
Reconsidering the Initial Development of the Dictionaries of Americanisms: Pickering's Legacy in Bartlett's *Dictionary* (1849)

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Abstract

It is widely acknowledged among authorities that the application of scientific lexicographical principles in American English dictionaries is pioneered by John Bartlett's first edition of *Dictionary of Americanisms* (1849), the second American English dictionary. The general recognition about the dictionary is that it divorced from John Pickering's *Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases* [...] (1816), which is usually regarded as a normative dictionary compiled for the purification of the language in America. Actually, however, when we collate the *Dictionary* with the *Vocabulary*, it becomes clear that more than 10% of entries in the *Dictionary* is heavily dependent on the *Vocabulary*, in terms of explanations of words and citations, as well as verbal examples which Pickering uniquely made, signifying the fact that the *Vocabulary* was an indispensable basis for Bartlett to compile his historic *Dictionary*. Here, the credibility of Reinhard Hartmann's (1986: vii) saying is strengthened, which goes "Most dictionaries have forerunners, and all have imitators", in the development of American English dictionaries.

Keywords: Bartlett; Pickering; American; history; dictionary

1 Introduction

In the "Preface" to the first volume of his *Dictionary of American English* (*DAE* hereafter) (1936-1944), an indispensable resource for research in the history of the English language in America, William Craigie (1936: vi) writes this sentence: "[for the compilation of the *DAE*] Full use has naturally been made of the successive collections of Americanisms by Pickering, Bartlett, Schele de Vere, Farmer, Clapin, and Thornton [...]". In this sentence, the history of the dictionary of Americanisms is compactly summarized. This paper aims to clarify how much the second dictionary of this kind, John Bartlett's first edition of the *Dictionary of Americanisms* (1849), owes to the first one, John Pickering's work with a long title, the *Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases Which Have Been Supposed to Be Peculiar to the United States of America* (1816), thus suggesting the necessity to reconsider the earliest stage in the development of lexicographical technique in treating Americanisms. Up until today, it has often been asserted how innovative Bartlett's *Dictionary* is, as compared to Pickering's *Vocabulary*. To cite a few examples, Allen Read, a master of Americanisms, says:

[the dictionary by Bartlett] was utterly different in spirit from that of John Pickering in 1816. In those 32 years the American outlook had changed radically. Pickering had been apologetic, but Bartlett gloried in the newly developing American diction. (Read 2002: 17)

Albert Baugh and Thomas Cable, renowned authorities on the history of English, assert the following:

Pickering shows clearly that he has been inspired by a desire to purify the language of his countrymen [...]. [...] In it [Bartlett's *Dictionary*] the older attitude of Pickering has given place almost entirely to an interest in dialect for its own sake. (Baugh and Cable 2002: 391-392)

And Richard Bailey makes this remark in the volume *Oxford History of English Lexicography* (2009):

Nearly all of them [words and phrases in Pickering's *Vocabulary*] were usages that had been derided by British critics[...]. [...] Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* was [...] a specialized collection of distinctive national usage. (Bailey, 2009:282-283)

When reading these comments, we may have the impression that Pickering and Bartlett are quite opposite to each other, the former being a strongly prescriptive lexicographer and the latter an entirely descriptive. Truly, Pickering (1816:2) begins his "Essay", which is prefixed to the *Vocabulary*, with this sentence: "The preservation of the *English language* in its purity throughout the United States is an object deserving the attention of every American [...]". And, in the "Introduction" to his *Dictionary*, Bartlett (1849:ix) states thus: "[...] the reader [of Bartlett's *Dictionary*] will find that the study of dialects and provincialisms is considered as worthy the attention of philologists, as the investigation of the language of literature".

However, it is often not appropriate to estimate the contents of a dictionary based on a prefatory material for it. In the case of Bartlett's *Dictionary*, is it such descriptive in the situation that we can quite frequently see indications on words as "low language" (in **jaw**), "corruption" (in **Jimson**), "vulgarism" (in **lumbering**), "vulgar error" (in **to lay for to lie**), "low cant word" (in **lingo**), "used by the illiterate" (in **lit**), *etc.*? Actually, as far as I can judge, for well more than one and a half century since the publication of Bartlett's *Dictionary*, the thorough analysis of the contents of its body has hardly ever been made in comparison with that of Pickering's *Vocabulary*, thus the truest historical significance of Bartlett's *Dictionary* having not been clarified enough.

Under such a situation, I will, in this paper, firstly analyse how much Bartlett was dependent on Pickering in terms of explanations on words, and secondly deal with the analysis of Bartlett's use of citations and reference materials in Pickering's *Vocabulary*. As to the scope of my analysis, I will examine entries in the two dictionaries whose head-words begin with the letters *J, K, L, M, N, O* and *P*, respectively; within this range, Pickering's *Vocabulary* provides 113 entries and Bartlett's *Dictionary* 489, or 4.3 times more than the case of the *Vocabulary*. In these entries, both Pickering and Bartlett quote numerous citations from a variety of sources, quite often giving the details of their head-words.

2 Bartlett's Dependence on Pickering's Explanations on Words

Within the range of my scope, Bartlett provides 68 entries whose counterparts are seen in Pickering's *Vocabulary*. Then, in 54 entries out of the 68, which make up 11.0 % of all the 489 entries of my analysis in Bartlett's *Dictionary*, there are evident traces of his reference to Pickering's explanations on entry-words. And when the traces are examined, the fact becomes found that Bartlett uses Pickering's explanations 82 times in all, entirely in an affirmative way without making any critical remarks. Besides, Bartlett sometimes performs the practice, not indicating the name of Pickering and the title of his *Vocabulary*. In this section, I will deal with this fact, dividing Bartlett's use of

Pickering's explanations into two types: "Type 1", the case where Bartlett uses the explanations one time in one entry, and "Type 2", that where Bartlett uses them more than one time in one entry.

2.1 Use of Pickering's Explanations: Type 1

In proceeding with my task concerning Type 1, the case where Bartlett uses Pickering's explanations one time in one entry, I will further divide it into two sub-types, which is thought to be useful to know the details of the situation: "Type 1-A", the case where Bartlett indicates the name of Pickering or the title of his *Vocabulary*, and "Type 2-B", that where he does not indicate both of them.

2.1.1 Type 1-A: The Case Where the Source Is Indicated

Then, as to Type 1-A, one example of this type is as shown below; hereafter I will use two or three sorts of underlines, in accordance to the situation, to indicate words, phrases and sentences to be noted:

Pickering (the entry on **kedge**: excerpt): Brisk, in good health and spirits. Ex. "How do you do to day? I am pretty kedge." / This is used only in a few of the country towns of New England, but is unknown on the sea-coast. It is provincial in England.

Bartlett (the entry on **kedge**: whole contents): Brisk; in good health and spirits. Ex. 'How do you do to-day?' I am pretty kedge. It is used only in a few of the country towns of New England. - Pickering. Provincial in England.

In this example, it will be clear that Bartlett is thoroughly dependent on Pickering in writing the contents of his entry on **kedge**, copying from the *Vocabulary* the definition "Brisk; in good health and spirits" with the explanation "used only in a few of the country towns of New England" and "Provincial in England". In addition, the set of two sentences "'How do you do to-day?' I am pretty kedge." indicate Bartlett's tendency to sometimes take even verbal examples Pickering uniquely made, which I will also touch upon when I treat Type 2-B of Bartlett's practice.

Incidentally, as to the case of Bartlett here, the passage shown above is the whole of the contents in the entry, but in Pickering's case, he further provides the following information, signifying the fact that Pickering often offers more detailed information than Bartlett, which has little relevance whether or not Pickering was strongly prescriptive as widely regarded:

Grose [Francis Grose] defines it, "brisk, lively;" and says it is used in the *South*. *Ray* [John Ray] also has it among his "*South and East Country words*," and explains it thus-"brisk, budge, lively. *Suffolk*."

And, Bartlett's use of Pickering's explanations of Type 1-A is seen in 15 entries within the range of my scope, which are as shown below:

to jeopardize, kedge, lay, lean-to, meadow, to missionate, near, netop, obligation, onto, passage, perk, prayerless, predicate, and to progress.

2.1.2 Type 1-B: The Case Where the Source Is Not Indicated

Next, as regards Type 1-B, the case where Bartlett uses Pickering's explanations one time in one entry, without indicating his name or the title of his *Vocabulary*, the following is one example:

Pickering (the entry on to **legislate**: whole contents): This verb has long been as common, with *American* writers, as its nouns, *legislation, legislature, &c.* but the *English* have not, I think, until lately, made use of it. *Walker* has inserted it in his dictionary, but (as he remarks) it is "neither in Johnson [Samuel Johnson] nor

Sheridan [Thomas Sheridan],” nor is it in *Mason’s* [George Mason’s] *Supplement to Johnson*. It was noticed, however, several years ago in *Entick’s* [John Entick’s] dictionary, (edition of 1795); and more lately, in an edition of *Sheridan*, “corrected and improved by Salmon;” and also in the octavo edition of *Perry’s* [William Perry’s] dictionary, published in 1805. Mr. Webster [Noah Webster] adopts it from *Entick*.

 Bartlett (the entry on to **legislate**: whole contents): To make laws for a community. - *Todd* [Henry Todd]. This now common and very useful word is of recent adoption by English lexicographers. It is not in the dictionaries of Johnson or Sheridan, or in Mason’s supplement to Johnson. Entick’s Dictionary, of 1795, is the earliest one in which it is to be found.

In comparing this set of entries, it will be evident that Bartlett’s explanation on the head-word is never his own, but almost entirely the summary of Pickering’s, with the only exception of the reference to “Todd”; Bartlett’s statement which is made with reference to “Johnson”, “Sheridan”, “Mason” and “Entick” is also thoroughly based on Pickering’s explanation, never being Bartlett’s own examination in the least. Performing like this, Bartlett actually does not mention the name of Pickering, as well as the title of the *Vocabulary*, in the entry.

Besides, if I add a few more words about Bartlett’s entry here, it may also be said that Bartlett’s phraseology in the summary of Pickering’s explanation is excessively assertive, insufficient in objectivity, as compared to the original by Pickering.

The following is another example of Type 1-B, which I cite to fully verify the fact of Bartlett’s use of Pickering’s explanations which is performed without indicating his name:

Pickering (the entry on **mean**: excerpt): Many American writers, following the Scottish models, make use of mean instead of means. Ex. “It was the best mean of bringing the negotiation to a happy issue.” Marsh [John Marshall]. Life of Washington, vol. v, p. 546. [...] But the established practice among English writers from the time of Addison [Joseph Addison] to the present day, has been to use the plural means.

 Bartlett (the entry on **mean**: whole contents): for *means*. Many American writers, following the Scottish models, make use of mean instead of means. But the established practice among English writers, from the time of Addison to the present day, has been to use the plural means. / It was the best mean of bringing the negotiation to a happy issue. - Marshall’s Washington, Vol. V, p. 546.

In this example, Bartlett cites 8 lines of the contents of Pickering’s entry which is comprised of 71 lines. Besides, it is also evident here that Bartlett goes so far as to copy Pickering’s citation, not mentioning his name, regarding which I will go into detail in Section 3.

In this way, in each of these 15 entries of Bartlett’s Dictionary, we can see more or less traces which indicate that he uses Pickering’s explanations without mentioning the fact: **to legislate, like, links, lister, mean, mighty, moccason/moccasin, mought, to notify, notions, pappoos, pine barrens, plead or pled, prairie and presidential.**

2.2 Use of Pickering’s Explanations: Type 2

I have analysed Type 1-A and Type 1-B of Bartlett’s use of Pickering’s explanations when this is performed one time in one entry, the former being with the name of Pickering or the title of his *Vocabulary* and the latter without them. We, having recognized the situation related to the two types, as to the next analysis, that of Type 2, the case where Bartlett uses Pickering’s explanations more than one time in one entry, I, differently from the case of the Type 1-A and Type 1-B, will first point out relevant entries in his *Dictionary*, and analyse the situation of the type after that.

On this premise, Bartlett uses Pickering's explanations more than one time in each of the 24 entries enumerated below; as to the figures in parentheses which I provide to each of them, the first one shows the total frequency of Bartlett's use of Pickering's explanations, the one with the letter "i", which stands for "indicated", being the frequency of the case with the name of Pickering or the title of the *Vocabulary* and the one with "n", which stands for "not indicated", that of the case without them:

keeping-room (2: i-1, n-1), **cow-lease** (2: i-1, n-1), **lengthy** (2: i-2), **licit** (2: i-1, n-1), **to locate** (2: i-1, n-1), **lot** (2: i-1, n-1), **mad** (2: i-1, n-1), **madam** (2: i-1, n-1), **marooning** (2: n-2), **noticeable** (2: i-1, n-1), **offset** (3: i-1, n-2), **old** (2: i-2), **over** (2: i-1, n-1), **package** (2: i-1, n-1), **partly** (2: i-1, n-1), **to peak/to peke** (2: n-2), **plenty** (2: n-2), **poke** (2: i-1, n-1), **portage** (2: i-1, n-1), **prayerfully** (2: i-1, n-1), **profanity** (2: i-1, n-1), **prox or proxy** (3: i-1, n-2), **publishment** (2: n-2) and **punk** (4: i-1, n-3).

Here we can know the fact that, in these 24 entries, Bartlett uses Pickering's explanations 52 times in all, 22 times with the name of Pickering or the title of the *Vocabulary* and 30 times without them. Then, to show an example of the situation in such entries, it is like the following:

Pickering (the entry on **offset**: excerpt): This is much used by the *lawyers* of America instead of the English term *set-off*; and it is also very common, in popular languages, in the sense of an *equivalent* [...]. [...] It is not in the dictionaries. In the technical sense of the writers on *agriculture* (that is, for a plant divided from another) it is common in England as well as in this country

 Bartlett (the entry on **offset**: excerpt): This word is generally used in place of the English term *set-off*. Mr. Pickering says, "it is also very common in popular language, in the sense of an *equivalent*." None of the English dictionaries have the word in any sense except that of "shoot from a plant."

In this example, it will be manifest in Bartlett's entry that the two sentences "This word is generally used in place of the English term *set-off*" and "None of the English dictionaries have the word in any sense except that of 'shoot from a plant'" are based on Pickering's explanation, as well as the sentence "it is also very common in popular language, in the sense of an *equivalent*" to which Pickering's name is attached. (In addition, it may be said that this example includes Bartlett's miscomprehension of Pickering's explanation, thus indicating the tendency that Bartlett is occasionally liable to lead the readers of his *Dictionary* to the misunderstanding of Americanisms.) In the following example, we can see the fact that Bartlett, once again, copies a verbal example which Pickering uniquely made, without mentioning of it:

Pickering (the entry on **partly**: whole contents): Nearly, almost. / A friend informs me, that this word is thus used in some towns of the *Middle States*: "His house is partly opposite, i.e. nearly opposite to mine." Dr. Witherspoon [John Witherspoon] has taken notice of this word, and gives the following example: "It is partly gone; it is mostly all gone." This (he remarks) is an absurdity or barbarism, as well as a vulgarity." *Druid*, No.6.

 Bartlett (the entry on **partly**: whole contents): Mr. Pickering notices the use of this word in the sense of *nearly, almost*, in some towns of the Middle States. Ex. 'His house is partly opposite, i.e. nearly opposite to mine. 'It is partly all gone; i.e. nearly all gone.

Incidentally, Bartlett, in this example, does not mention the name of "Witherspoon", a pioneer in the field of the collection of Americanisms, as the source of the verbal example "It is *partly* all gone", which Pickering mentions. From this fact, it may be said that Pickering is superior to Bartlett in terms

of the philological research in Americanisms, whether or not Bartlett does not care much about such a point for the reason of space-saving of his *Dictionary*.

In addition, if I am to tentatively disregard here the three types of Bartlett's use of Pickering's explanations, Bartlett copies verbal examples Pickering uniquely made in 6 other entries, as well: **kedge, lay, like, mad, over and prayerfully**.

I have thus far analysed Bartlett's use of Pickering's explanations, dividing it into three types, Type 1-A, Type 1-B and Type 2. At the beginning of this section, I said that Bartlett uses Pickering's explanations 82 times in 54 entries, which comprise 11.0% of all entries in Bartlett's *Dictionary*. Bartlett is regarded as having performed the practice in the way as revealed in this section. Especially, Bartlett's explanations are thoroughly and entirely based on Pickering's concerning the 15 entries of **kedge, cow-lease, madam, mean, mought, near, netop, obligeement, old, over, partly, perk, portage, prayerfully and presidential**.

3 Bartlett's Use of Pickering's Citations and Reference Materials

Bartlett owes to Pickering not only quite a few explanations on words. He is also indebted to Pickering for a considerable number of citations, as well as a variety of reference materials such as dictionaries, books, periodicals and the records of lectures and sermons. As to reference materials, both Bartlett and Pickering quite frequently indicate the titles and authors of materials to be referred to, sometimes with and sometimes without quoting citations from them.

A glimpse of Bartlett's use of Pickering's citations and reference materials was offered in the process of my analysis in the previous section, but I will focus on the point in this section, providing two sub-sections for the purpose, the one for the analysis of Bartlett's use of the citations and the other for that of his use of the reference materials. However, in the second sub-section, my analysis is to reveal, for the first time at the end of the body of this paper, one aspect of Bartlett's creative use of Pickering's *Vocabulary* which may signify his departure from the entire imitation of it; this is for the expectation of providing a starting point for the analysis of how Bartlett developed the history of the American English dictionary.

3.1 Use of Pickering's Citations

In regard to Bartlett's use of Pickering's citations, the following will be one example which can be regarded as highly symbolic:

Pickering (the entry on **publishment**: excerpt): An official notification, made by the clerks, of towns in New England, of an intended marriage. [...] "Any persons desiring to be joined in marriage shall have such their intentions published or posted up by the clerks of such town; and a certificate of such *publishment*....shall be produced as aforesaid previous to their marriage." *Massachusetts Stat. June 22*, 1786.

 Bartlett (the entry on **publishment**: excerpt): A publishing of the banns of marriage, which is required by law in New England. [...] / Any persons desiring to be joined in marriage, shall have such their intentions published or posted up by the clerk of each town; and a certificate of such *publishment* shall be produced as aforesaid previous to their marriage. -*Statutes of Massachusetts*, 1786.

In this entry on **publishment** in Bartlett's *Dictionary*, there will be no denying the fact that he copies the citation from Pickering's corresponding entry, his way of snipping the sentence being exactly the same with Pickering's, although Bartlett does not mention Pickering's name nor his *Vocabulary* anywhere in the entry. In addition, we may also note here that Bartlett deletes the issue date "June 22"

of the “*Massachusetts Stat.*”, in taking the citation from the entry of Pickering’s.

If I cite one more example, I wonder who will deny the fact that Bartlett copies the citation from “Imlay” (Gilbert Imlay):

Pickering (the entry on lick or **salt-lick**: whole contents): “A salt spring is called a lick, from the earth about them being furrowed out in a most curious manner, by the buffalo and deer, which lick the earth on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated.” *Imlay’s Topographical Description of the Western Territory of N. America*, p. 46. 2nd edit.

Bartlett (the entry on **lick or salt lick**: whole contents): In America, a place where the beasts of the forest lick for salt at salt springs. –“A salt spring is called a lick, from the earth about them being furrowed out in a most curious manner, by the buffalo and deer, which lick the earth on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated.” -*Imlay’s Topog. Description of the Western Territory of N. America*.

Besides, here again, Bartlett deletes a phrase from Pickering’s indication of the source, this time “p.46. 2nd edit.”. Actually, when comparing Pickering’s and Bartlett’s citations, we can repeatedly notice how much more conscious Pickering had been in indicating the sources of citations than Bartlett was.

Performing like the above, Bartlett copies Pickering’s 17 citations in 14 entries, abbreviating most of the indications of their sources, as seen in the following table:

Bartlett’s Entries (number of copied citations)	Pickering’s Indications	Bartlett’s Indications
Licit (1)	<i>Monthly Anthology</i> (1804, p. 54)	<i>Monthly Anthology</i> , (1804, p. 54)
lick or salt lick (1)	<i>Imlay’s Topographical Description of the Western Territory of N. America</i> . p. 46. 2d edit.	<i>Imlay’s Topog. Description of the Western Territory of N. America</i> .
mad (2)	<i>Withersp. Druid</i> . No. 5. ----- <i>Spectator</i> , No. 176.	<i>Witherspoon, Druid</i> . No. 5. ----- <i>Spectator</i> .
mean (1)	<i>Marsh. Life of Washington</i> , vol. v. p. 546.	<i>Marshall’s Washington</i> , Vol. V. p. 546.
netop (1)	<i>Roger William’s Key to the Narraganset Language</i> , published in the <i>Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society</i> , vol. v. p. 82.	Roger Williams, in his <i>Key to the Indian Language</i>
offset (2)	<i>Quart. Rev.</i> vol. x. p. 498. ----- <i>Marsh. Life of Washing.</i> vol. v. p. 529.	<i>Lond. Quart. Rev.</i> , Vol. X. p. 498. ----- <i>Marshall’s Washington</i> .
old (1)	<i>London Monthly Magazine</i> , Apr. 1800, p. 239.	<i>Lond. Monthly Mag.</i> , April, 1800.
onto (2)	Marshall [...] <i>Rural Econ. Yorkshire</i> , vol. ii. p. 144. <i>London edit.</i> 1788. ----- <i>Lecture on the evil tendency of the use of Tobacco upon young persons</i> , by Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D. p. 32.	<i>Marshall, Rural Econ., Yorkshire</i> , Vol. II. p. 144. ----- <i>Dr. B. Waterhouse, Lecture on Tobacco</i> .
pine barrens (1)	<i>Lambert’s Travels</i> , vol. ii. p. 226.	<i>Lambert’s Travels</i> , Vol. II. p. 226.
predicate (1)	<i>Letter of the Hon. J. Q. Adams</i> , p. 5.	<i>Letter of John Quincy Adams</i> .
presidential (1)	<i>Quarterly Rev.</i> vol. x. p. 497; for <u>Jan. 1814</u> .	<i>Quarterly Rev.</i> , Vol. X. p. 497.
to progress (1)	[a citation in the dictionary by Samuel] <u>Johnson</u>	<i>Shakespeare</i> .

prox or proxy (1)	a <i>Connecticut</i> newspaper	a <i>Connecticut</i> newspaper
publishment (1)	<i>Massachusetts Stat.</i> <u>June 22</u> , 1786.	<i>Statutes of Massachusetts</i> , 1786.

Table 1: Bartlett’s citations copied from Pickering’s *Vocabulary*.

The 17 citations may be seemingly small in number, but will actually be not so, when we take the fact into account that Bartlett provides only 77 citations in his 68 entries which have counterparts in Pickering’s *Vocabulary* within the range of my scope of analysis, indicating the fact that 22.1 % of Bartlett’s citations there are comprised of those copied from Pickering’s *Vocabulary*.

3.2 Use of Pickering’s Reference Materials

Up until the above, most of my analyses were conducted as to entries which are common to Pickering’s *Vocabulary* and Bartlett’s *Dictionary*. Regarding the analysis in this sub-section, which is the final one in this paper, I am to examine all of the 113 entries in Pickering’s *Vocabulary* and the 489 entries in Bartlett’s *Dictionary* within the range of my scope. And, as I mentioned at the beginning of this section, this analysis is to reveal, for the first time, Bartlett’s creative use of Pickering’s *Vocabulary* which may suggest the possibility of Bartlett’s departure from the entire imitation of Pickering’s explanations and the copy of its citations.

When we closely examine each of the 113 entries of Pickering’s, it is found that he uses 81 reference materials in all, which are comprised of 18 dictionaries, the English Bible, 8 state papers, letters of 5 persons, the records of 4 lectures and sermons, 2 newspapers, 15 periodicals and 28 books; Pickering sometimes quotes citations from them, sometimes only mentioning their authors and titles. Then, out of the 81 such materials, which Pickering used as the first lexicographer of the dictionary of Americanisms, Bartlett is found to have used 26.

As to the point of showing how Bartlett copies Pickering’s references to the 82 materials, I have already performed the task in Section 2, by revealing the fact that Bartlett uses Pickering’s explanations which are made with reference to Sheridan, Mason Entick, *etc.* and in the first sub-section of this section I also illustrated the fact that Bartlett copies quite a few citations in the *Vocabulary*. I, having finished the task, it is not my purpose here to repeat the point again.

Rather than such situations, I here want to point out the fact that, through the examination of the 26 reference materials in Bartlett’s *Dictionary*, we can know one aspect of how he developed Pickering’s lexicographical work. To be specific, Bartlett uses the materials 112 times in 110 entries in the way that Pickering had not performed. Besides, the 110 entries include 75 which Bartlett provided anew and do not have counterparts in Pickering’s *Vocabulary*. The situation being such, it may well be said that Bartlett, as far as this aspect is concerned, has developed Pickering’s use of reference materials.

As to the detail of this point, it is as shown in Table 2 under the following notes to see it:

1. The publication year of each reference material is not specified. This is for the reasons that Bartlett usually does not indicate it and that, as to some dictionaries and books, their editions are not determinable.
2. The materials are arranged in alphabetical order of the names of authors. However, as to periodicals, whose editors are not specified by Bartlett, are placed at the bottom of the table.
3. Entries whose titles are framed with rectangles indicate those which Bartlett provides anew. Those underlined indicate entries which Pickering also provides, but Bartlett there used relevant materials in the way different from Pickering’s, citing quotations which are not seen in the *Vocabulary*. In entries whose titles are neither framed nor underlined, Bartlett uses relevant materials exactly in the same way as Pickering does.
4. At the end of each reference material, I have added figures in the style of “Figure A / Figure B: Figure C”. Figure A indicates the frequency of Bartlett’s unique way of using relevant materials, Figure B the total

frequency of his use of them and Figure C the number of relevant entries which he provided anew.

Materials in Common with Pickering's	Relevant Bartlett's Entries
Adams, John. [material undeterminable] (2 new reference/2 all:1 new entry)	to locate and predicate .
American Academy of Arts and Sciences. <i>Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences</i> . (0/1:0)	noticeable .
Ash, John. <i>The New and Complete Dictionary</i> . (0/1:0)	punk .
Bailey, Nathan. <i>His Dictionary</i> . [title undeterminable] (1/1:1)	land-loper/land-lubber .
Burke, Edmund. <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i> . (1/1:1)	publicist .
Entick, John. <i>The New Spelling Dictionary</i> . (0/1:0)	to legislate .
Franklin, Benjamin. <i>Franklin's Essays</i> . (1/1:0)	plenty .
Imlay, Gilbert. <i>Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America</i> . (0/1:0)	lick or salt lick .
Johnson Samuel. <i>A Dictionary of the English Language</i> . [Henry Todd's edition included] (30/32:23)	jaw , to jaw , landslide/landslip , to laze/to lazy , to legislate , to legislate , levee , licit , to lick , lief or lieve , lingo , linsey woolsey , to loan , to locate , lubber , mightily , monetary (2 times), to mull , to nullify , package , peaked , peel , pick-back , piece , pirate , plaguily , plenty , to go to pot , power , prog and to progress .
Kendal, Augustus. <i>Travels through the Northern Parts of the United States</i> . (1/2:1)	to line bees and madam .
Lambert, John. <i>Travels through Lower Canada, and the United States of America</i> . (0/1:0)	pine barrens .
Marshall, John. <i>The Life of Washington</i> . (1/3:0)	mean , offset and to progress .
Mason, George. <i>A Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary</i> . (0/1:0)	to legislate .
Pegge, Samuel. <i>A Supplement to the Provincial Glossary of Francis Grose</i> . (1/1:1)	ought .
Sheridan, Thomas. <i>A General Dictionary of the English Dictionary</i> . (0/1:0)	to legislate .
Waterhouse, Benjamin. "Lecture on the evil tendency of the use of Tobacco". (0/1:0)	onto .
Webster Noah. <i>A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language</i> and <i>An American Dictionary of the English Language</i> . [Pickering's reference is limited to the former and Bartlett's is undeterminable.] (68/73:43)	jag , jail bird , to jeopardize , landslide/landslip , to laze/to lazy , lengthy (2 times), licit , lick or salt lick , light (noun), light (adjective), to light on , likely , limits , limsy , lister , loan office , to locate , to locate (entry different from the preceding one), location , log , lope , to lope , lot , lumber , lyceum , meadow , middlings , mighty , to mince , to missionate , to misstate , monetary , to nominate , non-election , non-manufacturing , non-payment , notch , noticeable , notion , nullification , ocelot , offset , to offset , old , outfit , to outstom , over-careful , to overhaul , papoos , passage , payee , to peak/to peke , perfectionist , periodical , perk , platform , plenty , poke , to poke , poker , pond , post-note , to go to pot , prairie , prayerfully , prayerfulness , preyerlessness , predicate , presidency , presidential , prox or proxy and publicist .

Whitfield, George. <i>The Record of His Sermon.</i> (0/1:0)	prayerless.
Williams, Roger. <i>A Key into the Language of America.</i> (1/2:1)	netop and porgy or paugie.
Witherspoon, John. <i>Druid.</i> (0/2:0)	mad and to notify.
--- <i>Edinburgh Reviewers.</i> (2/2:1)	keep and to locate.
--- <i>London Monthly Magazine.</i> (0/1:0)	old.
--- <i>Massachusetts Statutes.</i> (0/1:0)	publishment.
--- <i>Quarterly Review.</i> (0/1:0)	presidential.
--- <i>Spectator.</i> (2/3:2)	jollification, levee and mad.
Total: 26 materials (112/138:75)	

Table 2: Bartlett’s use of Pickering’s reference materials.

4 Conclusion

Bartlett’s *Dictionary* has generally been highly acclaimed among authorities on the history of the American English dictionary, regarded as being divorced from Pickering’s prescriptivism or purism; to the best of my knowledge, the *Dictionary* has never been criticized at least when it is discussed in comparison with Pickering’s *Vocabulary*. However, has not such acclaim been mostly based on Bartlett’s descriptions in the “Introduction” prefixed to the *Dictionary*?

When we actually collate his *Dictionary* with Pickering’s *Vocabulary*, it becomes known that more than 10% of entries in Bartlett’s *Dictionary* is heavily dependent on Pickering’s *Vocabulary* in terms of explanations on words and citations, as well as verbal examples which Pickering uniquely made. In this situation, Bartlett, in many cases, does not mention the name of Pickering and the title of the *Vocabulary*. Not only that. The collation of Bartlett’s and Pickering’s dictionaries clarifies how superior Pickering is in general in the aspect of the examination of Americanisms, Bartlett being sometimes lacking in scientific objectivity in this respect and often careless as regards the indication of the sources of citations. Among other points, it can hardly be regarded as being in accordance to the reality that Pickering is so prescriptive, Bartlett being so descriptive, as strongly asserted among authorities.

If such is the case, as it actually is, what contribution did Bartlett make to the development of the American English dictionary, by compiling his *Dictionary*? The answer to this question will be the augmentation of entries and reference materials. As to the augmentation of entries, I have mentioned in Section 1 that Bartlett provided 4.3 times more entries than Pickering did; as to that of reference materials, although I have not mentioned this in the body of this paper, Bartlett is regarded as having referred to 3.2 times more materials than Pickering. Then, the next step of research to clarify the first development of the American English dictionary can be conducted by examining Bartlett’s entries and reference materials which are not seen in Pickering’s *Vocabulary*, where the truest historical significance of his *Dictionary* may be expected to be found.

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