

AN
ANALYTICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE EXPLAINED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR NATURAL AFFINITY,
Independent of Alphabetical Arrangement;

AND
THE SIGNIFICATION OF EACH IS TRACED FROM ITS ETYMOLOGY,
THE PRESENT MEANING BEING ACCOUNTED FOR, WHEN IT DIFFERS
FROM ITS FORMER ACCEPTATION :

THE WHOLE
EXHIBITING, IN ONE CONTINUED NARRATIVE, THE
ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND MODERN USAGE
OF THE EXISTING VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE;
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
AN INTRODUCTION, CONTAINING A NEW GRAMMAR OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX, FOR THE EASE OF CONSULTATION.

BY DAVID BOOTH.

A CORRECTED EDITION,
WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE METAPHORICAL GENDERS OF ENGLISH SUBSTANTIVES.

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bough to bough like a squirrel. It is remarkable for continuing fat during its dormant state; on which account it was esteemed a great delicacy by the Romans, and is immortalized by their poets. The Dormouse and the SHREW-MOUSE have been often confounded. The latter is the *common SHREW* (*SCREX araneus*), of a brownish red colour, and only between two and three inches long. It lives among stones, or in holes, feeding on grain or insects, and has a disagreeable smell. In Norfolk it is called the RANNY: a name also given to the MEADOW-MOUSE; but which latter, for the sake of distinction, is often called the WATER-RANNY.

The MARMOTS (also sleepers) are another division of the mouse tribe, now included in the genus *ARCTOMYS*. The species *marmota*, that which is properly called the Marmot, is the *Alpine*, or *Mountain*, MOUSE. This species is gregarious; inhabits and burrows on the summits of the Alps and Pyrenees, feeding on insects, roots, and vegetables. These animals are usually caught in winter, in their torpid state, for the sake of their flesh as well as their skins; for they are reckoned excellent food. They are also taken by the Savoyards, who teach them to dance, and carry them through Europe as shows. It is yellowish gray, and about eighteen inches long.

Several of the Marmots have very fine furs, which are used in different countries: such is the SOUSLIKE, or *Earless MARMOT*, (*ARCTOMYS citillus*), an animal about a foot long, whose skins are much worn by the ladies of Bohemia, of which country it is a native. The furs of the *monax*, or *Maryland MARMOT*, an animal eighteen inches long with a dark-brown back and lighter-coloured sides, are imported into Britain by their native name of WOODSHOCKS:—the WOODCHUCK, or GROUND-HOG, of the United States. In some parts of Pennsylvania, the inhabitants give the name of *Ground-hog* to the *American BADGER*: the *Ursus Labradoricus*.

The *common MOLE*, MOLDWARP, or MOULDWARP (*TALPA Europæa*), has its names, on account of the small heaps of soft earth, or MOULD, which it throws up (Saxon *wearpan*) when forming its burrows. The first of the three names is most generally written; the others being rather provincial. The little heaps termed MOLEHILLS, and sometimes MOLECASTS, are generally seen in clusters, which are the work of a single mole; and communicate, by subterraneous passages, five or six inches below the surface, made in search of roots, insects, and worms, on which it feeds. The passages from one heap to another, called MOLE-TRACKS, are observable above ground; and assist the MOLE-CATCHER in detecting and ensnaring the animal: which he does by MOLE-TRAPS and other means. The eyes of the Mole are so small that it was long believed to have none; and hence the common saying ‘as blind as a Mole,’