be traced further back to the eighth century, closely connected to the very beginning of its history of lexicography. This is because, in a sense, British lexicography began with Latin-English dictionaries, the *Epinal Glossary* (early 8c.?), which treated 1,186 words, and the *Corpus Glossary* (early 8c.?), which treated 2,175 words, both compiled anonymously, for the commentaries on St. Augustine's homiliary. (Besides, there are facts that the *Leiden Glossary* (9c.?) and the *Erfurt Glossary* (late 9c.?), which also were anonymously compiled, followed the two glossaries with the same purpose, and that, in this context, Thomas Elyot compiled the *Dictionary of Syr Thomas Eliot Knight* (1538), a Latin-English dictionary, quoting from the works of Marcus Tullius Cicero, Publius Vergilius Maro, Gaius Julius Caesar, and so on.) Such a perspective may also be necessary for the future development of the promising and creative research field of the author dictionary.

In line with Samuel Johnson's maxim, "Lay the foundation, and leave the superstructure to posterity," with this volume Karpova has opened up and laid the foundation of new research in lexicography – that of the English author dictionary, which seems to be highly significant from the viewpoint of philology and linguistics. There are high expectations that research in the field will significantly develop in the future, and I believe Karova's volume will provide a good starting point for this.

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Olga Timofeeva and Tanja Säily (eds.). *Words in Dictionaries and History. Essays in honour of R.W. McConchie*

As print journals are replaced by journals online, readers increasingly click on articles they want to read rather than flip through pages of scholarship in which a fact or a figure, a graph or a quotation, might arrest them for a moment. Scholarly reading today is all about efficiency, but efficiency has its costs — we rarely know all of what we might know, or even what, given our interests, we need to know. The festschrift is inevitably miscellaneous, and so it begs to be read in leisure, with an open mind. Alas, its inefficiency has all but killed it. Though there are exceptions, of course, too many festschriften have gathered too many decades of dust on too many library shelves. Librarians are reluctant to buy them, and most publishers have turned their backs on them. Thankfully, however, some have not, John Benjamins prominent among them, a recent volume of whose series Terminology and Lexicography Research and Practice, titled *Words in Dictionaries and History. Essays in honour of R.W. McConchie*, edited by Olga Timofeeva and Tanja Säily, is an outstanding specimen of the genre.

The contributions to *Words in Dictionaries and History* are loosely connected insofar as the volume "aims to represent and advance studies in historical lexis," as the editors put it. They all also represent areas of particular concern to R. W. McConchie, who has long been a leading scholar of Early Modern English lexis and lexicography, especially medical vocabulary and medical glossaries. He began his career focused on Old English language and literature and is now, among many other things, writing about the language of Jane Austen's novels. Thus, it should be no surprise that the contributions to his festschrift cover a challenging array of discrete subjects. Patient readers will have gaps in their knowledge filled, for instance, by Anatoly Liberman's etymology of *yeoman*, or Samuli Kaislaniemi's discovery of a rare word for sex, as well as unexpected possibilities raised, for instance, by John Considine's recovery of a lost (or at least very well hidden) dictionary project, or Joshua Pendragon and Maggie

Scott's skirmish with the *Oxford English Dictionary* over the lexicon of swordplay. It should certainly warm Rod McConchie's heart that he has inspired work of such breadth and interest, not just lexical but cultural, and of such excellence. In both respects, contributors are simply following his example.

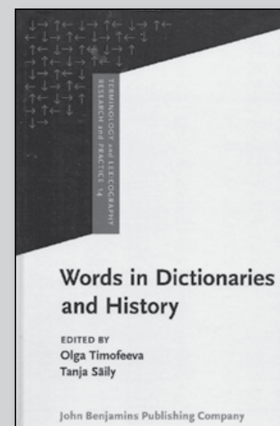
To explain the book's overall structure, one cannot do better than the editors: "The articles fall into two parts. The first part focuses on the history of dictionaries, analysing them in diachrony from the first professional dictionaries of the Baroque period via Enlightenment and Romanticism to exploring the possibilities of the new online lexicographical publications. The second part looks at the interfaces between etymology, semantic development and word-formation on the one hand, and changes in society and culture on the other." I know what the editors mean, but the value of the book, I think, is in having the historical, lexicographical, and linguistic material, as well as the social and cultural, all on one and the same hand, or, if separate hands are necessary, with the fingers of those hands intertwined.

The contributions focused on dictionaries are, of course, no less culturally interested than those focused on words. In "*The Flores of Ouide* (1513): An early Tudor Latin-English textbook," Ian Lancashire introduces us to a mostly overlooked glossarist, Walter, and the unique copy of the early printed book, in which his "complementary English—Latin and Latin—English glossaries" are preserved. Yet the article is not merely bibliographical or lexicographical, but also about the role of glossaries in sixteenth-century English pedagogy. Jukka Tyrkko, in "'Halles Lanfranke' and its most excellent and learned expositive table," hopes "to provide a description of an early English glossary, as well as shed some light on its compiler John Halle." Along the way to doing so, he "reinforce[s] the notion that the medical profession was in many ways in the vanguard of English dictionary-making," a core subject of McConchie's scholarship. But again, the argument exceeds bibliography and lexicography, for Halle (or as some might know him better, "Hall") was a poet, a composer, a biblical translator, and a reminder that none of us is just one thing and the variety of our experience informs our cultural productions, so, Tyrkko suggests, "Halle's work on religious texts must have informed his medical and perhaps especially his lexicographical work, particularly when it came to appreciating the importance of lexical precision." John Considine considers the origin and fate of "John Lane's *Verball*: A lost Elizabethan dictionary," which was proposed as an aid to the writing of quantitative verse in English. Though, like Lancashire's and Tyrkko's, focused on a particular book, Considine's contribution also extends to an intellectual tradition, that of Latin and English guides to prosody.

Each of these articles is excellent, and Considine's is a perfect specimen of its kind. First, Considine is a master of the note, and each section of his article accomplishes more, this jealous reader observes, than it has any right to do. Second, in trying to discover who the author of the anonymous *Verball* was, Considine explores an array of sixteenth-century genealogical connections with an almost savage zeal. If any of John Lane's family and other connections had hoped to bury their relationships to the *Verball*'s author, Considine has unearthed them beyond burying again.

This is not to suggest that the articles are without any weaknesses. Lancashire at times seems rather breezy. Can he really know that *The Flores of Ouide* was "the first and only intrusion of Ovid's *Ars Amatoria* into sixteenth-century grammar school education"? Sometimes, I would have appreciated a citation or note: "Colet and William Lily … in a small committee that also included Thomas Linacre devised a grammar textbook, the so-called *Short Introduction of Grammar* (STC 15610.10; Allen 1954; Flynn 1943)," Lancashire informs us, helpful references in place; but then he declares, "Colet and Lily taught English school children for several centuries," and we are left to rely on his authority, without further explanation. Lancashire has long been a leading scholar, and of course we can rely on his very deep, precise knowledge of Early Modern affairs, yet he might not presume this so easily.

Tyrkko, on the other hand, does not always write with a sure grasp of his subject: Halle's *The Courte of Vertue* (1565) was published as a pious alternative to the poetic miscellany called *The Courte of Venus*, first published in 1537 or so, and first attacked by Halle in *Certayne Chapters taken out of the Proverbes of Solomon* (1549/1550) — like Lancashire's Colet, Halle had no time for *ars amatoria*. We are told in a note that "*The Courte of Venus* is a coterie compilation of poems critical of the church. It has been attributed, in its entirety or in part, to Chaucer (Fraser 1952)." While some poetry of the Chaucer apocrypha does appear in *The Courte of Venus*, the article by Russell Fraser that Tyrkko cites does not mention those attributions. Importantly, *The Courte of Venus* is certainly NOT attributed entirely to Chaucer, and Fraser's article discusses instead Hall's parodies of poems



Words in Dictionaries and History. Essays in honour of R.W. McConchie
Olga Timofeeva and Tanja Säily (eds.)
Terminology and Lexicography Research and Practice, 14
Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
2011. xiv, 292 pp.
ISBN 978 90 272 2338 8
e-ISBN 978 90 272 8690 1

by Thomas Wyatt the Elder. *The Courte of Venus* is notable, not because it raised Hall's ire, but because it is the first printed poetic miscellany in English, for proof of which one can consult Fraser's definitive edition (1955) of the book's three extant fragmentary copies.

There are a few other lapses. When reporting the entry for *chirurgery* in Halles' glossary to Lanfranc, Tyrkko remarks that the definition there is "rather meaningless," but I don't quite see how it is: "**Χειρουργία** is sayd of euery arte, whose function consisteth in manualle action or handye operation," as opposed, say, to the arts of the apothecary, a quite meaningful distinction. Finally, it is hard for me to understand why one contributing to a festschrift for McConchie would refer to Richard Howlet as *Huloet*, though many others have done so, since McConchie himself has written decisively on the lexicographer and his name (see, for instance, McConchie 2007).

Readers of this review will think I am nit-picking. Really, are these the only criticisms I have of the book as described so far? It says something about the book's general excellence that I can do no better. None of my niggling concerns really diminishes Tyrkko's thorough historical and partly forensic analysis (following Julie Coleman and Sarah Ogilvie in the *International Journal of Lexicography*, 2009) of the glossary appended to Halle's translation of Lanfranc. His focus, after all, is not on Halle's poetry but on his treatment of medical lexis. Very often, too, Lancashire's magisterial breeziness makes for good reading — Lancashire doesn't get bogged down in learned citations and historiographical controversy, but instead tells a good story and often delights his readers with a clever phrase.

While their scope may seem narrow at first glance, the several contributions actually reach to significant cultural issues. Considine's central figure, John Lane, aspired to be a lexicographer before lexicography was a plausible target of aspiration. We should look for others who did the same; we should wonder, in historical context, just what sort of aspiration it was, and what it indicates about Early Modern English society. Similarly, Gabriele Stein, in "The linking of lemma to gloss in Elyot's *Dictionary* (1538)," focuses on a slight feature of entry structure, but this leads inevitably to interest in the logic and developing rhetoric of dictionary entries in what would prove a rhetorical age, no less relevant today than at the advent of the dictionary genre. Elizabeth Knowles, writing about "*Chaos and old night*: A case study in quotation usage," explores quotation, transmission, and alteration of Milton's famous phrase, raising the question of when a quotation is allusive and when it detaches from its source and is used idiomatically, unallusively, effectively how a language is infused with quoted material once "owned" by authors but finally by speakers. The articles may seem like small hooks of scholarship, but thereby hang some big tales.

In addition to the articles already noted, the volume's first section includes Giles Goodland's "Music amidst the tumult," which considers the ways in which making *A Dictionary of the English Language* (1755) required that Johnson "repress" his "poetic side," yet another chapter in the developing distinction of lexicography among the genres of English letters. Julie Coleman's "Online dictionaries of English slang," proposes that "online slang dictionaries can be categorized along a spectrum from the static to the dynamic," the former authored in traditional ways and put online in a more or less finished state, the latter inviting and responding to user contributions, which, while "they do not generally fulfil the requirements of traditional dictionary users in terms of content, quality or reliability," nonetheless offer information that slang lexicographers can use as material to determine frequency, distribution, origins and semantic development." All of this signals a newly symbiotic relationship between dictionary makers and dictionary users, and the development of the web as a platform for amateur lexicography, both of whom shifts in our notion of the dictionary nearly as significant as establishment of the dictionary as a pedagogical tool and a target of literary aspiration 400 or so years ago.

From Walter the Almost Anonymous Glossarist to *Urban Dictionary* — are they really so far apart? After all, aren't there notable similarities between Walter and someone identified only as Nony, who entered *chester* 'pedophile' (< *Chester the Molester*) in *Urban Dictionary* on 13 March 2005, in spite of their obvious differences? The first half of *Words in Dictionaries and History* is not a systematic study of its subject, but it is nonetheless informative and challenging, especially to those already immersed in lexicography and its history, and fully repays an afternoon's reading. The second half of the book rises to the rather lofty standard set by the first.

First in the second half is Matti Kilpiö's "Old English etymologies in Christfrid Ganander's *Nytt Finskt Lexicon* (1787)," which evaluates the adequacy of Ganander's etymologies of Finnish lemmata when they include Old English elements. Ganander comes through this scrutiny well for a

lexicographer working without benefit of the New Philology, and Kilpiö makes the case that Ganander's work on English etymology should not be dismissed. He is exactly the sort of lexicographer overlooked by most but consulted by Anatoly Liberman, who hopes to balance, if not replace, the "dogmatic" tendency of most English etymology with an "analytic" one in his *Analytic Dictionary of English Etymology* (or *ADEE*; 2008-, one volume to date). Liberman's "The etymology of the word *yeoman*," which immediately follows Kilpiö's piece, is what W. W. Skeat called a "scorched-earth" etymology (see *ADEE*, p. xxv-xxvi): it accounts, not only for the preferred solution to the etymological problem at hand, but also for the relative inadequacy or outright impossibility of all the alternative explanations. Liberman's is a thoroughly satisfying display of etymological method and, not incidentally, a compelling solution to an unsolved etymological crux. Anyone who doubts the value of festschriften should consider that Liberman includes citations from 513 of them in his *A Bibliography of English Etymology* (2010) — they prove more useful than many scholars, librarians, and publishers imagine.

Samuli Kaislaniemi's "Early East India Company merchants and a rare word for sex" is at least as interesting as Liberman's account of *yeoman*, though its conclusions are not quite as sound. The rare word in question in *lapidable*, defined in Early Modern dictionaries (mono- and bilingual) as 'stonable [< L *lapid-* 'stone']' and 'marriageable'; the *OED* proposes the first definition and calls evidence of the second "a strange mistake ... copied in some later Dicts." With the benefit of newly available digital resources, Kaislaniemi provides contextual evidence for the 'marriageable' meaning and goes further to show, from both dictionary and contextual sources, that *marriageable* was code for 'sexually desirable, available.' All of this is a wonderful service to lexicography and cultural history, admirably executed. The stones in question, Kaislaniemi proposes with good reason, are those of the male — a *lapidable* woman is 'fuckable' or so desirable that one "gets one's rocks off." But the argument is not quite scorched-earth. Kaislaniemi quotes from *Jemmy Carson's Collections* (1744) as follows: "but if thee pursues it farther, to know whether she be *Lapidable*, or not, thee art certainly a Tyrant: For the *Hammer of thy Loins*, will at length beat down the *Fortress* of her *Porto Bello*; and the *Pillars of her Tabernace*, will be spread abroad, until thee has plundered the City, and taken the *Precious Stones away*." The alternative to the male stones is the female *lap* 'pudendum' (*OED* sv **lap** *n*[1] in sense 2b), which Kaislaniemi dismisses, but without, tyrant-like, taking the etymological hammer to the pillars of this very evidence and hauling the stones away, as it were. Good as the argument is, the etymology remains unsettled.

Cynthia Lloyd's article, "From denominal to deverbal: Action nouns in the English suffix *-al*," by way of extending the metaphor, leaves no stone unturned. In this, however, it's no different from the others, but just as excellent. It provides a useful typology of *-al* suffixations and a splendid diachronic account of the suffix's semantics, fortified with persuasive contextual examples culled from the *OED* and the *Middle English Dictionary*. McConchie is a similarly scrupulous investigator of affixes (many of which are strongly associated with medical vocabulary), and it was doubtless written to reflect that shared interest. I was particularly grateful to read the beginning of Lloyd's article, at a point when I thought the volume was drifting among words without much purpose: "This book," she writes, "includes papers on both Old English and Latinate Renaissance lexis in English (Liberman and Diller respectively). It also contains studies of the transition from Latin to Old English (Hall), and of the subsequent revival of interest in Old English during the Latinised English Renaissance (Karlas-Tarkka). Between these two points, the OE vernacular became reunited with Latinate culture and lexis through the medium of the conquering language, French." This is exactly the point from which Lloyd's argument embarks, all of the contributions besides Liberman's are in front of the reader, and their relations to one another helpfully anticipated.

Alaric Hall's "*A gente Anglorum appellatur*: The evidence of Bede's *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* for the replacement of Roman names by English ones during the early Anglo-Saxon period" immediately follows Lloyd's contribution. Hall argues that the inherent instability of place names accounts for the gradual shift from Roman to English place-names, leaving Celtic names behind in spite of considerable demographic continuity, and that Bede's *Historia* provides indirect evidence to support that model. It is a subtle and learned argument and will undoubtedly lead to future research on the issue. Leena Kahlas-Tarkka's "William Lambarde and Thomas Milles in search of the golden past," is one of the most elegant accounts I have ever read of Early Modern English antiquarian interest in Anglo-Saxon language and culture as a means of throwing off the

so-called Norman Yoke and establishing ancient national identity. It, too, is subtle work, and it is an excellent model for young scholars.

The penultimate contribution is Hans-Jürgen Diller's "Contempt — The main growth area in the Elizabethan emotion lexicon." Diller acknowledges that "Contempt is *not* a nice topic for a *Festschrift*," but his article about the lexical field "Contempt" is a generous gift to McConchie and to other readers, as well. Diller takes material on "Contempt" and "Disrepute" from the database underlying the *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary* (Kay, Roberts, Samuels, and Wotherspoon 2009) and examines it rigorously from literally every direction with vertical bar graphs and horizontal line graphs that contrast features, field size, growth of the field relative to the whole lexicon of Emotion terms, and much more — it is a tour de force, very demanding of readers, and, as such, I think the editors realized, probably not the best piece on which to end the volume. Cleverly, they end instead with Joshua Pendragon and Maggie Scott's "A lexical skirmish: *OED3* and the vocabulary of swordplay," which is itself not light fare, but is appealingly written and, given McConchie's published interest in the subject, a very palpable hit.

Just as we must admire the editors' astute arrangement of the various contributions, we must also praise the care authors and editors have taken preparing the text for publication. Of course, innocuous errors occasionally survive even the most diligent proofreading. Some errors, however, are potentially more confusing, even to specialists. So, when Liberman writes "The *ODDE* is entirely dogmatic," *ODDE* may represent a text accidentally omitted from his references, but probably is meant to be *ODEE*, the *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology* (Onions 1966), which one does find among them (and is, indeed, entirely dogmatic). The unwary (or less phonologically minded) reader may have more trouble with "A few early forms of yeoman listed in the *OED* are spelled with *-mn-*, and they presuppose assimilation from **-n* (< *ng*) + *m-*. However, variants with *-mm-* are in the minority and can be explained in more ways than one (for example, by the analogical shortening of the root vowel in other words ending in *-man* or by the erratic habits of Middle English scribes)." The scribe would be erratic indeed who wrote *-mn-* rather than *-nm-*, for only the latter cluster would be evidence of the assimilation required to get from *yongman* to *yeoman*. It seems unfortunate, too, that the title of McConchie's great work, *Lexicography and Physicke* (1997) has been truncated accidentally to merely *Physicke* in David E. Vancil's amiable and informative preface to the festschrift, a brief account of McConchie's career and interests that helps to justify the volume's range of subjects. These are all small matters, but the last, at least, is perhaps not the best sort of error to make in a festschrift.

The first responsibility of *Words in Dictionaries and History* is to honor R. W. McConchie, which it does by the uniform excellence of the articles included in it, the way those articles respond to McConchie's varied interests, and their frequent citation of McConchie's works, which merely underscores the significance of his work in the history of English and English lexicography. The same excellence appeals to its fortunate readers, and I hope the next festschrift I pick up is half as good as this one.

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