

self, *e.g.* that it illustrates the contrast between the shows of things and their reality, Bassanio's speech over the caskets being taken as the 'key-note' to the whole play. These different interpretations show how much there is in the plays of Shakespeare, and that the 'morals' drawn from them are as various as those from life itself. But they all start from the assumption that he wrote 'with a purpose', in the narrow sense of the phrase, whereas it seems that 'the purpose of his playing' ought not to be defined otherwise than in Hamlet's description of it, "to hold the mirror up to nature".

GLOSSARY.

abode (ii. 6. 21), stay, or delay; not, as in modern use, the place of such stay.

accoutred (iii. 4. 63), arrayed. Der. from Old French *accoustrer*, of uncertain origin, but most probably from *custor*, secondary form of *custos*, in the special sense of a verger. Thus 'accoutre' would originally mean to array in ecclesiastical garments.

advised (i. 1. 142; ii. 1. 42, &c.), thoughtful, deliberate, careful. 'Advice' meant 'opinion', or 'thought', not necessarily 'counsel offered to another'. 'Advise' meant 'to reflect' as well as 'to offer an opinion' in Elizabethan English.

albeit (ii. vi. 27) = though it be the case that, notwithstanding. 'Al' is found by itself in Chaucer in the sense of 'although'.

amity (iii. 4. 3), friendship. Fr. *amitié*, Lat. *amicitia*.

an (ii. 4. 10, &c.) is another form of the copulative conjunction 'and', used conditionally, like the cognate word in Scandinavian dialect. 'An' was gradually differentiated in use from 'and', like 'to' from 'too'. When this conditional sense of 'and' became obscure and half-forgotten, the word was 'reduplicated' by the addition of 'if', in 'an if' or 'and if', *e.g.* Authorized Version of St. Matt., xxiv. 48. *Vide* Abbott, §§ 101, 102, 103.

anon (ii. 2. 105), in one moment, immediately; der. from 'on' and 'one'.

argosy (i. 1. 9; i. 3. 15), a merchant vessel. Skeat agrees with Clark and Wright in deriving the word from the name of Jason's famous ship, the *Argo*, rather than from *Ragose*, a ship of Ragusa. But see the article in the *New English Dictionary*, ed. Dr. Murray, where evidence for the latter derivation is given.

bate (iii. 3. 32; iv. 1. 69), a shortened form of 'abate', meaning to 'beat down', or 'diminish'. Der. from *abatre*, which is French for the Low Lat. *ab-batuere*.

bechanced (i. 1. 38), participle of 'bechance', meaning 'to occur', 'befall'.

beholding (i. 3. 95). See note on the passage.

beshrew (ii. 6. 52, &c.), verb, to call plague upon something; often playfully used, as when Portia says to Bassanio, "Beshrew your eyes" = plague upon your eyes. Der. from 'shrew' = scolding, cutting, harmful.

betimes (iii. 1. 17), adverb, early. Der. from 'by', preposition, and 'time'. Formerly 'be-time'. The 's' is added on the analogy of adverbs like 'whiles', 'needs', &c., where the possessive case is used adverbially. A similar false analogy has formed 'besides' for 'beside'.

bootless (iii. 3. 20), profitless. Der. from A.S. *bōt*=profit, connected with the comparative *bet-ter*.

bottom (i. 1. 42), strictly the lower part of a ship, the hull below water-line; then, generally, a ship carrying cargo.

bound (i. 3. 15). See note on the passage.

catercousins (ii. 2. 117), friends, a familiar term answering to the modern 'chums'. The origin of the word is obscure, but it most probably means those who were related or connected, by being 'catered-for' together, table-mates, just as 'companion' means, by derivation, one who eats bread with another. The old derivation from *quatre* is almost certainly wrong. See the article in *New English Dictionary*, by Dr. Murray, who compares a passage from a translation of Terence (pubd. 1598), in which *inimicitia est inter eos* is rendered "They are not now cater cousins".

cercloth (ii. 7. 51), literally, a waxed cloth used in the embalming of bodies; so, generally, a winding-sheet. Lat. *cera*=wax.

ceremony (v. 1. 202), a sacred symbol, regarded with special awe. For its use in this *concrete* sense, compare *Julius Caesar*, i. 1. 70, "Disrobe the images, If you do find them deck'd with ceremonies".

cheer (iii. 2. 310), subst.=aspect, or expression, look, mien. Der. from Low Lat. *cara*, a face or countenance. From this original sense flow the meanings 'gladness', 'hospitality', 'fare', &c.

cheer (iii. 2. 235), verb=to encourage, comfort, bid welcome. Der. from above (iii. v. 45). 'How cheerst thou?'=how dost thou fare?

close (ii. 6. 47), adjct., secret, concealing.

commodity (i. 1. 178), an article of commerce or merchandise, op-

posed to money, as goods to currency; compare: "Some tender money to me, Some offer me commodities to buy".—*Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3. 6.

complexion (iii. 1. 25), the temperament, or 'blend of humours', the disposition or natural bent. So in *Much Ado*, ii. 1. 305, 'jealous complexion'. Compare its use in passage quoted from Howell, in the note on i. 1. 101. It occurs in its modern sense, i. 2. 113.

compromised (i. 3. 72), agreed, *i.e.* having come to terms.

conceit (i. 1. 92; iii. 4. 2, &c.). See note on iii. 4. 2.

condition (i. 2. 112), temper disposition. So in Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*:

"He was so gentil of his condicoun
That throught al the court was his
renoun";

and compare 'best-condition'd', iii. 2. 291.

confiscate (iv. 1. 305), for confiscated, like 'consecrate' for 'consecrated', &c. The Latin termination expresses the participial force without addition of -ed. Abbott, § 342.

continent (iii. 2. 131), subst., that which holds or contains.

conveniency (iv. 1. 79), promptitude, suitable to circumstances.

convenient (iii. iv. 56), prompt for occasion.

cope (iv. 1. 406), verb, to requite or meet. (Compare 'recoup'.) Der. from Fr. *couper*.

counterfeit (iii. 2. 115), subst., an imitation or picture, without any sense of 'spurious' or 'fraudulent' as in modern uses. So the adjct. the 'counterfeit presentment of two brothers' in *Hamlet*.

cozen (ii. 9. 38), verb, to cheat or defraud. Dr. Murray compares French *cousiner*, explained by Cotgrave (1611) "to clayme kindred for aduantage or particular ends". So that the word would mean 'to

beguile under pretext of cousinship'. This derivation is, however, far from certain.

crisped (iii. 2. 92), partic. of the verb 'to crisp', meaning to 'curl into short, stiff, wavy folds'. Der. from Lat. *crispare*, to crimp.

disabling (ii. 7. 30), verbal substantive=disparagement, or lowering.

doit (i. 3. 130), subst., a small copper coin, worth the eighth of a 'stiver', formerly current in the Netherlands. The word itself is Dutch.

ducat (i. 3. 1, &c.), a gold coin, in use, formerly, in several countries of Europe. It usually contained a weight of gold rather less than that of the modern half-sovereign. Its name is derived from the *ducat* or 'duchy' of Apulia, where it was first coined.

dulcet (iii. 2. 51), adj., sweet. Der. from Old French *doucet* or *dolcet*, formed with diminutive terminative -et, from *doux*, Lat. *dulcis*.

eaning-time (i. 3. 77), the lambing season. The old A.S. word *eanian*, 'to bring forth young', from which it is derived, is connected with 'eke', below.

eanling (i. 3. 73), a young lamb.

eke (iii. 2. 23), verb, to augment, increase. Cognate with Latin *augere*.

envious (a) (iii. 2. 280),
envy (b) (iv. 1. 123), subs.,
(a) full of hate.
(b) hatred; nearer in meaning than the modern words to the Latin *invidiosus*, *invidia*, from which they are derived.

ergo (ii. 2. 50), conjunct.=therefore, used by Launcelot Gobbo to show off his learning.

excrement (iii. 2. 87), hair; not derived from *excerno* in this sense,

but from *excreasco*, and so=growth. It appears in the sense of 'hair' also in *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2. 79.

fall (i. 3. 78), verb, used transitively=to drop.

fear (ii. 1. 9), verb causative=to frighten; (iii. 2. 29)=to be anxious about, fear for. Cf. iii. 5. 2.

fill-horse (ii. 2. 100), a horse that works in shafts. 'Fill' is a dialectic form of 'thill', a shaft. Compare *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2. 48.

fond (ii. 9. 27; iii. 3. 9)=foolish. "Fonned (the older form of the word), the past part. of the verb *fonnen*, to act foolishly" (Skeat). Compare with the double sense of 'doting'.

fraught (ii. 8. 30), the past part. of an obsolete verb *frahten*=to lade a ship with cargo.

frutify (ii. 2. 120), a blunder of Launcelot Gobbo's, perhaps meant for 'fructify', in the sense of to bring forth fruit, or metaphorically, to discourse.

fulsome (i. 3. 76), adj., productive.

gaberdine (i. 3. 102, &c.), a loose outer gown or frock. The word comes through the Spanish from a Celtic origin, and is connected with 'cabin', and 'cape' or 'cope'; the idea of shelter or covering being common to all.

gaged (i. 1. 130), under pledge or obligation. 'Gage' and 'wage' are the same words (compare *guard* and *ward*, *guerre* and *war*), derived from Low Lat. *vadium*, or *wadium*, a pledge.

gear (i. 1. 110; ii. 11. 150); for this gear=for the nonce, for this occasion. 'Gear' means 'dress, harness, tackle'.

go to (i. 3. 105, &c.) has the same sense as the modern 'come, come'.

“‘To’ is still used adverbially in expressions such as ‘heave to’. ‘Go’ did not, in Elizabethan English, necessarily imply motion *from*, but motion generally” (Abbott, § 185).

gormandise (ii. 5. 3), to eat greedily, like a gourmand or glutton. Derivation unknown.

gramercy (ii. 2. 108), many thanks. Fr. *grand merci*.

gratify (iv. 1. 400), to thank, reward.

gross (i. 3. 49, &c.), subst., total sum.

guarded (ii. 2. 139), ornamented with ‘guards’ or facings. Compare, “Rhymes are guards on wanton Cupid’s hose” (*Love’s Labour’s Lost*, iv. 3. 58).

guiled (iii. 2. 97), full of guile, as disdain’d=full of disdain, in “jeering and disdain’d contempt” (*Henry IV.*, i. 3. 183).

hovel-post (ii. 2. 60), a post or prop that sustains a hovel or shanty.

husbandry (iii. 4. 25), control or management of a house. A ‘husband’ is originally an inhabitant or master of a house, a householder. It thus answers to *οικονομος*, and ‘husbandry’ to *οικονομία*, economy.

imposition (i. 2. 90; iii. 4. 33), a stated condition. In the second passage, it rather has the meaning of a ‘task’.

intermission (iii. 2. 201), cessation, delay; compare “Cut short all intermission” (*Macbeth*, iv. 3. 232).

knap (iii. 1. 8), verb=gnaw, nibble; so used by Cotgrave (whose dictionary was published in 1611) to translate *ronger* [“to gnaw, knap, or nibble off”].

lading (iii. 1. 3), subst., a cargo, or loading of a ship.

level (i. 2. 33), vb., to aim at, shoot at, and so, to guess at.

liberal (ii. 2. 168), free, careless in behaviour. See note on the place.

lieu (iv. 1. 404); in the phrase ‘in lieu of’ = ‘in return for’. ‘Lieu’ is derived from *locus*, a place. [‘Lieutenant’, therefore, is a kind of *locum-tenens*.]

magnifico (iii. 2. 278), a grandee.

manage (iii. 4. 25), subst., means originally the ‘handling’ (from Lat. *manus*, a hand) or control of a horse; then ‘management’ in general.

marry (ii. 2. 35, &c.), interjection or expletive, from Marie or Mary.

martlet (ii. 9. 28), a diminutive of ‘martin’, which is a general name given to the Hirundinidæ, or birds of the swallow tribe.

moe (i. 1. 108). See note on the place.

moiety (iv. 1. 26), a half, a portion. Derived from the Latin *medietas*, through French *moitié*.

neat (i. 1. 112) comes from an old neuter substantive *neāt*, meaning ox or cow.

needs (iii. 3. 14), adverb=necessarily. The final -s is an adverbial ending, “originally due to A.S. genitive cases in -es”. (Skeat.)

nice (ii. 1. 14), adj., dainty, fastidious. Schmidt cites a passage that illustrates this one: “nice affections wavering stood”, from *A Lover’s Complaint*. Compare also “sharp occasions which lay nice manners by”, *All’s Well*, v. i. 15. Derived from Lat. *nescius*. See the curious article in Skeat’s Dictionary.

notary (i. 3. 133), a writer or lawyer, who from the ‘notes’ fur-

nished by his clients drew out contracts and deeds in legal form.

ostent (ii. 2. 179; ii. 8. 44), outward behaviour, manner, bearing.

pack (ii. 2. 9), to set out, to ‘bundle off’; properly, to make one’s things up for a journey.

pageant (i. 1. 11), a spectacle, a show, derived from the Latin *pagina*, in the sense of a “movable scaffold, such as was used in the representation of the old mysteries”. See the interesting article in Skeat’s Dictionary.

parcel (i. 2. 93), a group or set, a ‘parcel of woovers’. The word is a doublet of ‘particle’, and meant ‘a small portion’. Now used only of a ‘packet’. [For its use here we may compare “I think the English a *parcel* of brutes”. Miss Burney, *Evelina*.]

parts (ii. 2. 165), qualities.

party-coloured (i. 3. 78), motley, dappled. Der. from *partie*, a part.

patch (ii. 5. 45), a name given to fools and jesters, from their ‘motley’ dress.

patines (v. 1. 59), a plate of metal for the bread in the Eucharist. Derived from Greek *πατινή*.

peize (iii. 2. 22), to hold in a balance, to keep suspended, and so to delay. The word is a doublet of ‘poise’, and is derived, through French *peser*, from Latin *pensare*.

pent-house (ii. 6. 1), a shed projecting from a building. Reference to Skeat shows that the modern spelling of the word is due to false derivation. [Compare ‘crayfish’, ‘sovereign’, &c.] The word was formerly ‘pentice’, or ‘appentice’; from Latin *appendicium*, an appendage or ‘annexe’; it was mistakenly connected with French *penite*, a slope, and ‘house’, as if it meant ‘a house with a sloping roof’.

pilled (i. 3. 75), another form of ‘peeled’. “Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and pilled white strakes in them” (*Gen.* xxx. 37). The two verbs, ‘peel’, to strip off the skin (*pellis*), and ‘pill’, to strip or plunder (*pilare*), were confused with one another.

port (i. 1. 124, &c.), behaviour, deportment, bearing (‘carriage’ in a metaphorical sense). In iii. 2. 79, “magnificoes of greatest *port*”, it means ‘rank’ or ‘position’.

portly (i. 1. 9), stately in movement, majestic.

possessed (i. 3. 58; iv. 1. 35), informed. To ‘possess’ the mind with something is to fill or occupy it; so, by itself, ‘possess’=instruct.

presently (iv. 1. 381, &c.), immediately.

prest (i. 1. 160), ready, prompt. Derived through French *prêt* (i.e. *prest*) from Latin *praesto*. Compare Prologue to Act IV. of *Pericles of Tyre*, line 45, “Prest for this blow”.

quaint (iii. 4. 69); ‘quaint lies’, that is, lies carefully arranged or ‘made up’, ‘artistic’. An examination of the passages cited by Schmidt will show that ‘quaint’ in Shakespeare means ‘tasteful’, ‘trim’, ‘out of the common’, but *not* (as now) ‘queer’ or ‘grotesque’. Derived through old French *coïnt*, from Lat. *cognitus*.

quaintly (ii. 4. 6), tastefully, artistically.

quality=(i) style or manner (iii. 2. 6); (ii) manners or accomplishments (ii. 7. 33); (iii) virtue or faculty (iv. 1. 178).

quest (i. 1. 172), pursuit, enterprise.

racked (i. 1. 181), stretched to the uttermost.

reason (ii. 8. 27), verb, to talk, converse. Compare *Richard III.*,

ii. 3. 39, "You cannot *reason* almost with a man that looks not heavily".

redoubted (iii. 2. 88), feared, or formidable.

regreets (ii. 9. 88), greetings, salutations. The prefix *re-* has no force here, unless it is an intensive force. So the verb "regreet" simply=salute, in *Richard II.*, i. 3. 67.

rehearsed (iv. 1. 356), pronounced, proclaimed. Nowadays the word has become 'specialized', and is applied only to the preliminary practising of a musical or dramatic performance. By derivation it means 'to harrow over again'; so, metaphorically, to repeat.

remorse (iv. 1. 20), compassion. This is its usual sense in Shakespeare. Compare "the tears of soft remorse" (*King John*, iv. 3. 50).

respect (a) (i. 1. 74), consideration; (b) (ii. 2. 174), care, thoughtfulness; (c) (v. 1. 99), "nothing is good without respect", i.e. without reference to circumstances. Nothing is 'absolutely' good.

respective (v. 1. 154), careful of obligation, conscientious.

rib (ii. 7. 51), verb, to inclose as with ribs.

scant (ii. 1. 17; v. 1. 141), verb, to restrict, confine.

scrubbed (v. 1. 160); see note on the passage.

self (i. 1. 148), adjct.=same. Compare the German *selber*.

sensible (a)=sensitive (ii. 8. 48); (b)=substantial, tangible (ii. 9. 88).

shrewd (iii. 2. 241), biting, cutting, painful. Compare the ballad phrase, "shrewd blows". The modern sense of the word may be paralleled from the metaphorical usage of 'keen', 'sharp', and 'acute'. For derivation see 'Be-shrew', above.

shrive (i. 2. 113), to confess, in

the sense in which a priest 'confesses' one who declares his faults.

sirrah (i. 2. 115, &c.), an extension of 'sir', used in a familiar or contemptuous sense.

skipping (ii. 2. 170), lively, volatile.

slubber (ii. 8. 39), to do carelessly, to sully. [So *Othello*, i. 3. 227, "slubber the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn expedition".] The word is Scandinavian in origin, and is connected with 'slop', 'slobber', 'slaver', &c.

sonties (ii. 2. 38), apparently for 'saints', or 'sanctities'.

sooth (i. 1. 1, &c.), truth. The word is by origin the present part of an old Teutonic verb 'As', meaning to be. 'Sooth' thus=*rò ðv*, fact or truth. See the interesting article in Skeat.

squander (i. 3. 18)=to scatter. Skeat quotes a good parallel from Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*—

"All along the sea
They drive and squander the huge Belgian
fleet".

The word is connected in derivation with 'squirt' and 'squall'.

stead (i. 3. 6), verb=help, benefit. Der. from the noun 'stead'=position or place, and particularly from its use in the phrase, "to stand anyone in good *stead*".

stockish (v. 1. 81), like a stock or stump, wooden, hard.

stomach (iii. v. 62), appetite.

sufferance (i. 3. 100; iii. 1. 58), patience, endurance.

suit (ii. 2. 160), a petition. The word is from Lat. *secta*, a noun formed from *sequor*. The same original sense has developed differently in a 'suit' of clothes and a 'suite' of followers.

surfeit (i. 2. 5, &c.), verb, to suffer from excess.

thrift (i. 1. 175; i. 3. 80), profit, success; from the verb 'thrive'.

traject (iii. 4. 53), ferry.

troth (i. 2. 1), a variant or doublet of 'truth'. Both are derived from a Teutonic base, *trau*=I believe.

tucket (v. 1. 121), from Italian *toccata*, a note or flourish on a trumpet.

unbated (ii. 6. 11), undiminished. See 'Bate' above.

unthrift (v. 1. 16), adjct., prodigal.

untread (ii. 6. 10), retrace.

usance (i. 3. 39), the practice of lending money at interest.

vail (i. 1. 28), verb, 'a headless form of *avale*'; from Fr. *avaler*, meaning 'to let drop' (the verb from which 'avalanche' is derived).

varnish'd (ii. 5. 32; ii. 9. 49), used in a metaphorical sense, in the first passage=masked, in the second=decked out, adorned.

vasty (ii. 7. 41), adj., conveying the two ideas of 'immense' and 'desolate'.

very (iii. 2. 221), adjct.=true.

via (ii. 2. 9), interject.=away!

whiles (i. 2. 116), conjunc.=during the time that. 'Whiles', like 'needs', 'twice', &c., is an adv. formed by adding the possessive suffix. In 'whilst', the *-t* is an excrescence of later addition.

wis. "I wis", in ii. 9. 68, should be written 'ywis', an adverb meaning 'certainly', corresponding to the German *gewiss*. The spelling 'I wis' is due to false derivation. See 'pent-house' above.

withal (iii. 4. 72), adverb; (iv. 1. 406), preposition. Derived from the A.S. phrase *mid ealle*, or *mid eallum*, which is used to emphasize a preceding noun governed by *mid*. 'Withal' is thus adverbial by nature. When used as a preposition it always follows its noun, and has the meaning of 'with'. (See Messrs. Clark and Wright's note, in the Clarendon Press edition of the play, on iv. 1. 408).

younger (ii. 6. 14), a young gentleman. The word is derived from the Low German *jonkheer*, or *jungheer*, which is the same as High German *junger Herr*, a young master, a gentleman.

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