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'For "Kibosh": More evidence a whip can be "put on".'

Pascal Tréguer

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CONTENTS

1. GERALD COHEN: Origin of the Glagolitic letter for ‘R’;
it looks like Greek *rho* (ρ), but why is it upside down?.....2
2. GERALD COHEN: Spanish food *duelos y quebrantos*
‘sorrows and breakings’ in light of *hot dog* (draft #2).....5
3. Names that reveal a hidden truth.....9
 - a. GERALD COHEN: *The Lolita Express* – private jet of alleged
sex offender Jeffrey Epstein.....9
 - b. GERALD COHEN: [Reprint]: From the mind of a sociopath:
Bernard Madoff’s sculpture ‘The Soft Screw’11
 - c. GERALD COHEN: [Reprint]: *Jim E. Dimoni* (‘Gimme the
Money’) as a pseudonym in the TV show ‘To Catch A
Con Man’14
4. BARRY POPIK and GERALD COHEN: ‘The Big Apple’ --
NY Daily News T-shirts (1975) helped spread the nickname
revived by public relations man Charles Gillett.....16
- { 5. PASCAL TRÉGUER: ‘Put on the kibosh’ in ca. 1830 poem
Penal Servitude!; more evidence a whip can be ‘put on’21

‘PUT ON THE KIBOSH’ IN ca. 1830 POEM *PENAL SERVITUDE!*;
MORE EVIDENCE A WHIP CAN BE ‘PUT ON’

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INTRODUCTION BY EDITOR, GERALD COHEN

The ca. 1830 poem *Penal Servitude!* contains the important lines
There is one little dodge I am thinking,
That would put your profession all to smash,
It would put on the kibosh like winking,
That is if they was to introduce the lash.

Kibosh seems defined in the fourth line as a lash, and the three authors regard this as a clear indication that ‘kibosh’ (in ‘put the kibosh on’) originally referred to a whip; specifically, it was the fearsome Mideast-ern kurbash, a sticklike whip made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide.

But among the objections we encountered was one voiced privately:
Was the whip or lash something that can be ‘put on’?
This is important; if the construction ‘put on the whip’ (or lash) did not exist, one might suspect that ‘kibosh’ in *Penal Servitude!* referred to something else. That is certainly the implication of the private objection mentioned just above.

But the issue turns out to be settled: A whip or lash can indeed be ‘put on.’ Matthew Little provided evidence of this in Cohen/Goranson/Little (2017: 29-30) and then in Cohen/Goranson/Little (2019:7-8), with mention too in Little’s 2019 conference paper. After all this material appeared, Pascal Tréguer drew 22 more examples to my attention and at my suggestion prepared them for this issue of *Comments on Etymology*. His new information serves as an exclamation point to the statement that ‘whip’ or ‘lash’ is something that can be ‘put on.’

LITTLE'S PASSAGE ON 'PUT ON' IN
COHEN/GORANSON/LITTLE (2017:29-30)

In the co-authored 2017 book on *kibosh*, Matthew Little shared the following thoughts about 'on' being present in *put on the kibosh/put the kibosh on*:

'The collocations "lay on the lash" and "lay the lash on" appear to have co-existed, with the same meaning ("to use a whip," sometimes with a specific object, sometimes without), in the era when *kibosh* was entering the language. Byron's *Don Juan* includes the lines "Some speakers whine, and others lay the lash on, / But more or less continue still to tease on," as well as "And all her fools whom I *could* lay the lash on; / Foes, friends, men, women, now are nought to me / But dreams . . ." (Byron 1835: 761, 797).

'One of Byron's three speeches in Parliament (this one in 1812) includes "Thus it is; you have flogged the Catholic high and low, and every where, and then you wonder [why] he is not pleased. It is true that time, experience, and that weariness which attends even the exercise of barbarity, have taught you to flog a little more gently, but you still continue to lay on the lash . . ." (Byron 1835: 929).

'From another writer, in 1823: "the bigger the attitude in which folly appears, the heavier we lay on the lash" ("De Nobis" 1823: 181). From a speech in Parliament in 1832, discussing abuses in factories: "Sir, I should wish to propose an additional clause in this Bill, enacting, that the overseer who dares to lay the lash on the almost naked body of the child . . ." (Sadler 1832: 28).

'From 1855: "The very pang proves Him near; yet near, not only to inflict, but to assuage; near, not only to lay on the lash, but to hear the complaint" (Forbes 1855: 78).

'A variant: In 1818 William Cobbett wrote, "And yet, shall we be told, in justifying of Sir Francis's son being in the army, that *somebody* will lay on the cat o' nine tails, and that, if he does not do it, *somebody else will?*" (Cobbett 1818: 353).

‘A later variant: in 1850 Thomas Carlyle wrote that “no human master, without crime, shall treat [a horse] unjustly either, nor recklessly lay-on the whip . . .” (Carlyle 1850: 31-32).

‘Of course, inconveniently, the author of *Penal Servitude!* says *put*, not *lay*, and I’ve had no luck finding British attestations of “put the lash on” from the nineteenth century, though that collocation appears in American works as early as 1831 (“What end can [these resolutions and speeches] serve, other than to pass the wink to the slave holder and the slave dealer, and say to them, ‘Screw on your fetters and put on the lash in your own way. You shall receive no molestation from this quarter . . . ’” [Committee 1831: 13]).

‘Also, here is a British instance reminiscent of ‘put the kibosh on the Kaiser’: Toward the end of WWI, Lloyd George advocated an invasion of Germany, saying, “At the first moment when we were in a position to put the lash on Germany’s back she said, ‘I give up’” (quoted in Woodward 2015: 212).’

FOUR MORE EXAMPLES FROM LITTLE (IN COHEN/ GORANSON/LITTLE 2019:7-8)

‘...[A whip or lash]can be “put on” (applied) literally, i.e., an actual whipping is involved, and it can also be applied figuratively, i.e., to refer merely to harsh measures without specifying an actual whipping. Here is an example of the latter usage—harsh measures, specifically prosecution:

Parliamentary Debates, vol. 267 (New Zealand Parliament, Dec. 1945, p. 712):

“No matter how harsh the laws may be, men can never be stopped from gambling. It can be driven underground. Hundreds of people who would otherwise be decent, law-abiding citizens may be prosecuted; they may have the ‘whip’ put on them – and that is what we are doing—but that will never prevent men taking the risk and gambling.”

And here now are two examples of the former usage (involving an actual whipping), followed by a figurative usage:

1. "A former slave, born in Georgia, told a WPA worker:
'My white folks didn't teach us nothin' 'cept how they could put the whip on us. I had to put on a knittin' of stockin's in the mornin' and if I didn't git it out by night, Missy put the lash on me.'"

"We find this quote on p. 161 of *Slave Narratives: A Folk History of Slavery in the United States From Interviews with Former Slaves*, collected 1936-38 by the Federal Writers' Project, published in 1941 (Vol. XVI, Part 3), 'Annie Osborne,' pp. 161-63. Ms. Osborne was born in Atlanta, GA. Since her age is given as 81 at the time of the interview, she must have been born sometime in 1855-57."

2. "*Otago Witness* for June 1, 1888 reported that a certain horse's "backers did not like the outlook after half a mile had been covered, as at that point Poole had to put the whip on the chestnut and drive him along for a quarter of a mile. . . ."
The article is titled 'Winners of the Tradesmen's Handicap.' Our source doesn't include numbering of pages. Interestingly, this weekly paper was published in New Zealand--another Down Under connection."

3. "A farmer's harsh treatment of his soil is described figuratively as 'put[ting] the whip on it.' Lighty (1909: 219) writes:
' . . . the time comes when the horse does not mind even the whip. You see, what that horse needed was pats, and not the whip. Vegetable matter is what this soil needs, and not the whip. Yesterday going down to York Haven I saw hills entirely barren, without vegetation of any kind, and yet that farmer knew it and *put the whip on it* [italics added]. But he will not get a good crop until he first fills that soil with vegetable matter.'"

* * * *

[Editor, G. Cohen: That concludes my introduction. Tréguer's new material follows.]

(PASCAL TRÉGUER): MORE EVIDENCE

The items below are presented in abbreviated form, followed by a section with their full form. Incidentally, although ‘put the whip on’ existed, other syntactic constructions were in usage too: ‘put the whip to’ (more frequent usage), ‘put the whip into’ and ‘put the whip on to.’

1. **1811** (March 2; *Cobbett’s Weekly Political Register*; re: German soldiers who had deserted): ‘...*but were they sentenced to be flogged? No! he believed they never did, nor never dared to **put a lash on** the backs of German soldiers; ...*’

2. **1847** (Aug. 9; literal use in speech at a public meeting): ‘*He would be tempted to **put a lash on** the shoulders of any man who would assert the fact.*’

3. **1848** (April 25; figurative use; re: scolding wives):

“*Oh! if your wives, in accents high,*

“*Were apt to **put the lash on**,—*

“*Say, husbands, whither would ye fly? ...*

4. **1850** (Jan. 11; figurative use in a speech): ‘*They say you must have more capital and skill, and apply more energy, and must **have the whip put on**, and pay a higher rent, and then you will farm better.*’

5. **1859** (April 2; figurative use in a poem):

‘*What hinders then to **put the lash on***

This ultra-democratic fashion?’

6. **1861** (Aug. 17; British police-court case): ‘*Jones **put the whip on** the horse, and they went off at a trot, ...*’

7. **1863** (July 4; British police-court case): ‘*Defendant argued that the horse was only going at the rate of ten miles an hour, and that he never **put the whip on** his horse.*’

8. **1866** (May 8; Broseley Petty Sessions): *'He got up and still followed me, and put himself in a fighting attitude and said he would "knock my b—y head off."* To keep him off I **put my whip on him.**'

9. **1867** (Oct. 26; Bethnal-green Philanthropic Pension Society): *'...He must say he did not like these little slurs coming from Hackney. It was a little retaliation because he (the speaker) thought proper a short time ago to **put the whip on Hackney**, and they did not like it. (Cheers and laughter.)'*

10. **1868** (July 11; allegorical use in a poem):
*'Then, Dame Fashion, **put the lash on**,
Urge your steeds of daring mettle.'*

11. **1870** (Jan. 1; figurative use in a letter): *'Sir,—In reference to the correspondence that appeared in your columns last week, [...] though evidently intended for publication and to **put the lash on me**, ...'*

12. **1876** (Sept. 8; police-court case); *'Three times on the road the mare suddenly stopped, and the last time he **put the whip on her back**, and she suddenly started off.'*

13. **1876** (Sept. 16; figurative use in a poem):
*'Looks of sadness Harry wears—
Fate he deems **has put the lash on**; ...'*

14. **1876** (Nov. 25; figurative use in newspaper): *'A more drunken composition, or one disclosing more openly the conditions under which it was framed, never appeared in print, than that which affects to **put the lash upon ourselves** for presuming to meddle with the gods of the writer's idolatry.'*

15. **1885** (June 2; figurative use): *'The government wanted money and must get it from somewhere, and **wherever they happened to put the lash** there would be a smart and a sort of cry out.'*

16. **1887** (May 5; figurative use): *'They were fairly quiet during Mr. Bartlett's stirring speech, and they listened with tolerable grace to Mr. Whitmore, Colonel Duncan, and Mr. Baumann; but Colonel Saunderson put his lash on the sore place—he literally rubbed up the raw flesh of them—and they howled with pain.'*

17. **1891** (Oct. 17; figurative use from a poem; the lover is here restraining himself from declaring his love):

*'Did she think love out of fashion?
Did she doubt the tender passion?'
Thus I gently put the lash on
My address.*

18. **1895** (Nov. 28): *'A child may be half killed by the brutality of some ruffian, but it would be sacrilege to put a whip on his back; ...'*

19. **1899** (Jan. 5; re: a horse. For 'bolt' here cf. *OED3*, *bolt*, v.² meaning 1b. 'To spring or start; esp. with *up*, *upright*. *Obsolete or archaic.*' -- We therefore deal with a horse bolting upward):

'... he was evidently inclined to bolt. And he probably would have done so, if his jockey had not put a clever whip on him at the right moment. This showed him that he must run.'

[For full quote see below, p. 34.]

20. **1906** (Oct. 19; trial at the Wigan Court): *'She [the mare] was put in harness on the 22nd by plaintiff's brother, and she went all right that evening, with the exception that she jibbed once and had to have the whip put on her to make her turn a corner.'*

21. **1922** (Aug. 23; literal use): *'It would be a strong deterrent, thinks Judge Gemmil, to put the lash on the bare backs of the 500 professional criminals known to the police in Chicago.'*

22. **1924** (Aug. 29; literal use): *'Whenever a dog begins to fight or chase cats instantly put the lash on.'*

FULL QUOTES

1811 – ‘put a lash on the backs of German soldiers’ -- A literal use, from *Cobbett’s Weekly Political Register* (London, England) of Saturday 02 March 1811 [Vol. 19, No. 18, page 11, col. 2]—from the account of a motion that Mr. Wardle submitted to the House of Commons “*with respect to Corporal Curtis, late of the Oxford militia*”, who had been court-martialed and received 200 lashes; in his speech, Mr. Wardle compared the harsh treatment imposed on Corporal Curtis to the following:

*It was in the recollection of all, that some German soldiers had been taken in the act of desertion, having stolen a boat for the purpose of going over to the enemy. They were taken and tried: but were they sentenced to be flogged? No! he believed they never did, nor never dared to **put a lash on the backs of German soldiers**; and he saw no reason why British soldiers alone should be exposed to that severity.*

1847 – ‘put a lash on the shoulders’ A literal use, from the *Cheltenham Journal, and Stroud Herald* (Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England) of Monday 09 August 1847 [Vol. 23, No. 1215, page 4, col. 2]—from the account of a speech delivered by Mr. Grantley Berkeley during a public meeting for the nomination of candidates for West Gloucestershire:

*It was necessary for him to revert to the shameful assertion that he was a Popish candidate. He would be tempted to **put a lash on the shoulders** of any man who would assert the fact. The hon. gentleman entered into a rather lengthened defence, in refutation of the charge. He was as staunch a Protestant as ever man could be.*

1848 – ‘if your wives...were apt to put the lash on,’ A figurative (?) use, from *The Liverpool Mercury* (Liverpool, Lancashire, England) of Tuesday 25 April 1848 [Vol. 38, No. 1981, page 5, col. 3]:

A REFUGE FOR THOSE WHO ARE TROUBLED WITH SCOLDING WIVES.

“Oh! if your wives, in accents high,

*“Were apt to **put the lash on**,—
“Say, husbands, whither would ye fly?
(Husbands, una ore loquitur,)
“Fly? Why into a—passion.”*

1850 – ‘have the whip put on’ -- A figurative use, from *The Chelmsford Chronicle* (Chelmsford, Essex, England) of Friday 11 January 1850 [No. 4125, page 4, col. 3]—from a speech delivered by Mr. O. Copland at the annual meeting at Chelmsford of the Essex Protection Society, “*made special in order to give free expression to the feelings of the Essex agriculturists on “the present ruinous and general depression produced by the operation of free-trade measures”*”:
*We may be able to defy the gentlemen of the league, and show that we have a right to have our interests attended to and our property protected. [Cheers.] You have noticed the attempts that have been made to attack and blacken the character of the landlords of this country: they have been held up to scorn as rapacious monsters fattening on their tenants; but I believe the present race of landlords in this country are, as a class, more liberal to their tenantry than ever the men of Manchester would be should they unfortunately become possessors of the soil. [...] Do you think you would be far more benefitted by having them as landlords than those you have now? They say you must have more capital and skill, and apply more energy, and must **have the whip put on**, and pay a higher rent, and then you will farm better.*

1859 – ‘put the lash on this...fashion’ A figurative use, from *The Hereford Times, and General Advertiser* (Hereford, Herefordshire, England) of Saturday 02 April 1859 [Vol. 28, No. 1409, page 12, col. 3]—from *The Adventure of a Crinoline*, by ‘A. J. B.’:

*Doubly secured must ladies feel
When bound and clasped in polished steel.
[...]
While equal breadths to all belong,
Who claims superior embonpoint?
What hinders then to **put the lash on**
This ultra-democratic fashion?*

1861 – ‘put the whip on the horse’ From *The Monmouthshire Beacon* (Monmouth, Monmouthshire, Wales) of 17 August 1861 [Vol. XXIV, No. 1233, page 4, col. 6]:

‘Amos Jones appeared to a summons issued on the information of Superintendent Wheeldon, charged with having furiously driven a horse and cart in Priory-street, on the 9th of August, contrary to the tenor of the Act to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales.

[...]

*John Gunter, a witness for the defence, said he was in the carriage with Mr Jones when passing through the Square. As they were coming up Monnow-street at a trot, the horse wanted to turn down by the Black Swan, and made a bit of a halt, and nearly reared up. When they got up to Mr Vaughan’s, the tailor’s, **Jones put the whip on the horse**, and they went off at a trot, but not into gallop.*

To the Mayor—There was a necessity to whip the horse.’

1863 – ‘put the whip on his horse’ From *Sheldrake’s Aldershot and Sandhurst Military Gazette* (Aldershot, Hampshire) of 4 July 1863 [No. 205, page 4, col. 3]:

‘A man named Hitchcock was charged by Mr. F. Eggar, of Aldershot, with driving in a furious manner on the 18th ult.

[...]

*Defendant argued that the horse was only going at the rate of ten miles an hour, and that **he never put the whip on his horse.**’*

1866 – ‘I put my whip on him’-- From the account of Broseley Petty Sessions, in the *Bridgnorth Journal, and South Shropshire Advertiser* (Bridgnorth, Shropshire) of Saturday 12 May 1866 [No. 58, page 4 (this page bears the erroneous date of Saturday 8 May 1866), column 5]:

‘He struck at my head with his fist. I stooped down to avoid the blow, and he knocked off my hat. He said “Go to h—l with you.” I picked up my hat and went on, he followed me, and I then turned and knocked him down with my fist. He got up and still followed me, and put himself in a

fighting attitude and said he would “knock my b—y head of.” To keep him off I put my whip on him.’

1867 – put the whip on Hackney -- From the account of a speech delivered at the 45th anniversary dinner of the Bethnal-green Philanthropic Pension Society, published in the *East London Observer* of 26 October 1867 [No. 528, page 7, col. 2]:

*He [= the speaker] was perfectly staggered to hear the remarks made by Mr. Gowland about “poor Bethnal-green.” He thought that gentleman had better by far have kept that to himself, for he could assure him there was quite as much independence in Bethnal-green as there was in Hackney. (“Hear, hear,” and laughter.) The [sic] could keep their poor in Bethnal-green quite as well as they could in Hackney. (Loud laughter.) He must say he did not like these little slurs coming from Hackney. It was a little retaliation because he (the speaker) thought proper a short time ago to **put the whip on Hackney**, and they did not like it. (Cheers and laughter.)*

1868 – ‘put the lash on’ -- An allegorical use, from *The Ulverston Mirror and Furness Reflector* (Ulverston, Lancashire, England) of Saturday 11 July 1868 [Vol. 9, No. 131, page 3, col. 1]—from *The Husband’s Soliloquy* (in *The Poet’s Corner*):

*‘Then, Dame Fashion, **put the lash on,**
Urge your steeds of daring mettle.’*

1870 – ‘put the lash on me’ -- A figurative use, from *The Merthyr Telegraph, and General Advertiser for the Iron & Coal Districts of South Wales* (Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales) of Saturday 01 January 1870 [No. 753, page unknown (several pages are missing), col. 5]—from a letter that the Rector of Merthyr wrote to the Editor in reaction to a letter by his Lordship the Bishop published in that newspaper on Saturday 25 December 1869 (in which the Bishop had

written of “*the coarse and contemptuous expression*” employed by the Rector):

*‘Sir,—In reference to the correspondence that appeared in your columns last week, [...] though evidently intended for publication and to **put the lash on me**, yet his Lordship never intended it should be sent first to the press and then to me after.’*

1876 (Sept. 8; ‘he put the whip on her [a mare’s] back’ From the account of a police-court case (a man was “*summoned for being drunk whilst in charge of a horse and trap*”), in *The Lincolnshire Chronicle* (Lincoln, Lincolnshire) of Friday 8 September 1876 [No. 2460, page 8, column 4]:

*‘Three times on the road the mare suddenly stopped, and the last time **he put the whip on her back**, and she suddenly started off.’*

1876 (Nov. 25; put the lash upon ourselves) A figurative use, from *The People’s Advocate and Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone News* (Monaghan, County Monaghan, Ireland) of Saturday 25 November 1876 [Vol. 1, No. 41, page 4, col. 2]—from *Colonel Lloyd’s Liveryman Again*:

*‘We have not met with anything for a long time so dreadfully distressing as the case of the gentleman who conducts Colonel Lloyd’s paper. [...] In the course of a long and varied experience we necessarily have struck upon many amusing and not a few absurd things; but [...] we give the palm to Colonel Lloyd’s paper of last Saturday. A more drunken composition, or one disclosing more openly the conditions under which it was framed, never appeared in print, than that which affects to **put the lash upon ourselves** for presuming to meddle with the gods of the writer’s idolatry.’*

1885 – ‘put the lash’ – A figurative use in an intervention by Mr. Felix Cobbold during a meeting of the Stowmarket Farmers’ Club—as published in *The Bury and Norwich Post, and Suffolk Herald* (Bury St Edmonds, Suffolk, England) of Tuesday 02 June 1885 [No. 5361, page 7, col. 2]:

‘The government wanted money and must get it from somewhere, and wherever they happened to put the lash there would be a smart and a sort of cry out’.

1887 – ‘put his lash on the sore place’ -- A figurative use, from the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* (Sheffield, Yorkshire, England) of Thursday 05 May 1887 [No. 9942, page 6, col. 3]—from *Notes at St. James’ Hall* [By one who was there.]:

‘It is marvelous how much noise a few determined people can make in a big meeting. I have seen a good deal of this in Sheffield, and it was again pressed home upon me at St. James’ Hall. Only once, however, did the disturbers succeed in making anything like a tumult. About half-a-dozen had got in a corner of the saloon. They were fairly quiet during Mr. Bartlett’s stirring speech, and they listened with tolerable grace to Mr. Whitmore, Colonel Duncan, and Mr. Baumann; but Colonel Saunderson put his lash on the sore place—he literally rubbed up the raw flesh of them—and they howled with pain’.

1891 – ‘I gently put the lash on my address’ -- A figurative use, from *Pearson’s Weekly* (London, England) of Saturday 17 October 1891 [Vol. 2, No. 65, page 7, col. 1]—from a poem titled *Procrastination*:

*‘In the dim conservatory,
In the lamplight’s softened glory,
There I sought the old, old story
To confess.
But my secret I’d not let her
Learn too quickly; I’d not better
Importune that I might get her
To say Yes.
For she might think me unruly
If I hastened on unduly,
Though her heart desiring truly
To possess.
[...]
“Did she think love out of fashion?*

*Did she doubt the tender passion?"
Thus I gently **put the lash on**
My address.'*

1895 – ‘put the whip on his back’ -- From *The Midland Daily Telegraph* (Coventry, Warwickshire) of Thursday 28 November 1895 [Vol. 10, No. 1494, page 2, column 6]:

*'The law of England takes extraordinary care of the property of the citizens, which it holds in far higher respect than their fair fame. A child may be half killed by the brutality of some ruffian, but it would be sacrilege to **put a whip on his back**; let the same man, however, knock down another man and take his money, and Justice can cheerfully prescribe the "cat.'*

1899 – ‘if his jockey had not put a clever whip on him.’-- From *The Bath Chronicle* (Bath, Somerset) of Thursday 5 January 1899 [Vol. 144, No. 7302, page 6, column 1]—about a horse named the Attorney:

*'Possibly he may not be induced to start after all, unless, indeed, the Irish Rule can be set aside. This, however, seems impossible. The last time the Attorney had to run under that rule, which he notoriously hates, he was evidently inclined to bolt. And he probably would have done so, if his jockey had not **put a clever whip on him** at the right moment. This showed him that he must run.'*

1906 – ‘she [the mare]...had to have the whip put on her.’ -- A literal use, from *The Wigan Observer, and District Advertiser* (Wigan, Lancashire, England) of Friday 19 October 1906 [Vol. 54, No. 5786, page 3, col. 4]—from the account of a trial at the Wigan Court:

*'She [the mare] was put in harness on the 22nd by plaintiff's brother, and she went all right that evening, with the exception that she jibbed once and had to **have the whip put on her** to make her turn a corner'.*

1922 -- ‘put the lash on the bare backs’ -- A literal use, from a statement made by Judge William N. Gemmil, of Chicago, as reported in

Crime in America and in England, published in *The Western Daily Press* (City and County of Bristol, England) of Wednesday 23 August 1922 [Vol. 129, No. 20031, page 8, col. 4]:

*‘It would be a strong deterrent, thinks Judge Gemmil, to **put the lash on the bare backs** of the 500 professional criminals known to the police in Chicago.’*

1924 – ‘instantly put the lash on’ -- A literal use, from the *Ballymena Observer and County Antrim Advertiser* (Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland) of Friday 29 August 1924 [Vol. 68, No. 8605, page 9, col. 6]— from *Training the dog. By a canine specialist*:

*‘When the dog is taken out for its regular runs, take a lash with you. Whenever a dog begins to fight or chase cats instantly **put the lash on**. Very soon the dog will understand that there will be no restraint if he is on his good behaviour, and will walk demurely past a most tempting fight.’*

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- Cohen, Gerald, Stephen Goranson, and Matthew Little 2017. *Origin of ‘Kibosh’*: Routledge Studies in Etymology. (London and New York: Routledge; Taylor & Francis). ISBN 9781138628953. The book gives 2018 as the date of publication, but it was in fact available already by mid-October 2017.
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2019. *Kibosh* update #4 (compilation). *Comments on Etymology*, vol. 48, #8, May 2019, 50 pages. Pages 7-8 contain ‘Clarification #1: A whip can be “put on”.’

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