List of Grammar Terms, outcleared by wording, and English words in their stead. His daughter remarks that many of the words which appear in these lists are the same as those he had already used in the Speech-Craft and the Rede-Craft. To his very last days he continued his efforts to encourage the use of the 'good old Saxon tongue', undefiled by the touch of foreign origins.

At the time of his death he had been actively interested in Anglo-Saxon purism for at least fifty or sixty years, and had ridden his hobby energetically for at least thirty of those years, from the publication of his Philological Grammar, 1854, to the end, 1886.

From examining the three books which have been given special attention in this study, the Early England and the Saxon-English, the Outline of English Speech-Craft, and the Outline of Rede-Craft, together with suggestions from Mrs. Baxter's biography, it has been comparatively easy to formulate the main points in Barnes's theory of Anglo-Saxon purism:

- I. Words of foreign origin are not only not desirable; they are definitely undesirable.

They are undesirable because, first, they force an Englishman to learn other languages to understand his own. Therefore, those who have not the opportunity for learning, understand almost nothing of the learned man's speech and writing. "Mr. Boyd, in his 'Common-Place Philosopher,' says:- 'Many a clergyman, who would not think of giving orders to his man-servant in terms which that person could not understand, is yet accustomed every Sunday to address a rustic congregation in discourses which would be just as intelligible to it if they were preached in Hebrew.' What we want for the pulpit, as well as for the book, and the platform, for the people, is a pure, homely, strong Saxon-English of English terms, such as would be understood by common English minds and touch English hearts."¹. Barnes lived up to his theory in his own practice, if we may trust the judgment of his daughter and of his friends; he spoke and preached in terms understandable if 'quaint', as one has remarked. (We cannot help wishing that some of his sermons were available to prove whether their simplicity was or was not a purely Saxonized simplicity.) It is unfair to the average man, says Barnes in effect, to require of him French

1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, pp. 106-7.

and Latin and Greek before he can hope to read or listen intelligently.

Words of foreign origin are undesirable because, second, we do not correctly use them, being unfamiliar with or careless of the meaning of the stems in their original tongue. "It may be said that well-schooled men of all ranks understand all the words of our Latin and Greek-English; but whether they understand them or not, many of them use them as if they knew not their meanings; and, as they are not shapen from our own well-known stems, but less known ones, they are not kept steadfastly to their true meaning.

"The word aristocracy, which is now made to mean men of the upper ranks, even lower than those of the nobility, means, by right, not men at all, but only a state-wealthing by the nobles, and in England there is no aristocrateia but that of the House of Lords.

"Period, which means a ring-gang, *περίοδος*, or going round, from and back to a point, is used for a point in a straight line, as -- 'At one period of my life I thought I thought this or that.'

"A day from midnight to midnight, or a week from Sunday to Sunday, or a month from new moon to new moon, or a year from and to a point of the earth's year-gang (annual revolution) is a period; but in a

man's life, there is no ring-gang or period, as from youth back to youth again."¹

Barnes finds many other examples where through carelessness we have misinterpreted a word after borrowing it. But just as bad or worse is our habit of coining words from foreign stems which at the very time of coinage do not fit the meaning which we give to them. "A photograph is not rightly such, for $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$ is to grind or grate along, as on a surface, but to put or hit down plumb on a surface, as rays of light on a sun-print is $\tau\acute{o}\pi\omega$ not $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega$; and so the sun-print or flame-print is rather a phototype than a photograph."² Other examples are easy enough to find, and Barnes explains many of them here and there in the three books.

Words of foreign origin are undesirable because, third, they do not add to the beauty or refinement of our speech ("refinement and loftythoughtedness must be in the thoughts, and it is idle to put words for wit.")³, and they do tend to reduce its beauty by increasing the number of awkward sound combinations,⁴ lengthening the list of homonyms, and introducing

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1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, pp. 110-111.
 2. Ibid, p. 111.
 3. Ibid, p. 107.
 4. Barnes: Outline of English Speech-Craft, p. 88.

hybrid words, "a sore blemish to our English, as they seem to show a scantiness of words which would be a shame to our minds . . . "1.

II. Native words are not only not undesirable, but definitely desirable.

They are desirable because, first, there is no lack of them from which to choose, and we need never be at a loss for vocabulary.² We have at our disposal "all of the older English, and the mighty wealth of English words which the English Dialect Society have begun to bring forth, words that are not all of them other shapes of our words of book-English, or words of their very meanings, but words of meanings which dictionaries of book-English should, but cannot give, and words which should be taken in hundreds (by careful choice) into our Queen's English."³

Foreign words, in the second place, have never been necessary, for there have been native words already in the popular speech which could have been used to fill new meanings. "Luckily our tramways and

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1. Barnes: Outline of English Speech-Craft, p. 143.
 2. Perhaps it should be emphasized that we are merely presenting Barnes's points without agreement or disagreement here. As a matter of fact, the usual conviction today is that English owes its great wealth of vocabulary to the very willingness to borrow which Barnes condemns. If there are more native words at our disposal, it would seem that they would only add to the richness of our expression.
 3. Barnes: Outline of English Speech-Craft, p. v.

railways were first made by working men who used for things under hand, English words of their own, as rail, railway, sleeper, ballast, tram, truck, trolley, shunt, and a siding, but, when the railway was taken into the hands of more learned men, we had the perma-
nent way for the full-settled way, and the terminus instead of the rail-end, or way-end, or outending."¹.

The foreign words which are now in our vocabulary have not always been brought in to fill new meanings; they have more than once driven out native words simply because they were more learned than the familiar words. In Early England Barnes gives a page or two of Anglo-Saxon words which have died for no other reason than that words of foreign origin have robbed them of their place in the language. The newer words are almost never an addition to the meaning of our speech, and are frequently more cumbersome than the words which they have displaced.².

Native stems would have definite advantages over foreign stems in making new words. For one thing, there are shades of meaning possible to native combinations which are not possible to combinations with foreign stems: makingness and makesomeness for

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1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, pp.105-6.
 2. Barnes: Outline of English Speech-Craft, pp. 86-7.

'faculty'; wall-shaken or shaken-walled, wall-broken or broken-walled, wall-shattered or loose-walled, broken-roofed, all-shattered, and others, for 'dilapidated'.¹ Probably a stronger advantage (in our opinion) is the fact that native stems would be understood in their use, and therefore words would not vary in meaning from their origin; and illogical combinations in new words would be less likely with stems we understand.

III. 'Pure' English in itself is desirable for many reasons.

First, Anglo-Saxon has certain undeniable points of superiority over our modern English. It is simpler and more steadfast in its vocabulary, and richer in inflection². (Barnes makes much of inflection; he is said to have been very proud of the fact that in his Philological Grammar he made use of twelve cases for the noun, and to have boasted of the four demonstratives in Dorset as opposed to the English two³).

Second, and last, the reason which we feel permeating all of Barnes's later books, a 'puro' language has a sort of esthetic desirableness, a beauty, which is worthy in itself as a goal for one who loves his

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1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, pp. 112-4.
 2. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, p. 111.
 3. Athenaeum, 1886, 2:501 (review by Hardy).

language. Nowhere does Barnes state this outright, but we sense it in his repeated references to the present 'mongrel' English, his commendation of the teachers in the Sandwich Islands who refused to adopt a pretentious title because they felt "that their language was getting barbarous; that if they did not take care it would become mongrel".¹ We feel an esthetic quality also in his admiration for the Welsh, which had resisted the inroads of Latin and Greek, and had remained so nearly pure Celtic; and above all, we feel it in his high approval of his native Dorset, which, he was fond of saying, was the 'purest' English in existence. I confidently believe that it was this abstract love of 'purity' which drove Barnes to develop arguments to substantiate his stand, and to spend a lifetime trying to give to others his vision.

1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, pp. 108-9.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF BARNES'S PRACTICE

In making a detailed study of Barnes's practice we have had access to three of his most elaborately Saxonized books, Early England and the Saxon-English (1869), Outline of English Speech-Craft (1878), and Outline of Rede-Craft (1879). In the two latter he is at his height of Saxonism, according to his daughter's judgment. We have learned some of the vocabulary of the Philological Grammar (1854) from the discussion of the book and of Barnes's hobby given by Mrs. Baxter in her The Life of William Barnes. In the following pages we shall tabulate only words actually found in Barnes's books (in lists of suggestions or in actual use), or words quoted by Mrs. Baxter from his speech or writing.

One of the most interesting speculations opened up by a study of Barnes's vocabulary concerns the sources from which he could draw such an array. We have attempted to collect all of the words under three general headings: (1) Revivals; (2) Adaptations; (3) Coinages. It is important that we keep in mind that we are dealing with a man who was a voracious student of languages, familiar to a varying degree with more than sixty tongues.

(1) Revivals.

Anglo-Saxon--- Since Barnes was an enthusiast for Anglo-Saxon purism, it would be natural to expect that he would consider practical for use today. He does suggest a number in his lists, and uses others; especially in his Early England and the Saxon-English, a historical work which gives occasion for the diction of the period which it covers. In the one volume he uses or suggests: bodeword; book-room, book-cove ('library'); buhrship; ekeness; etheling; fore-wit ('caution'); geald; licherest; mangualm ('epidemic'); reekle vat ('censer'); theowship; wergeald; wondertoken ('miracle'); wonstead. Some of these, such as etheling, are not infrequently used in histories dealing with Saxon England. Others certainly do not live up to Barnes's desire to bring in words that would be clear to one who has not had the opportunity to study the classics (and, incidentally, to study Anglo-Saxon, either).¹ In the Outline of Rede-Craft we find in-wit ('conscience'), and stow ('place'), in use. His Speech-Craft, one wonders, - did Barnes or did he not get

1. It is only fair to Mr. Barnes to remind the reader that these words include those in lists which Barnes merely names as 'good', but does not bind himself to use.

the suggestion for his title in Aelfric's craeftspraec?¹. The conjecture can be only a conjecture, since the combination of speech and craft would be logical enough to one of Barnes's gift of coinage.

Obsolete--- Words which we have classed as obsolete differ from the Anglo-Saxon words in that they lived after the Anglo-Saxon period, but have since lost their place in speech and writing. We have included also words which are alive in some meanings, but are obsolete in the meanings which Barnes has given them. The list sounds strange, but in general it carries good meaning:

boundedly; clean (i.e. free from modifying or complex elements); gathering (of literary matter); hold (rare as dialectic,- has been retained in stronghold); hue ('species'); lawbreach; offcast (v.); unclosely; wort ('plant'); and others. This part of Barnes's vocabulary, however, is not a very large or a very important part of the whole.

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1. Aelfric's Grammatik und Glossar, herausgegeben von Julius Zupitza, 1880, p. 18. Zupitza's edition was not in print in time to have been available for this book, but there were at least two sources, aside from the MSS, from which Barnes might have gained knowledge of Aelfric's terminology: 1715, Elstob, Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue (in which Aelfric's grammatical terms are copied faithfully); 1838, Philipps, A Fragment of Aelfric's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, etc.; 1870, Birlinger, Bruchstück aus Aelfric's Angelsächsischer Grammatik, in Pfeiffer's Germania, XV. 359.

Archaic, Poetic, Rare--- Words of this classification are as truly to be 'revived' for use in ordinary writing as are those which have been lost completely from the speech. Barnes includes several of this type in his vocabulary, both speaking and writing: behung, -set, -speak, -spread, -wail; foeship; folk(folc)land, folk-mote, land-folk; fore-elders; hap; holden; laughsome; outbreathed, -build; reeden, strawen, wheaten; shapening; suchness; weal; worksome. In this, as in others of Barnes's lists, notice the recurrence of -some words.

Dialect--- Perhaps a more accurate phrasing for the dialect division would seem to be 'Borrowings', and yet most of the dialect words which Barnes uses or suggests for use are merely old forms which local speech has retained while 'good usage' has lost them. Barnes is especially prone to use Dorset words when he possibly can with clearness. Some of them seem unusually fitting even to us who do not love the Dorset speech as did Barnes. His Dorset words include: bettermost (common to eighteen other dialects as well¹); brocks ('fragments'); darksome; longsome; make ('species'); outstep-spots; prinking; sprackness; stean'd; stonen; tale

1. Wright's English Dialect Dictionary has been used as authority for dialectal words throughout this study.

('count'). Other dialects contain words which Barnes has borrowed either from them or more directly from the Anglo-Saxon; back-turned (Sur., Sus.); growsome (Yks., Lin.); overthwartings (sw. Lin.); unwemmed (Yks.). Notice the easy turn in pronunciation, the general strength of this list.

(2) Adaptation.

The words which we have classified under Adaptation are comparatively few in number, but interesting in themselves. They are words which are more or less familiar in modern English, either active or archaic, but which have been given meanings peculiar to Barnes himself. A few of his adaptations are: clippings ('consonants', - evidently chosen because of the way in which they are formed in speech¹); his later name for consonants - in his Speech-Craft - is breath-pennings); clustered ('collective' - of a collective statement); flaw ('fallacy', in terminology of logic); heading ('stem', 'root'); hinge²; linked³; odds ('differentia'); one-hood (N.E.D. gives the word, as obsolete, but none of the

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1. Could it be related to Aelfric's clypung, for 'articulation'? See Aelfric's Grammatik und Glossar, p. 4.
 2. "Mostly the fore-begged thought-putting is a hinge, one with another beholding to it . . ." Rede-Craft p. 22.
 3. "Thought-settings may be linked, and not be hinged . ." Ibid.

meanings named quite equals 'individual', Barnes's meaning); shape (used as 'form', as in "Leod may be a Saxon shape of the Welsh Llwyd. . "); stom (at least unusual as the 'trunk' of a tree); waymarks (in occasional use as 'guide-posts', but Barnes means 'adverbial modifiers' here; probably he is deliberately using a figurative meaning).

(3) Coinage.

Translation--- Coinage is by far the largest section in the classification of Barnes's vocabulary. We have chosen arbitrarily to group the words under translation, analogical, and 'logical' coinages. By translation coinage we refer to the exact or approximate reproduction of a word of foreign derivation in terms of Anglo-Saxon stems. Barnes's extensive knowledge of languages gave him the greatest of opportunity for seeing possible translations into Saxon words. His tendency, like that of the language in general, is not very strong toward adoption or translation from other modern Teutonic tongues. Probably his Word Book for 'dictionary', however, was suggested to him by the Du. woordenboek = German wörterbuch = Sw. ordbok = Dan. ordbog. C.L.D. has adopted the same in his Word-Book of the English Tongue, of which more is to be said later.

In his Philological Grammar (1854), Barnes is conserva-

tive in coinage (in comparison to his later books); but he has begun his Saxonizing for clearness: "The part dedicated to syntax is most clearly logical and comprehensive; and although the Latin terms are used, they are so explained in Saxon English, as to make them easy to the dullest student. For instance, Pleonasm, an overfilling of speech; Metonymy, a name changing; Euphemism, a fair-speaking."¹. This bent he pursues at greater length in his later books.

In Early England and the Saxon-English (1869), his list of translation coinages is a long one: ballening ('conglomerate'); ballkin ('globule'); bendsome ('flexible'); earth-nearing ('perigee'); evenended ('conterminous'); even-night ('equinox'); forbreak ('disrupt'); fore-take ('anticipate'); forsend ('dismiss'); forsunder ('divorce', - used also for 'divide' in Rede-Craft); fourwinkle ('quadrangle'); gainsay ('contradict'); hearsomeness ('obedience'); incarveling (how many of us think of the translation of 'insect?'); makingness, makesomeness ('faculty', - Barnes emphasizes the fact that the foreign-derived word cannot distinguish between the meanings expressed by the -ing and -some endings); offclear ('liquidate'); offmark ('determine'); offsundered

1. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, p. 145.

('divided'); offtithen ('decimate'); oncleave ('adhere');
onfall ('incidence'); ongoadng ('instinct'); onhenge
 ('appendix'); onoldened ('inveterate'); outclear ('eluci-
 date'); outcullings ('excerpta'); outsow ('disseminate');
outtaking ('exception'); overyeary, overyeared ('super-
 annuated'); ring-gang ('period'); skyege ('horizon');
starkin ('asterisk'); sun-nearing ('perihelion'); upgoad
 ('stimulate'); withsetting ('antithesis'); withwind
 ('revolve', 'convolve').

The Outlines of English Speech-Craft and of Rede-Craft
 (1878 and 1879) add a number of striking translations:
cuð-chewsome ('ruminant'); evenhood ('aequalitas', - also
unevenhood for 'inaequalitas'); evenmightedness ('aequi-
 pollentia'); flesh-eatsome ('carnivorous'); forehood
 ('prioritas'); fore-say ('preface', -- Barnes has also
 revived fbre-speech); forth-putting ('proposition');
grass-eatsome ('herbivorous'); hapliness, hapsomeness
 ('accidens'); lively ('vital'); onely ('singular');
otherhood, otherness, othersomeness ('diversitas'); out-
shutting ('exclusion'); overshooting of truth ('hyperbole');
rank-words ('ordinals'); selfliness, selfhood ('proprium');
sound-sweetness ('euphony'); undiesome ('immortal'); way-
going ('locomotion').

The words given above translate precisely; many others
 translate in idea, or directly, with the addition of an

explanatory word. Some of the most noteworthy of this class are: brow-knitting ('supercilious'); hue (which Barnes explains is almost a translation of 'species'^{1.}); kind ('genus'^{2.}); life-shine (could this have been a transcription of 'joie de vivre'?); onesome ('univoca'); sheet-four and sheet-eight size (for 'quarto' and 'octavo' size); two-horned redeship ('dilemma'); undercrave ('supplicate'); yearhundred ('century').

The habit of translating the unfamiliar into the familiar stem did not find its origin in Barnes; nor did it end with him. But certainly we may call him a worthy exponent of that method of coinage, however successful or unsuccessful we may consider his resulting vocabulary.

Analogies--- A number of our most usable words we have formed on the analogy of other words which we knew before. We elsewhere quote the modern word folkways, which Sumner^{3.} made for himself, modeling after words like it in his vocabulary. Similarly we may coin a nonce word, one that has a very fitting and apt meaning for the

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1. "Hiw (Sax.) or hue meant firstly, and truly, a shape in line and colour, whence hiwian (Sax.) to hew or shapen; and so species from specio, to see, behold, in Latin means the appearance, in lines and hues, of a thing as it is seen."--Rede-Craft, p. 2.
 2. "A kind is a set of things of one kin, as a genus is a set of things of one form of begetting; since genus is from gigno, to beget."--Rede-Craft, pp. 1-2.
 3. Charles Graham Sumner, Folkways, p. iii.

occasion, such as otherwhere or eitherwhere, from some-where or anywhere. Sometimes the word may attract enough favor to put it permanently into the language; otherwhere is listed in the N.E.D., for instance, and may win its way into use.

Barnes has not a long list of words easily identified as analogical, and yet he has enough to prove to us that he was active in that method of coinage: cladness (from nakedness); kinschild (from kinsman and kinswoman, - but here the difficulty of pronouncing the word would prevent its becoming as popular as it deserves, unless we were to clip it to kinchild); kinsletter (on the same analogy); otherwhat (from somewhat); sonely (from wholly or partially); thereright (from therefrom). The list could perhaps be longer if we knew the associations made between words in the mind of the coiner. Although it is brief as it stands, the list contains some of Barnes's least erratic and most acceptable suggestions for a Saxonized vocabulary.

'Logical' Coinages--- By far the largest group of Barnes's coinages contains words and phrases which he has coined to fit a definite meaning, logically choosing the Anglo-Saxon root which best expresses the point he is trying to give his reader. A great many of his terms in his Speech-Craft and Rede-Craft are so formed, and he was constantly 'foreclearning' his writing with a more

'accurate' and more Teutonic) word or word group. The list is entirely too long to quote in full, but it will be of interest to give both some of the most happy coinages and (in our opinion) some of the most unexpected or unsuccessful. Most expressive are the now, heretofore, hereafter, and may be times, although we are probably too familiar with the present, past, future and conditional tenses to do more than admire their appropriateness. Other admirable coinages are: allsome ('universal'); barksome (since we have no word to express that shade of meaning); book-speech ('language for writing'), finger-speech (writing for the blind), sight-speech (symbol speech); breath-pennings ('consonants', expressive, although we are hardly likely to change our grammatical terminology); enoughness ('sufficiency'); free-breathings ('vowels', another good term, but as unlikely as breath-pennings to be adopted); huntsome (for which we have no single word); lawcraft ('jurisprudence'); law-tracking (it seems a shame that we cannot use this rather than 'induction', for many a student would find it thus easy to distinguish that type of reasoning); pen-hand ('amamensis'); speechlore ('philology', expressive to us, but opposing a word too widely accepted); word-heading ('prefix', - there is the difficulty here, of course, that the people who need to use 'prefix' know the Latin word and its meaning, and resent

an attempt to change their terminology); wordling (a very happy substitute for 'particle', but apparently it has not attracted attention as yet). Landspeech has the same suggestiveness as landfolk, which has won a place in the dictionary as 'rare'. Both words have a connotation of the soil, the provincial, which none of their synonyms can suggest.

Of the less happy coinages we find: cheatsome (which does not convey the exact meaning of 'fallacious' or 'unsound'); faith-heat (a wholly inadequate substitute for 'enthusiasm'); fire-ghost (who would accept this for 'electricity?'); gleecraft ('music' is too firmly fixed in our speech to permit our acceptance of this word); loftythoughtedness (self-explanatory, but too long); manysome ('plural'); starhoard (our conception of hoard is too small to make the word fitting for 'constellation'); statespell, statespellman (we are too familiar with 'embassy' and 'ambassador' to wish substitutes); talecraft (which no child would recognize today as 'arithmetic'); twin suchness (which sounds self-conscious for 'relation'); twin-words (too easily misunderstood as 'doublet' or 'synonym'; Barnes means 'homonym'); upsewings (a word which might be clear to a printer or binder, but is meaningless to the uninitiated). A most arbitrary coinage, one almost entirely unintelligible to the average reader, is andershares, in Early England: ". . . the British

Cantrevydd were made of andershares very unlike our Tithings."¹ Evidently the coinage is on analogy to ander-gilde², adj., 'of little value' -- thus having the meaning 'a small share'.

In turning from the general analysis of sources to a specific analysis of methods, we find two fields of interest, derivation (which we use to indicate formation by means of affixes), and compounding (union of two or more independent stems).

One fact which impresses us almost immediately when we look over Barnes's words is that he has used Anglo-Saxon affixes freely in his coinage, and has hardly ever used a foreign one. We have at hand only one foreign affix, -ery, quoted by Mrs. Baxter from her father's speech.³ And even here the cause is without a doubt the desire for a playful rhyme between the word cookery and the new word bookery, coined for the occasion.⁴

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1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, p. 28.
 2. Bosworth-Toller: An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Sup., sv.
 3. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, p. 313.
 4. Rhymlery ('poetry'), used in Early England and the Saxon-English, pp. 167-168, might seem to be another case of hybrid coinage. It is, however, a hybrid in the tongue from which Barnes borrowed it (Friesian), if hybrid it is. The N.E.D. makes no mention of the word at all. Quoting briefly from p. 167, Early England: "A Work of high worth among West Frisians is the Friesic poetry (Friesche Rymlerye) of Gysbert Japiks . . . There are Friesic versions of the Psalms of David in the rhymlery of Ian Althuysen, Leouwerd, 1755."

be-

befoul; beholden; beholding; behung; beset; bespeak;
 bespread; betoken; bewail; #bewarding.

Be-, according to Sweet,¹ is the "only old verb-prefix that can be regarded as still living." Its chief uses are to intensify and to make an intransitive verb transitive. Barnes's words in be- are notable more because of their use than because of any startling newness. In fact, practically all of the words listed here are alive today. But such a verse as "Bespread red cheeks, behung white brows", as found in one of his poems in common English,² gives the slightly archaic words an air of distinct oddity. Bewarding, as equivalent to 'speaking', is peculiar to Barnes himself.

for-

#foraying; forburning; forcarve; forcast; forcut; fordeal-
 ings; fordo; fordone; fordrawing; fordrive; #fore-
 ended; #forflow; #forfree-en; forfret; forgone; #for-
 heighten; forhold; forholding; forlet; #forloned;

 #Note: Those words marked # are not listed in the N.E.D.
 Those not so marked are obsolete, archaic, dia-
 lectal, or rare.

1. Sweet: Short Historical Grammar, p. 220.

2. Barnes: Twenty Poems in Common English, p. 17.

#forloosen; #formarked; #fornaying; #fornaysome;
 #fornaughten; #forpound; forscatter; #forselfen;
 #forsend; #forshapening; #forshrew; forsink; #for-
 slay; forsmite; #forsoak; forspend; #forstonen;
 #forstrain; #forsunder; forswear; #fortongueing;
 #forwarp; forwasting; #foryeaing.

The Anglo-Saxon verb-forming prefix for- (distinct from the preposition for) once was one of the most active of all our suffixes. The sad fact remains now, however, that in spite of the activity of its cognate ver- in German, and in spite of its own great usefulness, for- is quite obsolete.¹ "Old words can be, and often are revived," says Smith in his The English Language, but when an affix perishes it seems no effort can restore to it its old life."² Of the list above, only forswear has currency.³ Barnes, however, was greatly interested in for-, remarking on one occasion about his frequent use of that 'word-heading', and expressing the hope that "with this wordling English might become even with the Latin in its use of per-."⁴ Foraying, given above, is unhappy because of the inevitable confusion with fer-aying 'plundering'. Foryeaing, its companion, has no

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1. Sweet: Short Hist. Grammar, p. 219; N.E.D. sv.
 2. Smith, L.P.: The English Language, p. 92.
 3. Forspend is listed in N.E.D. as rare except in p.ppl.
 4. Barnes: Outline of Rede-Craft, p. vii.

such fault.

fore-

#fore-begged; #fore-clearenings; #foredraught; fore-
elders; fore-hanging; #forehenge; #forehood (not
fore-hood); #forekinstem; fore-note; #fore-puttings;
#fore-rede; #fore-say¹; foreset; forespeech; #fore-
step²; fore-take; #foretime shape³; #foreween;
#forewit.

The prefix fore- has held its own fairly well against the assaults of both pre- and ante-. The Anglo-Saxon 'word-ling' is not at all strange in modern coinage of both verbs and nouns.⁴ For preface Barnes offers fore-note (although it seems strange that he should have overlooked the French-Latin origin of note), fore-rede, fore-say, and fore-speech; he does not name fore-word, which has come into moderate popularity since Furnivall's adoption of it in the middle of the 19th Century. Forehood for 'priority', foretime shape for 'past tense', and forewit

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1. Listed in N.E.D. as verb only; Barnes's use is the noun.
 2. Alive, but not in Barnes's sense.
 3. Foretime itself is archaic, but in combination with shape, with the meaning of 'past tense', the creation is Barnes's own.
 4. "The prefix has through all the stages of the language continued to be a living formation in all its uses." N.E.D. sv.

for 'caution' seem to be 'especially happy coinages, although none of the three has won its way into usage.

full-

full-ended; #full-heightening; #full-kneeling; #full-settled.

The prefix full- was originally the simple adjective, combined with adverbial meaning to give the idea of completion. The strangeness of full-ended¹ for 'perfect', of full-heightened for 'consummation' testifies to the independence of Barnes's spirit in seeking for the right word as he saw it.

in-

#inbanked; #incarveling; infenced; #infoist; inhold;
#inlurking (rede-step); #instraitening; intaken;
inthrallers; inthralled; #inwaging; inwit; inwoning.

Barnes here shows his preference for the compound rather than the word-group. We find such combinations as inbanked for 'banked in', intaken for 'taken in', etc. The in- we find in inthrallers and inthralled is undoubtedly a corruption of the verb-forming affix en. The Anglo-Saxon in-

1. Full-ended, according to the meaning of the obs. verb, would be 'completed', 'accomplished'.

is of course entirely distinct from the Latin negative prefix in-.

off-

offcast; #offclear; #offhold; #offmark; #offshowing;
 #off-sundered; #off-sweetening; #offtithen; #earth-offing; #sun-offing.

Barnes illustrates here only one meaning of the prefix off- (of-), the adverbial (offcast, offclear, etc.) Off-sweeten is not the intensive, but rather 'to sweeten off'. As an adverbial prefix, off- is occasionally used today, general usage preferring the word-group to the compound, however; as an intensive, off- is almost wholly inactive, even in its weakened form, a- (as in ofyrsted, athirsted)¹. Barnes has given us a peculiar formation, sun-offing, 'aphelion', and earth-offing, 'apogee', in which off seems to be considered a verb.

on-

#oncleave; #on-eked; onfall; #ongoading; #onhenge;
 #onoldened; #onquicken; #onthreading; onwinding;
 #onwone.

(a) On- (strong and-) Barnes has not used in its original

1. Sweet: Short Hist. Grammar, p. 219.

meaning of 'against'. As implying 'separation' or 'change', on- appears in onoldened. Both of these usages of the prefix are inactive in MnE.

(b) The adverbial prefix on is still active, although it is less popular than the free adverb, used in word-groups, with the verb preceding rather than following the on. Once more Barnes shows a preference for the compound formation.

out-

Outbreathed; #outbroadening; outbuilding; outbuilt; outcast; outclear; outcullings; outdraw; outdrive; #outeking; outending; #outfray; #outfret; outgate; outgoing; #outleaving; #outooze; #outreaching (time-word, voice)¹; #outscatter; outsetting; #outshapen; outshow; #outshowing (mark-words)²; outshutting; #out-shutsome; #outsow; #out-takesome; out-taking; #outwoning; #outwonted; outwordings; outworking; #onoutreaching (time-word, voice)³.

Out- is in use constantly in forming words for the nonce

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1. Outreaching is listed in the N.E.D., but not in the combinations Barnes has invented: outreaching time-word, 'transitive verb', outreaching voice, 'active voice'.
 2. Outshowing is also in N.E.D., but not with the meaning indicated here. Outshowing mark-words are 'demonstratives.'
 3. Unoutreaching in its combinations with time-word and voice is another of the Barnes original coinages, although alone, it is in the N.E.D.

or for permanent use. Its chief meanings are 'out of' (outcast), 'forth', 'into the open' (outdrive, outleave); 'completely', 'thoroughly' (outfret); 'abroad' (outscatter). Since the prefix is so very active, Barnes's words seem strange only when the stems with which he combines it are archaic or obsolete, as in outwoning, or when he uses a less active suffix, as in out-shutsome.

over-

overcasting; #overmindy; #overmoody; #overscale; #overshooting (of truth)¹; overthwartings; #overtippening; #overyearned; #overyearned; #overyearly.

Over- is active today, having held its own and more against extra- and super- and hyper-. Its compounds are exceedingly numerous. The peculiarity of the Barnes words given here is chiefly in the combination with an element which is peculiar in itself, and thus gives the compound a strange aspect (as overmindy for 'haughty', overyearly for 'superannuated').

so-

#so-believed; #so-taken; #so-thought.

Perhaps this group is hardly worth mention; but the com-

1. Overshooting is common enough, but the use of this phrase for 'hyperbole' is Barnes's own idea.

parative rarity of combinations with so- makes the trio noticeable. They are of little value in advancing Barnes's crusade for Saxon-English.

un^{1.}

#unangry; #unaye; #unbreathpenned; #unbyholdingness;
 #unclosely; #undiesome; #unevenhood; #unforemarked;
 #unfreeness; #unfrienden; #unfullening; unhale;
 #unmatchsomeness; #unmatterly; #unmightsome; #unout-
 reaching (time-word, voice); #unsexly; #unshakesomely;
 unwemmed; #unwritesome.

Un- is used extensively today as a negating prefix. It is so that Barnes has used it, but many of his words seem so strange that they call for more than a passing glance. Once more it is not the oddity of the prefix in itself but the oddity of the stems with which Barnes has combined it that attracts our attention. Some of the list are strange because they are taken directly from the old tongue, as in unwemmed, while others are strange because of suffixes, as unwritesome. Unaye attracts attention to itself because we have so satisfactory a sub-

1. Since the U and W volumes of the N.E.D. are missing, the Century and Webster's New International dictionaries have been consulted for those letters. The # and lack of it refer then to these sources, with the same significance as before.

stitute for it in nay, of equally good Teutonic standing.

under-

#undercrave; under-dealing; #under-end; #under-hues;
 under-kind; #undermatchsome; #undershares; #under-
 thwartsome; #undertime-takings.

This list is quoted chiefly to call attention to some of the words that attract the reader's eye as he reads Barnes's books. The prefix here seems to have been used entirely in its sense of subordinate position.

up-

#upcleam; #upcleave; #upclodding; #upclouting; upgather;
 #upgoad; uphcap; #upholden; #upsewings; upshot;
 #uptippening.

The adverbial and intensive uses of up- are active in modern English, and such words as upshot ('concluding step'), upgather, and upheap would cause no especial surprise in the average reader. The verb upcleam, however, would undoubtedly puzzle him, as would upclodding, upcloutening, upsewings, uptippening. In the latter words Barnes has used stems from historical English and words of his own invention based on the original language, in order to make his meaning 'clearer'.

with-, 'against'

withsetting; #withspurring; #withstalling; #withstand-
someness; #withwind¹; #withwinkling.

It was in ME that mid became confused with wiþ, a "confusion which would easily arise in such phrases as fight with (OE feotan wiþ), deal with, where the relation between the parties might be considered either from its original point of view as 'towards,' 'against,' or from that of 'participation,' 'having in common.' By degrees the more marked meaning of OE wiþ was expressed by against, and ME wiþ took the meanings of mid, which then became extinct."² The prefix has undergone the same changes as has the preposition, and coinage nowadays uses the newer meaning. Barnes, however, has retained the sense of 'against', with the result that his formations are all more or less strange. True, we do have a few words such as withstand, but we are hardly familiar with withsetting³, 'antithesis', withwinkling, 'spiral', etc..

-dom

chiefdom; #elderdom; #folkdom.

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1. Probably a translation from the Latin convolve, as in the name of the plant withwind, or convolvus arvensis (Century Dictionary, sv.).
 2. Sweet: Short Hist. English Grammar, pp. 206-7.
 3. A coinage of idea rather than of form; the verb, now obs., had the meaning of 'to resist, oppose'.

-Dom is one of the oldest of our native suffixes, and at one time was one of the most useful. Such good old words as freedom, kingdom, etc. tell of its past activity. But repeated efforts in the 19th Century, not only Barnes's but those of Carlyle and others, failed to bring the particle back into definite strength.¹ It has remained largely inactive until within the last few years, when it has come into vogue in America;² perhaps this new activity explains the apparent familiarity of the words used by Barnes. However that may be, it is something of a surprise that he did not make more of this very usable suffix in his coinage.

-en

#ballening; #cloddening; #cloutening; #foreclearenings;
 #forfree-en; #fornaughten; #forselfen; #forstonen;
 #fullheightening; holden, beholden, upholden, withholden; #lëafen; #offtithen; #onoldened; #overtippening; reeden; righten; shapen, shapening, #forshapening, #outshapen; stonen; strawen; #swarten; #swarthen; #tippen; #uptippening; #unfrienden; #unfullening; wheaten.

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1. Smith: The English language, p. 93.
 2. Webster's New International, 1925, contains in its Addenda: flapperdom (U.S. slang), kaiserdom, slundom, and sovietdom.

(a) The adjective-forming prefix -en, denoting material or the general sense of 'belonging to', was once far more active than today. The modern English ear is familiar with woolen and golden, but it finds Barnes's archaic reedēn, stonēn, strawēn, and wheatēn strange.

(b) Shapēn, holdēn, and beholdēn are not adjectival; they are rather participial, left over from the old strong verb inflection.

(c) Only ME and MNE have been free to use the verb-forming -en with nouns; the older verbs were most frequently formed with adjectives as stems.¹ The suffix, however, has lost practically all of its activity, and Barnes's words, although they carry their meaning well, are definitely archaic.

-hood, 'rank', 'condition', 'nature'
evenhood; fairhood; #forehood; #haplihood; onehood;
#otherhood; #selflihood.

-Hood originally joined only with nouns. In ME and MNE, however, it has not infrequently been united with adjectives as well, to form such nouns as falsehood.² Barnes has used both types of union, as well as the union with the indefinite pronoun: otherhood is formed by analogy

1. Sweet: Short Hist. Eng. Grammar, p. 229; and N.E.D., see -en.

2. Ibid, p. 225.

to onehood and selfhood, to express a relation which could not otherwise be put into one word. Barnes does not attempt to use the obsolete -hede or -head instead of -hood. True, we do find kinhead, but the word is not synonymous with kinhood; it means literally the head of the kin or clan.

-ish

#Englandish; #Hawaiish.

-Ish is active today, but the two words given here are peculiar since we are already familiar with English and Hawaiian. In the first instance, both English and Englandish are formed of Saxon elements; but in the new word Barnes wishes to make use of the faculty of diminution which is sometimes given -ish, to make the difference between the pure and the adulterated language. Hawaiish for Hawaiian is mere puristic self-consciousness; -ish is native and -ian is Latin.

-kin¹.
-ling

#ballkin; #star^kkin.

1. Of Teutonic origin, but not found in OE.-N.E.D. sv.

bookling¹; pigling; #pushwainling²; #swanling; #wink-
ling; #wordling.

The two diminutive suffixes have been in a large part replaced by -et and -let, although they are both familiar. The use of wordling in Barnes's books to refer to an affix seems especially happy.

-ly

artly; boundedly; craftly; #deemsterly; cndly; haply;
#housely; #lifelily; #matterly; #mayly; #onehoodly;
#onely³; selfly; shapely; #shiftedly; #somely;
sundrily; #unmatterly; #unsexly; #unshakesomely;
#wordly.

The suffix -ly (formerly lic, 'body') is freely used in new formations in ME and MnE. Ordinarily today the -ly is used with adjectives to form adverbs, however, and the Barnes formations of adjectives from nouns seem a little

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1. Given in N.E.D. but not mentioned in Century Dictionary.
 2. Major-General Patrick Maxwell quotes this word from Barnes in his Pribbles and Præbbles (1906), p. 60. In Loane's Thousand and One Notes on the N.E.D., p. 45, we find this: "Pushwainling - not given. Swinburne, writing to Lady Ritchie, on January 22, 1908, ascribes it to W. Barnes - 'I hope you never use the barbaric word perambulator.' Would his vocabulary have been competent to deal with 'pram'?" We have not observed the word in the three Barnes books we have examined.
 3. Not the same as only.

conspicuous, although common sense will tell us that Barnes is copying closely after words in our language, and in some cases is merely reviving an obsolete word. Artly, craftly, endly, housely, lively, and the like are much more noticeable than boundedly, shittedly, although the words are equally rare. Matterly is one of Barnes's inconsistencies, - matter is from the Latin through French; the -ly form of it is of his own coinage.

-ness

#breadthwiseness; #cladness; #ekeness; #enoughness;
 #hapliness; #hapsomeness; hearsomeness; #height-
 wiseness; #lengthwiseness; #loftythoughtedness;
 #makesomeness; #makingness; muchness¹; #name-same-
 ness; #needsomeness; #nest-makingness; #nest-make-
 someness; #othersomeness; #selfliness; soothfast-
 ness; #sound-sweetness; #sprackness; suchness²;
 #thing-sundriness; #threeness ('triad'); #unbyhold-
 ingness; #unfreeness; #unmatchsomeness; #unmight-
 someness; #wantingness; #withstandsomeness; #work-
 someness; wrongwiseness.

-Ness is one of the most active of native suffixes, being

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1. Barnes's use of muchness for 'quantity' seems to be independent of the meanings, obs. and otherwise, given in the N.E.D. and Century.
 2. N.E.D. says, "In occasional use only, exc. in the language of modern philosophy," and gives W. Barnes as one of its authorities!

added to foreign as well as native stems in ordinary practice. Smith asserts that to his mind -ness is the most active of all our native suffixes; it "has almost entirely taken the place of ship, as gladness for gladship, cleanness for cleanship; and ship, which has given us such beautiful words as friendship, worship, fellowship, is almost dead now, chairmanship being, perhaps, the only current word formed from it in the XIXth Century. Ness has also replaced head or hood in many words, and also dom; for the XIXth Century attempts to revive dom, as in Carlyle's duncedom, dupedom, have not, with the exception of boredom, met with any permanent success."¹ (For the 20th Century revival of -dom see under that suffix). In spite of the familiarity of the suffix, however, Barnes has sometimes piled on so many affixes that his results are most ungainly, as in breadthwiseness, loftythoughtedness, and others. Moreover, we are somewhat surprised by the perfectly reasonable, yet somehow (to our pen and tongue, at least) unusable muchness, otherness, suchness.

-ship

#burghship; eldership; foeship; #hundredship; #pledgeship;
#rede-ship; #theowship; wardenship.

1. Smith: The English Language, p. 93.

According to Sweet, "this ending is frequently used in MnE to form new derivatives, especially from personal words, as in ownership, consulship, relationship. In OE it is used to form derivatives almost exclusively from nouns, but in MnE we have such derivatives as hardship, courtship . . .¹. As it happens, Barnes used the noun stems exclusively in this list; and his formations do not strike the eye as strange. The revival of foeship as the companion of friendship seems to fill a definite need.

-some

#allsome; #ayesome; #barksome; bendsome; #breathesome;
 #cheatsome; #cud-chewsome; darksome; #doingsome;
 #flesh-eatsome; #fornaysome; #grass-eatsome; grow-
 some; guilesome; #halesome²; #happosome; #hapsome-
 ness; hearsomeness; #heedsome; hindersome; #hinge-
 some; #huntsome; laughsome³; #learnsome; longsome;
 #makesomeness; #manysome; #matesome; #naysome;
 #needsomeness; #nest-makesomeness; #onesome; #other-
 someness; #out-shutsome; #out-takesome; #sundersome;
 #talksomeness; #thwartsome; #undiesome; #undermatch-
 some; #underthwartsome; #unmarksome; #unmatchsome-
 ness; #unmightsomeness; #unshakesomely; #unsundersome;

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1. Sweet: Short Hist. Eng. Grammar, p. 226.
 2. 'Healthy', not the same as Scand. halesome, 'wholesome'.
 3. Given as current in the N.E.D., marked as archaic in Webster's New International, and not even given in the Century.

#unwritesome; #withstandsomeness; worksome.

-Some is undoubtedly Barnes's favorite affix (probably for- would rank second). A glance at the list above will reveal to the observing that Barnes has filled several gaps in our vocabulary, although his coinages are often not usable, because of awkwardness in stem or length.

Quoting Barnes:

"Some readers may think that I have given words of shapes unlawful in Teutonic English, and that for -some in such words as 'barksome', and 'breathesome' I should have taken -ing, as in 'barking', for barksome. I cannot allow it. -Some under the shapes som, sam, some, or others, was, at first, a thing-name, meaning a body of matter, and then a set or body of things of one kind.

'Barksome' as said of dogs, means of a set or kind that bark, but for 'All dogs are barksome' I am not willing to say 'all dogs are barking.' It may be said, Ah! but you could say, 'All dogs are barking animals,' which shows the unfitness of the word that wants another to give it (and it cannot truly give it) the meaning that it should bear. 'John may be quarrelsome, though not "quarrel-ing."' -Some is a word most useful for a word-ending, and already in English, and we are as free to give it a fitting place as were our Saxon forefathers, or as are

the Germans to make words with it in the shape -sam."¹.

The distinction is undoubtedly a sound one, but Barnes is contradicted by the world of English itself when he says that "we are as free to give it a fitting place as were our Saxon forefathers", for that is not true; otherwise, why is not the suffix more active today? and why have we not adopted some of Barnes's most happy coinages, such as barksome? Of course such awkward compounds as unmightsome or withstandsme, especially when they take on the additional -ness, can hardly justify their existence. But many of the words Barnes suggests and uses are worth attention.

-wise

#breadthwiseness; #heightwiseness; #lengthwiseness;
#longwise; wrongwiseness.

-Wise originally came from OE phrases, as otherwise from on oðre wisan. The suffix is not now especially active, although it has sufficient activity to remain familiar. Barnes has no strikingly new words in the list given above; wrongwise, although it sounds odd, is a revival rather than a creation. The peculiarity of the words given here is largely due to the awkward addition of -ness.

1. Barnes: Outline of Rede-Craft, pp. vi-vii.

-y

-y is in familiar use among present-day corners of English words. Barnes's use of the suffix is somewhat unusual in its results, at least: #high-deedy, #overmindy, and #overyeary, all three of which are so odd as to be almost amusing. Barnes created them, however, in utmost seriousness.

If the brief study of Barnes's favorite affixes reveals unusual activity in the formation of derivatives, a study of his compounds shows an even more unusual fondness for that type of word-union.

Barnes's enthusiasm for forming original compounds leads one to think that he was striving to restore to English its Teutonic characteristics in more than vocabulary. It is true that new words can be formed easily in modern English, and that a large part of our speech is made up of terms that we have made for ourselves of old material; but it is also true that our language is not nearly so free to form new compounds as was the old language. "This method of making words was very commonly employed in Greek, but was rare in Latin, as it is rare in French. In German it is extremely common, where almost any words can be joined together, and compounds are formed, often of enormous length. In facility of forming compounds English stands between the

French and German; the richness of old English in this respect has been modified by French and Latin influence¹; and here, as in vocabulary, English is partly Teutonic and partly French."² In the following pages we quote Barnes's favorite stems.

craft, 'strength', 'cunning'

#fairhood craft³; #gleecraft; #kineraft-lore; #lawcraft;
 #mankineraft-lore; #mighteraft-lore; #rede-craft;
 #speech-craft; starcraft; #talecraft; #tastecraft.

Although we are familiar with craft, this whole group has something of a musty air, and with the possible exception of starcraft, which is really a revival from the obsolete, the words do not recommend themselves to the average ear.

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1. This decrease of activity in formation applies only to the compounds made of two or more recognizable stems; in the formation with affixes, modern English is fully as active as the language has been at any stage of its history. If some of the native particles have been lost, they have been adequately replaced by foreign ones. -ize and -able, for instance, are in constant activity. In derivation, however, Barnes has revived one tendency of the old language--the preference for the combination word rather than the word-group; several of his words of this type are really not coinages, but really revivals of forms that have gone out of the vocabulary to make room for word-groups (such as offcast (v.) for cast off). Similarly Barnes prefers 'The dog is barksome' to 'The dog is a barking animal.'
 2. Smith: The English Language, pp. 81-82.
 3. Fairhood for 'beauty' is a revival; but the combination with craft as 'aesthetics' is original with Barnes.

folk

fole-land, folkland; folk leader; folkmote; folk-speech;
 #folk's-reder; #folk's-ringleader; #folkwain;
 landfolk.

Folk gained a new vogue in the 19th Century, and several new words came into popularity, foremost among them being folk-lore.¹ The Century Dictionary gives folk-craft, folk-dance, folkland (in use as historical legal term), folk-lore, folk-medicine, folk-moot (also folk-mote, used archaically in modern law writings, histories, etc.), folk-psychology, folk-right (legal), folk-song (trans. from German volkslied), folk-speech (volksprache), folk-state (sociological), folk-story. Notice that the Century gives credit for folk-song and folk-speech not to Old English but to German. One of the most recent coinages from the stem is that made by William Graham Sumner, folkways, which he says he formed "on the analogy of words already in use in sociology."² His innocence of desire to Saxonize his vocabulary is shown by his taking up the Latin word mores at the same time.

1. William John Thoms was the inventor of the word folk-lore. His pride in the coinage is revealed in this little stanza which he once wrote on the back of his photograph (quoted in Athenaeum, 1885, 2:304-5):

"If you would fain know more
 Of him whose photo here is,
 He coined the word folk-lore
 And started Notes and Queries."

2. Sumner: Folkways, p. iii.

gang, 'going'

#ring-gang; #team-gang; #year-gang.

Gang is so obviously an obsolete stem that its use is highly noticeable, even the few times that Barnes makes use of it. Stephens has also created a word on this stem in over-gang, 'transition'.¹

gear, 'clothing', 'armor'

Once again the stem is so decidedly archaic that it deserves mention. As it happens, Barnes's two words in this stem are full of meaning: #body-gear, 'clothing, and #life-gear, 'means of living'. But neither has much hope of winning popular approval because of its strangeness.

hoard, akin to hide, 'to conceal'

book-hoard; #starhoard; #word-hoard.

Here is a good old stem which it does seem sad to have lost save in the uncombined noun and verb. It has attracted the attention of Stephens, also, who uses find-hoard, certainly more expressive to the average English speaker than treasure. We must admit, however, that few of us would accept the three words given here as substi-

1. George Stephens: Handbook of Runic Monuments, pp. xv, 74, 99, etc.

tutes for library, constellation and vocabulary¹, respectively.

kin, 'kin', 'race', 'people'

#kineraft-lore; #mankineraft-lore; #kin-elder; #kinhead²;
 #kinhood-lore; #kinlore; #kinschild; #kinsletters;
 #kin-stem; #forekin-stem; #afterkin.

Kin (from AS cynn) is not to be confused with -kin, the diminutive suffix. Although we are familiar with the simple noun kin, and a few inherited compounds, we are not especially apt in forming new compounds with it. We have a feeling that the word is archaic. It is not surprising then that Barnes has not won followers in introducing this list of kin formations, although kinschild (formed on analogy to kinsman and kinswoman), kinlore, and afterkin ('descendants') seem especially significant.

lore, 'teaching', 'learning'

#loreline; #loremote; #lore-seekers; #loreway; #lore-words;
 #airlore; book-lore³; fairhood lore; hearing-lore;
 #kineraft-lore; #kinhood-lore; #mankineraft-lore;
 #mighteraft-lore; #rede-lore; #soundlore; #speechlore;

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1. Stephens, however, heads his vocabulary in the Hand-book of Runic Monuments, p. 211, THE WORD-BOARD.
 2. Not synonymous with kinhood.
 3. "In mod. use first in Sc. where perhaps it may have come down from early times." - N.E.D. sv.

#starlore; #tastelore; #weightcraft-lore; #wortlore.

Lore is comparatively active in MnE, although it has a tinge of the archaic. It was not long before Barnes's books (those under observation here) that Thoms had coined his folk-lore, and combinations like bird-lore¹. and legal-lore¹. and others were catching popular taste. Hence only the ungainly mankincraft-lore and those like it in length seem hopeless. Fairhood lore is strange not because of lore but because of fairhood, which we do not recognize as 'beauty'. Starlore is attractive, perhaps partly because of that very archaic air which hangs so lightly around it.

mote, 'meeting'

mote; #motemounds; folk-mote; #gleemote; #loremote;
#mirthmote; #raymote.

Motemounds and folk-mote Barnes has used in his Early England and the Saxon English, in which his material is historical; folk-mote is not infrequently used today, and motemounds is self-explanatory. The others of the list, however, he has consciously coined. Mote is so very obsolete that probably more people would wonder than would understand if an author were to adopt gleemote

1. See Webster's New International under lore.

('concert'), for instance.

rede, 'counsel', 'advise', 'explain'
 #redecraft; #redelore; #redespeech; #rede-step; #folk's-
 reder; #forerede; #guile-rede.

Although it was once one of the most useful stems in the language, rede is not alive today except in dialect.¹ Barnes was so impressed with its usefulness, however, that he followed it elaborately through his Outline of Rede-craft (logic).

spell, 'talk', 'discourse'
 #spell-wire; by spell; #ringspell; #statespell; #state-
 spellman; #wire-spell.

Each of the words given here is strange to the ear, and must be translated before we can understand. Spell has lost its old significance in modern English, and we do not recognize spell-wire as 'telegraph', or wire-spell as 'telegram'. It would seem next to impossible to drive out our Latin derivatives in science by native but none the less strange terms.

stead, sted, 'place', 'town'
 steads; #steadmarks; #steadsman; sunsted; #wonestead.

 1. N.E.D. sv.

Stead is one of the more familiar native stems, and Barnes had no battle to fight for comprehension of his words, save in sunsted, which he sought to revive for 'solstice'.¹ He did have that most formidable enemy, however, in the struggle for usage,- the feeling of the archaism of the stem.

stow, 'place'

#beestow; #birdstow; #cheapstow; #sleepstow; #treestow.

Aside from these compounds with stow, Barnes uses the word alone as synonymous with 'place' and to be used in place with it. Unfortunately, stow has a connoted meaning because of our verb 'to stow (away)', an association which gives such a word as treestow a decided incongruity.

team, teem, 'offspring', 'family'

bairn-teams; #child-teams; #land-teeming; #man-team;
#teamgang; #teamstrait.

Teem, the verb is used often by young college orators and others, but not always in a comprehending way. Combinations with the word are so rare as almost to be nonexistent. Of the words given above only land-teeming suggests its proper meaning to the modern ear. In other combina-

1. "In OE sun(n)stede, transl. L. solstitium,..."-N.E.D. sv.

tions we visualize not generations or processions, but groups literally harnessed as are our 'teams' of horses.

thane, 'follower', 'servant'

#cellarthane¹; #horsethane; #winethane.

This stem, like gear and hoard, gives meaning to the modern ear, but does not offer itself readily to usage. What speaker today would not prefer butler to either cellar- or winethane, derivation or no?

wain, 'wagon'

This stem is quoted because it seems to have attracted the attention of all those who oppose Barnes's scheme. It is certainly true that #folkwain for 'omnibus' is strange; and even more certain that #pushwainling¹ for 'perambulator' (or American baby-buggy) is worse.²

wone, 'abide'

#wonestead; #winterwone. (Derivatives: inwoning;

#onwone; #outwoning; #outwonted.)

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1. Cellarthane and pushwainling are both hybrids, in spite of their emphatically Saxon thane and wain.
 2. We have found pushwainling only as quoted from Barnes by Maxwell in Pribbles and Prabbles, and by Swinburne (see Loane, Thousand & One Notes).

Wont, wonted, and unwonted are familiar today, but are perhaps a little archaic. Otherwise, wone as a stem is almost unknown.

year

year-bookings¹; #year-clock; yearday; #yeardole; #year-gang; #year-gyld; #yearhundred; #yeartide; #over-yearred; #overygary.

Year is still a very usable stem, active in many types of combination. Barnes's words, however, are frequently most unexpected, not because of the stem year, but because of the stems combined with it: dole, gang, gyld, yeary. Barnes made a slight error when he coined year-clock, since clock is from the French (probably originally from the Celtic).² There may be some excuse for the slip in that Barnes used the word in his Poems of Rural Life, not in the books in which he was riding his hobby hardest. Yearhundred for 'century' is to be found in the Stephens vocabulary also.³

In Barnes's coinages, as in those of the language in general, the compounding of noun and noun is most

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1. Year-book is current; why not year-bookings, 'annals'?
 2. New International, sv.
 3. Stephens: Handbook of Runic Monuments, pp. xv, 178, 189, 223, etc.

frequent. In his Philological Grammar (1854) we find such words as finger-speech, sight-speech, and others. Early England and the Saxon-English (1869) is even more prolific; we find book-speech, father-stock, way-end, word-wear, and others, including some inconsistencies in word-building. The Outline of Speech-Craft (1878) con- gains breath-pennings, thing-names, etc.; Outline of Red- Craft (1879), head-word, law-tracking, waymarks, etc. His daughter gives us additional words of his speech in her Life of William Barnes: hand-writ ('manuscript'), life-shine, etc. Adjective plus noun produced probably the next in number: twin-words, fair-speaking, and others. Then would come noun plus adjective, wallebroken, wall-shaken, etc. An occasional adjective plus adjective probably would include all the remainder of Barnes's coinage.

Barnes does not follow his hobby of Teutoniz- ing the language so far as to produce such line-filling words as we find in German. His longest coinages are those in which he has used two or three affixes on the same stem; he does not pile stem upon stem.

CHAPTER IV

CRITICISM OF BARNES'S PURISM

A fair test of the practicability of Barnes's hobby would be a study of his own success in riding it consistently. Feeling as we do that English is too cosmopolitan a language to take kindly to absolute 'purity', we are not at all surprised to find Barnes again and again slipping from his 'pure' style.

Inconsistent Use of Saxon Coinages--- One of the most serious errors in style Barnes avoids to a commendable degree, that of failing to use a coinage consistently after he has proposed to substitute it for the foreign derivative. On a few occasions, however, he falls from grace. After having used 'yearhundred',¹ in Early England and the Saxon-English, he returns to 'century' in the same book, and uses it thereafter. Similarly, in his Outline of Rede-Craft he explains very carefully what a 'formarking' is, and then proceeds to use 'definition', instead,² save for an apologetic addition at the end of the paragraph. We hardly need better proof of the

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1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, p. 96.
 2. "A formarking is that of a word in kind or meaning, or of a thing in kind, or being, from all others. Outmarking (descriptio) is a loose kind of definition, though description takes up and leaves out speech-matters other than those which would be taken and left by definition or formarking."--Rede-Craft, p.8. Notice also 'outmarking' and 'des-
 cription'.

frail hold such words have on us than that their own maker could not use them consistently.

Hybrids and Foreign Coinages--- If we were not convinced before of the strength of French and Latin in our language, we grow more and more certain of it as we progress in the study of Barnes, the enthusiast for Saxonized English. For instance, Barnes, in his coinages for clearness, committed that major crime of the student of language (from the purist's point of view): he coined hybrid words, not once only, but several times. The magnitude of the crime is only in the eyes of an enthusiast like himself¹, however; for the stems of foreign origin which he used for union with the Saxon were in every instance from the French or the Old French, and had been so long in the language that they had become fully naturalized: 'faith' (in faith-heat, 'enthusiasm'); 'guile' (in guile-rede and guilesome); 'letter' (in kinsletters); 'note' (in fore-note); 'push' (in pushwainling); 'sound' (in sound-matching, breath-sounds, one-sounded); 'store' (in word-stores). It is something of a philological joke on Mr. Barnes that his sunprint, which he is quoted as

1. Barnes's aversion for hybrids is expressed in his Speech-Craft, p. 143: "Twy-speechwords are a sore blemish to our English, as they seem to show a scantiness of words which would be a shame to our minds: as, sub-warder for under warder; pseudo-sailor for sham sailor . . ."

having repeatedly suggested and used for 'photograph', is itself not wholly Saxon but a hybrid! So also is sun-picture, which he proposes at another time; and flame-print, a third attempt, is in no part of it Saxon,- both 'flame' and 'print' are derived from the OF. On another occasion he speaks of the 'sound letter' of a word;- both 'sound' and 'letter', though they are very expressive in the use he gives them, are from the OF.

General Inability to Exclude Foreign Derivatives--- A study of even those books most noticeable in their use of Saxon words reveals the fact that at no time was Barnes free from approval accorded by our language to its foreign element. If we seek specific examples, we find such sentences as "This is a full well-written grammar, of the sheet-eight size¹. ", in which grammar and size, aggressively foreign in origin, hobnob with full well-written and sheet-eight, as definitely Saxon; or we find herb on the same page with numerous and strange-sounding Barnes creations such as forsundering, formarking, speech-thing, muchness, twln-suchness, etc.²; and species (for which hue has been suggested and explained shortly before) is used beside 'John is a onehood' and 'Man is breathesome.'³.

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1. Barnes: Early England and the Saxon-English, p. 164.
 2. Barnes: Outline of Rede-Craft, p. 4.
 3. Ibid., p. 13.

Or let us analyze a paragraph or so from some of his favorite books. We shall underline those words or stems which are of foreign origin. From his Early England and the Saxon English we might quote his

Fore-Note

There are books, great and good, on the Saxon-English times, whether by Turner or Kemble, or other writers, and yet, to readers who may not be quite ready to furnish their book-shelves with works of costly sizes; or may not have time for long and deep reading, a handbook of the history of their forefathers may not be un- welcome.

The matter of my little work has been drawn from early and good sources, and, however its views on some points may seem to be mistaken, I believe that they are so far well-grounded as to be worthy of thought with others.

The words underlined are not scholars' words; they are the words of every well-read man or even every well-spoken man.

Another quotation from Early England,¹ and longer:

Thence English has become so much harder to learn, that in its foreign-worded fulness, it is a speech only for the more learned, and foreign to unschooled men, so that the sermon and book are half lost to their minds: whereas in Tuscany and in the west of Ireland, or in Wales, the speech of the upper ranks is that of the cottage, and the well-worded book of the higher mind needs no list of hard words to open its meaning to the lower.

Some of the mongrel form of our English has arisen from the slighting of Saxon-English,

1. Barnes; Early England and the Saxon-English, pp. 101-2.

and other Teutonic tongues at our universities and in our schools, where Latin and Greek have been, to barely Latin and Greek scholars, the only sources of wanted, or at least new, words.

In all fairness to Barnes, we must call attention to the presence of a number of proper names, which of course even the boldest would hardly dare reform. School was borrowed from the Latin during the period of Anglo-Saxon. It is hard to conceive a 'pure' English style, when we realize that the paragraphs above have failed so far.

According to his daughter's belief, "the anglicizing of William Barnes's speech reaches its climax" in his Outline of English Speech-Craft (1878). Let us quote then from his Fore-Say, once more marking his unintentional slips from 'pure' English:

This little book was not written to win prize or praise; but it is put forth as one small trial, weak though it may be, towards the upholding of our own strong old Anglo-Saxon speech, and the ready teaching of it to purely English minds by their own tongue.

I have tried to teach English by English, and so have given English words for most of the lore-words (scientific terms), as I believe they would be more readily and more clearly understood, and since we can better keep in mind what we do than what we do not understand, they would be better remembered. There is, in the learning of that charmingly simple and yet clear speech, pure Persian, now much mingled with Arabic, a saddening check; for no sooner does a learner come to the time-words than he is told that he should learn, what is then put before him, an outline of Arabic Grammar. And there are tokens that, ere long, the English youth will want an out-

line of the Greek and Latin tongues are he can well understand his own speech.¹.

In the very word Anglo-Saxon we find the Latin and Greek connecting vowel o, which the language has borrowed for word-formation. The word pure itself is borrowed. In this brief quotation, taken from his most highly anglicized book, Barnes has used no less than fourteen foreign stems, not considering affixes. In addition he uses two others which he considers necessary to explain his 'lore-words'. His style, it is true, is remarkably free from foreign roots, when compared to many a scholar's, to many a philologist's especially; but 'pure' English is not possible even to him.

Lest we be accused of denying Barnes a fair investigation, we should also quote from his Rede-Craft, which appeared a year later than the Speech-Craft, and thus had the chance to profit by earlier example and practice. Let us merely requote his discussion of the suffix -some²:

Some readers may think that I have given words of shapes unlawful in Teutonic English, and that for -some in such words as 'barksome,' and 'breathesome' I should have taken -ing, as in 'barking,' for barksome. I cannot allow it. -Some under the shapes som, sam, some or

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1. Barnes: Outline of English Speech-Craft, p. iv.
 2. Barnes: Outline of Rede-Craft, pp. vi-vii.

others, was, at first, a thing-name, meaning a body of matter, and then a set or body of things of one kind. 'Barksome' as said of dogs, means of a set or kind that bark, but for 'All dogs are barksome' I am not willing to say, 'All dogs are barking.' It may be said, Ah! but you could say, 'All dogs are barking animals,' which shows the unfitness of the word that wants another to give it (and it cannot truly give it) the meaning that it should bear. 'John may be quarrelsome, though not "quarreling.'" -Some is a word most useful for a word-ending, and already in English, and we are as free to give it in a fitting place as were our Saxon fore-fathers, or as are the Germans to make words with it in the shape -sam.

It must be a very carefully chosen sentence indeed that will not contain at least one foreign stem, even in the strange-sounding speech which Barnes uses in both the Speech-Craft and the Rede-Craft. On the other hand one may find a sentence like this: "The Latin source of river will not help us to a clear definition of it¹," in which thirty-three percent of the words are of foreign origin. In spite of all his efforts he cannot be other than slightly more 'pure' and certainly much more stilted and artificial than the normal English style. He has not convinced us that we should join his crusade, although he has interested us for a moment, and induced our admiration for his valiant efforts.

1. Barnes: Outline of Rede-Craft, p. 49.

He himself admits defeat in his attempt to replace river and public, although he does not consider it especially a disgrace: "A man who was angry against my little book on speech-craft challenged me to substitute a word for river, a not very easy task which I had never thought of undertaking, as, to tell the truth, I do not clearly understand on what definition a river is so called, as differing from streams which are not rivers, whether brooks, bourns, becks, rills, or others I might call a river a main-stream, a very unclear definition of it."¹.

In attempting to estimate the success of Barnes's crusade for a 'pure' English, we are certain to find ourselves hard pressed to avoid contradictions. Undoubtedly his ideal of a truly expressive language is the ideal of every admirer and well-wisher of our English. Many another has spent a lifetime trying to further that ideal. Today there is even an organization which has as its sole purpose the agitation for and promotion of pure English; but its definition of 'pure' is not Barnes's. The S.P.E. aims at a perfectly understandable language, as does Barnes, but it does not advocate the driving out of words of foreign derivation; it advocates rather the

1. Barnes: Outline of Rede-Craft, pp. 48-50.

naturalization of those foreign words which we have, and of whatever others we find it advisable to take into our vocabulary at any later time. This aim is entirely out of sympathy with Barnes's vision of the 'pure' language, free from the taint of foreign elements.

It is genuinely hard to define just what Barnes did hope to do. If it was his desire to do away with the foreign element completely, he failed, as we have shown in our brief study of his inconsistencies. He has very clearly demonstrated the practical impossibility of driving out those stems which have been in our language until they have become a part of our thought. If he did not hope to drive out the whole of the foreign element, where was his dividing line? If it was to be a word's long-standing which was to give it the right to remain in the language, why revise 'grammar' to speech-craft, or 'logic' to rede-craft, to use two most prominent examples? If it is to be clarity of meaning which is to win a word a place in our 'pure' English, why does he substitute fire-ghost for 'electricity', which without a shadow of a doubt is clear to every English mind? Or gleecraft for 'music'?

Far from making his own books clearer by Saxonizing his English, he has made them harder to understand, offending the ear with their 'quaintness', or their

'crankiness', according to the attitude.¹ 'Quaint' they surely are, and 'cranky', too; for they are written in a language that has never existed in actual fact, except in so far as Barnes evolved it to put his theory into practice. Occasionally, save that Barnes explained his terms with the words of Latin or French or Greek origin which he wished to displace, we might sometimes wonder in vain what he meant. Often he did use a term which is clearer in its meaning than the technical term with which we are familiar, clearer, that is, to a beginner. But for anyone who has already studied grammar or logic, his two books mean simply the learning of a whole new vocabulary. Nor are the books kind to the beginner, since if he wishes to learn the subjects, he must learn the terms by much the same labor as he would otherwise, and then, when he wishes to refer to another authority, he will find himself confronted with terms which are meaningless to him, a whole set of the traditional names to learn.

Just for illustration, let us quote some of the grammatical terms in Barnes's version as compared with those of tradition: vowel, free-breathing; consonant, breath-penning; guttural, throat-penning; dental, roof-penning; sentence, thought-wording; noun, thing-name;

 1. We quote 'quaint' from Mrs. Baxter; 'cranky' from Major Maxwell.

adjective, thing mark-word; numeral, tale mark-word;
ordinal, rank-word; pronoun, name-token, name-stead word;
verb, time-word; adverb, under-time-taking; conjunction,
link-word; participle, mark-timeword; number, sundriness
of tale; singular, onely; plural, somely; degrees of com-
parison, pitches of suchness; masculine gender, stronger
or carl sex; feminine gender, weaker or quean sex; neuter,
unsexly; nominative, case of the of-spoken thing, main-
speech case; vocative, case of the to-spoken thing, call-
ing case¹; indicative, truth-mood; conditional, mayly
mood²; imperative, bidding; syntax, speech-trimming.

Or, let us quote from his terminology in logic,
rede-craft; argumentation, wrangling; reasoning, rede-
ship; genus, kind; species, hue; differentia, odds;
proprium, selflihood; accidents, haplihood; individuality,
onehood; identity, sameness; diversity, otherhood, other-
ness, othersomeness; equality, evenhood; inequality,
unevenhood; quantity, muchness; quality, suchness; defini-
tion, formarking; indefinite, unmarksome, unformarked;
division, fordealing, forsundering; description, outmark-

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1. If there were space, we could name ten other cases, with their Barnes-names, as given in the Philological Grammar.
 2. This is one of the few grammatical terms which lead us to suspect that Barnes was familiar with Aelfric's Grammar. In Aelfric we find maegenlic ('potential'); and also bebedenlic, corresponding to bidding, Barnes's word for 'imperative'.

ing; relation, twin suchness; condition, situation, self-
having; opposition, overthwartings; priority, forehood;
 active, time-taking; passive, time-giving; distributively,
singly; collectively, clustered; simple, clean; complex,
not clean; affirmative, ayesome; negative, naysome; con-
 trary, flatly thwartsome; contradictory, flatly gainsay-
ing; exclusive, outshutsome; proposition, thought-putting,
outwording; hypothetical, hingesome; hypothetical pro-
 position, fore-begged thought-putting; premises, fore-
steps, fore-puttings, foreclearenings; syllogism, three-
stepped rede-ship.

In attempting to replace words of accepted scientific use, such as those of grammar and logic, and those of other sciences (fire-ghost, 'electricity', for instance), Barnes is sure to meet the same opposition which the German emperor met when he proposed to 'purify' the German language¹. several years ago: one language dare not take it upon itself to rename terms which are recognized in all languages alike. What would be the attitude of the medical profession if we were to try to 'purify' their terminology? True, the words would then become more intelligible to the common people; but they would at the same time become unintelligible to all the

1. Harper's, 107:479, Ag. '03. "Foreign Words in English Speech," by Brander Matthews.

rest of the scientific world. The vocabularies of chemistry, physics, biology, archaeology, belong not only to us but to the world; the words are not ours to change if we are to remain intelligible to others. Even if Barnes's plan were acceptable to grammar or to logic or to both, where would our purification feel obliged to halt? It seems obvious that the enthusiast was carried beyond the consideration of communication with the world when he believed it possible to effect so complete and radical a change.

There is one flaw in his scheme which overshadows all others, however. Even though English were isolated in its vocabulary, so that any change in its terminology would not affect our communication with other peoples, Barnes's scheme would still be unworkable. He has overlooked the all-important factor of speech-habit. Many of his proposed words would be rejected by English-speaking people for no more definite reason than that they 'sound queer', that they do not seem idiomatic or normal. This English tongue, 'mongrel' though Barnes has dubbed it, has a well-defined speech consciousness which identifies one word as usable and another as impossible. It is assured of the value of some of its foreign words; those it has assimilated and ordered under its own laws. It has approved of others, such as 'police', in which it retains foreign pronunciation, but grants the freedom of perfect familiarity. It rejects others as undesirable,

either for difficulty of pronunciation or for some other unpleasant quality. This activity is almost wholly unconscious, taking sometimes ten years, sometimes centuries; but it seemingly cannot be hurried or retarded to any great extent by reformers or admirers. It seems not to recognize any enforced loyalty to native words, although it is surprisingly true to them in average speech. The thing it resents most is a self-conscious readjustment of its living and dead material. The prefix for- is dead? Then it is of little use for one man to praise its worthiness and urge it upon us. The suffix -ize is full of meaning and active? Then what matter if Barnes warns us against it as "foreign"?

To fight against the speech consciousness of a language established for centuries, growing, broadening in its own fashion, openly glad to receive desirable recruits from any land, calmly and powerfully resisting interference,- that is to fight a losing battle. The greatest hope one could have in a scheme like Barnes's would be to rouse an occasional student to interest in the genuine effectiveness of the tongue, to belief that native stems are clearer than foreign ones. His ideal of the 'pure' language as an esthetic reality was centuries too late;- for that matter, did even the Anglo-Saxon escape 'impurities' from languages with which it came in contact? Barnes will find few who will understand his vision, to say nothing of conceiving it as possible.

CHAPTER V

BARNES IN RELATION TO OTHER PHILOLOGISTS AND TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTIC THOUGHT

The relation of Barnes to his fellow philologists and others interested in the English language has not been easy to determine, in absence of a record of his correspondence, save as his daughter occasionally gives it in her biography. The century was decidedly interested in the derivation of words in our language; hardly an essay on English style but mentioned the "racy Saxon monosyllables"¹, the strength of homely native words. "We seldom get the highest poetry without a large use of Saxon," says Frederic Harrison in his essay On English Prose, although he continues, "we hardly reach precise and elaborate explanation without Latin terms."² Spencer is even more emphatically in favor of Saxon terms: "The greater forcibleness of Saxon English, or rather non-Latin English, . . . claims our attention. The several special reasons assignable for this may all be reduced to the general reason -- economy."³ Schoolmasters over the country must have

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1. Pater: "Style," in Brewster's Representative Essays on the Theory of Style, p. 293.
 2. Harrison: "On English Prose", in Brewster, p. 326.
 3. Spencer: "The Philosophy of Style", in Brewster, p. 170.

been adding their part to popularizing the Saxon element as well, although of course few of them could follow closely upon the heels of a Barnes. C.L. Dessoulavy (C.L.C. of the Word-Book of the English Tongue, 1917) gives credit for his first interest in the Saxon side of the English tongue to "a good Irish master", and adds that Barnes and his purism were mentioned in the grammar that he studied. The Early English Text Society and other organizations of like purpose came into existence, giving students easy access to old manuscripts. Barnes was therefore a definite part of the stir of the century, although he may best be characterized, perhaps, as a small but excited whirlpool at the edge of the current.

The erratic qualities of his efforts toward 'purism', the peculiarity of his diction as a result, prevented his gaining many followers. Mrs. Baxter tells of Barnes's contact with the Philological Society. A paper on the Dorset Dialect "was written, and read by Mr. Furnivall at one of the meetings. It was published for the Society by Asher at Berlin, in 1863, under the comprehensive title of 'A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, with the history, outspreading, and bearings of south-western English'. The minute of the resolution of the Society about the publication of this paper was as follows:- 'We recommend the paper of Mr. Barnes for printing in the transactions provided that

the author is good enough:

"1st. To put it into printable shape, inserting stops, marking where paragraphs begin and end, &c. . .

"2nd. To substitute the usual terms for the unusual ones, as voice (sounds), voicings (vowels), clippings for consonants, mate-wordings for synonyms, &c., there being no reason to introduce such quaint and unhappy words -- what notion does clippings convey to one's mind? -- especially as other terms, diphthongs, pronouns, &c., are retained, and "vowels" is used more than once.

"3rd. To put the glossary in alphabetical order -- this is imperative -- and to omit the imaginary headings which imply etymological connections, the proof of which is not given, and should not be attempted, as many of them are extremely doubtful.'

"The Philological Society was clearly not inclined to become 'pioneers in the effort to restore the Saxon language'; they clung to their Latinized language, and were content to elucidate Saxon English as one treats of a dead language, but not to bring it back to its purity in daily use. William Barnes gave way on all these points, substituted the usual grammatical words of Latin derivation and put his glossary into the more correct arrangement before it went to the German printer of the society. . . .

"During the following year he supplied the

Philological Society with papers on 'Language of the Stone Age', and on 'Lost English Words', which were read by Mr. Furnivall, who wrote on June 4,-

"I read your papers last night at our meeting, but I am sorry to say that our members did not show much sympathy with them. When both words are in use, as "desert" and "wilderness", they thought that a distinction of meaning has grown up, and if not, they would sooner have two words than one for the same thing, as it prevents repetition. A few of the shorter old words they liked, but all the old ones that have become strange to them, they do not want revived. The classical feeling was stronger than I had expected."

"It is strange," adds Mrs. Baxter, "that Barnes found the least sympathy in the society, the object of which would have led him to expect the most."¹.

And yet it is not strange to us who judge Barnes without the prejudice which all of his family and most of his close friends had in his favor.² His pecu-

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1. Baxter: Life of William Barnes, pp. 220-22.
 2. His influence upon his daughter was marked by her attempts to use (with much less accuracy) some of the Saxonisms of her father as she writes of his life. Markworthy, for instance, has become a regular member of her vocabulary. She seems to be a little more conscious of the practical impossibility of absolute 'purism' than was Barnes himself.

liarities in vocabulary were so striking that there was little hope that many would follow in his train. Aside from his own people, it is hard to say that any one person was persuaded to go in the paths of 'purism' because of the efforts of William Barnes. We might suspect Edward Thring of having borrowed Barnes's word when he uses link-word for 'consonant' in his Grammar (1868)¹; and John Earle, in his Philology of the English Tongue (1871), having avowedly borrowed link-word from Thring, proceeds to use other words which evidently he himself has coined, Barnes-fashion, for clearness. Some are translations, as sound-shunting ('lautverschiebung'); some are exact transcriptions from the Anglo-Saxon, used in conjunction with the original words; dish-thane (disc-þegn), mile-paths (mil-paþas); some are archaic forms revived, as shapen; and others, the most interesting, are logical coinages such as lip-consonants, throat-consonants, tooth-consonants, book-speech, not all of which are built on Saxon stems. We might guess that Earle had caught the spirit of clear English, but was not so absorbed in a 'pure' tongue as was Barnes. Whether or not he was directly influenced by Barnes it is hard to say; we are at least sure he was familiar with and admired

1. Link-word was used by Barnes first in his Philological Grammar (1854).

the Dorsetshire dialect poems.^{1.}

Dr. Furnivall himself, whom we know to have come in contact with both Barnes and his interests, gives us a hint now and then of what we might believe to be an interest in Saxonizing. Although Foreword had appeared on one occasion earlier in the 19th Century,^{2.} it was Furnivall who gave it currency in his many works. He coined also Afterwords, which he used frequently in his editions of manuscripts for the EETS. We find him borrowing from the originals also in commenting on or translating from the manuscripts, as swink, trothlight, guestnings. He has adopted for his own use the verb to English. However, investigation proves Mr. Furnivall to be a man of varied enthusiasms in word usage. Whereas we do find the words we have named, we find also foolometer and bookpossessor-ometer and deducated (for contrast with educated). The most consistent effort made by him was not toward 'purism' (he seems to have agreed with the Philological Society in general on that subject); it was toward simplification of spelling, a project which makes his style very easy to identify.

Thomas Oswald Cockayne, also contemporaneous with

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1. "Unless a southern fondness misleads us, he has affiliated to our language a second Doric, and won more than an alliterative right to be quoted along with Burns." Phil. of English Tongue, p. 93.
2. "1842. Dasent tr. Prose or Younger Edda . . . 1868, Furnivall . . ." -- N.E.D. sv.

Barnes, arouses our interest with the title of his edition of old manuscripts, Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England (1864). A little investigation reveals to us that his use of the Saxon-English terms is only in his translation work; but there his tendency to use the original word is very strong. On the stem leech, for instance, he uses leechbook, leechcrafts, leechdom, leechened. We do not, however, find the tendency shown by Barnes for original coinage or startling revivals in his own prose style. Perhaps we should except the deliberate use of ϕ , δ , and γ , in the introduction to Juliana, a text edited for the EETS. The reason for his use here is obvious, - his introduction deals largely with an argument as to the sound values of ϕ and δ , and Cockayne adopts them almost jocularly for the length of his discussion. They do not appear in any other of the editions by Cockayne examined in the course of this study. In a final estimate, we feel that we can dismiss Cockayne from our list of Barnes enthusiasts.

A much more decided interest in Teutonizing the English tongue is shown by George Stephens, one of the best-known authorities on the old Northern runic monuments. All investigations which the writer has been able to make have failed as yet to reveal any relation between Barnes and Stephens, either friendly or unfriendly.

Stephens was born in Liverpool in 1813. At an

early age he became interested in dialects, and it is possible, even probable, that Dorset was one of the dialects which caught his eye; if so, it is fairly sure that later he would have known Barnes at least as the Dorsetshire poet. Stephen's brother went to Stockholm in 1826, and soon influenced the boy to study the Scandinavian languages. Stephens became so enthusiastic about them that he came to a conclusion which he never abandoned, that English was of Scandinavian and not of "German" origin.¹ His political beliefs in later years only made him more strongly anti-German. He held the Professorship of English Language and Literature at the University of Copenhagen from 1854 to 1895; and as a special field of endeavor, investigated the runes and runic monuments of Scandinavia and England. His accuracy as a scholar has been contested, for much the same reason that Barnes's was: he was prone to become enthusiastic about an idea and as a result to neglect the laws of scholastic accuracy in gaining his point.

It was undoubtedly a hobby with him just as it was with Barnes to use words which had precisely the meaning he desired, regardless of whether those words were known to standard English or not. The Dictionary of National Biography comments on one of his earlier works

1. Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. LIV, p. 173.

(a translation from the Anglo-Saxon), which, it says, is "written in a pseudo-archaic dialect almost unintelligible to ordinary English readers. The jargon adopted in this translation was still further developed in Stephens's later English writings, which abound in anglicised Scandinavian words such as 'mole' for language, and in foreign idioms."¹ Stephens's style was different from Barnes's, then, in that Stephens was not so strictly a 'purist' as Barnes. An analysis of one of the pages in the Handbook of Old-Northern Runic Monuments would reveal far more inconsistency than we have found in Barnes; in fact, where we have criticized Barnes for using yearhundred and century in the same book, since the use of both ruined his purpose of replacing one with the other, what could we say of Stephens when we find century on one occasion just six lines below yearhundred²? On pages 170, 172, and 182 we find find-tide, and are just adjusting ourselves to the Saxon stem when we find, on page 188, find-date. We note with some interest above an illustration, "half bigness", and then see immediately under the illustration, "I add the runic part full size."³ (The italics are ours.) We find the peculiar Saxonism over-gang

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1. Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. LIV, p. 173.
 2. Stephens; Handbook of Old-Northern Runic Monuments, p. 224.
 3. Ibid, p. 92.

('transition') in the midst of a sentence rich in Latin words: "Hence it is that every purely Old-Northern piece in Scandinavia, and almost every overgang runic lave there, is -- as being so very old -- distinctively and decidedly heathen . . ."¹. In quoting a whole page we find verified what we have begun to suspect,-- Stephens does not err from 'purism' merely through using stems from the Old French which have been taken into our very speech consciousness; he repeatedly uses words of obviously classic origin, with apparently no objection to them (we underline the foreign elements to emphasize them):

Foreword

I have often been askt². to publish in a cheap and handy shape the rune-laves in my great folio volumes, which many cannot well buy or have time to read. And this I have long wisht to do; but I waited for more finds and a better knowledge of this hard science. The day has now come when I can lay this Handbook before all lovers of our Northern mother-tung, sametimely with my third folio tome, which holds more than 70 new pieces bearing Old-Northern staves. This additional gathering and the on-flow of runic studies, have, of course, thrown fresh light on the monuments already known. I have therefore been able, as I think, here and there to amend a former version or an approximate date, and I give these ameliorations accordingly."³.

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1. Stephens: Handbook of Old-Northern Runic Monuments, p. xv.
 2. Simplified spelling is also noticeable in Stephens's style; he is almost as inconsistent in it as in 'purifying' his vocabulary.
 2. Stephens: Handbook of Old-Northern Runic Monuments, p. vii.

Probably one largest source for Stephens's innovations is his knowledge of the Scandinavian languages. Sometimes he introduces a word which has been retained in Danish or Swedish or Norwegian when it has been dropped in English; sometimes (seldom) a Scandinavian word which especially suits his purpose is merely anglicized and used whether or no. A list showing Scandinavian influence would include: band ('volume'); forn (also forner, fornest, Forn-hall); how ('hill' or 'mound', - also grave-how and kemp-how¹); low ('mound', in grave-low); kenning ('poetical name'); kist ('coffin', in grave-kist, lik-kist, stone-kist); minne ('memory', 'remembrance', also in grave-minne and minne-blocks); mo ('more'); rand ('border', 'edge'); risting (rare as technical term in runology, but alive in Scandinavian for 'carved', 'engraved'); skinbook ('leather bound book'); weet ('know'); wend ('translate').

His Saxon Teutonisms include a number built on the folk stem (folk-hero, folkland, folklord, folksayings, folkships, folk-speech, folk-talks, runefolk); forthfaren ('one who is faring forth'); ever-life ('immortality'); findstead ('place of finding'); bock-ward, gold-ward, find-ward, word-ward; overgang, fore-ganger; oldlorist;

1. Kemp has been retained in Scandinavian for 'champion', 'knight'.

runish (we have noted runish used three times, whereas runic is used numberless times, including its place in the title). If one were only to read the heads of the various divisions in the Handbook, he would find such titles as THE WORD-HOARD, FRESH FINDS, BETTERINGS, HAND-LIST, and MARKER, which he might or might not recognize as 'Vocabulary', 'New Discoveries', 'Improved Translations', 'Glossary', and 'Index'.

In addition we find, of course, some unusual words which are a part of the jargon of runic experts, such as staverow and futhorc for 'runic alphabet'; rune-smith, 'one who deciphers runes'; staves, lines of runic writing.

Stephens means little more to us in our study of Barnes and his Anglo-Saxon Purism than that others of his century were interested in experimenting with words to make English more effective, and that some went so far as to write in a style as bizarre as Barnes's own. It is obvious that Stephens had no such clear vision of a beautifully 'pure' tongue as had Barnes; he hardly deserves mention in the same connection.

With the approach of the end of the century, and the increase of scientific knowledge of English, philology seems to have gained a fuller and freer interpretation of purity in our language. The attitude of the Philological

Society, who had not been inclined to become "pioneers in the effort to restore the Saxon language", and who had seen an advantage in having several words for the same meaning even if there was no distinction made in the meanings of words, came to a greater intensity and a broader view as the study of linguistic usage developed. One of the latest articles we have found advocating Saxon 'purity' (excluding C.L.D. and comments in criticism of his book)¹ appeared in the Academy, 1898: "We are too fond of going to the French for a new term, or coining it out of Greek or Latin. The Germans are wiser in this generation; their new words, even in science, being mostly home-made, and, therefore, understood of the people. From our provincial dialects there are scores and hundreds of useful words to cull -- words which seem to carry their own meaning with them, and writers of English ought, in my opinion, to draw more freely than they do from these humble sources. In every genuine provincialism you are sure to find the old Scandinavian sap² which in another form has made the English race what it is."³ It is

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1. R.G. Kent, Language and Philology, p. 158 quotes "a particularly savage attack on the study of Latin and Greek, by G. Stanley Hall." Hall's article appeared in 1911.
 2. Is this an echo of Stephens's belief in the Scandinavian origin of English? See D.M.B. under Stephens, Vol. LIV.
 3. Academy, 1898, 53:329-30, "A Plea for Purer English", by J.F. Nisbet.

worthy of notice that the writer does not deny himself the use of words of foreign derivation in his own writing.

With the coming of the 20th Century, however, we find more and more the expression of a linguistic theory which also uses the word 'pure' in describing good English, but which ignores the element of Saxon purity, or at least reduces its value. Brander Matthews expresses the modern attitude very well in Harper's, 1903: English "has revealed a splendid willingness to absorb and assimilate foreign words,- taking them first as a loan and then retaining them as a gift, and enrolling them finally in the register of English. It began as a Teutonic tongue, and its structure is still Teutonic. The framework of the language is Germanic; and so are most of the simple, homely words that go straight to our hearts. But from the very beginning our language has held open the door to immigrants of every degree, glad to naturalize them and admit them to citizenship, if only they are worthy of acceptance. English has thus adopted thousands of words from other languages,- words which most of us employ with no suspicion that they were once foreigners. These words from the outside were admitted from different sources and at different times; and a history of the enlargement of the English vocabulary would be a history of the peoples that speak

English."¹.

In Scribner's, 1908, we find flatly stated:
 "Indeed, one chief reason for the strength of our noble tongue, for its variety and its marvellous flexibility, is to be found in the fact that it never accepted the theory that it ought to keep itself pure and undefiled."².

The World War occasioned an unexpected revival of the old view of Anglo-Saxon 'purism', objection being raised especially against the Romance element in English. The Word-Book of the English Tongue (1917), edited by C.L.D. (C. L. Dessoulavy), is isolated among books of its century as the only one of its kind, so far as our investigations have been able to reveal. Its advocacy of such strict purity as Barnes had championed is neither preceded nor followed by popular interest; and yet the book is worthy of much more than a passing glance. The Foreword to the Word-Book explains, in terms more definite than Barnes's, the compiler's purpose:

Though, for some hundreds of years, English folk -- headed by the best songsters of the land -- have been seeking to shake off the Norman yoke that lies so heavy upon their speech, yet what many speakers and writers, even today, call English is no English at all but sheer French. Nevertheless there are many

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1. Harper's, 107:477, Ag. '03, Matthews, "Foreign Words in English Speech".
 2. Scribner's, 43:249, F '08, in "The Point of View".

who feel not a little ashamed of the needless loan-words in which their speech is clothed, and of the borrowed feathers in which they strut. Over and over again it has been said, and most truly, that, for liveliness and strength, manliness and fulness of meaning, the olden English Tongue were hard to beat. The thought-world, too, of those who think it the olden Saxon Tongue is utterly other from that of those who think it Norman French . . .

In this little Word-Book, therefore, after having chosen a few thousand stock loan-words, I have striven to set by the side of each, not indeed 'synonyms,' but other good English words, which may stand in their stead . . .

Beyond this I may say that I have given no word that I have not found in black and white (in more or less the same meaning) in works brought out within the last fifty years . . . "

Upon discovering the Word-Book, with its definitely 'puristic' aim, one naturally suspects some contact with Barnes, since Barnes represents the most enthusiastic interest in 'purism' in the generation preceding. We feel more certain of it when we find some signs of duplication in coinages and revivals, such as those in the following lists¹:

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1. Words from Barnes are taken from his list of words given in the Outline of English Speech-Craft. Since we name only those which do show similarity, we are necessarily omitting many from the list.

	Barnes	C.L.D.
abnormal	<u>unshapely</u> , <u>queer</u> of shape, <u>odd</u> .	"cranky", <u>odd</u> (fish); out of the way, <u>queer</u> , <u>unwonted</u> , <u>unshapely</u> , weird, wonderful.
absolve	to forfree-en, <u>forloosen</u>	speak (one) free; see Acquit [= acknowledge, forgive, (for-)loosen, let off, (set) free, overlook.]
accelerate	to onquicken, to <u>quicken</u>	forward, <u>quicken</u> , speed; (be) sharp (about); look alive.
accessary	a by keeper, <u>deedmate</u>	brother, fellow (-workman), follower, friend, helper, bed (play-, work-, or yoke-) fellow; <u>deeds</u> (help, or yoke) <u>mate</u> ; right-hand man, sharer, upholder.
acephalous	<u>headless</u>	<u>headless</u>
active	sprack (Wessex), <u>doingsome</u> , doughty	astir, awake, bustling, busy, dapper, <u>doingsome</u> , fleet, forward, fresh, light, lissome, lithe, lively, nimble, quick, ready, smart, spry, swift, <u>worksome</u> ¹ , making sparks fly; not letting grass grow under one's feet; up and doing.
adversative	<u>thwartsome</u>	awkward, evil, harmful, seamy (side), shady; <u>thwartsome</u> , unfriendly, unhappy, unlucky, untoward.

1. Worksome is also in Barnes's vocabulary, although not listed in this place in the Speech-Craft.

	Barnes	C.L.D.
alienate	<u>unfrienden</u>	break (with), give away, hand (or make) over, set against, <u>unfrienden</u> , wean, lose (<u>friends</u>).
ambiguous	<u>twy-sided</u> ^{1.} , <u>twy-meaning</u>	dim, "fishy", left-handed, loose, misty, rambling, <u>two-edged</u> , unsettled; <u>neither fish, fowl, nor red herring.</u>
amicable	<u>friendly</u>	endearing, <u>friendly</u> , hearty, kind, love-worthy, neighborly, winning, winsome.
anachronism	<u>mistiming</u>	<u>mistiming</u>
ancestor	<u>fore-elder</u> , kin-elder	(<u>fore-</u>)elder(s), fore-bear, (<u>fore-</u>)father, forerunner, foreganger ^{2.}
annihilate	<u>to fornaughten</u>	blast, bring to nought, <u>fornaughten</u> , uproot.
anniversary	<u>year-day</u>	<u>year-day</u> , year's mind.
annuity	<u>year-dole</u>	<u>year-dole</u>
antepenulti- mate	<u>last but two</u>	<u>last but two</u>
appendix	<u>hank</u> , hank-matter	<u>hank</u> , rider
aqueduct	<u>waterlode</u>	<u>water-lode</u>
arbitrator	<u>daysman</u>	<u>daysman</u> , deemster ^{3.}
aspirate	a breathing, <u>hard</u> <u>breathing</u>	<u>hard</u> (or rough) <u>breath-</u> <u>ing</u>

1. There is something of relation between twy-sided and two-edged. It may or may not show contact with Barnes.

2. See Stephens, fore-ganger, Handbook of Runic Monuments, p. xxi.

3. Barnes names deemster elsewhere for 'judge'.

	Barnes	C.L.D.
bibulous	<u>soaksome</u>	See Intemperate [= beery, drunken, <u>soaksome</u> ; slakeless, <u>quenchless</u> (thirst); overfed; unbridled; spendthrift]
cognate	kin, <u>akin</u>	See Related [= <u>akin</u> , (a)like, near (and dear)]
conjunction	<u>link-word</u>	<u>link-word</u>
construc- tion	<u>word-setting</u> , <u>speech-</u> <u>trimming</u>	<u>speech-trimming</u> , <u>word-</u> <u>setting</u> , <u>word-string-</u> <u>ing</u> .
demagogue	<u>folk-leader</u> , folk's- ring-leader, folk's- reder.	<u>folk-leader</u>
democracy	<u>folkdom</u>	<u>folkdom</u>

The comparison might be continued to a much greater length. This selection, however, shows most of the prominent resemblances and differences between the two men. It seems hardly possible that Barnes has not furnished at least a part of the words in C.L.D.'s list; but the Word-Book is much more elaborate than anything which Barnes had attempted, and what is more, C.L.D. is much more consistent in retaining Saxon elements throughout his book. In the Foreword of three pages (from which we quoted above), there are no words of foreign origin, except those which he has marked as such, and proper names. One foreign suffix is to be found, the -ery in witchery. The style is

only a little strange, and seems to be in a way proof that a 'pure' style, though it might be awkward, would not be impossible; as far as Barnes had shown us, we might have considered it entirely impossible.

One great contrast between the methods of the two men seems to be that C.L.D. has sought to give current words, in as many places as possible, including slang and colloquial expressions; he is careful to state in his foreword that on no occasion has he given us a word which he has not "found in black and white (in more or less the same meaning) in works brought out within the last fifty years." Barnes, on the other hand, thought it no disgrace to make his own words if there were not Anglo-Saxon or dialect or other types of words available for revival. Fifty years would include Barnes's books, however; and C.L.D. must share responsibility with Barnes for the coinages which he repeats.

Interest in the possibilities of contact between C.L.D. and Barnes led the writer in the summer of 1925 to send a letter to him in care of his publishers, Routledge and Sons, London. His reply, dated the seventh of July, 1925, reveals a number of interesting points, his early interest in 'purism', his relation to Barnes, his stimulation in Germany, the occasion for the Word-Book, the sources of the words contained in it, reactions to the book upon its appearance, and present day feeling in

England about 'purism'.

"As to how the Word-Book came into being.-- As a small boy I was mildly interested (thanks to a good IRISH Master) in the Saxon side of the English Tongue. Among the books I then read was that first-class School-book, H.M. Hewitt's "Manual of our Mother-Tongue" (2nd. ed. London, 1887) To that book I owed my first knowledge of Barnes. Later, about 1891-2, studying in Germany, when one of the anti-foreign-word agitations was in full swing, I naturally began to dream of helping to rouse a like feeling in England. Much later, living in a rather wild part of Sussex, and my life being rather lonely, I began to be interested in, and to take notes on, the oddities of speech in the mouths of the land-folk. It was also then, about 1907, that I began to study Prof. Skeat, both in his Etymological works and in his many publications (and private prints) on English Dialectics. It was, however, the European War that called forth the Word-Book. As a neutral, with close friends in all the warring countries, I was angered by certain British writers who were so forgetful of their German kinship as to scoff at the German Tongue itself.

As to the sources:- Yes, I have to plead guilty to having sneaked a few words from Barnes. About Barnes. Everybody who knew him round him a loveable man, but, to tell the truth, I could never stomach his style, which is awkward, and too, too Teutonic. But my chief tools in the putting together of the Word-book were first and foremost Prof. Walter Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary", and still more his smaller "Concise Etymological Dictionary" (in one of the earlier editions in which the words are arranged under their roots. I was very sorry, when, in later editions, Skeat dropped this plan and back-slided into the alphabetical arrangement usual in European, as against Oriental, Dictionaries). Then again I owe a deep acknowledgement to Murray's Oxford Dictionary, and still more to (Fowler's) "Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English" (quite the best English Dictionary ever brought out). Besides these, of course I used, more or less, count-

less other Dictionaries and word-lists, and my own private notes and observations. As to the choice of publisher:- I had long been connected as Translator and Editor (of books chiefly historical) with Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. (You may remember that Mr. Kegan Paul published most of Barnes's works). This firm after repeated failures was taken over by Messrs. Geo. Routledge.

You also ask me about "projects".- Since 1916 when the Word-Book was published, I have not ceased jotting down new expressions which seemed to me useful, and I have now a good long list of words, and also of short sentences to illustrate the use of the words, in case at any time a new edition should be called for. But though the book has been out of print for several years, the demand would not financially justify republication. My work remains lexicographical, but in quite another field, as I have long been at work on a comparative Dictionary of the Semitic Tongues (Hebrew-Aramaic, Syriac, Ethiopic) based on Arabic.

You also ask about the feeling in the country as to the Saxon revival. About this I think I can speak with some knowledge. One of the advantages of publishing the Word-Book was that it elicited printed and written opinions from all quarters, some of them unfriendly, but, by far, the most of them very friendly. I have just been looking up in my files the Reviews and letters received so as to be able to give you an account of them from which you may form some judgement as to the state of opinion in this country. I have exactly 40 Reviews of the book, but, of course, some of them are quite short. Of the longer ones 3 are frankly unfriendly (Yorkshire Daily News, Plebs Magazine, Cambridge Magazine) 5 are inclined to be unfriendly (Contemporary Review, Athenaeum, Educational News, Times Educational Supplement, and Catholic Book-Notes). 23 are frankly friendly (Educational Times, School World, Journal of Education, Schoolmistress Literary World, Author, Bookman, Army and Navy Gazette, Advertizing Times, Dorset Chronicle, Helensburgh News, Aberdeen Journal, Isle-of-Man Times, Belfast News-letter, Western Press, Irish Independent,

The Globe, Lady's Pictorial, The Lady, The Friend (Quaker), Expository Times, Catholic Times, Tablet (Literary article by Rev. W.F. Kent) The Month, Christian Commonwealth. There was also an amusing and clever article and skit by "Solomon Eagle" (i.e. the Editor, Squire) in the New Statesman, afterwards re-published in book form in "Solomon Eagle"'s "Books in General" (London, Secker, no date). I also received some letters of approbation through the publishers including one from a member of Mr. Asquith's family. The latter interested me, in that, analysing Mr. Asquith (now Lord Oxford)'s speeches, I had noted that, though, as an Oxford classicist, he had a preference for classical words, he would often add piquancy to his speeches by dropping a Saxon word with great oratorical effect. Mr. Lloyd George also, in his old-time speeches, often brought cheers simply by his choice of Saxon words. But the most notable instance of the power of Saxon words was to be seen in Horatio Bottomley (now in one of His Majesty's jails). Bottomley was an entirely self-educated man, yet he avoided the pitfall of most men of this class of using long sesquipedalian words, and, instead, used just the short (most often Saxon) words which the people all understand. Hence the influence he had on his countless readers. The real reason of the success of the Saxon word is, of course, that each word brings an idea before the mind, whereas this is not equally true of foreign words."

The skit by Solomon Eagle to which Mr. Dessoulavy refers is a good-natured burlesque of the vocabulary one might develop with the aid of the Word-Book. It includes such strange sentences as: "He was a dreadless and fear-nought wight, and was once left for dead on the field, bleeding from every sweat-hole. The sawbones brought him through. . . . By ill hap he was an eat-all and rather soaksome. He will be buried in the bone-yard at Pumbles, in which lich-rest his wife already lies. The earldom

goes, by out-of-the-way odd-some-short, to his daughter"¹. Eagle goes on in a brief criticism of the book, commending the compiler for using so few obviously rare Latin words, but pointing out two important faults, almost inescapable, but none the less serious: the Word-Book suggests words to us that we simply will not use, and words which do not take the place of the words of which he disapproves. "Take, for instance, as an instance of the latter category, this very word 'disapprove'. All he can give us is a list of 'strong' words beginning with 'hiss' and 'hoot', none of which gets the exact shade of meaning required. Similarly with 'decry,' for which his suggestions are 'boo' and 'hoot'. In suggesting 'clean', 'flat', etc. for 'absolute,' he is simply booing and hooting the slang use of that word, but he has not found a Saxon equivalent for the real 'absolute.'"².

"All the same," adds Solomon Eagle, "too much Latinity is a nuisance and a danger to the vividness of our tongue; and, whilst refraining from following 'C.L.D.' to his thorns or Barnes to his folk-wain, I think I shall sometimes find the Word-Book useful."

There is little doubt that Eagle's attitude is

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1. Solomon Eagle (J.C. Squire): Books in General, pp. 246-251.
 2. Ibid.

that of practically every student of the language today. Barnes's effort, which was none too well received in its entirety even by his own generation, has been relegated to the realm of the 19th Century enthusiasms. C.L.D.'s Word-Book, although it may have several good suggestions by which our speech and writing may be healthily Saxon, is still accepted with decided reservations (by those who know of it at all); and there are some who consider his attempt an entirely illogical one in view of the very elements which give English its vigor.

In the meantime the tendency represented by Matthews has continued a steady growth. Probably the most representative group of scholars interested in English as a language is that organized into the Society for Pure English. In its first tract, published in 1919, we find this explanation of the title: "In calling itself the Society for Pure English it was not overlooked that the word Pure might carry a wrong suggestion. It should be explained that it does not denote, as it is sometimes used to denote, the idea that words of foreign origin are impurities in English; it rather assumes that they are not; and the Committee, whether wisely or unwisely, thought a short title of general import was preferable to a definition which would misrepresent their

purpose by its necessary limitations,"¹. "We neither expect nor desire to make any sudden and revolutionary changes," continues Logan Pearsall Smith in a later tract. "A language is an established means of communication, sanctioned by the general consent, and cannot be transformed at will. Language is, however, of itself always changing, and if there is hesitation between current usages, then choice becomes possible, and individuals may intervene with good effect; for only by their preferences can the points be finally settled."².

The S.P.E. announces as one of its foremost aims the naturalization of foreign words now in our tongue, as well as those which will come into the language at any later time. It is the unassimilated, unusable foreign element which tends to make our language 'mongrel', as Barnes calls it, as far as it is so; and scholars nowadays are trying their best to drive out the self-satisfied pedantry which is glad to demonstrate its knowledge of the classics and foreign languages in general by retaining foreign characteristics in words spoken or written.

The spirit of Barnes might stir uneasily if he were to hear modern attitudes concerning Saxon and non-

1. S.P.E. No. I, p. 3.

2. S.P.E. Tract No. III, p. 3.

Saxon English; and yet it need not do so. Although we may not accept Barnes's folk-wain or Stephens's over-gang or C.L.D.'s soaksome or bone-yard, we do accept their ideal of a clear, effective English. If we wish to retain our melodious Latin words, we wish also to strengthen and amplify our vigorous Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. The English language is healthy, and growing. We are proud of its ability to make other words its own; but we are equally proud of its identity, no less than were the reformers for Saxon-English.

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