

A STUDY OF
THE DICTION IN THE FIRST FOUR VOLUMES
OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE

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PREFACE

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My interest in linguistics grew out of my study of Anglo Saxon. Never before had I realized the joy of word study; a new and unexplored field lay open before me. My first impulse was to choose a thesis subject which would involve this most interesting study. The opportunity presented itself when the Historical Dictionary of American English was mentioned in the classroom by Miss Burnham. I decided to begin upon the Dictionary project, thus adding my efforts to those of hundreds of other scholars and students, who are making possible a New American Dictionary.

From the editor, Dr. Craigie, I found that there was a need for the study of American Magazines. When I chose Harper's New Monthly Magazine, I realized that it would be necessary to study at least four volumes, beginning with the first in 1850, in order to cover adequate American material.

It is my sincere hope that I may be able to contribute some valuable material to that worthy work, The Historical Dictionary of American English. Furthermore my purpose is to show something of the variations between American and English usage, and to illustrate the

American vocabulary in its relation to American life at this early period. If possible, I should like to reveal, in part, the state of the American life and thought as reflected by words.

The principle of selection was suggested by Dr. Craigie, namely: to consider only those articles which appeared to be by American authors. I tried to judge anonymous articles from content and subject matter. If articles were about American life, and seemed to have the manner peculiar to American authors, those articles were chosen for study.

For the inspiration and help given by Dr. Josephine Burnham, I am deeply grateful. It is she who bore with me patiently, making many suggestions, and assisting me in my work. I appreciate also the assistance of Dr. Craigie, and his staff, who directed me by correspondence, helping me to choose the material for study, and to know better the method of procedure.

V. D. R.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

As preliminary to a study of the diction in the first four volumes of Harper's Magazine, which is to be the subject of the present thesis, a brief history of this, the first American illustrated magazine, will be in order. It was first established in 1850 by Harper and Brothers, publishers, of New York.¹

The first Editor of Harper's was Henry J. Raymond, who held the editorship until 1869, when Henry M. Alden began his fifty years' service in that capacity. Fletcher Harper, a member of the firm, regularly contracted for the serials, and had much to do with determining the character of the magazine.

Harper Brothers saw a place for their magazine made by conditions in young America where there was a large reading public in a country of cheap literature. Having at their disposal an immense supply of good literary material in England, they brought the more attractive writings to the hungry minds of Americans, whose supply of periodicals had consisted of the so-called "Philadelphia Magazines", Graham's, Godey's,

1 Cambridge History of American Literature, Later National Literature, (Part II), pp. 307-308.

Sartain's and Peterson's. All of these were rather frothy affairs filled with light fiction and sentimental poems. The purpose of Harper's was realized, for it supplanted and overshadowed the other magazines with its storehouse of literature.¹

In the beginning, borrowings from European journals were made with proper acknowledgements; later these original sources were unnamed. The free use of foreign matter made American literary men angry, and made other publishers jealous.² However, financially the journal was a success, for Volume Three reported the circulation enormous. The reason was that the magazine surpassed its rivals by furnishing a greater amount of reading matter in better style, at a lower price.³

Then as native authorship was concerned there was hardly a notable name. The columns of Harper's did not for some time contain any of the best work of the leading writers of the United States. Volume One contained articles from such authors as William Howitt, Dr. Moore, Leigh Hunt, Albert Smith, Harriet Martineau, Frederika Bremer, Robert Southey, while Volume Three

1 Tassin A., *The Magazine in America*, pp. 238-239

2 Ibid., p. 209.

3 Ibid., p. 236.

contained articles from the pen of G.W. Curtis, G.P. Morris, Epis Sargent, B.J. Lossing, Jacob Abbott, and John S.C. Abbott. Many of the home-grown treasures came from the last named authors: the Abbott brothers --Jacob, the father of the Rollo and Lucy stories, and many domestic histories of a similar nature; and John, who produced during his busy and commendable career some fifty volumes of a religious, moral, and historical nature.¹

The magazine clung to tradition; at first, it sought neither originality nor individuality, for there were the usual departments: "Literary Notices", "Monthly Review", "Current Events" (domestic and foreign), and "Fashions". In the third volume, there was an attempt to be original in the names of the new departments such as: "Editor's Drawer", "Easy Chair", and "Editor's Table". The latter discussed questions on ethics and higher principles, while "Easy Chair" was clever chat undertaken by G.W. Curtis, who was followed by many distinguished successors, one of whom was William Dean Howells. These features remain popular to the present day.

In one way Harper's was pre-eminent. The Brothers

1 Tassin A., The Magazine in America, p. 236.

were impressed by the success of an illustrated London paper, and tried some articles rather elaborately illustrated. Until Scribner's Monthly was published in 1870, Harper's had no competition in the newly adopted specialty, with the exception of a few attempts by Putnam's. As rivalry spurred Harper's on to keep abreast of every new development in the art of engraving, the competition between Harper's and Scribner's became so keen that Harper's was forced at times to pay as much as five-hundred dollars for the engraving of one page. The development in the art of engraving, and the technique of printing illustrations has probably contributed more to the success of American magazines than any other development. The result of advanced methods in this field caused authors to be secondary to the lucky artists, and it is said that later in the history of the magazine Lafcadio Hearne broke his contract with Harper's because the illustrator for his Japanese stories was getting more than he.¹ Among the first artists to distinguish themselves in Harper's were "Porte Crayon" (pen name of D.H. Strother) and Benson J. Lassing. Strother illustrated his descriptions of life in the mountains of Virginia with quaint pictures, while Lassing was at once writer, artist, and engraver of his

1 Tassin A., *The Magazine in America*, pp. 244-245

magazine articles, which were mostly of a historical nature, richly illustrated.¹ Many other talented men had their part in shaping a new type of magazine, and showed how essential to this type was the art of pictorial illustration.

The most serious adverse criticisms to be brought against Harper's Magazine in its early stages are the lack of force, and the scarcity of American material. In its effort to be universally accepted, it did not wish to take sides in controversial affairs; it did not require of its readers an opinion; it was actively concerned neither with politics nor with individual thought; it was passively placid, and therefore popular.

There were reasons for calling the magazine in question a second-hand shop for British material, arising from the fact that articles from such periodicals as Dublin University Magazine, Bentley's Monthly Miscellany, The Ladies' Companion, London Athenaeum, London Examiner, Blackwoods' Edinburgh Magazine, London Times, Fraser's Magazine, Sharpe's Magazine, London Eclectic Review, Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, North British Review, and Colburn's Monthly Magazine were all represented in Volume One.

1 Harper's Magazine, Vol. 100, pp. 950-951.

In reviewing the early history of Harper's Magazine, The House of Harper, published in 1912, tacitly admits the need of an apologist for this fault. In part, the defense reads:

If Harper's Magazine had been started upon the plan of exclusive American authorship, the limitation thus imposed would have been an obstacle to the development of its present comprehensive and popular scope. Every other American magazine published in 1850 had a definite plan which determined its field, and had attained full development. As regards literary appeal, the conditions of American Literature, at that time, fixed a narrow limit. In this situation the Harpers did as magazine publishers, what for many years they had done in their book business--they brought to their readers the richest treasures of literature, wherever they were to be found, which at that time was mostly in publications of Europe.¹

Let us turn our attention to the diction of such articles in the earliest volumes of Harper's as were written, apparently by American authors, concerning American life. The words which the writer has selected for glossing show the trends of thought in a new world; they are both socially and linguistically significant. For purposes of comparison the following dictionaries

1 Harper's Magazine, Vol. 100, p. 949.

have been consulted constantly: Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, Clapin's New Dictionary of Americanisms, Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia, Webster's New International Dictionary, and the New English Dictionary. The locutions here noted will give, in a measure, a cross section of life at about the middle of the nineteenth century.

The variations between American and English diction are based upon the unlikeness of the environment of the American and English people since the seventeenth century. The English people have lived under a firm and resolute social order, with great respect for that which has gone before; the American people have felt few restrictions, and they soon lost the customary conformity of their immediate ancestors. On the contrary they swung to the other extreme; they developed a spirit of adventure, and love of the new. These new attitudes, restlessness, disdain of tradition, and impatience with convention have arisen from the novel conditions of life in a new country. At the time of the appearance of Harper's the country was in the process of growth. No social order was fixed, the nation was trying to establish institutions, and unconsciously it was making language.

Language is deeply affected by the general tone of

a nation's life and thought, but that language is really a by-product of all these general influences. "Language in the main is an echo of life, not a motive power in it."¹ The words mentioned in the following pages appear in the glossary; they are indicative of social, economic, political and religious tendencies, and will be merely echoes of life in the 1850's.

When considering the social life of a nation one perhaps first inquires about popular amusements. The socially élite busied themselves during the winter months with rounds of social engagements including balls, operas, concerts and various other events termed gayeties. From quotation, it seems that the opera was most popular: "The opera, they say, has held its old predominance, with a stronger lift than ever, in the fashion of the town." The ever popular state fair was present in 1851, for in the fall of that year the Annual Agricultural Fair of the State of New York was held at Rochester.

Among the active sports foot-ball was mentioned as a sport, not in connection with schools, but in relation to groups of adventurers, or explorers, who while segregated in a new country played foot-ball for amusement

1 Harper's Magazine, Vol. 100, p. 6.

during their leisure moments.

Another way of spending leisure time was gambling or gaming. Notorious gaming houses were reported in Arkansas, and green board designated the gambling tables, because they were covered with green cloth. Bar-rooms and beer-shops seemed to be the meeting places for certain classes. There old toners would partake of various spirituous liquors, such as whisky, brandy, beer, and grog. The word grog the Century Dictionary states is so called in allusion to "Old Grog", a nickname given to Admiral Vernon who introduced the beverage about 1845. The British Admiral was given the name because he wore grogram breeches and coat. The word grog was used in connection with sailors and logging men. From grog there was made (according to Bartlett) the American word groggery, the name for a place where liquor was sold. This last expression was not found in Harper's, but it illustrates how Americans increased their vocabulary by using one word as basis of another word which met the immediate need.

The English word church-yard, a place of burial, does not have the melancholy sound of the American grave-yard. Burving-ground was a common term, while a funeral was once spoken of as a death-service. Coffin seems

more usual than the modern casket, and the word hearse was also used.

In relation to domestic life it is especially easy to find the names of common things which people use every day. On the exterior of the American farm-house, one could find a windmill which furnished power for pumping and grinding; also a corn-barn where Indian corn was kept before it was shelled, and elevated about five feet to keep out rats. Bartlett refers to the same structure as corn-house. There was reference to dove-houses, which were often constructed in the end of a shed or other out-building. A colt-pen was mentioned where young colts were kept from other horses; moreover it seemed to furnish a place of segregation for punishing naughty boys.

Upon approaching a representative house of the 1850's one would probably enter a stoop-door. Stoop, a word for a small porch or entrance to a house, was used in certain sections of the United States at that time (first introduced by the Dutch in the state of New York, but gradually spreading to other parts of New England¹).

1 Webster's New International.

In early times hospitality demanded that an American home should have, if possible, a spare-room, which was an extra bedroom for guests. Dwellings of any size had a parlor--a room not used every day. The word corresponding to this in English usage is drawing room. The upper story, next to the roof, was known as the garret, and was often used for a sleeping apartment. A bedroom on an upper floor was more often called a chamber. The provision room of the house, and what we now call a pantry, was accorded the name larder, perhaps because bacon and other meats were kept in the storeroom. The parlor furnishings might include an organ or harpsicord. Another important piece of furniture was the cupboard, which was a kind of sideboard, with compartments for dishes. A secretary was a piece of furniture used as a writing desk, but also made to accomodate books, papers, etc., thus forming a high cabinet-shaped piece. When clothes closets were not common, chests made of some strong material were necessary articles in which to keep clothing and valuables. A chest of drawers in America was termed a bureau (from Fr.).

The fire-place was the most important method of heating homes. One might say that the fire-place was

more or less the center of family life. Therefore much of the household equipment was related to the old-fashioned fire-place: for example the hearth-broom, the settle, a high-backed bench that usually faced the fire, the cradle placed alongside of the fire, the bear-skin rug spread in front of the hearth-stone, and the chimney-ornaments. Andirons and fire-dogs were names given to the stands which supported the firewood. Fire-dogs was especially the common expression in Virginia and New England. Utensils used in household tasks were pails, dippers, bakers (portable tin ovens), milk-pans, porringers, pewter spoons, clothes-horses, clothes-pins (carved by hand), warming pans, and candle-snuffers. Tallow-candles and the burning of camphene were means of lighting at this period. Various articles more or less decorative, yet useful, were decanters, and mugs. The ink-horn was an article of utility, made usually from horn, and used as a container for ink and other writing materials.

Among the articles of food prepared were ragouts, and pies. A ragout was a dish prepared by cutting into small pieces meat and vegetables and stewing it. The pastry was an important item of the menu, with apple-pie, pumpkin-pie, and custard-pie taking the lead.

What people wear demonstrates rather accurately what they do. The fashion plates which appeared each month in Harper's and told what the well-dressed woman wore, seemed to follow carefully the dress dictates of the continent. However, there were some native innovations in the realm of apparel. The bloomer costume was devised by an American woman, Mrs. Bloomer, and was worn, according to Bartlett, by some of the more ardent advocates of women's rights. The outfit was pictured in Harper's; it consisted of a short gown reaching a little below the knees, and the pantalettes or bloomers fastening at the ankle; a flat crowned broad-brimmed hat was usually worn with the outfit.

Costumes seemed to be divided into various groups, that is, according to the particular occasion, such as the promenade or walking costume, the visiting costume, the ball costume, the carriage costume, and morning dress. Of the ball costume, the most fashionable manner of trimming the bodice was "a double fall of lace forming a kind of berthe."¹ The corsage formed the bodice of the dress. Many elaborate trimmings were described, such as fullings and galons. The Century Dictionary tells that galons is obsolete, its original meaning being

1 Harper's Magazine, Vol. II, Dec. 1850, p. 144.

worsted lace, an especially closely woven lace like a narrow ribbon or tape binding. A waistcoat might have a gadroned collar, or in other words a trimming of curved ruffles or fluted ornaments. Also frills were goffered, and vandyked, which meant that the frills were fluted and cut in points. Another accomplishment of our grandmothers was the use of a pinking-iron, which perforated the material usually in scallops, achieving a kind of notched edge. Passementerie was an exceptionally popular trimming; it was a heavy edging made of jet or metal beads.

Women's garments included copies of the men's waistcoats with the usual watch-pocket. Waistcoat seemed to be used almost exclusively for the American word vest (used according to Webster colloquially), although the term vest-pattern was noted. A chemisette was a covering for the neck used when a dress was cut rather low. Paletots and jupes are garments whose names are either obsolete or borrowed. The Century Dictionary describes a jupe as an obsolete term which is applied to various forms of garments; another form is jupon. Paletot was a French word used in the United States and Europe to designate a woman's wrap.

The headcoverings at this time were all-important.

Bonnets, sometimes called canotes, held the center of interest, while headdresses, coiffures, and caps ran a close second. Bonnets remained the chief head covering for out-of-doors wear. The headdress as well as the coiffure might include very elaborate trimmings, consisting of ribbons, flowers, fruit, lace, and feathers.

Ladies' shoes were almost invariably spoken of as boots or bottines. The Century Dictionary defines bottine as a woman's half shoe, and the New English Dictionary states that the word was used in Scotland in the sixteenth century, adopted independently in England during the nineteenth century, and hence copied in America. Gaiter was another word used to indicate a kind of shoe whose upper was made partly of cloth.

Various materials were mentioned; the fashion descriptions included calico, crape, damask, cashmere, crinoline, poplin, cambric, muslin, and organdi. Cashmere was a fine woolen material used for shawls, and to combine with leather in making women's fine boots. Crinoline, a very stiff material, was employed for making bonnets, and poplin, a silk and wool fabric, was very popular at that time for dress material. It resembled rep, and had its name from the fact that it was manu-

factured in Avignon, which was a papal town until 1377.

Some singular names for men's attire were found: pea-coat, a short double-breasted coat of woolen material; and a roundabout, the name of a boy's jacket, used in parts of the Western United States. Continuations was found as a slang expression for trousers.

The American industrial world was by the middle of the nineteenth century at the dawning of a new era. The steam engine, the building of railroads, and the electric telegraph were among the new developments. The country was awakened to new means of transportation, and industrial innovations.

The method of transporting goods by ox team and cart was as old as the country. In winter the bob-sled was used for transporting large timber from the forest to a river. In America the word sleigh was used for the vehicle with runners, which transports persons or goods over snow and ice. Snow-sled was another word for a similar vehicle. Snow-shoes were useful to keep one from sinking into the deep snow when walking. The coach-and-four was a rather elaborate coach with four horses, and a coachman seated on a small high seat in front. Carriage was used rather generally in the United States for any vehicle having a top. Cab was short for

cabriolet, which was a carriage for hire, drawn by one horse. The stage was also a shortened term for stage coach, and in the United States it was the same as an omnibus, which carried mail and passengers. These vehicles, especially the stage, were to be less frequently used for travel with the increased building of railroads through parts of the country, which afforded a more convenient mode of travel.

Travel by water involved many kinds of boats: rafts, river-boats, canal-packets, steam-boats, and life-boats. The modern method of transportation by rail, though first introduced into England, was so speedily adopted, and so widely used in the United States, that a different terminology seems to have arisen simultaneously in both countries, namely, rail way in England, and railroad in America. Bartlett states that we go by cars or railroad cars (shortened to rail-cars), while the English travel by "rail" or take the "train".

Our country was still primarily agricultural in its pursuits. The large plantations of the south had the planters, who were the overseers, of the large tracts of land, cultivating staple crops such as maize, and raising tobacco, sugar, and rice.

From the logging industry came such terms as fid-hook, and dog-hook, the rival-load and sluice-ways, all connected with the transporting of timber.

New methods in well-boring took up pages of detailed description, which process involved the use of the windlass drawn by a horse. Whale-fishery was an important occupation as industry, and the whale-ship was a ship built especially for the business of fishing for whales. The making of ammunition was accorded a great deal of space with many technical names used, and among the more important features of the factory was a blast-wall. The one-man industry of splitting fire-wood with a broad ax was universally practiced in the day of fire-places.

These volumes contain frequent references to pioneer life. With oxen and cart or wagons, the wagoners set out for the frontier, where they might soon become borderers. The pioneer adventurers built cabins, or log-huts for homes, and some wandered over many buffalo-roads until they were far enough west to discover a placer, and then they became gold-diggers. Other early settlers found that the trapping of wild animals was profitable; these trappers usually traded with natives, with headquarters at one particular trading-post. The settlers depended much on venison

for their food. At times in the early 1850's, an epidemic of cholera was reported, which news caused anxious moments, for those who had sent relatives to the frontier. From Oregon and other western states a great ingathering of emigrants was reported at about this period in American history.

A host of words centered about the Indian warfare in the west. Such expression as affray, skirmish, ravage, foray, and massacre, were all used to describe the savage attacks of Indians.

There was keen interest shown in the exploration of a new, and unfamiliar country. The borders of the country were expanding monthly, likewise the knowledge of new regions increased. The most adventurous were surprised by Indians concealed in a dense hammock (thickly wooded piece of ground). While traveling over the flat, the rider had to be careful to avoid the burrowings of the prairie dog. Buffalo and bears were animals mentioned often in articles describing the experiences of explorers and adventurers. Various minerals, and plants were encountered, such as gypsum, and the cactus plants. Explorers were always eager to find clear cool water. Usually a gully offered the solution, for a channel worn in the earth meant that there had been or was water nearby. As men pushed to the north,

they would write of the snow-huts, and the moss-lamps fed by blubber. Many types of whale were discussed. One mention was made of finding canisters used by previous parties of explorers. American travelers reporting their travels in the magazine used the names of unusual birds and plants native to foreign countries, for example Karabimitas and buyo-palms.

Invention and the impetus given to new methods in every field yielded much experimental material. A very interesting reference to a novice, who like Darius Greene had scientific aspirations, and took off from a tree top in a flying-machine with the honor of being one of the first aeronauts. From the description it was similar to the modern glider. A very descriptive and striking word for the scientific stir in the field of steam engines was the word steam-motive. In medical science the delicate operation known as bronchotomy was described. The magnetic telegraph was hailed as a common agent of transmitting news, and its progressive improvement was watched with interest by periodicals.

Relative to governmental affairs, many words came into use such as Senate, Senate Chamber, the meeting place of the group. Certain New England towns had a group of men, called select-men, elected by the free men to superintend the affairs of government of the town, especially in Boston. Prior to the Civil War the country was uncertain politically. Some general terms used in the political

language were caucus, suffrage, ballot, and ballot-box. Caucus is a word probably originating in the United States, but of uncertain birth; the term is extended to mean any political party meeting, large or small, held with reference to an election. Suffrage was spoken of in its general significance, the right to vote. There was an act passed, in 1851, which provided for secret ballots at elections; the ballot was placed in a ballot-box. The expression ticket for a list of candidates became a current political word in the United States.

The national government was greatly concerned with granting public lands to colonists and railroad companies; these were called land-grants. State government was troubled with illiberal claims of neighboring states in regard to land-claims. Homesteads were granted to citizens to encourage permanent settlement in the new country, and by various general assemblies in the respective states, they were made exempt from legal seizure. In 1850 was the "Fugitive Slave Law", which provided for the recovery of slaves fleeing from one state to another. From the current opinion expressed in Harper's, it was generally felt that there were many unjust provisions connected with the law.

The citizens, believing the State to be lax in the conviction of criminals, took matters in their own hands and organized all over the country what was known as Vigilance Committees, which secured the punishment of criminals; modern evidence of the same spirit is in the Klu Klux Klan.

The government formerly issued two-dollar, three-dollar, and five-dollar notes, which were pieces of paper with a signed promise to pay the amount, similar to our present paper money. There was trouble caused, in this period, by private coiners who tried to counterfeit the government money, and often large sums were issued by such imposters.

Within states there were signs of the coming control of the sale of liquor. For example the state of Maine seemed to have before its people a State Liquor Law, and the state of Maine was divided between the advocates and opponents. An opponent to the Law challenged anyone to name a man of lofty genius who was not a "toddy-drinker". However, earlier, in 1851, the article, submitted to the people, prohibiting licenses for the sale of ardent spirits (i.e., brandy, whisky, gin, rum, etc.) was adopted.

Political parties and movements swamped the country. There were Free-soilers, Whigs, Democrats, Cooperationists,

Anti-Renters, and Secessionists. The Free-soil party grew in immense proportions in the west to protect free labor in the western territory from the disadvantages of competition with unwaged service. The early settlers of Kansas and Nebraska were the first Free-Soilers, and consequently opposed to slavery. They were a powerful political party in 1852, and 1856, but merged, in 1860, with the Republican party. The Anti-Renters bore a conspicuous part in politics of New York during the decade prior to 1850; they were opposed to manorial rights of agricultural lands in the state of New York. The Whigs came into existence as a political party and grew up in opposition to the Democratic party. The Secessionists composed a party in the south that was in favor of seceding from the Union, while Cooperationists were those in South Carolina, who before the Civil War opposed secession unless carried out by the cooperation of other southern states. Anti-Slavery agitators maintained that slavery was a moral and political evil, and politics was generally stirred with questions connected with the subject of slavery.

Military terms, and the names of fire-arms are peculiarly akin to governmental affairs, since Congress, and other bodies had jurisdiction over armies and supplies. The cavalry was called regiments of mounted men.

Militia, and miliatry were used synonomously, and the groups were called out when occasion demanded. Only a few years before 1850, the first brevet was conferred in the American army. Such formal military terms as battery and ambuscade were common.

Weapons were numerous and varied in the perilous times of the '50's. Frontiersmen carried beside fire-arms, various types of knives, one being the Bowie-knife, named after the inventor, Col. James Bowie, a famous pioneer living in the first half of the eighteenth century. For the State Militia the Governor usually furnished rifles, and muskets. The rifle-musket, a lighter and more efficient weapon, was introduced in the middle of the nineteenth century. A fire-lock was the name applied to the musket or other gun discharged by means of some device which caused sparks by friction or concussion. The soldiers were also supplied with bayonets. The canon was an example of a big gun used by the American army; it was mounted on a gun carriage. These fire-arms were in contrast with the flint-tipped arrows of the Indians.

When science was partly pseudo, and fads gained sometimes a foothold over night, there are certain to be a few terms which appear curious to the modern reader. Mesmerism with all its associations, spiritual rappings, and mediums, was popularized in the nineteenth century.

Such unusual combinations as pseudo-spiritualism, and phreno-mesmerism, electrical psychology, and mental alchemy gave evidence of the primitive state of mental science. Even in 1851 the writer must have doubted the phrenologist's methods of telling character by "protuberances on the cranium" for an article stated: "a phrenologist. . . felt the devoted head, and was none the wiser."

With religious freedom in the United States, there was no restriction as to number of sects or cults allowed. The Latter-day-Saints had their beginning in the nineteenth century, with their professed belief in the inspired Book of Mormon. They were organized in the east, Manchester, New York, and gradually moved westward, settling in various communities, only to be forced to move on. Finally they built the city of the "Far West" later to be known as Salt Lake City. The history of the Mormons occupied one long article in Harper's. The society of Friends or Quakers was organized quite early in the history of our country, and by 1850 was rather well known as a tolerant group. In the United States almost any religious assembly was called a meeting while the place of meeting was referred to as meeting-house, especially among the Quakers and Methodists.

A New England history intimates that the word may have originated with the Puritans. Tabernacle, another name for a place of worship, was confined to a more or less temporary structure built in amphitheater style to accomodate large crowds. Churches were equipped with church-bells, which were tolled to announce important events in the town's affairs.

Every period of magazine writing has characteristics peculiar to the authors and publishers of the time. There were in 1850 minor practices which characterized the current literature of the day: namely, the custom of hyphenating words which are now written as one word, for example, head-dress and fire-place; the use of italics for words of foreign origin even though they had been naturalized; the use of quotation marks for words not recognized as standard English. Apparently the authors or publishers were a little wary, and exceedingly careful lest they offend with colloquial expressions. Words which would attract little attention now were placed in quotation marks in the following passages:

Wherefore, reader, perpend the first
"batch"?

Rothschild felt in his pockets, but he had not a "red cent" of change.

The following bit of gossip is especially "Frenchy".

The questions where a word originated, whether or not it was borrowed from another language, whether it is obsolete or archaic, colloquial or dialectal are important and interesting aspects of word study.

When one considers those words that are of purely American origin, the field is naturally restricted; however, such words as Yankee and caucus are native words, even though their origin is questioned. Yankee, Bartlett states, was the popular name for citizens of New England, but applied by foreigners to all residents of United States. It probably originated from the attempt of the Indians of Massachusetts to sound the word English, or to pronounce the French word Anglais. Or it may even have come down from the Dutch. Caucus, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is from the Algonquin cau-cau-as-u, one who advises; others attach it to the word caulkers, since the first caucuses were held in a caulker's shop in Boston, and were caulker's meetings. At any rate it endured in America fully a century before being transferred to England. Both bloomer¹ and

1 See above, p. xix.

bowie-knife¹ were named after their American inventors.

There are a number of words which were current in English and America, but have a different meaning in the respective countries. Belonging to this group was caucus which originated in America, but by 1870 it was common political slang in England, and gradually came into good use. The English, however, use it in an entirely different sense--a sense that is now archaic in America. In the United States the word means, a "meeting of some division, large or small, of a political or legislative body for the purpose of agreeing upon a united course of action in the main assembly. In England it means the managing committee of a party or fraction [sic] --something corresponding to our national committee, . . . It has given birth to two derivatives of like quality, both unknown in America--caucusdom, meaning machine control, and caucuser, meaning machine politician".²

A few words show how Americans adopted English words, and changed them to meet their own needs. To squat meant, in England, to crouch. When America wanted a name to designate those who settled on new or unoccupied land, they used the word squat, and added to it "er" thus having the term squatter, which was

1 See above, p. xxx.

2 Mencken, H.S., The American Language (N.Y. 1919). pp. 132-133.

identified with the early settlers. Hack in United States (according to Clapin) means a cab or common carriage for hire which is a survival of old English usage, but the English meaning of hack now is a horse used for riding. The English have dropped the older meaning, which the Americans adopted.

The usual differences noted between American baggage for English luggage¹, bureau for chest of drawers², parlor for drawing-room³, railroad for railway⁴, car (railroad) for carriage⁵, and sleigh for sledge⁶.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, there were some terms used which now have been rendered obsolete by changing conditions. There is no necessity for keeping a word when the article or condition no longer exists. The word affray, in the sense of terrorizing disturbances--Indian raids, is now obsolete. Likewise cavalcade belongs to this group. It meant a procession of persons on horseback or in carriages. Some obsolete words have been displaced by other expressions, for example Jack, the name for a saucy impertinent fellow. Other obsolete terms are balcon

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1. Mencken, H.L., The American Language (N.Y. 1919), p. 97.
 2 Ibid., p. 97. 5 Ibid., p. 98.
 3 Ibid., p. 99. 6 Ibid., p. 100.
 4 Ibid., p. 100.

for balcony, and devotement for state of being devoted. Tarry, the noun, meaning a prolonged visit, is obsolete, and the verb is nearly obsolete in England. An interesting obsolete verb form glode was used as the past tense of slide. Gobbet with reference to a morsel or lump is obsolete and archaic.

Other terms which would now be considered rare and unusual are by-street, above-stairs, and false-spelled, lifesome, gone-by, and intelligence (i. e., news).

As the American people came in contact with other languages, they quite naturally adopted foreign words to use as they needed them. The words collected from Harper's, included no startling examples of borrowed words or phrases. The same might be found in any work of the nineteenth century. The first Americanisms were borrowed bodily from Indian dialects, and later the Americans adopted words to indicate objects in Indian use. The familiar examples are: moccasin, tomahawk, wigwam, wampum, and squaw. Later new terms were made by translating Indian words, for example pale-face, and fire-water. Western tribes yielded a similar term, happy-hunting-ground.

Since America was exposed to the French influence in Louisiana and Canada, to the Spanish in Texas and the far West, the borrowings from these languages was only

natural. From the French comes prairie, brave, and bureau. In the fashion notes were many French names, such as organdi and berthe, both of which have been naturalized, and changed in spelling. Others are manteau, and paletot.

In 1846, after the Mexican war, there was a flood of new terms from the Spanish¹ including lariat, lasso, placer, canon, rancheria (ranch), and vamos [sic] (vamos, let us go).

From the Dutch influence we derived stoop; the word is found in combination with door. Sleigh, also is of Dutch descent.

Dialect as used in Harper's did little more than discriminate between the rustic illiterate, and the perfect gentleman. Dialects are more or less artificial and inaccurate. "There are no true dialects in America", for the reason that there is no American speech so different from American Literature, as English dialects are different from British Literature.²

Dialect material in America can be grouped under two heads, Class dialect and Local dialect. The first might be termed "eye dialect" because it makes use of

1 Mencken, H.L., The American Language (N.Y. 1919) p. 86.

2 Krapp, G.P., The English Language in America, p. 228

spelling and grammatical errors to distinguish between popular and cultivated speech. The Class dialect includes mixed speech brought about by racial conditions. Local dialect includes all the dialect types used in American Literature, which are supposed to represent specific localities of the United States, for example, Mountain dialect, New England dialect, Pike County or Southwestern dialect, southern dialect and negro dialect. The humorous Yankee dialect current at the beginning of the nineteenth century was made popular as a literary device after publication of Jack Downing's Letters of Seba Smith in the Daily Courier at Portland, Maine, 1830.¹

A careful study of local dialects shows them to be colloquial American English, using characteristic words which indicate local associations and occupations. According to most authors the Southern planter and the Western miner spoke essentially the same language, excepting a few stock phrases. There was a meager supply of articles using dialect, and the examples cited were obtained from short stories dealing with Western characters, and rustic New Englanders--so-called Down-Easters. The dialect had few distinctive features, and had it not been for the setting, there would have been some doubt as

1 Krapp, G.P., The English Language in America. p. 231

to whether the speaker was a Yankee, or a squatter on the western plains. In the short stories read, the following dialectal expressions were noticed: sartain for certain, skeary for scary, larnt for learned, in-gin for Indian, 'illed for oiled, crittur for creature, unkimmon for uncommon, and disappinted for disappointed. The common leaving-off of the final "g" as in nothin', and the ever-present grammatical errors, as he don't, they was, and they be, were the usual signs of dialectal or colloquial speech. The contraction ain't for the negative phrases, "am not", and "are not" was indicative of a rustic illiterate person.

There were some colloquialisms employed with little discrimination, such as first-rate (a.) and fixings (n); anything might be first-rate from pigs to preachers, while fixings meant any kind of arrangements, accompaniments, or trimmings. A row was graphically termed a kick-up, and a scolding was referred to as a bully-ragging. Chap was a familiar expression for man or boy, and green horn or green one usually named a raw inexperienced individual who was easily duped by gamblers in a new country. Leastways was an obsolete colloquial form of leastwise, while the masculine members of a family were referred to as men-folks. Colloquial phrases included: not to have a red-cent, a lucky throw of the coopers, to be taken in

and done for, to tar and feather, to be bound, to raise the wind, to bite the dust, to be in hot water, to be as dead as hammers, to offer one a life, and to be in a mortal hurry.

In colloquial speech there was a tendency to add the prefix "a" to the verb as in a-laughin', a-begging, and a-sleighing. This usage is native to English, but the prefix has gradually been dropped in most cases. Verbs were sometimes made from nouns, for example to buffalo, meaning to hunt buffalo. A colloquial flavor was achieved by suffixing "y" to a noun or adjective as in Frenchy. The practice of adding the suffix like to a noun or adjective, in order to form an adjective which denoted resemblance, was frequent, for example lady-like, and impatient-like. Also like was often added superfluously at the close of a sentence, "It was done in a dream, like." It was not unusual to find look suffixed to an adjective or noun as in gallows-looking describing a villainous looking person, and home-looking describing a cheerful open fire.

Slang in America often has its popularity for a day, and then either fades into oblivion or is adopted by cause of general usage as standard English. A few slang terms were noticed, for example, the very old word, shin-plasters, applied to paper money, especially

worthless continental currency after the Revolution. A slang expression for running away, or disappearing suddenly was to slope. A swindler who tried to gain money fraudulently in connection with races, cards, billiards, or other games was called a black-leg. Mug was the slang word for face--particularly a homely one.

After making an exhaustive study of many dictionaries, there were certain words and phrases not to be found within their pages. One of the phrases proves to be particularly interesting, because the expression is well known to the writer in this section of the country. The phrase in question is "the last button on gabe's [sic] coat" which means the last resource--the final effort. For example, if one starts to accomplish some difficult task the appropriate colloquial exclamation would follow: "Well, here goes! the last button on gabe's coat!" The phrase was found in a story of the West, which yielded many colloquialisms. The expression must be nearly a century old in this section of the country, for at least certain residents of both Kansas and Missouri are familiar with the expression, although the phrase is rarely used now. Just what or whom the word "gabe" sic has reference to, is still to be discovered, and one wonders whether gabe is a

shortened form of Gabriel.

The word samp-pan, a combination of samp, meaning coarsely ground Indian corn, plus pan, was not found in any dictionary consulted. From the illustration given in the magazine, one concludes that samp-pan was a vessel or utensil, made of stone or wood, in which the hominy was pounded or ground. The word was evidently old in 1850 for it was used to describe an object which had belonged to King Philip (?-1676), and which had been kept as a relic in Cambridge, Massachusetts since the early Colonial days.

The descriptive word steam-motive seems to have been an uncommon combination for it too was omitted from several dictionaries consulted. It was used by Professor Agnew of Michigan University in the opening paragraph of an article entitled, Woman's Offices and Influence: "Ours is an age of stirring life, . . . of steam-motives and telegraph-wires." Thus let us end the discussion of the word study in a period that proved to be rich in phrases of American significance, and conclude with Professor Agnew that this age was one of "notions and novelties, of invention and enterprise." ¹

1 Harper's Magazine: Vol. III, 1851, p. 654.

GLOSSARY

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE GLOSSARY

a., adjective
adv., adverb
arch., archaic
Carib., Caribbean (origin)
dial., dialectal
Eng., English or England
Fr., French
hist., historical
int., interjection
mod., modern
n., noun
naut., nautical
N. Am., North American
obs. obsolete
Span., Spanish
U.S., United States
v., verb

B., Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms
C., Clapin's New Dictionary of Americanisms
Gen., Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia
N.E.D., New English Dictionary
Web.N.Int., Webster's New International

Unless credited to one of the ^{other} dictionaries named above, all notes describing the status of a word as obsolete, peculiar to the United States, etc., are from the New English (i.e., Oxford) Dictionary.¹

1 On these dictionaries, see Bibliography.

GLOSSARY

A

a-begging, n.

1850, Oct. 622

Then she, for one, means that her children shan't go a-begging for clothes. . .

able-bodied, a.

1852, Apr. 588

Mr. Kerber said that if Radolphus was a stout and able-bodied boy, he would take him.

above-stairs, n.

1851, Apr. 662

. . . and their ears are often startled with a cry from above-stairs of "Betty, there is surely something singeing!"

(obs.)

aeronaut, n., balloonist

1852, Jan. 271

All being ready, the aeronaut started from a platform, which had been built in the topmost branches.

affray, n.

1851, Aug. 415

Affrays have taken place among various tribes of Indians in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

(obs. in this sense)

a-glow, adv.

1851, July 283

That little word of one syllable sets the distant horizon all a-glow with the bursting flames from the deep-mouthed ordnance.

(unusual)

agraffe, n.

1851, Feb. 431

The most admired style for a cloak is black velvet, having three rich agraffes, or fastenings, of passementerie,

ain't, v. *

1851, June 37

"He ain't a Quaker, that's a fact,"

(dial.)

a-laughin', v.

1852, Apr. 705

" 'Something I can't git,' says I, a-laughin' too,"

(arch. or dial.)

almanac, n.

1850, Nov. 724

The first thing printed was the Freeman's oath in 1636; and next was an almanac;

* contraction of am not and are not

almoner, n. 1850, Oct. 624

But poverty, the world's almoner, has come to you
with ready, spare hand.

ambuscade, n.* 1852, Feb. 293

Braddock allowed himself to fall into an ambuscade.
(ambuscade is now used as a formal military term)

a-moralizing, n. 1851, June 36

. . . and the very sight of them, . . . set me a-
moralizing, . . .

amure, n. 1850, Dec. 144

Another seasonable material for a plain walking and
in-door dress, is a French fabric called amure,
which consists of a mixture of silk and wool.

(not found in N.E.D.)

andirons, n. 1852, March 446

A great log was lying across the andirons, behind
and beneath which there was a blazing and glowing
fire.

* a secret station in which troops lie concealed with a
view to attacking suddenly (Gen.)

annual, n.* 1851, Jan. 216

The place of annuals is occupied, we will not say supplied, by editions of the great poets and writers of prose fiction, . . .

Anti-Renters, n.** 1850, Dec. 122

A convention representing the Anti-Renters of the State afterwards assembled, . . .

(not found in N.E.D., but found in Cen.)

anti-slavery, n. 1851, Jan. 268

Resolutions expressive of strong attachment to the Constitution, . . . of disapprobation of anti-slavery agitation, and of approval of compromise measures, were adopted with much applause.

(not found in N.E.D. but in Cen. and Web. New Int.)

apple-pie, n. 1851, Nov. 853

Well, then, 'apple' and 'pie', when put together, spell 'apple-pie', . . .

* a handsomely bound volume illustrated, and containing prose tales and poems, issued yearly (Cen.)

**members of Anti-Rent party (Cen.)

ardent, a.

1851, Aug. 413

The article prohibiting licenses for the sale of ardent spirits, which was separately submitted to the people, was also adopted, . . .

(obs. except in the above phrase)

arrow, n.

1851, Aug. 390

. . . for not far from the brook lay the faithful dog on the dead body of his master, which was pierced to the heart by an Indian arrow.

a-sleighing, n.

1851, Sept. 571

"Eben" . . . obtained leave to use his master's sleigh and horses, to take his sable inamorata a-sleighing to a neighboring road-side inn, . . .

asylum, n.

1852, Jan. 185

. . . in seeking an asylum in the far wilds of the West, she has measured out her own span upon earth, . . .

auriferous, a.

1852, Jan. 258

. . . and new deposits and veins of gold were discovered daily. From want of rain, however, washing the auriferous earth was attended with difficulty and delay.

an, n.

1852, May 734

Mr. Randon leaned on the handle of his broad ax, . . .

(spelling ax better on every ground)

B

baker, n. 1852, March 446

There was a tin baker before this fire, with a pan of large apples in it, which Martha was baking to furnish the table with, for the expected company.

back-yard, n. 1852, March 440

So Rodolphus led the way through a shed to a sort of back-yard, . . .

baggage, n. 1850, Dec. 82

. . . he knows where to place his hand on anything, in a large quantity of baggage prepared for a European voyage.

(now rarely used in Great Britain for ordinary "luggage" carried in hand or taken by public conveyance but reg. term in U.S.)

bail, n. 1852, May 726

. . . they release the prisoner on bail, as it is called, during the time that intervenes between his examination and his trial.

balcon, n. 1851, Sept. 461
 . . . beautiful and stylish women showed themselves in the windows and on the "balcons", . . .
 (obs.; rare)

handbox, n. 1851, Feb. 315
 . . . encumbered with rather more in the way of trunks and handboxes, I set off.

ballot, n. 1851, Aug. 413
 Among the acts passed was. . . one providing the secret ballots at elections.

ballot-box, n. 1851, Oct. 656
 . . . let her not be met by us "up to the eyes" in politics, nor at the ballot-box, . . .

bardlings, n. 1851, July 283
 Wherefore, ye minor bardlings, look to your accessories.

barrack-gate, n. 1852, May 849
 Shortly after tattoo, sundry ladies, as usual presented themselves at the barrack-gate, . . .

bar-room, n.

1851, Sept. 572

. . . and waits for the body-snatchers to come out from the bar-room.

(not found in N.E.D.)

batch, n.

1851, July 283

Wherefore, reader, perpend the first "batch", . . .

battery, n.

1851, Sept. 465

A battery had been thrown up beside it, . . .

bayonet, n.

1851, Dec. 3

. . . these soldiers marched to the common with charged muskets, fixed bayonets, drums beating, and colors flying, . . .

beaker, n.

1851, March 495

The beaker was passed to the upper divan, . . .

(chiefly Lit. use)

be-all, n.

1851, June 106

. . . and money is the be-all and end-all of everybody.

(A Shakespearean phrase common in modern use)

bear, n.

1851, June 101

. . . I had my misgivings about the prudence of a tête-à-tête with a great grizzly bear.

bear-skin, a.

1852, March 444

. . . Ellen went up to the sofa, and kneeling down upon a little bear-skin rug which was there, and which had been put there to look warm and comfortable, she bent down. . .

bear-skin, a.

1851, Aug. 390

At night they lay on the ground, covered with their thick bear-skin cloaks: . . .

beaver, n.

1852, Jan. 281

. . . As one by one came in the brilliant beaver, the exquisite paletot, . . .

bedew, v.

1852, Jan. 185

How expressive those silent tokens of sorrow, which then bedewed her fair, pale cheek!

bell-man, n.

1851, July 157

. . . the old bell-man had been in the steeple.

berthe, n.

1850, Dec. 144

Plain low corsage, the top part encircled with a double fall of lace, forming a kind of berthe, . . .

bethumbed, a.

1850, Oct. 622

Your copy of Tasso, a treasure print of 1680, is all bethumbed and dog's-eared, and spotted with baby gruel.

bevy, n.

1850, Oct. 621

. . . there is a little bevy of dirty-nosed nephews who come to spend the holidays and eat up your East India sweetmeats, . . .

(See Webster's New Int. for interesting history.)

birch (broom), n.

1852, Feb. 292

It seems that he found one morning at the door of his lodgings a poor woman sweeping the pavement with a birch broom.

bison, n.

1852, Feb. 418

. . . is it not too clear that those five hundred men who prop the new dynasty with bayonets, are without any sort what we call moral education, and rush to every issue like herds of wild bison--guided solely by instinct?

bite, v. 1851, Sept. 462
 . . . every second soldier "bit the dust" on the
 plain of Portales.

bit-stock, n. 1852, Apr. 590
 . . . It would be easy to open by boring a hole
 through the door, if the robber only had a bit
 and a bit-stock.

bitters, n.* 1851, Sept. 518
 If not "teetotalers", the vanquished pay the
 "bitters" when they get down river.

bivouac, v. 1851, March 488
 The sand-bank in which we were about to bivouac,
 was mentioned in his narrative, . . .

blackleg, n. 1851, Jan. 187
 . . . While others--the finished blacklegs--
 assumed an indifferent and careless look, . . .
 (slang)

* spiritous liquor

blast-wall, n.

1852, Apr. 643

. . . and then you enter another plantation, and come upon a narrow winding neck of river, leading up to a great black slanting structure, which you are told is a "blast-wall", . . .

blond, n.

1851, Aug. 432

The curtain is of puffed net, with blonds, and no frills.

bloods, n.

1851, Jan 187

It is the boast of the bloods of the town of Rackinsack, in Arkansas, that they are born with skins like alligators, . . .

bloomers, n.

1851, Sept. 576

This is manifested. . . at home by the general favor in which the bloomers are held.

(after Mrs. Bloomer, an Am. woman)

blooming, a.

1851, Feb. 316

The few summers that had passed since I saw her a blooming girl, did not warrant the change which had taken place in her appearance.

blubber, n. 1851, Dec. 17

The snow-hut, the fire and light from the moss-lamp fed with blubber, . . .

board, n. 1852, Jan. 266

. . . at the hour of "the board", you are very sure to see a great many luxurious-looking little carriages drawn up in the neighborhood, . . .

board, n. 1851, Dec. 17

Near it was a guide board, lying flat upon its face, . . .

boarding-house, n. 1851, April 424

To use a phrase, which the refined manners of our ladies have banished from the . . . boarding-house, . . .

(not compounded in modern use)

boarding-school, n. 1851, Feb. 315

I only hope the little world of boarding-schools, . . . may not have spoilt her by this time.

boat-house, n. 1852, March 438

There is a boat-house too.

bob-sled, n. 1851, Sept. 518

The yokes and chains are carried up by the workmen, and also the bob-sled in pieces, . . .

(U.S.)

body-snatcher, n. 1851, Sept. 572

[he] . . . waits for the body-snatchers to come out from the bar-room.

bolus, n. 1852, March 566

. . . and then I reckon up the number of pills, boluses, powders, draughts, mixtures, leaches, and blisters, which will consequently be sent in to the fair sufferers, . . .

bon-bon, n. 1852, March 563

And if American character verged ever toward such coquetry of flowers and bon-bons as belongs to the Carnival of Rome, it would have made a pretty occasion for the show, . . .

bond-woman, n. 1850, Nov. 725

I can not refrain, however, from noticing the visit of one who, though a dark child of Africa and a bond-woman, received the most polite attention from the commander-in-chief.

bonnet, n.

1850, Dec. 143

From Paris, the great fountain of taste in dress, elegant bonnets have been received.

boon, n.

1851, Sept. 459

But even this poor boon could not be allowed, . . .

bootmaker, n.

1852, Jan. 281

Mr. Potts had been in great tribulation all day, in the apprehension that hatter, or tailor, or bootmaker, would fail to send home the articles of their craft. . .

borderer, n.

1852, May 852

The frame of such a borderer seems to be nothing but sinew and muscle; . . .

boat, n.

1850, Dec. 80

When the approach of the boat to the landing of Potomac Creek was announced, he was brought out of the room by his servants, . . .

boot-hook, n.

1852, Jan. 281

. . . his dressing apparatus did not comprise a pair of boot-hooks. . .

bottine, n.

1852, March 575

The foot is shod with a small white silk bottine, laced up at the instep, from the top almost to the toe.

bottle-nosed, a.

1851, June 37

"He's a calf preacher, a young bottle-nosed Gospeller," . . .

bouillon, n.

1851, Dec. 143

The whole front of the body is ornamented with rows of lace and silk-net bouillons.

bouncing, a.

1852, May 846

Apropos of the late balls in Paris, a very good story is told of a bouncing student at law. . .

bound, v. *

1851, June 37

"He's a down-Easter--a horse jockey chap, I'll be bound, . . . "

(colloquial--U.S.--Gen.)

* phrase, to be bound, i.e., certain

- bowie-knife, n. 1851, June 101
 I was well armed, too, with my favorite rifle, . . .
 and a non-descript weapon, a sort of cross betwixt
 a Claymore and a bowie-knife;
 (U.S.--from the name of Col. Bowie, an early pioneer)
- brace, n. 1851, Sept. 482
 . . . not one antelope, but a brace of those beauti-
 ful animals, was quietly grazing beyond; . . .
- braggadocio, n. 1852, Jan. 269
 "Certainly," said our braggadocio, "I should be
 very glad to hear it."
- brandy, n. 1851, Aug. 391
 The brandy still remaining within their flasks
 they preserved for the use of their captive.
- brave, n. 1851, July 218
 . . . the North American brave possessed but a
 short bow made of bone with twisted sinews for
 strings, . . .
 (N.E.D.--since 1800 applied chiefly to warriors
 among N.Am. Indians; after Fr. in N.Am.)

bravo, n. 1851, Dec. 132

. . . and our ladies--very many of them--show proof of their enthusiasm, by their boquets, and their bravos.

brazen, a. 1851, June 65

In the interior was an immense baptismal font, in imitation of the brazen sea of Solomon. . .

bread-basket, n. 1851, Sept. 573

. . . he brought out an old bread-basket, . . .

breast button, n. 1850, Dec. 83

He directed John to bring him his father's breast button; . . .

brevet, n. 1850, Aug. 299

[Zachary Taylor] forthwith procured from President Madison a preferment to the rank of brevet major, the first brevet, ever conferred in the American army.

broiling, a. 1851, Apr. 662

The dust blows in their eyes, or there is "that horrid rain," or "that broiling sun," . . .

bronchotomy, n.

1850, Dec. 82

He requested the doctor, at his next visit, to bring instruments for performing the operation of bronchotomy, . . .

Bruin, n.

1851, June 101

. . . and much sooner than I expected came within view and good shooting distance of Bruin, . . .

bruit, v.

1851, Dec. 132

There is bruted just now, with fresh force, the old design of music for the million;

buck, n.

1851, Sept. 482

. . . [I] sighted for the heart of the buck; . . .

budge, v.

1852, Feb. 419

As for affairs at home they budge on in much the same old fashion.

buffalo, n.

1851, July 277

Troops are to be posted in such a manner as to cover the water-courses along which the Indians take their way, ostensibly in pursuit of the buffalo, . . .

buffalo, a. 1852, Apr. 581
 He put Ellen under the buffalo robes in the sleigh
 and covered her entirely in, . . .

buffalo, v. 1851, July 219
 As my wild colt had successfully given me the
 slip at the moment of anticipating his services
 in carrying me "to buffalo", I was fain to depend
 still upon Nigger, . . .

buffalo-road, n. 1851, Sept. 482
 It was a break in the surface of the plain, a
 buffalo-road. . .

bugbear, n. 1851, Nov. 849
 Wall-street is the bugbear that frights New York
 men out of all their valor;

bullet-moulds, n. 1851, July 157
 . . . and [they] consigned the materials to the
 bullet-moulds.

bully-ragging, n. 1851, July 283
 Even such patience is better than. . . vociferous
 "bully-ragging" of servants.
 (Dial, Colloq.)

bunghole, n.

1852, May 769

Dr. Pelican saw a party of rats around the bunghole of a cask of wine. . .

bunker, n.

1851, May 770

. . . they found him asleep on the top of a locker or bunker in the cabin, . . .

bureau, n.

1850, Dec. 83

. . . he pointed toward a bureau, and requested the doctor to take from it a remuneration for his services.

(Bartlett: In England called a chest of drawers)

burglariously, adv.

1852, May 770

. . . the other burglariously broke into his basket.

burial-ground, n.

1851, July 276

No religious sect or teacher, as such, without express legislative permission can receive any gift or sale of land, except five acres for a Church, parsonage, or burial-ground.

burying-ground, n.

1850, Nov. 728

. . . I tarried until sunset in the ancient burying-ground.

bustle, n.

1850, June 141

We presume the author is more conversant with the bustle of a camp than with the tranquil retirements of literature, . . .

bustle, v.

1852, March 565

. . . the "Paul Pry" of the place bustled up to the carriage window, . . .

buyo-case, n.

1852, Feb. 408

The other draws forth the ever-ready buyo-case, and with equal politeness offers a roll of buyos.

buyo-eating, n.

1852, Feb. 408

Buyo-eating is a habit which must be cultivated before it becomes agreeable.

buyo-palm, n.*

1852, Feb. 408

The buyo is a thing composed of three ingredients--
the leaf of the buyo-palm, a seashell, which is a
species of periwinkle, and a root. . .

by-street, n.

1851, Dec. 135

. . . one day the Creditor thought he saw "the
indefatigable" trying to avoid him by turning
suddenly down a by-street of the town.

(unusual --Web. N. Int.)

* a foreign plant, indigenous to the tropics

cab, n. 1851, Apr. 597

. . . you may calculate with certainty on picking up a pin in the streets, in the cabs, . . .

cabin, n. 1851, Aug. 389

She rushed from the hut, and soon, breathless and terrified, reached the squatter's cabin.

(obs.)

Cachmere, n. 1851, May 864

Boots of pale violet Cachmere and Morrocco.

cactiplant, n. 1851, Sept. 482

. . . and leading my horse silently up among the cactiplants, tied him to one of their branches.

cactus, n. 1851, Sept. 482

A thicket of cactus covered part of its summit.

cairn, n. 1851, Dec. 18

On the left of the Inlet, . . . they discovered a cairn (a heap of stones with a cavity) . . .

calf, n.*

1851, Dec. 14

An immense calf of ice six or eight feet thick slid under the "Rescue".

calf, a.

1851, June 37

He's a calf preacher--a young bottle-nosed Gospeller,"

. . .

calico, n.

1851, Apr. 673

Why, I ask, is my unoffending infant so hedged into a basket-bedstead, with dimity and calico, . . .

calico, n.

1851, Dec. 20

. . . and by means of calico they transformed themselves into female characters, as occasion required.

camp-fire, n.

1851, Sept. 484

. . . I was again the hero of the camp-fire.

camphene, n.

1852, Jan. 281

. . . he lay for a while in lazy rapture, feeding his eyes upon the picture, which seemed more beautiful by daylight than it had appeared by the midnight camphene, . . .

* naut.

camphor, n.

1850, Dec. 82

All the preparations of camphor invariably injure me.

canal-packet, n.

1852, Jan. 183

. . . My attention was attracted to a crowd composed for the most part of persons about to depart by a canal-packet for Buffalo.

candle-light, n.

1851, June 37

. . . I speedily found myself in a quiet secluded spot, with here and there a flickering candle-light from the windows, . . .

canister, n.

1851, Dec. 17

They also found a large number of tin canisters, such as are used for packing meats for a sea voyage;

cannon, n.

1851, Jan. 268

He wishes the Legislature to . . . establish founderies for cannon and small-arms.

cañon, y.

1851, Sept. 482

. . . the stream, after running parallel to the ridge, swept around and cañoned through it.

- cap, v. 1851, June 101
 . . . so, after capping afresh, hanging the bridle on the bow of the saddle, and staking my mule, I followed the trail. . .
- cap, v. 1850, June 141
 Beyond it, there is a natural dome of rock, twice the size of St. Peter's capping an isolated mountain.
- capote, n. 1851, May, 864
 Capotes or bonnets of satin are also worn.
- car, n. 1852, Feb. 410
 On Tuesday, the 30th, he went to Washington, and was received at the cars by the Senate Committee.
 (Bartlett: term is peculiar to U.S.)
- carriage, n. 1850, Dec. 39
 They acknowledge its comfort and convenience for the open carriage, . . .
- carriage-window, n. 1852, March 565
 . . . the "Paul Pry" of the place bustled up to the carriage-window, . . .

carroty, a. 1851, Aug. 422

. . . there remained upon his head but a few carroty clippings; . . .

cart, n. 1852, Apr. 584

The reason why Mrs. Linn was so solicitous for the safety of the cart, was because it was Ellen's cart, and she knew that Ellen prized it very highly.

cart-load, n. 1850, Nov. 721

With oxen and cart, himself, and others about his age, removed the stores deposited at the house of his grandfather, into the woods, and concealed them a cart-load in a place, under pine boughs.

Cashmere, n. 1850, Dec. 39

The Frenchwoman, on the contrary has traditions about "Cashmere", . . .

Cassareep, n.

1851, March 490

The birds, soon ready for the pot, were in a few minutes boiling away among the "Cassareep" and peppers.

(N.E.D.; Carib. origin)

caucus, n.

1852, Jan. 256

A caucus of the Democratic members met on the Saturday evening previous: . . .

(U.S.; origin obscure)

cavalcade, n.

1852, Feb. 301

A cavalcade of three hundred people from Philadelphia accompanied him to Chester, . . .

(arch. or obs.)

caymen, n.

1851, March 490

. . . and as I lay in my hammock taking the usual "soothing whiff" before resigning myself to sleep, the howling of monkeys, the bellowings of caymen, . . . made as discordant and motley a "hushaby" as one could imagine.

(see N.E.D. for history)

cent, n.

1852, March 434

Finally Rodolphus would succeed in getting a cent, . . .

cent, n.

1852, March 566

Rothschild felt in his pocket, but he had not a "red-cent" of change.

chain-gang, n.

1851, July 277

In San Francisco a prison is in the course of erection by the labor of felons condemned to the chain-gang.

chamber, n.

1852, Apr. 582

He was more afraid of Antonio than he was even of being left alone in his chamber.

chamber, n.

1850, Dec. 82

The night preceding his death, the doctor passed about two hours in his chamber.

chandler, n.

1852, Jan. 146

. . . He concluded to choose some other occupation; and he finally determined upon that of a tallow chandler.

- chap, n. 1851, Sept. 572
 . . . and the two chaps in the tavern was two body-gatherers that had been paid by doctors to get bodies for 'em, for to cut up, . . .
 (colloq.)
- chap, n. 1851, June 37
 "He's a down-Easter--a horse jockey chap, I'll be bound," . . .
- chattels, n. 1852, May 722
 . . . for as soon as he had put his goods and chattels back in his pockets, he paused a moment, . . . and then set out to run as fast as he could over the bridge.
- chatterbox, n. 1852, Feb. 421
 Many a chatterbox might pass for a shrewd man, if he would keep his own secret, and put a drag-chain now and then upon his tongue.
- cheerful-minded, a. 1851, Aug. 420
 . . . "Cheerful-minded persons and cheerful looks, are more to be valued than all the drugs of the city."

chemisette, n.

1851, Sept. 576

Chemisettes and habit-skirts form a part of almost every costume, . . .

chest, n.

1852, May 735

He had already put in his pocket six half dollars which he had taken from his chest that morning.

chimney-ornament, n.

1852, Jan. 270

To her delight, she at length encountered one, under a green hedge, with his dog by his side, his 'crook' in his hand, and his sheep round about him, just as if he were sitting to be modeled in China for a chimney-ornament.

chit-chat, n.

1851, Oct. 707

. . . and in such chit-chat with chance visitors, as keeps us informed of the drift of the town-talk, . . .

cholera, n.

1851, Aug. 415

The cholera has appeared at several places in the West, . . .

cholera-time, n.

1851, Aug. 420

His further remarks are worthy of heed just now, in an anticipated or predicted "cholera-time".

chop-fallen, a.

1851, Jan. 188

"I wish they weren't, and I'd crow," cried out the loser very chop-fallen, at his elbow.

chuckle-head, n.

1852, Apr. 704

. . . (here he laid his hand very familiarly upon the large chuckle-head of his opponent) . . .
(chiefly dial.)

chummy, n.

1852, Apr. 707

"My 'chummy', sewing from the inside had 'seated' my trousers with a piece of canvas marked 'F. Jib!'"
(colloq)

church-bell, n.

1851, Dec. 6

. . . the church-bells of the city also gave the annunciation.

clack, n.

1852, Feb. 421

The clack of their wordmill is heard, even when there is no wind to set it going, and no grist to come from it.

- clam, n. 1850, Dec. 81
 He was plentifully supplied with fried clams, . . .
- clean, adv. 1851, Sept. 572
 . . . and n'ither on 'em stopped runnin' till they
 was clean o' sight.
- clew, v. 1851, Sept. 470
 . . . the sails hanging in bags, or clewed up in
 festoons to the yards, . . .
- clothes-horse, n. 1851, Apr. 662
 Maids are cautioned "to be careful about the
 clothes-horse," . . .
- clothes-pin, n. 1852, March 444
 . . . Hugh, on a bench in the corner occupied him-
 self with making clothes-pins, . . .
- coach-and-four, n. 1851, Sept. 452
 . . . [He] kept a coach-and-four;
- coachman, n. 1852, Feb. 303
 Franklin's coachman drove up, alighted, and was
 opening the carriage for Franklin to dismount, . . .

coasting-craft, n.

1852, March 563

. . . and the stanch little coasting-craft, . . .
have been caught in their courses and moored to
their places, by a broad anchor of sheeted silver.

cock, n.

1851, June 101

The sharp click of the cock causing him to turn
quickly round, left little time for deliberation;
. . .

coffin, n.

1852, Apr. 583

The men let the coffin down, and then two of them
remained to fill the earth in again, . . .

coiffure, n.

1851, May 864

Feathers and flowers intermixed form a very beauti-
ful coiffure.

(borrowed from Fr.)

coiner, n.

1851, July 277

Large sums of money have been issued by private
coiners, . . .

colored person n.

1851, June 94

All the domestics of the house were colored persons,
which is very seldom indeed the case in this part
of the United States.

colt-pen, n.

1852, Apr. 589

When Mr. Kerber got out of patience with Rodolphus, he used to put him into this old colt-pen and button him in, . . .

comforter, n.

1851, Feb. 417

The details of the picture--the rough coat, the gay worsted comforter and cap, . . . are admirably painted.

commingling, n.

1851, Sept. 451

. . . the thirteen Anglo-American colonies. . . had become diluted by the commingling of selfish ambition.

common, n.

1850, Nov. 721

. . . I strolled over the natural glory of Boston, its broad and beautifully-arborescent common.

compeers, n.

1851, July 155

While John Dickinson was eloquently pleading with his compeers, . . .

compose, v.

1850, Dec. 144

The dress is composed of white crepe, . . .

- concerted, a. 1851, Jan. 215
 Precipitation spoils the best concerted plan; . . .
- concert-room, n. 1851, Nov. 850
 Scarce a theatre or concert-room but has its stars; . . .
- consumption, n. 1851, Apr. 662
 . . . a third is threatened with consumption.
- continuations, n.* 1852, Jan. 281
 As one by one came in . . . the unimpeachable swallow-tail, . . . , the pearl-gray "continuations", . . .
- contrary-minded, a. 1851, Dec. 134
 "All those who are contrary-minded will please say 'No.'"
- coop, v. 1851, Oct. 709
 Our ladies still coop themselves in their heated rooms until their faces are like lilies, and their figures like lily-stems!

* trousers--slang (Cen.)

Co-operationist, n. 1851, Dec. 120

. . . the following table shows the relative strength of each party in the State--those in favor of the Union as it is, of course, voting with the Co-operationists; . . .

copper, n. 1851, Feb. 417

It represents a genuine sable Long-Islander, whom a "lucky throw" of the coppers has made the owner of a fat goose.

Corial, n. 1851, March 490

. . . And presently the Indian "Corial" with a brave batch of Maroudis, and some smaller birds, turned a bend in the sinuous creek, and swiftly glided toward me, . . .

(not found in N.E.D.)

corn-barn, n. 1852, Apr. 590

A corn-barn is a small square building standing upon high posts at the four corners.

(not found in N.E.D.--Cf. Bartlett)

corsage, n. 1850, Dec. 143

The corsage is low, open in front, sleeves demi-long.

couch, v.

1851, July 219

. . . I thought that a finer set of Osage hunters,
 . . ., never, perhaps, drew a bowstring or couched
 a lance.

counting-house, n.

1851, Apr. 597

. . . you may calculate with certainty on picking
 up a pin in the streets, in cabs, . . . in counting-
 houses and lawyers' offices, . . .

country-house, n.

1851, Dec. 3

Huchinson. . . had taken counsel of his fears,
 and withdrawn from the city to his country-house
 at Milton, . . .

court-yard, n.

1851, Jan. 183

He had leaped into a small court-yard, . . .

cow-boy, n.

1851, Sept. 456

André being told that the cow-boys were more
 numerous on the Tarréytown road, took that direction,
 . . .

(Bartlett: hist.--Revolutionary War)

coxcomb, n.

1852, Apr. 706

That is a good story told of an empty coxcomb, . . .

cradle, n.

1852, March 435

The cradle in which Annie was sleeping was by the side of the fire, opposite to the settle.

crape, n.

1850, Dec. 41

There are few of our readers who can require telling that China crape is made entirely of silk, . . .

(N.E.D.)¹

creature, n.

1851, Aug. 388

Many pitied the poor young creature, . . .

(Clapin--southern use of word applied to woman or child)

crimp, v.

1850, Oct. 625

Can you crimp your lip with Voltaire?

(obs.)

crinoline, a.

1850, June 144

Crinoline hats, of open pattern, trimmed generally with flowers or feathers, are worn to the opera.

1. a thin transparent stuff made of silk crinkled.

crittur, n.

1851, Aug. 389

. . . "and 'tis a pity the poor crittur should be disapinted."

(not found in N.E.D.) (Bartlett--Vulgarism in pronunciation)

crone, n.

1851, June 47

. . . I met one of those old crones who pretend to be able to charm the sharks by their spells.

crop, y.

1850, June 141

. . . I stopped under a palm-tree, and let my horse crop a little grass, . . .

cross-gun, n.

1851, Nov. 853

"Bill took my cross-gun, and owes me. . . "

crow, y.

1851, Jan. 188

The youth won again, and "crowed" louder this time than he did the first.

crower, n.

1851, Jan. 188

Gradually the rouleaus of the "crower" dwindled down to a three or four dollars, or so.

(this form not found in N.E.D.)

cupboard, n.

1852, March 489

. . . though I might know it was only . . . something at the top of the old cupboard, the things seemed to grow larger and larger, . . .

curiosity-monger, n.

1851, Dec. 131

Curiosity-mongers can not but be gratified at such spectacle of a Republic as France just now presents; . . .

curtshy, v.

1852, Apr. 705

Just you go to her and see how nicely she'll curtshy, . . .

custard-pie, n.

1851, Nov. 853

"Custard-pie!" exclaimed the urchin, with great exultation at his success.

cut, v.

1852, March 434

Rodolphus did not answer, but began to turn summersets, and cut capers on the grass, . . .

cut-and-dried, a.

1851, Dec. 134

. . . Mr. John Jones appeared, and was, on the cut-and-dried motion of a friendly adherent, made chairman of the meeting.

cutlass, n.

1851, March, 488

. . . for every step through the tangled creepers
had to be gained by hacking and hewing with a cut-
lass. . .

D

damask, n.

1851, Jan. 287

. . . also Royal Pekin or black damask, trimmed with two broad flounces of Cambay lace.

daple, v.

1852, May, 843

. . . the snowflakes are dappling the distant roofs, and shivering under a north wind.

dead, n.

1852, Feb. 294

It was in the dead of winter, and before the column had proceeded many miles a violent storm of rain came on, . . .

death-service, n.

1851, Aug. 422

. . . the Clergyman is reading the death service; . . .

debt-collector, n.

1851, Dec. 135

. . . he sat in the door of his shop, and saw a debt-collector going by, who was notorious for sticking to a delinquent until some result was obtained.

decamp, v.

1851, Jan. 187

. . . when a gentleman has decamped from his wife,
from his creditors, or from any other responsibility. . .

decanter, n.

1852, Feb. 297

. . . for the people at the dinner table, . . .
sent a decanter of Madeira and some glasses into
the room where he and Franklin were sitting.

declivity, n.

1851, Sept. 458

. . . [He] dashed across the fields and down a
declivity to a narrow pathway. . .

dell, n.

1852, March 442

. . . they drove up to the door of a pleasant
little farmhouse in a sort of dell.

demi-long, a.

1850, Dec. 144

The corsage is low, open in front, sleeves demi-
long.

(esp. comb. not given in N.E.D. nor any other of
Dictionaries consulted)

Democrat, n. 1850, Dec. 123

Twenty-one members of Congress were elected, of whom 8 were Whigs, and 13 Democrats.

denizen, n. 1851, July 283

With the familiar faces of clergymen. . . , come back to the city denizen fresh memories of his early life in the country; . . .

de-religionize, v. 1852, May 343

As far as it extends, it threatens, to an awful degree, to de-religionize the human soul.

desponding, a. 1852, May 723

Ellen said this in a low, and desponding voice, and Antonio knew that she wished to speak to him alone.

detour, n. 1851, Dec. 16

. . . "the stream of ice had to be either gone through boldly, or a long detour made; . . .

devotement, n. 1851, Aug. 420

. . . they are close devotements, working "from the heart" . . .

(obsolete)

dipper, n.

1852, Apr. 577

. . . by means of a long-handled tin dipper she filled the tea kettle full, . . .

dismissal, n.

1850, Dec. 83

"Yes," said he, and gracefully waving his hand as a token of dismissal, he added, "The young gentleman will remain with me."

disunion, n.

1850, Dec. 124

. . . he is not in favor of disunion as secession.

Divine, n.

1851, Dec. 136

A celebrated Divine was on his way to hold forth to the inhabitants of a certain village, not many miles from New York.

do, v.

1852, Jan. 269

An uproarious laugh, . . . told "Braggadocio" that he had been slightly "taken in and done for" after a manner entirely his own.

docket, n.

1852, May 731

The judge directed the prisoner to be discharged, and then called for the case which came next on the docket.

doe, n. 1851, Sept. 482
 I was about to rush forward, . . . when I observed
 the doe. . .

dog, v. 1851, June 47
 . . . foes more dangerous still, . . . dog your
 steps.

dog-days, n. 1852, Jan. 263
 . . . when Sirius rose and set with or near the
 time of the sun, it was called the "dog days"--
 the only one of the old sidereal measures of
 time that has come down to us.

dogfully, adv. 1852, May 770
 . . . two dogs burst out upon him, and while he
 dogfully fought one, the other burglariously
 broke into his basket.

dog-hook, n. 1851, Sept. 519
 . . . and, above all the objects more watched
 than any others the fid-hook, and the dog-hook, . . .

dog's-eared, a.

1850, Oct. 622

Your copy of Tasso, a treasure print of 1680, is all bothumbed, and dog's-eared, and spotted with baby gruel.

dog-star, n.

1851, Aug. 431

. . . and while "the dog-star" rages, materials for the heat of July will be appropriate.

don't, v.

1852, Feb. 423

The fact is, he don't know what he wants.

(contr. of do not; colloq.)

door-lock, n.

1852, March 489

What a joyful sound to me was the sound of the key put into the door-lock!

door-step, n.

1851, Apr. 597

. . . you may calculate with certainty on picking up a pin in the streets, . . . on door-steps, . . .

dotard, n.

1851, June 47

. . . "You are a lying old dotard, " . . .

dove-house, n.

1852, March 433

When he was very young he made a dove-house in the end of his father's shed, all complete, with openings for the doves to go in and out in front, and a door for himself behind.

dowdy, a.

1850, Dec. 39

[They] have somehow an idea that a shawl is "old" or "dowdy"; . . .

down-Easter, n.

1851, June 37

"He's a down-Easter--a horse jockey chap, I'll be bound, . . .

drag, n.

1852, May 722

He looked at the drag in doing this and observed that one of the side-pieces had started up, and that it ought to be nailed down again.

draw, v.

1852, May 847

His pieces will not "draw" in the quiet New England village where he had temporarily 'set up shop'; . . .

drawback, n.

1850, June 141

In spite of these drawbacks his book is lively and readable, . . .

dressed-out, a. 1851, June 107

. . . if you meet a fine dressed-out gentleman in one of these stages, you look on him as one directly. . .

dressing-gown, n. 1852, Jan. 282

He found himself in the presence of a matronly dame, robed in the loosest possible of dressing-gowns, . . .

dry diggings, n. 1851, Apr. 702

Operations in the "dry diggings" have been much retarded by the absence of rain.

duel, n. 1851, July 276

Participation in a duel, or bribery, disqualifies for holding office.

dummy, a. 1850, Nov. 723

The design of the monument is not at all graceful, and, being surrounded by tall trees, it has a very "dummy" appearance.

ear, n. 1851, May 864

It is a wreath of Ceres form, composed of small flowers in rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, perfectly resembling natural flowers, with ears of wheat freely intermingled.

earthen, a. 1852, Jan. 162

Franklin's breakfast, . . . consisted only of a bowl of bread and milk which was eaten from a two-penny earthen porringer, and with a pewter spoon.

eastermost, a. 1852, Feb. 421

. . . an old and favorite servant, was held by a clergyman in one of the eastermost counties of the State.

(obs.)

eating-house, n. 1852, Jan. 232

Near him was a table upon which instead of a vulgar eating-house display of all the "delicacies of the season" was simply a massive coffee-urn, . . .

eel-skin, a.

1852, Apr. 704

Washington Irving . . . describes an old worthy, with a long eel-skin queue, a sort of covering that was "a potent nourisher and strengthener of hair."

eel-spearer, n.

1852, March 563

. . . and the eel-spearers have plied their pronged trade, with no boat save the frozen water.

electrical psychology, n. (phrase) 1852, May 842

There is another fallacy running through all these pretended sciences--from Phrenology and Phreno-mesmerism to the most stupid exhibitions that have been ever given under the names "electrical psychology" and "mental alchemy".

eligible, a.

1850, Dec. 80

He was now, . . . carefully carried on board, and set down in the most eligible part of the cabin.

'em, pro.

1851, June 37

"I know 'em."

(dial.; common in familiar speech)

emigrant, n. 1851, Dec. 120
 From Oregon, we learn that emigrants were coming
 in rapidly, . . .

eminence, n. 1852, Apr. 611
 Here was a hamlet; there a solitary farm-house;
 yonder a wood; on each eminence a windmill.

eminence, n. 1851, June 47
 . . . I suffered him to pursue his way, while I
 gained the eminence he had just quitted.

end-all, n. 1851, June 106
 . . . and money is the be-all and end-all of
 everybody.

entry, n. 1851, Aug. 421
 . . . these were connected by an 'entry' or passage-
 way;

epiphyte, n. 1851, March 489
 Seating myself on a smooth gray trunk of a tree,
 . . . whose broken limbs shone bright in the gay
 drapery of a scarlet-blossomed epiphyte, . . .

erect, v.

1851, June 65

They form the nucleus of the new state of Utah,
this year erected into a territory of the United
States, . . .

(obs.)

Esquimaux, n.

1851, Dec. 18

. . . the seamen were comfortably lodged with the
Esquimaux, . . .

(obsolescent plural --C.)

estuary, n.

1851, Feb. 455

Not a word was spoken as they moved noiselessly
toward a deep-shaded estuary at the foot of
Long Clove Mountain, . . .

(rare in Mod. use)

ether, n.

1850, Dec. 82

As to ether, it will blow me up.

F

face, n. 1851, July 218

. . . nothing could seem less inviting than what
the pale face called heaven, . . .

fact, n. 1851, Dec. 88

Now, as our neighbors in America would put it,
"that's a fact;" . . .

fag, v.* 1850, Oct. 622

I think I see myself . . . utterly fagged out with
some quarrel of yesterday, . . .

fair, n. 1851, Nov. 840

The annual Agricultural Fair of the State of New
York was held at Rochester. . .

fall, n. 1850, Dec. 144

Plain low corsage, the top part encircled with a
double fall of lace, forming a kind of berthe, . . .

* phrase--to be fagged out

false-spelled, a.

1852, May 839

Men whose credulity can not digest the supernatural of the Bible are most remarkably easy of belief in respect to spiritual rappings, . . . and spiritual communications in Hebrew translated into ungrammatical and false-spelled English.

(not found in any dictionary)

fan-palm, n.

1850, June 141

The broad intervals of meadow between the wastes of sand were covered with groves of beautiful fan-palm, . . .

far-fetched, a.

1851, Apr. 579

. . . he uses no strange and far-fetched words.

farm-account, n.

1850, Oct. 620

I have got a quiet farm-house in the country, a very humble place to be sure, . . . where I sometimes go for a day or two in the winter to look over the farm-accounts, . . .

(not found in any dictionary)

farm-house, n.

1850, Oct. 620

I have got a quiet farm-house in the country. . .

farm-occupant, n. 1851, July 283

The plain village-church, with its farm-occupants;

. . .

Far West, n. 1851, June 64

. . . and built the city of the "Far West".

fatigue, n. 1852, Jan. 266

Winter gayeties meantime have taken up their
March toward the fatigues of spring.

feather, n. 1850, Oct. 620

Out of this room opens a little cabinet, only big
enough for a broad bachelor bedstead, where I
sleep upon feathers, . . .

feather, v. 1851, June 64

Here their neighbors tarred and feathered some,
killed others, and compelled the whole to remove.

fellow-sinner, n. 1851, Aug. 421

Why do you feel called upon to address your fellow
sinners, . . .

female, a. 1851, July 277

A late arrival brought out six female teachers. . .

fid, n. 1851, Sept. 519

. . . we judged that, after having knocked out the "fid", which united the chain which bound the load, the log rolled suddenly upon him.

fidget, n. 1851, Apr. 662

There are people whom one occasionally meets with in the world, who are in a state of perpetual fidget and pucker.

field-pieces, n. 1851, Jan. 268

He wishes the Legislature to authorize him to purchase eighteen brass field-pieces, . . .

field-preacher, n. 1851, June 38

. . . these Albany folk however would make a field-preacher of me, . . .

fire, n. 1852, Jan. 269

"I was shot dead the first fire!"

fire-arms, n. 1851, Sept. 519
 . . . fire-arms were a constant part of the team-
 sters' equipage.

(usually pl.)

fire-company, n. 1852, Feb. 291
 It was proposed for example that the fire-company
 which has already been alluded to, should invest
 their surplus funds in lottery tickets, . . .

fire-dogs, n. 1850, Oct. 620
 . . . drawing my chair directly in front of the
 blazing wood, and setting one foot on each of the
 old iron fire-dogs. . . I dispose myself for an
 evening of such sober and thoughtful quietude, . . .

firelock, n. 1851, Sept. 457
 What party? inquired Williams, who had presented
 his firelock to his breast.

fire-place, n. 1852, March 442
 There was a very spacious fire-place in it, but
 scarcely any fire.

fire-place, n. 1852, Apr. 582

He found a great fire blazing in the fire-place.

fire-water, n. 1851, Aug. 387

(I think a little fire-water must have entered into the bargain.)

(Bartlett: Cooper, Last of the Mohicans)

fire-wood, n. 1850, Nov. 723

He was splitting fire-wood with a vigorous hand when I rode up; . . .

first-rate, a. 1851, Aug. 421

'It was first-rate preaching' . . .

fixings, n. * 1852, May 791

. . . I will give what the Yankees term a "few notions consarning them and their fixings."

(origin U.S.)

flannel, n. 1851, Apr. 673

. . . how dare Mrs. Prodget require, for the use of my son, an amount of flannel and linen that would carpet my humble roof?

flannels, n. 1851, Apr. 662

. . . a third is advised to "wear flannels"; . . .

flat, n. 1851, July 219

. . . the burrowing of . . . the prairie dog, cause both horse and horseman to run considerable risk when taking a spin over the flat.

flea-swarming, a. 1851, Dec. 132

It is comfortably furnished--as comfort is counted in the flea-swarming houses of Italy;

flesh-pots, n. 1852, Apr. 691

. . . and as soon as rumors of a hunter's success reach them . . . a longing for the flesh-pots is instantly excited, . . .

flint-tipped, a. 1851, July 218

. . . the North American brave possessed but a short bow made of bone with twisted sinews for strings, and a quiver of flint-tipped arrows, . . .
(this combination not found in any dictionary)

floes, n. 1851, Dec. 14

They also encountered immense floes, with only narrow channels between, . . .

flotilla, n.

1851, Sept. 454

. . . a large British force should proceed up the Hudson to the Highlands in Flotilla under Admiral Rodney, . . .

fly, n.

1852, March 476

He is going to have a fly; and it is famous weather for the sport, . . .

fly-book, n.

1851, Dec. 132

And with this he unrolls his "fly-book", and lays upon the table bank-bills to the amount of one hundred thousand francs.

flying-machine, n.

1852, Jan. 271

. . . an eccentric gentleman of some scientific aspirations, . . . , once induced a thick-set and very green Hiberian to ascend a very remarkable high and spreading tree, near his residence, accompanied by a curious non-descript flying-machine, . . .

foot-ball, n.

1851, Dec. 20

They played at foot-ball, and exercised themselves in drawing sledges, . . .

footway, n. 1851, June 37

. . . I seized the single plank which formed the footway, and shoved it into the stream.

foray, n. 1850, Aug. 299

The earliest impressions of young Zachary were the sudden foray of savage foe, the piercing warwhoop, the answering cry of defiance, . . .

foray, n. 1851, Jan. 264

Mr. Conrad expresses the opinion, that the only description of troops to put an end to these savage forays, is Cavalry.

forte, n. 1850, Dec. 39

Generally speaking, the shawl is not their forte, in fact they are rather afraid of it.

founder, v. 1852, Apr. 581

At length, however, they reached the place where the horse and sleigh had become foundered.

fox-hunting, n. 1851, Feb. 316

. . . my mother was married in a riding-habit and hat, just as if she had been going fox-hunting; . . .

fox-trap, n.

1852, Apr. 706

. . . the hands will squeeze like a fox-trap; . . .

Free-soil, a.

1850, Dec. 123

Hon. Horace Mann the Free-soil candidate, succeeded against both the opposing candidates.

(U. S.)

free-talker, n.

1852, March 564

. . . and every mail brings us intelligence of some unfortunately free-talker, who is "advised" to quit the "Republic".

Frenchy, a.

1852, May 851

The following bit of gossip is especially "Frenchy",

. . .

Friends, n.

1852, Feb. 291

The Friends, however, were not disposed to insist so tenaciously upon their views as to be unwilling that others should act as they saw fit.

frippery, n.

1851, Oct. 656

If she discard that foolish frippery and passion for display, . . . it will not long live.

frisk, n.

1851, Aug. 422

. . . it was a sudden start--the same as a frisk: . . .

frontier, n.

1852, Feb. 300

Not long after this time new Indian difficulties occurred on the frontiers, which called for the raising of a new military force. . .

fugitive, a.

1850, Dec. 122

. . . the Fugitive Slave Law contained many unjust provisions, . . .

fullings, n.

1850, Dec. 144

The dress is composed of white crape, the skirt, . . . being handsomely trimmed with white lace, and fullings of crape put on at equal distances;

fusty, a.

1851, Apr. 662

. . . the pastry is fusty, . . .

G

gabble, v. 1851, Aug. 420

. . . her mother. . . heard her 'gabbling to herself in a dream'.

gaiter, a. 1851, May 864

Button gaiter boots of chocolate Cashmere.

(U.S.)

gallows-looking, a. 1852, Feb. 422

"What a set of gallows-looking wretches they are!"

galon, n. 1851, Feb. 431

Those of more matronly description are generally trimmed with nine rows of waved galons upon the sleeves, . . .

(obs.--Cen.)

gambol, v. 1850, Dec. 84

. . . the squirrel may gambol in the boughs above,

. . .

gaming, n.

1851, Jan. 187

Gaming is the recreation most indulged in, . . .

gaming-house, n.

1851, Jan. 187

. . . and the gaming houses of the western part of Arkansas have branded it with an unenviable notoriety.

garden-gate, n.

1851, Apr. 710

. . . and in arriving at the garden-gate, he paused, with his hand upon the latch, . . .

(combination not found in any dictionary consulted)

garret, n.

1851, Aug. 420

. . . Rachel took a candle and ascended a ladder which served as stairs to lead to an open chamber or garret. . .

garret, n.

1852, March 443

Go up into the garret, and open the third trunk, . . .

gas-light, n.

1852, Feb. 332

The history of the gas-light is curious, and illustrates our subject.

gavista, n. 1851, June 48

The gavista's wailing cry re-echoed along the rocks; . . .

(not found in dictionaries consulted)

Ge, int.* 1851, Sept. 519

He varies the whole exercise by constant addresses to the oxen. . . : "Ge, Duke!"

gent, n. 1852, Feb. 420

'Why impossible?' says the gent.

(colloq.)

gentlefolks, n. 1852, Feb. 292

. . . and I sweep before gentlefolks' doors and hopes they will give me something.

(pl. used by older writers)

gentlewoman, n. 1850, Dec. 39

We scarcely know a truer test of a gentlewoman's taste in dress than her selection of a shawl, . . .

(archaic --Cen.)

found in Century Dictionary spelled Ge .

ghoul, n.

1851, March 491

It went on constantly faster and faster, . . .
until a tall, gaunt Nubian rose in the moon-
light and danced in the centre of the circle,
like a gay ghou! among his fellows.

gift-book, n.

1851, Jan. 782

The Memorial, . . . is one of the most beauti-
ful gift-books for the present season, . . .

(not found in above combination in any dictiona-
ries consulted)

glazier, n.

1852, Jan. 158

To lessen their expense for rent they took a
glazier and his family into the house, which
they had hired, . . .

go, v.*

1851, Feb. 316

. . . "but now I am positively miserable lest
all should not go off as it ought to do."

goad-stick, n.

1851, Sept. 519

With his goad-stick under his arm as a staff,
he leisurely walks along . . .

* phrase, to go off

goatsucker, n.

1851, March 490

And as I lay in my hammock, taking the usual "soothing whiff" before resigning myself to sleep, the howling of the monkeys, the bellowing of the caymen, and the various cries of goatsucker, owl, and tiger-bird, . . . made as discordant and motley a "hushaby" as one could imagine.

gobbet, n.

1851, June 48.

Gobbets of human flesh still clung around the lower jaw.

(obsolete, archaic --Gen.)

godrooned, a.

1852, March 576

In order to give the Moliere waistcoat the really fashionable stamp, it must have a godrooned collar, made of several rows of lace, a frill of the same, and ruffles reaching to the knuckles.

goffered, a.

1851, Aug. 431

[frills] . . . on which are set two smaller frills, vandyked and goffered at the edges.

gold-digger, n.

1852, Jan. 275

Mr. Woods is a man of high character and learned education, who was led by ill health to exchange the duties of professional life for the rude toils of the gold-digger.

gone-by, a.

1851, Dec. 131

Linked to Kassuth is the new talk about the new and strange action of that gone-by hero Louis Napoleon.

Gospeller, n.

1851, June 37

"He's a calf preacher, a young bottle-nosed Gospeller," . . .

(rare)

grandiloquent, a.

1851, July 160

Let orators cease grandiloquent displays of bombastic rhetoric, . . .

grant, n.

1851, Aug. 411

. . . in favor of free grants to actual settlers of the public lands; . . .

(chiefly U.S.)

grass, n. 1851, July 218

We are now on the verge of the upper prairies,
 . . . covered with a short coarse herbage called
 "buffalo grass", on which the buffalo loves to
 feed.

grave-clothes, n. 1850, Oct. 626

. . . they have clothed the body in decent grave-
 clothes, . . .

gravel-walk, n. 1850, Nov. 727

A soft green sward, as even as the rind of a
 fair apple, and cut by eight straight gravel-
 walks, diverging from the monument, is substi-
 tuted by art for the venerated irregularities
 made by the old mattock and spade.

grave-yard, n. 1851, Sept. 571

All other grave-yards. . . show some symbol of
 distinction between the great and small, . . .

green, n. 1850, Nov. 722

Workmen were inclosing the Green, and laying out
 the ground in handsome plats around the Monument,
 . . .

(Clapin: a generic name in Conn. for any public
 square or common)

green (one), n. 1851, Jan. 187

The other player was a young man, a stranger, whom they call a "green one" in this and many other parts of the world.

green (board), n.* 1851, Jan. 188

He lost this too, and with as deep a curse as I ever heard, he rose from the green board.

ⁿ
greeness, n. 1851, Sept. 518
_^

Every crew has its "Jack", who in the absence of other material, either from his store of "Mother-wit" or "ⁿgreeness"_^ contributes to the merry shaking of sides, . . .

greenhorn, n. 1851, Jan. 188

I returned, and saw the winners dividing the spoil, and the poor shorn "greenhorn", leaning over the back of their chairs, staring intently at the money.

* "board of green cloth"

greensward, n.

1850, Oct. 623

Toss away there on the greensward--never mind the hyacinths, the snow drops, the violets, if so be any are there; . . .

grog, n.

1851, Dec. 13

. . . they were allowed an extra glass of grog on that day.

grotto, n.

1852, Apr. 612

We reached a grotto on the borders of a little lake, where to my surprise a little breakfast was laid out.

graybeard, n.

1851, July 157

As hour succeeded hour, the graybeard shook his head, . . .

gruel, n.

1850, Oct. 622

Your copy of Tasso, a treasure print of 1680, is all bethumbed, and dog's-eared, and spotted with baby gruel.

gully, n.

1851, June 101

. . . but stopping in a gully to look for water, I found a little pool, . . .

gunpowder, n.

1852, March 495

Among these belonging to the American merchants, were a number of barrels of gunpowder, that had proved unsalable in Cuba, . . .

gypsum, n.

1851, Sept. 482

. . . water--clear and shallow--ran slowly over a bed of sand and gypsum.

H

hack, n. 1850, Dec. 82

He was put into a wretched hack, . . .

hack, v. 1851, June 101

I therefore hastily hacked off a few steaks
from his thigh, . . .

hair-breadth, a. 1850, Oct. 625

And some hair-breadth escape by sea or flood,
. . . has endeared the little fellow to your
heart a thousand fold.

hair's-breadth, n. 1851, July 274

. . . the South should not have a hair's breadth
of concession from him.

hamlet, n. 1852, Apr. 611

Here was a hamlet; there a solitary farm-house;
yonder a wood; on each eminence a windmill.

hammer, n.* 1851, Sept. 520
 . . . six wolves were found "dead as hammers".

hammock, n. 1850, Aug. 299
 The Indians, . . . were posted in a dense ham-
 mock, with their front covered by a small
 stream, . . .
 (local form in Florida and adjacent states:
hammock)¹

hamstring, v.** 1851, Jan 188
 "No, I'll be hamstrung if I do!"
 [colloq. or slang]

hand-bill, n. 1851, Sept. 451
 . . . said Colonel Brown in a hand-bill almost
 four years before Arnold's defection.

hand-spike, n. 1851, Sept. 518
 The men follow up with hand-spikes, and long
 levers.

* phrase, dead as hammers

** phrase, to be hamstrung

1 Bartlett: Local form has been confounded with
hummock.

hang, v. 1851, July 157
 "Gentlemen, we must now all hang together, or
 we shall surely hang separately."

hankerer, n. 1851, Dec. 131
 It must be a gratifying scene for such old
 hankerers after the lusts of Despotism, . . .

hankering, n. 1852, March, 565
 . . . An ignorant hankering after all such
 knowledge is not worth knowing; . . .

hangman, n. 1851, Aug. 422
 The hangman is adjusting the rope; . . .

hap-hazard, a. 1852, March 563
 . . . city people have been measuring opinions
 of late in their hap-hazard and careless way,
 about a new and most unfortunate trial of divorce.

happy-go-lucky, a. 1851, Sept. 469
 Some few happy-go-lucky reprobates laughed at
 Pat's sapience, . . .

harpsichord, n.

1852, May 769

Bingley tells of a young lady who played brilliantly on the harpsichord; . . .

harrow, n.

1852, May 734

. . . he was mending a harrow.

Harry, n.

1850, Oct. 621

[Nephews] . . . who are forever tramping over your head, or raising the Old Harry below, while you are busy with your clients.

hasp, n.

1852, Apr. 587

This door had a hasp on the inside.

hatchet, n.

1851, July 218

. . . the North American brave possessed but a short bow made of bone with twisted sinews for strings, and a quiver of flint-tipped arrows, with a stone hatchet, . . .

hatter, n.

1852, Jan. 281

Mr. Potts had been in great tribulation all day, in the apprehension that hatter, or tailor or bootmaker would fail to send home the articles of their craft. . .

have, v.*

1850, Dec. 41

. . . but if she have a fine eye for color this faculty will also assist her.

Haw, int.

1851, Sept. 519

He varies the whole exercise by constant addresses to the oxen. . . : "Haw, Bright !"

(not found in N.E.D. but found in Century)

hawser, n.

1851, July 162

The car, . . . is suspended from the hawser by means of short chains attached to the ends of it.

hay-asthma, n.**

1851, June 95-96

Mr. Webster had complained of not being very well (I think a slight attack of hay-asthma), . . .

hay-mow, n.

1852, March 441

They walked along a narrow passageway, between a hay-mow on one side, and a row of stalls for cattle on the other.

* phrase --to have an eye for

** same as hay-fever

head-dress, n. 1851, Jan. 287
 The same figure represents a very pretty style
 of head-dress.

hearse, n. 1852, Jan. 267
 . . . French ingenuity makes every hearse the
 carrier of a romance; . . .

hearth-broom, n. 1851, Apr. 672
 In my opinion she would storm a town single-
 handed, with a hearth-broom and carry it.

hearth-stone, n. 1850, Aug. 299
 The earliest impressions of young Zachary were
 the sudden foray of the savage foe, . . . the
 neighboring cottage wrapped in flames, or its
 hearth-stone red with blood.

heart's-ease, n. 1851, May 864
 An elegant style is made of violet velvet and
 satin, ornamented with heart's-ease. . .

hearty, adv. 1852, Apr. 584
 "Pull," said Rodolphus. "Pull away, hearty."

hemlock, n.

1851, Sept. 517

. . . we fell a large tree, sometimes the hemlock, . . .

hempen-string, n.

1852, March 476

By and by he sees some loose threads of hempen-string bristle out and stand up, . . .

(comb. not found in any dictionary consulted)

hey-day, n.

1851, Nov. 849

. . . and the streets are all of them in the hey-day of the Autumn flush.

hickory-flame, n.

1852, March 563

. . . the old days of winter cheer and fun have stolen back to . . . woo the world again to the frolic of moonlight rides and to the flashing play of a generous hickory-flame.

higgle, v.

1851, Sept. 455

There the arch-traitor. . . higgled with the king's broker about the price of his infamy; . . .

high-wrought, a.

1851, Apr. 584

As a prose writer, Mr. Bryant is distinguished . . . , evincing a remarkable skill in various departments of composition from the ephemeral political essay to the high-wrought fictitious tale, . . .

hit, n.

1852, March 568

. . . you will "realize" a fair hit at what was not long since a fashionable species of English ballad music.

hogshead, n.

1851, June 37

"I'll get you a sugar hogshead in no time; . . .

hogshead, n.

1852, Feb. 421

Human heads are like hogsheads--the emptier they are, the louder report they give of themselves.

home-looking, a.

1850, Oct. 620

Something--it may have been the home-looking glaze. . . had suggested to me the thought of marriage.

Homestead, n.

1851, Apr. 701

An act to exempt Homesteads from sale on execution, has passed the General Assembly of Illinois,

. . .

homestead, n.

1851, July 277

A law had been passed exempting homesteads and certain other property from legal seizure, . . .

hooping-cough, n.

1851, Feb. 315

"Amy was indeed a charming child," continued he, when you brought her to be cured of the hooping-cough among our Cumberland Mountains.

horrid, a.

1851, Apr. 662

The dust blows in their eyes, or there is "that horrid rain," . . .

(colloq.)

horrific, a.

1851, June 101

. . . and he instantly fell with terrific souse, and horrific growl, . . .

horse-laugh, n.

1852, March 566

The conductor stared, and the passengers set up a horse-laugh.

horse-skin, n. 1851, Sept. 483

The soft, clingy sand already overtopped my horse-skin boots, . . .

hoss -shed, n. 1851, Sept. 571

. . . when there was a sleigh with three fellows into it, drew up under the hoss-shed at the tavern.

hot, a. 1851, June 64

. . . and Ohio became too hot for the Mormons.

hot-bed, a. 1851, Apr. 581

His first efforts betray no symptoms of a forced, hot-bed culture, . . .

hot-bed, a. 1850, Nov. 790

This hot-bed system of education is not confined to the United States, but is practiced less or more in all civilized countries.

huffing, n. 1851, Apr. 673

Huffing and snubbing, prey upon my feelings, but I can bear them without complaint.

humbug, n.

1851, Dec. 85

. . . the founder of the Biogenic philosophy was emphatically a humbug.
(colloq.)¹

hummock, n.

1851, Dec. 14

Sometimes they anchored their vessels to icebergs, or sometimes to floes, or masses of hummock.

hunting-ground, n.

1852, Apr. 691

. . . a longing for flesh-pots is instantly excited, especially among the old, and a general movement to the hunting-ground ensues.

hunting-ground, n.

1851, Aug. 389

. . . and they perhaps were more fitted for their "happy hunting-grounds" than he for the white man's heaven.

hurry, v.

1851, Sept. 464

I hurried on my clothes.

1 a slang or cant word which came into vogue about 1750, but use in reference to person is more recent.

husband, y.

1851, June 48

I dived to no great depth, in order to husband
my wind, . . .

huzza, n.

1851, July 159

. . . a loud huzza shook the old "Cradle of
Liberty".

I

ice-anchor, n. 1851, Dec. 14

By means of ice-anchors (large iron hooks)
they kept her from capsizing.

ice-field, n. 1851, Dec. 15

In the midst of that vast ice-field loomed up
many lofty bergs, . . .

'iled, a. 1852, Apr. 706

. . . and it goes so almighty fast, it can't
be compared to nothin' but 'iled lightning.

(obs.)¹

impatient-like, a. 1851, June 107

. . . I got so impatient-like.

(Like is often suffixed to another adj. or noun
to show resemblance or manner.)

¹ a vulgar or dial. pronunciation (now esp. in U.S.)
of oil.

incommoding, ppl.a.

1852, Apr. 578

She moved her cushion and rug to the foot of the couch, . . . and lay her head upon her own pillow, without any danger of incommoding or disturbing her aunt.

indigent, s.

1851, March 555

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating ten millions of acres of public lands. . . for endowment of Hospitals for the indigent insane.

Injin, n.

1851, Aug. 385

[which] "was a proof the Ingins was a sort o' warmint, . . .

ink-horn, n.

1852, Feb. 421

. . . so in the afternoon he brought a sheet of paper, pen, and ink-horn to church with him.

intelligence, n.

1850, Nov. 851

From California we have intelligence to the 15th of September.

(obs. or rare)

Iriquois, n.

1851, Aug. 390

. . . he fancied he heard her mutter in Iriquois
one word--"revenged!"

ivory-headed, a.

1852, Jan. 269

An old gentleman, with a solemn visage, and an
ivory-headed cane . . . here observed: . . .

J

Jack, n. 1851, Sept. 518

Every crew has its "Jack" . . .

(obs.)

jaded, a. 1851, Aug. 390

. . . they stopped to rest their jaded horses.

jay, n. 1852, Apr. 707

The lines were addressed to Miss Emma Vee, who had a pet jay, of which she was very fond: . . .

jib-boom, n. 1851, Dec. 13

She [the ship] was punished, however, by the loss of her job-boom, as she ran against the ice-berg. . .

(naut.)

John Jones party, 1851, Dec. 134

At the time of the first election of General Washington to the Presidency, there was a party in one of the Southern States, called the "John Jones Party,"

jubilee, n. 1851, Nov. 840

A very interesting Railroad Jubilee was held in Boston on the 17th of September, to celebrate the completion of railroad communication between Boston and Ogdensburg, . . .

jupe, n. 1851, Jan. 233

The morning costume is a jupe of blue silk, . . .
(obs.)¹

¹ same quot. as above in N.E.D.

K

Karabimitas, n.

1851, March 489

My attention was now and again drawn away by the ceaseless tappings of a yellow-headed wood-necker on a decaying tree close at hand, to the glittering flashes of a Karabimitas,

keep, n.

1850, Oct. 620

I have got a quiet farm-house in the country, . . . where I sometimes go for a day or two in the winter to look over farm-accounts, and to see how the stock is thriving on the Winter's keep.

(colloq.; common in U.S.--Gen.)

keg, n.

1852, March 433

He also placed a keg at the side of the barrel, by way of wing to the building.

ken, n.

1851, Sept. 460

The traitor and his victim, the captors, . . . have all gone to the spirit-land whither the ken of the historian and the moralist may not follow.

- kerchief, n. 1851, Sept. 462
 . . . but we could not help thinking that the
 owner of the kerchief . . . could not be other-
 wise than an interesting and lovely creature.
- kick-up, n. 1851, Sept. 469
 "What's the kick-up?" roared the gigantic cor-
 poral.
- kite, n. 1852, March 476
 Look at that American boy with his kite on his
 shoulder, . . .
- knapsack, n. 1851, Dec. 21
 . . . they slept in their clothes with knap-
 sacks on their backs, . . .
- knife, n. 1851, July 218
 Instead of rifles, scalping knives, tomahawks,
 and two-edged lances of polished steel, the
 North American brave possessed but a short bow
 made of bone. . .

L

lady-like, adv.

1852, Apr. 705

Just you go to her and see how. . . lady-like
she'll say, "How do you do, Sir?"

(obs.)

lady-love, n.

1852, Jan. 184

I need not attempt to describe the effect . . .
which the melancholy, soul-harrowing change in
Edward, produced on the mind of his lady-love,
. . .

Lamanites, n.

1851, June 66

The Lamanites were still their fierce enemies,
. . .

lance, n.

1851, July 219

. . . I carried a long lance with the shaft made
of toughest ash.

land-breeze, n.

1850, Nov. 721

A gentle land-breeze during the night had borne
the clouds back to their ocean birth place, . . .

land-claim, n.

1851, July 276

The Governor of Maine, . . . complains of the illiberal conduct of Massachusetts, in regard to the land-claims within the State of Maine;

. . .

lappet, n.

1851, Sept. 576

The lappets are not sewed on at the waist; . . .

larder, n.

1851, Sept. 461

. . . but there is but little to be found, at any time, in the larder of a Mexican house; . . .

lariat, n.

1851, June 101

. . . and springing into the saddle with merely a hold of the lariat, plunged the spurs into the mule, . . .

(B.--Span. la reata)

lariat, n.

1851, Sept. 484

I caught the lariat; . . .

larnt, y.

1852, Apr. 706

They must all be studied to be larnt; . . .

last button on gabe's coat, * 1851 188

Again the cards were shuffled, cut and dealt,
and the "plucked-pigeon" staked his last dollar
upon them.

"The last button on gabe's [sic] coat, and I
er--er--; no, I'll be ham-strung if I do!"

(not found in any dictionary or collections of
phrases)

* known to some residents of Kansas and Missouri;
means the last resort or final effort.

lasso, n. 1851, July 219

. . . my companions mounted their horses, with their lassos uncoiled and trailing upon the ground, . . .
(B.--Span. lazo)

Latter-day Saints, n. 1851, June 64

The church of the Latter-day Saints was organized on the 6th of April, at Manchester, in Ontario County, New York.
(mod.)

lattice, fence, n. 1851, May 855

. . . the grassy yard seen through the lattice-fence, . . .

lava, n. 1851, Sept. 461

. . . [we] had the satisfaction of seeing the rest of them, . . . disappearing through the fissures of the lava fields, . . .

lawn, n. 1851, Apr. 710

In the rear of the house was a lawn covered with apple trees.

leaking, n.

1852, March 566

In these "leaking" days of wintry-spring, when that compound called "splash", a conglomerate of dirty snow and unmistakable mud, pervades the streets of the city. . .

(obs. when referring to weather)

leastways, adv.

1852, Feb. 421

" . . . leastways she said she didn't," replied the girl.

(dial.; vulgar)

leech, n.

1852, March 566

. . . and then I reckon up the number of pills, boluses, powders, draughts, mixtures, leeches, and blisters, which will consequently be sent in to the fair sufferers, . . .

life-boat, n.

1851, July 162

The Life-Boat rests in its retreat, . . . not like a ferocious beast of prey, . . . but like an angel of mercy, . . .

life-car, n.

1851, July 161

The engraving. . . represents the operation of transporting the officers and crew of a wrecked vessel to the shore, by means of one of the Life-Cars invented by Mr. Joseph Francis for this purpose.

lifesome, g.

1851, Jan. 231

It is not so fresh and lifesome, . . .
(Gen. --rare)

lift, n.

1852, Apr. 611

A wagoner gruffly asked me if I was tired, and offered me "a lift".

lift, n.

1852, Jan. 266

The opera, they say, has held its old predominance, with a stronger lift than ever, in the fashion of the town.

like, adv.

1851, Aug. 422

. . . "it was done in a dream, like."

like, a. 1851, Aug. 389

. . . "Maybe they'd onderstand as 'twas an
accident like," . . .

(in early use placed after its regimen)

linden-tree, n. 1850, Nov. 725

It is shaded by noble linden-trees, and adorned
with shrubbery, . .

lobby, n. 1851, Apr. 662

. . . if an umbrella is missing, "A thief has
been in the lobby;" . . .

logging, a. 1851, Sept. 518

Logging roads are generally laid out with due
regard to the convenience of level. . . ground.

logging (berths), n. 1851, Sept. 521

Such annoyances from these migrating beasts in
the vicinity of logging berths. . . are of recent
date.

logic-chopping, n. 1851, Dec. 134

We find in the "Drawer" a rich specimen of logic-
chopping, at which there was a hearty laugh more
years ago than we can remember. (See (N.E.D.)

log-men, n.

1851, Sept. 518

. . . each [step] of which produces lumber which challenges the admiration and enterprise of the log-men.
(Gen.--local U.S.)

log-hut, n.

1852, Apr. 643

It is like a strange new settlement, where there is ample space, . . . , and only here and there a log-hut or a dark shed among the trees.

long-visaged, a.

1851, Jan. 188

. . . but the long-visaged hero laid his stake before them, . . .

loll, v.

1851, Nov. 849

The fat old gentlemen who used to loll into your office in May-time, . . . have utterly vanished.
(obs.)

long-lost, a.

1851, Apr. 710

And did you hear no tidings of the long-lost son?

loop, n.

1852, Feb. 295

A platform was then built all around on the inside, for men to stand upon to fire through the loop holes. . .

lottery, a.

1852, Feb. 291

. . . the fire company . . . should invest their surplus funds in lottery tickets.

lunge, n.

1851, March 494

The merriest lunges of life were not lost upon him, notwithstanding.

luxuriate, v.

1850, Oct. 620

. . . and then, slip by the light of the embers into my bed, where I luxuriate in such sound and healthy slumber, . . .

M

macadamize, v.

1850, Nov. 724

The road is macadamized the whole distance; . . .

mad-house, n.

1852, Feb. 419

The quick revulsion of feeling, when the truth appeared, was too much for the poor fellow's brain, and he is now in the mad-house.

(rhetorical or derisive)

make obliged, v.

1852, Feb. 422

" 'I am made obliged to you', I answered, . . .

maize, n.

1851, Sept. 557

. . . throughout a large part of the South, the maize has suffered severely from drought, . . .

maize, n.

1850, June 141

The only cultivation I saw was a small field of maize, green and with good ears.

maize-leaf, n.

1851, Apr. 583

He has watched the maize-leaf and the maple-bough growing greener under the fierce sun of midsummer; . . .

mamma-in-law, n. 1850, Oct. 621

And dear mamma-in-law must set her nose into Peggy's cupboard, and insist upon having the key to your own private locker in the wainscot.

man-of-war, n. 1852, Feb. 299

He left England about the end of August in 1762, in company with ten sail of merchant ships under convoy of a man-of-war.

mansion, n. 1850, Dec. 84

His remains were taken to Virginia, and buried at Roanoke, not far from the mansion in which he lived, . . .

manteau, n. 1851, Jan. 288

Manteau of light brown Cashmere trimmed with velvet of the same color; closed up in front by four large brandebourgs.

mantelet, n. 1851, June 143

. . . and mantelets are more in vogue than the gossamer like shawls of July.

manumit, y. 1850, Dec. 82

"I confirm every disposition in my will, especially that respecting my slaves, whom I have manumitted, and for whom I have made provision.

manuscript-volume, n. 1851, July 283

Others. . . do not selfishly shut up these things between the covers of a private manuscript-volume, . . .

(comb. not given in dictionaries)

Manzanita, n. 1851, June 101

. . . Bruin . . . seated . . . in front of a Manzanita bush, making a repast on his favorite berry.

(shrub found in Western U.S.)

marabout, n. 1851, March 576

Feather trimmings are now much in vogue, disposed on fringes of marabout, and placed at the edge of double skirts of tulle.

market-town, n. 1851, Feb. 316

. . . it was situated close to a populous village, and not far from a flourishing market-town.

Maroudis, n. 1851, March 490

. . . and presently the Indian "Corial" with a brave batch of Maroudis, and some smaller birds, turned a bend in the sinuous creek, and swiftly glided toward me, . . .

masquerooning, n. 1851, June 37

They put on all manner of disguises and "masqueroonings".

massacre, n. 1852, Feb. 304

This massacre, as it was called, was the shooting of some persons in a crowd in State-street in Boston by the British soldiers.

matter-of-fact, n. 1851, Dec. 135

There is a comical blending of the "sentimental" and the "matter-of-fact" in the ensuing lines, . . .

mattock, n. 1850, Nov. 727

A soft green sward, . . . is substituted, by art for the venerated irregularities made by the old mattock and spade.

mawkish, a. 1851, Apr. 579

He is equally free from cold, prosaic, common-place hardness of feeling and from sickly and mawkish effeminacy.

medium, n. 1852, May 842

We allude to the pretense of holding intercourse with departed spirits through mesmerized mediums, or what are usually called spiritual rappings.

meeting, n. 1852, Jan. 151

It was Sunday, and they were going to meeting.

meeting-house, n. 1850, Nov. 723

Caleb Harrington was shot while running from the meeting-house.

(U.S.)

memento, n. 1850, Nov. 728

He has many mementoes of his eminent kinsman, . . .

men-folks, n. 1851, Aug. 421

The 'men-folks' talked of harvesting and other agricultural matters, . . .

(dial.)

mental alchemy, n.

1852, May 842

There is another fallacy running through all these pretended sciences from Ph^renology, and phreno mesmerism to the most stupid exhibitions that have been ever given, under the names of "electrical psychology" and "mental alchemy".

merry-making, a.

1851, Sept. 519

. . . pouring forth with full-toned voice, some favorite air or merry-making ditty.

mesmerized, ppl. a.

1852, May 842

We allude to the pretense of holding intercourse with departed spirits through mesmerized mediums, or what are usually called spiritual rappings.

mew, v.

1850, Oct. 622

She hates to be mewed up in a cottage, or between brick walls; . . .

middling, a.*

1851, Nov. 852-853

Somebody. . . has been telling a story of a school-mistress, who had a hopeful boy-pupil whose intelligence was scarcely "fair to middling".

* Phrase--fair to middling

- Military, n. 1851, June 64
 . . . [difficulties] became so serious that
 the Military were called in; . . .
- Militia, n. 1851, June 65
 The Militia were called out; . . .
 U. S.
 (Gen.-U. S.)
- milk-pan, n. 1852, May 734
 There was a long row of milk-pans in it, upon
 a bench.
 (not found in N.E.D. but found in Gen.)
- mill-pond, n. 1852, Jan. 146
 There was a certain mill-pond in a back part
 of the town, where Benjamin was accustomed to
 go sometimes, . . .
- mind, n. 1851, Sept. 482
 I stood wavering between two minds.
- minute-men, n. 1850, Nov. 723
 Two of his brothers were among the minute-men,
 but escaped unhurt.
 (hist.; Am. Revolution)

mittens, n. 1851, Dec. 11

These drawings, though made with a pencil in hands covered with thick mittens, . . . exhibit much artistic skill.

mobocratic, a. 1851, Dec. 9

Were they an ignorant rabble with no higher motives than the gratification of a mobocratic spirit?

moccasined, a. 1851, Aug. 388

. . . she observed the impression of a small moccasined foot, . . .

money-bag, n. 1852, March 436

He knew that it was his father's money-bag.

Money-king, n. 1852, March 566

The driver was now seized with a kind of remorseful respect; and turning to the Money-king said:

. . .

money-loving, a. 1851, Oct. 655

Another office of woman is, to check the utilitarianism, the money-loving spirit of the day.

money-making, n.

1851, June 107

I am leaving off my work and money-making for some days on purpose.

monomaniac, n.

1851, Dec. 135-36

. . . this was Page, the monomaniac: a man perfectly sound on any subject, and capable of conversing upon any topic intelligently and rationally, until it so happened, in the course of conversation, that he mentioned any numerical figure, when his wild imagination was off at a tangent, . . .

monopoly guize, v.

1851, June 106

He varied the entertainment occasionally, by soliloquizing and monopoly guizing; . . .

morass, n.

1851, May 711

. . . one more charge like that, and we drive them into the morass!

Mormon, n.

1851, June 64

It professes to be an abridgement of the records made by the prophet Mormon, . . .

mortal, a.

1851, June 107

. . . and I was in such a mortal hurry to get to him.

(colloq.; slang)

moss-lamp, n.

1851, Dec. 17

The snow-but, the fire and light from the moss-lamp fed with blubber, . . .

mother-wit, n.

1851, Sept. 518

. . . "Jack", who either from his store of "mother wit" . . .

mould, n.

1852, Jan. 146

His duties were to cut the wicks for the candles, to fill the moulds, . . .

mountain-road, n.

1852, March 446

Ellen accordingly watched for Hugh when he came down the mountain-road with a load of wood, . . .

mounted, a.

1851, Jan. 264

. . . he calls upon Congress to raise one or more regiments of mounted men.

mug, n.

1851, Sept. 273

. . . and then the two sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider. . .

mug, n.

1852, May 850

But by a perversity of taste, not unusual in the world, the man made a complete hobby of his 'mug', homely as it was, . . .

(slang)

mug, n.

1852, May 844

. . . he proposed to exchange a couple of the loaves for a mug of ale.

musket, n.

1852, Feb. 294

Besides, the rain fell so continually and so abundantly that the men could not keep the locks of their muskets dry.

musket, n.

1851, Jan. 268

The Governor says that during the year he had purchased largely of muskets and rifles, . . .

mustaches, n.

1851, June 95

He was a very military-looking man, indeed, with a formidable pair of mustaches. (obs.)

muster, v.

1851, Aug. 465

The band in all mustered more than forty men.

N

Naushon, n. 1851, Aug. 386

Naushon is a little America in itself.

needleman, n. 1850, Dec. 41

The pattern is formed by two "needlemen", who work together, the one passing the silk down, and the other from beneath passing it up, . . .

negro, n. 1851, Aug. 385

. . . and very near us in the car was a respectable looking negro.

Nephites, n. 1851, June 66

The account of these visits of our Savior to the American Nephites and his sayings occupies about 48 pages.

new-comer, n. 1851, June 106

The new-comer was a Kentuckian by birth, . . .

new-married, n. 1851, Nov. 849

. . . and you can see blithe new-married couples,

. . .

New-Yorker, n.

1852, March 563

New-Yorkers have a story to tell of the winter
just now dying, . . .

noeud, n.

1850, Dec. 144

The centre of the corsage is adorned with
noeuds of the same colored ribbon, . . .

nonce, n.

1851, March 493

. . . he had turned out for the nonce, and ac-
companied us to the house, not all unmindful
possibly of the delectations of the Mecca pil-
grimage.

non-conformist, n.

1850, Dec. 138

A new monthly magazine adapted to meet the wants
of the advanced section of the nonconformists,
has been announced.

notes, n.

1851, Jan. 188

They were two-dollar, three-dollar, and five-
dollar notes, . . .

nut, n.

1852, May 770

A visitor to an elephant at a fair, having given to him one by one a number of good gingerbread nuts, thought it a good joke to end by giving him a bag full of the hottest kind.

oakum, n. 1852, Apr. 706
 To keep me from mischief, the mate used to set me picking oakum, or ripping up an old sail for "parceling", as it was called.

ocean-cemetery, n. 1851, Sept. 571
 . . . but in that ocean-cemetery the king and clown are alike undistinguished.

oddly-acting, a. 1851, Jan. 270
 . . . and who has so long been the synonym or representative of oddly-acting people.

off-hand, a. 1852, Feb. 418
 In our last easy chat with our readers, we sketched in an off-hand way the current of the Kossuth talk; . . .

off-hand, adv. 1851, 422
 . . . he killed the old 'oman off-hand;

oil-lamp, n.

1852, Feb. 332

. . . we probably should still be depending on the mercy of a jovial watchman for a light. . . or to the dim glimmer of an oil lamp to display the luxury of our merchandise.

on-going, n.

1851, Apr. 584

The influence of this poetry is of a pure and ennobling character; never ministering to false or unhealthy sensibility, it refreshes the better feelings of our nature; inspiring a tranquil confidence in the on-goings of the Universe, . . .

onmeanin', a.

1852, Apr. 706

There's an onmeanin' eye, and a cold eye; . . .

open chamber, n.

1851, Aug. 420

. . . Rachel took a candle and ascended a ladder which served as stairs to lead to an open chamber or garret.

opera, n.

1852, Jan. 266

The opera, they say, has held its old predominance, with a stronger lift than ever, in the fashion of the town.

Opera House, n. 1851, Feb. 417

A project is on foot to build a very large Opera House near the sight of the old one.

opium, n. 1850, Dec. 82

Not so with opium; I can take opium like a Turk, . . .

organ, n. 1851, Aug. 421

. . . the first [room] of which contained the library of the younger Mr. G--, an organ & c.; . . .

Organdi, n. 1851, Feb. 432

A very pretty pattern for an Evening Dress is made of a material called Organdi.

(Gen.--organdi Fr., book-muslin)

oriel, a. 1851, March 493

On three sides were small holes to admit light, as in dungeons, but too lofty for the eye to look through, like the oriel windows of sacristies.

osier, a.

1852, Apr. 643

. . . you see the broad arm of a river, with little swampy osier islands upon it, . . .

outrage, n.

1851, Dec. 122

Outrages in different sections led to the belief that the Indians were about to assume their former attitude of hostility toward the inhabitants.

over-clear-headed, a.

1852, Feb. 422

The witness, a not over-clear-headed Irishman, was placed on the stand, . . .

over-gay, a.

1852, Feb. 419

The town is not over-gay.

over-idolatry, n.

1852, Feb. 418

. . . so far as the talk goes a chilliness has come over the town, since the date of our writing--an unworthy and ungracious chill--but yet the natural result of a little over-idolatry.

oxen, n.

1850, Nov. 721

With oxen and cart, himself and others about his age, removed the stores deposited at the house of his grandfather, into the woods, and concealed them,

. . .

oxen, n.

1851, Sept. 518

. . . we therefore unyoke and drive the oxen up winding pathways.

oyster-man, n.

1852, March 563

The oyster-men, at the beacon of Saddle-rock, have cut openings in the ice; . . .

P

pabulum, n.

1852, March 563

Such reports as mark the progress of the Forrest trial. . . make very poor pabulum for the education of city children.

pack, v.

1851, June 101

I had little time to survey the dimensions of my fallen foe, and no means of packing much of his flesh.

packet, n.

1850, Dec. 81

He hurried on to Philadelphia, to be in time for the packet, that was about to sail from the Delaware.

pack-ice, n.

1851, Dec. 14

It was in this fearful region that they first encountered pack-ice, and there they were locked in from the seventh to the 23rd of July.

pagoda, a.

1850, Dec. 144

This is repeated on the lower part of the pagoda sleeves, . . .

pail, n. 1852, Apr. 577

She also brought the water pail and put it under the seat of the settle, . . .

painting, v. 1850, Dec. 130

We understand that the painting and gilding of white china, imported from England and France, is engaging considerable attention in this country.

Paisley, n. 1850, Oct. 621

Then, she will be forever talking of her fortune; . . . and buying very extravagant Paisleys.

Paisley, a. 1850, Dec. 41

. . . and by the border an Indian shawl may always be recognized from a French or Paisley one, . . .

paletot, n. 1851, Feb. 432

Paletot of dark purple velvet, trimmed with black lace; . . .

paling, n.

1851, Jan. 188

He had leaped into a small court-yard, with a wooden paling around it.

palisade, n.

1852, Feb. 294

The fort was to be built of palisades, . . .

palisade, v.

1850, Nov. 724

It was called New Town, and in 1632 was palisaded.

palliate, v.

1851, Jan. 214

A person commits an error, and he has sufficient address to conceal it, or sufficient ingenuity to palliate it, but he does neither; . . .

(Cen.--obs.)

palm-tree, n. ,

1850, June 141

. . . I stopped under a palm-tree, and let my horse crop a little grass, while I refreshed myself with the pine-apple.

pantaloon, n.*

1852, March 575

Pantaloon of plain white gauze, not very full, are fastened around the ankle with a silver band.

* women's attire

pantaloons, n.* 1852, Feb. 418

What shall we suppose of these three thousand scene-shifters in red pantaloons?

(B.--In Eng. generally called trousers)

pardessus, n. 1850, Dec. 143

Pardessus, wadded, and of the same material as the dress are now generally worn, . . .

parlor, n. 1850, Oct. 620

One side the door, as you enter from the porch, is a little parlor, . . .

(Gen.--Uniformly used in U.S. for Eng. drawing-room)

passementerie, n. 1851, Feb. 431

The most admired style for a cloak is black velvet, having three rich agraffes, or fastenings of passementerie, . . .

(Identical quotation in N.E.D.)

patent-medicine, n. 1852, May 847

Think of a patent-medicine vender rising at the head of his table, where were assembled some score or two of his customers, and proposing such a toast, . . .

* men's trousers

pay-master, n.

1851, Dec. 135

A mechanic, who had sent a bill for some article to a not very conscientious pay-master in the neighborhood, finding no returns, at length "gave it up as a bad job."

pea-coats, n.

1852, May 843

The early-trout fishers upon the south shore of the island are bandaged in pea-coats, . . .

(Gen.--a short double-breasted coat of heavy woolen material)

pebble, n.

1851, June 64

With the records was found a curious instrument, . . . --a pair of pebble spectacles, . . .

peddler, n.

1852, March 565

. . . but there is a story extant of a "Londoner" on his travels in the provinces, who rather eclipses the cunning "Yankee Peddler".

pell-mell, adv.

1851, Sept. 469

. . . all between decks who were able (myself included) rushed up, pell-mell, to discover the reason, . . .

pelting, n.

1850, Dec. 82

He was put into a wretched hack, the glasses all broken and was driven from hotel to hotel in search of lodgings, and exposed all the time to the peltings of the storm.

penny, a.

1851, Jan. 151

. . . the baker gave him the three penny rolls.
(U.S. colloq.)

penny-a-liner, n.

1851, Feb. 425

The host of penny-a-liners . . . would give away before sound writers, . . .

Penny Magazine, n.

1851, Aug. 386

. . . instead of the horrid novels so commonly to be seen in America, were the "Penny Magazine", and other works of that species.

pen-stroke, n.

1851, Dec. 132

The cool air. . . has quickened our pen-stroke to a side-dash at political action: . . .

peopled, a.

1851, Aug. 422

. . . as he passed. . . into crowded Broadway, at its most peopled hour.

perambulating, n. 1852, March 566

In perambulating the streets at this period, what a number of little ragamuffins, I observe trundling their hoops!

periwinkle, n. 1852, Feb. 408

The buyo is a thing composed of three ingredients--the leaf of the buyo-palm, a sea-shell which is a species of periwinkle, and a root, . . .

peroration, n. 1851, June 65

. . . and repetitions such as might form the perorations of canting addresses by a field preacher, to a very ignorant audience.

pester, v. 1850, Oct. 621

. . . you will be pestered for pin-money, . . .

pest-house, n. 1852, Apr. 703

. . . it was shunned like a pest-house, . . .

phrenologist, n. 1851, Aug. 422

A phrenologist, . . . felt the devoted head, and was none the wiser.

(Gen.--originated near close of the 18th Century)

phreno-mesmerism, n.

1852, May 842

There is another fallacy running through all these pretended sciences from phrenology and phreno-mesmerism to the most stupid exhibitions that have been ever given, under the names of "electrical psychology" and "mental alchemy".

(Webster's New Int.)¹

picket-pin, n.

1851, June 101

[I]
 . . . and reaching the rope pulled up the picket-pin, . . .

(This form not found in N.E.D. See Cen.)

pier, n.

1852, March 438

"There is a river in front of it, and a pier, and a boat.

pigeon, n.

1851, Jan. 188

. . . and the "plucked pigeon" staked his last dollar upon them.

pill, n.

1851, Apr. 663

He has "pitched into" some "honorable gentleman" when he should have taken blue pill.

1 Power of exciting the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.

pine-apple, n. 1850, June 141

. . . I stopped under a palm-tree and let my horse crop a little grass, while I refreshed myself with the pine-apple.

pinked, a. 1851, Feb. 432

. . . the skirt very long and full, with two broad flounces pinked at the bottom, . . .

pin-money, n. 1850, Oct. 621

. . . you will be pestered for pin-money, and pestered with poor wife's relations.

pitch, v. 1851, Sept. 572

"Bill says it wan't half a second 'fore both o' them chaps had pitched head-first out o' that sleigh, . . .

pitch, v.* 1851, Apr. 663

He has "pitched into" some "honorable gentleman"

. . .

* phrase--to pitch into

placer, n.

1852, Jan. 275

. . . it shows the hardships by which the gold of California was procured on the first discovery of the placers.

(Cen.)¹placer, n.

1852, Apr. 693

Movements are in progress in Santa Fe to work the gold placers known to exist in that vicinity.

(U.S. from Span.)

plaguey, a.

1850, Oct. 621

Then--again--there are the plaguey wife's relations.

(Cen.--[humorous])

plaided, a.

1850, Dec. 144

The dress is a rich plaided silk, composed of a mixture of purple, red, green, and white.

plaited, a.

1850, Dec. 144

The bonnet is of paille d'Italie, lined with white silk, . . . , the exterior having a double plaited frill of white silk.

¹ a word formerly in use in California, but now nearly obs.

plank road, n.

1851, Jan. 266

The Secretary urges the necessity of a highway to the Pacific; whether a railway, a plank road, or a turnpike would be most expedient, . . .

(B.)¹plank-walk, n.

1852, March 440

So Rodolphus led the way through a shed to a sort of back-yard, where there was a plank-walk, with lilac-bushes, and other shrubbery on one side of it.

planter, n.

1851, Aug. 388

All who knew Tom were much surprised when he came, with a pretty young wife, to settle within three miles of a planter's farm.

planter, n.

1851, Dec. 121

A convention of cotton planters was held at Macon, Georgia, on the 28th of October.

(C.)²

1 a road made with a flooring of planks laid across the tracks;--a substitute for turnpikes where lumber is cheap,

2 name originally given to founders of Mass. Colony to distinguish them from Pilgrim Fathers.

- plat, n. 1850, Nov. 722
 Workmen were inclosing the Green, and laying out the grounds in handsome plats around the monument.
- pocket, v. 1851, Jan. 188
 "Hurrah! the luck has turned, and I crow?" he cried out in an ecstasy and pocketed the cash.
- poison-eaters, n. 1852, Feb. 364
 The poison-eaters have a twofold aim in their dangerous enjoyment: . . .
- polka, n. 1850, June 143
 Opera polkas are worn short, with wide sleeves, trimmed with large bands of ermine.
- polygamy, n. 1851, June 66
 . . . certainly in his book [he] prohibits polygamy and priest-craft.
- polygamy, n. 1852, Feb. 411
 They represent polygamy as common there, and the courts as powerless to punish any offenses.

pomatum,

1851, June 37

A few empty pomatum pots, a case of razors, . . .
and a half-finished wig . . . were the entire
stock in trade.

(Gen.--same as pomade)

poplin, n.

1851, Jan. 287

Plain poplins are much worn; . . .

porringer, n.

1852, Jan. 162

Franklin's breakfast, . . . consisted only of
a bowl of bread and milk which was eaten from
a two-penny earthen porringer and with a pewter
spoon.

post-chaise, n.

1851, Dec. 135

It would appear, that a traveler stopped at
Brussels in a post-chaise, . . .

potato-man, n.

1851, Apr. 662

The poultry-woman must be changed, the potato-
man discarded.

(not mentioned in N.E.D.)

prairie dog, n.

1851, July 219

. . . the burrowing of that sharp and watchful little animal the prairie dog, cause both horse and horseman to run considerable risk when taking a spin over the flat.

preacher, n.

1851, July 218

In the vicinity of St. Louis I once witnessed a most ridiculous scene, wherein a camp preacher, . . . thundered forth the evil consequences of not listening to what he was saying with reverence, . . .

preachment, n.

1851, June 37

"Let's have him out for a preachment."

priestcraft, n.

1851, June 66

. . . certainly in his book [he] prohibits polygamy and priestcraft.

prigging, v.

1850, Oct. 622

And yet for all this to be prigging up for an hour, when any of my old chums come to dine with me!

(U.S.)

Print-publisher, n.

1851, Jan. 276

Booksellers, Print-publishers, Jewelers, . . .
reserve for December their finest and most
elaborate productions; . . .

promenade, n.

1850, Dec. 39

They acknowledge its comfort and convenience
for the open carriage, or the seaside prome-
nade, . . .

pronounce, v.

1851, Aug. 415

John G. Saxe Esq., of Vermont pronounced a
poem.

pry, n.

1851, Sept. 518

A "pry" was immediately set, which raised the
deadfall from his crushed body, . . .

prying, n.

1852, March 565

Inquisitiveness has been well described as "an
itch for prying into other people's affairs, to
the neglect of our own; . . .

pseudo-spiritualism, n.

1852, May 339

Nowhere is this remark more strikingly exemplified than in the pretensions of what may be called the pseudo-spiritualism of the day.

psychology, n.

1852, May 342

There is another fallacy running through all these pretended sciences--from phrenology and phreno-mesmerism to the most stupid exhibitions that have ever been given under the names of "electrical psychology" and "mental alchemy".

pucker, n.

1851, Apr. 662

There are people whom one occasionally meets with in the world, who are in a state of perpetual fidget and pucker.

(B.--provincial in Eng.)¹

pull, v.

1851, July 283

. . . after pulling some dozen times at his bell, . . .

¹ Gen.--a state of flutter, agitation or confusion (colloq.)

pumpkin-pie, n.

1851, Nov. 853

"I know that: that's pumpkin-pie!"

Puritanic, a.

1851, May 855

The scene, which is laid in the old Puritanic town of Salem, extends from the period of Witchcraft excitement to the present time, . . .

purse-pride, n.

1851, Sept. 574

Pride, purse-pride, is the besetting sin of England; . . .

quack, a.

1852, May 840

The vender of quack medicines has discovered the same secret; . . .

quagmire, n.

1852, Jan. 146

. . . the boys soon trampled up the ground where they were accustomed to stand in fishing, so as to convert it into a perfect quagmire.

Quaker, a.

1851, Aug. 386

. . . among the visitors was a beautiful young Quaker lady . . .

(Cen.)¹quell, v.

1851, Apr. 579

. . . the just appreciation of the infinite varieties of character and life are adapted to mitigate the harshness of the cynic, and even to quell the wild furies of the bigot.

1 The name originally given in reproach has never been adopted by the society.

quicksand, n.

1851, Sept. 483

--I was sinking in a quicksand!

quilling, n.

1850, Dec. 144

Pardessus . . . , trimmed all around with a quilling of plain purple ribbon.

quiver, n.

1851, July 219

Arrows were drawn from their quivers, . . .

quizzing-glass, n.

1852, Apr. 707

He has two coats and on holidays wears a chain and quizzing-glass.

(Cen.)¹

¹ a single eyeglass or monocle

R

rack, n.

1852, May 852

This rack, which is a fixture attached either to the fore or back part of a peasants wagon, and intended to hold hay for the horses during a journey, was composed of small slats, . . .

racy, a.

1852, Feb. 425

This collection of stories is introduced with a racy preface, giving a bit of the author's literary autobiography.

raft, n.

1852, March 439

We will go the rest of the way by water, on this raft.

ragout, n.

1851, Nov. 849

. . . Readers surely will be content with a plain boiled dish, trimmed off with a few carrots, in place of the rich ragouts, . . .

rail-car, n.

1851, Aug. 424

Mind travels with us on a rail-car, or a high-pressure river-boat.

railroad, n. 1851, Aug. 385

We started by railroad to go there, . . .
(now chiefly U.S.)

rail-way, n. 1850, Nov. 721

I breakfasted at six, and at half-past seven
left the station of the Fitchburg rail-way for
Concord, . . .

raise, v.* 1852, March 567

There have been some curious specimens of this
kind of "raising the wind", . . .
(Gen.)¹

rancheria, n. 1851, Apr. 701

Of the Indians 44 were killed and the rancheria
fired.
(Span. Am. and Western U.S.)

ranting, a. 1851, June 65

. . . and repetitions such as might form the
perorations of ranting addresses by a field
preacher, to a very ignorant audience.

* phrase, --to raise the wind

1 to obtain ready money by some shift or other
(colloq.)

rappings, n.

1851, Aug. 420

When the development of what are termed "Spiritual Rappings" was first made in this city, we were of a party who visited the exhibitors of these phenomena.

rattlesnake, n.

1852, May 769

An Indian, having tamed a rattlesnake, carried it about in a box with him, and called it his great father.

(B.)¹ravage, n.

1852, Feb. 411

The Indians have been committing frightful ravages among the American settlements on the Colorado.

rave, n.

1851, Sept. 519

It was astonishing to see how he had knawed the rave of the sled.

(Gen.--origin obscure)

¹ venomous reptile exclusively confined to North America.

ready money, n.

1852, Feb. 307

'John Thompson makes and sells hats for ready money.'

Red (man), n.

1851, Aug. 389

He thought that one God had formed the Red Man as well as the White. . .

(B.)¹

Red (man), n. (pl.)

1851, June 36

A group of red men, seated around the fire in the open street, . . .

regicide, n.

1851, Apr. 710

. . . the gray-haired regicide entered the apartment of the invalid.

remains, n.

1851, July 283

. . . speak a few words over my last remains. . .

repast, n.

1852, Jan. 147

. . . he could read with the book in his lap, while partaking of the simple repast which he had provided.

¹ American Indians so called from their color.

- rheumatics, n. 1851, Apr. 662
 Most of their friends are ill; this one has the
 gout "so bad"; another has the rheumatics; . . .
- rice, a. 1851, July 288
 Rice straw bonnets are very much in vogue this
 season.
- riding-habit, n. 1851, Feb. 316
 . . . My Mother was married in a riding-habit,
 and hat, . . .
- rifle, n. 1851, Jan. 268
 The Governor says that during the year he has
 purchased largely of muskets and rifles, . . .
- ringleader, n. 1851, Sept. 559
 He proved to be the ringleader of a gang of
 desperadoes, . . .
- rioter, n. 1851, Dec. 9
 . . . and the owners of the vessels, as well as
 the public authorities, . . doubtless thanked
 the rioters, . . .

ripe, a. 1851, July 155

". . . the people are not ripe for a declaration of independence, " . . .

rival load, n. 1851, Sept. 518

But the circumstance which calls forth the most interest and exertion is the "rival-load".

river-boat, n. 1851, Aug. 424

Mind travels with us on a rail-car, or a high-pressure river-boat.

road-mending, n. 1851, Dec. 87

Road-mending is pretty general at this time of the year, . . .

roisterer, n. 1851, Apr. 711

. . . hew the roisterers down!

roystering, a. 1851, Apr. 579

. . . and the advocate is absorbed in the fortunes of some "roystering varlet", . . .

roosting-perch, n. 1851, May 769

Birds also dream; and will sometimes, when frightened, fall from their roosting-perch, . . .
(this combination not found in N.E.D.)

rostrum, a. 1851, July 218

. . . mounted on a primitive rostrum seat, dealt liberally in the terrors of the church, while he offered a niggardly allowance of hope. . .

rouleau, n. 1851, Jan. 188

Gradually the rouleaus of the "Crower" dwindled down to a three or four dollars, or so.

roundabout, n. 1852, Feb. 422

He is lame of one leg, and wore a drab roundabout.

(U.S.)¹

ruminate, v. 1850, Oct. 622

Love is a flame--ruminated I; . . .

1 C.--In parts of the West--a boy's jacket reaching only to waist.

rush-light, n.

1852, Mar. 489

. . . I saw that the rush light was just humming out.

S

sacristies, n.

1851, March 493

On three sides were small holes to admit light, as in dungeons, but too lofty for the eye to look through like the oriel windows of sacristies.

sage-bush, n.

1851, Sept. 482

There was not even a sage-bush to cover me, . . .

sally, v.

1852, Apr. 591

. . . then the boys sallied forth into the street.

salt, n.

1851, Dec. 137

The huge sea monster has a conflict with one Captain Ahab; the veteran Nantucket salt comes off second best.

(colloq.)

sampler, n.

1850, Oct. 622

. . . and when she quoted Latin, you thought, innocently, that she had a capital memory for her samplers.

samp-pan, n. 1850, Nov. 729

Among the relics preserved are the chair that belonged to Governor Carver; the sword of Miles Standish; . . . a samp-pan that belonged to Metacomet, or King Philip; . . .

(Cen.)¹

sand-fly, n. 1850, June 141

Not far off there was a single ranch, called Piedra Gorda--a forlorn-looking place, where one can not remain long without being tortured by sand-flies.

sartain, a. 1851, Aug. 389

The squaw's high-sartain to come back a-seekin' for the body, . . .

(Cen.; an obsolete and dial. form of certain)

Satan, n. 1851, Aug. 422

. . . "Satan put it into his head."

¹ samp (U.S.), but not samp-pan.

savan, n.

1851, Aug. 422

She was visited at the house of Mr. G-- by some of the most eminent clergymen and savans of New York, . . .

(Webster's New. Int.)¹

scaffold, n.

1851, Aug. 422

. . . he was led forth to the scaffold, . . .

scent, n.

1851, Aug. 390

The hound was trotting to and fro . . . as if endeavoring to pick out a cold scent.

school-house, n.

1851, July 283

The last time I heard him in the country, was at a conference meeting, on a summer afternoon, at the little school-house, . . .

schoolmistress, n.

1851, Feb. 319

. . . the village schoolmistress was for a time a cipher in that department . . .

¹ a foreign word, usually in italics.

sciolism, n.

1852, May 840

A superficial sciolism, extensive enough in its facts, but utterly hollow in its philosophy, is the food with which the common mind is everywhere crammed even to satiety, . . .

scullery, n.

1851, Apr. 597

They enter into every operation, from the drawing-room to the scullery.

sea-faring, a.

1852, Apr. 706

"I was once a sea-faring man," said an old New York Ship-master one day, to a friend in "The Swamp", . . .

seal, n.

1851, Dec. 17

. . . the seal, the narwhal, the white whale, and occasionally abundant stores of migratory birds, would sustain vigorous life.

sea-side, a.

1850, Dec. 39

They acknowledge its [shawl] comfort and convenience for the open carriage, or the sea-side promenade, . . .

sea-wolf, n.

1851, June 48

. . . the sea-wolf's howl was heard amid the darkness.

(obs.)¹

secession, n.

1850, Dec. 124

. . . he is not in favor of disunion or secession.

Secessionist, n.

1851, Dec. 120

The same division prevailed in the Congressional Contest, the nominees being Unionists and Secessionists, . . .

(U.S. Hist.)

secretary, n.

1852, March 443

. . . and Ellen seldom went into it, except to get a new book to read to her aunt, out of the secretary.

seer, n.

1851, June 66

Pretending to be a "seer"--which, he says, is greater than a prophet . . .

¹ Cen.--the sea elephant or the sea lion (now rare).

select-men, n.

1851, Dec. 3

. . . the select-men of Boston refused to furnish quarters for the troops, . . .

(U.S.)¹

self-sustaining, a.

1851, Apr. 581

They are free from the spasmodic forces which indicate a morbid action of the intellect, and flow in the polished, graceful, self-sustaining tranquility; . . .

Senate Chamber,

1850, Dec. 81

Next day he went into the Senate Chamber, and took his seat in the rear of Mr. Clay.

sermonizer, n.

1852, Jan. 265

. . . as sermonizers we are wont to say, we are, at bottom, with all our exciting moments, . . . a very matter-of-fact people.

settle, n.

1852, March 435

The cradle in which Annie was sleeping was by the side of the fire, opposite to the settle.

¹ New Eng.

settle, n. 1852, March 446

Martha then took her place upon the settle with her knitting-work as usual, . . .

set up, v. 1852, May 847

His pieces will not 'draw' in the quiet New England village where he had temporarily 'set up shop'.

Shaker, n. 1851, March 491

It went on constantly faster and faster, exciting them as Shakers excite themselves, . . .

(B.)¹

Shaker, n. 1852, March 568

Just fancy this touching song sung by a "nice young man", with all the modern "shakes" and affetuoso accompaniments, . . .

shaking, n. 1851, Sept. 518

["Jack"] contributes to the merry shaking of sides, . . .

1 a religious body founded in Eng. in 1741 and moved to America in 1774.

sharp, a. 1851, Aug. 424

Our babies are preternaturally sharp, . . .

sharp-set, n. 1851, Dec. 135

. . . a traveler stopped at Brussels in a post-chaise, and being a little sharp-set, he was anxious to buy a piece of cherry-pie, . . .

shin-plasters, n. 1852, March 569

Or, if you love American History, here is a United States frigate, two inches long, a big-bellied commodore bombarding Paris with 'shin-plasters'; . . .

(c.)¹

ship-shape, a. 1851, Sept. 573

. . . the two financiers made the thing "all regular, and ship-shape".

shiver, v. 1851, June 47

. . . but I did so with such carelessness or agitation that it shivered to the hilt.

¹ formerly a slang term for all paper money. . . an allusion to worthless continental currency.

Short-Boy, n.

1851, July 275

A large number of Germans who had assembled at Hoboken, opposite to New York, on the 26th of May to celebrate their customary May-Festival, were attacked by a gang of desperadoes from New York, known as "Short Boys".

(B.)¹shot, n.

1851, Aug. 338

. . . strong, indefatigable, and a crack shot, he was admirably adapted for a hunter's life.

shot-pouch, n.

1851, March 492

He slung his gun in a very abandoned manner over his shoulder and while he adjusted his shot-pouch with careless heroism, . . .

sick-room, n.

1851, Dec. 135

There is something very touching and pathetic in a circumstance mentioned to us a night or two ago, in the sick-room of a friend.

¹ a gang of N.Y. rowdies.

side-table, n. 1852, March 446

Martha herself was busy at a side-table too,
making cakes for supper.

sit-down, n. 1851, Nov. 849

We find no invitations to dine upon our table--
no supper cards for a sit-down to fried oysters . . .

sitting-room, n. 1851, Aug. 421

. . . they could not be seen by any of us who
were in the sitting-room.

skeary, a. 1851, Aug. 389

. . . "for they Ingins be onkimmon skeary."
(Gen.--a dialectal form of scary)

sketch-book, n. 1852, Apr. 612

If I had not seen you yonder using your sketch-
book, I should take you for a traveling hair-
dresser.

skid, n. 1851, Sept. 518

New "skids" are nicely peeled by hewing off the
bark smoothly, . . .

Skinner, n. 1851, Sept. 456

There was another description of banditti called Skinners, who lived for the most part within the American lines, . . .

(U.S.)

skirmish, n. 1852, Feb. 411

Three skirmishes had also taken place with the Yumas, on the Colorado, in which several Americans were killed.

slaveholding, a. 1851, Aug. 411

Slavery is represented as a "moral and political evil", for the existence of which in the slaveholding States, the people of Vermont are in no wise responsible, . . .

slaveholder, n. 1851, Jan. 267

. . . not a foot is left, worth having, for the occupation of the slaveholder.

slavery, n. 1850, Dec. 122

In politics the past month has been distinguished by the occurrence of elections in several of the States, and by a general agitation, in every section of the Union, of questions connected with the subject of slavery.

slave-territory, n.

1851, July 274

He would never consent that there should be one foot of slave-territory beyond what the old Thirteen States had at the time of the formation of the Union.

sledge, n.

1851, Dec. 20

They played at foot-ball, and exercised themselves in drawing sledges, heavily laden with provisions.

sledge, n.

1852, Apr. 691

. . . the old men and women of each family sally forth with their sledges, and, tracing up the hunters' footsteps to the carcasses of animals he has slain, proceed to divide them among themselves.

sleep-talking, n.

1851, Aug. 421

Up to this time she had not herself been made aware of the continuance of her 'sleep-talking'.

sleigh, n.

1852, Apr. 580

The track behind the sleigh had been wholly obliterated, . . .

(B.--In Eng. it is called a sledge. Chiefly U.S. and Canada)

slode, v.

1852, Jan. 271

He "slode" over the branches, and then "toppled down headlong" to the ground, . . .

(Webster's New Int.--obs. or dial.)¹

sloop, n.

1851, Dec. 136

Many years ago, when sloops were substituted for steamboats on the Hudson River . . .

slope, v.

1851, Jan. 188

. . . And a shout wafted into the room--"Sloped for Texas!"

(Gen.--to run away, elope slang)

sluice-ways, n.

1851, Sept. 517

Sometimes we construct what are termed dry sluice-ways, . . .²

smack, v.

1851, March 495

The beaker was passed to the upper divan, and the Howadji sipping, found it to smack of anniseed.

1 Eng. preterite of slide

2 identical quot. in N.E.D.

Snake, n.

1851, Dec. 122

The Snake Indians are becoming hostile and troublesome.

(Not found in N.E.D.)¹

snappers, n.

1852, Apr. 588

"I have learned," said he, "that there are various contrivances for breaking refractory colts besides silk snappers.

(U.S.)

snow-hut, n.

1851, Dec. 17

The snow-hut, the fire and light from the moss-lamp fed with blubber, the seal, . . .

snow-shoe, n.

1852, Apr. 579

She then went into the back room and got a pair of snow-shoes which hung against the wall there.

snow-sled, n.

1852, Apr. 581

He left his snow-shoes on the scaffold, and then groped his way down in the dark to the place where Ellen had told him that the snow-sled was kept.

¹ Webster's New Int.--one of a tribe of Indians from which the Shoshonean stock is named, of the regions of western Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, etc.--called Snake Indians,

snubbing, n.

1851, Apr. 673

Huffing and snubbing prey upon my feelings; . . .

snuffers, n.

1850, Oct. 620

I put out the tallow candle on the mantle (using the family snuffers with one leg broke), . . .

snuff-taker, n.

1852, Feb. 423

Here is an awful "fixed fact" for snuff-takers!

snuff-taker, n.

1852, Apr. 705

We have in a late "Drawer" some rather frightful statistics concerning snuff-takers and tobacco chewers: . . .

sofa, n.

1852, March 444

. . . but in the winter, she had her sofa or couch brought out and placed by the side of the fire-place in the great room.

soiree, n.

1851, 452

. . . [He] gave splendid soirées and banquets, . . .

soughing, n. 1851, March 490
 . . . the soughing of the breeze among the trees,
 the murmur of the distant falls, made as dis-
 cordant and motley a "hushaby" as one could
 imagine.

souse, n. 1851, June 101
 . . . and he instantly fell with terrific souse,
 and horrific growl, . . .

South-Spanish, a. 1851, June 96
 . . . Mr. Webster has a swarthy, almost South-
 Spanish complexion, . . .

Southern-stater, n. 1851, June 36
 . . . a Southern-stater, with a spanking wagon-
 team, . . .
 (not found in N.E.D. in the above comb.)

spasm, n. 1851, Apr. 662
 They have generally "a headache" or "spasms",
 of something of that sort; . . .

spare-room, n. 1851, Aug. 421
 . . . and the second was the spare-room, . . .

spell, n. 1851, March 491

The stillness of early evening spelled the river,

. . .

spirit, n. 1852, Apr. 691

The majority of the nation recognize a "Great Spirit", at least by name, but some doubt his existence, assigning as a reason for their atheism their miserable condition; . . .

splash, n. 1852, March 566

. . . that classical compound called "splash", a conglomerate of dirty snow and unmistakable mud, pervades the streets of the city, . . .

(not found in N.E.D.; adv. splashy given)¹

spot, n. 1852, Feb. 304

The man brought a gun to the window and shot one of the boys dead on the spot.

spread (out), v. 1852, Feb. 421

His master, . . . could hardly maintain his gravity as he saw his servant "spread out" to his task, . . .

1 B.--the same as sposh--New Eng.

sprigged, a.

1852, Apr. 720

. . . the silk-net of sprigged pattern is laid even on the body, and follows its cut.

spruce, a.

1852, Feb. 418

Old travelers are recalling their recollection of the spruce looking gentleman, . . .

spry, a.

1851, Aug. 423

A man capable of doing that, might be set down as "pretty spry".

(Cen.)¹

squatter, n.

1851, Aug. 388

. . . and Susan began to hope that for her sake he would settle down quietly as a squatter.

(U.S.)

squaw, n.

1851, Aug. 389

"I never knew an Indian squaw so near the hut before."

1 provincial in Eng. or U.S.

squaw, n.

1851, June 36

. . . or a squaw carrying on her back a baby, . . .

squibs, n.

1851, July 160

For three-quarters of a Century it has been commemorated by orations, firing of canon, ringing of bells, military parades, fireworks, squibs, and bonfires; . . .

stable, n.

1852, Apr. 588

. . . Mr. Randon found in another town, . . . a man who kept a livery stable, that said he wanted a boy.

stable-boy, n.

1851, Sept. 571

. . . "Eben" drove up, and throwing the reins to the stable-boy, . . . he helped out "Miss Dinah" . . .

stage, n.

1851, June 106

When he first entered the "stage" it would seem it was with the benignant intention of giving a sort of Converzatione in the Coach, . . .

stage, n.

1850, Dec. 81

He exulted in their having beaten the stage; . . .

(Gen. Dict.)

stake, v. 1850, June 101

. . . staking my mule, I followed the trail up
a gully, . . .

stamp, n. 1851, Nov. 853

. . . the ornaments of his mansion were of the
most unique stamp; . . .

start-point, n. 1852, March 563

. . . we can not forbear intimating our strong
regret, that a lady, who by the finding of an
impartial jury, was declared intact in character,
and who possessed thereby a start-point for win-
ning high estimation in those quiet domestic
circles which her talents were fitted to adorn. . .

station-house, n. 1852, Apr. 699

In other words, the message is reduced to writing
and given to the clerk at the station-house, who
translates it into telegraphic signals.

stay-at-home, a. 1851, June 106

. . . Robinson Crusoe. . . was a mere fire-side
stay-at-home sort of personage, . . .

steam, n. 1851, June 101

I therefore dropped my rifle, putting on fresh steam, . . .

steamboat, n. 1850, Dec. 82

His friends found him on the deck of the steamboat, . . .

steam-motive, n. 1851, Oct. 654

Ours is an age of stirring life, . . . of steam-motives, and telegraph-wires.

stile, n. 1851, April 710

. . . he passed noiselessly through the garden, and stepped over the little low stile, that separated it from the house, . . .

stocklist, n. 1850, Oct. 671

She will annoy you by looking over the stocklist at breakfast time; . . .

stomacher, n. 1851, Dec. 143

Two rows of lace are put on each side of the stomacher.

stone-dead, a. 1851, Sept. 572

. . . and he was stone-dead!

stoop-door, n. 1852, March 446

She gave him the message, standing at the stoop-door.

(U.S. and Canada; B.--Dutch stoep)

store-house, n. 1851, Sept. 571

Store-houses and barns will soon be filled again with the bounties of God.

store-room, n. 1852, March 433

. . . for the keg was intended to be used as a store-room, to keep the provisions in, which the rabbits were to eat.

storm, v. 1850, Dec. 80

. . . but Mr. Randolph stormed at him . . .

stout, a. 1852, Apr. 588

Mr. Kerber said that if Rodolphus was a stout and able bodied boy, he would take him.

street-folk, n. 1852, Jan. 265

A fine person, an honest eye, and an eloquent
tongue--pleading for liberty against oppression
--stir our street-folk . . .

street-goer, n. 1850, Oct. 626

You wish the laughing street-goers were all
undertakers.

stud, n. 1850, Dec. 83

It was an old-fashioned large-sized gold stud.

stump, a. 1851, Feb. 425

The host of . . . stump orators . . . would
give away before lofty and truthful orators.
(orig. U.S.)

sucked, a.* 1852, Feb. 423

"'Regularly sucked', eh Jack?" asked a young
man who had been listening to our conversation.
(Gen.)¹

* v. phrase--to suck in
1 obsolete

suffer, v.

1851, Dec. 8

"Will you abide by your former resolutions with respect to not suffering the Tea to be landed?"

(arch. or dial.)

suffer, v.

1851, June 47

. . . I suffered him to pursue his way, . . .

suffrage, n.

1851, Aug. 414

. . . we reversed the terms of the compromise on the suffrage question.

(orig. U.S.)

sugar plantation, n.

1851, Sept. 557

In Louisiana, the sugar plantations suffered greatly from the overflow of the Mississippi, in the early part of season, . . .

summerset, n.

1852, March 434

Rodolphus did not answer, but began to turn summersets and cut capers on the grass, . . .

superfine, n.

1851, June 107

. . . and if you find him, as I say, well dressed in superfine, . . .

supper, n.

1850, Dec. 81

Supper was now announced; . . .

supper, n.

1852, March 489

Mother would light the fire, . . . and cook our
supper.

surf-boat, n.

1851, July 167

The surf-boats, made in this way, will ride safely
in any sea . . .

swallow-tail, n.

1852, Jan. 281

As one by one came in . . . the unimpeachable
swallow-tail, . . . , the pearl-gray "continu-
ations", . . .

(Cen.)¹

swan-song, n.

1851, Apr. 580

It would be a fitting close of his bright career
before the public--the melodious swan-song of his
historic Muse.

1 colloq.

sward, n.

1850, Nov. 727

A soft green sward, as even as the rind of a fair apple, and cut by eight straight gravel-walks, . . . is substituted by art for the venerated irregularities made by the old mattock and spade.

swardy, a.

1852, Apr. 612

. . . and, as we streamed irregularly along the swardy avenues, or stopped at the entrance of a long vista--she gently walking her docile genet; . . .

sword-arm, n.

1851, Sept. 461

. . . his sword-arm was still safe.

swoon, n.

1851, Sept. 458

. . . and telling his spouse in hurried words that they must part, perhaps forever, left her in a swoon, . . .

sylvan, a.

1851, Jan. 188

"Here are a hundred dollars more, " cried the sylvan youth.

T

- Tabernacle, n. 1851, July 283
 "Do you see that white-haired old gentleman?"
 said a friend to us in the crowded Tabernacle, . . .
- table-land, n. 1851, Sept. 517
 The side which furnishes timber rises in ter-
 races. . . forming a succession of abrupt preci-
 pices and shelving table-land.
- table-lifting, n. 1852, May 839
 Men whose credulity can not digest the supernatu-
 ral of the bible are most remarkably easy of be-
 lief in respect to spiritual rappings, and spiri-
 tual table-liftings, . . .
- tackle, n. 1851, Sept. 518
 . . . loads are eased down hill by the use of
 "tackle and fall", . . .
- tail-down, v. 1851, Sept. 518
 In this manner the load is tailed-down steeps
 where it would be impossible for the "tongue
 oxen" to resist the pressure of the load.

tailing-on, n. 1851, Dec. 134

Some, with not much character to spare of their own, are grieved to find that "tailing-on" upon individual eminence won't always "do" with the people.

take, v.* 1852, Jan. 269

. . . an uproarious laugh, . . . told "Braggadocio" that he had been slightly "taken in and done for" after a manner entirely his own.

tallow candle, n. 1850, Oct. 620

. . . I put out the tallow candle on the mantle . . .

tambour, a. 1851, Apr. 720

Across the centre of the front is worked a wreath in tambour work, . . .

tar, v.** 1851, June 64

Here their neighbors tarred and feathered some, killed others, and compelled the whole to remove.

(esp. in U.S.)

* phrase, to take in

** phrase, to tar and feather

tarabuka, n. 1851, March 491

Like other savages and children, he loves a noise, and he plays on shrill pipes--on the tarabuka, on the tar, or tambourine, and the sharp one-stringed fiddle or rabab.

tarry, n. 1850, Nov. 725

My tarry was brief and busy, . . .

(chiefly U.S.)

tarry, v. 1850, Nov. 728

. . . I tarried until sunset in the ancient burying-ground.

(C. This verb is now nearly obs. in Eng.)

task-work, n. 1850, Oct. 621

Shall this brain of mine, . . . turn itself at length to such dull task-work as thinking out a livelihood for wife and children?

tatoo, n. 1852, May 849

. . . "no females are to be allowed in barracks after tatoo under any pretense whatever."

tavern-hall, n.

1851, July 283

Even such patience is better than loud grumbling
in a tavern-hall, . . .

teamster, n.

1851, Sept. 518

I knew a teamster to lose his life in the follow-
ing shocking manner: . . .

telegraph, n.

1851, Dec. 122

The magnetic telegraph has become so common an
agent of transmitting intelligence in this country,
as to render all news of its progress, interesting
and important.

teens, n.

1852, Apr. 720

It was the dress not only of children but girls
"in their teens".

teetotaler, n.

1851, Sept. 518

If not "teetotalers", the vanquished pay the
bitters when they get down river.

(B.--first used in Eng. in 1832)

tete-a-tete, n.

1852, Jan. 282

. . . and he thought himself sure of a long tete-
a-tete with the fair Mary Briggs.

theatre-running, n.

1851, Nov. 849

But with all its gayety, theatre-running . . .
the town wears underneath a look of sad sourness.

thong, n.

1851, Apr. 710

He then pulled from his pocket a bunch of keys,
tied together by a thong of deer-skin, . . .

throw, n.

1851, Feb. 417

It represents a genuine sable Long-Islander, whom
a "lucky throw" of the coppers has made the
owners of a fat goose.

thwart, n.

1852, March 441

. . . but Beechnut preferred that some other boy
should row, and directed Rodolphus to sit down
upon one of the thwarts.

(C.)¹

ticket, n.

1850, Dec. 122

In our last number we mentioned the action of
the Whig State Convention at Syracuse, . . . and
their subsequent meeting at Utica, and renomi-
nation of the same ticket.

(U.S.)

1 On New Eng. coast, it is heard for a rower's seat in
a boat.

tiding-men, n. 1851, July 283

. . . the tiding-men, who used to pull his ears, and make him change his seat.

tidy, a. 1851, Feb. 319

True, she was waited upon by a tidy house-maid, . . .

tiger-bird, n. 1851, March 490

. . . and as I lay in my hammock taking the usual "soothing whiff" before resigning myself to sleep, the howling of the monkeys, the bellowing of the caymen, and the various cries of goat-sucker, owl, and tiger-bird, . . . made as discordant and motley a "hushaby" as one could imagine.

till, v. 1851, Aug. 388

He cleared and tilled a small spot of land around it, . . .

tine, n. 1850, Oct. 622

I think I see myself . . . slipping in dried mouthfuls of burnt ham off the side of my fork tines, . . .

tintorera, n. 1851, June 48

. . . it [light] streamed from a tintorera of the largest size.

tobacco, a. 1851, Sept. 557

The tobacco crop in the same States, is said to be very deficient.

to be in hot water, 1851, Apr. 672

They must be in hot water.

toddy-drinker, n. 1852, Apr. 703

. . . but we can not avoid chronicling the most sublime assumption of one of its [Maine Liquor Law] opponents, who challenged its advocates to name any man of lofty genius who was not a "toddy-drinker".

tomahawk, n. 1850, Aug. 299

The earliest impressions of young Zachary were the sudden foray of the savage foe, . . . the gleam of the tomahawk, the crack of the rifle, . . . (N. Am. Indian)

tomb-stone, n. 1851, Sept. 573

"A manufacturer of tomb-stones, . . . recently received a call from a countryman, . . .

tongs, n. 1850, Oct. 622

"Bless your dear hearts! My dear fellows," said I, thrusting the tongs into the coals, . . .

toper, n. 1852, May 844

Will Brown, a noted toper, being out of funds, and put to his wits, entered the beer-shop, . . .
(now chiefly literary)

topsy-turvy, n. 1852, Jan. 263

The year, . . . became turned so completely topsy-turvy, that instead of being put at the end, these two new months were finally arranged at the beginning.

town-crier, n. 1851, Dec. 6

At the appointed hour, the town-crier proclaimed the meeting, . . .

tracts, n. 1851, Aug. 422

Ladies brought tracts and cakes to his prison, . . .

trader, n.

1851, June 101

. . . after which I made a transfer of flesh to the traders, . . .

trading-post, n.

1851, June 101

. . . going along at an improved pace, with a view of reaching the trading-post the same night; . . .

traffic, n.

1850, June 140

Mr. Taylor visited California with no intention of engaging in traffic or gold-hunting.

(Gen.--obs. in sense of business transaction)

traffic, v.

1852, Jan. 266

Ladies it is known (. . .) traffic in the funds at the Paris Exchange, in a way that would utterly amaze our princesses of the salon.

traffic, v.

1851, Sept. 452

. . . and then through agents he trafficked in those very articles, . . .

trap-door, n.

1851, Apr. 710

. . . the clear moon light disclosed the entire surface of a small trap-door, . . .

trapper, n.

1851, Aug. 388

Tom Cooper was a fine specimen of the North American trapper.

trapper, n.

1851, June 101

There was an old experienced French trapper of the party, . . .

trout, v.

1850, Oct. 621

I have trouted when the brook was so low, and the sky so hot, that I might as well have thrown my fly upon the turnpike; . . .

trousers, n.

1851, July 288

There appears to be a decided and growing tendency on the part of our countrywomen to wear the trousers.

(Gen.--obs. spelling of trousers)

trundle, v.

1852, March 566

In perambulating the streets at this period, what a number of little ragamuffins I observe trundling their hoops!

trunk, n.

1850, Dec. 80

An Irish porter, . . . slung a trunk round and struck Mr. Randolph with considerable force against the knee.

tug-of-war, n.

1851, Sept. 518

Then comes the tug-of-war.

turnpike, n.

1851, Jan. 266

The Secretary urges the necessity of a highway to the Pacific; whether a railway, a plank road, or a turnpike would be most expedient, . . .

twistical, a.

1850, Dec. 82

"Right", said he, "in everything except politics-- there always twistical."

U

ubiquity, n. 1851, Apr. 598

Their ubiquity is astounding . . .

unctuated, a. 1851, March 494

. . . and the hair much unctuated, as is the custom of the land, was adorned with a pendant fringe of black silk, tipped with gold, . .

(this form not found in N.E.D.)

under-sheriff, n. 1851, Aug. 422

. . . and the sheriffs, under-sheriffs, . . . implored him to make a full confession, now that his time had come.

undress, n. 1851, Sept. 465

Here and there I could distinguish the long-tailed frock--the undress of the officer.

unkimmon, a. 1851, Aug. 389

. . . "for they're unkimmon cunning warmint," . . .

unmake, v.

1851, June 106

--and no fine clothes can ever make it; and no rough ones unmake it, that's a fact.

untoileted, a.

1851, March 494

There are those who declare dress is divine-- who aver that an untoileted woman is not wholly a woman, and that you may as well paint a saint without his halo, as describe a woman without detailing her dress.

(this form not found in N.E.D.)

ups-and-downs, n.

1852, May 847

The readers of the "Drawer" will be amused with a forcible picture, which we have in our collection, of the ups-and-downs of a strolling player's life.

vamose, v. 1851, Dec. 136

The Doctor of Divinity, . . . immediately
'vamosed', and left the countryman bragging
to the by-standers, . . .

(U.S. colloq.)¹

vandyked, a. 1851, March 576

The skirt is long and full, with three broad
flounces deeply vandyked, . . .

vapors, v. 1851, Dec. 8

. . . the spirit that vapors within these walls
that must stand us in stead.

varlet, n. 1851, Apr. 579

. . . and the advocate is absorbed in the for-
tunes of some "roystering varlet", . . .

1 B.--Span. let us go

verjuice, a.

1851, May 855

Old Maid Pyncheon, concealing under her verjuice
scowl the unutterable tenderness of a sister . . .

vest-pattern, n.

1852, Feb. 423

'Perhaps I may buy a vest-pattern,' I replied, . . .

vicar, n.

1851, Feb. 315

. . . I walked round the garden with my old
friend, the vicar; . . .

victim, n.

1851, Jan. 188

. . . and when they heard their "victim" gallop-
ing away, they gave a laugh at the trick played
them, . . .

victual, n.

1851, Aug. 389

. . . "just put out any broken victuals you've
a-got for the poor crittur; . . ."

Vigilance Committee, n.

1851, Sept. 559

. . . a large number of the most valuable citizens
organized themselves into a Committee of Vigilance,
for the purpose of securing the punishment of
criminals . . .

(U.S.)

village-church, n.

1851, July 283

The plain village-church, with its farmer-occupants; . . .

visiting (costume), n.

1850, Dec. 144

The figure on the right represents a visiting costume.

volant, n.

1851, Jan. 283

. . . five volants are set on full, each being trimmed at a little distance from the edge by a narrow guimpe.

W

wag, n. 1852, Feb. 297
 . . . so that it was said of him by some wags
 that he was like the figure of St. George upon
 the tavern signs, . . .

wagoner, n. 1852, Feb. 293
 The wagoners--men who had come from the Phila-
 delphia farms in charge of the wagons that had
 been furnished in answer to Franklin's call--
 in making their escape, took each a horse out
 of his team, . . .

wagon-team, n. 1851, June 36
 . . . a Southern stater, with a spanking wagon-
 team, and two grinning negroes behing, were new
 and strange elements in the life of a city.

waistcoat, n. 1851, Sept. 576
 Waistcoats too are gaining favor, and their style
 very nearly resembles those worn by gentlemen.

waiter, (female), n. 1851, Aug. 386

At this hotel was an admirable specimen of an American female waiter and housemaid: . . .

wallow, v. 1852, March 446

So he started his four oxen again, and they went wallowing on, followed by the great loaded sled, with the runners buried in the drift.

wampum, n. 1851, June 36

. . . gay cloaks, worked with wampum in Indian taste; . . .

warming-pan, n. 1851, Nov. 853

He sent a ship-load of warming-pans to the East Indies; . . .

warp, 1851, Sept. 518

. . . or by a strong "warp", taking a "bight" round a tree, and hitching to one yoke of oxen. (identical quotation in N.E.D.)

warrior, n. 1851, Aug. 390

. . . but they would not have murdered a wounded enemy, even an Indian warrior, . . .

war-whoop, n. 1851, Dec. 9

. . . a person in the gallery disguised as a Mohawk Indian gave a war-whoop, . . .

warwhoop, n. 1850, Aug. 299

The earliest impressions of young Zachary were the sudden foray of the savage foe, the piercing warwhoop, the answering cry of defiance, . . .

watch-pocket, n. 1852, March 576

It is unnecessary to say that every waistcoat has a little watch-pocket out of which hangs a chain of gold and precious stones, the end of which is hooked in a button-hole and bears a number of coatly trinkets.

water-course, n. 1851, July 277

Troops are to be posted in such a manner as to cover the water-courses . . .

water-gas, n. 1851, Feb. 417

Mr. Paine's "water-gas", after serving for months as the butt for ridicule, appears about to take its place among the ascertained facts of science.

water-guard, n.

1851, Sept. 454

. . . but the vigilance of the British water-guard prevented the approach of Arnold, . . .

watering-place, n.

1851, Feb. 317

. . . in my solitude she would have found a greater change of scene and ideas than she would be likely to meet in any fashionable watering-place.

water-wheel, n.

1852, Apr. 643

. . . you see a huge water-wheel revolving between two black barn-like houses.

weal, n.

1851, Jan. 187

. . . their eyes were bloodshot, and fixed, from beneath their wrinkled brows, on the table, as if their everlasting weal or woe depended thereupon the turning of the dice; . . .

weather-beaten, a.

1851, Aug. 388

. . . with a hardy, weather-beaten, yet handsome face . . .

weather-croaker, n.

1851, Aug. 420

We know an old weather-croaker who at all times
 "never expects any more really pleasant weather."
 (not found in N.E.D.)

well, n.

1852, March 442

There was a well in the middle of the yard.

well-boring, n.

1851, Sept. 541

Well-boring has become a regular business here
 with many ingenious, and persevering men, . . .

well-built, a.

1851, Apr. 710

"On the eastern side of the street, and about
 midway between the arms of the river, stood the
 large, well-built mansion . . .

well-educated, a.

1851, Apr. 579

His habits have been those of the well-educated
 gentleman . . .

wick, n.

1852, Jan. 146

His duties were to cut the wicks for the candles,
 to fill the moulds, . . .

wicker-basket, n. 1850, Dec. 81

"Doctor, do me the favor to hand me a little wicker-basket," . . .

wicket, n. 1852, May 849

. . . the major's lady and sister-in-law made their appearance, and walked boldly to the wicket, . . .

wig-wam, n. 1851, July 218

The flesh affords ample provision, the skin robes for clothing, bedding, and covering to his wig-wam, . . .

wind, v. 1851, Aug. 388

Supposing he had winded some solitary worl or bear . . . she took little notice . . .

winding-up, n. 1850, June 141

The details are managed with a good deal of skill, developing the course of affairs in such a gradual manner, that the interest of the reader never sleeps, until the final winding-up of the narrative.

windlass, n. 1851, Sept. 541

Those who bore deep wells usually train a horse to work the windlass, . . .

windmill, n. 1852, Apr. 611

Here was a hamlet; there a solitary farm-house; yonder a wood; on each eminence a windmill.

winter-cheer, n. 1852, March 563

. . . the old days of winter-cheer and fun have stolen back to mock at the anthracite fires, . . .

wintering, v. 1851, Dec. 121

. . . he expresses the opinion that Sir John, while wintering in the cove near Beechy's Island, . . . found a pathway made by the opening of the ice, . . .

winter-music, n. 1851, Dec. 132

The winter-music has its share of regard; . . .

wintry-spring, n. 1852, March 566

In these "leaking" days of wintry-spring, when that classical compound called "splash" a conglomerate of dirty snow and unmistakable mud, pervades the streets of the city, . . .

witling, n. 1851, Oct. 702

. . . the multitudes . . . are now crowding to Salt Lake and the modern Canaan, . . . however much it may be above the comprehension of the shallow witling, . . .

whale, n. 1851, Dec. 17

. . . the seal, the narwhal, the white whale, and occasionally abundant stores of migratory birds, would sustain vigorous life.

whale-bone, n. 1851, Sept. 575

The poke is made on a whale-bone skeleton.

whale-fishery, n. 1851, Aug. 385

The whale-fishery is very extensively carried on at New Bedford.

whale-ship, n. 1851, Aug. 385

We paid a visit to an immense whale-ship . . .

Whig, n. 1850, Dec. 122

. . . he wrote a letter to the committee declining to recognize the action of any organization except that of the Whig party . . .

Whig, n.

1850, Dec. 123

Twenty-one members of Congress were elected, of whom 8 were Whigs, and 13 Democrats.

whim-wham, n.

1852, Feb. 420

. . . we sum up our chit-chat with this pleasant whim-wham of English flavor: . . .

whip (up), v.

1851, Jan. 188

"The rascal has whipped up the other heap!"

whiskey, n.

1851, July 218

. . . it has been known for vast herds to be exterminated merely for their tongues, which would be bartered for a few gallons of villainous whiskey.

whiskey-keg, n.

1851, July 219

. . . he was directed to hold all things in readiness, and more especially to withstand temptation in keeping his mouth from the bung of my nearly exhausted whiskey-keg.

whoop, n. 1851, Aug. 391

. . . [she] heard the shrill "whoops" of the retiring Indians.

window-shutter, n. 1852, Jan. 270

. . . the biting winds rattle our window-shutters and howl down our chimneys.

withers, n. 1851, Apr. 662

Your head aches, and your withers are wrung.

woman-hearted, a. 1851, May 855

. . . her woman-hearted brother, on whose sensitive nature had fallen such a strange blight . . .

women-kind, n. 1851, Aug. 421

. . . and the 'women-kind' [talked] of their domestic affairs.

(Gen.--humorous)

woodcock, n. 1850, Oct. 621

I have hunted hare at noon, and woodcock in snow-time, . . .

wood-skin, n.

1851, March 488

The Indians had started in their wood-skin up the neighboring creek, in quest of game for the evening repast, . . .

(c.)¹word-mill, n.

1852, Feb. 421

The clack of their word-mill is heard, even when there is no wind to set it going, and no grist to come from it.

work, v.

1851, Jan. 273

The gold deposits on the Upper Sacramento are worked with increased industry and success.

Working-man, n.

1851, Dec. 131-2

Stout Emile de Girardin, working away at his giant Presse; . . . now raises the war-cry of a Working-man for President!

wormwood-bush, n.

1851, Sept. 482

. . . I came opposite to a small clump of wormwood bushes, growing out of the bank.

1 the bark from which a canoe is made and by extension the canoe itself.

worst, v.

1851, Dec. 9

They would doubtless have been worsted in an attempt forcibly to land the tea; . . .

worthy, n.

1851, Jan. 188

When the three worthies were convinced that the door would not yield to their efforts, . . . , they gave a laugh at the trick played them, and returned to the table.

X Y Z

Yankee, a.

1851, Dec. 134

They said Jones, . . . was a man of talent; . . .
with a good deal of a kind of "Yankee cunning";
. . .

(U.S.)

yeast-bottle, n.

1851, July 283

A lady, . . . was awakened in the night by the
bursting of a yeast bottle, . . .

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