A CONCISE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY THE REV.
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NEW AND CORRECTED IMPRESSION

'Were man to live co-eval with the sun,
The patriarch-pupil would be learning still.'
YOUNG, Night Thoughts, vii. 56

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PREFACE

TO THE EDITION OF 1911

'A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' was first published in 1882, and, after passing through several editions, appeared in 1901 in a new form, so largely re-arranged and re-written as to become, practically, a new book.

The edition of 1901 has now been again revised, and numerous corrections have been made, chiefly due to the new light which has been thrown upon some words by the advance of the publication of the New English Dictionary, and by the appearance of new works upon etymology. Among the latter I may especially instance the Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch by Dr. Alois Walde, published at Heidelberg in 1906.

Cambridge, Dec., 1910.
INTRODUCTION

The first edition of my 'Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' was published in 1882, and it has since passed through several editions.

Each successive edition contained several corrections and additions, in order that the work might be, to some extent, brought up to date.

Meanwhile, numerous and important contributions have been made, by many writers, to the study of Indo-germanic philology; more exact methods of analysing phonetic changes have been adopted, and important advances have been made at many points. Such works as Kluge's Etymological Dictionary of German, Franck's Etymological Dictionary of Dutch, Godefroy's Dictionary of Old French, the Modern French Dictionary by Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, in addition to other highly important books such as the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-germanic languages by Brugmann, have all contributed to a much clearer and more exact view of the science of comparative philology. Hence the time has come when partial emendations of my Concise Dictionary, however diligently made, have (as I fear) failed to keep pace with the requirements of the present day; and I have accordingly rewritten the book from beginning to end, making improvements in nearly every article, whilst at the same time introducing into the body of the work words which have hitherto necessarily been relegated to a continually increasing Supplement. The result is less a new edition than a new book.

Since the year 1882 above-mentioned, a great advance has been made in English lexicography. An entirely new edition of Webster appeared in 1890, and The Century Dictionary, of which the publication
INTRODUCTION

was begun in 1889, was completed in 1891. In both of these works my name appears in the 'List of Authorities cited'; though it is seldom expressly mentioned except in cases of considerable difficulty, where the writer preferred not to risk an opinion of his own. But the chief event during this period has been the publication of The New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, the unique value of which is even now too little understood and respected by the general public. The first part of this great national work appeared in 1884.

The chief difference between the second and later editions of my Concise Etymological Dictionary and the present one can now be readily explained. The former editions were mainly reproduced from the first edition, at a time when, from the nature of the case, little help could be had from the works above-mentioned, owing to the fact that they either did not exist or could not be much utilised. But in the present work, I have endeavoured to glean from them all their most important results. The work has been collated with the Century Dictionary throughout, and with the New English Dictionary from A to H (excepting a small portion of G). I have endeavoured to make good use of Kluge, Franck, Brugmann, and other authorities; and have gladly adopted a large number of corrections. In particular, I have now marked the quantities of all the vowels in Latin words, as this often throws much light upon Romance phonology. And in many cases where the result is tolerably certain I have given the primitive types of Teutonic and even of Indo-germanic words.

In all former editions, I endeavoured, by help of cross-references, to arrange derivative words under a more primitive form. Thus ex-cite, in-cite, re-cite and resus-cil-ate were all given under Cite. But experience has shewn that this endeavour was more ambitious than practical, often causing needless delay and trouble. Hence the only truly practical order, viz. an alphabetical one, has been here adopted, so that the required word can now be found at once. But in order to retain the chief advantages of the old plan, I have prepared two lists, one of Latin and one of Greek words, which account for a large number of derivatives. These will be found in the Appendix, § III, at pp. 632 and 644.

I have much pleasure in mentioning two more circumstances by which I have been greatly assisted and encouraged. Some few years
ago, my friend the Rev. A. L. Mayhew was so good as to go patiently through every word of the Concise Etymological Dictionary, making hundreds of suggestions for improvement; and finally sent me the copy in which all these suggestions were entered. They have all been carefully considered, and in a very large number of instances have been fully adopted. Again, while the revises were passing through the press, they were read over by Mr. H. M. Chadwick, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, author of 'Studies in Old English' published by the Cambridge Philological Society in 1899; and his exact knowledge of Indo-germanic phonology has been suggestive of many improvements. I have only to add, in justice to these scholars, that they are not responsible for all the results here given. In some few cases I have held to my own preconceived opinion; perhaps not always wisely. Still it was best that the final form of each article should be left to the author's decision; for the reader is then sure as to where he must lay any blame. Many articles which, in former editions, appeared only in the Supplement have now been incorporated with the rest, so that the number of words now explained (in alphabetical order) amounts to more than 12,750.

Considerable pains have been taken to ensure accuracy in the printing of the forms cited; and I have received much help from the care exercised by the press-reader. At the same time, I shall be thankful to any reader who will kindly send me a note of any error which he may detect. I have myself discovered, for example, that under the word Cemetery the 'Skt. çi' is an error for the 'Skt. ĺi.' A few belated corrections appear at pp. 662–3.

As I frequently allude to the ordinary vowel-changes in the course of the work, I may note here those which are the most elementary and common. They deserve to be learnt by heart at once.

ANGLO-SAXON. The most usual vowel-change is that produced by the occurrence of an i or j (which often disappears by a subsequent contraction of the word) in the following syllable. Owing to this, we
frequently find that the vowels, as arranged in row (1) below, are changed into the corresponding vowels in row (2).

(1) a, u (o), ea, eo, ä, ö, ü, ǣ, ēo.
(2) e, y, iē (y), ie (y), ē, ī, ǣ (y), O. Merc. ē, ie (y).

Example:—fyllan, to fill, for *fulljan; from full, full.

Moreover, substantives and secondary verbs are often formed from bases seen in the past tense singular, past tense plural, or past participle of a strong verb, rather than from the infinitive mood. Thus band and bend are from the base seen in the A. S. band, pt. t. of bindan, to bind; whilst bundle is derived from that which appears in the pp. bund-en. By way of distinction, I refer to bind- as the 'prime grade,' to band- as the 'second grade,' and to bund- as the 'weak grade.'

Lastly, our modern words of native origin belong rather to the Midland (or Old Mercian) dialect than to the 'Anglo-Saxon' or Wessex; and Old Mercian employs a (mutated to e) where the A. S. has ea, and sometimes e for A. S. eo.

ICELANDIC. This language abounds in somewhat similar vowel-changes, but very few of these appear in English. But we must not pass over the frequent formation of derivatives from the past tenses (singular or plural) and the past participles of strong verbs. Thus bait, Icel. beita, lit. 'to cause to bite,' is the causal of bita, to bite; its form may be explained by the fact that the pt. t. of bita is beit.

Again, as regards the Romance languages, especially French, it must be borne in mind that they are also subject to phonetic laws. These laws are sufficiently illustrated in Mr. Paget Toynbee's translation of Brachet's Historical French Grammar. In particular, I may note that most French substantives are derived from Latin accusatives; and that to derive bounty from bonitās (nom.), or honour from Lat. honor (nom.), is simply impossible.

For fuller information, the reader is referred to my Principles of English Etymology, First and Second Series; the former deals chiefly with the native, and the latter with the foreign elements of the language. My Primer of English Etymology contains some of the more important facts.

I subjoin a key to the plan of the work, and a list of abbreviations.
INTRODUCTION

KEY TO THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY.

§ 1. Order of Words. Words are given in their alphabetical order; but a few secondary derivatives are explained under some more important form. Thus campaign is given under Camp, and cannon under Cane.

§ 2. The Words selected. The word-list contains nearly all primary words of most frequent occurrence, with a few others that are remarkably prominent in literature, such as unaneled. Homonymous forms, such as bay (used in five senses), are numbered.

§ 3. Definitions. Definitions are omitted in the case of common words; but explanations of original forms are added wherever they seemed to me to be necessary.

§ 4. Language. The language to which each word belongs is distinctly marked, in every case, by means of letters within marks of parenthesis. Here the symbol — or — is to be read as ‘derived from.’ Thus Abbey is (F.—L.—Gk.—Syriac); i.e. a French word derived from Latin; the Latin word being, in its turn, from Greek, whilst the Greek word is of Syriac origin.

The order of derivation is always upward or backward, from late to early, and from early to earlier forms.

The symbol + is employed to distinguish forms which are merely cognate, and are adduced merely by way of illustrating and confirming the etymology. Thus, bite is a purely English word, derived from the Anglo-Saxon bitan. The other Teutonic forms, viz. the Du. bijten, Icel. bita, Swed. bita, Dan. bide, G. beißen, and the other Indo-germanic forms, viz. Lat. findere (base fid-) and Skt. bhid, to cleave, are merely cognate and illustrative. On this point, there commonly exists the most singular confusion of ideas; and there are many Englishmen who are accustomed to derive English, of all things, from Modern High German! I therefore introduce this symbol + by way of warning. It has its usual algebraical value of plus or additional; and indicates ‘additional information to be obtained from the comparison of cognate forms.’
The symbol > means 'older than,' or 'more primitive than'; the symbol < means 'younger than,' or 'derived from.'

§ 5. Symbols of Languages. The symbols, such as F. = French, are not used in their usual vague sense, so as to baffle the enquirer who wishes to find the words referred to. Every symbol has a special sense, and has reference to certain books, in one at least of which the word cited may be found, as I have ascertained for myself by looking them all out. I have purposely used, as far as was practicable, the most easily accessible authorities. The exact sense of each symbol is given in the list below.

§ 6. Roots. In some cases, a word is traced back to its original Indo-germanic root. The root is denoted by the symbol √, to be read as 'root.' Thus bear, to carry, is from √BHER. Some of these roots are illustrated by the lists in § III of the Appendix.

§ 7. Derivatives. The symbol Der., i.e. Derivatives, is used to introduce forms related to the primary word. Thus, under Act, I note such derivatives as act-ion, act-ive, &c., which cause no difficulty.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Arab.—Arabic; as in Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dict., ed. F. Johnson; 1829. See also Devic's Supplement to Littré's F. Dict.

A. S.—Anglo-Saxon; as in the dictionaries by Bosworth and Toller, Ettermuller, and Grein; in the vocabularies edited by T. Wright and Prof. Wulker; and in Sweet's Oldest English Texts.

Bavar.—Bavarian; as in Schmeller's Bayerisches Worterbuch; 1827-1837.

Bret.—Breton; as in Legonidec's Bret Dict., ed. 1821.

Brugm.—Brugmann, Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik, &c.; vol. i. (2nd ed.), 1897; vol. ii. 1889-90.

C.—Celtic; used as a general term for Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Breton, Cornish, &c.

Corn.—Cornish; as in Williams' Dict.; 1865.

Dan.—Danish; as in Ferrall and Repp; 1861.

Dan. dial.—Danish dialects; as in Molbech, 1841.

Du.—Dutch; as in Calisch and in the Tauchnitz Dutch Dict. Middle Dutch words are from Oudemans, Hexham (1658), or Sewel (1754).

E.—Modern English; as in N. E. D. (New English Dictionary); and in the Century Dictionary.

M. E.—Middle English (English from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries inclusive); as in Stratmann's Old English Dict., new edition, 1891.

F.—French. Most of the forms cited are not precisely modern French, but from Cot. — Cotgrave's Dictionary,
INTRODUCTION

ed. 1660. This accounts for citation of forms, such as F. recreation, without accents; the F. accents being mostly modern. Such words are usually marked M. F. (Middle French). See also the dictionaries by Hatzfeld and Littré.

O. F.—Old French; as in the dictionaries by Godefroy, Burguy, or Roquefort.

Fries.—Friesic; as in Richthofen, 1840.

Gael.—Gaelic; as in Macleod and Dewar, 1839; or Macbain, 1896.

G.—German; as in Flugel, 1883.

Low G.—Low German; as in the Bremen Worterbuch, 1767.

M. H. G.—Middle High German; as in Schade, Alteutsche Worterbuch, 1882.

O. H. G.—Old High German; as in the same volume.

Gk.—Greek; as in Liddell and Scott’s Lexicon.

Goth.—Meso-Gothic; as in Balg’s Dictionary, 1887-9.

Heb.—Hebrew; as in Gesenius’ Dict., 1893.

Hind.—Hindustani; as in Forbes, Bate, or Wilson’s Dictionary of Indian Terms.

Icel.—Icelandic; as in Cleasby and Vigfusson, 1874.

Idg.—Indo-germanic; the family of languages which includes Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, English, &c.

Irish.—Irish; as in O’Reilly, 1864.

Ital.—Italian; as in Meadows, 1857; Torriano, 1688; and Florio, 1598.

L.—Latin; as in Lewis and Short, 1880.

Late L.—Late Latin; as in the latest edition of Ducange; by L. Favre, 1884-7. (Low L. = Late L. words of non-Latin origin.)

Lith.—Lithuanian; as in Nesselmann’s Dict., 1851.

Low G.—Low German; see under G. above.

Malay.—As in Marsden’s Dict., 1812; cf. Notes by C. P. G. Scott

Mex.—Mexican; as in the Dict. by Siméon, Paris, 1885.

M. E.—Middle English; see under E. above.

M. H. G.—Middle High German; see under G. above.

Norw.—Norwegian; as in Aasen’s Norsk Ordbog, 1873.

O. F.—Old French; see under F. above.

O. H. G.—Old High German; see under G. above.

O. Sax.—Old Saxon; as in the Heliand, &c., ed. Heyne.

O. Slav.—Old Slavonic; as in Miklosich, Etym. Dict., Vienna, 1886.

Pers.—Persian; as in Richardson’s Arab. and Pers. Dict.; or in Palmer’s Pers. Dict., 1876; cf. Horn, Neupersische Etymologie, 1893.

Peruv.—Peruvian; as in the Dict. by Gonzales, Lima, 1608.

Port.—Portuguese; as in Vieyra, 1857.

Prov.—Provençal; as in Raynouard’s Lexique Roman, and Bartsch’s Chrestomathie Provençale.

Kuss.—Russian; as in Reiff’s Dict., 1876.

Scand.—Scandinavian; used as a general term for Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian.

Skt.—Sanskrit; as in Benfey’s Dict., 1866.

Span.—Spanish; as in Neumann, ed. Seane, 1862; Pineda, 1740; or Minsheu, 1623.

Swed.—Swedish; as in the Tauchnitz Dict., or in Widegren, or in Øman.

Swed. dial.—Swedish dialects; as in Rietz (1867).

Teut.—Teutonic; a general term for English, Dutch, German, Gothic, and Scandinavian.

Turk.—Turkish; as in Zenker’s Dict., 1866-1876.

W.—Welsh; as in Spurrell, 1861.
INTRODUCTION

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

acc.—accusative case.
adj.—adjective.
adv.—adverb.
A.V.—Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611.
cf.—confer, i.e. compare.
Ch.—Chaucer.
comp.—comparative.
conj.—conjunction.
dat.—dative case.
decl.—declensional.
Der.—Derivative.
dimin.—diminutive.
f. or fem.—feminine.
frequent.—frequentative.
gen.—genitive case.
i.e.—id est, that is.
infl.—infinitive mood.
interj.—interjection.
lit.—literally.
m. or masc.—masculine.
n. or neut.—neuter.
nom.—nominative case.
obs.—obsolete.
orig.—original or originally.
pl.—plural.
pp.—past participle.
prep.—preposition.
pres. part.—present participle.
pres. t.—present tense.
prob.—probably.
pron.—pronoun.
prov.—provincial.
pt. t.—past tense.
q. v.—quod vide = which see.
s. v.—sub verbo = under the word.
sb.—substantive.
Shak.—Shakespeare.
sing.—singular.
str. vb.—strong verb.
superl.—superlative.
tr.—translated, or translation.
trans.—transitive.
vb.—verb.

Some of the longer articles are marked off into sections by the use of the Greek letters \( \beta, \gamma \). This is merely intended to make matters clearer, by separating the various statements from each other.

Notes at the end of an article are marked off by beginning with the symbol \( \Phi \). XIV, XV, XVI, mean that the word was introduced in the 14th, 15th, or 16th century, respectively. Hyphens are freely introduced to shew the etymological division of a word. Thus the word *concede* is derived from Lat. *con-ce-dere*; meaning that *concèdere* can be resolved into *con-* and *cedere*. This etymological division is often very different from that usually adopted in printed books when words have to be divided; thus *capacious* can only be divided, etymologically, as *cap-ac-i-ous*, because *cap-* is the root-syllable; whereas, when divided according to the pronunciation, it becomes *ca-pa-ci-ous*.

Theoretical forms are marked by an asterisk preceding them. Thus, under *Barrow* (1), the Teutonic type *bergoz*, a hill, is the primitive Teutonic form whence the A.S. *beorg* and the G. *berg* are alike descended; and under *Beetle* (2), the A.S. form *bytel* must have been *bètel* in Old Mercian.
The symbols Ɪ and Ʇ are both written for th. In Icelandic, Ʇ has the sound of th in thin, and Ɪ that of th in that; but the M.E. and A.S. symbols are confused. The M.E. symbol Ʇ commonly represents y at the beginning of a word, and gh in the middle. A.S. short and long vowels, such as a and ā, are as distinct from each other as e and ē, or o and ω in Greek.

The distinction between the two values of A. S. long æ (as made by Dr. Sweet in his A. S. Dict.) has been carefully observed. Thus the A. S. ā invariably represents the mutation of A. S. ā (as usual), and corresponds to Goth. ai; but A. S. ē represents the Wessex sound corresponding to the Anglian and Kentish ē, and to Goth. ē. For example, heal is from A. S. hālan, cognate with Goth. hailjan, G. heilen; but deed is from O. Merc. dēd (Wessex dēd), cognate with Goth. dēds, G. that.
ADDITIONA ET EMENDANDA

In the course of revision, the following Errata have been observed. This list is added for the sake of completeness, as the errors are not serious.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Correction</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adieu, l. n</td>
<td>For (F.) read (F. - L.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adulation</td>
<td>Read adulationem, adulationis, adulator.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allegory</td>
<td>Read (F. - L. - Gk.) XIV cent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Audience, l. 5</td>
<td>Read ἄμεθαθα.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken, l. 5</td>
<td>Read kjüklinger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Choose, l. 3</td>
<td>Read Du. kiesen, G. kiesen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost, vb.</td>
<td>Prob. (Du. - F. - L.) Du. kosten; from O. F. coster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curl, l. 4</td>
<td>For krulla read krülle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cypress (2), l. 2</td>
<td>For (F. - L.) read (F. - L. - Gk.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diphthong</td>
<td>For G. read Gk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engage, Foi (F. - L.), read (F. - L. and Teut.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erotic, l. 2</td>
<td>For crude form read decl stem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exponent, l. 1</td>
<td>Read expöent-.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falcon</td>
<td>Some take falco to be of Teutonic origin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fern, last line</td>
<td>The Gk. πτέρως, πτερόν, are merely given by way of illustration. They are not allied words.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fusil (1)</td>
<td>The L. foci is not found; but Ital. has this very form.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gunny, ll. 2, 3</td>
<td>Read göt, gönt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hare, ll. 4, 5</td>
<td>Read sasnis, *kasnis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>History, l. 5</td>
<td>For base read weak grade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holly, ll. 5, 6</td>
<td>For G. huist read Low G. huise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hone, l. 4</td>
<td>For stem read type.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyson, l. 6</td>
<td>For Chin. read Amoy.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigent, l. 6</td>
<td>Not allied to δχφ.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mist, l. 9</td>
<td>Read MEIGHw, to darken; distinct from, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notorious, l. 3</td>
<td>Read — voucher, witness; cf. L. pp. nötus, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pier, l. 2</td>
<td>Read — M. E. pere; A. F. pere, the Noiman equivalent of O. F. pere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plait, l. 3</td>
<td>Read *plitium.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scraggy, l. 5</td>
<td>For skragga read skragger. (Koss gives Norw. skragg, a poor weak creature, skraggen, scraggy.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shaddock, l. 4</td>
<td>Read late in the seventeenth.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shah, l. 2</td>
<td>Read khsāyathiya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, l. 8</td>
<td>Read pp. *smidanos.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throttle, l. 5</td>
<td>Read Icel. próstr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernal, last line</td>
<td>For dir read fāv.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheel, l. 8</td>
<td>For QEL read QwEL.</td>
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</table>

P. 652. The lists given in this Section VI are somewhat uncertain, and are only given tentatively. Several will hereafter require slight readjustment.
A

CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A

A, indef. art. (E) See An.
A- (1), as in a-down = A.S. ofdun. (E.) Here a- = A.S. of; see Of, Off.
A- (2), as in a-foot. (E.) For on foot; see On. ¶ This is the commonest value of the prefix a-.
A- (3), as in a-long. (E.) Here a- = A.S. and; see Along.
A- (4), as in a-rise. (E.) Here a- = A.S. a; see Arise.
A- (5), as in a-chieve, a-stringent. (F. - L.; or L.) Here a- = F. prefix a = L. and-; see Along.
A- (6), as in a-vert. (L.) Here a- = L. a; see Ab- (1).
A- (7), as in a-mend (L.) Here a-mend is for e-mend; and e = L. e or ex; see Ex-.
A- (8), as in a-las. (F.) See Alas.
A- (9), as in a-lyss. (Gk.) Here a- = Gk. a- or av-; see Un-, Abyss.
A- (10), as in a-do. (E.) For at do, see At, Ado.
A- (11), as in a-ware (E.) Here a- is for M.E. y-, i-, A.S. ge-; see Aware.
A- (12), as in a-vast. (Du.) For Du. houd vast; see Avast.
Ab- (1), prefix. (L.) L. ab, from; cognate with F. of; see Of. In F., it becomes a- or av-; see Advantage.
Ab- (2), prefix. (L.) For L. ad, to, by assimilation; see Abbreviate.
Aback. (E.) For on back. A.S. onhec; see A- (2) and Back.
Abaf. (E.) From the prefix a- (2), and b-aft, short for bi-aft, by aft. Thus a-baft = on by aft, i.e. at the part which lies to the aft. Cf. M.E. braften, Gen. and Exod. 33:77; A.S. beadfan. See A- (2), By, and Aft.
Abandon. (F. - Low L. - O. H. G.) M.E. abandonment, vb. - F. abandonner. - F. à abandon, at liberty; orig. in the power of. - L. ad, at; Low L. bandum, bannum, an order; decree; from O. H. G. ban, summons, ban; see Ban.
Abase. (F. - L.) M. E. abasen, from A- (5) and Base; imitating O.F. abassier, to lower.
Abash. (F.) M. E. abaschen, abassen, abasen. - O. F. esbass-, stem of pres. part. of esbar (F. ébahir), to astonish. - O. F. es- (= L. ex, out, very much) and bahr. baahir, to cause astonishment, a word of imitative origin from the interj. baahir! of astonishment. ¶ Sometimes confused with abase in M. E. See Bashful.
Abate. (F. - L.) M. E. abaten. - O. F. abatre, - Late L. *abbattere, to beat down (as in Ital.) - L. ad, to; and batere, for batuere to beat. See Batter. ¶ Hence bate, for a-bate. Cf. Ab- (2).
Abbot. (L. - Gk. - Syriac) M. E. abbot, abbod, A.S. abbod. - I. abbât- (nom. abbas), an abbot, lit. a father - Gk. ἄββας. - Syriac abbâ, a father; Rom. vui 15.
Abbess. (F. - L. - Gk. - Syriac) M. E. abbess. - O. F. abesse, abesse. - Late L. abbêt-issa = L. abbât- (as above); and *issa = Gk. -ισσα, fem suffix.
ABBREVIATE

Abbreviate. (L.) From pp. of L. abbreviâre, to shorten. — L. ab-, for ad, to, by assimilation; and brevis, short. See Ab- (2) and Brief.

Abdicate. (L.) From pp. of L. abdicâre, to renounce. — L. ab, from; dicâre, to proclaim. Allied to Diction.

Abdomen. (L.) L. abdomen (stem abdômen-), lower part of the belly.

Abduction. (L.) L. abductônum, acc. of abduction, a leading away. — L. abducere, to lead away. — L. ab, from; dicere, to lead. Cf. Duke

Abed. (E.) For on bed, see A- (2) and Bed.

Aberration. (L.) From acc. of L. aberratô, a wandering from; from pp. of L. ab-errâre. — L. ab, from; errâre, to wander, err. See Err.

Abet, to incite. (F.-Scand.) O.F. abeter, to excite, set on (Godofrey) — F. a- (Lat. ad-); and O. F. beter, to batt (a beast), to set on, from Icel. bæta, to make to bite, causal of bita, to bite. See Bait, Bite. Der. bêt for abet, sb.

Abeyance. expectation, suspension. (F.-L.) A. F. abetance, suspension, waiting (Roq.) — F. a; and beant, pres. pt. of O. F. beer (F. bayer), to gape, expect anxiously. — L. ad, at; and badâre, to gape.

Abhor. (L.) L. ab-hor-râre, to shrink from in terror. — L. ab, from; horrâre, to dread. Cf. Horrid.

Abide (1), to wait for. (E.) A S. a-bîdan; from â-, prefix, and bîdan, to bide. See A- (4) and Bide.

Abide (2), to suffer for, pay for. (E.) In Sh.; corrupted from M. E. abyen, to pay for, lit. to buy up, redeem. — A. S. abügen, to pay for. See A- (4) and Buy.

Abort, mean, lit. cast away. (L.) L ab-intus, cast away, pp. of ab-icere, to cast away. — L. ab, away; icere, to cast. Cf. Jet (1).

Abjure. (L.) L. ab-iûrâre, to deny; lit. to swear away from — L. ab, from; iûrâre, to swear. — L. iûr-, from nom. iûs, law, right. Cf. Jury.

Ablative. (L.) L. ablâtius, lit. taking away. — L. ab, from; and látum (=latum), to bear, take; allied to tollere, to take. See Tolerate.

Ablaze. (E.) For on blaze; see A- (2) and Blaze.

Able, powerful, skilful. (F. — L)

M. E. able, habile. — O. F. habîte, able, able. — L. habilitis, easy to handle, active. — L. habère, to have. Cf. Habit. Der. ability from L. acc. habilitatûm.

Ablution. (F. — L.) F.; from L. acc. ab-latûnum, a washing away. — L. ablûtus, pp. of ab-luere, to wash away. — L. ab, from; luere, to wash.


Abound. (E.) For on board; see A- (2) and Board.

Abode, sb. (E.) M. E. aboord, delay, abiding. Formed as if from A S. abôd, 2nd stem of abôdan, to abide. See Abide.


Abominate. (L.) From pp. of L. ab-òminâri, to turn away from that which is of ill omen. — L. ab, away; òmin-, for òmen, an omen.

Aborigines, original inhabitants. (L.) L. aborigines, the nations which, previous to historical record, drove out the Siculi (Lewis and Short). Formed from L. ab origine, from the beginning, where origine is the abl. of origo (Vergil, Õen 1 642).

Abortion. (L.) From acc. of L. abortio, an untimely birth — L. abortus, pp. of ab-orîrî, to fail — L. ab, away; orîrî, to arise, begin. Cf. Orient.


— L. ab, away; unda, a wave.

About. (E.) M. E. abuten, abouten. A. S. abütan, onbütan; short for on-bëtan; where he answers to E. by, and ëtan, outward, is related to ët, out. See A- (2), By and Out.

Above. (E.) M. E. aboven, abufen. A S ëbufen, for on-bëfen; where he answers to E. by, and ëfan, upward, is extended from Goth if, up. See A- (2), By, Up. (A S ëfan = G oben A S. be-fen = Du boven.)

Abrade, to scrape off. (L.) L. ab-râdere, to scrape off — L. ab, off, râdere, to scrape. Der. abrasion from L. pp. abraisus.

Abreast. (E.) Put for on breast; see A- (2) and Breast.

ACOLYTE

Acolyte, a servitor. (F.-Low L.-Gk.) F. acolyte, Cot.-Late L. acolythus.
- Gk. ἀκόλουθος, a follower. - Gk. ἀ-, with (akin to Skt. sa-, with); κλέως, a path; so that ἀκόλουθος = a travelling-companion.

Acollite, monk's-hood. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. acolite. - L. aconitum. - Gk. ἀκόλουθος, a plant; perhaps so called from growing in ἀκόλουθος, on steep sharp rocks.
- Gk. ἀκολουθία, a whiststone, sharp stone.

Acorn, (E.) M. E. acorn. A. S. æcfern, fruit; properly 'fruit of the field,' from A. S. æcer, a field; see Acere. - Icel. akarn, Dan. aker, Goth. aker, a field; from Icel. akr, Dan. aker, Goth. aks, a field. [Not from oak.

Acoustic. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing (or sound). - Gk. ἀκόους, to hear.

Acquaint, (F.-L.) M. E. acquayten. - O. F. acointer, acounter, to acquaint with. - Late L. adcognitare, to make known (Brachet). - L. ad, to; and *cognitare, formed from cognitum, pp. of cognoscere, to know. See Quaint.

Acquiesce. (L.) L. acuiescere, to rest in. - L. ac- (for ad'), to; quiescere, to rest. See Quiet.

Acquire, (L.) L. acquírire, to get, obtain. - L. ac- (for ad'), to; *quærire, to seek. Der. Acquisition-; from pp. *acquisitus.

Acquit, (F.-L.) M. E. acquiten. - O. F. acquiter, to settle a claim; Late L. acquietare. - L. ac- (for ad'), to; quæitare, vb, formed from quæitus, discharged, free, org. at rest. See Quiet.


Acrid, tart. (L.) Comined by adding -d to L. aceri, stem of *acer, sharp; on the analogy of ac-id.


Acrobat, a tumbler. (F.-Gk.) F acrobate. - Gk. ἀκρόβατος, lit. walking on tiptoe. - Gk. ἀκρο-, a point, neat of ἀκρό-, pointed; and βατός, verbal adj. of βαίνει, to walk; see Come.

Acropolis, a citadel. (Gk.) Lit.

ADDRESS

'upper city.' = Gk. ἀκρόπολις, pointed, upper; and νόης, a city.

Across. (E. and Scand.) For on cross; see A- (2) and Cross.

Acrostic, a short poem in which the initial letters spell a word. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκρωτικός. - Gk. ἀκρο-, pointed, also first; and στίχος, a row, line, from weak grade of στίχως, to go. (STEIGH.)

Act, sb. (F.-L.) F. acte. - L. actus, m., and actum, n. - L. actus, done; pp. of agere, to do, drive. See Agent. Der. action, act-tive (F. actif); act-or; act-u-al (L. actualis); act-u-ate (from pp. of Late L. actuare, to perform, put in action).


Acute. (L.) L. acitus, sharp; pp. of acu-ere, to sharpen. (AK, to pierce.

Ad, prefix. (L.) L. ad, to; *cognitare, formed from cognitum, pp. of cognoscere, to know. See Quaint.

Adquiesce, vb. (F.-L.) F. adage. - L. adagium. - L. ad; and *agio, as in *agio, orig. form of *ào, I say.

- Gk. ἀδάμας, a very hard metal or stone; lit. 'unconquerable.' - Gk. ἀ-, (=E unm-); and δαμαίος, I conquer, tame. See Tame.

Adapt, (F.-L.) Early XVII cent. - F. adapter. - L. ad aptare, to fit to. - L. ad, to; aptare, to fit, from aptus, fit, apt.

Add, (L.) M. E. adden. - L. addere, lit. to put to. - L. ad; and -dere, to put. See Asecond.

Adder, a viper. (E.) M. E. addere; also naddere, naddere. [An adder resulted from a nadder, by mistake.] A. S. naddre, naddere, a snake. + G. natter, a snake; also cf. Icel. nadr, Goth. nadores (with short a).

Addict, (L.) From L. addict-us, pp. of ad-dicere, to adjudge, assign. - L. ad, to; dicere, to say, appoint. Cf. Diction.

Added, corrupt, unproductive. (E.) Due to an attributive use of the M. E. sb. adel, filth, used in the compound adel-cy, lit. 'filth-egg'-Late L. óvum urinae, urine-egg; mistaken form of L. óvum urinum, wind-egg, due to Gk. ὄψων ὄψις, wind-egg. Orig. 'mud,' from A. S. adela, mud (Grein). Cf. Low G. adel, a puddle.

Address, vb. (F.-L.) F. adresser.
ACCOLADE

Accolade, the dubbing of a knight (F. -Ital. - L.) F. accolade, in Cotgrave, ed. 1660; lit. an embrace round the neck, then a salutation, light tap with a sword in dubbing a knight. - It. accolata, fem. of pp. of accolare, to embrace about the neck (Florio). - L. ac- (for ad), to; about; collum, the neck.

Accommodate. (L.) From pp. of L. accommodâre, to fit, adapt. - L. ac- (for ad), to; and commodus, fit. - L. com- (= cum), with; and modus, measure, mode.

Accompany. (F.-L.) F. accom-pagner, to accompany. - F. a (L. ad), to; and O. F. compaigne, companion; see Company.

Accomplice. (F.-L.) Put for a complice; a is the indef. art. - F. complice, a complice, confederate; Cot. - L. acc complicem, from complex, confederate, lit. 'intertwoven.' - L. com- (cum), together; and stem plic-, allied to plicâre, to weave. Cf. Ply.


Accord. (F.-L.) A. F. acorder, to agree. - Late L. accordâre. - L. ac- (for ad), to; and cordâr, stem of cor, heart. Cf. Concord.

Accordian, a musical instrument. (Ital. - L.) From It. accordâre, to accord, to tune an instrument; with suffix -ion (as in clar-ion). - Late L. accordâre, to agree. See above.

Accost, to address. (F.-L.) F. acoster, lit. 'to go to the side of.' - Late L. acostiser (same). - L. ac- (for ad), to; costa, rib, side. See Coast.

Account, vb (F.-L.) A. F. acompter, acompter. - O. F. a, to; contier, comptier, to count. - L. ad; and cum-putare, to compute, from cum- (cum), and putare, to think.

Accoutré. (F.-L.)? F. accoutrer, formerly also acompter, to dress, array. Etym. quite uncertain; perhaps from O.F. coustre, coutre, a sacristan who had charge of sacred vestments, from Late L. custor = L. custos, a custodian, keeper.

Accretion, increase. (L.) From acc of L. accrêno, increase. - L. accrêsus, pp. of ac-crescere, to increase. - L. ac- (for ad); crescere, to grow, inchoative form from cre-are, to make. Cf. Create.

ACME

Accrue, to come to by way of increase. (F.-L.) From A. F. acru, O. F. acron, pp. of acroître (F. accroître), to increase.

Accumulate. (L.) From pp. of L. ac-cumulâre, to amass. - L. ac- (ad), to; cumulâre, to heap up, from cumulus, a heap.

Accurate. (L.) From pp. of L. accurâre, to take pains with - L. ac- (ad), to; cûrâre, to care for, from cûra, care. See Cure.

Accursed, cursed. (E.) Pp. of M. E. acursen. A.S. âr, prefix; and curstian, to curse; see A- (4) and Curse.

Accuse. (F.-L.) A. F. acuser. - L. accusâre, to lay to one's charge. - L. ac-(ad), to; and causa, causa, a suit at law, a cause.

Accustom. (F.-L.) A. F. acustomuer (F. accoutumer), to make usual. - F. a (from L. ad, to); and A. F. custume, custom. See Custom.

Ace, the 'one' on dice. (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E. as. - O. F. as. - L. as [said to be the Tarentine ár, for Gk. ēs, one.]

Acéphalous, headless. (Gk.) Gk. ἄκεφαλ-ος, headless; with suffix -ous. - Gk. á-, un; and κεφαλή, head. See A- (9).

Acérbity. (F.-L.) XVI cent. F. acérité. - L. accerbitâtem (nom. acerbitas), bitterness = L. acer-b-us, bitter; cf ac-er, sharp, lit. piercing. - L. acère, to be sour


Achromatic, colourless (Gk.) See A- (9) and Chromatic.

Acid, sour, sharp. (F.-L.; or L.) F. acide - L. ac-idus, lit piercing. (✓AK, to pierce.) Der. acid-i-ty; acid-ul-at-ed (from L. acid-ul-us, dim. of acid-us).

Acknowledge. (E.) XVI cent. M. E. knoweche; from the sb. knowleche, mod. E. knowledge; see Knowledge. The prefix is due to M. E. aknowe (= A.S. ovnæwan), with the same sense; hence the prefix is A- (2).

Acme, top. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκμή, top, sharp edge. (✓AK, to pierce.)
ACOLYTE

Acolyte, a servitor. (F.-Low L.-Gk.) F. acolyte, Cot. - Late L. acolythus. - Gk. ἀκόλουθος, a follower. - Gk. ἁτ, with (akin to Skt. sa-, with); κέλευθος, a path; so that ἀκόλουθος = a travelling-companion.

Aconite, monk’s-hood. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. aconit. - L. aconitum. - Gk. ἀκωίτην, a plant; perhaps so called from growing in ἄκώις, on steep sharp rocks. - Gk. ἀκ-βην, a whiststone, sharp stone.

Acorn. (E.) M. E. acorn. A. S. æcrn, fruit; properly ‘fruit of the field,’ from A. S. æcer, a field; see Acre. -Icel. akarn, Dan. akerne. Goth. akran, fruit; from Icel. akr, Dan. aker, Goth. akr, a field. ¶ Not from oak.

Acoustic. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing (or sound). - Gk. ἀκούειν, to hear.

Acquaint. (F.-L.) M. E. acquaynten. - O. F. acoitur, acointoit, to acquaint with. - Late L. acqunitare, to make known (Brachet). - L. ad, to; and *cognitare, formed from cognitus, pp. of cognoscere, to know. See Quaint.

Acquiesce. (L.) L. acquiescere, to rest in. - L. ac- (for ad’), to; quiescere, to rest. See Quiet.

Acquire. (L.) L. acquirere, to get, obtain. - L. ac- (for ad’), to; acquirere, to seek. Der. acquisit-ion; from pp. acquisitus.

Acquit. (F.-L.) M. E. aquiten. - O F. aquiter, to settle a claim; Late L. acquitére. - L. ac- (for ad’), to; quitétre, vb, formed from quitétus, discharged, free, orig. at rest. See Quiet.


Acrid, tart. (L.) Coined by adding -d to L. ac-si, stem of aker, sharp; on the analogy of ac-id.

Acronymy. (F.-L.) F. acròmoine.
- L. acri-si-nia. - L. acri-, stem of acer, sharp (above).

Acrobat, a tumbler. (F.-Gk.) F acrobate. - Gk. ἄκροβατος, lit. walking on tiptoe. - Gk. ἀκρον, a point, neut. of ἄκρος, pointed; and βατός, verbal adj. of βατειν, to walk; see Come.

Acropolis, a citadel. (Gk.) Lit.

ADDRESS

‘upper city.’ = Gk. ἄκρος, pointed, upper; and πόλις, a city.

Across. (E. and Scand.) For on cross; see A- (2) and Cross.

Acrostic, a short poem in which the initial letters spell a word. (Gk.) Gk. ἀκροστίχος. - Gk. ἀκρο-, pointed, also first; and στίχος, a row, line, from weak grade of στίχος, to go (STEFI Erg.)

Act, sb. (F.-L.) F. acte. - L. actus, m., and acutum, n. - L. actus, done; pp. of agere, to do, drive. See Agent. Der. action, act-tion (F. actif); act-or; act-u-al (L. actualis); act-u-ar-y (L. actuarius); act-u-ate (from pp. of Late L. actuare, to perform, put in action).

Acumen, (L.) L. ac-ū-men, sharpness, acuteness. Cf. acuere, to sharpen.

Acute. (L.) L. acitus, sharp; pp. of ac-ut-e, to sharpen. (AK, to pierce.

Ad., prefix. (L.) L. ad, to, cognate with E. At. ¶ L. ad becomes ac- before c; af- beff; af- bef. g; al- bef. l; an-bef. n; ar-bef. p; ar-bef. r; as-bef. s; at-bef. t.

Adage, a saying. (F.-L.) F. adage.
- L. adagium. - L. ad; and agit-, as in *agio, orig. form of ásio, I say.

Adamant. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. adamaunt, a diamond, a magnet. - O. F. adamanit, - L. adamanta, acc. of adamas.
- Gk. ἀδαμάς, a very hard metal or stone; lit. ‘unconquerable.’ - Gk. ἀ- (=E un’); and δαμάσκο, I conquer, tame. See Tame.

Adapt. (F.-L.) Early XVII cent. - F. adapter, L. ad apti-are, to fit to. - L. ad, to; apti-are, to fit, from aptus, fit, apt.

Add. (L.) M. E. adden. - L. addere, lit. to put to. - L. ad; and -dere, to put. See Assemble.

Adder, a viper. (E.) M. E. addere; also addere, addere. [An adder resulted from a naider, by mistake.] A. S. ndære, nddere, a snake. + G. natter, a snake; also cf. Icel. nádr, Goth. nadr (with short a).

Addict. (L.) From L. addict-us, pp. of ad- dicere, to adjudge, assign. - L. ad, to; dicere, to say, appoint. See Diction.

Added, corrupt, unproductive. (E.) Due to an attributive use of the M. E. sb. adel, filth, used in the compound adel-ey, lit. ‘filth-egg’ -Late L. óvum urinæ, urine-egg; mistaken form of L. óvum urinum, wind-egg, due to Gk. ὕπνος ὄω, wind-egg. Orig. ‘mud,’ from A. S. adela, mud (Grein). Cf. Low G. adel, a puddle.

Address, vb. (F.-L.) F. adresser.
ADDOUCE

- F. a, to; dresser, to direct, dress; see Dress.

Adduce. (L.) L. ad-dicere, to lead to, bring forward. - L. ad, to; dicare, to lead, bring.

Adept, a proficient. (L.) L. adeptus, one who has obtained proficiency; pp. of adipsici, to obtain. - L. ad, to; apisci, to obtain, perhaps related to aptus, fit. Cf. Apt.

Adequate. (L.) L. adequatus, pp. of adequere, to make equal to. - L. ad, to; aequare, to make equal, from aequus, equal.

Adhere. (L.) L. ad-haerere, to stick to. - L. ad, to; haerere, to stick.

Adieu, farewell (F.) M. E. a deiu. - F. à deiu, (I commit you) to God. - L. ad Deum, to God. See Deity.

Adipose, fatty. (L.) Late L. adipisus, fatty. - L. adip, stem of adips, sb., fat. Connection with Gk. ἄλεσα, fat, is doubtful.

Adit, access to a mine. (L.) L. adit-us, approach, entrance. - L. adit-um, supine of ad-ire, to go to. - L. ad, to; ire, to go

Adjacent, near to. (L.) From base of pres pt. of L. ad-iacere, to lie near - L. ad, near; iacere, to lie.


Adjoin, to lie next to. (F.-L.) O. F. adjointre. - L. ad-integre (pp. adiunctus), to join to. - L. ad, to; iungere, to join.

Adjoin, to put off till another day. (F.-L.) O. F. ajonner, properly to draw near to, to day; also, to appoint a day for one. - Late L. adiunire, ‚dem dicere alcu‘; Ducange. - L. ad, to; and Late L. jurnus (Ital. giorno), a day, from L. adj. diurnus, daily. - L. diēs, a day.

Adjudge. (F.-L.) M. E. adijngen; also aiugen (=aiugen). - O. F. ajugier, to decide - L. adiudicarum, to award. - L. ad, to; iudicare, to judge, from iudic-ic, base of iudex, a judge. See Judge.

Adjudicate. (L.) From pp. of L. adiudicare (above).

Adjure. (L.) L. ad-iurare, to swear to; in late L., to put to an oath. - L. ad, to; iurare, to swear. See Jury.

Adjust, to fit exactly. (F.-L.) From F. ajuster, ‚to adjust, place justly‘; Cot. L. ad, to; instus, just, exact; see Just.

A new F. formation, due to misunder-

standing the sense of O. F. ajuster, to put side by side, arrange. - L. ad, to; and instä, near; see Joust.

Adjudant, lit. assistant. (L.) From L. adiutant-um, acc. of pres. part. of adíturare, to assist, frequent. of ad-iudicare, to aid. - L. ad, to; iudicare, to help. Cf. Aid.


trare, to serve, from minister, a servant. See Minister.

Admiral. (F.-Arab.) M. E. admi-

ral, more often amiral. - O. F. amiral, amiral, also amire; cf. Low L. admiralus, a prince, chief. - Arab. amir, a prince; see Emir. The suffix is due to Arab. al in amir-al-bahr, prince of the sea.


Admit. (L.) L. ad-mittere, to let to, send to. - L. ad, to; mittore, to send.

Dor. admission; from pp. admiss-us

Admonish. (F.-L.) M. E. amon-

esten; so that admonish has taken the place of amonest, with changed suffix due to verbs in -isk ‘I amoneste or warne‘; Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 14. - O F. amonester.

Late L. admonslestare, new formation from L. admonere, to advise. - L. ad, to; monere, to advise. Cf. Monition.

A-do, to-do, trouble. (L.) M. E. at

do, to do; a Northern idiom, whereby at was used as the sign of the infinit. mood, as in Icel., Swedish, &c. See Do (1).

Adolescent, growing up. (L.) L. adoles-

cent-um, acc. of pres. pt. of ad-olescerre, to grow up. See Adult.

Adopt. (L.) L. ad-optäre, to adopt, choose - L. ad, to; optare, to wish.

Adore. (L.) L. ad-öväre, to pray to. - L. ad, to; öväre, to pray, from ës (gen. érs), the mouth. Cf. Oral.

Adorn. (L.) L. ad-ornäre, to deck. - L. ad, to; ornäre, to adorn.

Adown, downwards. (L.) M. E. adune. A.S. of-dünæ, lit. from a down or hill. - A.S. of, off, from; and dünæ, dat. of dün, a hill; see A- (1) and Down (2).

Adrift. (E.) For on drift; see A-

(2) and Drift.

Adroit. (F.-L.) F. adroit, dextrous.

- F. à droit, rightfully. - F. à (L. ad), to; Late L. directum, right, justice, neut. of L. directus, pp. of di-rigere, to direct,
ADULATION

from L. dī- (for dīs-), apart, and regere, to rule.


Adult. (L) L. adulītus, grown up; pp. of ad-olescere, to grow up. — L. ad, to; *olescere, incipient form related to alere, to nourish; see Aliment.

Adulterate, to corrupt. (L.) XVI cent. — L. adulterātus, pp. of adulterāri, to corrupt. — L. adulter, an adulterer, a deserter of money.

Adultery. (F.—L) M. E. avontre; but a later form was adulterere, in imitation of Latin. Cf. O F. avoutrée, aventurée, adultery; from avoutrée, an adulterer, which represented L. adulter (see above); so that avoutrée was equivalent in sense to L. adulterium, adultery

Adumbrate. (L.) From pp. of L. ad-umbrāre, to shadow forth. — L. ad, to; umbra, a shadow.

Advance, to go forward. (F.—L.) XVI cent. A mistaken form; for M. F. avantancer, avantancer. — F. avant, to go forward or before. — L. avant, before. — L. ad from; ante, before. See Ante, Van.

Advantage, profit (F.—L.) A mistaken form for M. F. avantage. — F. avantage; formed with suffix -age from avant, before; see above.


Adventure. (F.—L.) M. E. aventure; with F. a replaced by L. ad-. — F. aventure, a chance, occurrence. — L. adventūra, about to happen, fut. part. of aduentīre, to approach; see above.

Adverb. (F.—L.) Used to qualify a verb. F. advérbe. — L. adverbum. — L. ad, to; *verbum, a word, a verb.

Adverse. (F.—L.) M. F. advers (O. F. avers). — L. adversus, turned towards, also opposed to; pp. of L. advertere, to turn to (see below). Der. advers-arv, adversity.

Advert. (L.) L. ad-vertere, to turn to, regard, heed. — L. ad, to; *vertere, to turn; see Verse. Der. in-advert-ent, not regarding.

Advertise. (F.—L.) M. E. avertisen, later advertise. From the base of avertis-s-ant, pres. pt. of avertir, to inform,

AFFECT

warn. — Late L. advertere, put for L. advertere, to turn to, heed; see above.

Advice. (F.—L.) M. E. avis (avis), without d. — O. F. avis, an opinion; orig. a compound word, put for a vis, i. e. according to my opinion. — L. ad, according to; uisum, that which has seemed good to one, orig. neut. of uīsum, pp. of uīdere, to see.

Advise. (F.—L.) M. E. advisen, also avisen (avisen), without d. — O. F. avisier, to be of opinion — O. F. avis (above).

Advocate, sb. (F.—L.) M. F. advocat, ‘an advocate;’ Cot. — L. advocatus, an advocate, one ‘called upon’ to plead. — L. advocatus, pp. of ad- vocāre, to call to, call upon — L. ad, to; vocāre, to call.

Advowson. (F.—L.) A. F. awoason, also advowson, patronage; hence the right of presentation to a benefice (Roquefort). — Late L. adovitioānem, acc. of advōcātō, patronage. — Late L. advocatus, a patron; the same as L. advocatus, an advocate.

Adze, a cooper’s axe. (E.) M. E. adze, adze. — A. S. adwisa, an adze.

Aeriel. (L.—Gk.) Formed with suffix -al from L. avari, dwelling in the air. — L. aer, air. — Gk. ἄφ, air; see Air.

Aerolite, a meteoric stone. (Gk.) Also acrolith, which is a better form. — Gk. ἀρπ-, from ἄφ, air; λίθ-ος, a stone.

Aeronaut, a balloonist. (F.—Gk.) F. aëronaute. — Gk. ἀρπ-, from ἄφ, air; ἀν-solete, a sailor, from ἀνα-, a ship.

Aery, an eagle’s nest, brood of eagles or hawks. (F.—Late L.) — F. aire, ‘an airie or nest of hawkes;’ Cot. — Late L. ārea, a nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin.

* Sometimes misspelt eyry, by confusion with M. E. ey, an egg; see Egg.

Aesthetic, refined. (Gk.) Gk. αἰσθητικός, perceptive. — Gk. αἴδωθα, to perceive. (AV; see Brugm. ii. § 841.)

Anaesthetic, relieving pain, dulling sensation. — Gk. ā-, not; and αἰσθητικός.

Afar. (E.) For on far.

Affable. (F.—L.) F. affable. — L. affi- bilis, easy to be spoken to. — L. af = ad, to; fāri, to speak.

Affair. (F.—L.) M. E. affere — O. F. afer, affir, a business; orig. a faire, i. e. (something) to do. — L. ad, to; facere, to do.

Affect. (L.) L. affectāre, to apply oneself to (hence, to act upon); frequent. of afficere, to aim at, treat. — L. af = ad, to; facere, to do, act. Der. dis-affect.
Affeer, to assess, confirm. (F.—L.)
O. F. aferuer, to fix the price of a thing (officially).—Late L. affrære, to fix a price. —L. af- (for ad); and forum, market, price.

Affiance. (F.—L.) O. F. affiance, trust; cf. aftière, after, to trust (whence E. affy). —O. F. a (L. ad), to; and fidant-, stem of pres. pt. of Late L. fidère, to trust, from L. fidere, to trust. Cf. Late L. fidemita, a pledge.

Affidavit, an oath (L.) Late L. affi-
diuì, 3 p. s. pt. of affidare, to pledge. —L. af- = ad, to; Late L. fidère, for fidere, to trust.

Affiliation. (F.—L.) F. affiliation, an adoption as a son. —Late L. acc. affilia-
tionem. —L. af- = ad, to; filius, a son.

Affinity. (F.—L.) F. affinité. —L. affinitatem, acc. of affinitas, nearness. —L. affinitas, near, bordering on. —L. af- (for ad), to, near, finis, boundary, end.

Affirm. (F.—L.) M. E. afermen. —O. F. affirmér, to fix. —L. affirmare. —L. af- (for ad), to; firmare, to make firm, from firmus, strong; see Firm.

Affix. (L.) Late L. affixäre (Ducange), frequent. of L. affigere (pp. affiqué-us), to fasten to. —L. af- (for ad), to; figere, to fix.

Afflict, to harass. (L.) XVI cent. —L. afflictus, pp. of affigere, to strike to the ground. —L. af- (for ad), to; figere, to fix.


Afford. (E.) Altered from aforth, M. E. oforthen, to provide, P. Pl. B. vi 201. —A. S. gefordian, fodian, to further, promote, provide. —A. S. ge-, prefix; and forð, forth, forward; see Forth.

Affray, to frighten. (F.—L. and Teut.) XIV cent. M. E. affryen —O. F. affoyer, esfrer, to frighten —Low L. erfríd, to break the king's peace, cause an affray or fray; hence, to disturb, frighten. —L. ex-; and O. H. G. friht (G. friede), peace. (See Romana, 1578, vii, 121.) Der. affray, sb., also spelt fray; and fray, q. v.

Affreightment, the hiring of a vessel to convey cargo. (F.—L. and G.) An E. spelling of F. afretement, now written affrètement, the hiring of a ship. —F. afreter, now affréter), to hire a ship. —F. af-, for L. ad-, prefix; and F. fret, the freight of a ship. See Fraught, Freight.

Affright, to frighten. (E.) The double / is late. From M. E. afright, used as a pp., affrighted. —A. S. afþrht, afþrhted, pp. affrighted; from infin. afþrhtan (not used). —A. S. ð-, intensive; and fyrhtan, to terrify, from fyrhto, fright; see Fright.

Affront. (F.—L.) M. E. afronten. —O. F. afronter, to confront, oppose face to face. —Late L. afrontâre. —L. af- (for ad), to; front-em, acc. of front, forehead, brow.

Afloat. (E.) For on float.

Afoot. (E.) For on foot.

Afore. (E.) For on fore; A. S. on-
foran, afore.

Afraid. (F.—L. and Teut.) Orig. affrayed, i.e., 'frightened.' Pp. of Affray, q. v.

Afresh. (F.) For on fresh or of fresh; see Anew.

Aft, After. (E.) A. S. aftsian, be-
hind; after, after, both prep. and adv ò
Icel. aftsian, behind, aftar, aftir, backwards; Dan and Swed. after, Du. achter, O. H. G. af-, prep. and adv. behind. ß. Aftian is extended from Goth. af, off; see Of. After is a comp form, like Gk. ἀπερ-ώ, further off; it means more off, further off, hence behind. Der. ab-aft, q. v.; after-
ward (see Toward).

Aftermath, a second crop of mown grass. (L.) Here after is an adp.; and math means 'a mowing,' unaccented form of A. S. mōp. Alluded to Mead, Mow. Cf. G. mähd, a mowing; nachmähd, aftermath.

Aftermost, hindmost. (E.) A. S. eftemst, Goth. aftumists; but affected by after and most. The Goth. aftumists is a treble superf. form. See Aft.

Aga, Agha, a chief officer. (Turk.) Turk. aghā, master.

Again. (North E.) Cf M. E. ayein, A. S. ongegn (ongégn). —A. S. on; and geogn, of which the primary meaning seems to have been 'direct,' or 'straight.' (N. E. D.) ûDan. igien, Swed. igen, again.

against. (North E.) The t is added. Cf. M. E. ayeines, against; extended from M. E. ayein, against, with adv. suffix-es. —A. S. ongegn, against; the same as A. S. ongegn, ongegn, again; see above. ûIcel. i geyn, G. entgegen, against.

AGE

Gk. ἀγάτης, an agate; so named from being found near the river Achates (Sicily).

Age. (F. - L.) O. F. aige, édage. - Late L. aëtätum - L. aëtis, stem of aëtis (from aëtis), age. - L. axum, life, period. + Gk. ἀζως; Goth. auz; Skt. aues; life.

Agent. (L.) XVI cent. L. agent, stem of pres. pt. of agere (pp. actus), to do, drive, conduct. + Gk. ἀγείρω; Icel. aka; Skt. aj, to drive. (√ AG.)

Agglomerate, to mass together. (L.) From pp. of agglomérer, to form into a mass. - L. ag- (= ad); and glomer-, stem of glomus, a mass, ball, glue of thread, allied to globus, a globe; see Globe.

Agglutinate. (L.) From pp. of agglutinâre, to glue together. - L. ag- (- ad), to; glutin, for glutin, glue

Aggrandise. (F.-L.) M. F. aggrandis-, stem of pres. pt. of aggrandir, to enlarge. Al-o-agrandir (with one g) - F. a (for L. ad); and grandir, to increase, from L. grandire, to enlarge, which is from L. grandis, great.

Aggravate. (L.) From pp. of L. aggranuire, to add to a load. - L. ag- (- ad), to; granuire, to load, from gravis, heavy.

Aggregate. (L.) From pp. of L. aggrâgère, to collect into a flock. - L. ag- (for ad), to; greg-, stem of greg, a flock.

Aggress, to attack. (F.-L.) M. F. agresser. - L. aggressus, pp. of aggredi, to assail. - L. ag- (for ad), to; grad, to advance.

Aggrieve. (F.-L.) M. E. agreven. - O F. agweer, to overwhelm. - O. F. a, to; grever, to burden. - L. ad, to; granuire, to weigh down, from gravis, heavy, grave.

See Grave (2).

Aghast, horror-struck. (E.) Misspelt for aghast, which is short for agast, pp. of M. E. agasten, to terrify; Ch. C. T. 2341; Leg. of Good Women, Dido, 248. - A. S. æ-, prefix; and göstan, to terrify, torment. - B. A. S. göstan is from the base gös = Goth. gats in ns-gats-yan, to terrify. (√ GHWAlS) Brugm. ii. § 820.


Agistment, the pasturage of cattle by agreement. (F.-L.) From the F. vb. agîster, to assign a resting-place. - F. a (= L. ad), to; and O. F. gîster, a couch, lodging verbal sb. from O. F. gesir (F. gësir), to lie, from L. iacère, to lie.

AGREE

Agitate. (L.) L. agitâtus, pp. of agitare, to keep driving about, frequent of agere, to drive; see Agent. (√ AG.)

Aglet, a tag of a lace. (F.-L.) Also aygulet, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. - F. aiguillette, dimin. of aigüille, a needle. - Late L. aicicula, dimin. of ac-us, a needle, pointed thing. Cf. Aome. (√ AK.)

Agnoun, (1) a corn on the foot, (2) a sore beside the nail. (E.) The sense has been confused or perverted. From A.S. angnogl, a corn on the foot (see A.S. Leechdoms, ii. 81, § 34); with which cf. O. Fr. osigneil, ongnieil, apparently used in a similar sense. From a prefix ang-, signifying afflicting, paining, and A.S. nagl, a nail (as of iron), hence a hard round-headed excrescence or wart fixed in the flesh; see Anger and Nail. β Soon misunderstood as referring to the nails of the toes or fingers, and so made to mean 'a sore beside the nail'; prob. by comparing (wrongly) the Gk. πατοροξία, a whitlow (lit. beside the nail), or by confusion with F. angonaille, a sore (Cot.). See N. E. D.

Agnate, allied. (L.) L. agnâtus, allied; pp. of agnasci = ad-gnasci. - L. ad, to; nasci, earlier form gnasci, to be born.

Ago, Agone, gone away, past. (E.) M E. ago, agon, agoon, pp. of the verb agon, to pass by, pass away. A.S. āgān, pp. of āgan, to pass away. See Α- (4) and Go.

Agog, in eagerness. (F.) For a-gog, in activity, in eagerness, where a- is the prefix Α- (2). Adapted from O. F. en gogues (Littre), or a gogue (Godefroy), in mirth. Cot. has estre en ses gogues, 'to be frolicke, ... in a veine of mirth.' The origin of O. F. gogue, fun, diversion, is unknown.

Agony. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. agonie. - F. avoine. - L. agonia. - Gk. ἀγωνía, orig. a contest. - Gk. ἀγών, contest. - Gk. ἀγών, to drive. (√ AG.)

Agouti, a rodent animal, of the guinea-pig family. (F.-Sp.-Brazil) F. agouti. - Sp. aguti. - Brazil. agu't, acuti.

Agraffe, a kind of clasps (F.-O.H.G.) F. agrafe; also agraphe (in Cotgrave), a hook, clasps; agrafaer, to clasps. The verb is from F. a (= L. ad), to; and M. H. G. krapfe, O. H. G. crapo, chrappo, a hook, which is allied to F. crampe.

Agree, to accord. (F.-L.) O. F. agree, to receive favourably. - O. L. a gre,
AGRICULTURE

favourably. - O. F. a (= L. ad), according
to; gre, gret, pleasure, from L. grátum,
neut. of grátus, dear, pleasing. Cf. Grace.

Agriculture. (L.) L. agrī cultura,
culture of a field. - L. agrī, igen. of aier,
a field; and cultura. See Acre and Cul-
ture.

Agrimony, a plant. (F.-L. - Gk.) M. E. agremoine, egremoine. - M. F. aigrimoine.
- L. argemónia, argemót. - Gk
dré moumôn. (Lewis and Short, L. Dict.)

Aground. (E.) For on ground

Ague, a fever-fit. (F.-L.) Lit.
acute attack. - O. F. aigue, fem. of agu
(F. aigu), acute. - L. acīta (febris), acute
(fever); fem. of acītus; see Acute.

Ah! (F.-L.) M. E. a! - O. F. a! -
L. ab!

Ahead. (E.) For on head, i.e. in a
forward direction. See A (2).

Ai, a sloth. (Brazil.) From Brazil, ai

Aid. (F.-L.) M. E. aiden. - O. F.
aider. - L. adūtūre, frequent. of aduĕre,
to assist. - L. ad; and uĕre, to help, pp.
iuĕtus. (Cf. Brugm n. § 83.)

Ail, v. (E) M. E. eilen A S eglan,
to pain; cognate with Goth. aijjan.
- A S. egle, troublesome (allied to Goth.
aglus, hard). Cf. A. s. ege, terror, orig.
pain; see Awe.

Aim, to endeavour after. (F.-L.) M. E.
eimen. From confusion of (1) A. F
esmer, from L. astimère, to estimate, aim
at, intend; and (2) O. F. asmer, from L.
ad-astimère, comp. with prefix ad-, to.
See Esteem.

Air (1). (F.-L. - Gk.) M. E. air, etr.
- F. air. - L. āer. - Gk. ἀέρ, air.

air (2), mien, affected manner; tune.
(F.-It. - L. - Gk.) F. air, look, tune.
- Ital aria, 'a looke, a tune;' Flotio.
- Folk-L. neut. pl āria, treated as a fem.
sing. (Diz.) - L. āer. - Gk. ἀέρ (above).

Airt, a point of the compass. (Gael.)
Gael. aird, a quarter or point of the
compass. Cf O Irish aird, a point, limit.

Aisle, the wing of a church. (F.-L.)
Better spelt aile. - F. aile. - L. āla, a wing.
Prob. for *axia, dimin. of Axis.

Ait. (E.) See Eyet.

Aitch-bone, the rump-bone. (Hyb.;
F.-L. and E.) Orig. spelt nache bone.
- O. F. nache, sing. of naches, the buttocks;
and E. bone. Noches = Late L. naticís, acc.
of natice, dimin. of L. natēs, the but-
tocks.

Ajar. (E.) From a char, on char, on
the turn (G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, b. vii,
prov.) - A.S. on ci tre, on the turn; cf. A.S.
cyrran, ci trean, to turn. See Char (2).

Akimbo, in a bent position. (Scand.)
M. E. in kenelowe, Beryn, 1338. Perhaps
from Icel keng, into a crook; with E.
bow, i.e. bend, superfluously added.
Here keng is the acc. of kengr, a crook,
twist, kink. Cf. also Icel. kenghógin,
bent into a crook, from kengr, a crook,
twist, kink, and boğinn, bowed, pp. of
lost verb hýgga, to bow. See Kink and
Bow (1). (Very doubtful; a guess.)

Akin, of kin. (E.) For of kin.

Alabaster. (F.-L. - Gk.) M. E ala-
bastre. - O. F. alabastre (F. albâtre). - L.
alabaster, alabastrum. - Gk. ἀλαβαστρον,
ἀλαβαστρος. Said to be derived from Ala-
baston, a town in Egypt. (Pliny.)

Alack. (E.) Prob. a corruption of M. E.
alas! lack! alas! a shame! lit. 'lack.' (It
cannot be the same as alas.)

Alacrity. (L.) Formed by analogy
with celerity, from L. alacritātem, acc.
of alacritas, briskness. - L. alacer, brisk.

Alarm, a call to arms. (F.-Ital.-L.)
M. E. alarme. - F. alarme. - Ital. all'arme,
to arms; for all'arne - Late L ad
illas armas, for L ad illa arma, to
those arms! to your arms!

alarum. (F.-Ital.-L.) The same
word, with an old pronunciation, in which
the r was strongly trilled.

Alas! (F.-L.) M. E alas. - O. F alas
(cf F. hélas). - O. F. a, ah' and las,
wretched that I am '-L. ah' and lassus,
tired, wretched. (Allied to Late.)

Alb, a white vestment. (F.-L.) M. E
albe. - O. F. albe. - Late L alba, sb.; orig.
fem. of L albīs, white.

Albacore, a kind of tunny. (Port.-
Arab.) Port albacor, albacora. Said to
be of Arab origin.

Albatross, a large sea-bird. (Port.-
Span.-Arab.-Gk.) Formerly also alga-
tross. - Port. alcatraz, a cormorant, al-
batross; Span. alcatraz, a pelican - Port.
alatrus, a bucket, Span. arcadus, M. Span.
alcatraz (Minshen), a bucket on a water-
wheel. - Arab al-ğādis, the same (Dozy).
Similarly Arab. saqqā, a water-carrier, a
pelican, because it carries water in its
pouch. (Devic; supp. to Littre.)

Album, lit. that which is white. (L.)
L. album, a tablet, orig. neut. of album,
white.
**ALBUMEN**

albumen, white of egg (L.) L. albumen ōtis (also album otei), white of egg. — L. albus, white.

Alcayde, a judge; see Cadi.

Alchemy, (F.—Arab.—Gk.) O. F. alchémie. — Arab. al, the; and kimia, alchemy. — Late Gk. χημεία, chemistry; probably confused with ὕμεια, a mingling, from Gk χιμάν, to pour out, mix.

Alcohol, (Med. L.—Arab.) Med. L. alcohol, applied to pure spirit, though the orig. sense was a fine impalpable powder. — Arab. al, the; and kohl or kuhl, a collyrium, very fine powder of antimony, used to paint the eyelids with.

Alcoran; see Koran.

Alcove, a vaulted recess. (F.—Span.—Arab.) F. alcôve. — Span. alcoba, a recess in a room. — Arab al, the; and gobhah, a vault, dome, cupola, hence a vaulted space.

Alder, a tree. (E.) M. E. alder, aller (d. being excrescent). — A. S. alor (alær, alor). + Du. els; L. cl. alis (for ālīs); Swed. al, Dan ál, æl; G. erle; O H. G. erla. archer elira; Span. also from Gothe. tent. stems *alīr, *alīr, *alīr. Allied to Lth. alkūs, L. alius (for *alunos); Russ okhła; and perhaps to Elm.

Alder-; prefix, of all. In alder-tiepest (Sh.); here alicer is for aller, O. Merc. alicer, gen. pl. of al, col, all. See All.

Alderman. (L.) Merc. alderman, a chief and, perhaps, a parent; G. alten, pl. parents; and to L. altor, a bringer up, from alere, to nourish. Cf. Old. ale.


Alembic, a vessel for distilling. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Gk.) M. E. alembyk. — F. alambique (Cots.). — Span. alambrique. — Arab. al, the; and ambig (pronounced ambiyg), a still. — Gk. ἀμβίγ, a cup, goblet; cap of a still. Cf. Limbeck.

Alert. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. alerte; formerly allerte, and (in Rabelais) a l'horte, i.e. on the watch. — Ital. all'erta, on the watch; from the phr. stare all'erta, to stand erect, be on one's guard. — Ital. alla (for a la), at, the, on the; erla, fem. of erlo, erect. — L. ad, to, at; illam, fem. acc. of ille, he; erectam, fem. acc. of erectus, erect; see Erect.

Algebra. (Late L.—Arab.) Late L. algebra, computation. — Arab. al, the; and jahr, setting, repairing; also, the reduction of fractions to integers in arithmetic; hence, algebra. — Arab. root jahara, to set, consolidate.

Alguazil, a police-officer. (Span.—Arab.) Span. alguazil. — Arab. al, the; wazir, a vizier, officer; see Vizier.

Algum, sandal-wood. (Heb.—Skt.) In 2 Chron. 11. 8, ix. 10; spelt almug, 1 Kings x. 11; — Heb. algumin, or (transposed) almugin; a borrowed word. Supposed by Max Muller (Sci. Lang. i. 232) to be from Skt. valgu-ka, sandal-wood; where -ka is a suffix.

Alias. (L.) L. aliis, otherwise. — L. alius, another; see Alien.

Alibi. (L.) L. alibi, in another place.

— L. altis, as in alius; and suffix -bi as in i-bi, there, wi-bi, where. See below.

Alien. (F.—L.) M. E. alienne. — O. F. aalien, L. alienus, strange; a stranger. — L. alius, another. + Gk. ἀλλός, another; O. Irish aile, W. ail, ail; Goth. alþis (stem aies), other; see Else.

Alight (1), to descend from (E.) M. E. alỹhten, to alight from horseback; A. S. alhtan, the prefix a- being A. S. a-. The simple form lihtan also occurs in A. S., meaning to make light, relieve of weight, alight (from a horse); from liht, light, adj. See Light (3).

-alight (2), to light upon. (E.) M. E. alỹhten, with reference to the completion of the action of alighting. See above.

Alien; see Aline.

Alike, similar. (E.) M. E. alike, olike. A. S. olīc, like; from līc, like, with prefix on-, on, prep.

Aliment, food. (F.—L.) F. aliment.

- L. alimentum, food; formed with suffix -mentum from alere, to nourish. √AL.

Alimony, money allowed for a wife's support upon her separation from her husband. (L.) L. almônia, nourishment.

- L. alere, to nourish; see above.

Aline, Align, to range in a line. (F.—L.) Adapted from mod. F. aligner, to range in a line. From the phr. à ligne, into line. — L. ad, to; linea, a line. See Line (Aline is the better spelling for the E. word)

Aliquot. (L.) L. aliquot, some, several (hence, proportionate). — L. alius, other; and quot, how many.

Alive, in life. (E.) From A. S. on life,
ALKALI

in life; where life is dat. of /ife, life; see Life.

Alkali, a salt. (Arab.) Arab. al, the; and gati, ashes of salt-wort, which abounds in soda.

All. (E.) M. E. al, sing. ; alle, pl. — O. Merc. al, all; A. S. eal, pl. ealhe (Icel aIII or); Swed. aII.; Dan. al.; Du. al.; O. H. G. al; Goth. alls, pl. allaii. Teut. type *allnos; allied to Irish ute, all, from Idg. type *oljos.

all, adv., utterly. In the phr. all-to brake (correctly all-to-brake), Judges ix. 53. Here the incorrect all-to, for 'utterly,' came up about A.D. 1500, in place of the old idiom which linked to to the verb; cf. 'Al is lobrosten tilke regnum,' Chaucer, C. T. 2757. See To-.

almost. (E.) A. S cal-mest, i.e. quite the greatest part, nearly all; affected by mod. E. most. See Most.

always, always. (E.) (1) A. S calne wege, every way, an accus. case. (2) M. E. alles weiz, in every way, a gen. case.

Alay. (E.) M. E. aIgen, aIien, the stem of which is due to A. S. aleg-es, aleg-eb, 2 and 3 pres. t. sing. of A. S. alegan, to lay down, put down, which produced also M. E. alegen, to lay or set aside. — A. S. a-, prefix; and legan, to lay, place; see A- (4) and Lay (1). But much confused with other forms, especially with M. E. alegen, to relate, of O. F. aIger, aIegier, L. aIleuIare; and with old forms of aIley see N. E. D.

Allege. (F. — L.) M. E. aIegen, aIegen. In form, the word answers to A. F. aIegier, aIegier = O. F. esIegier (see Godefroy); from A. F. a = O. F. es-, and legier. — L. ex-, and lingare, to contend (Ducange), from L. lis (gen. lit-Is), strife. Latinised as aIegiare (Ducange), and treated as if allied to L. aIlegare (F. aIegier); hence the sense usually answers to that of L. aIlegare, to adduce. — L. al- (for ad), to; legare, to dispatch, to tell, from leg-, base of lex, law.

Allegiance, the duty of a subject to his lord. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. aIeganeune. Formed from F. a (= L. ad), to; O F. lingane, ligance, homage, from O F. lige, liege, hege. See Liege. The form ligance (Godefroy) was due to a supposed connexion with L. ligare, to bind.

Allegory. (L. — Gk.) XVI cent. L. allegoria. — Gk. aIllagnopIov, a description of one thing under the image of another. —

ALLOW

Gk. aIalagnopeIov, to speak so as to imply something else; Galat. iv. 24. = Gk. aIalos, stem of aIalos, other; and aIyopeIov, to speak, from aIyopai, a place of assembly; cf. aIyipeIov, to assemble. Gk. aIalos = L. aIius; see Alien.


Alleluia. (Heb.) See Hallelujah.

Alleviate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. aIleuIare, used for L. aIleaure, to lighten. L. al- (for ad), to; lenIare, to lift, lighten, from leuIs, light.

Alley, a walk. (F. — L.) M. E. aIey. — O. F. aIee, a gallery; a participial sb. — O. F. aIer, to go; F. aIer. Bl The ety-
mology of aIier, much and long discussed, is not yet settled; the Prov. equivalent is anar, allied to Ital. unaure, to go.

Alliance; see Ally.

Alligator. (Span. — L.) Lat. 'the lizard.' — Span. el lagarto, the lizard, i.e. the great lizard. — L. tile, he, that; lacerta, a lizard. See Lizard.

Alliteration, repetition of initial letters. (L.) Comed from L. al- (for ad), to; and litera, a letter, see Letter.

Allocate, to set aside. (L.) From pp. of Late L. allocIare, to allot L. al- (= ad), to; locIare, to place, from locus, a place. Cf. Allow (1).

Allocation, an address (L.) From L. allocIito, an address. — L. al- (for ad), to; locIito, a speaking, from locitus, pp. of loqui, to speak.

Allod. (Late L. — O. Frankish.) Late L. alIodIalsis, from allotIum, allotIum, a derivative of allotIs, a free inheritance (Lex Salica). It means 'entirely (one's) property,' from O. Frank. allot; where al- is related to E. all, and oI signifies 'property' or 'wealth.' This O. Frank. al is cognate with O. H. G. oI, A. S. ad, Icel. aIIdr, wealth. Cf. Goth. ands, blessed.

Allopathy, a treatment by medicines which produce an opposite effect to that of disease. (Gk.) Opposed to homopathic

q. v. — Gk. aIalos, for aIalos, other; and aIath-eIov, to suffer; see Alien and Pathos.

Allot, to assign a portion to. (F. — L. and E.) A. F. aIoter. — A. F. a, from L. ad, to; and M. E. lot, A. S. hlot; see Lot.

Allow (1), to assign, grant. (F. — L.) L. allocIare, to let out for hire, assign for an expense. — Late L. allocIare, to allot. — L. al- (for ad), to; and locIare, to place, from locus, a place.
ALLOW

 Allow (2), to approve of. (F. - L.)
 M. E. a lyon. - O. F. alouer, later allouer, to approve of. - L. allaudāre. - L. al- (for ad), to; laudāre, to praise, from laud, stem of laus, praise.

 Alloy, a due proportion in mixing metals. (F. - L.) Formerly allay; M. E. aly. - O. F. aly, aly, alloy. - O. F. alier, alayer, to combine. - L. alligāre, to bind together; see Ally. The O. F. aliet, sb., became aloi, which was misunderstood as being à loi = L. ad lignem, according to rule or law (littere).

 Allude. (L.) L. alliādere, to laugh at, allude to (pp. allītus). - L. al- (= ad), at; īdēre, to sport Der. allus-ion.

 Allure, to tempt by a bait. (F. - L. and G.) A. F. alurer; from F. a leurre = to the bait or lure. - L. ad, to; M. H. G. lidēre (G. īdēer), a bait See Lure.

 Alluvial, washed down, applied to soil. (L.) L. alluu-i-us, alluvial. - L. al- (= ad), to, in addition; īure, to wash.


 Almanac, Almanack. (Late L.) Late L. almanach. QOrigin unknown; not of Arab. origin (Dozy).


 Almond. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. al-māund. - O. F. almandre, more correctly, amandre; the al being due to Span. and Arab. influence; mod. F. amande. - L. amygdāla, amygdalum, an almond; whence the forms amygdala, amygdāla, amygdală, amygdalā, amygradura (see Brachet). - Gk. ἀμυγδαλή, ἀμυγδάλον, an almond.

 Almoner; see Alms.

 Almost. (E.) A. S ealmest; see All.

 Alms. (L. - Gk.) M. E. almesse, later almes. A. S. ealmesse. - Folk-L. alimosina (whence O. F. almosne, F. aumône, Ital. limosina); Late L. eleemosyna.

 - Gk. ἀλμοσίνη, pity; hence alms. - Gk. ἀλμωσῆ, pitiful. - Gk. ἀλλαξιν, to pity. - Gk. ἄλμωσ, pity. Q Thus alms is a singular form.


 Almug, the same as Al gum, q. v.

 ALTER

 Aloe, a plant. (L - Gk.) L. aloe (Pliny) - Gk. ἀλόη; John xix. 39.

 Alfoot. (Scand.) Icel. á loft (pron. lofti), aloft, in the air. - Icel. ál (= A. S. oon), in; loft, air. See Loft.

 Alone. (E.) M. E. al one, al oon, written apart; here al, adv., means 'entirely,' and oon is the M. E. form of one. Cf. Du. alleen, G. allein. See All and One.

 Along (1), lengthwise of. (E.) M. E. along. A. S. andlang, along, prep. with gen.; orig. (like O. Sax. anlang) an adj., meaning complete (from end to end). - A. S. and-, prefix (allied to Gk. ἀντί, Skt. anti, over against); lang, long. The sense is 'over against in length,' or 'long from end to end.' → G. entlang, along. See A- (3) and Long (1); and see Anti.

 Along (2); in pl. all along of you, See (E.) Equivalent to M. E. ilong, Layamon, 15502. - A. S. gelang, 'depending on,' as in on bām gelang, along of that. - A. S. ge-, prefix; lang, long.

 Aloff, away. (E. and Du.) For on loof; answering to Du. te leof, to windward. Cf. Du. leof houden, to keep the luff or weather-gage, Dan. holde i ven, to keep to the windward; which suggested our phrase 'to hold aloof,' i e. to keep away (from the leeward shore or rock'). See Luft.

 A loud, loudly. (E.) From a-, prefix, due to A. S. on, prep.; and A. S. hlūd, loud. See A- (2) and Loud.

 Alp. (L.) l. Alpes, the Alps; of Celtic origin. Connected with L. albus, white (Stokes). Der. trans-alp-ine, i. e. beyond the Alps.

 Alpaca, (Span. - Peruvian). Span. alpa; from paco, the Peruvian name, with the Arab. def. art al prefixed.

 Alphabet. (Late L. - Gk. - Phoenician.) Late L. al. Phoenikanum. - Gk. ἀλφα, BÝra, the names of α and β, the first two letters of the alphabet; Heb. aleph, an ox, the name of the first letter; and beth, a house, the name of the second letter.

 Already. (E.) M. E. al redy, quite ready; from al, quite, representing the neut. of O. Merc. al, all, used adversarily, and Ready.

 Also. (E.) M. E. al so, quite so; A. S. ealswōi; see above.


 Alter. (L.) Late L. alterāre, to alter.
ALTERCATION

-L. alter, other.-L. al- (as in al-ius); with comparative suffix -tero-
altercation, a dispute. (F. - L.) M. E. alteration.-O. F. alteration.-L. alterationem, acc. of alterationis.-L. altercatus, pp. of altercarii, to dispute, speak in turns.-L. alter, other, another.
alternate. (L.) L. alternatus, pp of alternare, to do by turns.-L. alter- nus, reciprocal.-L. alter (with suffix -nus).

Although. (E.) M. E. al togh; see Already and Though.
Altitude. (F. - L.) XIV cent. - F altitudo, height.-L. altus, high.
Altogether. (E.) M. E. al together. quite together. See Already.
Altruism, regard for others (Ital - L.; with Gk. suffix.) Coined from Ital altru, another, others, a form of alter, another, when preceded by a preposition. Orig. a dat. case.-L. alter hic, to thither; datives of alter, other, and hic, this.
Always, Always. (E.) See All.
Am. (E.) See Are.
Amain. (E.) For on main, in strength, with strength; see A- (2) and Main, sb.
Amalgam. (F. or Late L. - Gk.?) F. amalgam, Late L. amalgama, a mixture, esp. of quicksilver with other metals. Origin unknown; said by some to be a corruption or an alchemist’s anagram of malagama, a mellowifying application; perhaps with Arab al (= the), prefixed.-Gk. μαλαγμα, an emollient.-Gk. μαλασσων (for μαλακ-γαςα), to soften = Gk. μαλακός, soft.
Amanuensis, one who writes to dictation. (L.) L. ἀμανυενσις. - L. ἀμανυ, by hand; with suffix -ensis.
Amaranth, an unfading flower. (L. - Gk.) Properly amaranth, as in Milton; but -anth is due to confusion with Greek ἀφος, a flower.-L. amaranthus.-Gk ἀμάρανθος, unfading, or as sb. unfading flower.-Gk. ἀ-, not; and μαρανθων, to fade. (√MER.)
Amass, to heap up. (F. - L.- Gk.) F. amasser, to heap up.-F. ȧ masse, into a mass.-L. ad, to; massa, a mass.-Gk. μας, a barley-cake. See Mass (1).

AMBITION

Amatory. (L.) L. amatarius, loving.-L. amator, a lover.-L. amäre, to love; with suffix -or-, -or, of agent.
Amaze, to astound. (E.) M. E amasen. A. S. amasian, pp. amased; Wulfstan’s Hom. p. 137, l. 23. From A. S. -a (prefix); and *masian, to perplex. See Maze.
Amazon, a female warrior. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμαζων, one of a warlike nation of women in Scythia. To account for the name, the Greeks said that these women cut off the right breast to shoot better; from Gk. ἀ-, not; and μαζών, the breast. Obviously an invention.
Ambassador, Embassador. (F. - Late L. - C.) F. ambassadeur.-F. ambassade, an embassy; prob. borrowed from Ital. ambasciata - Late L. ambascia (Lex Salica); more correctly *ambactia; a mission, service.-L. ambactus, a servant, emissary; Cæsar, de Bell. Gall. vi. 15. The L. word is borrowed from an O. Gaulish (Celtic) word (ambactos?) a slave, lit one driven about, a pp. form from amb-, prefix, about, and the verb ag-, cognate with L. agere, cf. O. Irish *miasg, I drive about, send about. Fick, 1894, p. 34. Brugm no § 79. Cf W. amaet, a husbandman.
Amber. (F. - Span - Arab.) M. E. ambo - F. ambre.-F. ambar.-Arab. 'āmbar (pronounced 'anbar), ambergris, a rich perfume. To the resins, amber was so called from a resemblance to ambergris, which is really quite a different substance.
ambergris, i. e. gray amber. Called gris amber in Milton, P. R. n. 344. The F. gris, gray, is from O. H. G. grīs, grain; cf G. griis, hoary.
Ambi-, Amb-, prefix. (L.) L ambi-, about; cf. Gk. ἀμφί, on both sides, whence E. prefix amph-, Related to L. ambit, Gk. ἀμφω, both. Cf. A. S. ymb, Irish im, about.
Ambient, going about (I.) L. ambiente, stem of pres. part. of ambire, to go about, from ire, to go.
Ambiguous, doubtful. (L.) L. ambiguum, doubtful, lit. driving about (with -us (= L. -itus) in place of L. -is).-L. amb-, about; and agere, to drive.
Ambition. (F. - L.) F. ambition. -L. ambitionem, acc. of ambitio, a going round, esp. used of going round to solicit votes; hence, a seeking for preferment.-L. amb-
Supine

**Amble.** (F. - L.) M. E. amblen. - O F. ambler, to go at an easy pace. - L. ambulare, to walk.

**Ambulance,** a moveable hospital. (F. - L.) F. ambulance. - L. ambulant-, stem of pres. part. of ambulare, to walk.

**Ambulation,** a walking about. (L.) From L. ambulatio, a walking about. - L. ambulatius, pp. of ambulare.

**Ambrosia,** food of the gods. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμβροσία; fem. of ἀμβρόσιος, lengthened form of ἀμβρός, immortal. - Gk. ἀ-, not (E. un-); and ἀμβρός, for ἀμβρότος (Gk. ἄμπροτος), mortal; see Mortal. Cf. Skt. a-mitvita, immortal. See Amaranth.

**Ambry, Ambury,** a cupboard. (F. - L.) M. E. awehe, awyn, awempt. Parv.; the b is excrenscent. - O F. aumnaire, armaire, armarié, a repository; properly, for arms; but also a cupboard. - Late L. armāria, a cupboard; armarium, a repository for arms. - L. arma, arms.

**Ambulance-ation;** see Amble.

**Ambuscade.** (Span. - Late L.) From Span. emboscada, an ambush. Orig. pp. of emboscar, to set in ambush. - Late Lat. imboscare, lit. to set in a bush or thicket. - L. im- (for in), in; and Late L. bosum, a bush. See Bush.

**Ambush.** (F. - Late L.) Formerly emboosh. - O F. embuscher, embuissier, to set in ambush. - Late L. imboscére; as above.

**Ameer,** the same as Emir, q. v.

**Ameliorate.** (F. - L.; with L. suffix.) Formed with suffix -ate (= L. -atus) from F. améliorer, to better, improve. - F. à ( = L. ad), in addition; - meliorer (= Late L. meliōrire), to make better. - L. melior, from melius, better.

**Amen.** (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. amen. - Gk. ἀμεν, verily. - Heb. āmen, verily, so be it. - Heb. āmen, firm, true. - Heb. āman, to confirm; orig. 'to be firm.'

**Amenable,** easy to lead. (F. - L.) From F. amener, to lead to, bring to. - F. à, to; - mener, to conduct, drive. - L. ad, to; Late L. mittere, to conduct, lead about, al-o to drive out, chase away; L. minniri; to threaten - L. mina, threats.

**Amend.** (F. - L.) M. E. amenden. - F. amender. - L. ēmendāre, to free from fault. - L. ē, from; mendum, a fault.

**Amends.** (F. - L.) M. E. amends.


**Amerce,** to fine. (F. - L.) A. F. (not O. F.) amercer, to fine. - O. F. a (= L. ad), to; - mercier, to pay, acquit, but usually to thank; cf. Late L. merciâre, to fix a fine. Cf O. F. mercit (F. merce), thanks, pardon. - L. mercendem, acc. of mercēs, reward, wages, also pity, indulgence, thanks (passing into the sense of 'fine'). - L. merc-, stem of mercus, merchandise, traffic.

**Amethyst,** a gem. (F. - Gk.) L. améthyttus. - Gk. ἄμθυθος, an amethyst; so called because supposed to prevent drunkenness. - Gk. ἄμθυθος, not drunken. - Gk. ἄ-, not; and ἁμφε, to be drunken, from μαθε, strong drink; see Mead.

**Amiable.** (F. - L.) O F. amiable, friendly; also loveable, by confusion with aimable (from L. amābilis). - L. amicābilis, friendly. - L. amicus, a friend. - L. amīre, to love.

**Amicable.** (L.) L. amicābilis; as above.

**Amice** (1), an oblong piece of linen, variously worn by priests. (F. - L.) M. E. amīst, and (earlier) amīt. - O. F. amis, amit (Burguy). - L. amītus, a covering. - L. amītus, pp. of amicīre, to throw round. - L. amī- (amb-), around; iacere, to cast.

**Amice** (2), a pilgrim's hood. (O. F. - Span. - ?-Tent.) 'In amice gray.' Milton, P. R. iv. 427. - O F. aumuce (F. aumusse); Late L. almucia - Span. almuseo (Pineda); where al seems to be the Arab. def. art. (cf. Port munra). - G. mutze, a cap (cf. Iowl. Sc. mutch). But G. mutze may be from Late I.

**Amid, Amidst,** in the middle of. (E.) Amid-st is lengthened from M E. amiddes. Again, amiddes was due to adding the adv. suffix -s to amidle = A. S. on middan, in the middle; where middan is the dat. of midde, sb., the middle. - A. S. mid, mid, adj., middle. Amid = A. S. on middan (as before). See Mid.

**Amiss,** adv. wrongly. (E or Scand.) M. E. on misse, i. e. in error. - Icel. á mis. - amiss. - IceL. á ( = A. S. on), in; mis, adv., wrongly (due to an older lost pp.). See Miss (1).

**Amity,** (F. - L.) O F. amiste, amisted,
AMMONIA

amistet. - Late L. *amicitatem, acc. of *amicitiae, friendship. - L. amicus, friendly. - L. amare, to love.

Ammonia, an alkali. (L. - Gk. - Egyptian.) Suggested by L. sal ammoniacum, rock-salt. - Gk. ἄμμωνικος, sal ammoniac, rock-salt. - Gk. ἄμμων, the Libyan Zenes-Ammon; a word of Egyptian origin. Herod. ii. 42. It is said that sal ammoniac was first obtained near the temple of Ammon.

ammonite, a fossil shell. (Gk.) Coined with suffix -ite (Gk. -ητης) from the name Ammon; because the shell resembles the twisted ram’s horn on the head of the image of Jupiter Ammon.


Amnesty, ln. a getting of offences. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. amnission, - L. amnestia. - Gk. ἀμνίστια, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong. - Gk. ἀμνίστως, forgotten. - Gk. ἄ-, not; and μνίσμα, I remember. (YMEN.)

Among, Amongst. (E.) The earliest M. E. form is amonge, whence amonges with added s (a common adverbial suffix), and hence amongst-t with excescent t. - A.S. onman, prep., amongst. - A.S. on, in; mong, a mixture, crowd. Cf. Mingle.


Amorphous, formless. (Gk.) From Gk. ἂ-, not; and μορφή, shape, form.

Amount, to mount up to. (F. - L.) O. F. amontor, to amount to. - O. F. a mont, towards a mountain or large heap. - L. ad, to; montem, acc. of móns, a mountain.

Amour. (F. - L.) F. amour. - L. amōrem, acc. of amor, love.

Amphi-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ἄμφι, on both sides, around; see Ambi-.

Amphibious. (Gk.) Gk. ἄμφισβης, living a double life, on land and water. - Gk. ἄμφι, on both sides; βίος, life.

Amphibrach, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) The foot composed of a short syllable on each side of a long one (ııı). Gk. ἄμφιβραχος. - Gk. ἄμφι, on both sides; and βραχυς, short; see Amphi- and Brief.

Amphitheatre. (Gk.) Gk. ἀμφιθέα-}

ANAGRAM

τρόποι, a theatre with seats all round the arena. - Gk. ἄμφι, around; θεάρποι, a theatre.

Ample, full. (F. - L.) F. ample. - L. amplius, spacious.

Amputate. (L.) From pp. of L. amputäre, to cut off round about. - L. am-, short for ambi-, ambi-, round about; putäre, to cleanse, also to top or prune trees. - L. putus, clean.

Amulet. (F. - L.) F. amulette. - L. amulettum, a talisman hung round the neck. (Once thought to be of Arabic origin; but now given up.)

Amuse, to divert. (F. - L.) F. amuser, 'to amuse, make to muse or think of, to gaze at;' Cot - F. à (=L. ad), to, at; O. F. muser, to gaze at, stare at, muse; see Muse (1).

An, A, indefinite article. (E.) A is short for an; and an is an unaccented form of A.S. ān, one; see One.

- An-, -A-, neg. prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ἄ-, cognate with L. in-; and E. un-; see Un-, In-, A- (g).

An, if. See And.

Ana-, An-, prefix. (Gk.) From Gk. ἀν-, upon, on, up, back, again; cognate with E. on; see On.

Anna, Anna, a sixteenth of a rupee. (Hind.) Hind. āna, a sixteenth part, esp. of a rupee. (H. H. Wilson.)

Anabaptist. (Gk.) One who baptizes again. Coined from Gk. ἀβάτων, again, and baptizω, to baptize. See Baptize.

Anachronism, error in chronology. (Gk.) Gk. ἀναχρονισμὸς. - Gk. ἀναχρονιστής, to refer to a wrong time. - Gk. ἀβάτων, upon, back (wrong); χρόνος, time.

Anaconda, a large serpent. (Ceylon.) Now a S. American boa; at first applied to a large snake in Ceylon. But wrongly; it was really a swift whip-snake; Cingh. henakandayā, lit. 'lightning stem.'

Anaemia, bloodlessness (L. - Gk.) A Latinised form of Gk. ἀναιμία, want of blood. - Gk. ἄ-, not; ἄνεμος, blood.

Anesthetic, rendering insensible to pain. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἄ-, not; and ἀθνητικός, full of perception; see Ann- and Αesthetic.

Anagram, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. anagramme. - L. anagramma. - Gk. ἀγράφομαι. - Gk. ἀγράφομαι, a letter of the alphabet. - Gk. γράφειν, to write.
ANALOGY

**Analogy**, proportion. (F. -L. -Gk.)
F. analogie -L. analogia. -Gk. ἀναλογία, equality of ratios. -Gk. ἀνά, upon, throughout; ἀναγόμ, from λόγος, a word, statement, from λέγω, to speak.

**Analysis**. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνάλυσις, a resolv- ing into parts, loosening. -Gk. ἀναλύει, to undo, resolve. -Gk. ἀνά, back; and λυει, to loosen. (➔ LEU) Der. analyse, verb, a coined word.

**Ananas**, the pine-apple plant. (Span. - Braz.) Span. ananas (Pineda); mod. Span. anana. - Brazil. nanas or nana.

**Anapsest, Anapest**, A foot in prosody. (Gk.) L. anapestus. -Gk. ἀναπέστ, struck back, rebounding; because it is the reverse of a dactyl. -Gk. ἀναπαιεῖ, to strike back. -Gk. ἀνά, back; and παιεῖ, to strike.

**Anarchy**. (F. -L. -Gk.) XVI cent.
F. anarchie -L. anarchia. -Gk. ἀναρχία, lack of government. -Gk. ἀνάρχομ, without a ruler. -Gk. ἀν, neg. prefix; ἀρχο, a ruler, from ἀρχεῖ, to rule, to be first.

**Anathema**, a curse. (1. -Gk.) L. anathema. -Gk. ἀναθήμα, a thing devoted or accursed. -Gk. ἀναθημα, I devote. -Gk. ἀνά, up; τηθα, I place, set. Cf. Theme.

**Anatomy**. (F. -L. -Gk.) F. anatomie. -L. anatomia. -Gk. ἀνατομία, the same as ἀνατομή, dissection. -Gk. ἀνατευ- νεῖ, to cut up. -Gk. ἀνά, up; τευνεῖ, to cut. Cf. Tome.

**Ancestor**. (F. -L.) M. E. (1) ancetre, O. F. ancestre, from L. antecessor, nom., a predecessor, foregoer; and M. E. (2) antecessor, O. F. ancesseor, from L. antecessorum, acc. -L. ante, before; cess-urs, pp. of cedere, to go.

**Anchor**. (L. -Gk.) The current spelling imitates the false L. form, anchora.
A S. ancor, -L. ancor (wrongly anhora) -Gk. ἀγώνα, an anchor, lit. a bent hook, cf. Gk. ἀγών, a bend. (➔ ANQ)

**Anchorett, Anchorite, a recluse.** (F. -Late L. -Gk.) F. anchoiret (Cot.). -Late L. anchoirèt. -Gk. ἀγώναρχης, one who retires from the world. -Gk. ἀγῶνεῖ, to retire. -Gk. ἀγών, back; and χρόνει, to withdraw, from χρόνοs, space, room. (➔ GHÉ, GHO)

**Anchovy**, a fish. (Span. - Basque) Span. anchova; cf. Basque anchoa, anchua, an anchovy. Perhaps 'dried fish'; from Basque antzu, dry.

**Antec sesor**. (F. -L. -Gk.) O. F. angele.
- L. angelus. -Gk. ἄγγελος, a messenger. Cf. Gk. ἄγγελος, a mounted courier, from

ANGEL


**Ancient** (2), a banner, standard-bearer. (F. - L.) Confused with ancient (1); but from O. F. enseigne, m. 'ensigne, auncient, standard-bearer;' Cot.; also for O. F. enseigne, f., 'a banner;' Cot. See Ensign.

**And**. (E.) A S. and, end. + O. Fries. aná, ende; O. H. G anti, unta, G. und. Prob. related to L. anté, before, Gk. ἀντί, over against.

**Andante, slowly.** (Ital.) Ital andante, moving slowly, pres. pt. of andare, to go.

**Andiron**, a fire-dog. (F. -L.) Not connected with iron, but corrupted from M. E. anderne, aundern, aundere. -O. F. ander; mod. F. lanter, put for l'ander, where l' is the def. art. Cf. Late L. andrius, andere, a fire-dog.

**Anecdot.** (F. -L. -Gk.) F. anecdot. -Late L. anecdot, orig. a neut. pl. -Gk. ἄνεκδοτα, neut. pl. of ἄνεκδοτος, unpublished; hence an unpublished story, story in private life. -Gk. ἄν, not, k, out; and δοτος, given, allied to δωσιμ, I give.

**Anemone**, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνε- μώνα, lit. wind flower. -Gk. ἀνεμος, wind.

**Anent**, regarding, with reference to. (E.) M. E. anent, anenit; older form onefent, where the t is exces- sive. A. S. onefin, onefin. near; later form onemn.

- A. S on, on; onen, even. Hence onfin = even with, on an equality with. Cf. G. neben, near (for in ehen) See Even.

**Aneroid**, dry, applied to a barometer having no liquid mercury in it. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀερ, not; ψηφοs, wet; ἔδος, form, kind.

**Anerysm**, a tumour due to dilata- tion. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνεργομα, a widening. -Gk. ἀνα, for ἀνα, up; and ψηφον, to widen, from ψηφοs, wide. Also aneurism.


**Angel**. (F. -L. -Gk.) O. F. angele.
- L. angelus. -Gk. ἄγγελος, a messenger. Cf. Gk. ἄγγελος, a mounted courier, from
ANGER

O. Persian. Der. arch-angel, q. v., ev-angel-ist, q. v. ¶ The A. S. form was engel, directly from L. angelus.

Anger. (Scand.) M. E. anger, often with the sense of vexation, trouble. — Icel. angr, grief; Dan. anger, Swed. ånger, regret. + L. angor, a strangling, anguish. (\(\triangledown\)ANGH.) See below.


Angle (1), a hook, fish-hook. (E.) A S. angel, a fish-hook; dimin. of anga, onça, a sting, prickle; cf Icel angi, a prickle, Gk. ἄγκος, a bent hook, Skt. anka(s), a hook. + Dan. angel; G. angel, dimin. of O. H. G ango, a prick, fish-hook. Allied to Anchor. Der. angle, verb, to fish.


Aniline, a substance which furnishes a number of dyestuffs. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers. — Skt.) Formed, with suffix -ine, from anil, a dye-stuff — F. anil. — Span. anil, azure. — Arab. an-nil; for al-nil, where al is the def. art., and nil is borrowed from Pers. nil, blue, or the indigo-plant. — Skt. nīla, blue; nīli, the indigo-plant.

Animal. (L.) L. animal, a living creature. — L. anima, breath, life. (\(\triangledown\)AN)

animaladverb, to censure. (L.) L. animadvertere, to turn the mind to, hence, to criticise. — L. animus, for animus, the mind (allied to anima, breath); ad, to, and vertere, to turn (see Verse).

animate. (L.) L. animātus, pp. of animāre, to endue with life — L. anima, life. Der. in-animate, re-animate


Anise, a herb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. anise, anys. — F. anis (Colt.). — I. anišum; also anlethum. — Gk. ἀνήσω, ἀνήσων, orig. ἀνήσων, anise.

Anchor, a liquid measure. (Du. — Late L.) Du. anker, the same. — Late L. ancreria, the same. + Swe. ankare; G. anker; from the same.

Ankle. (E.) M. E. ancle; also an-
nothing. — L. an- (for ad), to; nullus, no one; see Null.

Annular, like a ring. (L.) L. annulāris, adj.; from annulus, a ring, earlier spelling annulus; dimin. of L. anus, a rounding, a circular form (Lewis).

Anodyne, a drug to allay pain (L. — Gk.) XVI cent. Late L. anōdynus, a drug relieving pain. — Gk. ἀνόδυνος, free from pain. — Gk. ἀν-, not; and ὀδύν, pain.


Anomaly. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνωμαλία, deviation from rule. — Gk. ἀνωμάλος, uneven. — Gk. ἀν-, not; and ὁμός, even, related to ὄμος, one and the same.

Anon, immediately. (E) M. E. anon, anon; also onan. A. S. on on, lit. 'in one moment.' — A. S. on, in, in, one.

Anonymous, nameless. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνώνυμος, nameless; with -ous added. — Gk. ἀν-, neg prefix; and ὄνομα, name.

Another. (E.) For an other, one other.

Answer, to reply. (E.) A. S. answeor, andswaur, and to answer, speak in reply; a weak verb. — A S. andswaur, a reply. — A. S. and-, against, in reply; andswaur, to speak, to swear. The A. S. and- = G. ant- (in ant-words) = Gk. ἀντί; see Anti- and Swear.

Ant. (E.) M. E. ante, short for amete. A. S. amette, an emmet, ant. Doublet, emmet, q. v.

Antagonist, an opponent. (L. — Gk.) Late L. antagonista — Gk. ἀνταγωνιστής, an opponent. — Gk. ἀντί-, for ἀντί, against; and ἀγωνίσμα, I struggle, from ἄγων, a contest (✓AG.)

Antarctic. (L. — Gk.) L. antarticus — Gk. ἀνταρκτικός, southern, opposite to arctic. — Gk. ἀντί-, for ἀντί, opposite to; and ἄρκτος, arctic. See Arctic.

Anti-, prefix, before. (L.) L. ante, before. Allied to Anti-, q. v.

Antecedent. (L.) L. antecedent, stem of pres. part. of antecedere, to go before. — L. ante, before; cedere, to go.

Antediluvian, before the flood. (L.) L. ante, before; diluīnum, deluge, a washing away. — L. diluere, to wash away. — L. di-, apart; iure, to wash.

Antelope. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Spenser,
**ANTICLIMAX**

**Anticlimax.** (Gk.) From Anti- and Climax.

**Antidote.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. antidote - L. antidotum, a remedy. - Gk. ἀντιδότος, a remedy; a thing given as a remedy. - Gk. ἀντί, against; δότης, neut. of δότος, given, from δίδωμι, I give.

**Antimony.** A metal. (Late L.) Late L. antimonium. (XI cent.) Origin unknown.

**Antipathy.** (Gk.) From Gk. ἀντιπάθεια, antipathy, lit. 'a suffering (feeling strongly) against.' - Gk ἀντί, against; πάθος, feeling. See Pathos.

**Antiphora.** (L. - Gk.) Late L. antiphôna, an anthem; see Anthem.

**Antithesis.** (Gk.) See Anti- and Phrase.

**Antipodes.** (Gk.) Gk. ἀντιπόδες, pl., men with feet opposite to ours, from nom. sing. ἀντίποδος. - Gk. ἀντί, opposite to; and πόδος, foot, cognate with Foot.

**Antique, old.** (F. - L.) F. ancien, one, with suffix -ieux (E. -y). - Du. eenig, from een, one; G. einger, from ein, one. See One.

**Antiseptic.** (L.) Late L. aorta. - Gk. ἀνυφή, the great artery 'rising' from the heart. - Gk. ἀνυφή, to rise up; ἀνυφή, to raise.

**Antiphon.** (L. - Gk.) See Antiphora.

**Antithesis.** (Gk.) From Anti- and Thesis.

**Antipathy.** (Gk.) From Anti- and Type.

**Antler.** (F.) M. E. antler, for antoliter (?). - O. F. antolitier, said to have been once in use (Littre). In this case the O. F. word is supposed to be equivalent to a Late L. *antilocâreum, acc., i.e. the branch (of the horn) in front of the eyes; cf. G. augen-sprotse, a brow-antler (lit. eye-sprout). See Romania, iv 349. From ante, before, and oculus, the eye.

**Anus.** The lower orifice of the bowels. (L.) L anus.

**Anvil.** (E.) M. E. anvill, anfild, anfelt. A. S. anfilte, onfilte. - A. S. ans, on, on, upon: and a verb *fealtan (see below), causal of *fealtan, to inflict, redupl. verb cognate with O. H. G. *faltan, M. H. G. *falten, whence G. falz, a groove. Some derive it from on and fealcan, to fold; however, the O. H. G. anfasl, an anvil, is not derived from ana, on, and faldan, to fold up, but from M. H. G. *valzen, as above. Cf. L. incisus, an anvil, from in, on, and cidere, to strike; and note the A. S. gloss: *Cudo, percutio, anfite;' Voc. 217, 5.

**Anxious.** A. See L. anxi-us, distressed; with suffix *ous. - L. angere, to choke, distress.

**Any.** (E.) A. S. ēnig, any; from ēn, one, with suffix -ig (E. -y). - Du. eenig, from een, one; G. einger, from ein, one. See One.

**Aorta.** (L. - Gk.) Late L. aorta. - Gk. ἀνυφή, the great artery 'rising' from the heart. - Gk. ἀνυφή, to rise up; ἀνυφή, to raise.

**Apace.** (E. and F.) For a pace, i.e. at a (good) pace; where a is put for on (cf. a-foot); see A-. (2) Pace. M. E. pas, is from F. pas (L. passus). See Pace.

**Apart.** aside. (F. - L.) F. à part, apart. alone, singly; Cot - L. ad partem, lit. to the one part or side, apart. - L. ad, to: partem, acc. of pars, a part.

**Apostle.** a separate room. (F. - Ital.) - L. F. apparitum, - Ital. appartamento, an apartment, a partition, lit. separation. - Ital. appartare, to separate. - Ital. a parte, apart. - L. ad partem; see above.

**Apathy.** (Gk.) From Gk. ἀπάθεια, want of feeling = Gk. ἁ, not; παθέω, to suffer. See Pathos.

**Ape.** (E.) M. E. ape; A. S. apa + Du. ap; Icel. api, Swed. apa; G. affe; Irish apa (from E.); O. Bohem. ap.

**Aperient.** (L.) XVII cent. Lit. 'opening.' - L. aperient. stem of pres. pt. of aperire, to open. Perhaps from aper, old form of ab, from, away, and -uer = Lith. uer- in uerti, to move (to and fro), whence Lith. at-uerti, to open. Brugm. 1. 361.

**Apex.** (L.) L. apex, summit.

**Aph-, prefix.** (Gk.) See Apo.-

**Aphorism.** the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. (L. - Gk.) Late L. aphorisma. - Gk. ἀφορίσμα, a taking away. - Gk ἀφ-' for ἀφω', away; ἀφώ, a taking, from ἀφείω, to take. See Heresy.

**Aphelion.** the point in a planet's orbit farthest from the sun. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀφήλ, for ἀφω', from; ἡλιος, the sun.

**Aphorism.** a definition. (Gk.) Gk. ἀφορίζω, a definition. - Gk. ἀφορίζων, to
APIARY

define, limit. — Gk. ἀ- for ἄνω, off; ὀπέως, to limit, from ὀπός, a boundary.

Apy amy, a place for bees. (L.) 1. απηρία, neut. of απηρία, belonging to bees. — L. api-, stem of apis, a bee.

Apiece. (E. and F.) Orig. (at so much) a piece, where a is the indef. article.

Apoe-, prefix, off. (Gk.) Gk. ἄνω, off, from; cognate with E. of, off; see Of. It becomes ἀφ- before an aspirate.

Apocalypse. (L.—Gk.) M. E. apocalips (Wyclif). — L. apocalipsis. — Gk. ἀποκάλπη, a revelation. — Gk. ἀποκαλύπτεις, to uncover, reveal. — Gk. ἀπό, off; άνω, above; καλύπτεις, to cover. Cf kaly, a cot.

Apocope. (L.—Gk.) L. apocope. — Gk ἀπόκοπη, a cutting off (of a letter). — Gk. ἀπό, off; and κόπης, to hew, cut.

Apocrypha. (Gk.) Lat. ‘hidden things;’ hence, uncannons books of the Old Testament. — Gk. ἀπόκρυφα, neut. pl. of ἀπόκρυφος, hidden. — Gk. ἀποκρύπτεις, to hide away. — Gk. ἀπό, from; away; κρύπτεις, to hide.

Apogee, the point of the moon’s orbit furthest from the earth (F.—L.—Gk’ F. apogele (Cot.). — L. apogaeum. — Gk. ἀπόγαιος, neut. of ἀπόγαιος, away from earth. — Gk. ἀπό, away from; γῆ, earth.

Apologue, a fable, story (F.—L.—Gk.) F. alogue, L. alogueus. — Gk ἀπόλογος, a fable. — Gk. ἀπό, off; ἀλόγος, speech, from ἄλογος, to say.

apology, a defence. (L.—Gk.) L. apologia. — Gk. ἀπολογία, a speech made in defence. — Gk. ἀπό, off; ἀλόγος, a speech (above).

Apophthegm, Apothesis. (Gk.) Gk. ἀποφθέγμα, a thing uttered, a terse saying. — Gk ἀπό, off, out; ἀφέγγομαι, I cry aloud.

Apoplexy. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) F. apoplexie; Late L. apoplexia. — Gk. ἀποπληξία, stupor, apoplexy. — Gk. ἀποπληξίσις, to cripple by a stroke. — Gk. ἀπό, off; πληξίσει, to strike.

Apostasy. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) F. apostasie. — Late L. apostasia. — Gk. ἀποστασία, late form for ἀποστάσια, revolt, lit. ‘a standing away from.’ — Gk. ἀπό, off, away; στάσις, a standing, from στάσις, base allied to στάσις, I place. Cf Statics.

Apostate. (Late L.—Gk.) M. E. apostata. — Late L. apostata. — Gk. ἀποστάτης, a deserter, apostate. — Gk. ἀπό, off; στάτης, standing, from στατ- (see above).

Apostle. (L.—Gk.) A. S. apostol.
APPEAR

(for ad), to; and *pelläre, to speak, allied to A. S. spell, a tale.


Appellant. (F. — L.) F. appellant, pres. pt. of appeller, O. F. apeler, to appeal; see Appeal.

Append, to attach. (F. — L.) Formerly also M. E. apenden, to pertain to. — O. F. apendre, to depend on. — L. appendère, for L. appendere, to hang on or upon. — L. ap-(for ad), to; pendère, to hang.

appendix, an addition. (L.) L. appendicium, an appendix; lit. ‘a assault upon.’ — L. appetere, to attack. — L. ap-(for ad), to; petere, to seek, attack.

Applaud. (L.) L. applaudere, to applaud. — L. ap-(for ad), at; plaudere, to applaud, clap (hands). Der. applause, from pp. applaudus.


Apply. (F. — L.) M. E. apleyn — O. F. apier. — L. applicare, to join in, turn or apply to. — L. ap-(for ad), to; plícère, to fold, twine. Der. application; also application (f. application).

Appoggiatura, a grace-note or passing tone prefixed, as a support, to an essential note of a melody. (Ital. — L. and Gk.) Ital. appoggiatura, lit. a support. — Ital. appoggiare, to lean upon. — Ital. ap-(for ad), to, upon; poggio, a place to stand or lean on, &c. — L. ad, to; podium, an elevated place, a balcony, from Gk. νός. See Pew.

APPROPRIATE

Appoint. (F. — L.) M. E. aponen — O. F. aponier, to prepare, arrange, settle. — Late L. appuntäre, to repair, appoint, settle a dispute; Ducange — L. ap-(for ad); Late L. punctäre, to mark by a point, from Late L. puncta, a prick, fem. of punctus, pp.; see Point. Der. disappoint.

Apportion. (F. — L.) F. appoitioner, to portion out to. — L. ap-(put for a before p) in imitation of L. ap=ad), to; portion, a portion; see Portion.

Appose. (F. — L.) F. apposer, to represent L. signare, on the analogy of composare, compo, and other presumed representatives of compounds of L. signare; but really formed on F. poser (from L. pauser). See Pose.

Apposite. (L.) L. appositus, suitable; pp. of apponeri, to put near. — L. ap-(for ad), to; pôncere, to put. See Position.

Appraise. (F. — L.) M. E. apprasen, to value — O. F. *aprëser (cf O. F. aprëser in Roquefort) — O. I. a-, prefix; priser, to value, from pris, value, price. — L. ad, at; pretium, a price.

appreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. appréitare, to value at a price. — L. ap-(for ad), at; pretium, a price.


apprentice. (F. — L.) O. F. aprentis, noun of apprētis (see Godefroy, s.v. aprētie). The O. F. aprētis, apprētis, represent Late L. *apprenitus, nom., and *apprenitus, acc., from a Late L. *apprendit, used as a pp. of L. appendere, to learn, short for L. apprehendere, to lay hold of (above).

apprise, to inform (F. — L.) From the M. E. sb. aprîse, information, teaching. — O. F. aprîs, instruction. — O F. appris, aprîs, pp. of apprendre, to learn. — L. appendere (above).

Approach. (F. — L.) M. E. aprochen, aprochen. — O F. aprocher, to approach. — L. appropriare, to draw near to (Exod. iii. 5) — L. ap-(for ad), to, proper, near.


Appropriate. (L.) From pp. of L. appropricare, to make one’s own. — L. ap-(for ad), to; proprîs, one’s own. See Proper.
APPROVE

Approve. (F. - L.) O. F. approver. - L. approbāre, to approve - L. ap- (for ad.), to; probāre, to test, try, esteem as good. Der. appro-va-l, dis-approve.

Approximate. (I.) From pp. of L. approximāre, to draw near to. - L. ap- (for ad.), to; proximus, very near, superl. adj. from prope, near.

Appurtenance. (F. - L.) A. F. apur-tenance (O. F. apartenance), that which belongs to. - O. F. apartemr, to belong to. See Appertain.

Apricot. (F. - Port. - Arab. - Gk. - L.) Formerly also apricock, from Port. albicocco directly. Also abricot. - F. abricot, 'the abricot, or apricot plum.' Cot. - Port. albicôque. - Arab. al barbar, where al is the def. art. - Mid. Gk. πράκκον (Dioscorides); pl. πράκκια. The pl. πράκκια was borrowed from L. pre- coqua, apricots, neut. pl of preocusus, another form of preocus, precocious, early ripe (Pliny; Martial, 13. 46) - L. pre, beforehand; and coquerre, to cook, ripen. See Precocious and Cook. Thus the word reached us in a very indirect manner.

April. (L.) L. Aprilis; said to be so named because the earth then opens to produce new fruit. - L. aperire, to open; see Aperient.

Apron. (F. - L.) Formerly naperon - O F. naperon, a large cloth; augmentative form of O. F. nape, a cloth (F. nappe). - L. nappa, a napkin, cloth (with change of m to n, as in F. natte, a mat). See Map.

Apse. (L. - Gk.) Now used of a recess at the end of a church; formerly apse, apsis, a turning-point of a planet's orbit. - L. apsis, pl. apsides, a bow, turn. - Gk ἀψηλ, a tying, fastening, felloe of a wheel, curve, bow, arch. - Gk. ἀψηλλος, to tie, bind.

Apt, fit (L.) XIV cent. L. aptus, used as pp. of apisci, to reach, get, but really pp. of O. Lat. apere, to fit or join together.

Aquatic. (I.) L. aquātīnus, pertaining to water - L. aqua, water.

aqua-fortis. - L. aqua fortis, strong water.

aquarium. - L. aquāriūm, a water-vessel. - L. aqua, water.

aquarius. - L. aquārius, a water-bearer. - L. aqua, water.

aqueduct. - L. aqueductus, a conduit; from aqua, gen. of aqua, water, and ductus, a duct; see Duct.

ARCH

aqueous. As if from L. *aqua, adj., a form not used. - L. aqua, water.

Aquiline, like an eagle. (F. - L.) F. aqulpīn; hence nes aquilīn, 'a nose like an eagle.' Cot. - L. aquilīnus, adj. from aquila, an eagle. (F. Eagle.

Arabesque. (F. - Ital. - Arab.) XVII cent. F. Arabesque, Arabian-like; also full of flourishes, like fine Arabian work. - Ital. Arabesco; where -esco = E. -ish. - Arab. 'arab, Arabia.

Arable. (F. - L.) F. arable. - L. arābius, that can be ploughed. - L. arāre, to plough. (✓ AR.) See Ear (3).

Arbiter. (L.) In Milton. - L. arbiter, a witness, judge, umpire.

arbitrary. (L.) In Milton. - L. arbitrārius, orig. like the decision of an umpire. - L. arbitrāre, to act as umpire.

- L. arbiter (above).

arbitrate. (L.) From pp. of L. arbitrāre, to act as umpire (above).

Arboresque, belonging to trees. (L.) L. arboresque, adj. from arbor, a tree; with suffix -ous.

Arbour, a bower. (F. - L.) The word seems to be really due to M. E. herbar, also ebrē, from O. F. herbie, L. herbia, a herb-garden, also an orchard. - L. herba, grass, herb. The special sense was due to confusion with L. arbor, a tree.

Arc. (F. - L.) XIV cent. F. arc. - L. arcum, acc. of arcus, a bow, arch, arc.

arcade. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. arcade.

- Ital. arca, an arched place; fem. of pp. of arcare, to arch. - Ital. arco, a bow, - L. acc. arcum (above).

Arcana. (L.) L. arcāna, things kept secret, secrets. - L. arcīre, to keep.

Arch (1), a vault, &c. (F. - L.) O. F. arch, a chest, box (L. arca, see Ark); also, by confusion, an arch, owing to the use of Med. Lat. arca with the sense of L. arcus, a bow, arch. See Arc.

Arch (2), roguish, waggish. (L. - Gk.) 'So arch a leer,' Tatler, no. 193. The examples in the New E. Dictionary prove that it is nothing but the prefix Arch-, chief (for which see below), used separately and peculiarly. Cf. 'The most arch act' in Shak. Rich. III. iv. 3. 2; 'An heretic, an arch one;' Hen. VIII. iii. 2. 102. Also 'Byends . . . a very arch fellow, a downright hypocrite'; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. A. S. arce-, O. F. arch-, L. archi-, Gk. ἀρχι- (prefix). See below.
ARCH-

Arch-, prefix, chief. (L.-Gk.) The form arch- is due to A.S. arce-, as in archbishop, an archbishop, and to O. F. arch-, as in archidiacre, an archdeacon. This form was borrowed from L. archi- = Gk. ἀρχ-, as in ἀρχη-πιστός, an archbishop. - Gk. ἀρχη, to be first, to rule; cf. Gk. ἄρχω, beginning. Der. archbishop, archdeacon, &c.; but, in arch-angel, the ch remained hard (as k) in the Romance languages, on account of the following a. Cf. Ital. arcangelo, Span. arcangel.

archaeology. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαιολογία - Gk. ἀρχαιός, ancient, which is from ἀρχη, the beginning; and the suffix -logy, Gk. ἀλογία, due to λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

archaic. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαίος, antique, primitive. - Gk. ἀρχαιός, old. - Gk. ἀρχή, a beginning.

archaism. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαίσμος, an antiquated phrase. - Gk. ἀρχαίασθαι, to speak antiquatedly. - (Gk. ἀρχαιός, old 'above').

Archer. (F.-L.) M. E. archer. - A. F. archer; O F. archier, a bow-man. - Late L. arcarius, a bow-man; from arcus, a bow.

Archetypal. (F.-L.) F. archétype, 'a principal type.' Cot = L. archetypum, the original pattern. - Gk. ἀρχήτυπον, a model; neut. of ἀρχήτυπος, stamped as a model. - Gk. ἀρχή = ἄρχ-, prefix (see Archi-); τύπος, a type

Archi-, prefix, chief. (L.-Gk.) L. archi-, for Gk. ἀρχή; see Archi-.

archimandrite. (L.-Gk.) L. archimandrita, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot. - Late Gk. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, the same = Gk. ἄρχι κ- chief; μάνδρα, an enclosure, fold, afterwards a monastery. See Archi-

archipelago, chief sea, 1 e. Aegean sea. 'Ital. - Gk.' Ital. arcipelago, modified to archipelago. - Gk. ἄρχη-, chief; and πέλαγος, sea.

architect. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. architecte. - L. architectus, the same as architectum. - Gk. ἀρχιτέκτων, a chief builder or artificer. - Gk. ἄρχιτέκτων, chief (see Archi-); τέκτων, a carpenter, builder.

architrave. (F.-Ital. - I. and Gk.) In Milton. - F. architrave - Ital. archi- trance, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. A barbarous compound; from Gk. ἄρχη-, prefix, chief, principal, and Lat. trabeum, acc. of trabs, a beam. See Trave.

Archives, s. pl., public records; but properly an archive is a place where records are kept. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. archif, pl. archives; Cot. = L. archivium, archium. - Gk. ἄρχι-σις, a public building, residence of magistrates. - Gk. ἄρχη, a beginning, a magistracy


ardour. (F.-L.) O F. ardoir, ardor, heat. - L. ardorem, acc. of ardor, a burning fervour. - L. ardēre, to burn.

Arduous. (L.) I. ardu-us, steep, difficult, high; with suffix -ous. - Irish ard, high; Gk. ἀρθός, upright.

Are, pres. pl. of the verb substantive. (L.) O Northumbrian aron, O. Merc. arean, as distinguished from A.S. (Wessex) sēn, sind, sindon. Cf. Icel. er-u, they are. From the Idg. √ES, to be. whence also are Skt santi, Gk. ἅλειυν, L. sunt, G. sind, Icel. er-u (for *es-u), they are.

Am. O Northumb. anu, O. Merc. cmn, A. S. com. + Skt. as-mi, Gk. el-μ, Goth. t-m, Icel. em - ; &c.

art. O Northumb. arh, O. Merc. earh; A. S. eart (with t due to -t in scale-t, shalt, &c.). Icel. est, eart.

is. A S is + Icel. es, later er. Cf. also Goth. and G. ist, Skt. as-śt, Gk. ἐσ-τί, L. est. See also Be, Was

Area. (L.) XVI cent. L. ārea, an open space.

Areca, a genus of palms. (Port. - Canarese.) Port. areca - Canarese adiki, adike, areca-nut; r being substituted for the cerebral d (H. H. Wilson). Accented on the first syllable.

Arefaction; see Arid (below).

Arena. (L.) L. ārena, sand; the sanded space in which gladiators fought. Orig. harēna; cf. Sabine fasēna, sand.

ARGILLACEOUS

Argillaceous, clayey. (L.) L. argillaceous, adj from argilla, clay, esp. white clay. Cf. Gk. ἄργυς, white.

Argonaut. (L.—Gk.) L. argonauta. — Gk. ἄργωναῦς, one who sailed in the ship Argo. — Gk. ἄργυς, the name of Jason's ship (lit. swift, from ἄργυς, swift); and ἀργός, a sailor; see Nautical.

Argosy, a merchant-vehicle. (Dalmatian.) Formerly spelt arguse and ragusy (see N. and Q. 6 S. iv. 490; Arber's Eng. Garner, ii. 67). The orig. sense was 'a ship of Ragusa,' which is the name of a port in Dalmatia. Ragusa appears in XV cent. E. as Aragouse.

Argue. (F.—L.) M.E arguen. — O. l. arguer. — Late L. argūtāre (L. argūtāri), frequent. of arguere, to prove, to argue by argument, lit, to make clear; cf. argūtus, clear.

Arid, dry. (L.) XVII cent. L. āridus, dry. — L. āre-re, to be dry.

arefaction. (L.) XVI cent. Coined from L. ārefacere, to make dry. — L. āre-re, to be dry; and facere, to make.

Arise. (E.) For on right, in the right way.


 Aristocracy. (Gk.) Modified from Gk. ἀριστοκρατία, government by the nobles or 'best' men. — Gk. ἀριστός, for ἀριστός, best; and κρατικός, to be strong, govern, from κρατεῖν, strong. The form ἀριστός is a superlative from the base ἀριστ- seen in ἀριστής, excellence. Der. aristocratic; whence aristocrat, for 'aristocratic person.'

Arithmetic. (F.—L.—Gk.) In Sh — F. arithmétique; Cot. — L. arithmetica. — Gk. ἀριθμήτης, the science of numbers; fem. of ἀριθμητικός, adj., from ἀριθμεῖν, to number. — Gk. ἀριθμός, number, reckoning.

Ark, a chest, box; hence a large floating vessel. (L.) A. S. arc = L. arca, a chest, box; cf. L. arcēre, to keep.

Arm (1), part of the body. (E.) M. E. arm. A. S. eam + Du. arm; Icel. armr, Dan., Swed., and G. arm; Goth. arms; L. armus, the shoulder; Russ. rano, shoulder. See Brugm. i. § 524.

Arm (2), to furnish with weapons. (F.—L.) F. armer. — L. armaire, to furnish with arms. — L. arma, arms.

armada, a fleet. (Span.—L.) Span. armada, an armed fleet; fem. of armado, pp. of armar, to arm = L. armaire, to arm (above). Doublet, army.

armadillo, an animal. (Span.—L.) Span. armadillo, lit 'the little armed one,' because of its hard shell. Dimin. of arma, pp. of armar, to arm; as above.

armament. (L.) L. armamentum, an equipment. — L. armare, to arm, equip.

— L. arma, arms.

armature, doublet of armour.

armistice. (F.—L.) F. armistice. — Mod. L. *armistitium, coined on the analogy of sōl-stitium, i.e. solstice. — L. armi-, for arma, arms; and -stitium, for -statum (through atonic position), from statum, supine of stäre, to stand. (Cf. Solstice.)


arms, s. pl. weapons (F.—L.) M. E. armes. — O. F. armes, pl = L. armia, neut. pl., arms, lit. 'fittings.' — AK, to ft.


Aroint thee! begone! Orig. un known. The usual reference to rynite in Ray does not help us.

Aroma, a sweet smell. (L.—Gk.) Late L. arōma — Gk. ἀρώμα, a spice sweet herb. Der. aromat-ic, from the Gk. stem ἀρωματ-.

Aroound, prep. and adv. (E. and F.— L.) M. E. around; for on round; see A- (2) and Round.

Arouse. (E and Scand.) From A- (4) and House.

Arquebus, a kind of gun. (F.—Du.) F. arquebuse, 'an harquebuse, or hand-gun,' Cot.; Walloon harckbus, dialectal variation of Mid. Du. haekbusse, Du. haekbus, lit. 'a gun with a hook.' This refers to the hook whereby it was attached to a point of support. — Mid. Du. haek, Du. haak, a hook; and Mid. Du. busse, Du. bus, a hand-barrel, a gun. See Hackbut.

Arrack, an ardent spirit. (Arab.) Arab. arraq, sweat, juice, essence, distilled spirit. — Arab. root 'arraga,' to sweat.

Sometimes shortened to Rack; cf. Span. raque, arrack.
ARRAIGN

**ARRAIGN.** (F. - L.) M. E. arainen. - O. F. araisnier, to speak to, discourse with, cite, arraign. - O. F. a (L. ad), to; raisier, raisner, to reason, from O. F. raison, raison, reason, advice, from L. acc. rationem; see *Reason.*

**Arrange.** (F. - L. and O. H. G.) M. E. araygenen, aragenen. - O. F. arenger, to put into a rank. - O. F. a (L. ad), to; rangier, rangier, to range, from O. F. rang, rang, a rank. See *Rank.*

**Arrant,** knavish, notoriously bad. (F. - L.) This word is now ascertained to be a mere variant of errant (cf. *parson* for person). Chaucer has *thief errant,* arrant thief, C. T. 17173; and see Pers. Plowman, C. vii. 307. See *Errant.*

**Arras,** tapestry. (F.) So named from Arras, in Artois, north of France.

**Array,** verb. (F. - L. and O. Low G.) O. F. arrayer, to array - O. F. arrai. arroi, preparation. - L. ad (becoming a-before r), to, for; O Low G. and O. Fries. vède (cf. Goth gorágās), ready, A. S. rīdē, ready; so that to array is 'to get ready.' See *Ready.*

**Arriceps,** sb. pl. (F. - L.) From M. E. arere, adv., in the rear. - O. F. arere (F. arrière), behind. - Late L. ad retio, backward - L. ad, to; retro, behind. What we now call arriceps answers to M. E. arereges, s. pl. formed from M. E. arere with F. suffix -age.

**Arrest,** to stop. (F. - L.) O. F. arrester (F. arrêter), to stay - O. F. a (= L. ad), to; L. restōre, to stay, remain, from rest-, back, and stāre, to stand; see *Rest.* (2).

**Arrive.** (F. - L.) F. arriver. - Late L. arripère, adripère, to come to shore, land - L. ad, to; ripa, shore, bank. Der. arrivo-al.

**Arrogate.** (L.) From pp. of L. arroga-re, to ask, adopt, attribute to, add to, - L. ar- (for ad), to; rogāre, to ask. Der arrogant, from the pres. pt.

**Arrow.** (E.) M. E. arwe, arwe. A.S. arwe, and earh (rare). + Icel. or, an arrow (gen. orvar); allied to Goth. arhwaizna, an arrow. From Teut. base arkw-, cognate with L. arcus, a bow.

**Arrow-root.** (E.) So called, it is said, because the tubers of the Maranta were used as an antidote against poisoned arrows.

**Arse.** (E.) M. E. ars, ars. A.S. ars. + Gk. ὀσός, the rump. Idg. type *orsos.*

**ARTILLERY**

**Arsenal.** (Span. — Arab.) Span. arsenal, a magazine, dock-yard, arsenal; longer forms, atarazanal, atarazana, where the a- answers to Arab. al, def. article. Cf. Ital. darsena, a wet dock. - Arab. dīr aqīnāḏ, a house of construction, place for making things, dock-yard. - Arab. dīr, a house; al, the; and qināḏ, art, trade, construction.

**Arsenic.** (L. — Gk. — Arab. — Pers.) Late L. arsenicum. — Gk. ἄρσενικον, arsenic; seeming to mean a male principle (the alchemists had a strange fancy that metals were of different sexes). But really borrowed from Arab. az-zernikh; where az is for al, the, def. art., and zernikh, orpiment, is from Pers. zernī, orpiment, yellow arsenic (from zar, gold). See Devic, p. 4.

**Arson,** incendiarism. (F. - L.) O. F. arson, incendiarism. — Late L. acc. arsiōmen, a burning. - L. ars-us, pp. of arsvīre, to burn. See *Ardent.*

**Art** (1), 2 p. s. pres. of verb. (E.) See *Aro.*


**Artery.** (L. — Gk.) L. artēria, properly the wind-pipe; also, an artery. — Gk. ἀέρηρια, wind-pipe, artery.

**Artesian,** adj. (F.) Artesian wells are named from F. Artésien, adj. formed from Artois, a province in the north of France, where these wells were early in use.

**Artichoke.** (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. artichoke, a corrupt form; Florio also gives the spellings archicioce, archichioffo; also (without the ar, which answers to the Arab. def. art. al) the) the forms carciōo, carcioffo. Cf. Span. alcachofa, an artichoke — Arab. al kharshīf, or ḥarshaf, an artichoke, — Not Arab. ar' idī shauktī (Diez), which is a modern corrupt form borrowed from Italian.

**Article,** a small item, part of speech. (F. — L.) F. article. — L. articulus, a joint, knuckle, article in grammar; lit. 'a small joint.' Dimin. of artus, a joint, limb.

**articulate.** (L.) L. articulātus, distinct; pp. of articulāre, to supply with joints, divide by joints. — L. articulus, a joint (above).

**Artifice.** (F. — L.) In Milton. — F. artifice. — L. artificio, a trade, handicraft; hence skill. — L. arti-, stem of ars, art; and -fac-, for facere, to make. Der. artificer, a skilled workman.

**artillery.** (F. — L.) O. F. artillerie,
ARTISAN

equipment of war, machines of war, including cross-bows, &c., in early times. — O. F. artilleur, to equip. — Late L. *artilläre, to make machines: a verb inferred from the sb. artillitör, a maker of machines. Extended from arti-, stem of ars, art. We also find artillitätier, answering to an older *articulität; also Late L. articulum, artifice; articula, art.

artisan, a workman. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. artisan. — Ital. artigiano, a workman. — Late L. *artitiainis, not found, but formed from L. artitus, cunning, artful. — L. artis, stem of ars, art.

As, conj. (E.) M. E. as, als, also, al so. As is a contraction of also. (Proved by Sir F. Madden.) See Also.

Asafaetida, Assafoetida, a gum. (Med. L. — Pers. and L.) From pers. āsē, mastic; the L. fatida, fetid, refers to its offensive smell. See Fetid.

Asbestos, a mineral. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσβεστός, unquenchable; because it is incombustible. — Gk. ἀ-, neg. prefix; and -βεστός, quenchable, from ὁβεννύς, I quench, extinguish. See Brugm. 1: § 653.

Ascend, (L.) L ascendere, to climb up — L. ad, to; scaenēre, to climb. See Scan Der ascen-sion, from pp. ascensus.

Ascertain. (F. — L.) From O. F. a certify, to certify, to make certain (with s inserted). — F. a = L. ad, to; and certain, certain. See Certain.

Asctic, (Gk.) Gk. ἀστικός, given to exercise, industrious; applied to hermits, who strictly exercised themselves in religious devotion. — Gk. ἀστικός, one who practises an art, an athlete. — Gk. ἀστίκος, to work, exercise; also, to mortify the body, as an ascetic.

Ascticitious, incidental. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *asciticus, from ascitus, pp. of ascitare, or adscitare, to receive, learn. — L. ad, to; ascitare, to learn, inventive form of seire, to know.

Ascribe. (L.) L. ascribere, to write down to one’s account. — L. a- (for ad), to; scribere, to write.


Ashamed. (E.) A. S. ascamod, pp. of ascamian, to put to shame. — A. S. ā, extremely; scamian, to shame, from scamus, shame. B. Or for A. S. ofscamod, with the same sense (with prefix of-, off, very).

ASPECT

Ashes. (E.) The pl. of ash, which is little used. M. E. asche, axe, sing.; the pl. is commonly aschen, axen, but in Northern E. it is asches, askes. A. S. asce, pl. asken, axen, ascan. — Du. asch; Icel. and Swed. aska; Dan. aske; Goth. asgon, pl. asgōn; G. asche. Teut. stems *askon-, *asgon.

Ashlar, Ashler, a facing made of squared stones. (F. — L.) It consists of thin slabs of stone for facing a building; and, probably, so called because it took the place of the wooden beams used for the same purpose. — O. F. aiselier (Livre des Ross), extended from O. F. aisselle, aisielle, a little board, dimin. of ais, a plank — L. axilla, dimin. of L. axis an axis, also, a board, a plank.

Ashore. (E.) For on shore.

Aside. (L.) For on side.


Askance, obliquely. (Friesic.) Spelt a-scance by Sir T. Wyatt; ascanehe by Palsgrave, who gives de trauers, en lorgnant, as the F. equivalent. Harlily from Ital. scansare, ‘to go a-slope or a-sonce, or a-skew, to go sidelin;’ Florio. Rather from Friesic ao Skanis, obliquely, to one side (Outzen); from skān, oblique. Cf. E. Fries. sch in, oblique, schuns, obliquely; Low G. skunds; Du. schuin, oblique (whence Dan. paa skoms). O. Fries. ā = Teut. an.

Ashew, awry. (O. Low G.) For on skew; Hexham gives M. Du. scheef, ‘askew, awry;’ see Skew.

Aslant. (Scand.) For on slant.

Asleep. (E.) For on sleep; Acts xiii. 36.

Aslope. (E.) For on slope.

Asp, Aspic, a serpent. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. aspe, aspic = L. aspidem, acc. of aspis. — Gk. ἀσπίς (gen. ἀσπίδος), an asp.

Asparagus, a vegetable. (L. — Gk. — Pers ?) L. asparagus. — Gk. ἀσπάραγος. Supposed to be of Pers. origin; cf. Zend ēparegha, a shoot, a prong; Lithuan. spurgas, a shoot (Fick; Prellwitz).

Aspect. (L.) L. aspectus, look. — L. aspectus, pp. of aspicere, to look. — L. a- (for ad), to, at; specere, to look.
ASBEN, ASP


Asperity. (F. — L.) F. aspérité. — L asperitatem, acc. of asperitas, roughness — L. asper, rough

Asperse, to cast calumny upon. (L.) From L. aspersus, pp. of asperegere, to besprinkle. — L. as- (for ad); spargere, to scatter.

Asphalt. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσφαλτος, ἀσφαλτον, asphaltum. A foreign word.

Asphodel. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσφόδελος a plant of the lily kind. Der. daffodil, q.v.

Asphyxia, suffocation. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσφυξια, a stopping of the pulse; cf. ἀσφυκτος, without pulsation. — Gk. ἀ-, not; and σφυξια, the pulse, from σφυξιαι, to pulsate; cf. σφυγμος, pulsation.

Aspire. (F. — L.) F. aspirer, to breathe, cover; aspire to. — L. aspiráre, lit. to breathe towards. — L. a- (for ad); to; spiráre, to breathe. Der. aspir-ate, v. to pronounce with a full breathing.


Assail. (F. — L.) M. E. assailen — O. F. assalir, to attack. — Late L. assalire; assalire — L. ad, to; salire, to leap, rush forth See Salient.

Assart, the offence of grubbing up trees and destroying the coverts of a forest. (F. — L.) From A. F. assalter. F. essarter, to grub up, clear ground of shrubs. — L. ex, out, thoroughly; Late L. sartare, frequent of L. sarriare, sarrire, to grub up weeds.

Assassin, a secret murderer. (F. — Arab.) F. assassin. From Arab, hashashin, pl. eaters of 'hashish,' the name of a sect in the 13th century; the 'Old Man of the Mountain' roused his followers' spirits by help of this preparation, and sent them to stab his enemies, esp. the leading crusaders. — Arab. hashish, an intoxicating preparation from the dried leaves of Cannabis indica, a kind of hemp. Cf. Arab. hashiy, dry.

Assault. (F. — L.) O. F. assalt. — L. ad, to; saltus, a leap, attack, from saltus, pp. of salire, to leap. See Assail.

ASSAY. S.; the same as Essay, q.v.

Assemble. (F. — L.) O. F. assembler.

— Late L. assimiulare, to collect (different from L. assimilare, to feign). — L. as- (for ad), to; simul, together.

Assent. (F. — L.) O. F. assentir. — L. assentire, to assent, agree to. — L. as- (for ad), to; sentire, to feel, perceive.

Assert. (L.) From L. assertus, pp. of assere, to add to, claim, assert. — L. as- (for ad), to; serere, to join, connect.

Assess, to fix a tax. (F. — L.) O. F. assesse. — Late L. assessare, to sit as assessor, to assess; cf. L. sb. assessor, one who assessed taxes; orig. a judge's assistant, one who sat by him. — L. assessus, pp. of assedere, to sit near. See Assize (1).

Assets, sufficient effects of a deceased debtor. (F. — L.) O. F. atess (pron assets), sufficient (to pay with); properly an adv., but, in E., mistaken to be a pl. sb. — L. ad satris, up to what is enough.

Assessor. (L.) L. assesseur, pp. of assesseur, to speak in earnest. — L. as- (for ad), to; seerius, earnest.

Assiduous. (L.) L. assidu-us, sitting down to, applying closely to; with suffix -ous. — L. assidere, to sit near. — L. as- (for ad), at, near; sedere, to sit. See Sit.

Assign. (F. — L.) O F. assigner. — L. assignare, to assign, mark out to. — L. as- (for ad), to; signare, to mark, from signum, a mark, sign.

Assimilate. (L.) From pp. of L. assimilare, to make like to. — L. as- (for ad), to; similis, like. See Similar.

Assist. (F. — L.) F. assister. — L. assisterere, to step to, approach, assist. — L. as- (for ad), to; sistere, to place, stand, from stäre, to stand.

Assize (1), a session of a court of justice. (F. — L.) M. E. assise. — O. F. assise, an assembly of judges; also a tax, an impost. Probably fem. pp. of O. F. asseoir, to sit near, assist a judge. — L. assidere, to sit near; see Assiduous, Assess.

Assize (2), a fixed quantity or dimension. (F. — L.) O. F. asisme, a tax, impost; the Late L. assisa was also used in the sense of a fixed allowance of provisions. The same word as the above. Another form is Size, q. v.

Associate. (L.) From pp. of L. assiociare, to join to. — L. as- (for ad), to; sociare, to join, associate. — L. socius, a
companion, lit. follower. — L. sequi, to follow. See Sequence.

**ASSOIL**

to absolve, acquit. (F.-L.) M.E. assoilen. — O.F. as(s)olle, pres. subj. of assouder, asolder, to absolve. — L. absolvere, to absolve. — L. ab, from; solvere, to loosen. See Solve. Doublet, absolute.

**ASSONANT**

(L.) L. assonant-, stem of assonans, sounding like; pres. pt. of assonare, to respond to. — L. as- (for ad), to; sonāre, to sound, from sonus, sound.

**ASSORT**


**ASSUAGE**

(F.-L.) O.F. assoagier, asoager, to soften, appease; (Prov. asuviar). — F. a (= L. ad), to; suer, sure, from L. secūris, secure, sure. See Sure.

**ASTER**

a flower (Gk) Gk. δαστήρ, a star. See Star.

**ASTERISK**

(Gk) Gk. δαστερίκος, a little star, also an asterisk *, used for distinguishing fine passages in MSS. — Gk. δαστερ-, stem of δαστήρ, a star

**ASTEROID**

a minor planet. (Gk) Properly an adj., signifying 'star-like.' — Gk. δαστερο-εἶδης, star-like.; Gk. δαστερ-, for δαστήρ, a star.; and ἐδ-ος, form, figure.

**ASTHMA**

difficulty in breathing. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσθμα, panting. — Gk. ἀατμέω, to breathe hard. Cf. Gk. ἀμφυ, I blow. See Air.

**ASTIR**

(E.) For on stir; Barbour’s Bruce, xiii. 577

**ASTONISH, ASTOUND**

(F.-L.) The addition of -ish, as in extinguis-ish, is due to analogy with other verbs in -ish. M.E. astonien, astionen, astonien; whence later astony, afterwards lengthened to astonish; also astound, by the addition of exs proud after n. as in sound, from F. son. All from O.F. estonier (mod. F. éttoner), to amaze. — Late L. *estonière, to thunder out, from ex, out, and tonère, to thunder. Cf. L. altomière, to thunder at, astound (with prefix at- for L. ad, at).

**ASTRAY**

For on stray; Barbour’s Bruce, xiii. 195. See Stray.

**ASTRICTION**

(L.) From L. acc. astriictionem, a drawing together. — L. astrictus, pp. of astringere; see Astringent.

**ASTRIPE**

(E.) For on (the) stride.

**ASTRINGENT**

(L.) From stem of pres. pt. of astringere, to bind or draw closely together. — L. a- (for ad), to; stringere, to draw tight.

**ASTROLOGY**

(F.-L.-Gk.) F. astrologie. — L. astrologia, (1) astronomy; (2) astrology, or science of the stars. — Gk. ἀστρολογία, astronomy. — Gk. ἀστρόν, a star.; and -λογία, allied to λόγος, a discourse, from λέγεω, to speak.

**ASTRONOMY**

(F.-L.-Gk.) F. astronomie. — L. astronomia. — Gk. ἀστρονομία. — Gk. ἀστρόν, a star.; and -νομία, allied to νόμος, law, from νέμεω, to distribute

**ASTUTE**

(L.) L. astus, crafty, cunning. — L. astus, craft.

**ASUNDER**

(E.) For on sunder. A.S. on-sundran, apart. See Sunder.

**ASYLUM**

(L.-Gk.) L. asylum = Gk. ἀσυλον, an asylum; neut. of ἄσυλος, adj. unharmed, safe from violence. — Gk. ἀ-, not; and σύλος, a right of seizure; cf. συλώ, I despoil an enemy.

**ASYMPTOTE**

d. line which, indefinitely produced, does not meet the curve which it continually approaches. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσύμπτωτος, not falling together, not coincident. — Gk. ἀ-, not; κόρα, for κόρυ, together; and πτωτός, falling, from πτεύω (pt. τ. πτεύω), to fall. (wPET)

**AT**

(E.) M.E. at, A.S. æt. + Icel. at; Goth. ath; Dan. ad; Swed. åt; L. ad.

**ATABAL**

a kettle-drum. (Span.) Arab. Span.atabal. — Arab. at (for aL, def. article); tabl, a drum.

**ATAGHAN**

See Yataghan.

**ATHEISM**

(Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀθέος, denying the gods, without a god; with suffix -ισμός. — Gk. ἀ-, negative prefix; θεός, a god.

**ATHIRST**

(E) M.E. of/hurst, ahurst, very thirsty; orig. pp. of a verb. A.S. of/hyrst, very thirsty; pp. of of/hyrstan, to be very thirsty. — A.S. of, very (prefix); and hyrrstan, to thirst; see Thirst.

**ATHLETE**

(L.-Gk.) L. athlētē. — Gk. ἀθλητής, a combatant, contender in games. — Gk. ἀθλεύω, to contend for a prize. — Gk. ἀθλον (for ἀθέλον), a contest; ἀθλον (for ἀθέλον), a prize. See Wed.

**ATHWART**

across. For on thwart, on the transverse, across; see Thwart.
ATLAS

Atlas. (Gk) Named after Atlas, the demi-god who was said to bear the world on his shoulders; his figure used often to appear on the title-page of atlases. — Gk. 'Atlas' (gen. 'Atlas'; prob. 'the sustainer' or bearer, from 'TEL, to bear.

Atlantic, an ocean named after Mt. Atlas, in the N.W. of Africa. (Gk) From 'A'laan', stem of 'A'laas; with suffix -kos.

Atmosphere. (Gk.) Lit. 'a sphere of air round the earth.' Coined from atro-, stem of atrow, vapour, air; and Sphere.

Atoll, a group of coral islands forming a ring. (Maldivian Islands) 'We derive the expression from the Maldivian island... where the form of the word is atolu. It is prob connected with the Singhalese prep. atul, inside.' (Yule)

Atom. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. atone (Cot.) — L. atomus — Gk. atwos, sb., an indivisible particle; allied to atrow, adj., indivisible. — Gk. at-, not; ton-, a-grade of te-, as seen in teµ-veµ, to cut, divide.

Atonal, to set at one, to reconcile (E) Made up from the words at and on, and due to the frequent use of the phrase at on, at one (i.e. reconciled) in Middle English. At on on was all agreed; Rob. of Glouc. p. 113. Tyndall has atomenm, i.e. reconcilier, Wokrs, p. 158. Der. atomement, i.e. at-one-ment; we actually find the word onement, reconciliation, in old authors; see Hall, Sattres, iii. 7. 69


Atrophy. (Gk.) Gk. atrophias, want of nourishment or food, hunger, wasting away of the body, atrophy. — Gk. at—, not, and τρέφω (pt. τι-τρεφ-α), to nourish.

Attach. (F. - Teut.?) O. F. attacher, to attach, fasten. — O. F. a, for L. ad, to; and (perhaps) a Low G. word with the sense of E. tack, a nail. See Tack. Cf. Picard attachier, to attach; Brcit. tach, to fasten, from tach, a tack, nail; and see Detach, Attack. Der. attach-ment.

attack. (F. - Ital. - Teut.?) F. attaquer. — Ital. attaccare, to fasten, attach; attaccare battaglia, 'to ioyne battell,' Florio. Cognate with F. attachier; so that attack is a doublet of attach.

Attain. (F. - L.) M. E. atein, O. F. ateign-, pres. stem of atendre, ataindre, to reach to. — L. attingere, to attain. — L. at— (for ad), to; tangere, to touch.

Attainder. (F. - L.) From the O. F. atendre, verb, to convict; used substantively; see above.

Attaint, to convict. (F. - L.) From M. E. attenent, atenent, convicted, whence the verb has been evolved; orig. pp. of O. F. atendre (above). Confused with L. attinctus; whence E. taint.

Attar of Roses. (Arab.) Also, less correctly, ott of roses, i.e. perfume. — Arab. 'atir, perfume. — Arab. root at'ara, to smell sweetly.

Atempt. (F. - L.) O. F. atemptier, to undertake. — L. attentivre, to attempt. — Lat.- (for ad), to; tentare, to try; see Tempt.

Attend. (F. - L.) O. F. atendre, to wait. — L. attendere (pp. attensus), to stretch towards, give heed to. — Lat.- (for ad), to; tendere, to stretch; Der. attention (from the pp.). — attend, adj., 2 Chron. vi 40, vii. 15.

Attenuate. (L.) From pp. of L. attenuare, to make thin. — L. at— (for ad), to; ten-i-s, thin. See Thin.

Attest. (L.) L. attestari, to be witness to. — L. at— (for ad), to; testari, to be witness, from L. testis, a witness.

Attic, a small upper room. (L. - Gk.) It orig. meant the whole of a parapet wall, terminating the upper façade of an edifice. Named from the Attic order of architecture; see Phillips, ed. 1706. — L. Atticus. — Gk. Artikós, Attic, Athenian. Cf. l'attique, an attic, Atique, Attic.

Attire. (F. - Teut.?) M. E. atir, atyr, sb.; atiren, atyen, verb — O. F. atirier, to adorn (Roquefort). — O. F. a (= L. ad, prefix); and O. F. tire, tire, a row, file, so that atirier is properly 'to arrange.' Cf. O. Prov. tierra, a row (Bartsch). See Tier.

Attitude. (Ital. - L.) Orig. a painter's term, from Italy. — Ital. attitude, aptness, skill, attitude. — L. aptitudinem, acc. of aptitudine, aptitude. — L. ati- tus, apt.

Attorney. (F. - L.) M. E. atornour. — O. F. atorne [i.e. atorne], lit. 'one appointed or constituted;' pp of atomor, to direct, prepare, constitute. — F. a (= L. ad), to; O. F. ternor, to turn, from L. tornâre. See Turn.
ATTRACT

Attract. (L.) From L. attractus, pp. of attrahere, to attract. - L. at- ( = ad), to; trahere, to draw.

Attribute. (L.) From attributus, pp. of L. attribuere, to assign. - L. at- ( = ad), to; tribuere, to assign; see Tributae.

Attrition. (L.) From L. acc. attritionem, a rubbing or wearing away. - L. attritus, pp. of alterere, to rub away. - L. at- ( = ad), at; terere, to rub. See Trite.

Attune, to bring to a like tune. (L and L. - Gk.) From L. at- ( = ad), to; and E. Tune, q. v.


Late L. alburnus, whitish, light-coloured. Torriano explains Ital. alburno by 'that whitish colour of women's hair called an alburn colour.' Cf. L. alburnum, the sap-wood or inner bark of trees (Pliny). - L. albus, white.

Auction. (L.) L. auctio, acc. of auctio, a sale by auction, lit. 'an increase,' because the sale is to the highest bidder. - L. auctus, pp. of auctare, to increase. See Eke.

Audacious. (F. - L.) F. audacieux, bold, audacious. - L. *audaciosus, not found; extended from L. audári, from audax, bold - L. audóre, to dare.

Audience. (F. - L.) F. audience, 'an audience or hearing;' Cot - L. audientia, a hearing. - L. audíentem, stem of pres. pt. of audíre, to hear. For *ausdíre; cf. Gk. aúthos, to perceive, for ΔΑΘΟΣ. Brugm. i. § 240.

Audible. (L.) Late L. audibilis, that can be heard. - L. audíre, to hear.

Audit. (L.) From L. auctus, a hearing. - L. audíre, to hear; whence also aútor.

Auger. (E.) For nauger. M. E. navegar (= navegar), nauger, a tool for boring holes. - A. S. naefgær, an auger, lit. nave-piercer, for boring holes in the nave of a wheel. - A. S. nafu, a nave; gār, a piercer, that which goes; see Nave (1) and Gore (3). - Du. avegar (for navegar); Icel. naflr; Dan. naver; Swed. nafver, O. H. G. nabsger.

Aught. (E.) M. E. aht, aught, aught. A S. aht, earlier ðuht; from ð, ever, and thúht, a creature, wight, whit; lit. 'éer a whit.' See Whit.

Augment. (F. - L.) F. augmenter. - L. augmentare, to enlarge. - L. augmentum, an increase. - L. augère, to increase. See Auction.

Augur. (L.) M. E. augur. - L. augur, a sooth-sayer; said to mean a diviner by the flight and cries of birds. Hence a supposed etymology (not certain) from avis, a bird, and -gur, telling, allied to garrire, to shout. Cf. L. av-gens, a bird-catcher.

August. (L.) L. augustus, venerable; whence E. august, venerable, and August, the month named after Augustus Caesar. Cf. Skt. ājas, strength. Brugm. i. § 213.

Auk, a sea-bird. (Scand.) Swed. alka; Dan. alke; Icel. alka, alka, an auk.


Aureate. (L.) Late L. auréatus, gilt, from aurēus, golden; in place of L. aurritis, gilded, pp. of aurīre, to gild. - L. aurum, gold; O. L. aumum. Der. aurēla, a gold-coloured chrysalis; aur-e-ol a, aurī-ōle, the halo of golden glory in paintings; aurīferous, gold-producing, from ferre, to bear.

Auricula, a plant. (L.) L. aurīcula, the lobe of the ear; used to mean the 'bear's ear,' a kind of primrose; see below.

Auricular, told in the ear, secret (L.) Late L. auriculāris, in the phr. aurīculāris confessio, auricular confession. - L. aurīcula, the lobe of the ear; double dimin. from aur-i-s, the ear. See Ear.

Aurora, the dawn. (L.) L. aurōra, the dawn; from prehistoric *ausōs. - Gk. Αὐρών, Ion, ἀυρών, dawn, from prehistoric *aúros. See East.

Auscultation, a listening. (L.) L. auscultātio, acc. of auscultāre, a listening; from the pp. of auscultāre, to listen. - L. *aus-, base of auris, the ear. See Ear.

Auspicie, favour, patronage. (F. - L.) F. auspice, a token of things by the flight of birds, an omen, good fortune. - L. auspicium, a watching of birds for the purpose of augury. Short for *auspicium. - L. aui-, for avis, a bird; and spicere, speere, to spy, look into.


Austral. (F. - L. - or L.) We find F. austral, 'southerly;' Cot. - L. Austrālis, southerly. - L. Auster, the South wind.
AUTHENTIC

Authentic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. authentic, autentike, autentik. — O. F. authentique, later autentique (Cot.). — L. authenticus, original, written with the author's own hand. — Gk. αὐθεντικός, vouched for, warranted. — Gk. αὐθεντής, also αὐτο-έντης, one who does things with his own hand, a 'self-worker'; see Auto-. β. Gk. ἐντής (for *έντης) is prob. alluded to L. āutor (gen. sōn), guilty, responsible.

Author. (F.—L.) M. E. autour, autur; later author (with th once sounded as t, but now as th in thin'). — O. F. autur (Bartsch) — L. autōrem, acc. of autōr, an originator, lit. 'increaser, grower.' — L. āngūre, to increase. Cf. Auction.

Auto-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. αὐτό-, stem of αὐτός, self. Der. auto-biography, a biography written by oneself (see Biography); autograph, something in one's own handwriting, from Gk. γράφειν, to write (see Graphic).

autocracy. (Gk.) Adapted with suffix -cy for Gk. -τεία, absolute power. — Gk. αὐτό-, self; -κράτεια (in compounds) power, from κρατεῖν, to rule — Gk. κράτος, strong; cognate with E. Hard.

automaton, a self-moving machine. (G.) Gk. αὐτόματος, neut. of αὐτόματος, self-moving. — Gk. αὐτό-, for αὐτός, self; and -ματος, cognate with Skt. mačās, thought, considered, known, pp. of man, to think. (✓MEN.)

autonomy, self-government. (Gk.) Gk. αὐτονομία, independence. — Gk. αὐτό-νομος, free, living by one's own laws — Gk. αὐτό-, self; and νομος, law, from νόμομαι, I sway, νέμω, to distribute.

autopsy, personal inspection (Gk.) Gk. αὐτόπτις, a seeing with one's own eyes. — Gk. αὐτό-, — ὁφθ, sight (see Optic).

Auto-da-fe. (Port.—L.) Lat. 'decree of faith,' a judgment of the Inquisition, also, the execution of such judgment, when the decree or sentence is read to the victims — Port. auto, action. decrec; da, short for de a, of the; fé, faith. [The Span. form is auto de fé, without the article la = Port. a.]— L. actum, acc. of actus, act, deed; dé, prep.; illa, fem. of ulla, he; fidem, acc. of fidēs, faith.

Autumn. (F.—L.) M. E. autumne. — O. F. automne. — L. autumnus, autumn. (Perhaps allied to angūre, to increase.)

Auxiliary. (L.) L. auxiliārius, helping, assisting.— L. auxilium, help.— L. angūre, to increase.

Avadavat, a finch-like E. Indian bird. (Arab. and Pers.) Formerly amadavat (N. E. D.) or amudavat, N. and Q. 6 S. ii. 198. Named from the city of Ahmed-dād, whence they were imported. — Arab. Ahmed, a proper name; Pers. ābdād, a city.

Avail. (F.—L.) M. E. avalen (= avalen). Compounded of O. F. a, to; and vail-, tonic stem of O. F. valoir (valer), to be of use. — L. ad, to; uāerre, to be strong.

Avalanche. (F.—L.) F. avalanche, the descent of snow into a valley. — F. avaler, to swallow; but the old sense was 'to let fall down.' — F. aval, downward, lit 'to the valley.' — F. ad (= L. ad), to; val, vale, from L. valem, acc. of vallis, a valley.


Avast, stop, hold fast. (Du.) Du. kouvast, houd vast, hold fast. — Du. kou, short form of houd, imper. of houden, to hold (see Hold); and vast, fast (see Fast).

Avatar. (Skt.) Skt. avāṭāra, descent, hence, the descent of a Hindu deity in incarnate form. — Skt. ava, down; and ṛī, to pass over, pass.

Avaunt, begone! (F.—L.) A. F. avaunt; O. F. avant, forward! See Advance.

Ave, hail. (L.) Short for Avē N.avia, hail, Mary (Luke i. 28). — L. auē, hail! imper. sing. of auēre, to fare well.

Avenge. (F.—L.) O. F. avenger, to avenge. — F. a, (L. ad), to; venger, to avenge, from L. vindicāre, to lay claim to, also, to avenge. See Vindicate.

Aventail, the mouth-piece of a visor. (F.—L.) A. F. aventaille; O. F. esventail, air-hole. — O. F. esventer, to expose to air. — L. ex, out. vestis, wind. See Ventail.

Avenue. (F.—L.) F. avenue, advenue, access; hence an approach to a house (esp. one shaded by trees); fem. of avenue, pp. of F. avener, to come to. — L. ad, to; venire, to come.

Aver. (F.—L.) A. F. and O. F. averer. — Late L. avērāre, adverēre, to affirm to be true. — L. ad, to; verus, true.

Average, an equalised estimate. (F.) Formerly a duty, tax, impo-t; then, an extra charge on goods, the incidence of
Avert. (L.) L. à-uertere, to turn away. - L. á (-ab), off, away, uertere, to turn. Der. averse, from L. pp. áuersus.

Aviary. (L.) L. ávium, a place for birds; neut. of adj. aviarius, belonging to birds. - L. aui-, stem of aui, a bird.


Avocation. (L.) From L. ávocationem, acc of avocátus, a calling away of the attention, hence a diversion, amusement; afterwards used in the sense of employment - L. avocátus, pp. of á-vocäre, to call away. - L. á (-ab), from, away; vocäre, to call. See Vocatio.

Avoid, to shun. (F.-L.) M. E. avoûen (-avoïen), to empty, empty out, get rid of; later, to keep away from, shun. - O. F. esvôirder, to empty out, get quit of. - O. F. es, prefix (L. ex, out); and O. F. vûit, vûde (F. vide), empty, void. See Void.

Avoirdupois. (F.-L.) Formerly avoir de pois (Anglo-F. avoir de pois), goods of weight, i.e. heavy articles. - F. avoir, goods, orig. 'to have'; dé, of; O. F. pois, A. F. pois, weight - L. habere, to have; dé, of: pennisum, that which is weighed out. neut of pennisum, pp. of pendere, to weigh. O The F pois is now misspelt pois. See Poisè.

Avouch. (F.-L.) M. E. avouchen - O. F. avouchier, to call upon as guarantor (Godefroy) - L. auxdocire, to call to or summon (a witness) - L. ad, to; uocäre, to call. Cf Vouch.

Avow, to confess, to declare openly. (F.-L.) M. E. avowen - O. F. avouer, auer - L. auxdocere, to call upon; Med. L. to call on as patron or client, to acknowledge, recognise. - L. ad, to; uocäre, to call. Another M. E. avowen, to bind with a vow, to vow, is obsolete; see Vow. Doublet, avouch (above).

Await. (F.-L. and O. H. G.) O. F. awastier, agattier, to wait for. - O. F. a (= L. ad), fit; watter, to wait, from O. H. G. wahlon, to watch, from the sb. wacht (G. wacht), a watching. See Wait.

Awake, Awaken. (E.) M. E. awaken, awaken; and awunken, awakenen; both orig intransitive. Two A.S. verbs are confused; awacian, wk. vb.; and onwenan, with wk. pres. t., but strong pt. onwé, pp. onwachen. The prefix is either A- (2) or A- (4). See Wake, Waken.

Award, vb. (F.-L. and O. Low G.) M. E. awarden - A. F. awarder; O. F. eswarder, esgarder, to examine, adjudge. - O. F. es- (= L. ex), out; O. F. warder, to ward, guard, from O. Low G., as in O. Sax. wardön (cf. G. warten), to watch, guard. See Ward, Guard.

Aware. (E.) A corruption of M. E. rwar, ywær, aware (commn); from A.S. gewær, aware. - A. S. ge-, a common prefix, not altering the sense; wær, ware, wary; see Wary.

Away. (E.) For on way, i.e. on one's way, so as to depart. A. S. onwé, away. See Way.

Awe. (Scand.) M. E. ase, oghe, awe. [Also eye, eghe, eye; all orig. dissyllabic. The latter set are from A. S. ege, awe.] - Icel. aði, awe, fear; Dan. aue + A. S. ege; Goth. agis, fear, anguish; Irish eagal, fear, terror; Gk. áxos, anguish, affliction. (AGH.) Der. awulf.

Awkward, clumsy. (Scand. and E.) Ong. an adv., signifying 'transversely,' or 'in a backhanded manner.' M. E. awkword, awkwart; 'awkwart he couthe him ta' - he gave him a backhanded stroke, Wallace ii 175. B. The suffix -ward is E., as in for-ward on-ward, &c. The prefix is M. E. auk, awk, contrary, perverse, wrong; this is a contraction of Icel. ofug- [Swed. afgang, in Widgrem], like hawk from A. S. hafor. - Icel. ofugr, often contracted to ofgu, adj, turning the wrong way, back foremost, contrary. Y. Here of- is for of, off, from, away; and -ug- is a suffix. Cf. O. H. G. ap unh, M. H. G. eb- unh, turned away, perverse; from apa = G. ab, off, away, and the suffix -h. S. Thus the sense of awk is 'turned away';
from Icel. af, cognate with E. of, off, Gk. ἀφρός.


**Awn.** (Scand.) M. E. agune (13th cent.), awene, awone. A S. pl. agnan, Corp. Gl. - Icel. ogna, chaff, a husk; Dan. ørne, chaff; Swed. øgn, only in pl. ønar, husks. + Goth. ṣahana; O. H. G. agana, chaff. Cf. Gk. pl. ἄγνα, chaff; O. L. alua, a straw.

**Awning.** (O. F. ?) In Sir T. Herbert’s Travels, ed. 1665, p. 8; the proper sense seems to be ‘a sail or tarpauling spread above a ship’s deck, to keep off the sun’s heat.’ Perhaps from O. F. auvan, an event, mod. F. aventure, ‘a pent-house of cloth before a shop-window.’ Cot. Cf. Prov. auvan, Late L. antevanna, auvanna, avanna. Perhaps from L. aule; before, annus, a fan (fem sb).

**Awry.** (E.) For ou æry, on the twist; Barbour, Bruce, iv. 705. See Wry.

**Axe, Ax.** (E.) M. E. ax, ex; A S. ax, older forms acis, aci. + Du. aak; Icel. ex, exi; Swed. yxa; Dan. øxe; Goth. akwisiz; O. H. G. acis; G. ax; L. ascia (if for *ascia); Gk. ἀχών.

**Axion.** (Gk.) XV cent. - Gk. ἄξιον (gen. ἄξιωνας), worth, quality; in science, an assumption. - Gk. ἄξιος, I deem worthy. - Gk. ἄξιος, worthy, worth, lit. ‘weighing as much as.’ - Gk. ἄξιον, to drive, also, to weigh. (♀AG)

**Axis, axle.** (L.) I. axis, an axis, axle-tree. + Gk. ἀξίων; Skt. aksha, an axle, wheel, cart. Cf also A S. eax, an axle; Du. as; G. achse; Russ. os; Lith. aksis. (♀AG, to drive.) See below.

**Axle.** (Scand.) M. E. axel. [A S. has eaxl, but only with the sense of shoulder.]

- Icel. eaxull, axis; whence eaxull-tré, an axle-tree; Swed. and Dan. axel, axle. It is a dimin. of the form appearing in L. axis; see Axis. Cf W. ecel, axle.

**axle-tree, where tree is a block of wood.**

**Ay!** interj. (E.) M. E. cy! A natural interjection. || The phr. ay me is French; O. F. aum, alas for me! Cf. Ital. ahime, Span. ay di me, Gk. οἴων. See Ah.

**Ay, Aye, yea, yes.** (E.?) Spelt J in old edd. of Shak., &c. Origin uncertain; perhaps a variant of Yea.

**Ayah,** a native waiting-maid, in India. (Port.—L.) Port. aia, a nurse, government (fem. of aio, a tutor). Prob. from L. anxia, a grandmother. - L. annus, a grandfather.

**Aye, adv., ever.** (Scand.) M. E. ay. - Icel. ei, ever. + A S. ð, ever, also ðwa; Goth. aìw, ever, case-forms from Teut. *aiwaz (Goth. aìwia), an age, which is allied to L. annus, Gk. aìw, an age. Cf. Gk. aìkė, déi, ever.

**Ayé-Aye,** a kind of lemur. (F.—Madagascar.) F. aye-aye, suppt. to Littre. From the native name ai-ay in Madagascar; said to be named from its cry.

**Azimuth.** (Arab.) Azimuthal circles are great circles on the sphere that pass through the zenith. Properly, azimuth is a pl. form, answering to Arab. as-samait, ways, or points (or quarters) of the horizon; from al samit, sing., the way, or point (or quarter) of the horizon. - Arab. al, the; and samt, a way, quarter, direction; whence also E. zenith. See Zenith.

**Azote,** nitrogen. (F.—Gk.) So called because destructive to animal life. - F. azote. - Gk. ἀ- , negative prefix; κτῖνος, preserving life, from σώ-νο, life, σύνω, to live.

**Azure, blue.** (F.—Arab.—Pers.) M. E. aseyr, azure. - O. F. azur, azure; a corrupted form. standing for lazur, which was mistaken for l'azure, as if the initial l indicated the def. article; Low L. lazur, an azure-coloured stone, also called lapis lazuli. - Arab. lizzward (see Devic). - Pers. lizward, lapis lazuli, a blue colour. So called from the mines of Layward, where the lapis lazuli was found (Marco Polo, ed. Yule).

**B**

**Baa,** to bleat. (E.) In Shak; an imitative word.

**Babble.** (E.) M. E. babelen, to prate, mumble, chatter. The suffix -le is frequentative; the word means ‘to keep on saying ba, bo,’ syllables imitative of a child’s attempts to speak. + Du. babbelen; Dan. bable; Icel. babbla; G. happein; and cf. F. babiller.

**Babe.** (E.) M. E. bab, earliest form baban. Probably due to infantile utterance; cf. Babble.


**BABIRUSA, BABIROUSSA**

Babirusa, Babiroussa, a kind of wild hog. (Malay.) Malay babi rusa, lit. ‘deer-hog,’ or ‘hog like a deer’; from rusa, deer, and babi, hog.


Bachelor. (F.—L.) M. E. bacheler. = O. F. bachelier. = Late L. *baccalāris, but only found as bacculāris, a holder of a small farm or estate, called in Late L. bacculāria. Remoter origin unknown, and much disputed. Hardly from Late L. bacca, for L. uca, a cow.


Der. a-back, q. v.; back-bite, M. E. babbiten (P. Pl. B. ii. 80), back-ward, M. E. backward (Censor Mundi, 2042).

backgammon, a game. (E.) In Butler's Hudibras, pt. iii. c. 2. The sense is ‘back-game,’ because the pieces, when taken, are put back. See gammon (2).


Bad. (E.) M. E. badde. Formed from A.S. bæddel, s., a hermaphrodite; and allied to A.S. beddlin, an effeminate man.

Badge. (Unknown.) M. E. bage; Prompt. Parv. Low L. bagia, bagae, 'signum, insigne quoddam;' Ducange; apparently, a Latin version of the E. word. Origin unknown.

Badger. (Unknown.) Spelt bægrad in Sir T. More; a nickname for the brock. Dr. Murray shews that badger = animal with a badge or stripe. See above.

Badinage, jesting talk. (F.—Prov.—L.) F. badinage. = F. badiner, to jest. = F. badin, adj. jesting. = Prov. bader (= F. bayer), lit. to gape; hence, to be silly. = Late L. badāre, to gape; prob. of imitative origin, from ba, expressive of opening the mouth. Cf. Babble.

Baffle, to foil, disgrace. (F.?—G.?) A Scotch word, as explained in Hall's Chron. Hen. VIII, an. 5. To baffull is ‘a great reproach among the Scottes’; it means to disgrace, vilify. Cf. Lowland Sc. bauchel (XV cent. bacht), to vilify. Origin doubtful; but cf. F. beffer, to deceive, mock (Cot.), bafonier (Cot. bafonier, to baffle, revile, disgrace); allied to Ital. beffare, to flout, scoff (Florio), from heffia, a scoff; Norman F. beffer, to slap in the face; Prov. hafa, a scoff. Prob. from M. H. G. beffen, to scold; cf. G. hassen, Du. baffen, to bark, yelp; of imitative origin, like Du. paf, a pop, a box on the ear.

Bag. (Scand.) M. E. bagge. = Icel. baggi, O. Swed. bagge, a bag, pack, bundle. Not found elsewhere in Teutonic. (Gael, bag is from E.)

bagatelle, a trifle, a game. (F.—Ital.—Teut.) F. bagatelle, a trifle. = Ital. bagatella, a trifle, dimm. of Parmesan bagata, a little property; from Lombard baga, a wine-skin, of Teut. origin; see Bag. baggage (1).


baggage (2), a worthless woman. (F.—Scand.) The same as Baggage (1), in a depreved sense. Perhaps influenced by F. bagasse, 'a bagage, queue,' Cot.; Ital. bagasca, 'a bagage-wench,' Florio.

Bail (1), security: as verb, to secure. (F.—L.) O. F. bail, s. custody; from bailler, a law term, to secure, to keep in custody. = L. bātiārē, to carry a child about, to take charge of a child. = L. batiātus, a porter, carrier.

bailiff. (F.—L.) M. E bailif. = O. F. bailif, Cot. = Late L. bājuvum, acc. of bājuvus, a custodian, &c. = L. batiārē (above).

bailiwick. (F.—L.; and E.) From M. E. bailiff, short for bailiff (above); and M. E. wikel, A. S. wic, a district; hence, 'district of a bailiff;' later, 'office' of the same.

Bail (2), a bucket. See Bale (3).

Bail (3), at cricket. (F.—L.) O. F. bail, an iron-pointed stake; Godfrey adds that 'in the arrondissements of Vervins and Avesnes, bail is the name of a horizontal piece of wood fixed upon two stakes.' Perhaps from L. bactum, a stick. (Doubtful.)

Bairn, a child. (E.) M. E. barn. A. S. bærn. = Icel., Swed., Dan., and Goth. barn. Lit. 'that which is born;' Teut.
type *barnom, neut. sb., from bar, 2nd grade of ber-an, to bear; with suffix -no-.
See Bear (1).

Bait, to feed. (Scand.) Lit. ‘to make to bite;’ a bait is ‘an enticement to bite.’
M. E. baiten, beiten. — Icel. beta, to make to bite, causal of bita, to bite; Swed. beta, to pasture; Swed. bete, Dan. bet, a bait. See Bite.


Baksish, Backsheesh, a present, small gratuity. (Pers) Pers. bakshish, a gratuity; from bakshishdan, to give; baksh, a share, portion. Cf. Zend. baksh, to distribute; Skt. bhaj, to diviide.

Balance. (F.—L.) M. E. balance. — F. balance, ‘a ballance, pair of weights or ballances;’ Cot. Cf Ital. bilancia. — L. bilancium, acc. of bilans, having two scales — L. br, for his, double, twice; and lanx, a dish, platter, scale of a balance.

Balas-ruby, a variety of ruby, of a pale rose-red or orange colour. (F.—Low L.—Arab.—Pers) Formerly balais. — F. balais; Med. L. balascus, balascieis — Arab. balakh, a ruby (Devic). — Pers. badakhsh, a ruby; named from Badakhshan, N. of the river Amoo (Oxus).

Balcony. (Ital.—Teut.) Ital. balcone, palcone, orig. a stage. — O. H. G. balcho, a beam. + O. Sax. balke, a beam. See Balk (1).

Bald. (C.) M. E. balleth; the orig. sense was ‘shining, white,’ as in ‘bald-faced stag,’ a stag with a white streak on its face; cf. prov. E. bail, a white-faced horse. — Gael. and Irish baile, bail, a spot, mark, speckle (properly a white spot or streak); Bret ball, a white streak on an animal’s face; W. bail, whiteness in a horse’s forehead. Cf. Gk. φαλακρός, white, φαλακρός, bald-headed; Lith. bailas, white.

Baldachin (pronounced baoldakin or baeldakin), a canopy over an altar, throne, &c. (F. or Ital.—Arab.) F. baldaquin; Ital. baldacchino, a canopy, tester, orig. hangings or tapestry made at Bagdad. — Ital. Baldacce, Bagdad. — Arab. Baghdadi, Bagdad.

Ballast, a load to steadya ship. (Scand. or O. Low G.) Three forms are found: (1) O. Dan. balast, i.e. bare load, mere weight, Swed. barlast; (2) O. Low G. Balderdash, poor stuff. (Scand.) It formerly meant a jumbled mixture of liquors. Cf. Dan. balder, noise, clatter; and daske, to slap, flap. Hence it appears (like slap-dash) to have meant a confused noise; secondarily a hodge-podge (Halliwell); and generally, any mixture. (Uncertain.)

Baldric, a girdle. (F.—M. H. G.—L.) The baldric (not recorded), older form of O. F. baldret, balderes; Low L. baldringus. — M. H. G. balderich, a girdle, extended from O. H. G. balz, a belt. — L. baltens, a belt. See Belt.

Bale (1), a package; see Ball (2).


Bale (3), to empty water out of a ship. (F.—Teut.) XVII cent. It means to empty a ship by means of bails, i.e. buckets. — F. baille, a bucket. Cf. Du. balte, a tub; Swed. balja, Dan. ballie, G. balje, a tub. — Late Lat *bacula (Diez), dimm. from Du. bak, M. Du. bakk, a trough.

Balk (1), a beam, ridge of land. (E.) M. E. balke. A. S. balca, a ridge, heap; which explains balkeDe note is bailed = laid in heaps, 1 Hen. IV, i. 1. 69. + O. Sax. balco, a beam; Du. balt, a beam, bar; Swed. balk, a beam, partition; G. balken. Teut. stem *blickon, a bar. Cf Phalanx.

Balk (2), baulk, to hinder (E.) M. E. balcon. To put a balk or bar in a man’s way.


Bale (1), a package. (F.—O. H. G.) M. E. bale. — F. bale, a ball, also a pack, as of merchandise; Cot. The same as F. dalle, a ball; hence, a round package.

Ball (2), a dance. (F.—Late L.) F. bal. — F. balleter, to dance. — Late L. baltere, to dance. + Gk. βαλλετρις, to dance.

Ballad. (F.—Prov.—Late L.) M. E. balade. — O. F. balade, F. balade. — Prov. balada, a song for dancing to. — Late L. ballare, to dance.

Ballast, a load to steady a ship. (Scand. or O. Low G.)
ballast, i.e. 'bale last,' useless load; Du., Dan., E. Fries. ballast; (3) Dan. bag-last, i.e. back load. Of these, (3) seems due to popular etymology; and (2) arose out of (1). See Last (4); also Bare, Bale (2), Back. Cf. M. Du. bal-daedd, evil deed (Haxham).

**Ballet.** (F. — Late L.) F. ballet, dimm. of bal, a dance. See Ball (2).

**Balloon,** a large ball. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly ballon, a ball used in a game like football; (also ballone, from Ital. ballone, in Florio). — O. F. balon, 'a little ball, or pack; a football or ballon;' Cot. Mod. F. ballon; Span. balon; Ital. pallone; augmentative form of F. balle, &c., a ball. See Ball (1).

**ballot.** (Ital. — O. H. G.) Ital. balloonare, 'to cast lots with bullets, as they vse in Venice;' Florio. — Ital ballotta, a little ball used for voting; dumm. of Ital. bolla, a ball. See Ball (1).


**balsam.** (L. — Gk.) L. balsamum; as above.

**Baluster,** a rail of a staircase, small column. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. balustre; balustres, 'ballisters, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outsides of cloisters, terraces,' &c.; Cot. — Ital. balustro, a baluster; so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate. — Ital. balustro, balustrello, the flower of the pomegranate. — L. balustrium. — Gk. βαλαντίος, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Der. balustrade, F. balustrade, from Ital. balustratae, furnished with balusters.

**Bamboo.** (Port. — Malav.) Spelt man-hu (1662). — O. Port. manh (Garcia). — Malay seminb, a rattan like bamboo.

**Bamboozle,** to hoax. (Unknown.)


**Banana,** the plantain-tree. (Span.) Span. banana, fruit of the banano; said to be of African origin (from Guinea).

**Band** (1), Bond. (Scand.) M. E. band; variant, bond. — Icel. band; Swed. band; Dan. band; cf. Du. and G. band.

**Band (2), a company of men.** (F. — Teut.) F. bande; Cot.; whence G. bande, a gang, set. — Low Lat. benda, a gang; allied to Low L. bandum, a Banner. See Banner and Bind.

**Bandanna,** a silk handkerchief with white spots. (Hind.) Hind. bāndhū, 'a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye... a kind of silk cloth;' Shakespeare's Hind. Dict.

**Bandicoot,** a large Indian rat. (Telugu.) Telugu pāndī-kokku, lit. pig-rat (Yule) — Tel. pana, a pig, kokku, a rat.

**Bandit.** (Ital. — O. H. G.) In Sh. — Ital. bandito, outlawed, pp. of bandire, to proscribe. — Low L. lannire, to proclaim.

— O. H. G. bannan to summon; whence O H. G. ban, cognate with E. ban.

**Bandog,** a large dog. (E.) Orig. banddog, a dog that is tied up. See Prompt. Parv. p. 43. See Band (1).

**Bandy,** to beat to and fro, contend. (F. — Teut.) Orig. to band (Tuberville). — F. bander, 'to bind; also, to bandie, at tennis;' Cot. Se banter, to league against.

— F. bande, a Land; see Band (2).

**bandy-legged,** low-kneed. (F. — Teut. and Scand.) Prob. from bandy, formerly the name of a bent stick for playing a game called bandy, in which a ball was bandied about See above.

**Bane,** harm. (E.) A. S. bana, a murderer, bane. — O Sax. and O. H. G. bana; Icel. bani, Dan. and Swed. bane, death, murder. Teut. stem *bannon-; m. Cf. Goth. bōnja, a wound. Der. bane-ful

**Bang** (1), to beat. (Scand.) In Sh. — Icel. banga, Dan. banke, to beat; O. Swed. bang; Icel. bang, a hammering. Cf. G. benzel, a cudgel.

**Bang** (2), a narcotic drug. (Pers. — Skt.) Pers. banga. — Skt bhangā, hemp; the drug being made from the wild hemp.
BANGLE

Bangle, a kind of bracelet. (Hind.) Hind. bangri, a bracelet, bangle. (H. H. Wilson.)

Banian; see Banyan.


Banisters; a corruption of Balusters Banjo, a six-stringed musical instrument. (Ital. — Gk.) A negro corruption of bandore, bandora, or pandore. — Ital. pandora, a musical instrument, usually with three strings — Gk. πανδονά, the same. Perhaps of Egypt. orig.


Bank (2), for money (F. — Teut.) F. banque, a money-changer's table or bench. — M. Du. banch, M. H. G. banc, a bench, table. See above.

Bankrupt. (F. — Ital. — Teut. and L.) Modified from F. banqueroute, bankruptcy, by a knowledge of the relation of the word to L. ruptus, broken. — Ital. banca rotta, a broken bank, due to the money-changer's failure. — M. H. G. banc, a bench (see above); and L. rupta, f. of ruptus, pp. of rumpere, to break.

Banner. (F. — Teut.) M. E. banere. — O. F. banere (supp.) to Godefroy, s. v. banere). also banery — Low L. *bandirna (Ducaigne gives bandiría), a banner. — Low L. bandium, banniam, a standard. From a Teut. (Langobardic) source; cf. Goth. bandio, a sign, token. 'Uxillium, quod bandium appellavit;' Paulinus, de Gestis Langob. i. 20. Prob. allied to Ban; see Skt. bhanati in Uhlenbeck.

Banneret, orig. a knight who had men under his own banner. (F. — Teut.) M. E. baneret. — O. F. baneret (f. bannier); lit. 'banded.' — O. F. banere (above); with suffix -et-e L. pp. -atius.

Bannock, a cake. (C. — L.?) Gael. bannach, a cake. Perhaps from L. panicum, a thing baked; from panic-, bread.

Banne, pl. of Ban, q.v.

Banquet. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. banquet. — Ital. banchetto (Torriano), a feast; also a bench; dimin. of banco, a bench.

BARBAROUS

M. H. G. banc, a bench, table; see ban (2).

Banshee, a female spirit supposed to warn families of a death. (C.) Gael. bean-sliath, a banshee, from Gael. bean, a woman; sith, a fairy; O. Irish ban-sidh, fairies (Windisch, s. v. side), from O. Ir. bén ( = E. queen), a woman, side, fairies.

Bantam. (Java.) A fowl from Bantam, in Java.

Banter, raillery. (Unknown.)

Bantling, an infant. (G.?) Prob. considered as band-ling, one wrapped in swaddling bands; with double dimin. suffix -ling; but really an adaptation of G. bankling (with the same sense as bank-art), an illegitimate child; from bank, a bench; i. e. 'a child begotten on a bench,' not in the marriage-bed (Mahn). Cf. bank (2).

Banyan, a tree. (Port. — Skt.) An English, not a native name for the tree. So called because used as a market-place for merchants or 'banyans,' as we termed them; see Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 51, 123. — Port. banyan, an Indian merchant. — Skt. bany, a merchant.

Baobab, a tree. (African.) The native name in Senegal (Adanson).

Baptise, Baptize. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly baptise; M. E. baptisen. — O. F. baptiser. — L. baptizare. — Gk. βαπτίζειν, from βάπτιστις, to dip. Der. baptist, Gk. βαπτιστής, a dippier; baptism, Gk. βάπτισμα, βάπτισμος, a dipping.

Bar, a rail. (F. — Late L.) M. E. barre. — O. F. barr. — Late L. barra, a bar.

Barb (1), hook on an arrow. (F. — L.) F. barbe. — L. barba, a beard. Hence O. F. fleche barbellé, 'a bearded or barbed arrow,' Cot. See Beard.


Barb (2), a horse. (F. — Barbary.) F. barbe, a Barbary horse; named from the country.

Barbarous. (L. — Gk.) L. barbar-us; with suffix -ous. — Gk. ἄβαρος, foreign, lit. stammering; a name given by Greeks.
to express the strange sound of foreign languages. Cf. L. balbus, stammering.

**Barbed**, accoutred, armed; said of horses. (F. — Scand. ?) Also (more correctly), **barred.** — F. bardé, 'barbed as a horse.' Cot. — F. barde, horse-armour. — Icel. barð, a brim, edge; also, a beak or armed prow of a warship (cf. barda, a shield); whence it may have been applied to horses (Diez).

**Barbel, Barber;** see Barb (1).

**Barberry, Berberry,** a shrub. (Med. L.) From Med. L. barbaris, a barberry-tree; of unknown origin. Hence also M. F. berberis, Sp. berberis, and even mod Arb. barraris. (f) The spelling should be berbery or Barbary; no connexion with bery.

**Barbican.** (F.) M. E. barbican. — F. barbacane, a barbarian or outlaw of a castle; also, a loop-hole; also, an outlet for water. Prob. from Eastern bāb-khānah, gate-house (Yule).

**Bard.** (C.) W. bardd, Irish and Gael. bard, a poet. Cf. Gk. φάσειν, to speak.


**Bargain.** (F. — Late L.) M. E. bar-gayn, sb. — O. F. bargaignier, bargenir, to chaffer. — Late L. barcaunire, to change about. Remoter origin unknown.

**Barge.** (F. — Late L. — C.?) M. E. barge. — F. barge. — Late L. barga, variant of barch; see Bark (1).

**bark** (1), **barque.** (F. — Late L. — C.?) Bark is an E. spelling of F. barque, a little ship. — Late L. barcha, a sort of ship or large boat, a lighter. Perhaps of Celtic origin (Thorncycsen). — O. Irish barch (fem. a-stem), a bark.

**Bark** (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. bark. — Swed. bark; Dan. bark; Icel. barkr. Teut. type *barthen.


**Barley.** (E.) M. E. berli. — A. S. berlic. Cf. A. S. ber, barley (Lowl. Sc. bear); and -lit, for lit, like. Cf. also Goth. barzains, made of barley; L. far, corn.

**barn.** (E.) M. E. berne. A. S. bern, contr. form of ber-ern (Luke iii. 17). — A. S. bere, barley; and ern, ern, a place for storing. A. S. ern is for *ran*(n), cognate with Icel. *ranu*; see Hansack.


**Barm** (2), the lap. (F.) M. E. barm. A. S. barm, lap, bosom. — O. Sax., Swed., Dan. barm; Icel. barmur; Goth. barmas. Teut. type *bermas;* from bar-, 2nd grade of ber-an, to bear; see Bear (1).

**Barn.** (E.) See Bailey.

**Barnacle** (1), a kind of goose. (F. — Med. L.; Dimin. from F bermaque (Cot.); Med. L. bernaca. 'Bernaca, aues auncis palustris similis,' Ducange. Used by Giraldus Cambrensis. Cf. Port. bernaca, bernacha; Span. bernica (Neuman). (See Max Muller, Lectures, 2nd Series.)

**barnacle** (2), a sort of shell-fish. (F. — Med. L.) The same as Barnacle (1). See N. E. D.; and Max Muller, Lect. on Science of Language, ed. 7, ii. 583.

**Barnacles,** spectacles, orig. irons put on the noses of horses to keep them quiet. (F.) The sense of 'spectacles' is late, and due to a humorous allusion. M. E. berneia, dim. bernakill. 'Bernak for hors, bernakill, Charnus' (i.e. L. camus); Prompt. Parv. We find bernac in A. F. (in an Eng MS.), Wright's Vocab. i. 100, l. 3. Origin unknown.

**Barometer,** an instrument for measuring the weight of the air. (Gk.) Gk. βαρομετρον, for βαρός, weight; and μέτρον, a measure; see Metre.


**Barouche,** a carriage. (G. — Ital. — L.) G. barutsch. — Ital. baroccio, birocchio, a chaisiot, orig. a two-wheeled car. — L. birotus, two-wheeled; with suffix -occio assimilated to that of carr-occio, a chariot (Diez). — L. bi-, double; and rota, a wheel.

**Barracks,** (F. — Ital.) F. baraque. — Ital. baracca, a tent for soldiers; cf. Sp. barraca. Prob. connected with Late L. bara, a bar, pale.

**Barrator,** one who incites to quarrels and lawsuits. (F.) Formerly barrator, barator; from M. E. barat, deceit, strike. — F. barat, 'cheating, deceit, guile, also a barter,' Cotgrave. Allied to Barter.
**BARREL**

Influenced by Icel. barátt, a fight, a turmoil.

**Barrel.** (F.) M. E. barel. — O. F. (and F.) baril. Perhaps from Late L. barra, a bar, pale; from the staves of it.

**Barren.** (F.) M. E. bavaun. — A. F. barain, -e; O. F. brehaing, fem. brehaingne, baraigne; F. brêhaigne, sterile. Of unknown origin.

**Barricade.** (F. – Span.) F. barricade. — Span. barricada, a barricade, lit. one made with barrels full of earth. — Span. barrica, a barrel. Perhaps from Span. barru, a bar; see Bar. — See Bar.

**Barrier.** (F.) M. E. barrere. — O. F. barricre (Godefroy, s. v. basseen); F. barricre. — F. barrer, to bar up. — F. barre, a bar. See Bar.

**barrister.** (Low L.) A barbarous word; formed with suffix -ister (= Low L. -istōris) from the sb. bar. Spelman gives the Low L. form as barrāstōrus.


**Barter, to traffic.** (F.) M. F. bâtrarn. — O. F. barer, barertre, 'to cheat, beguile, also to better;' Cot. O. F. barat, 'cheating, also a barter;' Cot. ß. Of doubtful origin; perhaps Celtic (Litre). Cf. Bret. bared, treachery; Irish brath, W. brad, treachery; Gael bhrath, advantage by unfair means; Irish brádach, Gael. braodach, thievish, rogusth; W. bradu, to plot.

**Barton, a court-yard, manor.** (E.) O. Northumb. bere-tinn (Matt. iii. 12) — A. S. bere, barley; and tinn, an enclosure; see Barley and Town.

**Barrytes, in chemistry.** (Gk.) Named from its weight. — Gk. βαρύς, weight. — Gk. βαρύς, heavy. — See Grave (2).

**barytone.** (Ital. — Gk.) Better baritone; a musical term for a deep voice. — Ital. baritono, a baritone. — Gk. βαρύς, heavy, deep; and τόνος, a tone; see Tone.

**Basalt.** (L.) Also basaltes L. basaltes, a hard kind of marble in Æthiopia. An African word (Pliny).

**Base** (1), low. — (F. — L.) M. F. bass, base. — F. has, m., basse, fem. — Late L. bas- sus, low; the same word as L. Bassus, proper name, which seems to have meant 'stout, fat,' rather than merely 'low.'

**Base** (2), a foundation. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. bas. — F. base. — L. basis. — Gk. βάσις, a step, a pedestal, base. — Gk. base βάς, to go (as in βαίνω, to go); with suffix -ας (for -της); cf. Skt ā-ti(s), a going, from gam, to go. See Come.

**Basement,** lowest floor of a building. (F. — Ital. — L.) Appears in F. as sous-basement, the basement of a building; formed from sous, under, and -basement, borrowed from Ital. basamento, lit an abasement — Ital. bassare, to lower. — Ital. basso, low. — Late L. bassus: see Base (1)

**Basenet, Basnet; see Basinet.

**Bashaw;** the old form of Pasha.

**Bashful.** (F. and E.) For abash-ful; see Abash. Prob. by confusion with abuse and base.

**Basil** (1), a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. basle (Supp. to Godefroy); short for basilic; cf. L. baslic, 'herb basil'; Cot. — L. basilicum, neut. of basilicus, royal. — Gr. βασιλικός, basil, neut. of βασιλικός, royal. — Gk. βασιλεύς, a king.

**basilica,** a large hall (L. — Gk. L. basilica, fem. of basilicus, royal.

**basilisk,** a fabled serpent. (L. — Gk.) L. basiliscus — Gk. βασιλισκός, lit. royal; also a lizard or serpent, named from a spot on the head like a crown (Pliny, viii. 21).

— Gk. βασιλείς, a king.

**Basil** (2), the hide of a sheep tanned. (F. — Span. — Arab.) A. F. basynye (Liber Albus, 225). — F. basane, M. F. bassane. — Span bodana, a dressed sheep-skin — Arab. bitinah, the [inner] lining of a garment, for which basil-leather was used. Cf. Arab batn, the inside.

**Basin.** (F. — Late L.) M. E. bacin, basin — O. F. bacin, bacin; F. bassin. — Late L. bacchinus, baschinus, a basin (Duc.). Supposed to be from Late L. bacca, water-vessel (Isidore). Cf. Du. bacc, a bowl, trough.

baisnet, basenet, basnet, a light helmet. (F. — Late L.) In Spenser; F. Q. vii. 1. 31. — O. F. basnet, dumin. of bacin, a basin; from its shape.

**Basis.** (L. — Gk.) L. basis. — Gk. βάσις; see Base (2).

**Bask.** (Scand.) M. E. base, to bathe oneself, Palsgrave; and cf. bate hire, to bask herself, Ch. C. T. Nonnes Prestes
**BASKET**

Tale, 447. - Icel. *baðask* (later baðast), for baða sik, to bathe oneself. Cf. also Swed. dial. at basa sig i solen, to bask in the sun, baðisk, fishes basking in the sun (Wedgwood). See Bathe. ¶ Formed like Busk.


**Basset:** see Basinet.

**Bass (1), the lowest part, in music.** (F.-L.) The same word as Base (1); but so spelt in imitation of Ital. basso, base.

**Bass (2).** Barse, a fish. (E.) M. E. barse; also base, bace (with loss of r). A S. bals, a perch. + Du. baars; G. bars, barsch, a perch. Named from its prickles. From *bars-, 2nd grade of Teut. root *bers, whence also Bristle, q. v. Cf. Skt. bhrṣīti, pointed.

**Bassoon,** a base instrument. (F.-L.) F. basson, augmentative from F. basse, base (in music), fem. of bas, base. See Base (1).


**Bastard,** an illegitimate child. (F.) M. E. bastard, applied to William I. - O. F. bastard, the same as *fils de bast*, lit. 'the son of a pack-saddle,' not of a bed. [The expression a bast tere, illegitimate, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 516.] - O. F. bast, a pack-saddle (F. bâtre); with suffix -ard, from O. H. G. hart, hard, first used as a suffix in proper names and then generally.

**Baste (1), to beat.** (Scand.?) The form bas-tē occurs as a pp. in 1553. Cf. Swed. basta, to strike, beat, whip.

**Baste (2), to pour fat over meat (Unknown).** In Sh. 'To baste, liure;' Levins, cd. 1570.

**Baste (3), to sew slightly.** (F.-M. H. G.) M. E. basten. - O. F. baster, F. bâter, to sew slightly; a tailor's term. - M. H. G. besten (for *bastan*), to bind; orig. to tie with bast. - G. bast, bast. See Bast


**Bastinado.** (Span.) From Span. bastonada, a beating. - Span. baston, a stick. - Late L. bastinam, acc.; see Baton.

**BATTER**

**Bastion.** (F.-Ital.) F. bastion. - Ital. bastione, part of a fortification. - Ital. bastire, to build; allied to O. F. bastre, to build. See Bastile.


**Bat (2), a winged mammal.** (Scand.) Bat has taken the place of M. E. bakke - Dan. bakke, now only in comp. aften-bakke, evening-bat. Cf. O. Swed. natt-baka, 'night-bat' (hre); for which we find Swed. dial. nat-batta (Rietz).

**Batch.** (E.) A batch is as much as is baked at once; hence, a quantity. M. E. bache, a baking; from A S. bacan, to bake. See Bake.

**Bate (1), to beat down, diminish.** (F.-L.) Short for Abate, by loss of a.

**Bate (2), strife.** (F.-L.) M. E. bate; a clipt form of Debate, in the sense of strife. ¶ So also fence for defense.

**Bath.** (E.) M. L. bah. - Icel. baði; O. H. G. bad; Swed., Dan., Du., G. bad. Teut. *ba-dom, neuter. The orig. sense was a place of warmth; cf. O. H. G. bōjan (G. bāhen), to foment.

**Bath.** (E.) A. S. bātan, to bathe. - A. S. bað, a bath. And see Bass.

**Bathos.** (Gk.) Lit. depth, sinking. - Gk. βάθος, depth; cf. βαθύς, deep.

**Baton, Batoon,** a cudgel. (F.) F. baton, O. F. baston. - Late L. bastonem, acc. of basto, a cudgel (Orig. doubtful; connected by Diez with Gk. βασιλεία, to support).

**Battalion.** (F.-Ital.-L.) F. batallion. - Ital. battagione, a battalion. - Ital. battaglia, a battle; see Battle below.

**Batten (1), to grow fat; to fatten.** (Scand.) Orig. intransitive. - Icel. batna, to grow better, improve, recover. Cf. Goth. ga-batana, to be bettered; Icel. bat-i, s., improvement, E. Better, q. v., and Boot (2). Cf also Du. baten, to yield profit; basset, profit.

**Batten (2), a wooden rod.** (F.) To batten down is to fasten with batten. Batten is merely another spelling of Baton.

**Batter (1), to beat.** (F.-L.) M. E. batrer-en; with frequentative suffix -er. - F. battre. - L. battere, popular form of battuere, to beat.

**Batter (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk.** (F.-L.) M. E. bateau, bature. - O. F. bature, a beating. - F. battre, to
**BATTERY**

beat (above). So called because beaten up.

**battery.** (F. — L.) F. *batterie*, 'beating, battery;' Cot. — F. *battre*, to beat.

**battle.** (F. — L.) M. E. *bataile, bataile*. 
- O. F. *bataille*, (1) a fight, (2) a battalion. 
- Folk-L. *batellia*, neut pl. (turned into a fem. sing.), fights; Late L. *batuïïla*, neut pl. of adj. *batuïïlis*, fighting. — Late L. *battuerre*, to beat.

**battledoor.** (Prov. — L.) M. E. *batel-doure*, Prompt. Farv. — Prov. *batedor*, Span *batil*, a washing-beetle, which was also at first the sense of the E. word. [The corruption to *battledoor* was due to confusion with battle, vb. to fight.] — Prov. *batter*, Span *batir*, the same as F. *battre*, to beat; with suffix -*dor*, which in Prov. and Span = L suffix -*torem*, acc. form from nom. -*tor*, expressing the agent.

**Battlement.** (F.) M. E. *batalment, bataillment*; *bataillement*, from O. F. *batailler*, to fortify; formed from *batail*, battle, fight, but confused with O. F. *battiler*, to fortify, derivative of O. F. *bati*, to build. See Battie and Bastile.

**Bauble** (1) a fool's mace; (2) a plaything. (F.) (1) M. E. *babill, bable, babel*, Gower, C. A. i 224; (2) M. E. *babel*, Tudor L. *babble*. From O. F. *babel, babel*, a child's plaything (Godefroy). Perhaps connected with M. Ital. *babbola*, a toy (Florio); and with L. *labiáta*, a fool. Cf. E. *Babble*.

**Bavin**, a faggot. (F.) Prov. E. (Wilts.) *bavin*, a faggot; hence, as adj., soon kindled and burnt out, 1 Hen IV. in 2. 61. — O. F. *baffe*, a faggot, bundle (Godefroy, Roquefort). Remoter origin unknown.

**Bawd,** a procurer or procuress, go-between (F. — O. H. G.) The full M. E. form is *bawdistrot*, P. Plowm. A. in. 49 (another MS. has *bawdistrot*). — O. F. *ballestrot* (found only in the later form *bawdistrot*), equivalent to Lat. *pronuba*, a bridewoman. — O. H. G. *budl*, bold, gay, lively (cognate with E. *bold*); and M. H. G. *strosen*, vb. (E. *strut*).

**Bawl.** (Scand.) Icel *baula*, to low as a cow; Swed. *bola*, to bellow. See Bull, Bellow.


**Bayard.** (F. — L.) A bay horse, from the colour; also, any horse. The suffix -*ard* is Teutonic; see *Bastard*.

**Bay** (2), a kind of laurel; properly, a berry-tie. (F. — L.) M. E. *bay*, a berry — F. *bay*, a berry. — L. *baia*, a berry.

**Bay** (3), inlet of the sea (F. — L.) F. *baie*, an inlet. — Late L. *baia*, a harbour (Isidore). 
- Confused with *bay*, a recess in a wall. — O. F. *baie*, a gap. — Late L. *badâta*, fem of pp. of *badâre*, to gape.


**Bay-window;** from *Bay* (3, sect. β) and *Window*.

**Bayonet.** (F.) XVII cent. F. *baionnette*; *bayonette*, a knife; Cot. Probably named from *Bayonne* (France), where first made or used.

**Bazaar.** (Pers.) Pers. *bazâr*, a market.


**Be, prefix.** (E.) A.S. *be-, prefix; often causative, as in *be-numb*, to make numb. Note also *be-head*, to deprive of the head; *be-set*, to set upon, set round; *be-mire*, to cover with mire; &c.

**Be, to cast.** (E.) M. E. *beon*. A.S. *bôn*, to be — W. *bod*, to be; Russ. *bûtse*; L. *fio* (pt t *fui*); Gk. *phûn*, Skt *bhût* (vBHU.)

**Beach.** (E.) XVI cent. Orig. ‘shingle.’ Prob. E., and the same as prov. E. *bache*, a valley; also, a sandbank near a river. A. S. *beori*, a valley; Kemb. Cod. Dipl. i. 386.


**Bead.** (E.) Orig. ‘a prayer;’ hence a perforated ball, for counting prayers. M. E. *bede*, a prayer, a bead. A.S. *bud*, goddess, a prayer. — A. S. *bidden* (= *bidan*), to pray. — Du *bede*; G. *bitte*; Goth. *budan*, a prayer. See *Bid* (1).

grade of biotan, G. bieten; cognate with A.S. beoden, to bid. Cf. A.S. bydel, a beadle, from beódan. See Bed (2).

**Beagle**, a dog. (Unknown.) M.E. begel, Squire of Low Degree, I. 771.


**Beaker.** (Scand. — L. — Gk.) M. E. bïker, byker. — Icel. bïkarr, a cup. — O Sax. bitker; Du. beker; G. kecher; Ital. bicchier. B. Perhaps from Late L. bac- trum, a wine-cup. — Gk. Îðíros, an earthen wine-vessel; a word of Eastern origin.

**Beam** (1), a piece of timber. (E.) M. E. beem. A S. beâm, a tree. + Du. boom; G. baum. Cf. also Icel. badmr, a tree; Goth. ballins.

**Beam** (2), a ray. (E.) [Usually identified with Beak (1), specially used to signify a column of light; cf. A. S. hyrnend bïäm, †the pillar of fire. † But A.S. bïäm, a beam (as in sunne-bïäm, a sunbeam) answers to a Teut. type *bain-moc, prob. cognate with (ik. φαίνω, light, φῶς (for φάως), also φῶς, light. See Phosphorus.


**Bear** (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. bere A S. bïerna. + Icel. berna (hyrn); O. H. G. bïera, fer, G. bar; Du. beer. Cf. Lith. bërës, brown (Klug). Teut. type *beron-.


**Beatitude.** (F. — L.) F. bêtitude. — L. bêtitüdinem, acc. from nom. bêtitüdo, blessedness. — L. bêtï-, for beatus, blessed; with suffix -tüdo.

**Beau,** a dressy man. (F. — L.) F. beau; O. F. bel. — L. bellus, fair. For *ben-lus; from bon- (as in bon-e), variant of bon-, as in bon-us, good. Brugm. ii. § 67.


**Beaver** (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. bever. A S. befer. befsor. + Du. bever; Icel. bïfr; Dan. beever; Swed. bafer; G. bïbor; Russ. beýor; L. bïber. Skt. bâbhrus (1) brown; (2) a large ichneumon. Teut. type *bëbrus; Idg. type *bhebhrus, reduplicated deriv. of bëhr-, brown, tawny. Brugm. i. § 566. See Brown.

**Beaver** (2), **Bever**, lower part of a helmet. (F.) Altered by confusion with beaver-hat. — M. E. baverre. — O. F. baverre, a child’s bib; also, the beaver (beaver) of a helmet. — F. baverre, to slaver. — F. bave, foam, slaver. Perhaps from the movement of the lips; cf. Bret. babou, slaver.


**Beccal,** to make calm. See Be- and Calm.

**Because.** (E. and F. — L.) See Cause.

**Bechance.** (E. and F. — L.) See Chance.

**Beck** (1), to nod, give a sign. (E.) M. E. bêc-yen, the same as bêk-nyn, to beckon (Prompt l'air). See Beckon.

**Beck** (2), a stream. (Scand.) M. E. bek. — Icel. bêkr; Swed. bæk; Dan. bæk; a stream. Teut. type *bakks. Also Teut. type *bakis; whence Du. beek, a beck; G. bách.

**Beckon.** (E.) M. E. bêken, bêcamen (also bêcmen), to make signs. — A S. bïcynn, a sign. See Beacon.


**Bed.** (E.) M. E. bêt, A S. bed, bedd. + Du. bed; Goth. bêtî; G. bett. Teut. type *bêt:jom, n.

**bedrid, bedridden.** (E.) M. E. bedrede (Ch. C. T. 7351); bedreden (P. Pl. B. viii. 85). A S. bêrida, bedreda, lit. ‘a bedrider;’ one who can only ride on a bed, not on a horse. — A. S. bêt, a bed; and
**BEDSTEAD**

*rid-a*, one who rides, from the weak grade of *ridan*, to ride.

**bedstead.** (E.) M. E. bedstade. — A. S. bed, a bed; and stede, a stand, station; see Sted.

**Bedabble, Bedaub, Bedazzle, Bedew, Bedim, Bedizen.** See Dabble, Daub, &c.

**Bedell.** (Low L. — Teut.) From the Latinised form (*bedellus*), of O. F. and M. E. *beidel*; see Beadle.

**Bedlam.** (Palestine.) M. E. bedlem, corruption of Bethlehem, in Palestine. Now applied to the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, for lunatics.

**Bedouin.** (F. — Arab) O. F. bedouin, a wandering Arab; orig. pl. — Arab *bada-win*, pl. of Arab. *badaway*; wandering in the desert. — Arab *badu*, a desert.

**Bedridden, Bedstead;** see Bed.


**Beech.** (E.) A. S. *bēce*, *bōce*, a beech; *bēcen*, adj., beechen; both derivatives (by mutation) from the older form *bōc*. See Book.


**Beef-eater.** a yeoman of the guard. (Hyb.) Lit. 'an eater of beef'; hence, an attendant. Cf A. S. *hīf-a-tā*, a loafer, a servant. ?


**Beestings;** see Bistings.


**Beetle.** (2) a large mallet. (E.) M. E. *betel*. A. S. *bītel* = O. Wes *bītel*, O. Merc *bītel*; cf. Low G. *botel*. Teut. type *bant-*alas, 'a beater;' from *bant-an*, to beat; see Beat.

**Beetle.** (3) to overhang. (E.) From the M. E. adj. *bītel-browed*, 'beetle-browed;' P. Plowm. A. v. 109. Orig. sense doubtful; either from M. E. *bītel*, sharp, or from M. E. *bitil*, a beetle. In either case from *bit-, weak grade of *bītan*, to bite.

**Befall, Befool, Before;** see Fall, &c.

**Beg.** (F.) M. E. *beggen*. A. F. *begger*, Langtoft, i. 248; used as equiv. to *beguigner*, Britton, I. 22. § 15. Formed from the sb. *beggar*; see below.

**Beget, Begin;** see Get, Gin (1).


**Begone, Bégwine;** see Go, Guile.

**Beguine,** one of a class of religious devotees. (F.) Chiefly used in the fem. — F. *bégwine*, Low L. *beghina*, one of a religious order, first established at Liège, about A.D. 1207. Named after Lambert Le Bègue, priest of Liège (12th c.); whence also Béguin, Beghard, masc. Le Bègue means 'stammerer,' from the verb *bégui*, to stammer, in the dialect of Namur; allied to Piard *bégue*, F. *béguyer*.


**Behalf.** interest. (E.) Formerly in the M. E. phrase on my behalwe = on my behalf, on my side; substituted for the A. S. phr. *on (min) healfse*, on the side of (me), by confusion with be *healfse* (me), used in the same sense. From A. S. *be*, by; and *healf*, sb., side. See Half.

**Behave.** (F.) I.e to be-have oneself, or control oneself; from have with prefix be-, the same as prep. by.

**behaviour.** (E.; with F. suffix.) Formed abnormally from the verb to behave; confused with F. sb. *voir*, (1) wealth, (2) ability. Cf Lowl. Sc. havings, (1) wealth, (2) behaviour.

**Behad.** (E.) From Be- and Head.

**Behemoth.** (Heb. — Egypt.) Heb. behêmôth, said to be pl. of behêmâh, a beast; but probably of Egypt. origin.

**Bethyl.** (E.) St. John 5. 44 (Mor.): Bethel, Hebron.
BEHOVE


behove, to befit. (E.) A.S. behófian, verb formed from the sb. behöf above. Du. behoeven, from sb. behoef; Swed. behöfa; Dan. behove.

Belabour, Belay; see Labour, Lay.


Beldam, (F.-L.) Ironically for bel-dame, i.e. fine lady. F. belle dame. L. bella, fem. of bellus, fair; and domina, lady, fem. of dominus, lord. See Beau.

Beleaguer. (Du.) See Leaguer.

Belemnite, a fossil. (Gk.) Gk. belymptys, a stone shaped like the head of a dart. Gk. belymptos, a dart. Gk. báleir, to cast. (GwEL.)

Belfry. (F.-G.) Orig. 'a watch-tower.' Corrupted (partly by influence of bell) from M.E. berfray, berfraye, a watch-tower. O.F. berfroi, berfres, belfroi (F. beffroi). M.E. II.G. berfret, a watch-tower. M.H. G. berce, for, base of bergen, to protect; and M.H. G. frít, fride, a place of security, a tower, the same word as G. friede, peace; hence the lit. sense is 'a protecting shelter,' watch-tower. Allied to Borough and Free.

Belie. (E.) A.S. beleogan, to tell lies about. From be-, by, prefix; and leogan, to lie. See Lie (2).

Believe. (E.) M.E. belewen (belewen). The prefix be- was substituted for older ge-. O. Merc. gelfsan, A.S. gelfsian, ge-lfsian, to believe; lit. to hold dear. Du. geloozen; O.H.G. gelauban, G. g-lauben; Goth. ga-laujan. Teut. type *laubran, with A.S. ge-, prefix; from laub, 2nd stem of Teut. root *leub = Idg. LEUBH. To see Lie.


Belle, a fair lady. (F.-L.) F. belle, fem. of F. beau, O. F. bel, fair. L. bellus, fair, fine. See Beau.

belladonna. (Ital.-L.) Ital. bella donna, fair lady. L. bella domina; see Beldam. A name given to the nightshade, from the use of it by ladies to give ex-

pression to the eyes, the pupils of which it expands.

Belligerent. (L.) More correctly, belligerant. L. belligerant-, stem of pres. pt. of belligerare, to carry on war. L. bel*- for bello, stem of bellum, war; gerere, to carry on (war). Bellum is for O. Lat. duellum; see Duel.

Bellow. (E.) M.E. belwen (c. 1300). Not fully explained. It may have resulted from confusion of A.S. bellan, to roar, bellow, with the str. verb belgan, to be angry, or with the rare verb bylgian, to bellow (which would have given bilow). See Bell. Cf. Bull.

Bells. (Scand.) M.E. beli, bely, below, a bag; but also used in the special sense of 'bellow.' Bellow is the pl. of M.E. below, a bag, from Icel. belg; and M.E. beli (from A.S.) also means belly. Cf. G. blaste-balg, a 'blow-bag,' a pair of bellows; A.S. blast-belg, bellows, lit. 'blast-bag.' See below.

belly. (E.) M.E. bely. A.S. belg, belg, a bag, skin (for holding things); hence (later), belly. Icel. belgr, bag; Du. balg, skin, belly; Swed. balg, belly, bellows; Dan. balg, husk, belly; G. balg; Goth. balgs, bag. Teut. type *balgs. From balg, -2nd stem of Teut. root belg (= Idg. BIHLGH), to swell. Cf. Irish bolg, bag, belly; holgaim, I swell; W. bol, belly. Der. bellows, q.v.

Belong, Beloved, Below; see Long, Love, Low.

Belt, a girdle. (L.) M.E. belt. A.S. bel-. Icel. belza; Irish and Gael. balt, a belt, border; O. H. G. balz; Swed. balte; Dan. belte. All borrowed from L. balteus, a belt.

Beltane, Old May-day. (C) O Irish bel-tene (Windisch); lit. 'fire-kindling,' from an old custom. Celtic type *belo-te(,p)ni : where belo- is cognate with A.S. beli, a blaze, and -te(n) is from *tepons, type of O. Iri. ten, fire; cf. L. tep-ere, to be warm (Fick. ii. 125, 164).

Bemana. (E.) From Be- and Moan.

Bench. (E.) M.E. benche. A.S. becn- Du. banc, a bench, table, bank for money; Swed. bank; Dan bank; Icel. bekkr; G. bank. Teut. type *bankes.

Doublet, bank.

Bend (1), to bow, curve. (E.) M.E. benden. A.S. bendan, orig. to string a bow, fasten a band or string to it; cf. A.S.
bend, a band (= Teut. *bandiz); from band, 2nd stem of *bind-an, to bind. See Bind. So also Icl. benda, to bend a bow; allied to band, a cord.

bend (2), an oblique band, in heraldry. (F. — G.) O.F. bende, also bands, a band; see Cotgrave. The same word as F. bande, a band of men; see Band (2).


Benediction. (F. — L.) F. bénédicti- 

Benediction = L. benedictionem, acc. of beneficium. A blessing. — L. benedictus, pp. of bene-
dicere, to speak well, bless = L. bene, well; and dicere, to speak (see Dictation).

benison. (F. — L.) M.E benyseyn — O.F. benison. — L acc. benediti- 

Benefactor. (L.) L. benefactor, a doer of good. — L. bene, well; and factor, a doer, from faecer, to do.

benefice. (F. — L.) M.E. benefice — F. bénéfice (Cot.). — Late L. beneficium, a grant of an estate; L. beneficium, a well-doing, a kindness. — L. bene, well; and faecer, to do.

benefit. (F. — L.) Modified (badly) from M. E. benefet. — O.F. benefet (F. bienfait). — L. benefactum, a kindness conferred; neut. of pp. of benefacere, to do well, be kind.

Benevolence. (F. — L.) F. bénévo-

Benevolence =晚. benevolentia, kindness. — L acc. benevolentia, kindness; benevolent, kind, lit. well-wishing. — L. bene, well; and volentem, acc. of volens, wishing, from volo, I wish (see Voluntary).

Benighted. (E.) See Night.

Benign. (F. — L.) O.F. benigne (F. bénin) — L. benigius, kind; short for *benig-nus. — L. beni, for *benus, variant of bonus, good; and -genus, born (as in indigennus), from gene, old form of gignere, to beget.

Benison, blessing; see Benedic-
tion.


Benumb. From Be- and Numb.

Benzoin, a resinous substance. (F. — Ital. — Arab) F. benjoin. 'gum benzoin or gum benjamin;' Cot. = Ital. benzoino, benjivi (Torriano). The Ital. to

bengivi seems to have been substituted for the Arab. name, lubin jínú, lit. frankincense of Java. (Further corrupted to gum benjamin.)

Bequeath. (E.) A.S. becwadan to assert, bequeath. — A. S be-, prefix; and cwadan, to say, assert. See Quoth.

bequest. (E.) M.E. biquête, bi-

bequest. Formed, with added -te (cf. M.E. requeste), from A.S. *becwiss, *beckvis (not found), sb. due to becwadan, to bequeath, assert, say. The components of this form occur; viz. be-, bi-, prefix, and cisuis (in ev-cors), a saying. Cwiss is from Teut. *kwaessi, Idg. *g(w)e'tiś, formed (with suffix -ti) from Idg. base *g(w)e'ti, whence cwadan, to say (Severs, A. S. Gr. § 232); and beckvis is thus a regular deriv. of becwadan, to bequeath.

Bereave. (E.) A.S. beréofian, to dispossess; see Reave.

Bergamot (1), an essence. (Ital.) Ital. bergamotta, the essence called bergamot — Itali. Bergamo, a town in Lombardy.

Bergamot (2), a kind of pear. (F. — Ital.) — Turk. — F. bergamotte (Cot.). — Ital. bergamott-a (pl. e), a kind of excellent pears, come out of Turky; Torriano.

— Turk. bog armi'di, prince's pear. — Turk. beg prince; armi'di, pear.


Berth. (E.) Formerly 'convenient sea-room.' A 'suitable position.' From A.S. byr- (as in ge-byri-an, to suit) with suffix -th. Cf. Du. ber't, a turn; Low G. borth, good position.

Beryl. (L. — Gk. — Skt.) M.E. beril. — O. F. beril, — L. beryllus. — Gk. βηρυλ-

λος; cf. Arab. bilāb, crystal, beryl. — Skt. va'dirya (Prakrit ve'linedra), origin. beryl, brought from Veddā in S. India (Yule; Bohtlingk).

Besant, Berant, a gold circle, in 

heraldry. (F. — L. — Gk.) Intended to represent a gold coin of Byzantium. — O. F. besant, 'an ancient gold coin;' Cot. — L. Byzantium. — Gk. Βυζάντιον, the name of Constantinople.

Beseech. (E.) M.E. besechen. From be-, prefix; and sechen, Southern form corresponding to Northern seken, to seek. See Seek.
**BESEEM**

Besem, Beset, Beshrew, Beside, Besiege; see Seem, Sit, Shrew, &c.

Besom, a broom. (E.) M.E. besom, besme. A.S. besma. Old Fr. bezom; G. besen. Teut. type *besmon,* m.

Besot, Bespeak; see Sot, Speak.

Best; see Better.

Bestead; from Be- and Stead.


Bestow, Bestrew, Bestride; see Stow, &c.

Bet, to wager. (F. Scand.) Short for abet, in the sense to maintain, or ‘back,’ as abet is explained in Phillips, ed. 1706. See Abet. Der. bet, sb.

Betake. (E. and Scand.) See Take.

Betel, a species of pepper. (Port. Malayanl.) Pott. betel, betele. Malayan betita, i.e. vera tala, mere leaf (Yule).

Bethink, Betide, Betimes, Betoken; see Think, &c.

Betray. (F. L.; with E. prefix.) From be-, prefix; and O.F. trair (F. traîr), to deliver up, from L. trādere. The prefix be- was due to confusion with bewray. See Tradition.

Betroth. (E.) See Troth.

Better, Best. (E.) 1. From the Teut. base *bat,* good, was formed the Tent. comp. stem *batson,* as in Goth bata, better, A.S. betra (with mutation from a to e), M.E. better. The A.S. bet, M.E. bet, is adverbial and comparative 2. From the same base was formed Goth. batasta, best, A.S. best (for bet-ist), M.E. best. Similarly Du. beter, best; Icel. betri, beitr; Dan betre, beds; Swed. betre, bast; G. besser, best. Der. (from the same base) batten, baut (2).

Between. (E.) A.S. betwegenan, between; between; pl. betwegen. A.S. be, by; twegen, dat. pl. of twegen, double, allied to two, two; see Two Here twegen (also twegen) answers to Goth. tweihnaian, dat. pl. of tweihna, 'two each.' Cf. L. bini.

Betwixt. (E.) (M.E. betwix; to which t was afterwards added = A.S. betwix, betweex, betweax, betweaks, apparently extended from A.S. betwix, between. From A.S. be, by; and *twið, answering to tweih in Goth. tweih-naia, two each. See above.

Bevel, sloping; to slope, slant. (F.)

**BEZONIAN**

In Sh. Sonn. 121. O.F. *bivell,* *buvell,* only found in mod. F. bivouc, and in F. bivouc, 'a kind of squire [carpenter's rule], having moveable and compasses branches, or the one branch compass and the other straight; some call it a bevell;' Cot. Cf. Span. baelvel. Origin unknown.

Beve, a potation; see Beaver (3).

Beverage, (F. L.) O.F. bevage (Supp. to Godfrey), drink. O.F. bevore, to drink. L. bibere, to drink.

Bevy. (F. L.) It answers to O.F. beuve, a drink; from O.F. bevre, to drink (above). Cf. Ital. beven, a bevy (Florio); also, a drink (Torriano).

Bewail, Beware, Bewilder, Bewitch; see Wail, War, Wild, Witch.

Bewray, to disclose. (E.) Properly to accuse. M.E. bewarten, birweyen, to disclose. A.S. be-, prefix (see Be-); and wigan, to accuse (for older *wyrógian,* with mutation from ð to e). Cf. Icel. regja (for svrogja), to slander, Swed. roja, to discover; O. Fries. birwerogia, to accuse; Goth. wärhian, to accuse; G. sugen, to censure. These are causal verbs, from the base wärö-, seen in Goth. wárðs, accusation, Icel. rög; a slander.

Bey, a governor. (Tuk.) Turk. beg (pron. nearly as haj), a lord, prince.

Beyond. (E.) M.E. beyond. A.S. begondan, beyond. A.S. be-, for be or bi, by; and geond, prep. across, beyond, from geon, yon. Cf. Goth. janindr, thither, jamd, there; from jains, that, yon. See Yon.

Bexil, the part of a ring in which the stone is set. (F.) Also spelt basil; it also means a sloping edge. O.F. bisel (Roquefort); mod. F. biseau, a bezil, basil, slant, sloped edge. Cf. Span. bisel, the slanting edge of a looking-glass. Perhaps from L. bis, double.

Bexique, a game at cards. (F. Pers.) F. baigne (with ç); also bêy (Littré). The first form = Pers. bâsičah, sport, a game; the second = Pers. bīzī, play. Pers. bāṣī, to play. [A guess.]


Bexonian, a beggarly fellow. (F.) In 2 Hen. IV. v. 3. 118. Formerly
bisonian; made by adding E. -ian to t'. bisogne, spelt bisongne, in Cotgrave, 'a filthe knave . . . bisonian.' Or from Ital. bisogno, need, want; whence bisogni, pl. 'new-levied soldiers, such as come ... needy to the wars'; Torrano (not in Florio). Origin unknown.

Bi-, prefix. (L.) L. bi-, for *dii-, twice. — L. duo, two. So also Gk. δί-, Skt. dvi. See Two.


Bib. (L.) A cloth under a child's chin; from M. E. hibben, to drink. — L. bibere, to drink. Hence vin-bibber (Luke vi. 34); L. bibens nimum (Vulg).


bibliography. (Gk.) Gk. βιβλιογραφία, for βιβλίον; and γράφω, to write.

bibliomania. (Gk.) Gk. βιβλιομανία, for βιβλίου; and μανία, a mania.


Bicker, to skirmish. (Uncertain.) M. E. biker, a fight; bikiren, to skirmish. Cf. M. E. heken, to peck; biken, to thrust with a pointed weapon. Apparently from O. F. becquer, to strike with the beak (see Beak); or from A. S. becca, a pick-axe. Cf. Du hibben, to notch a mill-stone; also E. Fries. bikkeren, to hack, gnaw, from bikken, to hack, bikke, a pickaxe (G. biche).

Bicycle. (Hybrid.) In use since 1868. Comed from Bi- and Cycle.

Bid (1), to pray. (E.) Nearly obsolete; preserved in budding-prayer, and in to bid heads (pray prayers). M. E. bidden. A. S. bidiian + Du. bidden; G. bitten. Icel. biedja; Goth. biedjan. Teut. type *bidjan-, allied to L. fidus, I trust; Gk. πιστός, I prevail upon; from BHEIDH. See Brugm. i. § 589; i. § 890.

Bid (2), to command. (F.) M. E. boden. — A. S. biedan, to command. + Du. bieden, to offer; Icel. byða; G. bieten; Goth. ana-biudan; Gk. πιστός, I enquire; Skt. budh, to understand. Teut. type *beudan. (√BHEIDH.) Confused with Bid (1), the forms of which have taken the place of those of Bid (2).

Bide, to await, wait. (E.) M. E. biden. A. S. biden + Du. beiden; Icel. býða; Swed. bida; Dan. bie; Goth. biedan; O. H. G. bitan. Tent. type *bidan.-

Biennial, lasting two years. (L.) Formed as if from biennium, a space of two years; the true L. word is biennialis. — L. bi- two; and annuüs, lasting a year, yearly. — L. annus. So also triennial, from tri- (for tres), three; quadriennial, more correctly quadri-ennial, from quadr- (for quadrus), belonging to four; quinquennial, (for quinque), five; decennial, from dec-em, ten; centennial, from centum, a hundred; millennial, from mille, a thousand, &c.

Bier, a frame on which a corpse is borne. (E.) M. E. beere, bare. A. S. berer, ber. — A. S. ber-, 3rd stem of beran, to carry, + Du. baar; O. H. G. bára (G. bahre); allied to Icel. barar, fem. pl. — L. ferétum; Gk. βάρος.

Biestings, Beestings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) A. S. byesting, byst (for *biest), thick milk. From A. S. bist, first milk after calving. + Du. biest; G. biest-milch.

Bifurcated, two-pronged. (L.) Late L. bifurcatus, pp. of bifurcari, to part in two directions. — L. bi-furcās, two-pronged; from bi-(s), double; furca, a fork.


Bigamy, a double marriage. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. bigamie. — Late L. bigamia; a clumsy compound from L. bi-, double (see Bi-), and Gk. γάμια, from γάμος, marriage. It should rather have been digamy (Gk. δίγαμια).

Biggen, a night-cap. (F.) M. F. biguon, 'a biggin for a child;' Cot. Named from the caps worn by beguines; see Beguine.

Bight, a coil of rope, a bay. (E.) M. E. bight. A. S. byht; as in wateres byht, a bright (of water) (see Grein). — A. S. buge, weak grade of bigan, to bow; bend; with mutation of u to y, + G. bucht. Teut. type *buchtz. See Bow (1).

Bigot, an obstinate devotee to a creed. (F.) F. bigot, 'an hypocrite, superstitious fellow;' Cot. Applied by the
BIJOU

French to the Normans as a term of reproach (Wace). Of unknown origin. It is an older word than beguine, with which it seems to have been somewhat confused at a later period.

Bijou, a trinket. (F.-C.?) F. bijou. Perhaps from Bret. *bizin, a ring with a stone, a finger-ring, from biz, a finger. Cf. Corn. *bijou (the same), from bis, bis, a finger; W. *byrion, ring, from bys, finger.

Billberry, a whortle-berry. (Scand.) Dan. *billeber, a billberry; where her is E. berry. In M. Dan., bille had the sense of Dan. *buckle, i.e. boss (Kalkar). Cf. Norw. *bola, a swelling, tumour. || North Eng. *bila-berry = blue-berry; see *Blaeberry. In both cases, *berry takes the E. form; see *Berry.

Bilbo, a sword; Bilboes, fetteres (Span.) Both named from Bilboa or Bilbao in Spain, famous for iron and steel.

Bile (1), secretion from the liver. (F.) F. *bielle = l. *bilis. l. *bilis is for *bislis, Brugm. i. § 87; cf. W. *bisl, Bret. *best, bile (Fick, ed. 4 ii. 175). Der. *bil-le-ous.

Bile (2), a boil. (E.) See Boil (2).

Bilge. (F.-C.) A variant of bulge, which orig. meant the bottom of a ship's hull; whence *bilge-water (N. E. D.). See Bulge.


Bill (2), a bird's beak. (K.) M. E. bile. A S. bile (Teut. type *biliz?). Allied to Bill (1).

Bill (3), a writing, account. (F.--I.) A. F. *bille = l. bille, a writing; the dimin. is *billéta, billéta, shewing that bille is a corruption of l. *bill, a papal bull, &c.; see Bull (2).

Billet (1), a note (F.--L.) A. F. *billet, -l. l. *billeta, *billeta, dimin. of billa, a writing; see Bill (3) above.

Billet (2), a log of wood. (F.) F. billette, billet, a billet of wood. Dimin. of billa, a log, stump. Origin unknown.

Billiards. (F.) F billard, 'a billard, or the stick wherewith we touch the ball at billiards;' Cot. Formed with suffix -ard (G._hart) from billa, a log, stick, as above.

Billion; see Million.

BIRCH

Billow, a wave. (Scand.) Icel. *bilgja, a billow; Swed. *bolja; Dan. *bolje. + M. H. G. *bulge, a billow, a bag. Lit. 'a swell' or surge; cf. Icel. *belgja, to inflate. puff out. The Icel. *bilgja has mutation of *u to *y, and, like M. H. G. *bulge, is from *bulga-, 3rd stem of *belgan, to swell with anger.

Bin. (E.) M. E. *binne, A. S. *binu, a manger; Lu. ii. 7 + Du. heu, G. bennet, a sort of basket. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gaulish Lat. benna, body of a cart; W. *ben, a cart.

Binary, twofold. (L.) L binarius, consisting of two things. — L. binus, two-fold — L. *bi-, double; see Bi-.

Bind. (E.) M. E. binden. A. S. bindan. + Du. and G. binden; Icel. and Swed. *binda; Dan. bind; Goth. bindan; Skt. bandh, to bind. (✓BENDNH.)


Binnacle, a box for a ship's compass. (Port.—L.) A singular corruption of the older word *bitacelle, by confusion with bin, a chest. — Port. *bitacola, a bittacle (i.e. binnacle); Vieyra. Cf. Span. bitacora, l. habitacle, the same. The Port. bitacola stands for *habitacola, the first syllable being lost. — L. habitaculum, a little dwelling, i.e. the 'frame of timber in the steering of a ship where the compass stands' (Bailey). — L. habitäre, to dwell; frequent. of habère, to have.

Binocular, having two eyes. (L.) From lat. bin-ter, two each; ocul-us, eye; with suffix -a-ris.

Binomial, having two terms. (L.) From Late L. *binomius, equiv. to L. binomius, adj. having two names; with suffix -a-lis. From L. *bi-, two; nomin-, for nomen, a name.

Biography. (Gk.) A written account of a life, from *bio-, for *bios, life; and -graphie, to write. The sb. bios is allied to Quick.

Biology. (Gk.) Science of life; from Gk. *bio-, for bios, life; and -logia, a discussing, from logos, a discourse.

Biped. (L.) L. biped-, stem of biped-, two-footed; from bi-, two; ped, foot.

**BIRD**


**Bird.** (E.) M. E. brid (the r being shifted); A. S. bried, a bird, esp. the young of birds.

**Biretta,** a clerical cap. (Ital. — I., Gk.) Ital. beretta (Tornano); cf. Late L. birretum, orig. a scarlet cap. — Late L. birrus, burreus, reddish. See Bureau.


**Biscuit,** a kind of cake. (F. — L.) F. biscuit, lit. twice cooked. — F. bis (I. bis’), twice; and cut, from L. coctum, acc. of coctus, pp. of coquere, to cook.

**Biscuit.** (I.) From L. bîs—, short for bis, twice; and sect—um, supine of secûre, to cut.

**Bishop.** (L. — Gk.) A. S. bîcop. — L. episcopus. — Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop; lit. ‘overseer.’ — Gk. ἵππι, f., upon; ὁκονσ, one that watches, from ὁκον-, a-grade of ὁκω-, as in ὁκαί-τομα, I spy, overlook. See Species.

**Bismuth,** a metal. (G.) G. bismuth; also spelt wismut, wissmut, wissmann. Origin unknown.

**Bison,** a quadruped. (L. — Teut.) L. bison (Pliny); Late Gk. Bîos. Not a L. word, but borrowed from Teutonic; O. H. G. wissnut, G. wissen, a bison; A. S. wascend, a wild ox; Icel. visnunar. See O. H. G. wissen in Schade.

**Bissextile,** a name for leap-year. (L.) Late L. bissesxtilis annus, bissextile year. — L. bissesxtilis, an intercalary day; so called because the intercalated day (formerly Feb. 24) was called the sixth of the calends of March; there being thus two days with the same name. — L. bis, twice; sextus, sixth, from sex, six.


**Bistre,** a dark brown. (F. — G.? F. bistre, a dark brown. Perhaps from prov. G. biester, dark, gloomy, also bistre (Flugel).

**Bit (1),** a mouthful, small piece. (E.)

**M. E. bite** (2 syll.) A. S. bita, a morsel. From A. S. bit-, weak grade of bitan, to bite. — Du. beet; Icel. biti; Swed. bit; Dan. bid. Cf. Teut. type *biton—*, m.

**bit (2),** a curb for a horse. (E.) M. E. bitt. A. S. bitt, m. a bite, a biting. — Teut. type *bitiz*, a bite; cf. bito, a curb. — Du. gebit; Icel. bitill (dimin.); Swed. bit; Dan. bid; G. gebass.


**Bite.** (E.) M. E. biten. A. S. bitan. + Du. biten; Icel. bita; Swed. bita; Dan. bite; G. bissenn. Teut. type *bitan—*. Allied to L. findere (pt. fidis), to cleave; Skt. bhrid, to cleave. ([✓]BEID.)


**Bittern,** a bird. (F. — Late L.) The n is added. M. E. botor, bitoure. — F. butor, ‘a bittor [bittern];’ Cot. Prob. named from its cry; cf. L. bitürre, biberre, to cry like a bittren; whence also L. bitio, said to mean ‘bittern,’ though the same word as bitte, i.e. buzzard.

**Bits,** naval term. (Scand.)? The bits are two strong posts on deck to which cables are fastened. Prob. from Icel. bitt, a bit, mouthful (see Bit (1)); also, a cross-beam in a house; a thwart (L. transstrum) in a ship. [F. bites, bitts (see Cot.). Span. bitas, may have been borrowed from E.] Cf. also A. S. bëtteng, a cable for holding a ship, from bëtan, to restrain, curb, equivalent (in form) to Icel. bota; see Bait. Also Swed. bëtging, a bit, whence bëtgehult, a bitt-bolt, bitt-pin; Dan. bëtging: used also on land for tethering horses, as in Swed. bëtgehult, a peg for tethering; from bëta, to pasture, bait.

**Bitumen.** (L.) L. bitumen, mineral pitch. Cf. Brugm. i. § 663.

**Bivalve.** (F. — L.) From Bi- and Valle.

**Bivouac.** (F. — G.) F. bivouac, orig. bivac. — Swiss G. heîwaîht, an additional watch at night (Stalder); cf. bei-gaben, to add. — G. bei, in addition; wacht, a watch, from wachen, to wake. See Wake (1). Cf. G. heîwache.

BLAB

of spirit; where bigote means ‘moustache.’

Blab, to tell tales. (E.) M. E. blabbe, a tell-tale; blaberen, to babble. Cf. Dan. blabbre, to babble; Dan. dial. bløffe, G. plappern, to babble, prate. Of imitative origin; cf. Gael. plab, a soft noise; plabair, a babbler; blabaran, a stammerer, blabba-*dach, babbling, garrulous.

Black. (E.) M. E. blak. A.S. blac, blæc [which editors have often confused with blæc, bright, shining]. Cf. Icel. blækkr, dark; also A.S. blac, Low G. blak, O.H.G. blach, Icel. blek, Swed. bleck, Dan. blæk, all meaning ‘ink.’ Connexion with Du. blazen, to scorch, is doubtful.

blackguard, a term of reproach. (E. and F.) From black and guard. A name given to scullions, turnspits, and kitchen menials, from the dirty work done by them. See Trench, Select Glossary.

Bladder. (E.) M. E. bladdre. A.S. blæddre, blæstre, a blistet, bladder (lit. blowing out). Du. blaar [Icel. blaðra (?)]; O. H. G. blãtara (G. blatter). Teut. type *blædn-, wk. fem. From Teut. stem *blæ-, to blow (see Blow (1)); with suffix *dun similar to Gk. -rpa, cf. χερα, a puff.]

Blade, a leaf, flat of a sword. (E.) M. E. blad. A.S. blæd, a leaf. + Icel. blæð, Swed., Dan., Du. blad, a leaf, blade; G. blatt. Teut. type *bla-don, neut., with sense of ‘blown,’ i.e. ‘flourishing;’ pp. form (with suffix -do = Idg. -tō) from</BLADEN,. See Blow (2)

Blaberry, Bleaberry, a bilberry. (Scand. and E.) From North E. blæc, livid, dark; and berry. The form blæc is from Icel. blæ-r, livid; see under Blue.


Blame, vb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. blamen. — O. F. blasmer, to blame. — L. blasphemare, to speak ill, also to blame. — Gk. βλασφημείν; see Blaspheme.

Blanch (1), to whiten. (F. — O. H. G.) From F. blanchir, to whiten. < F. blanç, white; see Blank below.

Blanch (2), the same as Blench.

Bland. (L.) L. blandus, mild.


Blason; see Blazon.

Blaspheme, to speak injuriously. (L. — Gk.) L. blasphemare. — Gk. βλασφημείν, to speak ill of. — Gk. βλασφημος, adj., speaking evil. — Gk. βλασθ-, for *βλασθ-, i.e. hurtful (cf. βλαδ-η, hurt); and φημι, I say: see Fame. Brugm. i. § 744.

Blast, a blowing. (E.) M. E. blast. A.S. blæt, a blowing; cf. Icel. blæstr, a breath, blast of a trumpet; O. H. G. blést. Formed with Idg. suffix -to- from the old base of Blaze (2).

Blatant, noisy, roaring. (E.) Spenser has ‘blatant beast’; F. Q. vi. 12 (heading); also blattant, id. vi. 1. 7. Prob. imitative. Cf. Lowl. Sc. blad, to abuse; blatter, a rattling noise; G. platz, a crash.


Blaze (1), a flame. (E.) M. E. blæse. A. S. blæse, a flame, in comp. bål blæse, a bright light; blæse, f. a torch; < Teut. type *blasion. Cf. M. H. G. blas, a torch; also G. blasse, Icel. bleisi, a ‘blaze’ or white mark on a horse, Swed. blas, the same.

Blaze (2), to proclaim, noise abroad. (Scand.) Mark i. 45. M. E. blasen. — Icel. blása, to blow, blow a trumpet, sound an alarm; Swed. bláska, to sound; Dan. blase, Du. blazen, to blow a trumpet; G. blason. Also Goth. us-blasan, to puff up. < Teut. type *blæs-an-, to blow; whence A. S. blæst, E. blast. Much confused with blason.

Blason (1). Blason, a proclamation. Hamlet, i. 5. 21; Shak. Son. 106. A corruption from Blaze (2), M. E. blasen, to proclaim; due to confusion with Blazon (2) below.

Blason (2), to pourtray armorial bearings. (F.) M. E. blason, blason, a shield; whence blason, verb, to describe a shield. — F. blason, a coat of arms, orig. a shield (Brachet). Cf. Span. blason, heraldry,
BLEABERRY

blazonry, glory; hacer blason, to blazon, blasonar, to blazon, brag, boast; suggesting a (very doubtful) connexion with G. blason, to blow the trumpet, as done by heralds, to proclaim a victor's fame; see Blaze (2) above. (See Scheler.) Or if the orig. sense was a bright mark on a shield, it is allied to Blaze (1).

**BLEABERRY**; see Blasberry.

**BLEACH.** (E.) Orig. 'to whiten,' M. E. blechen, Ancien Riwle, p. 324, l. 1. A. S. blizian. — A. S. blāc, shining, bright, pale. See bleak below. + Icel. blíka; Du. bleken; G. bleichen; < Teut. *blākjan-


**BLEAK** (2). a fish. (Scand.) From its pale colour.

**Bleary-eyed**, having watery, inflamed, or dim eyes. (E.) M. E. bleary-eyed. Cognate with Low G. blärr-äged. bleary-eyed; cf. blärr oge, an eye wet with tears, from blären, to howl, weep; which seems to be allied to E. blare.


**BLEB, BLOB**, a small bubble or blister. (E.) Cf. M. E. blober, a bubble on water; blubber, a bubble. By comparing blobber, blubber, with bubble, having much the same meaning, we see the probability that they are imitative, from the action of forming a bubble with the lips.

**BLEED.** (E.) M. E. bleedan, formed (by mutation of ē to ē) from A. S. blōd, blood. < Teut. type *blōkan-, to lose blood > Icel. bleða.


**BLENCH**, to shrink from. (F.) M. E. blenchan, to avoid, elude. A. S. blecan, to deceive; as if from a Teut. type *blankjan-, causal of *blankan-, to blink. But proof is wanting.

**BLEND**, to mix together. (Scand.) M. E. blenden. Due to blend-, base of the pres. ind. of Icel. blanda (Swed. blanda, Dan. bland), to blend; cognate with


**BLESS**, to consecrate, &c. (E.) The orig. sense may have been 'to consecrate by blood,' i.e. either by sacrifice or by the sprinkling of blood, as the word can be clearly traced back to blood. M. E. bleses, A. S. blētsian, O. Northumb. blēdsia, blood-sia (Matt. xxv. 34, xxvi. 26), which can be explained from blēd, blood, with the usual vowel-change from o to o or e. Teut. type *blōdisa. Cf. bleed. (Suggested by Sweet; Anglia, ii. 156.)

**Blight.** (E.) XVII cent. Of unknown origin; perhaps from A. S. *blīht, O. Merc. *blēht, exactly answering to Icel. bletr, a spot, stain.

**BLIND.** (E.) A. S. blind. + Du. blind; Icel. blídr; Sw., Dan., G. blind; < Teut. type *blīdlos (1dg. base *blīdlen-). Cf. Lith. bēstis (3 prs. blīdensis), to become dim. (of the sun).

**blindfold**, vb. (E.) M. E. blindfōld, verb (Tyndale); corruption of blindfelden (Palsgrave), where the d is excrecent. The true word is būndfelden, to 'fell' or strike blind, Ancien Riwle, p. 106. — A. S. blind, blind; and fellan, to strike; see Fell.

**Blindman’s buff**; see Buff.

**Blink**, to wink, to glance. (E.) M. E. blinken, to shine, to glance; whence mod. E. blink, by change of en to te in, as in many words. Allied to A. S. blāc, white (as in blanc-a, a white horse), cognate with O. H. G. bland. M. H. G. blāc; see Blank. Cf. Du., G. blinken, Swed. blinka. Dan. blinke, all late forms; and A. S. blīcan, to shine.

**BLISS**. (L.) See Blithe.

**BLISTER.** (F. = Teut.) M. E. bluster, blister. (Not found before 1300.) — O. F. blestre, 'tumeur,' Godfrey. (Of Teut. origin; cf. Icel. bļástr (dat. bļóstr), a blast, also a swelling, allied to E. Blast. From the notion of blowing out.

**BLITHE.** (E.) M. E. blithe. A. S. blīth, sweet, happy. + O. Sax. bliði, bright, glad; Du. blīte, blyt; Icel. blôðr; Swed., Dan. blid; O. H. G. blôdi, glad; Goth. bliðis, merciful, kind.

**bliss.** (E.) M. E. blis. A. S. bliss, bliss; contr. from A. S. blīds, happiness, lit. blitheness. — A. S. blīds (above). + O. Sax. blīza, blīse, happiness. Teut. stem *blīsia, with s<st, the suffix being -stā, as in L. laeti-stā.
**Bloat**

Bloat, to swell. (Scand.) We now generally use bloated to mean ‘puffed out’ or ‘swollen,’ as if allied to blow. But the M.E. form was bloat, soft; connected with Icel. blautr, soft, effeminate, imbecile, blotna, to become soft, lose courage. Cf. Swed. blöt, Dan. blod, soft, pulpy, mellow. Allied to Icel. blautr, soft; A.S. blæh, G. blade, weak.

**bloater**, a prepared herring. (Scand.) A bloater is a cured fish, cured by smoke; but formerly a ‘soaked’ fish.—Icel. blautr, soft. Cf. Swed. blufisk, soaked fish; from blota, to soak, steep; from blöt, soft (above).

**Blob**, a bubble. (E.) See Blob.


**Blond.** (F.) XV cent. F. blond, m. blonde, fem. ‘light yellow;’ Cot. Referred by Diez to Icel. blandiinn, mixed; cf. A.S. blonden-scar, having hair of mingled colour, gray-haired. See Blend. But the Low L. form is blundus, pointing to a Teut. type *blündo*, answering to Skt. bradina-, reddish, pale yellow (Kluge). Cf. O. Slav. bron, white; Brugm. i. § 814.


**Bloom**, a flower. (Scand.) M. E. blome, not in A.S.—Icel. blóm, blóta, a flower; Swed. blomma; Dan. blomme. Du. bloen; Goth. blōma; allied to O. Ir. bláth, L. fló; see Flower. And see below.

**blossom.** (E.) M. E. blomse, also blosome. A.S. blōstma, a blossom; from base blō- of A.S. blō-wan, with suffixes -st and -ma (Teut. -mon). Du. bloesem; M. H. G. blōst (with suffix -st). See above

**Blot** (1), a spot. (F. Teut.) M. E. blot; from bloten, vb. — M. F. blotter, ‘to blot;’ Cot. — O. F. blette, blotte, a clot of earth. (Prob. Teutonic.)

**Blot** (2), at backgammmon. (Scand.) A blot is an ‘exposed’ piece. — Dan. blot, bare, naked; whence grye sig blot, to lay oneself open, expose oneself; Swed. blöt, naked; blotta, to lay oneself open. Du. bloot, naked, bloatsten, to expose; G. bluss, naked. Allied to Icel. blaur, soft; see Bloat.

**Blotch**, a large blot. (F.) From O. F. bloche, ‘tumour;’ (Godefroy, s.v. bloste).

**Blouse**, a loose outer frock. (F.) From F. blouse, a flock much used by workmen (XVIII cent.). Origin unknown.

**Blow** (1), to puff. (E.) M. E. blowen. A. S. blōwan. + G. bluchan, O. H. G. blōhan; allied to L. flōre; see Flourish.

**Blow** (2), to bloom, flourish as a flower. (E.) M. E. blowen. A. S. blōwan + Du. bloeten; G. blühen, O. H. G. blüjan. Allied to L. flōre; see Flourish.

**Blow** (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) M. E. blowe. Not in A. S.; but we find M. Du. strong verb blooven (pt t. blove), to strike, dress flax by beating; O. H. G. blōwen, whence G. blühen, to beat; Goth. bliggwan, to strike; all from Teut. *blōwan*, to strike. (History obscure.)

**Blubber.** (E.) M. E. blober, a bubble; bloberen, to bubble up, to weep copiously. Of imitative origin; cf. Blob. The blubber of the whale consists of bladderlike cells filled with oil. Blubber-lipped with swollen lips. Cf. E. Fries. blubber, a bubble, a blob of fat; blubberm, to bubble.

**Bludgeon.** (F. Teut.) A. F. bolsen, a cross-bow bolt. — O. H. G. bols; see Bolt.


**Bluff**, downright, rude. (Du.?) A bluff is a steep headland. It appears to be Dutch. M. Du. bluf, flat, broad; blaffert, one having a broad flat face, also, a boaster (Oudemans): blaf van het voorhoofd, ‘the flat of a forehead’ (Hexham); blaffen, blaffen, to mock (id.). Cf. E. Fries. bluffen, to make a noise, bluster, impose on.

**Blunder, to flounder about, err.** (Scand.) M. E. blöndren, to confuse, to move blindly or stupidly. Formed (as a frequentative) from Icel. blunda, to doze, slumber; Swed. blunda, to shut the eyes; Dan. blunde, to nap. Cf. Icel. blundr, Dan. and Swed. blund, a doze. A nap. From the sense of ‘confusion.’ Allied to Blend and Blind.

**Blunderbuss,** a short gun. (Hyb.) In Pope. Formerly spelt blanterbussse, plantierbussse (Palmer, Folk-Etymology);
BLUNT
i.e. 'a gun on a rest.' Apparently from L. plantäre, to plant (see Plant); and Du. bus, a gun, orig. a box, barrel; see Box (1). But the corresponding Du. word is donderbus, i.e. thunder-gun.

Blunt, dull. (Scand.) M. E. blunt, hint, dull, dulled. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. blunda, Dan. blinde, to sleep, doze; see Blunder.

Blur, to stain; a stain. (Scand.) Properly 'to dim;' metaphorically, 'to deceive.' We find: 'A bilerre, deceptive; to blurer, fallere,' (Levins (1570). Of uncertain origin. Cf. Swed. dial. blura, to blink, partially close the eyes; Swed. plura, Swed. dial. blira, to blink; blira for augu, to quiver (be dim) before the eyes, said of a haze caused by heat; Bavarian plerr, a mist before the eyes.


Blush. (E.) M. E. bischen, blissen, to glow. A. S. blyscean, used to translate L. rutilus, to shine (Mone, Quellen, 355); cf. ablysian, ablisian, to blush; from A. S. blys in bål-blys, lit. 'a fire-blaze.' Du blozen, to blush, from bloos, a blush; Dan. blusse, to flame, glow, from blus, a torch; Swed. blussa, to blaze, from blus, a torch. From Teut. root *bles, to glow.

Bluster, to be boisterous (E.) Doubtless associated in idea with blast (Icel. blistr, Swed. blast). Cf. E. Fries. blustern, to be tempestuous (esp. of wind); bluster, bluser, a breeze; blusen, to blow strongly; bluse, wind.

Boa, a large snake. (L.) L. boa (Piny); perhaps allied to bos, an ox; from its size.


Board (2), to go on board a ship, to accost. (F. — Teut.) The sb. board is E., but the verb, formerly spelt borde, bord, is short for aborde, used by Palsgrave. F. aborder, 'to approach, accost, aboord, or lay aboord;' Cot. F. a, to (L. ad); bord, edge, brim, side of a ship, from Icel. bord, Du. hoord, side of a ship. See Board (1).


Boat. (E.) M. E. boot. A. S. bát, Cf. Icel. bát; Swed båt; Du. boot; Russ. bōt; W. bōd; Gael. bòta, a boat. The Icel. word is borrowed from A. S.; and the other forms either from E. or Icel. Teut. type *bottiz, m.

Boat-swan. (E.) Lit. 'boat-lad;' Icel. sveinn, a lad (= A. S. swan).

Bob, to jerk. (E.) Perhaps imitative.

Bobbin, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) Formerly bobin. F. bobine, 'a quil for a spinning wheel, a skane,' Cot. Orig. unknown.

Bode, to foreshew. (E.) M. E. boden, bodian. A. S. bodian, to announce. A. S. bodia, a messenger; bod, a message. From bod-, weak grade of bændan, to command, announce. See Bid (2).

Bodie, stays. (E.) A corruption of bottles (pl. of bodi), which was the old spelling. (Cf. F. corset, from corps.)

Bockin, orig. a small dagger. (?) M. E. boydickin, Ch. Origin unknown.

Boor, the same as Boor.

Bog. (C.) Irish bogach, a bog, from bog, soft; cf. Irish bogasm, I shake; a bog being a soft quagmire. So also Gael. bogann, a quagmire; bog, soft, moist; bog, to soften, also to agitate. Cf. O. Irish becg, soft.

Boggard, Boggart, a spectre. (C.; with F. suffix.) From bog, variant of Bug (1); with suffix -ard, -art (F. -ard as in last-ard). See below.

Boggie, to start aside, swerve for fear. (C.) Prob. coined from prov. E. boggel, bogle, a spectre. Cf. W. bog, a goblin; bygel, a scarecrow; bogwil, a threat, boggly, to threaten; buggly, to scare. See Bug (1).

Bohea, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) So named from the Bohea hills; the mountain called Bow (or Wu-f) is situated in
BOIL

the province of Fokien or Fukian, on the S. E. coast of China.

Boil (1), to bubble up. (F.-L.) O. F. boillir, to boil (F. bouillir).—L. bullare, to bubble up, boil. — L. bulla, a bubble; see Bull (2). Cf. Norman F. bouillir, to boil.


Boisterous. (F.) Lengthened from M. E. boistous, Ch.; lit. ‘noisy.’ Boistous is formed, with O. F. suffix -ous, from Norw. baust-a, to act with violence; like cloister from L. claustrum. Cf. Norw. baust, boastfully; baus, blustering. See Boast.


Bolled, (Scand.) Earlier forms are M. E. bolten, pp., and bolnet, pp. The latter is the pp. of M. E. bolten, to swell. — Dan. buune, Swed. buelna, Icel. bóagna, to swell, inchoative forms from w. grade of bélga (cf. Icel. belgía, to inflate). Cf. A. S. belgan (pp. bulgen), to swell with anger. See Bellows, Billow.

Bolster. (E.) A. S. bolster, with suffix -ster as in hol-ster. From its round shape. — Du. bolster, boulster; Icel. bolstr; O. H. G. bolster (G. polster). Teut. type *bul-strôz; from Teut. *bul, weak grade of *beul, to puff up. See Bowl (2). (See Franck.)

Bolt (1), a stout pin of iron, an arrow. (E.) A. S. bôlt. — Du. bônt, formerly bôlt; Dan. bult; G. bülte, bülzen. Root unknown.

Bolt (2), Bolt, to sift meal. (F.-L.-Gk.) Spelt boule in Palsgrave. — O. F. butler; mod. F. butler; oldest form bulter, a corruption of *butler, to sift through coarse cloth; cf. M. Ital. burat-tare, to boulir (Florio). — O. F. and F. buire, coarse woollen cloth. — Late Lat. bura, burra, coarse red cloth. — Lat. burrus, reddish. — Gk. νυχτος, reddish. — Gk. πυρ, fire. See Bureau and Fire.

Bolus, a large pill. (L.-Gk.) Late L. bôlus (not L. bólus), a Latinised form of Gk. βόλος, a clod, lump.

Bomb, a shell for cannon. (F. or Span. — L.-Gk.) F. bombe; Span. bomba.—L. bombus, a humming noise. — Gk. βόμβος, the same. See Boom (1).

Bombard. (F.-L.-Gk.) The verb is from E. bombard, a great gun; Sh.—F. bombarde, a cannon; extended from F. bombe; see Bomb. Der. bombardier, F. bombardier (Cot.).

Bombast, orig. cotton wadding; hence padding, affected language. (F.-L.-Gk.) From O. F. bombe (with added t), cotton wadding.—Late L. bombacem, acc. of bombax, cotton; for L. bombex. — Gk. βόμβυξ, silk, cotton. orig. a silkworm. Cf. ‘to talk fastidiously.’

Bombazine, bombasine, a fabric of silk and worsted. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. bombassin. — Late L. bombacinum.—L. bom-bycinus, adj. silken; from bombex, silk; see above.

Bond. (E.) See Band (1).

Bondage, servitude. (F. — Scand.) M. E. and A. F. bondage, servitude; the sense being due to confusion with the verb to bind. But it orig. meant the condition of a bondman, called in A. S. bônda, a word borrowed from Icel. bôndi, a husbandman. And bôndi = bôcundi, a tiller; from Icel. bôta, to till, prepare, cognate with A. S. bûtan, to dwell, and G. bauen. Thus A. S. bônda is allied in sense and origin to E. boor, q. v.

Bone. (E.) M. E. boon; A. S. bôn. — Du. been; Icel. bein; Swed. ben; Dan. been; O. H. G. bein. Tct. type *basnon.

Bonfire. (E.) Orig. a bone-fire. ‘Bone-fire, ignis ossium;’ Catholicon Anglicanum, A.D. 1483; where bone is the Northern form of bone. Cf. Picard fú d’õs; a bonfire.

Bonito, a kind of tunny. (Span.—Arab.) Span. bonito. — Arab. bonito, a bonito.

Bonnet. (F.) F. bonnet; O. F. bonet (A. D. 1047), the name of a stuff of which bonnets or caps were made. Origin unknown.

Bonny, fair. (F.-L.) From F. bonne, fair, fem. of bon, good.—L. bonus, good; O. L. duonis

Bone, a priest. (Port.—Japanese.) Port. bonso.—Jap. bonza, a religious man.

Booby. (Span.—L.) Span. bobo, a blockhead, booby (related to F. baube,
BOOK
stammering). - L. balbus, stammering; hence, stupid.

Book. (E.) M. E. book; A. S. bôc, a book; also, a beech-tree. The orig. of 'books' were pieces of writing scratched on a beechen board. + Du. boek; Icel. bôk; Swed. bok; Dan. bog; G. buch; all in the sense of 'book'; Goth. bôka, a letter, pl. bôkãs, writings. B. With A. S. bôc, beech, cf. L. fìgis, a beech, Gk. φάγός, a tree with edible fruit.

Boom (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. bomen, not found in A. S. + Du. bomen, to boom, to give out a hollow sound like an empty barrel. An imitative word; like L. bonus, Gk. βούς, a humming.

Boom (2), a pole. (Du.) Du. boom; the Du. form of Beam (1).

Boomerang, a wooden missile weapon. (Australian.) From the native Australian name.

Boon (1), a petition. (Scand.) M. E. bôn, Ch. - Icel bôn; Dan. and Swed. bon, a petition. + A. S. bôn, bôn (whence bene in Wordsworth). The sense of 'favour' arose from confusion with Boom (2).

Boon (2), good. (F. - L.) In the phr. 'boon companion.' - F. bon, good. - L. bonus. See Bonny.

Boor, a peasant. (Du.) Du. boer, a peasant, lit. 'tiller of the soil.' - Du. bouwen, to till. + A. S. bûian, to dwell in, whence gebûr, s., a peasant (only preserved in neigb-bour). So also G. bauen, to till, whence Bauer, a peasant; Icel. búa, Goth bauan, to dwell. Teut. stem *bû-, related to Be. (Streitberg, § 90).


Booth. (Scand.) M. F. bothe. - M. Dan. bôtl (Kalkar), Dan. bod; Swed. bod (cf. Icel. bód, a dwelling, booth). - Dan. boe, Swed. bo, Icel. bôta, to dwell; see Boor. + G. boote, a stall. Teut. type *bôta, f. Cf. also Irish both, a hut, W. bod, a residence; Lith. buota, butias, a house. See Build


BOTANY
- M. Du. bute, Du. buit; cf. Icel. hýtti, Dan. byte, Swed. byte, exchange, bater, also booty, spoil; G. buete, spoil.

Borage. (F. - Span. - Arab.) Formerly bourrage. - F. bourrache. - Span. borrija. - Arab. ābū rashhī, lit. 'father of sweat;' because it is a sudorific.

Borax. (Low L. - Arab. - Pers.) Low L. borax; also boracum. - Arab. būrāq. - Pers. būrāh, borax (Vullers).


Bore (1), to perforate. (E.) M. E. bore, A. S. boran. + Du. boren; Icel. bora; Swed. bonna; Dan. børe; G. bohren. Also L. forāre, to bore; Gk. φοράω, to plough. Brugm. i. § 510. (✓BHER, to cut.)

bore (2), to worry. (E.) Possibly a metaphor. use of the verb above; Hen. VIII, i. 1. 128.

Bore (3), a tidal surge in a river. (Scand.?) Perhaps from Icel. bára, a billow caused by wind; Norw. baara, a billow, swell in the sea.

Boreas, the north wind. (L. - Gk.) 1. Boreas. - Gk. Bòpíás, Bòphás, the N. wind.

Borough. (E.) M. E. burch, borgh; also borwe. A. S. burch, burg (gen. and dat. byrícg), a fort. Perhaps from Teut. borg, weak grade of *bargan, to protect; whence Goth. bairgan, to hide, keep; see Barrow. + Du. burg; Icel. borg; Swed. and Dan. borg; G. Burg; Goth. baarnings. See below. Brugm. i. § 566, 11. § 160.

borrow. (E.) M. E. borwen; A. S. borgian, lit. to give a pledge. - A S. borg, borh, a pledge. - A S. borg-, weak grade of *bairgan, to keep, protect; see Barrow and Borough.


Botany. (F. - Gk.) F. botanique,
**BOTARGO**


**Botch** (1), to patch. (E.) Origin unknown. Similar is M. Du. *butsen*, to strike, beat, also to patch up; cf. Du. *butsen*, to beat.

**Botch** (2), a swelling. (F. – G.) M. E. *boche*. – O. North P. *boche*; Picard *boche*; O. F. *boce* (F. *bosse*), a swelling; see *Boss*.


**Bottle** (1), a hollow vessel. (F. – Late L. – Gk.) M. E. *botel*. – F. *bouteille*.

– Late Lat. *buticula*, double dimin. of Late L. *butis*, in *butis*, a cask, a butt; see *Butt* (2).


**Boudoir.** (F.) F. *boudoir*, a private room for a lady; lit. a place to sunk in. – F. *boudier*, to sunk. Cf. E. *pout*.

**Bough.** (E.) M. E. *bough*. A. S. *bôg*, bôh; of which the orig. sense was ‘an arm.’ + Icel. *bög*, Swed. *bôg*, Dan. *bôv*, the shoulder of an animal, hence the bow (shoulder) of a ship; G. *ung*; Gk. πυξις, the fore-arm; Skt. *bôhus*, the arm. Teut. type *bôgens*; Idg. type *bhôghus*. See *Bow* (4). Brugm. i. § 184.

**Bought**, a bend, turn, fold. (Low G.) In Spenser, F. Q. 1. i. 15. Low G. *buat*, a bend; Du. *botg*, *bocht*; Dan. *buat*. Cf. G. *bucht*. The E. form is *Bight*. And see *Bout*.

**Boulder**, a large stone. (E.?) Etym. obscure; cf. Swed. dial. *bullersteen*, a large rolling stone; so called from its rolling down stream with a crash. – Swed. *bullra*, to thuder, roar; and *steen*, a stone. Danish has *bultre*, to roar, *bulder*, a crash.

**Boult**, to sift meal, see *Bolt* (2).


**Bound** (1), to leap. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. *bondir*, to bound; but orig. to resound.

– I. *bombitare*, to resound. – L. *bombs*, a humming sound. – Gk. *bôbos*, the same.

**Der.** re-bound (F. *rebondir*).

**Bound** (2), a boundary. (F. – C.?) M. E. *bounde*, Ch.; with exsiccated d, as in soun-d. A. F. *bounde*, *bundte*. O. F. *bonne*, a boundary; also spelt *bodne* (Burg.) Late Lat. *bodtuna* (contr. form *bôtna*), a bound, limit. Perhaps of Celtic origin; Thurneysen, 91. Der. *bound-ary*.

**Bound** (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In *the ship is bound for Spain*, &c. Formed, with exsiccated d, from M. E. *boun*, ready, Ch. C. T. 11807. – Icel. *búinn*, prepared; pp of *búta*, to till, prepare. – A. S. *bûan*; see *Boor*.

**Bounden**, the old pp. of *Bind*. (E.)

As in ‘bounden duty’.


**Bouquet.** (F. – Late L.) F. *bouquet*; O. F. *bousquet*, orig. ‘a little wood,’ dimin. of O. F. *bos* (F. *bois*), a wood. – Late L. *boscum*, *buscum*, acc. of *boscus*, *buscus*, a wood; of unknown origin. Cf. *Bush*.

**Bourd**, a jest; to jest. (F.) M. E. *bourde*, sb.; *bourdien*, v. – F. *bourde*, a
BOURN

game; bourn, to play. Of unknown origin. (Not as in Diez.)

Bourn (1), a boundary. (F.) In Sh. -F. borne, a bound; for O.F. bonne, variant of O.F. bonne, a boundary; see Bound (2).

Bourn (2), Burn, a stream. (E.) M.E. bourne. A.S. bune, a fountain, stream, well. -Icel. brunnr; Swed. brunn; Dan. brond; G. brunnen, Goth. brunna, a spring, well.

Bouse, Bouze, Boose, to drink deeply. (Du.) M.E. bousen (ab. 1300). -M. Du. *büsen, later buizen, to drink deeply. -M. Du. *biese (Latinised as *bissa by Erasmus), *bysse, a large cup, also a tap, a conduit (Kilian); Du. buis, a conduit, pipe. Cf. O.F. *buse, a conduit; G. bausen, to house.

Bout, a turn, a round, occasion. (Low (.) The same as Bought (above); probably influenced by about.

Bow (1), to bend. (E.) M.E. bowe, bogen, bugen. A.S. bogan, *Du. buigen; O.H.G. bogan; Goth. bugan; Teut. type *bogon- or *bugan-. Cf. Slt. *bugj, to bend; Lat. fugere, to take to flight, give way; Gk. ἄφεσιν, to flee. Brumg. i. §§ 658, 701.

bow (2), a bend. (E.) From the verb.

bow (3), a weapon to shoot with. (E.) M.E. bove, boga, a bow; because it is bent or bowed. -Du. boog; Icel. bogi; Swed. boga; Dan. bue; O.H.G. haga; G. boggen. From A.S. bog-; cf. boggen, pp. of bugan, to bend.

bow-window. (E.) A window of semi-circular form; not the same as bay-window.

Bow (4), the ‘shoulder’ of a ship. (Scand.) From Icel. borgr, shoulder; see Bough. -Du. boeg, bow of a ship.

Bowel. (F. - L.) M.E. bowel. - O.F. boict; (mod. F. boya). - Lat. acc. botellum, a sausage; in Late L., an intestine; dimin. of botellus, a sausage.


Bowl (1), a round wooden ball. (F. - L.) M.E. boulè. - F. boule. - L. bulla, a bubble; hence, a round thing, a ball.

Bowl (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.)

BRACELET


Bow-line. (Scand.) Not so called because it keeps a sail bowed (for it rather keeps it straight), but because fastened to the ship’s bow. -Norw. and Swed. bog-line, bow-line, from bog, bow of a ship; Du. bogelijn, from bog, bow. For the pronunciation, cf. bow-sprit. See Bow (4) and Line.

Bow-window; see Bow (1).

Box (1), the name of a tree. (J. - Gk.) M.E. box. - A.S. box. - Lat. buxus, the box-tree. - Gk. μῦξος, the box-tree.

box (2), a chest or case to put things in. (L. - Gk.) M.E. box. - A.S. box. - L. buxum, anything made of box-wood; hence, a box. - Lat. buxus, the box-tree. (Hence a box at a theatre; a shooting-box; a Christmas box or present; &c.) Cf. Pyx.

Box (3), to fight with fists; a blow. (E.) The verb is from M.E. box, sb., a blow. Cf. N. Fries. bakke, Silt. bokke, a blow (Outsen); M. H. G. buce, a blow; Du. hekken, G. pokken, to beat.

Box (4), in pl. ‘to box the compass.’ Apparently one of the numerous uses of the vb. formed from box (2). See N. E. D.

Boy. (E.) M.E. boi, boy. Preserved in E. Fries. boi, boy (Kooluan); allied to M. Du. boeve, a boy, Du. boef, a knave. - Icel. bōði, a knave; G. bube, Bavarian bach, bau, but, a boy. Cf. A.S. Bōfa, personal name.

Boycott, to combine with others in refusing to have dealings with any one. (E.) From the treatment accorded to Capt. Boycott, of Lough Mask House, co. Mayo, Ireland, in Dec. 1880.

Brabble, to quarrel. (E.) Cf. Du. brabbelen, to stammer, confound; whence brabbeltaal, foolish talk. See Babble.

Babble, orig. a sirn hold. (F. - L.) From the notion of embracing: - O.F. brace, the two arms (Bartsch); hence a measure of 5 feet, formed with extended arms (Got.); and hence, a grasp. - L. brāchīa, pl. of brāchīum, the arm. - Irish braic, W. braicht, the arm; Gk. βραχίων.

bracelet. (F. - L.) F. bracelet; dimin. of O. F. bracel, an armlet (Bartsch).
BRACH

- L. brachiale, an armlet. - L. brachium, an arm.


Bracket, a corbel, &c. (F. - C.?) Formerly spelt bragget, as in Mnsheu, ed. 1627. So named from the resemblance to the front part of a pair of breeches, as formerly made. - F. braguette, 'a cod-piece,' Cot; (the front part of a pair of breeches); the allied Span braguet also meant a projecting mould in architecture, a bracket or corbel. Dimin. of O.F. brague, 'a kind of mortaise,' Cot; from bragues, breeches; so also Span. braguetra is the dimin. of Span bragas, breeches. - L. braccia, breeches; said to be of Celtic (or Teutonic?) origin. See Breeches.

Brackish. (Du.) Du. brak, briny, nauseous; older form wark, brackish (Hexham); allied to M. Du. wraak, a wreck, Du. waken, to reject, blame, disapprove. - Du. wark, orig. 2nd grade of wreken, to wreck, orig. to drive. See Wreck. [So also wrang, sour, is allied to wringen, to wring. See Franck.]

Bract. (I.) L. bractea, a thin plate or leaf of metal.


Brae, brow of a hill, steep bank, slope. (Scand.) M.E. brē, brō (North). - Icel. brō, hour; hence, brow of a hill; see Brow.

Brag, to boast. (Scand.) M.E. braggen, to sound loudly, to vaunt. Prob. from M. Dan. bragge, to crack, to brag. Cf. A.S. gebær, a breaking, crash, noise; Icel. brak, a creaking, brake, to crack; cognate with L. frugar, noise. Also (late) M.F. braguer, 'to flaunt, brag;' Cot.; M.F. bragard, 'gay, gallant, braggard,' whence E. bragart. We find also W. bragal, to vociferate (from L.); Bret. bragge, to brag (from F.). Cf. Bray.


Brahman, Brahmin. (Skt.) Skt. brahmana, a brahman, holy man. - Skt. brahman, prayer; also devotion, lit. 'a greatness of the soul; cf. bhant, great. (v BHERGII, to be great.)

Braid (1), to weave. (E.) M.E. braiden. A.S. bregdan, bregdan, to brandish, weave, braid. + Icel. bragla, to brandish, turn about, change, start. braid, &c.; whence bragd, a sudden movement.

braid (2), full of deceit. (E.) In All's Well, iv. 2. 73, braid is short for braided, i.e. full of braids or tricks. M.E. braid, trick, deceit. - A.S. bregald, deceit; from A.S. bregald, 2nd grade of bregdan, to draw out, weave, knit, braid.

Brail, a kind of ligature or fastening. (F. - C.?) O.F. braicil, a cincture; orig. for fastening up breeches. - F. braic, breeches.

- L. braiae, breeches.

Brain. (E.) M.E. brayne. A.S. brægu, brægu, the brain. + Du. bresn. Cf. Gk. βρεχος, the top of the head.

Brake (1), a machine for breaking hemp; a name for various mechanical contrivances. (O. Low G.) M.E. brake.

- Low G. brake, a flax-brake; M. Du. bracke, 'a brake to beat flax;' Hexham. Du. brak. - Du. brak, 2nd grade of broken, to break; see Break.

Brake (2), bush. (E.) M.E. brake. + Low G. brake, willow-bush (Bremen); also stumps of broken trees, rough growth. From A.S. brecan, (pt. t brec), to break.

¶ In the sense of 'fern,' modified from Braken.

Bramble. (E.) M.E. bramble. A.S. brêm, brêm. Allied to Du. buam, a blackberry; Swed. brom-bar, Dan. bromber, G. hornbeere, a blackberry. Here Du. buam, G. buâm (O. H. G. bwâma); answer to A.S. bêm (see Broom); of which A.S. bêm-el (for Teut. *brêm-mele), is the diminutive.


Branch. (F. - L.) F. brasque. - Late L. branca, the paw of an animal.

Brand, a burning piece of wood, scar of fire, a sword. (E.) M.E. brand, A.S. brand, a burning, a sword: from brenn, 2nd stem of Teut. *brenman-, to burn; see Burn. + Icel. brandr, a fire-brand, sword-
BRANDISH

blade (from its flashing); Swed. and Dan. brand, fire-brand, fire; M. H. G. bran, a brand, sword.

brandish. (F. – Scand.) M. E. brundis-ant, pres. pt. of brandir, to brandish a sword. – A. F. brand, a sword. – Icel. brandr; see Brand above.

brandy. (Du.) Formerly brand-wine, brandy-wine; whence brandy. – Du. brandewyn, M. Du. brandwyn, brandy; lit. ‘burnt’ (i.e. distilled) wine (or, acc. to Kilian, because it easily burns). – Du. branden, to burn; and wyn, wine; see Burn.

Branks, a punishment for scolds. (F.) See Jamieson. Hence were borrowed Gael. brangas (O. Gael. bracadas), a sort of pillory; Gael. bran, Irish bras, a halter. – North F. branques, pl. of branque, Norman form of F. branche, branch, ‘also, the checke of a bit,’ Cot. See Branch.

Bran-new. (E.) Short for brand-new, i.e. new from the fire. See Brand.

Brant-fox, Brant-goose or brenzgoose. The prefix is Scand., as in Swed. brantraf, a brand-fox, brandað, a brenzgoose. The orig. sense is ‘burnt,’ with the notion of redness or blackness.

Braziar, Brazier, a pan to hold coals. (F. – Scand.) F. braser. – F. brasse, live coals. – Swed. brasa, fire (below).

Brass. (E.) M. E. bras A S. bras. Perhaps allied to the verb seen in Icel. brasa, to harden by fire; Dan. brase, to fry; cf. Swed. brasa, fire. Der. brazin, A S. brasen.

braze (1), to harden (E.) K Lear, i. 1. 11. It means to harden like brass, see below.

braze (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer. Od. xvi. 113; from brass, vb. ‘Acro, te brasige,’ Ælfric, Gram. p. 215.

Brassart, the piece of armour which protected the upper part of the arm. (F. – L.) F. brassart (Cot.), brassard (Littre); and brassard. Formed with suffix -ard from F. bras, arm. – L. brácius, arm.

Brat (1), a cloak, rough mantle (C.) It also meant a rag, clout, or pinacle. – Gael. and Irish brat, a cloak, rag; O. Irish brat, a rough cloak; W. bretyn, woolen cloth. (W. brat is from E.)

Brat (2), a child; esp. ‘a beggar’s brat.’ Perhaps ‘a rag,’ the same as Brat (1).

Brattice, a fence of boards in a mine.

(B. – Teut.?) M. E. bretasche, bretaske, brutaske, a parapet, battlement. – O. F. bretesche, a small wooden outwork, battle-ment; cf. Prov. bretasca, Ital. bertesca, the same. A difficult word; prob. formed from G. brett, a plank.

Bravado. (Span.) See Brave.

Brave. (F. – Ital.) F. brave, ‘brave, gay, fine, proud, braggard, valiant;’ Cot. – Ital. bravó; the same as Span. and Port. bravó; Prov. bravu. Etym unknown; none of the explanations are satisfactory; the Bret. bravó, O. Swed. bráf, appear to be borrowed from F.

bravado. (Span.) Altered from Span. bravado, ‘a bravado;’ Minshew’s Span. Diet – Span. bravó, brave.

bravo, a daring villain. (Ital.) Ital. bravó, brave; as a sb., a cut-throat, villain.

bravo! well done! (Ital.) Ital. bravó, brave; used in the voc. case masc.

Brawl (1), to quarrel. (E.?) M. E. brawlen. Perhaps E. Cf Du. brawlen, to brag, boast; Dan. bralle, to prate, chatter; G. prahlen, to brag.


Bray (1), to bruse, pound. (F. – G.) M. E. brayen; O. F. breier (F. breyer). – O Sax. brēkan (G. brechen); break; see Break.

Bray (2), to make a roaring noise. (F. – C.) A. F. breaver; F. breave (Lat. breāgire). Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. bracht, a burst, explosion, bragh, to crackle (Thurneysen); and cf. L. frág-ō, noise.

Braze; see Brass.

Brazier; see Brasier.

Breach. (E.) M. E. breche, a fracture – A. S. brecce, as in hlæggebrecce, a piece of bread (more commonly brecce, a breaking); O. Fries. breke – A. S. breccan, to break.

M. E. breche is also partly from O F. breche (F. briche), a fracture. – G. brechen, to break.
BREAD

Bread. (E.) M.E. breed A.S. breād. +Du. brood; Icel. bræði; Swed. and Dan. brod; G. bröt. Teut. type *brādum, n.; or *brādōs, neut. form in -ōs. It sometimes means 'bit' or 'piece'; cf. A.S. 'brēadrau, frusta points;' Bluckling Glosses; O. Northumb. brēād, a bit, morsel; John xiii. 27.

Breadth. (E.) The final -th is late; from M.E. brede, breadth; Ch - A.S. brēcan. +Icel. bræði; O.H.G. breiti (G. breite); Goth. braeiel, f From Teut. *brādoz, broad; see Broad.

Break. (E.) M.E. breken, pt. t. brak; pp. broken, A.S. breccan, pt. t. brac, pp. brecom +Du. broken; Goth. broikan; G. brechen. Cf. Icel. braka, to break; Swed. braka, to crack; Dan. brække; Lat. frangere, to break; Gael. bragh, an explosion. (√BHREG.) The orig. sense is to break with a noise, to crack.


Breech. (E.) See Breeches.

Breeches. (E.) Really a double plural, the form breech being, in itself, a pl. form. A.S. brē, breeches; pl. of brēc, with the same sense +Du. broek, a pair of breeches; Icel. brók (pl břókr); M.H.G. brouch. Cf. L. bācca, said to be a word of Celtic (but rather of Teutonic) origin. See Brogues.

Broch. (E.) M.E. broc; A.S. brē, the breech; A.S. Lēchdoms. ii. 146. Cf. A.S. brē, breeches, pl. of brēc; see above.

Breed. (E.) A.S. brēcan, to produce or cherish a brood. - A.S. brēd, a brood (with mutation from θ to ð). +G. bruten; from brut. See Brood.

Breeks, breeches. (Scand.) Northeaster. From Icel. brékar, pl. of brōk; see Breeches.

Breeze (1), a gaudly. (E.) M.E. breze. A.S. briosa.

Breeze (2), a strong wind. (F.) Formerly brise. -O.F. brise, used by Rabelais in the same sense as F. bise, the N. wind; cf. Span. brisa, Port. briza, the N.E. wind; Ital. bressa, a cold wind. Orig. unknown.


Bride. (F.) M.E. brie. -C. F. brie, a piece of bread given to a beggar. Cf. briber, to beg; Span. bríka, idleness, brijar, to loiter about; Ital. brīha, fraud; bībante, an idle beggar. Orig. unknown; not Celtic.

Brick. (F. -M. Du.) F. brique, a brick; also a fragment, bit. -M.Du. brekje, a brick; cf. Walloon broquet, a large slice of bread. -Du. broken, to break. Der. brink-hat (see Bat).

Bride. (E.) M.E. bride; also bīrde, bude, burde. A.S. brêd, a bride. +Du. brood; Icel. brûðr; Swed. and Dan. brod; O.H.G. brût; G. brūt; Goth. brūthu. Teut. type *brûdz-, f.

Bridal. (E.) Formerly bride-ale, a bride-feast. A.S. brêd-ælæ, a bride-ale, bride-feast. -A.S. brêd, bride; and ælæ, ale, also a feast; see Ale.

Bridegroom. (E.) For bridegroom; the second r is intrusive; by confusion with groom. A.S. brîd-gama, lit. bride-man; where gama is cognate with L. homo, a man; see Homage. +Du. bruidegøm; Icel. brúðgami; Swed. brudgami;
BRIDGE

Dan. brudgom; G. brautigam, O. H. G. britigamo.


brief (2), a writ, &e. (F. - L.) F. brief, a brief; Cot. The same as bref above; from its being in a short form.

Brig, Brigade; see Brigand.

Brigand. (F. - Ital.) F. brigand, a robber. - Ital. brigante, an intriguier, robber; orig. pres. part. of brigare, to strive after. - Ital. briga, strife, quarrel, trouble. Orig. uncertain.

brig; short for brigantine.

brigade. (F. - Ital.) F. brigade, a crew, troop. - Ital. brigata, a troop; orig. fem. of pp. of brigare, to strive, fight, as above.

brigantine, a kind of armour. (F. - Ital.) F. brigantine, a kind of armour, worn by brigands. - F. brigand, a robber; see above.

brigantine, brig, a ship. (F. - Ital.) Brig is merely short for brigantine.

- F. brigantin, a kind of ship. - Ital. brigantine, a pirate-ship. - Ital. briganta, a robber. See Brigand.


Brill, a fish. (E.) Origin unknown.

Brilliant, shining. (F. - L - Gk. - Skt.) F. brilliant, pres. part. of brillier, to glitter; cf. Ital. brillare, to sparkle. The orig. sense was to sparkle as a beryl. - L. beryllus, a beryl; see Beryl.

Brim. (E.) M. E. brim. (Not in A. S.) Cf. Icel. barnir, brim; Swed. bram, border, edge; Dan. bremme; M. Du. breme; G. gebreme, border.

Brimstone, sulphur. (E.) M. E. brimston, bremston, also brenston (Wy-
**BROCCOLI**


_brochure_, a pamphlet. (F.-L) F. _brochure_, a few leaves stitched together. - F. _brocher_, to stitch; see _Brocade_.

_Brock_, a badger. (C.) A.S _broc_. - W., Corn., and Bret. _broch_; Irish, Gael., and Manx _broc_, a badger. Named from his white-streaked face; cf. Gael. _brochach_, speckled, grayish, as a badger; Gk. _φοράκης_, white, gray. (Cf. E. gray, a badger.)

_Brochet_, a red deer two years old. (F.-L.) F. _brocart_, the same; so called because he has but one tine to his horn. - F. _broche_, a spit, also, a tine of a stag's horn; see _Brooch_.

_Bрггues_, coarse shoes, leggings. (C.-E.) Gael. and Irish _briĝ_, shoe; M. Irish _breaĉ_, shoe. - A. S. _brőc_, breeches; or Icel. _brok_. See _Breeches_.


_Broider_, to adorn with needlework. (F.) [In 1 Tim. ii. 9, _broiderd_ (as in some edd.) is an error for _broided_; see above.] Used as the equivalent of F. _broder_, 'to imbroder', Cot. The _oi_ is due to confusion with _broider_. - O.F. _brouder_, also _broiser_ (Supp. to Godsfloy). cf. Late L. _brodus_, _brodist_, embroidered work (Ducange). Of unknown origin; perhaps from Teut. *bros₁*, whence A.S. _bród_, Icel. _broðr_, a spike; see _Brad_.

_Broil_ (1), to fry, grill. (F.) M. E. _broïtlen_. - A. F. _broïtler_ (Bozon). O. F. _broïtler_, to boil, roast (Roquefort). Orig. unknown; cf. O.F. _brour_, to roast; perhaps from M. H. G. _brügen_, to scald; see _Brood_.

_Broil_ (2), a tumult. (F.) _F. broïtiller_, to jumble, confuse, confound. Cf. Ital. _brogliare_, to disturb, _broglio_, confusion (whence E. *im-broglio*). Orig. unknown.

_Broker_._ (F.-L.) M. E. _brocoure_, an agent, witness of a transaction. - A. F. _brocoun_, an agent; orig. a 'broacher' or seller of wine. - Late L. _brocātor_, one who broaches. - Late L. _brocca_, i.e. spike; see _Brooch_.

_Bromine_, a chemical element. (Gk.)

**BROTHEL**

Named from its ill odour. Formed, with suffix *-ine*, from Gk. _βρόχως_, a stink.

_Bronchial._ (Gk.) Gk. _βρόχως_, neut. pl., the ramifications of the windpipe. - Gk. _βρόχως_, the windpipe; cf. _βρόχως_, a gill. Der. _bronch-itis_; from _βρόχως_.

_Bronze._ (F.-L.) F. _bronze_.

- Ital. _bronzo_; _bronzino_, made of bronze (_z_ = _dz_). - L. _æs Brandusium_. - L. _Brandusium_, Brindisi (in Italy); where bronze mirrors were made (Pliny, xxxiii. 9).

_Brooch._ (F.-L.) Named from the pin which fastens it. M. E. _broche_, a pin, peg, brooch. - F. _broche_, a spit, point. - Late L. _brocca_, a pointed stick; _broca_, a spike; _l. _broccus_, projecting, like teeth.

_Brood._ (E.) M. E. _brōd_. A. S. _brōd_ (rare); 'hi _briaļā_ heora _brōd_ = they nourish their brood'; A. S. _brōd_, a brood, a type of _pamphlet_.

_Broom._ (E.) M. E. _bromen_, _bromen_. A S _brū̄c_, to use, enjoy; which was the orig. sense. + Du. _gebrouken_, Icel. _brikja_, G. _bremken_, Goth. _brikan_, to use; cf. L. _brum_, to enjoy. See _Fruit_. (✓BRHREUG.)

_Brugm._ i. § III.

_Brook_ (2), a small stream. (E.) M. E. _brook_. A. S. _brōc_. + Du. _brook_, G. _bruch_, a marsh.


_Broom._ (E.) M. E. _brome_, _broom_.

A S _brum_, the plant _broom_; hence, a besom made from twigs of it. + Du. _brem_; Low G. _braam_, _broom_. Teut. type *brō̄m_ -nzo Allied to _Bramble_, q. v.

_Brose_, a later form of _browis_ or _brewis_; see _Brewis_.

_Broth._ (E.) A.S _broth_ + Icel. _broð_; O. H. G. _brōd_. Teut. type *brō̄m_ -n, from _brō-, _brō̄-, weak grade of _brō̄s_, as in A.S. _brēowan_, to brew. Lit. 'brewed.'

_Brothel._ (E.; confused with F._Teut._) 1. M. E. _brothel_, a lewd person, base wretch. - A.S. _broθ-ën_, pp. of _broðan_, to perish, become vile; whence also _abroðen_, degenerate, base. Hence was made _brothel-house_, a house for vile people (Much Ado, i. 1. 256), afterwards contracted to _brothel_. 2. Orig. distinct from M. E. _bordel_, which was used, how-
BROTHEL

ever, in much the same sense. — O. F. boro-
del, a hut, orig. of boards. — Du. bord, a
plank, board; see Board.

Brother. (L.) M. E brother. A S.
brodre: Du. broder; Icel. broðir; Goth.
brother; Swed. and Dan. broder; G.
bruder; Gael. and Ir. brathair; W.
braud; Russ. brat'; Lat. frater; Gk.
φίλαρης; Skt. bhṛtṛ. Teut. stem *bhṛther-
Idg. stem *bhṛtṛer.

Brougham, a kind of carriage. (Per-
sontal name.) Date 1839. Named after
the first Lord Brougham.

+ Icel. brún, eyebrow; Lith. brūtis;
Russ. brōv; Gk. ὑπόσ. Pers. abrū; Skt.
bhṛū. Brumg. i. § 554.

Brown. (E.) M. E browen. A S.
brun; Du. bruïn; Icel. brūn; Swed.
brun; Dan. brun; Gvtn. Lith. brunas.
Cf. Gk. φρύωνος, a toad; Skt. ba-bhṛu,
tawny.

Browse. (F. — M. H. G.) For broust;
il., 't to feed on young shoots.' — M. F.
brouster (F. broutr), to nibble off young
shoots. — M. F. broust (F. brut), a sprig;
shoot, bud. — M. H. G. broz, a bud; Bavar.
broś, bross, a bud. From the weak grade
of O. H. G. brosakan, to break, also, to
break into bud; which is cognate with
A. S brostān. See Brittle.

Brui. (Du.) In Reynard the Fox,
the bear is called bruīn, i. e. brown. — Du.
bruīn, brown. See Brown.

Bruise. (E.; partly F.) A S. (tō-
br̥yān), to bruise. Influenced by O F.
brusser, briser, to break, perhaps of Celtic
origin; cf. Gael. brís, to break, Irish bru-
sm, I break. (The spelling m, from a S.
f, occurs in S. Eng. Legendary, 295 58.)

Bruit, a rumour. (F. — L.?) F. brut,
a noise. — F. bruire, to make a noise. Scheler derives F. bruire from L. rugiē,
to roar, with prefixed b F. bruit — Late
L. rugitus, a clamour (Ducange); cf. L.
rūgītus, a roaring. Partly imitative; cf.
G. rüllen, to roar

Brunette. (F. — G.) F. brunette. fem.
of brunet, brownish. — M. H. G. brūn,
brown; see Brown.

 Bruin. (F.) Prob. imitative; cf. dust
duntu), a blow; influenced by North E.
brunt, i. e. 'burnt,' as if the 'hot' part of
the fight.

Brush. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. brusche,
a brush; also brush-wood, which is the
older sense, the orig. brush being made of
twigs. — O. F. brouche, F. brosse, brushwood;
also, later, a brush. — Low L. bruscia, a
thicket. Derived by Deiz from O. H. G.
bursta, G. hörste, a bristle; but perhaps
Celtic (Thurneysen).

Brusque, rough in manner. (F. — Ital.)
F. brusque. — Ital. brusco, sharp, tart, sour,
applied to fruits and wine. Origin un-
certain.

Brute. (F. — L.) F. brut, fem. brute.
— L. brūtūs, stupid.

Bryony. (L. — Gk.) L. bryōnia. —
Gk. βρύωνια, βρυώνγι, bryony. — Gk. βρούζα,
to teem, grow luxuriantly.

Bubble. (E.) Cf Swed. bubbla, Dan.
bobble, a bubble; also Du. bobbel, a bubble,
bobbelen, to bubble. Of imitative origin.

Buccanier. (F. — West Indian.) F.
boucanier, a pirate. — F. boucanaer, to broil
on a sort of wooden frame. — F. boucan,
a wooden frame, used by hunters for
smoking and drying flesh. The word
boucan is said to be a F. spelling of a
Tupi (Brazilian) word, and to mean 'a
frame on which meat is smoke-dried.'

Buck (1), a male deer, goat. (E.)
M. E. būcke. A S. būc, male deer, bucc,
a he-goat. — Du. bok, Icel. bokur, Swed.
bok, a he-goat; Dan. bok, a he-goat, ram,
buck; G. bok; also W. bouch, Gael. boc,
Irish boc. Brumg. i. § 800.

Buck (2), to steep clothes in lye. (E.)
M. E. bouken. As if from A S. *būcan,
not found. Prob. from A S. bīc, a pitcher
(prov. E. boēk, a paill, tub); but M. E.
bouken has the specific sense of 'steep in
lye,' like M. H. G. būchen. Swed. byka,
Dan. byge. Low G. būken, buken (whence
Ital. bucarr, F. buer).

Bucket. (E.) A F. boket (Bozon).
Formed with A F. dimm. suffix -et from
A S. bīc, a pitcher. Cf. Gael. bucaid,
Irish bučead, a bucket (from F.).

Buckle. (F. — L.) M. E. bokel. — O. F.
buc (F. boute), the boss of a shield, a
ring, a buckle. — Late L. bucōla, the boss
of a shield; bucōla, beaver of a helm, boss
of a shield, buckle. — Lat. bucōla, the
check, dimm. of bucca, the cheek.

Buckler. (F. — L.) M. E. bokeler. —
O F. bucter (F. bouctier), a shield; so
named from the boss on it; see above

Buckram, a coarse cloth. (F. —
Ital.) M. E. bokeram. — O. F. boguerant,
(whence F. bougrain), a coarse kind of cloth; Low
L. boguerannus or (in Italy) bičhirānus
(whence Ital. bučhirano), late Ita. bučherame.
BUCKWHEAT

Origin uncertain; perhaps from Bokhara (Tartary).

Buckwheat. (E.) Lit. beech-wheat; from the resemblance of its seeds to the mast of the beech-tree. The form buck is from A.S. boc, as in buck-mast, beech-mast. So also Du. boekweit, buckwheat; L. buckweizen. See Beech.

Bucolic, pastoral. (L. — Gk.) L. bucolicus. — Gk. βουκολικός, pastoral. — Gk. βουκόλος, a cowherd. — Gk. βοῦς, an ox; and κέλειν, to drive.

Bud. (E.?) M. E. bodde, budde, a bud; budden, to bud. Not found in A.S. Cf. Du. boud, a bud; botten, to bud, sprout.

Budge (1), to stir. (F. — L.) F. bouger, to stir; answering to Ital. bulcare, to bubble up (Diez). — L. bullire; see Boil (1) above. Cf. Span. bullir, (1) to boil, (2) to stir.

Budge (2), a kind of fur. (F.?) Perhaps related to O. F. bochet, bouchet, a young kid.

Budget, a leathern bag. (F. — C.) F. bougette, dimin. of bouge, a bag. — L. bulga, a leathern bag (Gaulish). — O. Irish boil, balt, a sack.

Buff (1), the colour of dressed buffaloskin. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. buffe, a buffalo. — L. buffalis; see Buffalo.

Buff (2), in Blindman's buff. (F.) Formerly blindman-buff, a game; in which game boys used to buffet one (who was blinded) on the back, without being caught, if possible. From O.F. bufe, F. buffe, a buffet, blow; cf Low G. buff, puff, a blow (Lubben). See Buffet (1).

Buffalo. (Port. or Ital. — L. — Gk.) Port. bufalo, Ital. bufalo, orig. a kind of wild ox. — L. buffalis, also bubalis. — Gk. βοῦβαλος, a buffalo; a kind of deer or antelope. (Not a true Gk. word.)

Buffer (1), and (2); see Buffet (1).

Buffet (1), a blow; to strike. (F.) M. E. boffet, buffet, a blow, esp. on the cheek. — O. F. bufe, a blow, dimin. of bufe, a blow, esp. on the cheek; cf. bufer, buffer, to puff out the cheeks, also to buffet; mod. F. bouffer. Prob. of imitative origin, alluded to puffere, to puff; see Buff (2). Puff.

Buffer (1), a foolish fellow. (F.) Orig. a stammerer; hence, a foolish fellow. M. E. buffen, to stammer. — O. F. bufe, to puff out the cheeks (hence, to puff or blow in talking).

Buffer (2), a cushion, to deaden concussion. (F.) Lit. 'a striker;' from M. E. buffen, to strike, orig. to buffet on the cheek; see Buffet (1).

Buffoon. (F.) F. bouffon, a buffoon, jester, one who makes grimaces. — F. bouffer, to puff.


Bug (1), a spectre. (C.) In Sh. — W. bug, a hobgoblin, spectre; Gael. and Ir. bocan, a spectre. — Lithuan. baugas, terrific, from bugt, to terrify, allied to Skt. bhuj, to tuin aside; see Bow (1). Brugm. i. § 701.

Bug (2), an insect. (C.?) Said to be so named because an object of terror, exciting disgust; see Bug (1). But cf. A.S. scearn-budda, dung-beetle (Voc.), prov. E. shorn-bug (Kent).

Bug-bear. (C. and F.) A supposed spectre in the shape of a bear; see Bug (1).

Bugle (1), a wild ox; a horn. (F. — L.) Bugle, a horn, is short for bugle-horn; a bugle is a wild ox. — O. F. bugle, a wild ox. — L. acc. buculum, a young ox; double dimin. of bôs, an ox.

Bugle (2), a kind of ornament. (F. — L.) Little black pipes, likened to horns. 'Bugle, a little black horn;' Cockeram. See above.


Bugloss, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) Lit. 'ox-tongue.' — F. buglosee. — L. biglossia; also biglossus. — Gk. βιγλός, ox-tongue; from the shape of the leaves. — Gk. βοῦς, ox; γλῶσσα, a tongue.


Bulb. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. bulbe. — L. bulbus, a bulb. — Gk. βολβός, a bulbous root, onion.

Bulbul, a nightingale. (Pers.) Pers. buhnel, a bird with a melodious voice, resembling the nightingale. Of imitative origin.

Bulge, to swell out. (F. — C.) Formed from M. E. bulge, a wallet, pouch. — O. F. bouge (bouge), a bag. — L. bulga,
**BULK**

a bag (Gaulish). See Budget. Doublet, bilge.

Bulk (1), size. (Scand.) M. E. bolke, a heap. = Icel. builti, a heap; O. Swed. bolt; Dan. bulk, a lump. Cf. Swed. buina, to swell.

Bulk (2), the trunk of the body. (Du.) In Sh. = M. Du. bulcke, thorax (Kilinn). (Prob. confused with Du. bulk, Icel. bákr, the trunk; Swed. bulk, Dan. bug, G. bauch, the belly.)

Bulk (3), a stall of a shop. (Scand.) Perhaps related to Balk. Cf. Dan. dial. bulk, a half-wall; Icel. bákr, a beam, also, a partition; Line. bulker, a beam, a wooden hutch in a workshop. Der. bulk-head, a partition.

**Bull** (1), male of the cow. (E.) M. E. boldé, but. Not found in A. S., but the dimin. bulkc, a bullock, occurs. Prob. 'the bellower;' cf. M. H. G. bulden, to roar; and see Bellow. + Du. bul; Icel. bolt; G. bulle; Lithuan. bulius. Der. bulkock, A. S. bullc, as above.

**Bull** (2), a papal edict. (L.) M. E. bulle. = Lat. bulla, a bubble, boss, knob, leaden seal on an edict; a bull (in late Latin).

**BULLET** (F. - L.) M. F. boulet, dimin. of F. boile, a ball. = L. bulla, a boss, knob, &c.

**Bulletin**. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. bulle- tin, a ticket. = Ital. bulletin, a safe-conduct, pass, ticket Dumn. of bulletta, a passport, lottery ticket, dimin. of bulla, a seal, bull. = L. bulla, a boss, &c.


**Bullet, Bulletin**; see Bull (2).

**Bullion**. (F. - L.) The A. F. bullion meant a mint, and Late L. bulliöna, bulho meant a mass of metal, apparently, from its being melted; cf. F. bouillon, a boiling.

= Late L. bullionem, acc. of bullio, a boiling. = L. bulltire, to bubble up, boil. = L. bulla, a bubble.

**Bully**, a noisy rough fellow. (O. Low G.) In Sh. The oldest sense in E., is 'dear one, lover.' = M. Du. boel, a lover (of either sex); borrowed from M. H. G. buole (G. buhe), lover.


**BUNDLE**

Bole. Or bull may mean 'large,' with ref. to a bull. Cf. bull-daisy, &c. (Britten).


**Bum-bailiff**, under-bailiff. (E. and F.) A slang term. Todd quotes passages to show that it arose from the pursuer catching at a man by the hinder part of his garment.

**Bumble-bee**, a bee that booms or hums See Boom (1).

**Bumboat**. (E.) From *bum* and *boat*. Orig. a scavenger's boat on the Thames (A. D. 1685); afterwards used to supply vegetables to ships.

**Bump** (1), to thump; a blow. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. M. Dan. *bunpe*, to strike with the fist; W. *pump*, to thump; *pump*, a lump; Corn. *bon*, *bum*, a blow. The senses are: (1) to strike, (2) a blow, (3) its effect. See Bunch.

**Bump** (2), to boom. (E.) Imitative; cf. Boom (1), and Bumble-bee.

**Bumper**, a full glass. (E.) From bump; with the notion of a bumping or full glass; cf. thumping, i. e. great.

**Bumpkin**, a thick-headed fellow. (Du.) M. Du. *boomken*, a little tree (Hexham); dimin. of boom, a tree, a beam, bar; see Beam (1). The E. bumpkin also meant a luff-block, a thick piece of wood (Cot-grave, s. v. Chicambault, and see bumpkin in the E. index); hence, readily applied to a block-head, thick-skulled fellow.

**Bun**. (F.) Prov. F. *bugne*, a kind of fritters; perhaps the same as O. F. *bugne*, a swelling or bump due to a blow (Burguy), also spelit *bique*, 'a bump, knob;' Cot. O. F. *bugnette*, a fritter (Godefroy); also *bugnet* (id., Supp. p. 393). *Bignets, little round loaves, buns*; &c.; Cot. Minshes has Span. *bultos*, *pancakes, cobloaves, buns*. See Bunion. (Doubtful)


BUNG

Bung, a stopple. (Du.—L.) M. Du. bonge (Du. bom), a bung; dialectal form of *bonde, as preserved in F. bonde, a bung. Cognate with Swiss punt (Weigand, s.v. Spund).—L. puncta, an orifice; orig. fem. pp. of pungere, to prick. Cf. W. bang, an orifice, also, a bung.

Bungalow, a Bengal thatched house. (Hind.) Hind. bangalāh, of or belonging to Bengal, a bungalow; Rich. Dict. p. 293. From the name Bengal.


Bunion. (F.—G.) O. F. buignon, only in the sense of a fitter (Godofroy); but really an augmentative of O. F. buigne (F. bridge, 'a bump, swelling,' Cot.).—O. H. G. bungo, a lump (Graff, in Schmeller); cf. Icel. binga, convexity. So also Ital. bignone, augment. of bigna, a boil, a swelling. See Bun.

Bunk, a wooden case or box, berth. (Scand.) Cf. O. Swed. buke, the planking of a ship forming a shelter for merchandise, &c. (Ihre); the usual sense of Swed. buke is a heap, pile, something prominent; M. Dan. buke, room for cargo.

Bunt, the belly of a sail. (Scand.) It answers in form to Dan. bundt, Swed. bunt, a buntle, a bunch; from the weak stem of the verb to Bind. Cf. But the right words for 'bunt' are Dan. bung, Swed. buk, Du. buk, G. bauk; see Bulk (2).


Buoy. (Du.—F.—L.) Du. boei, a buoy; also a slackle, a fetter.—O. F. boute, a fetter, F. boute, a buoy.—Late L. boia, a fetter, clog.—I. boia, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. of leather.

Bur, Burdock; see Burr.

Burbot, a fish. (F.) F. bourbotte, also borbote. — F. bourbette, 'to wallow in mud,' Cot. — F. bourbe, mud. — Late L borba, mud. — Gk. βουρβός, mud.

Burden (1), Burthen, a load carried. (E.) A. S. byggen, a load. From Teut. *bur, weak grade of *beran, to bear; see Bear (1). — Icel. byrði, byrði; Swed. borga; Dan. byrde; Goth. baurthi; G. burde; from the same root, with varying suffixes. For the form burden, see below.

Burden (2), the refrain of a song. (F.—Late L.) F. bourdon, a drone-bee, humming of bees, drone of a bagpipe; see Cot. — Late L būrdōnem, acc. of burdo, a drone. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Lowland Sc. bīrr, to make a whizzing noise, E. buzz. Confused with Burden (1).


Burgeon, a bud. (F.—Teut.) F. bourgeon, a young bud. Lengthened from Languedoc bourt, a bud, eye of a shoot (Duez). — M. H. G. buren, O. H. G. pürjan, to raise, push up, push out. — M. H. G. bür, por, an elevation; whence G. empör (= in por), upwards.

Burgess. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. burges. — O. F. berger, — Low Lat. burgerinus, belonging to a fort or city. — Low Lat. burgis, a fort. — M. H. G. bür (G. burg), cognate with A. S. burg; see Borough.

Burgher. (Du.) Formerly burgir.—Du. burger, a citizen. — Du. burg, a city; cognate with E. Borough.

Burglar. (A. F. — L.) A. F. burgler, burglour; Law L burgulátor. — Law L burguläre, to break into a house. — A. S. borth, burg; see Borough.

Burgomaster. (Du. and F.) Du. burge-master; a town-master. — Du. burg, cognate with E. Borough; and meester, a master, from O. F. meiste; see Master.

Burgonet, a helmet. (F.) F. bourguignote, 'a burganet,' Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. — F. Burgogne, Burgundy.

Burial. (E.) M. E. buriel, biriel, a tomb; also spelt bierels, bierils. — A. S. byrgels, a tomb. — A. S. byrgan, to bury; see Bury. The spelling with -al is due to association with funer-al, &c.

Burin, an engraver's tool. (F.—G.) F. burin; Ital. bernina. Prob. from M. H. G. boren (G. bören), to bore; see Bore (1).

Burke, to murder by suffocation; to murder, stifle. (Personal name.) From the name of Burke, an Irishman who com-
BURT

vanced murders by suffocation; executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829.

Bur, to pick knots and loose threads from cloth. (F. — L.) To bur is to pick off burs. M. E. burle, a knot in cloth. — O. F. bourle; dimin. of F. bourse, a flock or lock of wool or hair. — Late L. burra, a woollen pad; allied to L. burre, trifles, trash. Late L. vebrurnus, rough.


Burl. (E.) M. E. burri, burliche, borli; prov. E. bowerly. Shetland bowery. Formed by adding the suffix -ly (A. S. -lyc) to A. S. bir, a bower, a lady’s chamber; hence, the old senses of ‘fit for a bower,’ stately, excellent, large, great; and, finally, stot, big. E. g. ‘a burlie bed.’


Burst (2), a brook. See Bourn (2).

Burnet, a plant. (F. — O. H. G.) Low L. burneta. — O. F. brune, the name of a flower: burnette, brunette, a kind of dark brown cloth, also a brunnet. See Brunette. Named from the dark brown colour of the flowers.


Burnhouse, Burnnose, an upper cloak worn by the Arabs. (F. — Arab.) F. burnous, bournous. — Arab. bnrnus, a kind of high-crowned cap, worn formerly in Barbary and Spain; whence Span. alburnes, a kind of hood.


BURL

Burrow, a shelter for rabbits. (E.) M. E. borough, a cave, shelter; merely a varied spelling of borough. Der. burrow, verb.


Burst. (E.) M. E. barsten, bristen, pt. t. brast. A. S. barsten, to burst asunder, break; str. vb. + Du. barsten; G. hersten; Icel. brysta; Dan. briste; also O. Irish briss-im (for *brst-im), I break.

Bury (1), vb. (E.) M. E. burien. A. S. byrigan, byrgan, to hide in the ground, bury. From burg-, weak grade of beorg-an, to hide; see Borough.

Bury (2), a town. (E.) As in Canterbury. — A. S. byrig, dat. of burh, a borough. See Borough.

Bus, a shortened form of omnibus. (L.) See Omnibus.

Bush (1), a thicket. (Scand. — L.) M. E. busch, busk. — Dan. busk, Swed. buks, a bush, shrub. + Du. boasch; O. H. G. busc; G. busch. All from Late L. bacus, a bush; a word of unknown origin.

Bush (2), the metal box in which an axe works. (Du. — L. — Gk.) M. E. busse. — Du. bus, a box, barrel (of a gun); G. busche. — Late L. buxis, a box. — Gk. πυ'T, a box. — Gk. πυ'Tοs, box-wood, box-tree. See Pyx.

bushel, a measure. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. buschel. — A. F. bouselle, O. F. boissel; Late L. bostelliun, a small box; for *bostel, dimin. of O. F. boise, a box. — Late L. buxida, acc. of buxis, a box (above).

Bask (1), to get oneself ready. (Scand.) Icel. bæsk, to get oneself ready. — Icel. húfa, to prepare; and -sk, for sith, oneself. See Bound (3) and cf. Bask.


Buskin. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) O. F. bousquequin (1483); also bousequin. — M. Ital. borzchino, buskin, fine boot. — L. borsa. — Gk. βοπος, a hide. The M. Du. brossken was borrowed from F.

Buss, to kiss. (E.) [The old word was bass — F. baiser, to kiss. — Lat. basium, a kiss.] The modern buss, of imitative origin, may have been partly suggested by it. Cf. prov. G. (Bavarian) bussen,
to kiss; Lith. buscoti, to kiss; also Gael. and W. bus, mouth, lip.

**Bust.** (F. — Ital.) F. buste. — Ital. busto, the bust, trunk of human body, stays; Late L. bustum, the trunk of the body. Etym. uncertain.

**Bustard,** a bird. (F. — L.) Formerly also bastard (Sherwood). — O. F. bastardre, 'a bastard; ' Cot. (Mod. F. outarde.) — L. anis tarda, a slow bird (Pliny, N. H. x. 27). Cf. Port. abetarda, also betarda, a bustard. Both O. F. bastardre and F. outarde are from anis tarda; in the former case, initial a is dropped; in the latter, outarde stands for an oldier oustarde, where ous = L. anis. See Diez. Anis tarda, lit. 'slow bird,' is far from being truly descriptive; so that it is prob. a substitution for some form foreign to Latin.

**Bustle.** (Scand.) A frequentative of Norw. busta, to be violent; Swed. bosta, to bustle, work. Cf. Icel. bostla, to splash about as a fish; E. Fries. bisen, to be violent. See Boast and Boisterous.

**Busy.** (E.) M. E. bisy. A. S. bisig (bysig), active, whence bisgon, exertion. + Du. bissig, busy.

**But** (1), prep. and conj. except. (E.) A. S. be-ittan, bisten, bisten, lit. 'without.' = A. S. be, by; igit, adv. without, from it, out. + Du. busten.

**But (2);** see Butt (1), Butt (2).

**Butcher.** (F. — G.) M. E. boucher. — O. F. boucher, orig. one who kills goats. — O. F. boc (F. boc), a goat. — G. bock, a goat. See Buck.

**Butler.** (F. — Late L. — Gk.) M. E. boteler, one who attends to bottles; from M. E. botel, a bottle; see Bottle.

**Butt (1),** a push, thrust; to thrust. (F. — O. Low G.) [The senses of the sb. may be referred to the verb; just as F. botte, a thrust, depends on bouiter, to strike.] M. E. buten, to push, strike. = O. F. boter, to push, butt, strike. = O. Frank. *botan, corresponding to M. Du. boten, to beat, M. H. G. bosen, O. H. G. tocan, to beat. Der. but (mound to shoot at), from M. F. butte, the same, allied to F. but, a mark, from buter, O. F. boter, to hit. Der. a-butt. See Beat.

**Butt (2),** a large barrel. (F. — L.) We find A. S. bytt; but our mod. word is really F. — O. F. botte, F. botte, 'the vessel which we call a butt;' Cot. — Late Lat. buta, buttis, a cask.

**Butt (3),** a thick end. (E.) M. E. but, bute. Cognate with Icel. buttr, short; see Buttock. Der. butt-end.

**Butt (4),** a kind of flat fish. (E.) Allied to Swed. butta, a turbot, M. Dan. butt, Low G. but, Du. bot, a butt. Prob. from but, stumpy; see Buttock.

**Butter.** (L. — Gk.) M. E. botere; A S. butere. — L. butyrum. — Gk. bovr-pov, butter. Probably of Scythian origin.

**butterfly.** (E.) A. S. butter-fly, lit. butter-fly. So called from its excrement resembling butter, as shown by the M. Du. boter-schijte, a butter-fly, lit. butter-voider (Kilian). + Du. botervlieg; G. butter-fliege.

**Buttery,** a place for provisions, esp. liquids. (F. — Late L.) A corruption of M. E. botelerie, a butlery, properly a place for a butler; from M. E. boteler, a butler; see Butler. (Thus butter = bottlery.) Confused with the word butter.

**Buttock.** (E.) M. E. butok. Formed, with dimin. suffix -ok (A. S. -uc), from butt, a thick end, a stump. Cf. Icel. buttur, short, bitter, a log; Dan but, Swed. butt, stumpy, surly; Du. bot, blunt, dull. See Butt (3).

**Button.** (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. boton, also, a bud. — O. F. boton (F. bottun), a bud, a button; properly, a round knob pushed out. = O. F. bo'trar, to push, push out; see Butt (1).

**buttress,** a support, in architecture. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. botresas; Palsgrave has bottrias, butteras. Orig. a plural form, as if for *butterets. — O. F. botteres, pl. of bouteret, a prop. — F. botter, to thrust, prop. Cotgrave also has boutant, a buttress, from the same verb; see Butt (1).

**Butty,** a companion or partner in a work. (F. — Low G.) Shortened from botye-fellow or botye-fellow, one who shares booty with others. From boty, old spelling of booty = F. butin, booty. Of Low G. origin; see Booty.

**Buxom.** (E.) M. E. boxom, buhsum; the old sense was obedient, obliging, good-humoured. Lit. 'bow-some.' = A. S. big-an, to bow, bend, obey; and -sum, suffix, as in sum-sum. + Du. buigzaam; G. biegen. See Bow (1).


**Buzz.** (E.) An imitative word; cf.
BUZZARD

Lowl. Sc. bizz, to hiss; Ital. buzzicare, to hum, whisper.

**Buzzard.** (F. - L.) M. E. bosard, busard, an inferior kind of falcon. - F. busard. - F. buse, a buzzard; with suffix -ard (from O. H. G. hart). - Late L. buso = L. butoe, a sparrow-hawk.


By-law, a law affecting a township. (Scand.) Formerly also bir-law. - Icel. bær-r, bý-r, a village (gen. býjar, whence bir-); log, a law. So also Dan. by-lov, a town-law. Icel. bær is allied to biina, to dwell. See Boor.

Byre, a cow-house (E.) A Northern E. deriv. of bower. A. S. býre, a shed. hut. - A. S. bir, a bower; cf. Icel. býr, a pantry. See Bower.

C.

Cab (1); see Cabriole.

Cab (2), a Ileb. measure. (Heb.) Heb. gab, the 18th part of an ephah. The literal sense is 'hollow'; cf. Ileb gíbab, to form in the shape of a vault; see Alcove.

Calab. (F. - Heb.) Orig. 'a secret.' F. cabale, 'the Jews Caball, a hidden science;' Cot. - Ileb. gabbâlih, reception, mysterious doctrine. - Heb. gíbal, to receive; gíbel, to adopt a doctrine. 


Cabbage (2), to steal. (F.) From F. cabasser, to put into a basket; Norman cabasser, to cabbage (and see Supp. to Godfrey). - F. cabas, a basket; Norman cabas, tailor's cabbage; of unknown origin.

Caber, a pole (C. - L.) Gael. cabar, a rafter. - L. type caprio, a rafter; see Chevron.

Cabin. (F.) M. E. cabane. - F. cabane. - Prov. cabana. - Late L. capanna, a hut (Isidore).

Cabinet. (F.) F. cabinet, dimin. of F. cabane, a cabin (above).

Cable. (F. - L.) M. E. cable. - O. F. cable. - Late L. capulum, capulum, a strong (holding) rope. - L. capere, to hold. 

Caboos, the cook's scabin on board ship. (Du.) Formerly camboos. - Du. kombuis, a cook's cabin; also 'the chimney in a ship,' Sewel. (Hence also Dan. kabys, Swed. kabysa, caboose.)

Cabriole. (F.-Ital. - L.) Cab is short for cabriola. - F. cabriola, a cab; from its supposed lightness. - F. cabriole, a caper, leap of a goat; formerly capriole. - Ital. capriola, a caper, a kid. - Ital. caprio, wild goat; capra, a she-goat. - L. caper, goat; fem. capra.

Cacao, a tree. (Span.-Mexican.) Span. cacao; from the Mexican name (cacahuatl) of the tree whence chocolate is made. - Not the same as cocoa.


Cachucha, a dance. (Span.) Span. cachucha.

Cacique, a W. Indian chief. (Span. - W. Indian.) Span. cacique, an Indian prince. From the old language of Hayti.

Cack, to go to stool. (L.) M. E. cbben. - L. cacere.

Cackle. (L.) M. E. kakelen, a frequentative form. Not in A. S. + Du. kakelen; Swed. kakla; Dan. kagle; G. gackeln. The sense is 'to keep on saying kak,' cf. gab-b-le, gobb-le, gag-g-le.

Cacophonous, harsh sound. (Gk.) Gk. kakaphonia, a harsh sound. - Gk. kakó-phos, harsh. - Gk. kakó-s, bad; and phon- sound. Der. cacophonous. (Gk. kakó-phos).

Cad, a low fellow. (F. - L.) Short for Lowl. Sc. cadie, an errand-boy; see Jameson. - F. cadet; see Cadet.

Cadaverous, corpse-like. (L.) L. cadaverōsus. - L. cadaver, a corpse. - Lat. cad-ere, to fall, fall dead.

Cadiss, a kind of worsted lace or tape. (F.) In Wmt. Tale, iv. 4. 208. M. E. cadas, explained by bombicinium in Prompt. Parv. (hence Irish cadas, cadis). Though also used to denote 'worsted,' it was orig. coarse silk. - F. cadarce, 'the coarsest part of silke, whereof sleave is made;' Cot. Cf. Span. cadarzo, coarse, entangled silk, that cannot be spun on a reel; Port. cadarço, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; probably Eastern. Der. cadiss-worm, from the caddis-like shape of the case of the larva.

Caddy, a small box for tea. (Malay.) Better spelt catty. A small package of tea, less than a half-chest, is called in the tea-trade a caddy or caty. - Malay käiti, a
CADE

weight equal to 14 lb. avoirdupois. This weight is also used in China and Japan, and tea is often made up in packages containing one catty.


Cadet, orig. a younger son. (F. - L.) F. cadet, a younger brother; Prov. capdel. Capdel is a Gascon form = Late L. capitellum (the substitution of t for ll being regular in Gascon); P. Meyer; lit. a little (younger) head, dimin. from L. caput, a head.

Cadi, a judge. (Arab.) Arab. qādī, qāzī, a cadi or cazi, a judge. Hence Span. alcate, the judge (E. alcaide); where al is the Arab. def. article.

Caduous, falling. (L.) Late L. caduc-us, falling; with suffix -ous. - L. cadere, to fall. See Cadence.

Cæsura, (L.) L. cæsura, a cutting; a pause in a verse. - L. caes-us, pp. of caedere, to cut.

Caftan, a Turkish garment. (Turk.) Turk. cäftän, a dress.


Caïque, a boat. (F. - Turk.) F. caïque. - Turk. kaïk, a boat.

Cairn, a pile of stones. (C.) Gacl., Ilish, W., Bret. cairn, a crag, rock; also a pile of stones.


Cajole. (F. - L.) F. cajoler, to cajole; formerly, to chatter like a jay. Perhaps of imitative origin; cf. caike.

Cajuput, Cajeput (with j as y), a tree yielding an oil. (Malay.) Malay кайпу пятик, lit. 'white wood.' - Malay кайу, wood; пятик, white.

Cake. (E. or Scot.) M. E. cake. N. Fries. кирк, kâg, late Icel. and Swed. kaka; Dan. kage. Teut. stem *kakon-, fem.; from Teut. root *kak-, of which the strong grade is *kok- (whereupon prov. L. cookie, Du. koek, G. kuchen, a cake).

CALENTER

Calabash, the shell of a gourd. (F. - Span. - Arab. - Pers.) F. calabasse. - Span. calabaza (Port. calabaza). - Arab. - Pers. kharbus, a melon; lit. 'ass-gourd,' i.e. large gourd. - Pers. khar, ass (hence, coarse); бузах, odoriferous fruit. Cf. Skt. khara, an ass.

Calamint, a herb. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. calament, Cot. - Late L. calamintha. - Gk. καλαιμίνθη.

Calamity. (F. - L.) L. calamité. - L. acc. calamitatem, a misfortune.

Calash, a sort of carriage. (F. - Slavonic.) F. calèche. - G. kalessche. - Pol. kolożka, a small carriage, dimin. of kolasa, a carriage; Russ. kolotsha, a carriage. - Pol. koto, a wheel; O. Slav. kolo. (QEL.)

Calcaneous. (L.) Should be calcaneous. - L. calcarius, pertaining to lime. - L. calc-, stem of calix, lime.

calcine. (F. - L.) F. calciner. - Mod. L. calcinare, to reduce to a calx. - L. calx-, stem of calix, lime.

calculate. (L.) L. calculáre, pp. of calculare, to reckon by help of small pebbles. - L. calculus, pebble; dimin. of calx, a stone.


Calendar. (L.) L. calendárium, an account-book kept by money-changers; so called because interest was due on the calends (1st day) of each month; also, a calendar. - L. calende, calends.

Calender (i), a machine for pressing cloth. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. calandre. - Med. L. *calendbra, calendra, a calender; an adaptation of L. cylindrus, a cylinder; see Cylinder. Der. calender, a smoother of linen, a mistaken form for calender.

Calender (2), a kind of wandering monk. (F. - Pers.) F. calénder - Pers.-qalander, a kind of wandering Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world.

Calends. (L.) L. calende, s. pl., the first day of the (Roman) month. Orig. obscure; but certainly from the base cáli-, as in O. Iat. calère, to proclaim. + Gk. καλέω, to summon. Allicid to Hale (2).

Calenture, a feverous madness. (F.
CALF


Calf (2), the thick hind part of the shank. (E.) Perhaps the same as the above; cf. Gaulish L. galba, great-bellied; Icel. kálf, calf of the leg. See Cave in.


Calico, cotton-cloth. (E. Indian.) Named from Calicut, on the Malabar coast, whence it was first imported.

Calif, Caliph, (F.—Arab.) F. califé, a successor of the prophet. —Arab. khaličah, successor. —Arab. khalīfa, to succeed. Doublet, Khalifa.

Caligraphy, Calligraphy, good writing. (Gk.) Gk. καλλιγραφία. —Gk. καλλι-, prefix (for καλλος, beauty, from καλός, good, fair); and γράφων, to write.

Callithenics, callithenics, graceful exercises. (Gk.) From Gk. καλλίθεν-ης, adorned with strength. —Gk. καλλι- (for καλλος, beauty, from καλός, fair); and θέν-ος, strength.

Calipers, compasses. (F.) For caliper-compasses, i.e. compasses for measuring diameters; see Caliber.

Callithenics; see Caligraphy.

Caliver, a sort of musket. (F.) Named from its caliber or bore; see Kersey’s Dict. See Caliber.

Calk; usually Caulk, q. v.

Call. (Scand.) Late A.S. ceallian; cf. hiidecailla, a herald. E. Fries. kallen. —Icel. and Swed. kalla; Dan. kalde. + Du. kallen; O. H. G. chalöhn. Teut. type *kallehn- or *kallojan-, weak verb; cf. W. galw, to call, Russ. golos, voice, sound.

Callet, Callat, a worthless woman. (F.—Low L.—Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2 121. —F. caillette, a gossip, chatterer; lit. a little quail; dimin. of caille, a quail, also a woman. Littre gives caillecoffe, femme galante. See Quail. (Doubtful.)

Callous, hard. (F.—L.) F. calleux.

CAMEL

L. callúsus, thick-skinned. —L. callus, cal-lum, hard skin.


Calm. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. calme, adj. Allied to Prov. chaunee, the time when the flocks rest; F. chômer (formerly chaumer), to rest from work; Ital. calma, rest. —Late L. caumus, the heat of the sun (whence, time for rest); Job xxx. 30. [It is suggested that the change from au to al was due to association with L. cal-ëre, to be hot.] —Gk. καῦμα, heat. —Gk. καίλω, to burn. Der. be-calm.

Calomel, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Coined to express a white product from a black substance. —Gk. καλλός, fair; and μίδ-ας, black.


calorific, making hot. (L.) L. calori-ficus, making hot. —L. calor-, stem of calor, heat; and -fic-, for facere, to make.

Calthrop, Caltrap, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Teut.) M. E. kalketrappe, A. S. calcetrappe, a star-thistle. Coined from L. cal-tr-, stem of calx, the heel; and the Teutonic word trap. Lit. ‘heel-trap’; see Trap. So also F. chaussetrappe, the same.

Calumet, a kind of pipe for tobacco. (F.—L.—Gk.) Norman F. calumet, a pipe; parallel form to O. F. calamele, F. chalumeau, a pipe. —L. calamus, a reed. —Gk. κάλαμος, a reed. See Shawm.


Calve; see Calf.

Calx. (L.) L. calx, stone, lime (stem calc-); in Late L., a calx.

Calyx. (L.—Gk.) L. calyx. —Gk. κάλυξ, a covering, calyx (or cup) of a flower. Allied to Helm (2).

Cam, a projection on a wheel. (Du.) Du. kamm, a comb (see Kilan); Low G. kamm; cf. Dan. kam, comb, also a ridge on a wheel, cam, or cog. See Comb.

Cambric. (Flanders.) Named from Kamerijk, also called Cambray, a town in Flanders, where it was first made.


CAMELOPARD

Camelopard, a giraffe. (L.-Heb. and Gk.) Formerly camelopardalis. - L. cam-
elopardalis. - Gk. καμελοπάρδαλις, giraffe; partly like a camel, partly like a pard. - Gk. κάμηλος, a camel (Heb. גַּמֲל); and πάρδαλις, a pard; see Pard.

Camellia. (Personal name.) A plant named (by Linneus) after Geo. Jos. Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit (17th cent.), who described the plants in the island of Luzon.

Camelopard; see Camel.

Cameo. (Ital.) Ital. cammeo, a cameo, precious stone carved in relief. Origin unknown.

Camera. (L.) L. camera, a chamber; hence camera obscūra, a dark chamber, box for photography; see Chamber.

Camlet, a stuff. (F.-Arab.) Formerly camelot. - M. F. camlet, Cot.; supposed to be named from containing camel's hair. Really from Arab. khamlat, khamalat, camlet; Rich. Dict. p. 628.

Camomile; see Chamomile.

Camp. (F.-Ital. - L.) F. camp (Cot.). - Ital. campo, a field, camp. - L. campus, acc. of campus, a field, ground held by an army. Brugg. i. § 463.

Campaign, org. a large field. (F.- It. - L.) F. campagne, campagne, an open field. - Ital. campagna, a field; also a campaign. - L. campānīa, open field. - L. campus, a field. (Also spelt champain, and even champain in old authors.)

Campesstral, growing in fields. (L.) From L. campestr-is, growing in fields; with suffix -is, L. campus, a field.

Campanula. (L.) Lit. 'a little bell;' dimm. of L. campana, a bell. Hence also campi-form.

Camphor. (F.-Arab. - Malay.) Formerly spelt camphire (with an inserted i). - F. camphère, 'camphire;' Cot. - Low L. camphaora (whence the form camphor) - Arab. کَحْفَر, camphor; cf. Skt. कर्पुर, camphor. - Malay kāpur, lit. chalk; kāpur Bārūs, chalk of Barous, a name for camphor. Barous is in Sumatra.

Can (1), I am able. (E.) A. S. can, cam, 1st and 3rd persons sing. pres. of cunnan, to know. The pres. t. can is really an old perf. t.; the same peculiarity occurs in Du. kunnen, Icel. and Swed. kunna, Dan. kunde, to know, to be able; G. kennen, to know. B. The pt. t. is could, with intrusive i; M. E. coude, A. S. cūde; cf. Goth. kūntha, Du. konde, G. konnte; shewing that A. S. cūde (for *cūnde) has lost an n. γ. The pp. couthe, A.S. cūthe, known, only survives in uncouthe, which see. Allied to Ken and Know. (etration GEN)

Can (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) A. S. canne, a can. + Du. kan; Icl. kanna; Swed. kanna; Dan. kanne; G. kann, a tankard, mug. (Apparently a true Teut. word.)

Canal. (F.-L. - F. canal (whence also Du. kanaal). - L. canēlis, a channel, trench.

Canary, a bird, a wine, a dance. (Canary Islands.) All named from the Canary Islands.

Cancel, (F.-L.) F. canceller. - Law L. cancellare, to cancel a deed by drawing lines across it. - L. cancellus, a grating, pl. cancelli, lattice-work, crossed lines; dimin. of pl. canerī, lattice-work.

Cancer. (L.) L. cancer, a crab; also an 'eating' tumour. Cf. Gk. καρκίνος, Skt. karkata, a crab; cf. Skt. karkara, hard. Named from its hard shell. Brugg. i. § 464.

Candelabrum, (L.) L. candēlabrum, a candle-holder; from candēla, a candle.


Candidate. (L.) L. candidātus, white-robed; because candidates for office wore white. - L. candidus, white.

Candle. (L.) A. S. candel - L. candela, a candle. - L. candēre, to glow.


Candy, crystallised sugar. (F.-Ital. - Skt.) F. sucre candi, sugar-candy; whence F. se candir, 'to candie;' Cot. - Ital. candire, to candy; candi, candy; zucchero candi, sugar-candy. - Arab. gand, sugar; whence Arab. qand, made of sugar. The word is Aryan; cf. Skt. khānda, sweetmeats, khanda, a broken piece, from khand, to break. Der. sugar-candy, Ital. zucchero candi.

Candytufi, a plant. (Hyb.) From Candy, I. e. Candia (Crete); and tufi.


Canister. (L.-Gk.) L. canistrum, a light basket. - Gk. κάνιστρον, the same. - Gk. κάρυ = κάρυν, a reed.
CANNON

cannon. (F.—ltal.—L.—Gk.) F. canon. — Italic. cannone, a cannon, orig. a great tube, a gun-barrel. — L. canna, a reed; see Can. ¶ The Span. cañon, a tube, a deep gorge, is cognate.
canon (1), a rule. (L.—Gk.) A.S. canon. — L. canon, a rule. — Gk. κανών, a rod, rule — Gk. κάνον = κάννα, a (straight) cane.
canon (2), a dignitary of the church. (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. canon, canun.—O. F. canoigne, now chanoine. — Lat. canonicum, acc. of canonicius, adj., one on the church-roll or list — L. canonu, the church-roll; also, a rule. See canon (1).

Canine. (L.) L. caninus, belonging to a dog. — L. canis, a dog; see Hound.

Canister; see Cane.

Canker. (F.—L.) North F. cancre (F. changre). — L. cancrum, acc. of cancer, a crab, a canker. See Cancer. ¶ The G. kanker may be Teutonic (Kluge); so perhaps E. canker in the sense of 'disease of trees'; cf. Gk. γκάγκρες, an excrescence on trees.


Cannibal. (Span.—W. Indian) Formerly canibal. — Span canibal; for Carib, a Carib, native of the Caribbean Islands. The W. Indian (Hayti) word carib means 'brave.' Hence also Cariban.

Cannon (1); see Cane.

Cannon (2), at billiards. (F.—Span.) A corruption of carrom, shortened form of F. carombler, v., to make a cannon at billiards, to touch two other balls with one's own; see Hoyle's Games. Orig. sense, to touch the red ball; whence carombler, to cannon (as above) and caramboile, sb., a cannon. — Span. carambola, a manner of playing at billiards, a device, trick, cheat. Origin unknown.

Canoe. (Span—W Ind.) Span. cañon; orig a Haytian word for 'boat.'

Canon (1) and (2); see Cane.

Canopy. (F.—Ital.—L.—Gk.) Should be conopy; but we find F. canopé, borrowed from Ital. canopé. (Also F. conopée) — L. cōnōpērium, Judith xiii. 9 — Gk. κώνωπος, an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains (hence, any sort of hangings). — Gk. κωνωπ, stem of κώνωφ, a mosquito, gnat; lit. 'cone-faced' or 'cone-headed,' from the shape of its head. — Gk. κώνω-σ, a cone; and ὑπ, face, appearance, from Gk. base Oll, to see (see Optics).

CANZONET

cant (1), to sing in a whining way, whine. (L.) L. cantire (whence Picard and Walloon cantier, to sing); frequent. of canere, to sing. Cant was at first a beggar's whine; hence, hypocrisy; see Recant.
canticule. (L.) L. canticulum, a little song; dimin. of canticum, a song; dimin. of cantus, a song; cf. cantus, pp. of canere, to sing.
canto. (Ital.—L.) Ital. canto, a singing, section of a poem. — L. acc. cantum, a singing, song (above).
canzonet. (Ital.—L.) Ital. canzonetta, dimin. of canzone, a hymn, song — L. canto-νum, acc. of cantio, a song. — L. cantus, pp. of canere, to sing.
cant (2), an edge; as verb, to tilt. (Du.—L.) Du. kant, an edge, corner. — Dan. and Swed. kant, edge; G. kante, a corner. β. All from Late L. cantus, a corner; which is prob. from L. canthus — Gk. κάθις, the corner of the eye, fllce of a wheel.
canteen. (F.—Ital.) F. cantine. — Ital. cantina, a cellar, cool cave (hence the sense of vessel for liquids). Origin doubtful. Perhaps from Late L. cantus, a corner.
canter, an easy gallop. (Proper name.) Short for Canterbury gallop, the pace at which pilgrims rode thither.
canticle, Canto; see Cant (1).
cantle, a small piece. (F.—L.) O.F. cantel, a small piece (F. chantel), dimin. of Picard cant (F. chant), a corner; Late L. cantus. Prob. from L. canthus, corner of the eye; see Cant (2).
canton, a region. (F.—Ital.) F. canton. — Ital. cantone, a nook, angle; also, a corporation, township (Torriano); Late L. cantōnum, cantio, a region, province. Origin doubtful. ¶ Canton (in healdry), a corner of a shield, is from F. canton, a corner, Ital. cantone, from Ital. canto, an edge; see Cant (2).
canvass. (F.—L.—Gk.) Orig. to toss in a canvass sheet, to criticize or discuss thoroughly. From canvus, sb.

Canzonet; see Cant (1).
CAOUTCHOUC

Caoutchouc. (F. Carib.) F. caoutchouc; or gen. a Caribbean word, cauchou.

Cap, a head-covering. (Late L.) A.S. capé. - Late L. cappa, a cap (Isidore).

Capable. (F. L.) F. capable. - Late L. capabilis, comprehensible; afterwards, able to hold. - L. capere, to hold (below).

Capacious, able to contain. (L.) Coincld from L. capaci-, stem of capax, able to hold. - L. capere, to hold, contain; see Heave. Brugm. i. § 635. (✓QAP.)

Caparison, trappings of a horse. (F. - L.) O. F. caparison. - Span. caparazon, cover for a saddle; augmentative from Med. L. capar/o, a cowl; from Span. capa, a cloak, cover. - Late L. capita, a cape; as below.

Cape (1), a covering for the shoulders. (F. - L.) O. North F. cape. - Late L. capita, a cap (Isidore of Seville); whence also Prov., Span., Port. capa, Icel. köp, &c. Allied to cap. Doublet, cape.


Caper (1), to dance about. (Ital. - L.) Abbreviated from capreole (Sir P. Sidney).

Capriole, to skip as a goat. - Ital. capriola, 'a caper in dancing,' Florio; also, a kid; dimin. of capra, a she-goat.

- L. capra, a she-goat; cf. caper, he-goat.

+ Gk. κάπης, a boar; A.S. haf, Icel. háfr.


Capercailzie. (Gael.) Here is represents M. E. y, pron. as y. - Gael. capuccaille, great cock of the wood; lit. horse of the wood. - Gael. capull, a horse (see Cavalier); coille, gen. of coill, a wood, cognate with E. Holt.

Capillary, like hair. (I.) L. capillaris, adj.; from capillus, hair. Perhaps allied to caput, the head.

Capital (1), chief. (F. - L.) F. capital.

- L. capitalis, belonging to the head. - L. capítus, stem of caput, the head. + Skt. kapáta, m., skull; A.S. hafela, head. Brugm. i. § 641.

Capital (2), stock of money. (F. - L.) F. capital. - Late L. capitále, wealth; neut. of capitális, chief; see Capital (1).

Capital (3), head of a pillar. (L.; or F. - L.) L. capitellum, head of a pillar; dimin. from L. capitum, head. Or from O. North-F. capite(i) (F. chapiteau); from L. capitellum (above).


capitol. (L.) The temple of Jupiter, at Rome, called Capitolium. - L. capit-, stem of caput, a head; but the reason for the name is obscure; see Smith, Class. Dict.

capitular, relating to a chapter. (L.) Med. L. capitulāris, adj. of capitulum, a chapter of a cathedral, or a chapter of a book; see Chapter.

capitulate. (L.) Late L. capitulātus, pp. of capitulāre, to divide into chapters, also to propose terms (for surrender). - Late L. capitulum, a chapter; see Chapter.

Der. re-capitulate.

capon. (L. - Gk.) A. S. capun. - L. acc. capitānum, from nom. capo. - Gk. κάπων, a capon.

caprice, a peculiar risk of a horse. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. caprice (see Cot.). - Ital. capitura, the leap of a kid; see Caper (1).

capsule, seed-vessel. (F. - L.) F. capsule, a small case. - L. capsula, a case; see Case (2).

capstan. (F. - Span. - L.?) F. capestan; Prov. capestan. - Span. capestante, cabarestante, a capstan. Of these forms, cabarestante is the better, and is allied to Span. caberstrage, a halter, or a haltering, and to cabestrar, to halter. - L. capitstrant-, stem of pres. pt. capitstrare, to halter.

- L. capitstrum (Span. cabestro), a halter.

- L. capere, to hold; with double suffix -is-tro.

captious, able to contain. (L.) Coincld from L. capaci-, stem of capax, able to hold. - L. capere, to hold, contain; see Heave. Brugm. i. § 635. (✓QAP.)

captious.

CAPTIOUS
CAPTIVE


captor. (L.) L. captor, a taker. — L. cap-; as in capere, to take; with suffix -tor.
capture. (F. — L.) F. capture. — L. captūra, a taking. — L. cap-, as in capere, to take; with suffix -tor.

Capuchin, hooded friar, hood. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) M. F. capuchin; F. capucin. — Ital. cappuccino, a small hood, hence a hooded friar; dimin. of cappuccio, a cowl. — Ital. cappa, a cape; see Cap and Cape (1).

Car. (F. — C.) M. E. carre. — O. North F. carre, a car (Ducange, s. v. Marcellum). — Late L. carra, f.; allied to L. carrus, a car; of Gaulish origin; lit. karr, a chariot; W. car, O. Gael. cair, Irish carr. Allied to L. currus, a chariot; Brugm. i. § 516.

Caracole. (F. — Span.) F. caracol, caracole, a snail; whence faire le caracole, applied to a manoeuvre by soldiers, and to turns made by a horse. — Span. caracol, a snail, winding staircase, turning about (from the snail-shell’s spiral form). Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. carach, circling, winding; car, a turn, twist.

Carafe, a glass water-bottle. (F. — Span.) F. carafe. — Span. garrafa, a cooler, vessel to cool wines in. — Arab. girāf, draughts of water; Arab. root čarara, to draw water. (Dozy, Devic)

† Or from Pers. qaribāh, a large flagon; but see Carboy.

Carat. (F. — Ital. — Arab. — Gk.) F. carat, a very light weight. — Ital. carato. — Arab girāt, a pod, husk, carat, 24th part of an ounce. — Gk. καράτων, fruit of the locust-tree; also, a carat; lit. ‘a small horn.’ — Gk. καρατό, stem of καρατος, a horn; see Horn.


Caraway, Caraway. (Span. — Arab.) Span. al-carahueya, a caraway; where al is merely the Arab. def. art.; also written carvi. — Arab. karwiyā-

CARER

karawiyā-a, caraway-seeds or plant. Cf. Gk. καρος, καρόν, cumin.

Carbine. (F. — Gk.) Formerly carbine, a musket, the weapon of a carabiner, or musketeer. — F. carabin, ‘an arquebuzier;’ Cot. Perhaps from O. F. calabrin, a light-armed soldier; of uncertain origin.


carbonado, broiled meat. (Span. — L.) Span. carbonada, meat broiled over coals. — Span. carbon, coal; see above.

carbuncle. L. carbunculus, (1) a small coal, (2) a carbuncle, gem, from its glowing, (3) a red tumour. Double dimin. of L. carbo, coal.

Carboy, a large glass bottle, protected by wicker-work. (Pers.) Pers qaribah, a large flagon; which is prob. of Arab. origin. Cf. Arab. girabah, a water-skin, water-bottle.

Carcanet. (F. — Teut.) Dimin. of F. carcon, a collar of jewels, or of gold. — O. H. G. querca, the throat; cf. Icel. kverkr, pl. the throat; Lith. gerkle, throat, gerti, to drink. Brugm. i. § 653.

Carcase, Carcass. (F. — Ital.) From M. F. carquasse, a dead body. — Ital. carcassa, a kind of bomb-shell, a shell; also, a skeleton, frame; cf. Port. carcassa, a carcass, a very old woman. Of unknown origin.


Cardinal. (L.) L. cardinalis, principal, chief, org. relating to the hinge of a door. — L. cardin-, stem of cardo, a hinge.


Careen. (F. — L.) Lit. ‘to clean the keel;’ hence to lay a ship on its side. — F. carine, carene, keel. — L. carina, keel.

Career. (F. — C.) F. carrière, a race-
CARESS

course. — Late L. carrāria uia), a road for cars. — Late L. carra, L. carris, a car; of Celtic origin; see Car.


Carfax. (F. — L.) M. E. caryfonkes, a place where four roads meet. — O. Fr. pl. carrefours, the same; from sing. carrefour. — Late L. quadrifurcus, four-forked. — L. quadrī- (from quàdru), four; and furca, a fork. See Fork.

Cargo. (Span. — C.) Span. carga, freight, load; cf. cargar, to load. — Late L. carriȇre, to load a car; see Charge.

caricature. (Ital. — C.) Ital. caricatura, a satirical picture; so called because exaggerated or ‘overloaded.’ — Ital. caricare, to load, burden. — Late L. caricāre, to load a car; see Charge.

Caries. (L.) L. caris, rottleness.

Cark. burden, anxiety. (F. — C.) A. F. karke, North. F. form of F. charge, i.e. load; see Charge. Cf. M. E. karke, a load; as in ‘a karke of pepper.’

Carkanet; see Carcanet.

Carminative, expelling wind from the body. (F. — L.) F. carminatif, ‘wind-vomiting;’ Cot. — L. carminātus, pp. of carmināre, to card wool (hence, in old medicine, to cleanse from gross humours); with suffix -ātus. — L. carminis, from carmen, a card for wool. — L. càvre, to card.

Carmine. (Span. — Arab. — Skt.) Span. carmin, short form of carmesin, adj.; from carmes, crimson. — Arab. girmisi, crimson; from girmiz, cochineal. — Skt. krimi, a worm, the cochineal insect.

Carnage. — see below.


Carnage. (F. — L.) F. carnage, flesh-time, slaughter of animals. — Late L. carnātīcum, a tribute of flesh-meat; cf. carnātūm, time for eating flesh. — L. carn-, stem of caro, flesh.


Carnival. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. carnaval, Shrovetide. — Ital. carnevale, carnovale, the last three days before Lent. — Med. L. carnelevōle, carnelevōmen, removal of flesh. Shrovetide. — L. carne-m, acc. of caro, flesh; and leuāre, to lift, remove, take away, from leūis, light.

carnivorous. (L.) L. carnīvorus, flesh-eating. — L. carni-, decl. stem of caro, flesh; and nor-āre, to devour.

Carob-tree, the locust-tree. (F. — Arab.) M. F. carobe, carouhe. — Arab. kharrūb, bean-pods.

Carroche, Carroche, a kind of coach. (F. — Ital. — C.) Nearly obsolete; but the present sense of carriage is due to it. — F. carroche, variant of carrosse, ‘a carrosse or carroach;’ Cot. — Ital. carroccia, carrossa, a chariot. Extended from Ital. carro, a car. See Car.

Carol, a song. (F. — L. — Gk.?) Formerly, a kind of dance. — O. F. carole, a (singing) dance. Godefroy (s. v. carole) cites Swiss Rom. coranela, a round-dance, also a dance-song. Prob. from L. choralis, a flute-player to a chorus. — Gk. χοραλής, the same. — Gk. χορός, a chorus, round-dance; and αἰών, a flute.

Carotid, adj. (Gk.) Gk καρωτίδες, s.pl., the two great arteries of the neck; it was thought that an alteration in the flow of blood through them caused stupor. — Gk. καρό, I stupify; κάρος, stupor.

Carousal, (1) a drinking-bout; (2), a pageant. (1. F. — G.; 2. F. — Ital.) 1. Sometimes used as if the verb carouse below. 2. But, in old authors, carousus (also carosal) means a sort of pageant, of which some kind of chariot-race formed a principal part; Dryden, Virgil, Æn. v. 777. — F. carousel, a tilting-match. — Ital. carosello, also spelt caravello, a tournament; of uncertain origin.

Carouse. (F. — G.) F. carous, ‘a carouse of drinker,’ Cot. — G. garus, right out; used of emptying a bumper. — G. gar, quite; and aus, out. (Raleigh even writes garonse; directly from G. gaius.) Der. carous-al, but only in one sense of that word; see above.

Carp (1), a fish. (F.) M. E. carpe. XV cent. — O. F. carpe (Span. Port. carpá, Ital. carpa, Florio); also Du. karper; Icel. karfi; Dan. karpe; Swed. karp; G. karben; O. H. G. charpho; Russ. karp; Lith. karpa.

Carp (2), to cavil at. (Scand.) M. E. carpen, which often merely means to talk, say. — Icel. karpa, to boast; Swed. dial. karpa, to boast, talk much. ¶ The present sinister sense is due to confusion with L. carpere, to pluck.

Carpet. (F. - L.) O. F. carpete. - Late L. carpita, carpeta, a kind of thick cloth; also carpia F. charpie), lint. - L. carpeere, to pluck, pull to pieces (lint being made of rags pulled to pieces, and carpet, probably, from shreds).

Carrack. (F.) O. F. carraque, a ship of burden; - Late Lat. carraca, the same. Of unknown origin.

Carriage. (F. - C.) M. E. carriage, that which is carried about (as in Bible, A. V.). - O. F. carriage; from carier, to carry; see Carry. - Its modern use is due to confusion with carroch, a vehicle (Massinger, Renegado, i. 2) - see Caroche.

Carrion. (F. - L.) M. E. caraigne, a carcase. - O. North F. caraigne; Late L. carasnia, a carcass. - L. carcere, a carcass.

Carronade, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So named because made at Carron, in Stirlingshire.

Carrot. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. carote, carrots. - L. carota. - Gk. xarpetov, a carrot

Carry. (F. - C.) O. F. carier. - Late L. carerici. - L. carrus, a cart; see Car.

Cart. (E.) A S. crout, crat; cf. Du. krat. Or from Icel kartr, a cart; whence, probably, Picard carti, a cart.

Carte, a bill of fare. (F. - Gk.) Chiefly in the F. phr. carte blanche, lit. white paper. - Late L. carta; see Card (1).

Cartel. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) F. cartel. - Ital. cartelle, lit. a small paper; dimin. of carta, paper, bill; see Card (1).


Cartoon. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) F. carton. - Ital. cartone, lit. a large paper; from carta, a card; see Card (1).

cartouche, cartouch. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) Cartridge (with intrusive r) is for cartridge, corrupt form of cartouche. - F. cartouche, a roll of paper. - Ital. cartoccio, a roll of paper, cartridge. - Ital. carta, paper; Late L. carta; see Card (1). - The cartridge took its name from the paper in which it was rolled up.

cartulary, a register. (Late L. - Gk.) Late L. cartularium, chartularium, a register. - Late L. chartula, a document; dimin. of charta, a paper; see Card (1).

Carve. (E.) M. E. kerven. A. S. ceorfan; pt. t. cearf, pl. ceflon, pp. cefon. [The A. S. ceorfan would have given *charve; c was retained from the pt. pl. and pp.]

Cash, a sort of money. (M. E.) Du. garen; G. kerben, to notch, cut; also Dan. karve, Swed. kareva, to notch, from the 2nd stem. Gk. γραφέω. Brugm. i. 6 § 791.


Case (2), a receptacle. (F. - L.) O. F. casse. - L. cāpsa, a box, cover. - L. capere, to hold.

Casemate. (F. - Ital.) F. casemate, a loop-hole in a fortified wall. - Ital. cassa-mattia, a chamber built under a wall or bulwark, to hinder those who enter the ditch to scale the wall of a fort. It seems to mean 'dark chamber.' - Ital. and L. casa, house, cottage, room; and Ital. mattia, fem. of mattio, orig. mad, but the Sicilian mattio means 'dim.'

Casement, frame of a window. (F. - L.) Coined with the sense of encasement, that which encases or encloses. From case, verb; with suffix -ment.

Cash, com. (F. - L.) Orig. a till or box to keep money in. - F. case, a case; see Case (2) above. Der. cashier, sb., one who keeps a money-box or cash.

Cashew-nut, the nut of a W. and E. Indian tree. (F. - Brazilian.) Cashew is a corruption of F. acajou. - Brazil. acaiu, the fruit of the tree named acajaba or acaijiba. (Mahn, Litté.)

Cashier, to dismiss from service. - Du. - F. - L.) Du. casseren, to cashier; merely borrowed from F. casser, 'to breake, burst, .. also to casseiere, discharge;' Cot. [Du. words, borrowed from F., end in -eren.] - L. quassāre, to shatter, frequent of quatern, to shake; which annexed the senses of L. cassāre, to annul, discharge, from L. cassus, void, null.

Cashmere, a soft wool. (India.) So called from the vale of Cashmere, in India. Also spelt cassimere, kersymere.

Casino, a room for dancing. (Ital. - L.) Ital. casino, dimin. of casa, a cottage, house. - L. casa, a cottage.
CASK

Cask. (Span. — L.) Span. casco, a skull, sherd, coat of an onion; also a cask of wine, a casque or helmet. The orig. sense is ‘husk’; cf. Span. cascara, peel, rind, shell, Port. casca, rind. — Span. cascar, to burst open; formed (as if from Lat. *quassicære*) from an extension of L. quassicäre, to break, burst; see Quash.

casque, a helmet. (F. — Span. — L.) F. casque. — Span. casco, a helmet, head-piece; see above.

Casket, a small box. (Span. — L.) Apparently confused with F. cassette, ‘a small casket;’ Cot. Formally, it is a dimin. of Cask.

Casque; see Cask.

Cassava, a plant. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. cassava; also casavvi, ‘the bread made in the W. Indies of the fruit called the yuca.’ Pineda. It properly means the plant, which is also called manioc; said to be from the Hayti *casabbi*, with the same sense. See R. Eden’s works, ed. Arber, p. 175. See Tapioca.

Cassia, a species of laurel. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *casia, cassia.* — Gk. κασσία, a spice like cinnamon. — Heb. קסיה, in Ps. xlv 8, a pl. form from קסיה, cassia-bark. — Heb. root *qēṣād,* to cut away; because the bark is cut off.

Cassimere; see Cashmere.


Cassowary, a bird. (Malay.) First brought from Java. Malay *kasuwirī.*


Castanets, instruments used for making a snapping noise. (F. — Span. — L. — Gk.) F. castagnettes, ‘finger-knockers, wherewith players make a pretty noise in some dances;’ Cot. — Span. castañetas, castanets; pl. of castañeta, a snapping noise resembling the cracking of roasted chestnuts. — Span. castaña, a chestnut. — Lat. *castanea,* the chestnut-tree. — Gk. καστάνεα; see Chestnut.

Caste, a breed, race. (Port. — L.) Port *casta,* a race, orig. a ‘pure’ breed; a name given by the Port. to classes of men in India. — Port. *casta,* fem. of *casto,* pure. — L. castus, pure, chaste.

castigate. (L.) L. *castigātus,* pp. of *castigāre,* to chasten; lit. ‘to keep pure.’ — L. castus, chaste. Doublet, chastise.

Castle. (L.) A. S. *castel.* — L. castellum, *dimin. of castrum,* a fortified place. Der. castell-an, O. North F. caste- lain, O. F. *chastelain,* the keeper of a chastel, or castle; also châtelaine (fem. of F. *châtelain = O. F. *chastelain*), now applied to a lady’s chain or ‘keeper’ of keys, &c.


Castor-oil. Named from some confusion with *castoreum,* ‘a medicine made of the liquor contained in the little bags that are next the beaver’s groin,’ Kersey. But it is really a vegetable production.

Castrate. (L.) L. *castrātus,* pp. of *castrāre,* to cut.


Cata-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. κατά, down, thoroughly.

Cataclysm, deluge. (Gk.) Gk. κατακλυσμός, a dashing over, flood. — Gk. κατά, down; κλυσιμ, to dash, wash, as waves.

Catacomb. (Ital. — L.) Ital. catacomba, a sepulchral vault. — Late L. *cata-combus,* of which the sense and origin are unknown.

Catafalque, a stage or platform, chiefly used at funerals. (F. — Ital.) F. catafalque. — Ital. catafalso; of unknown origin. See Scaffold.

Catalepsy, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Formerly *cataplepsis.* — Gk. κατάληψις, a grasping, seizing. — Gk. κατά, down; λέγειν, to say, tell; see Logie.

Catalogue. (F. — Gk.) F. catalogue. — Late Lat. acc. *catalogum.* — Gk. κατάλογος, a counting up, enrolment. — Gk. κατά, fully; λέγειν, to say, tell; see Logie.

Catamaran, a sort of raft. (Tamil.) In Forbes, Hindustani Dict., ed. 1859, p. 280, we have ‘katamaran, a raft . . . the word is orig. Tamil, and means tied logs.’ — Tamil kattu, binding; maram, wood (Yule).

Cataplasm, a poultice. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. cataplasm. — L. cataplasmum. — Gk. κατάπλασμα, a plaster, poultice. — Gk. καταπλάσσειν, to spread over. — Gk. κατά,
**CATAPULT**

fully; and πάσοσειν, to mould; see Plaster.

**Catapult.** (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. catapulta, an engine for throwing stones. — Gk. καταπτάλης, the same. — Gk. κατά, down; πάλαιειν, to swing, hurl.

**Catarract.** (L. — Gk.) L. catarracta, Gen. vii. 11. — Gk. καταρράκτης, as sb., a waterfall; as adj., broken, rushing down. Prob. allied to καταρράγμα, I break down; the 2 aor. καταρράγμα was used of the rushing down of waterfalls and storms. — Gk. κατά, down; βήγμα, I break.

**Catarrh.** (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. catarrhe. — Late L. catarrhus. — Gk. καταρρόος, a flowing down (of rheum), a cold in the head. — Gk. κατά, down; and ρέω, to flow.

**Catastrophe.** (Gk.) Gk. καταστροφή, an overturning, sudden turn. — Gk. κατά, down; στρέφειν, to turn.

**Catch.** (F. — L.) O. Picard chacier, variant of O. F. chacier, to hunt, chase; hence, to catch. It answers to Ital. cac- ciare, Late L. *captãre*, extended form of L. captãre, to catch. — L. captus, pp. of capere, to seize. ☛ We even find M. Du. catens, to catch, borrowed from Picard chacier. The M. E. pt. t. caute5 imitated laute5, pt. t. of M. E. lachen, to catch.

**Doublet, chaise (1).**

**Catechise.** (L. — Gk.) Late L. cate-chizãre. — Gk. κατεχεῖν, to catechise, instruct; lengthened form of κατεχεῖν, to din into one’s ears, lit. ‘to din down.’ — Gk. κατά, down; ἡχεῖν, to sound; cf. ἡχος, a ringing in the ears; see Echo.

**Category.** a class. (Gk.) Gk. κατηγορία, an accusation; but in logic, a predication or class. — Gk. κατηγορεῖν, to accuse. — Gk. κατά, down, against; ἄγορεῖν, with the sense of ἄγορεῖν, to declaim, address an assembly, from ἄγορα, an assembly.

**Catenary,** belonging to a chain; used of the curve in which a chain hangs. (L.) From L. catēna, a chain; see Chain.

**Cater,** to buy provisions. (F. — L.) Formed as a verb from M. E. catour, a buyer of provisions (whom we should now call a catour-er). Catour is short for acatour, formed from acat, a buying, purchase, Ch. prol. 571. — O. F. acat (mod. F. achat), a buying. — Folk-L. acapturn, a purchase; for accaptum. — Folk-L. accaptãre, to purchase (A. D. 1060), frequent of acciperere, to receive, also to buy; see Accept and Cates.

**Cateran,** a Highland robber. (Gael.) Low L. cateranus, answering to Gael. ceathairme, lit. ‘common people;’ cf. ceathairme-choil, s. pl., freebooters, outlaws. From Irish cethern, ceithern, a troop, band; cf. L. caterua, a band of men. See Kern.

**Catercousin.** (F. — L.) Nares (ed. 1876) has: ‘Cater-cousins, friends so familiar that they cat together.’ If so, the word is from cater, vb., and cousin.

**Caterpillar.** (F. — L.) Adapted from O. F. chatelose, a caterpillar (Godefroy); the latter half of the word was assimilated to piller, one who pills, or robs or spoils. O. F. chatelose is lit. ‘hairy she-cat.’ — O. F. chaté, fem. of chat, cat; pelose, hairy. — L. cíitus, cat; pilísus, hairy, from pilus, a hair.

**Caterwaul.** (E.) M. E. catowwa, coined from cat, and waven, to make a wailing noise.

**Cates,** provisions. (F. — L.) So called because provided by the catour, mod. E. cater-er; see Cater. ’Cater, a steward, a provider of caters;’ Baret (1586).

**Cathartic,** purging. (Gk.) Gk. καθαρτικός, purgative. — Gk. καθαίρειν, to cleanse, purge. — Gk. καθαρός, pure.

**Cathedral.** (L. — Gk.) L. cathedrális ecclesia — a cathedral church, or one which has a bishop’s throne. — Late L. cathedra, a throne. — Gk. καθίστρα, a seat. — Gk. κάθρο, for κάθα, down; and εἶσο, a seat, chair, from έσομαι (= εἰς-σομαι), I sit; see Sit.

**Catholic.** (L. — Gk.) L. catholicus (Tertullian.) — Gk. καθολικός, universal.

— Gk. καθόλου, adv., on the whole, in general. — Gk. καθό-, for κάθα, according to; and δόλου, gen. of δόλος, whole.

**Catkin.** (Du.) A loose spike of flowers, named from its soft downy appearance. — M. Du. katicken, ‘a kitten,’ Hexham. (It also meant ‘catkin;’ cf. F. chatons in Cot.) Dimin. of Du. kat, a cat (M. Du. katte).

**Catoptric,** relating to optical reflection. (Gk.) Gk. κατοπτρικός, reflexive. — Gk. κατοπτρών, a mirror. — Gk. κατά-δε, down, inward; ὑπ-τομαί, I see, with suffix -τομαί, of the instrument.

**Cattle.** (F. — L.) M. E. catel, property; hence, live stock, cattle. — O. Noith F.
CAUCUS

catel. — Late L. capitālē, capital, property; see Capital (2) and Chattels.

Caucus, a name applied to certain political meetings. (American Indian?) Said to be from an Algonkin word meaning to speak, to counsel, whence kaw-kawasu, a counsellor. ‘Their elders, called cawcawwassoughes;’ Capt. Smith’s Works, ed. Arber, p. 347. ‘Caucorouse, which is captaine;’ id. p. 377. ¶ This is more likely than the entirely unsupported story about caulkers’ meetings

Caudal, belonging to the tail. (L.) L. cauda, the tail.


Caul, a net, covering, esp. for the head. (F.) O. G. calé, ‘a kind of little cap;’ Cot. Origin unknown.

Cauldron; see Caldron.

Cauliflower. (F. — L.) Formerly colfoory. From M. E. col (O. F. col), a cabbage; and flor, from O. F. flori, fleuri, pp. of fleurir, to flourish. The O. F. col is from L. acc. caulent, from caulis, a cabbage; and fleurir is from L. flōrēre, to flourish. See Cole and Flourish.

Caulk, Calk. (F. — L.) M. E. caukien, to tread; hence, to squeeze in (as oakum into a ship’s seams). — O. F. cauguer, to tread; to tent a wound with lint. — L. calcäre, to tread, force down by pressure. — L. calc-, stem of calx, the heel.


Causeway, a paved way, raised way. (F. — L.; and E.) Formerly caus-ey-way; by adding way to M. E. caus, causie, causey. — O. North F. caucie (mod. F. cauchée, Prov. causada, Span. calzada). — Late L. calcāitio, for calcāitio sia, a paved way. — Late L. calcāitus, pp. of calcāire, to make a roadway by treading it down; from L. calcāre, to tread. — L. calx-, stem of calx, heel; see Caulk.

Caustic. (L. — Gk. L. causticus. — Gk. καυστικός, burning. — Gk. καυστός, burnt. — Gk. καίεω (fut. καύσω), to burn.

cauterise. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. cauteriser. — Late L. calentzeris, to sear. — Gk. καυτηρίζω, to sear. — Gk. καυτήρον, a branding-iron. — Gk. καίεω, to burn (above).


Cavalier. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. cavalier, a horseman. — Ital. cavaliere, the same. — L. caballarīum, acc. of caballarius, the same. — L. caballus, a horse. See Chevalier.


Cave in. (M. Du.) Properly to cavell in, a phrase introduced by Du. navvies. Cf. W. Flanders inkalven, to cave in; E. Friesic kaffen, to calve as a cow, whence kaffen in, to cave in. The falling portion of earth is compared to a calf dropped by a cow. Confused with cave, a hollow.

Caveat, a caution. (L.) L. caueat, lit. let him beware. — L. caure, to beware.

Caviare, roe of the sturgeon. (F. — Ital.) F. caviar. — Ital. cvaro; whence also Turk. khvıyır, caviare.

Cavil. (F. — L.) O. F. caviller. — L. cavillāri, to banter; hence, to wrangle, object to. — L. cavilla, a jeering, cavilling.

Caw. (E.) An imitation of the cry of the crow or daw. Cf. Du. kaa, Dan. kaa, a jackdaw: which are imitative.

Cayman, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) Also caiman. The spelling cayman is Spanish. — Caribbean aayúman (Littré).

Cease. (F. — L.) F. cesser. — L. cessāre, to lotter, go slowly, cease; frequent. of cedere (pp. cessus), to yield, go away, go.


Cede. (L.) A late word (A. D. 1633). — L. cedere, to go, to come, to yield.

Ceil, Ciel, to line the inner roof or walls of a room. (F. — L.) Hence the sb. ceiling or ciel-ing. M. E. ceelēn, to ceil; from the sb. syle or cyll, a canopy. — F. ciel, a canopy; the same word as ciel, heaven. [Cf. Ital. cielo, heaven, a canopy,
CELANDINE

a ceiling.]—L. cælum, heaven. ☐ Not to be confused with E. sill, nor with seat; nor with seat (F. siller); nor with L. céleér, to hide. The L. cælare, to emboss, seems to have had some influence on the word, but did not originate it; cf. M. E. celure, a canopy. Late L. cælitùra.

Celandine, a plant. (F. — Gk.) O. F. celidoine — Late L. celledoìna. — L. celledonia. — Gk. χελίδων, swallow-wort. — Gk. χελίδων, stem of χελίδων, a swallow. (The n is intrusive.)

Celebrate. (L.) L. celebrátus, pp. of celebráre, to frequent, to solemnise, honour. — L. celer, quick. Cf. Gk. κήλη, a runner; Brumg. i. § 633.

Celery. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. cèleri, introduced from the Piedmontese Ital. selleri; for Ital. selini, pl. of selino, parsley. — L. selimón, parsley. — Gk. σέλιδων, a kind of parsley.


Celbrate. (L.) The orig. sense was ‘a single life;’ it was afterwards an adj., and again a sb., meaning ‘one who is single.’ — L. cælebítus, sb. celibacy, single life. — L. cælib-, stem of cælebs, single, unmarried. Der. celibacy (for cælibitía).

Cell. (L.) M. E. cælle. — L. cella, small room, hut. Cf. cælare, to hide. See Helm (2). (☞ KEL.)


Celt (1), a name originally given to the Gauls. (C.) From L. pl Cella, the Celts; the word probably meant ‘warriors;’ cf. A.S. hild, Icel. hildr, war; Lith. hali, to strike; L. per-cellere, to strike through, beat down (Rhys).

Celt (2), a primitive chisel or axe. (Late L.) L. cælís, assumed nom. of the abl. cælle (= with a chisel), in the Vulgate Version of Job xix. 24. But this reading is due to some error, and there seems to be no such word in Latin.

Cement. (F. — L.) O. F. cément — L. cæmentum, rubble, chippings of stone; hence, cement. Perhaps for cæmentum, from cadere, to cut (Brumg. i. § 587).

Cemetery. (L. — Gk.) Late L. cæmétérium. — Gk. κούμπηριαν, a sleeping-place, cemetery. — Gk. κούμαω, I lull to sleep; in

CENTAUR

pass., to fall asleep. Allied to κέφαλαι, I lie down; Skt. ग्व, to lie down.

Cenobite. (L. — Gk.) L. cænóbita, a member of a (social) fraternity (Jerome). — L. cænóbiatum, a convent. — Gk. κόνπβιος, a convent. — Gk. κόνπβιος, living socially. — Gk. κόνπβιος, common. — Gk. κόνπβιος, empty; τάφορος, a tomb.


Censer. (F. — L.) M. E. censer. — O. F. censier, sensier (Godefroy); shorted from O. F. encensier. — Late L. incensarius, also incensórium (whence mod. F. encensier). — L. incensum, incense; from pp. of incendere, to kindle. See Incense.

Censure. (L.) L. censó, a taxer, valuer, assessor, critic. — L. censóre, to give an opinion, appr. censure. — Skt. कृषि, to praise.


census. (L.) L. census, a registering. — L. censére (above).

Cent, a hundred, as in per cent. (L.) In America, the hundredth part of a dollar. — L. centum, a hundred; see Hundred.


centennial. (L.) Coined to mean relating to a century — L. cent-um, hundred; ann-ns, a year.

centesimal. (L.) L. centésimus, hundredth — L. cent-um, hundred.

centigrade. (L.) Divided into a hundred degrees. — L. centi- for centum, hundred; grádus, a degree; see Grade.

centipede, centipied. (F. — L.) F. centipédé — L. centipes, a many-footed (lit. hundred-footed) insect — L. centi-, for centum, hundred; and ped-, stem of pēs, foot.

centuple. (L.) L. centúplex (stem centúplex-), a hundredfold. — L. centu-, hundred; plā-ōre, to fold.

centurion. (L.) L. acc centuriō- nent, a captain of a hundred. — L. centuria (below)

century. (F. — L.) F. centurie. — L. centuria, a body of a hundred men; number of one hundred. — L. centu-, hundred

Centaur. (L. — Gk.) L. Centaurus.
CENTAURY

Gk. κένταυρος, a centaur, a creature half man and half horse; which some have compared with Skt. gandharvās, a demi-god.

centaur, a plant. (L. -Gk.) L. centaurēa. Gk. κένταυρος, centaur; a plant named from the Centaur Chiron.

Centenary, Centennial, Centuple, Centurion, &c. see Cent.


centrifugal, flying from a centre. (L.) L. centri-, for cento-, stem of centrum; and fug-ere, to fly.

centripetal, tending towards a centre. (L.) L. centri- (above); pet-ere, to seek.

Ceramic, relating to pottery. (Gk.) Gk. κέραμικός, adj. -Gk. κέραμος, potter's earth. Cf. κέραμυν ( fut κεραμος), I mix.

Cere, to coat with wax. (L.) L. cērāre, to wax. -L. cēra, wax. +Gk. κητός, wax.

cerecloth. (L. and E.) Lit. a waxed cloth.

cerement. (L.) From cere; with suffix -ment (L. -mentum).


Cereal, relating to corn. (L.) L. cereālis. -L. ceres, corn.

Cerebral, relating to the brain. (L.) From L. cerebr-um, the brain. Cf. Gk. κέφαλα, the head. Brugm. i. § 619.

Cerecloth, Cerement; see Cere.


Certain. (F. - L.) O. F. cestein, certain -L. cert-us, sure; with suffix -an-us. Allied to L. certare, to discriminate; Gk. κεφαλή, to separate, decide.

certify. (F. - L.) M. E. certifien. -F. certifier. -Late L. certificare, to make sure. -L. certus, for certo-, stem of certus (above); and -ficar, for facere, to make.

Cerulean, azure. (L.) L. caeruleus, cerulius, blue: for *caluleus, *calulus, from calum, sky. Brugm. i. § 483.

Ceruse, white-lead; see Cere.

Cervical, belonging to the neck. (L.) From L. cervic-, stem of cervix, neck.

Cervine, relating to a hert. (L.) L. cervin-us. -L. ceru-us, a hert; see Hart.

Cess, limit, measure. (F. - L.) In

CHAIR

i Hen. IV. ii. 1. 8. Orig. a tax, rate, rating, assessment; see Spenser, State of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 643. col. 2. For sess; from sess, verb, to rate; which is short for Assess.


Cess-pool. (Hybrid.) Most probably equiv. to (se)cess-pool; see N. E. D. Cf. Ital. cesso, a privy (Torriano); which is a shortened form of secesso, a retreat. -L. sēcessus, 'the draught;' Matt. xv. 17 (Vulgate).

Cetaceous, of the whale kind. (L. -Gk.) L. cetus. -Gk. κῆτος, a sea-monster.

Ch.

Chablis, a white wine. (F.) From Chablis, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, France.

Chafe, to warm by friction, vex. (F. - L.) M. E. chaufen, to warm. -O. F. chauffer (F. chauffer), to warm; cf. Prov. caitfar, to warm. -Late L. *caulfare, to warm; for L. caulfacere, *to warm, make to glow. -L. calēre, to glow; facere, to make.

Chafer, Cockchafer. (E.) A. S. cefer (also cesar), a kind of beetle. +Du. kever; G kazer.

Chaff. (E.) A. S. ceaf, later chaf, husk of grain +Du. kaf; Low G. kaaf. "Also the verb to chaff = to chafe, i.e. vex. So also chaff-wax, for chafe-wax.

Chaffinch, a bird. (E.) I.e. chaff-finch; it frequents barn-doors.

Chaffer. (E.) The verb is from the M. E. sb. chaipare, also chaffe, a bargaining. -A. S. ceaf, a bargain, and faru, a journey, also business; see Cheap and Fare.

Chaffinch; see Chaff.

Chagrin. (F.) F. chagrin, melancholy. [Diez identifies it with F. chagrin, shagreen; but wrongly.]

Chain. (F. - L.) O. F. chaine, chaire. -L. catena, a chain.

Chair. (F. - L. -Gk.) M. E. chaire, chaire. -O F. chaiere, chaere. -L. cathedra, a throne, raised seat, chair. -Gk. κάθεδρα, a seat. -Gk. καθαρος, for καθαρός, down;
CHAFE

£Pe, a seat, from £Pouai (= £P-yPouai), I sit; see Cathedral, Sit.

chaise, a light carriage. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chaise, a chair, also, a chaise; a Parisian modification of F. chaire, a pulpit, orig. a seat.

Chaledony, a kind of quartz. (L. — Gk.) L. chaledonius, Rev. xxi. 19. — Gk. χαλήδων, Rev. xxi. 19.

Chaldran, a coal-measure. (F. — L.) O. F. chaldran, orig. a caldron; see Caldran.

Chalice, a cup. (F. — L.) A. F. chalice; O. F. calice. — L. calicem, acc. of calix, a cup. Allied to calyx, but not the same word.


Challenge. (F. — L.) M. E. challenge, calenge, often in the sense 'a claim.' — A. F. challenge, O. F. chalenge, calenge, a dispute, claim; an accusation. — L. calumnia, false accusation; see Calumny.

Chalybeate. (L. — Gk.) Used of water containing iron. Coined from L. chalybs, steel. — Gk. χαλυβ (stem χαλυβ-), steel; named from the Chalybes, a people of Pontus, who made it.

Chamber. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chambre; Prov. cambr. — L. camera, camara, a vault, vaulted room, room. — Gk. καμάρα, a vaulted place.

chamberlain. (F. — O. H. G. — L. — Gk.) F. chamberlain, O. F. chambrelenc. — O. H. G. chamberlin, M. H. G. kammlerlinc, one who has the care of rooms; formed with suffix -linc (the same as Es-linc), from L. camera (above).

Chameleon. (L. — Gk.) L chame-leon. — Gk. χαμαί-lev, lit. a ground-lion, dwarf-lion; a kind of lizard. — Gk. χαμαί, on the ground (also dwarf, in comp.) ; and λέον, lion. Cf. L. huni, on the ground.

Chamomile. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. camomilla (chamomilla). — Gk. χαμαί-melov, lit. ground-apple, from the apple-like smell of the flower. — Gk. χαμαί-, on the ground (see above); μελον, apple.

Chamois. (F. — G.) F. chamois; borrowed from some Swiss dialectal form; cf. Piedmontese camessa. — M. H. G. gams (for *gamus), a chamois (G. gens).

Champ, to eat noisily. (E.) Formerly cham or chamm; of imitative origin, like jam, to crush. Cf. Swed. dial. kansa, to chew with difficulty.

Champagne. (F. — L.) A wine named from Champagne in France, which means 'a plain'; see below.

champaign, open country. (F. — L.) In Sh. F. champaigne, of which the Picard form was campagne; see Campaign.

Champak, a tree. (Tkt.) Skt. champaka, the champak.

Champion. (F. — L.) O. F. champion. — L. campionem, acc. of campio, a combatant (Isidore). — L. campus, a place for military exercise; a peculiar use of campus, a field. See Camp.


— O. F. chance, chance. — Late L. calentus, a falling, a chance. — L. cadere, to fall; happen; see Cadence.

Chancell, (F. — L.) So called because orig. fenced off by a latticed screen. — O. F. chancel, an enclosure fenced off with an open screen. — Late L. cancellus, a chancel, screen; L. cancelli, pl., a grating; see Cancel.

chancellor. (F. — L.) O. F. chancelier, a late L. acc. cancellarius, a chancellor; orig. an officer who stood near the screen before the judgment-seat. — L. cancelli, a grating; see Chancel, Cancel.

chancery. (F. — L.) For chancery. M. E. chanderlere. — O. F. chancellerie. — Late L. cancellarius, the record-room of a cancellarius; see Chancellor.

Chandeler. (F. — L.) O. F. chandeler, a candle-holder. — Late L. candeliarius, m.; cf. candelinus, a candle-stick. — L. candela; see Candle.

chandler. (F. — L.) O. F. chandeler, a chandler. — Late L. candeliarius, a candle-seller. — L. candela; see Candle.

Der. corn-chandler, where chandler merely means seller, dealer.


Chaos. (Gk.) L. chaos, Lat. spelling of Gk. χαος, chaos, abyss, lit. a cleft. Cf. Gk. χανεια, to gape. See Chasm.

Chap (1), to cleave, crack. (E.) M. E.
CHAP

chappen, to cut; hence, to gape open like a wound made by a cut. E. Fries. kappen, to cut; not found in A. S. + M. Du. kapen, to cut; Swe. kappa, Dan. kappa, to cut; G. kapen, to cut, lop. See Chop (1).

Chap (2); see Chapman.

Chapel. (F.-L.) O. F. chapelle. Late L. cappella, orig. a shrine in which was preserved the còpa or cope of St. Martin (Brachet). Late L. còpa, cappa, cape, hooded cloak; see Cape (1).

chaperon. (F.-L.) F. chaperon, a protector; orig. a kind of hood. F. chape, a cope. Late L. còpa; as above.

Chapiter, the capital of a column. (F.-L.) O. F. chapitre, usually a chapter of a book, but representing L. capitulum, which meant "chapiter" as well as "chapter." See Chapter.

Chaplet. (F.-L.) M. E. chaipete. O. F. chapelet, a head-dress, wreath. O. F. chapel, head-dress. O. F. chape, a cope; see Chaperon.

Chapman, a merchant. (E.) The familiar chap is merely short for chapman.

- A. S. champan, a merchant. - A. S. cèap, price, barter (see Cheap); and man, man.

Chaps, Chops, the jaws. (E.) A late word, of unknown origin; possibly from Chap (1). Perhaps suggested by North E. chafis or chiffis, jaws (Cleveland Gloss.). - Icel. kjapt (pt pron. as ft), the jaw; Swe. kaft, Dan. kieft, jaw.

Chapter, a division of a book, synod of clergy. (F.-L.) M. E. chapitre, in both senses. - F. chapitre, variant of an older form capitile. - L. capitulum, a chapter of a book (little head); also, in Late L., a synod; dimin. of capit, a head.

Char (1), a turn of work. (E.) Also char, chore, cher, cher. M. E. cher, char, orig. a turn, hence, a space of time, turn of work, &c. - A. S. cèrr (below). Hence, char-woman, a woman who does a turn of work. See Ajar.

char (2), usually chare, to do a turn of work. (E.) M. E. cherren, charren, to turn; A. S. cer on, to turn. - A. S. cèrr (cèrr, cèr), a turn. The sense 'burn' is later than the appearance of the sb. char-coal.

Char (3), a fish. (C.1) Of unknown origin; perhaps named from its red belly [the W. name is torgoch, red-bellied, from tor, belly, and ech, red]. - O. Gacl. ceara, red, from cear, blood; Irish cear, red, also blood.

CHASE

Character. (L.-Gk.) L. character. - Gk. χαρακτήρ, an engraved or stamped mark. - Gk. χάρασσεν, to furrow, scratch, engrave.

Charade. (F.-Prov.) F. charade, introduced from Provencal charada, a long talk, from charrà, to chatter (Supp. to Littre); cf. Languedoc charrade, idle talk. Cf. also Span. charlada, speech or action of a clown, from Span. charro, a clown, peasant.

Charcoal. (E.) From char and coal; but the sense of char remains unknown; some refer it to M. E. cherron, to turn (as if to turn to coal), but there is no proof of this. See char (2).

Charge. (F.-C.) F.charger, to load. Late L. carrirìe, to load a car. - L. carrus, a car, a Gaulish word; see Carck, Car. Der. charg'er, a dish or horse, because carrying a burden.

chariot. (F.-C.) F. chariot, augmentative of F. char, a car. - L. carrus, a car; see Car.


Charlatan. (F.-Ital.) F. charlatan.

- Ital. ciarlatano, a mountebank, great talker, prattler. - Ital. ciara're, to prattle; ciarla, prattle; prob. of imitative origin.


Charm. (F.-L.) M. E. charme, sb.

- O. F. charme, an enchantment. - L. carmen, a song, enchantment.

Charnel. (F.-L.) Properly an adj.; containing carcases, as in charnel-house. - O. F. charnel, adj. carnal; as sb. a cemetery. - Late L. carnàle, glossed by flächüs (flesh-house); Wright-Wulker, Voc. 184. 37. - L. carbonis; see Carnal.

Chart. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. charte.

- L. charta, a paper. - Gk. χάρτης, a leaf of paper. Doublet, card (1).

charter. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. chartre. - O. F. chartre. - Late L. carta, a small paper or document. - L. charta, a paper; see above.


Chase (1), to hunt after. (F.-L.)
CHASE

O. F. chacier, chacer, to pursue; see Catch.

CHASE (2), to enchaee; short for en-

chase, which see.

CHASE (3), a printer’s frame. (F.-L.)
F. châsse, a shrine. — L. capsula, a box; see
Case (2).

Chasm. (L. - Gk.) L. chasma, a
gulf. — Gk. χάσμα, a yawning cleft. Allied
to χάνειν, to gape; see Chaos.

Chaste. (F. - L.) O. F. chaste. — L.
castus, chaste; see Cast.

Chasten. (F. - L.) Used in place of
M. E. chastly or chastien; see below.

Chastise. (F. - L.) M. E. chastisen;
shorter form chastien. — O. F. chastier. — L.
castigare, lit. ‘to make pure.’ — L. castus,
chaste; see Castigate.

Chasuble, a vestment. (F. - L.) F.
chasuble. — Late L. casubula, with the same
sense as Late L. castula, a little house;
hence, a mantle — L. casa, a cottage.

Chat, Chatter. (E.) M. E. chatteren,
also chitter, to chatter, twitter; frequentative
form of chat. An imitative word; cf.
Du. kwetteren, to warble, chatter, Swed.
kvitr, to chirp.

Chateau. (F. - L.) F château. O. F
chatel — L. castellum, dimin. of castrum,
a fortified place. Der. castellan; also
châteaune — for which see Castle.

Chateaux. (F. - L.) Pl. of M. E.
chatel, property; also cottage. — O F.
chatel, O. North F. catel, property; see Cattle.

Chatter; see Chat.

Chandron, entrails. (F.) Macb. iv
1. 33. The r is inserted by confusion with
F. chaudron, a caldron. — O F.
chaudun, older forms chaud, caldun, entrails
(Godefroy). [ Cf. G. kalduinen, entrails;
from Mid. Low G. kaldunz, the same ]
Thought to be from Late L. caldina,
a dish containing entrails (Ducange).
Perhaps from L. caldus, warm (F. chaud).

Chaw; see Chew.

Chaws, by-form of Jaws; see Jaw.

Cheap, at a low price; orig. a sb. (E.)
M. E. chep, cheep, barter, price; always a
sb. Hence, good cheap, in a good market
(F. bon marché); whence E. cheap, used
as an adj. A. S. céap, price; whence the
verb céapian, to cheapen, buy. So also
Du. koop, a bargain, koopen, to buy; G.
kauft, purchase, kaufen, to buy; Icel. kaup,
Swed. köp, Dan. køb, a purchase; Goth.
kaupon (weak vb.), to traffic. Some
say that these words are borrowed from
L.; in particular, that O. H. G. chouso, a
huckster, is from L. campo, a huckster.
But this is now held to be unlikely (Kluge,
Franck).

CHEEK, to defraud. (F. - L.) Cheat is
merely short for escheat; cf. M. E. cheke,
an escheat (Prompt. Parv.). The esheca-
ters were often cheaters; hence the verb.
See Escheat.

CHECK, a sudden stop, repulse. (F. -
Pers.) M. E. chek, a stop; also check in
playing chess. The word is due to the
game, which is very old. The origin.
sense of check was ‘king’; i.e. mind the
king, the king is in danger. — O. F.
eshec, a check at chess-play; Cot. — Pers.
šah, a king, king at chess; whence šah-mät,
check-mate, lit. ‘the king is dead,’ from
Arab. mät, he is dead. Similarly we have
F. échec, a check, repulse, defeat, pl. échecls,
chess; Ital. scacco, a square of a chess-
board, also a check, defeat. See chess
below. Qf Devie shews that O. F. eshec
represents Arab. esh-shah; where esh is
for al, the def. art., and šah is the Arab.
pron. of Pers. šah.

checker, chequer, to mark with
squares. (F. - Pers.) To mark with
squares like those on a chess-board. M. E.
checkker, chekere, a chess-board. (Hence
The Checkers, an inn-sign) — O. F. eshe-
quier, a chess-board, also, an exchequer.
— Low L. scaccarium, a chess-board. —
Low L. scacci, chess, pl. of scaccus, from
the Arab. form of Pers. šah, king.

checkers, chequers, an old name
for the game at draughts; from the checker
or chess-board; see above.

check-mate. (F. - Pers. and Arab.)
From Arab. *šah-mät, for šah-mät, the
king is dead; see Check.

cheque. (F. - Pers.) A pedantic
spelling of check, from confusion with
exchequer; it is really a name given to a
draft for money, of which one keeps a
memorandum or counter-check.

CHESS, the game of the kings. (F. -
Pers.) Equivalent to checks, i.e. kings;
see Cheek above. — O. F. esches, chess;
really the pl. of esche, check, orig. ‘king.’
Qf From Pers. šah, a king, were formed
O. F. esche, F. échec, E. check, Ital. scacch,
Span. xague, jaque, Port. xague, G. schach,
Du. schaak, Dan. shak, Swed. schack,
Low Lat. lūdus scaccorum = game of
checks, or of kings.

CHEEK. (E.) M. E. cheke, cheoke. O.
CHEER

Merc. čee, A. S. cifce, cheek. + Du. kaak, jaw, cheek; Swed. kak, jaw.

Cheer. (F. — L.) M. E. chere, origin of the mien; hence, 'to be of good cheer'-O. F. chere, the face—Late L. cara, face. (Relationship to Gk. καρπα, the head, is doubtfull.) Der. cheerful.

Cheese. (L.) M. E. chese. O. Merc. čese (A. S. Ġe), for earlier *Čese < *čēsast, with i-mutation; prehistoric A. S. *čēst < *čēsios. — L. caseus, cheese; whence other forms (G. case, Du. kaas) are borrowed. Sievers, 2nd ed. § 75. 2.

Cheeta, Cheetah, the hunting leopard, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind. —Skt.) Hind. chitā, —Skt chitakka, a cheeta; from chītra, spotted, al-0 visible, clear. —Skt. chit, to perceive. See Chint.

Chemise. (F. — L.) F. chemise. —Late L. camisia, a shirt, thin dress; whence O. Irish catunmseg, shirt (Stokes).

Chemist, Chymist; short for alchemist; see Alchemy.

Cheque, Chequer; see Check.


Cheroot, a cigar. (Tamil.) Tamil shuruttu, a roll; hence, a roll of tobacco (Yule).

Cherry. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. cheri, a mistake for cherish, the final s being mistaken for the pl. inflexion. —O. North F. cherisse, O. F. cerise; representing Folk-L. *ceresia, *cererea. —L. cerasus, a cherry-tree.—Gk. κεράσος, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from Cerasos, in Pontus; a story which Curtius doubts.

Chert, a kind of quartz. (?) Unknown. Cf. Irish cear, a pebble.

Cherub. (Heb.) The true pl is cherubim. —Heb. K'riu (pl. K'riwim), a mystic figure.

Chervil, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. cerfille. —L. chersphylilla, pl. of chersphylillum. —Gk. χαρφυλωλ, chervil, lit. pleasant leaf. —Gk. χαρφευω, to rejoice; φυλλον, leaf.

Chess; see Check.

Chest. (L. — Gk.) M. E. cheste, chiste. A. S. cist. —L. cista. —Gk. κισση, a chest, box (whence G. kiste, &c.).

Chestonit, Chestnut. (F. — L. — Gk.) Chestnut is short for chestnut, which is short for chesten-mut, nut of the chesten, which is the old name of the tree, called in M. E. chestein. —O. F. chasteign (F. châteaigne). —L. castanea, chestnut-tree. —Gk. καστανον, a chestnut. Chestnuts are said to have been called καστάρα, or κάσταρα καστάραβα, from Kastara, Castana, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded; but more probably from Armen. kasken, a chestnut-tree, from kask, a chestnut (Kluge).

Cheval-de-frise, an obstruction with spikes. (F.) Lit. 'horse of Friesland,' a jocular name; the pl. chevaux-de-frise is commoner. See below.

Chevalier. (F. — L.) F. chevalier, a horseman. —F. cheval, a horse. —L. cabalium, acc. of caballus, a horse.

Cheveril, kid leather. (F. — L.) O. F. chevrel, fem., a little kid. Dimin. of O. F. chevre, F. chèvre, a goat, kid.—L. capram, acc. of capra, a she-goat.

Chevron, an ordinary, in heraldry, resembling two rafters of a house. (F. — L.) Most likely meant to represent the saddle-peak. —F. chevron, 'a kid, a chevron in building, a rafter.' Cot. Augmentative form of chevre, a she-goat.—L. capra, a she-goat; see Capre (1). Cf. L. caprēus, which likewise means a prop.


Chibouk, a Turkish pipe. (Turk.) Turk. chibük, chybük, a stick, tube, pipe (Zenker, p. 549).

Chicanery. (F. — Pers.) F. chicanerie, wrangling, petitfogging; Cot. —F. chicaner, to wrangle; orig. to dispute in the game of the mall or chicane (Brachet). Perhaps from the medieval Gk. τικάνων, a word of Byzantine origin (id.); from Pers. chaugān, a club, bat.

Chicken. (E.) Sometimes shortened to chick; but the M. E. word is chiken. A. S. cīcen, earlier *cīcin. + Du. kieken, kuiken, a chicken, Low G. kuiken; cf. G. kuhlein, a chicken, Icel. kjúkling, Swed. kyckling; related to Cook, which shews the weak grade *ruc-; see Cook (1). Sievers, and ed. § 165.

Chicory, a plant, succory. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chicoré, L. cichorum. —Gk. χικορά, neut. pl.; also χικόρων, χικώρη, succory. β. Succory is a corrupter form of the word, apparently for siccor or icious, from L. cichorum.
**CHIDE**


Der. *ker-chief,* q. v.

Chieftain. (F. - L.) O.F. *chevetaune.* - Late L. *capitāneus,* capitānus, a captain. - L. *caput,-* from *capitē,* a head.

Chiffonier, a cupboard. (F.) Lit. a place to put rags in. - F. *chiffonier,* a ragpicker, also a cupboard. - F. *chiffon,* augment. of chiffe, a rag. Orig. unknown.

Chignon. (F. - L.) Hair twisted; another spelling of *F. chainon,* a link. - F. *chaine,* O.F. *chain,* a chain. - L. *catēna,* a chain.

Chillblain. (E.) A blain caused by a chill.


Chill, cold. (E.) Orig. a sb. A.S. *celē,* cīle, chilliness. Teut. type *kaliz,* sb.; from *kal-an,* to be cold, as in A.S. *catan,* to be cold, Icel. *kala,* to freeze. - Du. *kīl,* a chill; cf. L. *gelit,* frost.

Chime, sb. (F. - L. - Gk) M. E. *chinbe,* of which the orig. sense was cymbal; hence: the chime or ringing of a cymbal. Shortened from O.F. *chimbele,* dialectal form of O.F. *cinbale,* a cymbal. - L. *cymbalum,* - Gk. *kymbalos,* also *Cymbal.* N.B. We find M. E. *chyme-helle,* which looks like a popular form for *cymbal.*

Der. *chime,* verb.

Chimera, Chimæra. (L. - Gk.) L. *chimēra.* - Gk. *χιμάρα,* a she-goat; also, a fabulous monster, with a goat's body. - Gk. *χιμάρος,* he-goat.

Chimney. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *cheminée,* 'a chimney'; Cot. - Late L. *camināla,* provided with a chimney; hence, a chimney. - L. *caminus,* an oven, a fire-place. - Gk. *κάμυρος,* oven, furnace.

Chimpanzee, an ape. (African.) I am informed that the name is *tsimpanze* in the neighbourhood of the gulf of Guinea.


China. (Chin.) Short for china-ware, or ware from China. The name of the people was formerly *Chinese*; we have dropped the final *s,* and use Chinese as a pl.; hence *Chinee* in the singular, by a second dropping of *se.*

**CHIRURGEON**

Chinchnilla, a small rodent animal. (Span. - L.) Span. *chinchnilla,* lit. 'a little bug,' as if from its smell: but undeservedly so named. - Span. *chinchilla,* a bug. - L. *cinccimenc,* acc. of *cinex,* a bug.

Chinchona; the same as Cinchona.


Chink. (1) a cleft. (E.) Formed with suffixed *k,* from the base of M. E. *chin,* a cleft, rift. - A.S. *cinu,* a chink. - A.S. *cinu-* weak grade of *cinu,* to split (strong vb.). - Du. *keen,* a chink, also a germ, *kenen,* to bud; cf. G. *keinen,* Goth. *kinanz,* to bud. (Germinating seeds make a crack in the ground.)

Chink (2) to jingle. (E.) An imitative word; cf. *clink,* *clang,* and see Chincough. E. Fries. *kinken,* (a strong vb.); M. Dan. *kinke.*

Chints. (Hindustani - Skt.) Forchints, pl. of *chint.* Hind. *chint,* spotted cotton cloth, named from the variegated patterns on it; *chhit,* chintz, also a spot - Skt. *chitra,* variegated, spotted. See Cheeta.

Chip, vb. (E.) Related (with a lighter vowel) to *chop* (1) or *chop;* as if to cut a little at a time. Cf. A.S. *for-cyppod,* gloss to *pracecios* (Lye); E. Fries. *kippen,* to cut.

Chirography, handwriting. (Gk.) From Gk. *χειρογραφέω,* to write with the hand. - Gk. *χειρο,-* from *χεῖρ,* the hand; *γραφέω,* to write. Cf. *chiro-mancy,* fortune-telling by the hand; *chiro-pol-sts,* one who handles (and cures) the feet.

Chirp. (E.) Also chirrup. M. E. *chirpen.* Also M. E. *chirken,* *chirmen,* to chirp. The forms *chir-p,* *chir-k,* *chir-n* are from an imitative base; cf. Du. *kieren,* to coo.

Chirurgeon, the old spelling of surgeon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *chirurgien,* 'a surgeon;' Cot. - F. *chirurgie,* surgery. - L. *chirurgia,* - Gk. *χειρουργία,* a
CHISEL

working with the hands, skill with the hands, art, surgery. — Gk. χειροτ., from χειρ, the hand; and ἐργεῖν, to work.

Chisel. (F. — L.) M. E. chisel. — A. F. cisel, O. F. cisel (F. ciseau). Cf. Late L. cissellus, scissors (A. D. 1352). O. F. cisel answers to Late L. *cisculum, with the sense of L. *ciscum, a cutting instrument (Vegetius); see Scheler’s note to Diæz. — L. *cisculum, for cas-utim, supine of cedere, to cut; whence also Late L. initior, a carver, cutter; see Cæreus.

Chit (1), a pert child. (E.) M. E. cith, a whelp, cub, kitten. Allied to kit-ling (Icel. kællingr), and to kit-ten; cf. G. kitze, a female cat.

Chit (2), a shot, sprout. (E.) In Holland’s Pliny, xii. 4. Perhaps allied to M. E. chithe, a shot (N. E. D.). — A. S. cîð, a germ, sprout. Cf. Goth. keinan, to produce a shoot; G. kein, a germ.


Chlorine, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Named from its colour. — Gk. χλωρ-ός, pale-green.

Chloroform. (Gk. and L.) The latter element relates to fornyl and fornic acid, an acid formerly obtained from red ants. — L. fornisca, an ant.

Chocolate, a paste made from cacao. (Span. — Mex.) Span. chocolate. — Mex. choccolatl, chocolate; Clavijero, Hist. Mex. i. 433. ¶ Not allied to cacao.


Choir. (F. — L. — Gk.) The choir of a church is the part where the choir sit. Also spelt quire; M. E. queir, quer. — O. F. cuer, later chœur, ‘the quire of a church, a troop of singers;’ Cot. — L. chorum, acc. of chorus, a choir. — Gk. χορός, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See Chorus.

Choke. (L.) M. E. choken, cheken, cheeken. A. S. ciecan; only in the derivative îciecing, to translate L. ruminatio, which the glossator hardly seems to have understood, and in the pp. îciecod, Ælfric, Hom. i. 216: with change from e to ã, shortening of ã to ã in M. E., and subse-

quent lengthening. Cf. Icel. koka, to gulp; kok, the gullet.

Choler, the bile, anger. (F. — L. — Gk.) Anger was supposed to be due to excess of bile. M. E. coler. — O. F. colere. — L. cholera, bile; also cholera, bilious complaint. — Gk. χολή, cholera; χολή, bile; χίλος, bile, wrath. See Gall.

Cholera. (L. — Gk.) L. cholera, as above. And see Melancholy.


Chop (1), to cut; a later form of Chap (1).

Chop (2), to barter (E.) Probably a variant of chop, a verb which seems to have been evolved from the sb, chapman.

Chopine, a high-heeled shoe. (F. — Span.) In Hamlet, ii. 2. 447; for chapine. — O. F. chapin; later chapin (Coitgrave).

Chap, a thick leather sole, or of metal, used to strengthen the work it covers.

Chaps; see Chaps.

Chord. (L. — Gk.) L. chorda. — Gk. χορός, the string of a musical instrument, orig. a string of gut. Brumg. i. § 605. ¶ The same word as Cord.

Chorus. (L. — Gk.) L. chorus, a band of singers. — Gk. χορός, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See Choir. Der. chor-al, chor-ist-er.

Chough, a bird. (E.) M. E. choze, chough. Not found in A. S., which has (however) the forms cîo, cîo, and the early forms cîae, clîne. Somewhat similar forms are seen in Du. kaauw, Dan. kaa, Swed. kaja, a jackdaw.

Chouse, to cheat. (Turk.) To act as a chouse or cheat. Ben Jonson has chaus in the sense of ‘a Turk,’ with the implied sense of ‘cheat;’ Alchemist, i. 1. The allusion is alleged to be to a Turkish chias or interpreter, who committed a notorious fraud in 1609. — Turk. cháush, a sergeant, mace-bearer, Palmer’s Pers. Dict.; cháwmsh, a sergeant, herald, messenger, Rich. Dict. p. 534. Or (mediately) from M. Ital. cias.

Chrim; see below.

Christ, the anointed one. (L. — Gk.)
CHRISM

A. S. Crist. = L. Christus. = Gk. χριστός, anointed. = Gk. χρίσω, I rub, anoint. Der. Christ-ian, Christ-en-dom, &c.; Christ-mas (see Mass) ; anti-christ, opponent of Christ (from Gk. αὐτῷ, against; see 1 John ii. 18).

chrism, holy unction. (L. = Gk.) Also spelt chrisme, whence chrismos-child, a child wearing a chrisom-child, or cloth which a child wore after holy unction; cf. O. F. cressme, 'the crisme, or oyle;' Cot. = Late L. christus, holy oil. = Gk. χρίσμα, an unguent. = Gk. χρίσω (as above).

Chromatic, relating to colours. (Gk.) Gk. χρωματικός, adj. = Gk. χρώματι, stem of χρώμα, colour; allied to χρῶ, skin.

chrome, chromium. (Gk.) A metal; its compounds exhibit beautiful colours. = Gk. χρώμα, colour.

Chronicle. (F. = Late L. = Gk.) M. F. chronicle, with inserted 1; also cronique, cronique. = A. F. chronicle; O. F. cronique, pl. croniques, chronicles, annals. = Late L. chronica, fem. sing.; for neut. pl. = Gk. χρονικά, pl., annals. = Gk. χρονικός, adj. from χρόνος, time. Der. chron-u- ( = χρονικός).

chronology, science of dates. (Gk.) From χρόνος-s, time; αὐχεία, from λόγος, discourse; see Logie.

chronometer, time-measurer. (Gk.) From χρόνος-s, time; μίτρω, measure; see Metre.

Chrysalis, the form taken by some insects. (Gk.) Gk. χρυσάλις, the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, chrysalis. = Gk. χρυσός, gold.

Chrysanthemum, a flower. (L. = Gk.) L. chrysanthemum = Gk. χρυσάνθεμον, a margold. = Gk. χρυσός, gold; ἄνθεμον, a bloom, from ἄνθειν, to bloom, related to ἄνθος, a flower, a bud.


Chrysoprase. (L. = Gk.) L. chryso-prassus, Rev. xxii. 20. = Gk. χρυσόπρασος, a yellow-green stone. = Gk. χρυσός, gold, πράσον, a (green) leek.

Chub, a fish. (E.) Etym. unknown. Cf. Dan. kobbe, a seal, prov. Swed. kubing, chubby, fat; Norw. kubben, stumpy. Swed. kubb, a block, log. This does not explain the ch; but see Chump.

chubby, fat. (E.) Lit. 'like a chub;' cf. prov. Swed. kubbing (above).

Chuck (1), to strike gently, toss. (F. = Teut.) Formerly written chock (Turerville). = F. choquer, to give a shock, jolt. = Du. schokken, to jolt, shake; allied to E. shock and shake.

Chuck (2), to chuck as a hen. (E.) An imitative word; Ch. has chuck to express the noise made by a cock; C. F. 15180 (B. 3464). Cf. chuck. Der. chuck-le, in the sense to chuck.

Chuck (3), a chicken. A variety of chuck, for chicken. See above.

Chuckle, (E.) To chuckle is to laugh in a suppressed way; cf. Chuck (2).

Chump, a log. (E.) Cf. Swed. dial. kumpa, to chop into logs; kumping, a log, round stick; also Icel. kumbir, tre-kumbir, a log of wood, from Icel. kumbir, nasalised form of kubbir, a chopping; Icel. kubba, to chop. Der. chump-end, i.e. thick end.

Church. (Gk.) M. E. chricle, chireche. A. S. cirice, later circe; (cf. Icel. kirka; G. kirche, Du. kerk). = Gk. κυριακόν, a church, neut. of κυριακός, belonging to the Lord; or (possibly) from Gk. κυραία, pl., treated as a fem. sing. = Gk. κύριος, a lord, orig. mighty. = Gk. κυρός, strength. Cf. Skt. चिरा, a hero.


Churn, sb. (E.) A. S. cuvin; older form cirin (printed cirrn), Coip. gloss. 1866. + Icel. kurna, Swed. karna, Dan. kieren, a churn; cf. O. Swed. kurna, Swed. karna, Dan. kieren, to churn, Du. keren, to churn.

Chutney, Chutney, a kind of hot relish. (Hindl.) Hind. chatni (Yule).

Chyle, milky fluid. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. chyle. = L. chýlhus = Gk. χυλός, juice. = Gk χύω (= χύω), I pour. (IHEU.)

chyme, liquid pulp. (L. = Gk.) Formerly chymus = L. chymus = Gk. χυμός, juice. = Gk χύω; as above.

Chymist, see Alchemist.

CI—Cz.

Cicatrice, scar. (F. = L.) F. cicatrice. = L. cicātīcēm, acc. of cicātīs. a scar.


Cid, lit. a chief or commander. (Span.
CIDER

-Arab.) Usually a title of Ruy Diaz, the national hero of Spain. - Arab. sayyid, a lord; Richardson's Dict. p. 864.

**Cider.** (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) It merely means strong drink. M. E. sirer, cyder. — F. cidre; O. F. cisdre (for *ciser*).

**Cieling;** see Ceil.
**Cigar, Segar.** (Span.) Span. cigarro; whence also F. cigare.

**Cinchona,** Peruvian bark. (Span.) Named after the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the governor of Peru, cured by it A.D. 1638. Chinchon is S.E. of Madrid. (Should be chinchona.)

**Cincture.** (L.) L. cinctūra, a girdle.
- L. cinctus. pp. of cingere, to gird.


**Cinerary,** relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) L. cinerarius. — L. ciner- stem of cinis, dust, ashes of the dead. + Gk. κόκως, dust. Der. cincerea, a flower, named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves. Brugm. i. § 84.

**Cinnabar, Cinoper.** (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. cinnabaris. — Gk. κινίβαρος, vermilion. From Pers. zinjī, inī, zīnjarf, red lead, vermilion, cinnabar.

**Cinnamon,** a spice. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. cinnamōnum. — Gk. κινίβαρος. — Heb. กินอาโมน; said to be of Malay origin (Gesenius). Cf. Malay kāmūn, cinnamon; from kāmū, wood, mānī, sweet.

**Cipher.** (F. — Span. — Arab.) O. F. cifre (F. chiffre), a cipher, zero. — Span. cifra. — Arab šifr, a cipher; lit. 'empty thing;' from šifr, adj. empty; Rkh. Dict. p. 937. (A translation of Skt. śīnya, (1) empty; (2) a cipher.) Der. de-cipher, from L. de-, in the verbal sense of un-, and cipher; cf. M. F. dechiffer, 'to decipher.' Cot.

**Circle.** (F. — L.) A. S. circul; but M. E. cerle. — F. cercle. — L. circulus, dimin. of circus, a ring, circle; see Ring (1). Der. encircle, semi-circle; and see circum-

- circus, a ring. (L.) L. circus (above).

**Circuit.** (F. — L.) F. circuit. — L. acc. cirriculum, a going round. — L. circulus, also circumitus, pp. of circumire (also circuire), to go round. — L. circum, round; ire, to go.

**Circum-,** prefix. (L.) L. circum, around, round; orig. acc. of circus, a circle; see Circle. Der. circum-ambient (see Ambient); circum-ambulate (see Amble); and see below.

**circumcisé.** (L.) L. circumcisus, pp. of circumcidere, to cut round. — L. circum, round; and adere, to cut.

**circumference.** (L.) L. circumferentia, boundary of a circle — L. circumferent-, stem of pres. pt. of circum-ferre, to carry round; from ferré, to bear.

**circumflex.** (L.) L syllaba circumflexa, a syllable marked with a circumflex (') or 'bent' mark. — L. circumflexus, pp. of circum-flexere, to bend round; from flexere, to bend.

**circumjacent,** lying near. (L.) From stem of pres. part. of circum-iacere, to lie around; from iacere, to lie.

**circumlocution.** (L.) L. circumlocutio, a periphrasis. — L. circumlocutus, pp. of circum-logi, to speak in a roundabout way; from logi, to speak.

**circumscribe.** (L.) L. circum-ribere, to write or draw around, to limit; from scribere, to write.

**circumspect,** prudent. (L.) L. circumspectus, prudent; orig. pp. of circum-spercre, to look around; from spercre, to look.

**circumstance.** (F. — L.) Adapted from OF circosste, lit. a standing around, also an attribute, circumstance (influenced by F. circonstance). — L. circumstant-, stem of pres pt. of circum-stere, to stand round; from stere, to stand.

**Circus;** see Circle.

**Cirrus,** a fleecy cloud, tendril. (L.) L. cirrus, a curl, curled hair.

**Cist, a sort of tomb.** (L. — Gk.) L. cista, a chest. — Gk. κιστή, a box, chest.

**Cistern,** (F. — L. — Gk.) L. cisterne.
- L. cisterna, a reservoir for water. — L. cista, as above.

**Cistvaen,** a British monument. (L. and W.) W. cistfaen, a stone chest, monument made with four upright stones, and a fifth on the top. — W. cist, a chest (from L. cista); and maen, a stone.

**Cit, Cistalde;** see Civil (below).

**Cite, to summon, quote.** (F. — L.) F. citer. — L. citère, frequent. of citère, to rouse, excite. call. + Gk. κω, I go.
CITTERN, CITTERN

(✓KI.) See His. Der. ex-cite, in-cite, re-cite.

Cithern, Cittern, a kind of guitar. (L. - Gk.) [Also M. E. giterne; from O. F. guiterne, a guitar.] The n is excrecent, as in bitt-nr, in imitation of M. E. giterne. - L. cithara. - Gk. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre or lute.

Citizen; see Civil (below).


City; see Civil (below).

Civet. (F. - Arab.) F. civette, civet; also the civet-cat; Ital. zibetto; borrowed from medieval Gk. ζιβέτων (Brachet). - Arab. sabūd, civet; Rich. Dict p. 767.


cit; short for citizen (below).

citadel. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. citadelle - Ital. cittadella, a small town, fort; dimin. of cittade = citate (città), a city. - L. ciutatatem, acc. of ciutatis, a city. - L. ciuit, a citizen (above).

citizen. (F. - L.) M. E. ceitsein, from A. F. citrō, in which s was an insertion - O. F. citoyen (F. citoyen); formed from O. F. cît (cité) city, by help of the suffix -ain - L. -anum; see below.

city. (F. - L.) M. E. cite, cite - O.F. cite (F. cité) - Late L. type civitatem, for ciuitatem, acc. of ciuitatis; see citadel.

Clachan, a small village with a church. (Gael.) Gael. clachan; (1) a circle of stones, (2) a small rude church, (3) a small village with a church. - Gael. clach, a stone. So also Irish cláchan, a hamlet; clach, O. Ir. cloch, a stone.

Clack. (E.) M. E. clacken. Imitative; alluded to Crack. E. Fries. klakken. + Icel. klaka, to chatter; Du. klakken, to clack, crack; Irish clug, the clapper of a mill.

Claim, to demand, call out for. (F - L.) O. F. clamer, clamere. - L. clamare, to call out; cf. O. L. calare, to proclaim; Gk. κλαῖειν, to summon. Der. ac-claim, de-claim, ex-claim, pro-claim, re-claim; also (from pp. clamātus) ac-clamat-ion, de-clamat-ion, ex-clamat-ion, pro-clamat-ion, re-clamat-ion.


Clamber, to climb by grasping tightly. (E.; perhaps Scand.) XV. cent. M. E. clameren, clambre. Cf. Icel. klamba, to pinch closely together; Dan. klämre, to grip firmly; see Clamp. Affected by Climb, of which the M. E. pt. t. was klamk, clam.

Clammy, viscous. (E.) Earliest form clammy, perhaps from A. S. clām, clay (see Clay); but confused with an adj. clam, sticky; with which cf. E. Fries. and Du. klam, Dan. klam, clammy, moist. See Clamp.

Clamour; see Claim.

Clamp. (Du.) XV. cent. Du. klamp, a holdfast; whence klampen, to clamp, grapple, also to board a ship. + Dan. klämme, a cramp-iron; Swed. klamp, the same; Icel. klømbri, a smith's vice; Teut. base Klamp, answering to the 2nd grade of M. H. G. kliimpfen, to press tightly together. Cf. Clamp.

Clan. (Gael.) Gael. clann, offspring, children; Irish clairg, clann, descendants, a tribe; W. plant, pl. offspring, children. Cf. Skt. kuM(m), a herd, family. Brugm. I. § 669.

Clanlend. (L.) L. clandestinus, secret. close Allied to clam, secretly.

Clang, to resound. (L.) clangere, to resound; whence clangor, a loud noise. + Gk. κλάγγη, a clang; allied to klásōn, to clash (fut. kláŋō). Der. clang-er. See below.


Clap. (E.) M. F. clapen. [We only find A. S. clappetan, to palpitate; Voc. 473.] E. Fries. klappen, to clap hands. The orig. sense is to make a noise by striking. + Icel. klappa, Swed. klappa, Dan. klappe, Du. klappen, M. H. G. klaffen, to pat, clap, prate, make a noise. Alluded to Clack, Clatter.


clarify. (F. - L.) O. F. clarifier. - L. clarificare, to make clear. - L. clāri, from clārus, clear; and -fic-, for facere, to make.

clarion. (F. - L.) M. E. clarioun, -
CLASH

O. F. *clarion, claron (F. clarion), a clear- sounding horn. — Late L. acc. claritōnem. — L. claris- (as above).

Clash. (E.) An imitative word; suggested by clack and crash, dash, &c. Cf. E. Fries. klætten, to crack a whip.

Clasp. (E.) M. E. claspel, clasp, sb.; clasten, claspen, vb. The base seems to be klap- (see Clap), and influenced by M. E. clippen, to embrace. Cf. G. klaster, a fathom; Lith. glebys, an armful; and cf. Grasp.

Class. (F.-L.) F. classe, a rank. — L. acc. classem, a class, assembly, fleet.

Clatter. (E.) A frequentative of clat, which is a by-form of Clack. A. S. clat- rung, a clattering; E. Fries. klattern, to clatter + Du. klettern, to clatter. Of imitative origin.


Clavicle, the collar-bone. (F. - L.) F. clavicule, the collar-bone. — L. clavicula, lit. a small key; dimin of clavus, a key. Allied to claudere; see Clause.


Claymore, a Scottish broadsword. (Gael.) Gael. claidheamh mor, a great sword. Here claidheamh is cognate with W. cleddwyf, O. Ir. cliideb, sword; and Gael. mor, great, is allied to W. mawr, great. Cf. W. cled, a sword.

Clean. (E.) M. E. cleene. A. S. clēn, clear, pure. + O. Sax. clēn, clēni; O. Fries. kløn; Du. klein, small; G. klein, O. H. G. chlēni, pure, bright, fine, small. All from Teut. *klæni-, orig. 'clear, pure.'

Cleanse. (E.) A. S. clēnsian, to make clean. — A. S. clēne, clean.


Cleat, a piece of iron for strengthening the soles of shoes; a piece of wood or iron to fasten ropes to. (E.) M. E. clete, a wedge (as if from A. S. *cleaf), also clete, clete, a lump; cognate with Du. kloot, a ball, G. kloß, a clot, lump. Allied to Clot; and see Clout.


Cleft, cliff. (Scand.) The old spelling is cleft. — Icel. klif, Swed. kloft, Dan. kloft, a cleft. chink; cave. — Icel. klif-, weak grade of kljufa (above); cf. Swed. klifva, to cleave.


Clef, a key, in music. (F.-L.) F. clef. — L. clauem, acc. of clavis, a key.

Cleft; see Cleave (1).

Clematis, a plant. (Gk.) Gk. κληματις, a creeping plant. — Gk. κληματ-, stem of κλημα, a shoot, twig. — Gk. κλεψις, to break off, prune (Brugm. ii. § 664).

Clement. (F.-L.) F. clement. — L. clementem, acc. of clemens, mild.

Clench; see Clinch.

Clerestory, an upper story in a church, furnished with windows. (F.-L.) Old spelling of clear-story. The triformium below is sometimes called the blind-story. See Story (2).

Clerk. (F.-L.-Gk.) A. S. and O. F. clere. — L. cléricus. — Gk. κληρικός, one of the clergy. — Gk. κληρος, a lot; in late Gk., the clergy, whose portion is the Lord, Deut. xviii. 2, 1 Pet. v. 3; cf. Acts i. 17. (St. Jerome.)

Clergy. (F.-L.) M. E. clergie, often also (2) 'learning.' — (1) O. F. clergie, as if from L. *clericia; (2) mod. F. clergé, from Late L. cléricitus, clerkship. — Late L. cléricus, a clerk (above).

Clever. (E.) Cleverly is in Butler's Hudibras, i. 1. 398 (1663). For M. E. clever, adj., meaning ready to seize, allied to M. E. clever, a claw, and to Cleave (2). So also E. Fries. klyfer, clever, Dan. dial. klover, klyver (Molbech)."
The place of M. E. deliver, quick, nimble, Clime, and O. H. G. klenken, to knot or bind together.


Clinical. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. clinique, 'one that is bedrid;' Cot. — L. clinicus, the same. — Gk. κλινικός, belonging to a bed, a physician; η κλινική, his art. — Gk. κλίη, a bed. — Gk. κλίνεω, to lean; see Lean (1).


Clinker, a hard cinder. (Du.) Du. klinker, a clinker, named from the tinkling sound which they make when they strike each other. — Du. klinken, to clink; cognate with E. clink.


Clip (2), to embrace. (E.) A. S. cyppan.

Clique, a gang. (F. — Du.) F. clique, a gang, noisy set. — O. F. cliquer, to clink, make a noise. — Du. klken, to clink, clash; also to inform, tell; cf. Du. klikker, a tell-tale. See Clink.

Cloak, Cloke. (F. — C.) M. E. cloke. — O. North F. cloke, O. F. cloche. — Late L. clava, a bell; also a horseman's cape, which resembled a bell in shape. see below.

clock. (C.) The orig sense was 'bell'; bells preceded clocks for notifying times. Either from M. Du. clocke (Du. klok), a bell; or from O. North F. cloche, a bell. — Late L. clava, a bell; of Celtic origin. — Irish clog, a bell, clochain, I ring or sound as a bell; O. Irish cloc, a bell. Cf. W. cloch, a bell, &c. The G. glocke is a borrowed word; so also Du. klok, &c.


Clog, a hindrance; a wooden sole of a shoe; wooden shoe. (E.) M. E. clog,
CLOISTER


close (1), to shut in. (F. -L.) M. E. clos, closen. - O. F. clos, 1 pr. s. of O. F. cloure, to shut in. - L. claudere (above). Der. close, a field; dis-close, en-close, in-close.


Closet. (F. -L.) O. F. closet, dimin. of clos, an enclosed space. - O. F. clos, pp.; see close (2).

Clot. (E.) M. E. clot, clotte, a ball, esp. of earth. A. S. clott, clot, a lump. - G. klots, a lump. Teut. type *klut-, from the weak grade of T. Teut. base *klut-; see Cleat, Clout, Cluster.


clothe, to cover with a cloth. (E.) M. E. clothen, clothen, pt. t. clothede (or cladded), pp. clothed (or clad). Formed from A. S. clôd + Du kleden, from kled; so also G. gekleidet, from kledet. But the pt. t. and pp. clâd are of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. klæðir, pp. of klâda, to clothe; Swed klädde, pp. of klâda.

Cloud. (E.) M. E. cloud, orig. a mass of vapours; the same word as M. E. cluid, a mass of rock. A. S. clûd, a round mass, mass of rock, hill. From Teut. root *klau-, to stick together; see Clew, Clod.


Clout, a patch. (E.) M. E. clout. A. S. clicht, a patch; whence W. clout, Corn. clit, a patch; Ir. and Gael. clitd, the same. Orig. sense 'mass, piece of stuff'; orig. Teut. type *klüt-oo, from Teut. root *klût-, *klût-, as seen in Clot. Closely allied to Cleat (which is from the 2nd grade of the same root).

Clowe (1), a kind of spice. (F. -L.) M. E. clow; the change to clove, in the XVith cent., was due to the influence of Ital. chiwio. - F. clou, a nail; clou
de girofe, 'a clove,' Cot.; from the semblance to a nail. Cf. Span. clavo, a nail, also a clove. - L. clâmus, acc. of clâmus, a nail + O. Irish clo, a nail.

Clove (2), a bulb, or spherical shell of a bulb of garlic, &c. (E.) A. S. clof, i.; cf. cluf-veort, a buttercup (lit. clove-wort). Named from its cleavage into shells. - A. S. clof-, weak grade of clôfan, to split; see Cleave (1). Cf. Icel. klóf, a cleft.

Clove (3), a weight. (F. -L.) A. F. clou; the same word as Clove (1). - Late L. clâmus, a weight (for wool).


Clown. (Scand.) Icel. klummi, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Swed. dial. klumn, a log, klûns, a clownish fellow; Dan. klûnt, a log; cf. Dan. klûnter, clumsies. Allied to Clump. Orig. sense 'log' or 'clod.'

Cloy. (F. -L.) Oug. to stop up, hence, to sate. M. F. cloyer, 'to cloak, stop up,' Cot.; a by-form of F. cloker (O. F. cloer), to nail, fasten up. [A horse pricked with a nail, in shoeing, was said to be cloyed.] - O. F. clo, F. cloir, a nail; see Clove (1). - F. Cloy (in E.) is usually short for ac-cloy or a-cloy, where the prefix a- represents F. en-; see F. encloiner, en-loyer in Cotgrave.

Club (1), a heavy stick. (Scand.) M. E. clube, - Icel. klubba, klumba, a club; Swed. klubb, a club, log, lump; Dan. klub, club, klump, lump. A mere variant of Clump below. See Golf.

Club (2), an association. (Scand.) XVII cent. Lat. 'a club of people.' Cf. Swed. dial. klubb, a club, lump, also a knot of people (Rietz). See above.

Cluck. (E.) M. E. clokken, to cluck as a hen; a mere variant of Clack. - Du. kloken, Dan. klukke, G. glücken; L. glôcire. An imitative word.

Clue; see Clew.


Clumsy. (Scand.) Cf. M. E. clumsed, clomsed, benumbed; benumbed fingers are clumsy. This is the pp. of clomsen, to
CLUSTER

benumb, or to feel benumbed. Cf. Swed. dial. klumn.se, benumbed (Rietz); Icel. klunsa, lock-jawed. Cf. Du. klemmen, to pinch; kleumen, to be benumbed, klemisch, numb with cold; also A.S. clom, clum, a bond, clasp. See Clammy.

Cluster, a bunch. (E.) A.S. cluster, cliser, a bunch. + Low G. klu tener. Suggests a Teut. type *klut- - tro, a cluster; formed with suffix - tro from *klut-, weak grade of Teut. root *klu-t, to mass together; for which see Clot, Clas, Clout.

Clutch, to seize. (E.) M. E. clucchen, cluchen. A.S. clycen (whence pp. ge- clihht, Sonmer). We find also M. E. cloke, a claw; which was superseded by the verbal form.

Clutter, a clotted mass; also clutter, vb., to clot. (E.) Clutter, vb., is a variant of clot, to run into clots; see Clot, and cf. E. Fries. klu tern, to become clotted. Clutter also meant confusion, a confused heap, turmoil, din, in association with Clatter. Cf. E. Fries. kloter, a rattle.

Clyster. (L.-Gk.) L. clyster, an injection into the bowels. = Gk. klyster, a clyster, syringe. = Gk. klo[k]w, to wash. + L. clture, to wash. (v.KLEU.)

Co-, prefix. (L.) L. co-, together; used for con- (=cum), together, before a vowel. Hence, co-efficient, co-equal, co-operate, co-ordinate. See others below; and see Con-.

Coach. (F.-Hung.) F. coche, 'a coach.' Cot. Etym. disputed. Said, as early as A.D 1553, to be a Hungarian word; from Hung. kosi, a coach, so called because first made at a hill, village called Koszi or Kosz, near Rab; see Littre, and Beckmann, Hist of Inventions.

Coadjutor. (F.-L.) XV cent. A.F. coadjutour. - L. co-, for con = cum, together; and adiutor, an assistant, from vb. adiun- mare, to assist. - L. ad- to; unire, to help.

Coagulate, to curdle. (L.) L. coagulatus, pp. of coagulare, to curdle. = L. coagulatum, rennet, which causes milk to run together. = L. co- (cum), together; agere, to drive.


Coalesce, to grow together. (L.) L. coalescere. = L. co-, for con- = cum, together; and dlescere, to grow, inventive of alere, to nourish.

COCHINEAL

Coarse, rough. (F.-L.) Formerly course, an adj. which arose from the phrase in course to denote anything of an ordinary character; cf. mod. E. of course. See Course.


Coot. (F.-G.) M. E. coote. - O. F. cote (F. cotte); Low L. coota, coota, a coat. - M. H. G. kotte, kutte, a coarse mantle; O. Sax. cot, the same.

Cox, (E.?) Formerly cokes, vb., from cokes, sb., a simpleton, dupe. Perhaps allied to Cock or to Cockney.

Cob (1), a round lump, knob. (E.) As applied to a pony, it means short and stout. M. E. cob, a great person (Hoccleve). In some senses, it seems to be allied to A. S. copp, a top, summit.

Cobble (1), a small round lump. (E.) M. E. cobylstone, a cobble-stone. Dimin. of cob (above).

Cob (2), to beat. (E.) Cf. W. cobio, to thump; cob, a bunch; prov. E. cop, to strike, esp. on the cop or head. See Cob (1).

Cobalt, a mineral. (G.) G. kobalt, cobalt; a nickname given by the miners, because considered poisonous; better spelt kohold, meaning (1) a demon, (2) cobalt. Of G. origin (Kluge).

Cobble (1); see Cob (1).

Cobble (2), to patch up. (E.) Origin unknown; cf. Cob (2), of which it seems to be the frequentative.

Cobra, a hooded snake. (Port.-L.) Port. cobra, also cobra de capelo, i.e. snake with a hood. = L. colubra, snake; de, of; capellus, acc. of capillus, hat, hood, dimin. of capa, a cape. See Notes and Queries, 7 S. ii. 205.

Cobweb. (E.) M. E. copweb, coppe-web; from M. E. coppe, a spider, and web. Cf. M. Du. kop, koppe, 'a spider, or a cob,' Hexham. From A. S. coppe, as in áttor-coppa, a spider; lit. poison-bunch; from A. S. áttor, átor, poison, and cop, a head.

Coca, a Peruvian plant. (Span.-Peruv.) Span. coca. - Peruv. cuca; Garcilasso, Peru, bk 8. c. 15. Distinct both from cocoa (or coca) and cacao. Der. coca-in.

Cochineal. (F.-Span. - L.-Gk.) F. cochennile. - Span. cochinita, cochineal (made from insects which look like berries).

- L. coccus, of a scarlet colour; see Isaiah i. 18 (Vulgate). - L. coccum, a berry;
also kermes, supposed to be a berry. —Gk. κόρκος, a berry, cochineal.


cock, the stop-cock of a barrel, is the same word. So also G. hahn, (1) a cock, (2) a stop-cock.

cock, part of the lock of a gun. From its original shape; so G. den Itah span- nen, to cock a gun.

cockade, a knot of ribbon on a hat. (F.) F. cœuroarde, fem. of cœuroard, saucy; also cœuroard, bonnet à la cœuroarde, ‘any bonnet or cap worn proudly;’ (Cot. Formed with suffix -ard from F. cog, a cock (from the bird’s cry).

cockerel, a young cock. (E.) Double dimin. of Cock (1). Cf. pk-c-rel.

colkhøft, upper loft. (E. and Scand.) From cock and loft. So also G. hahmbalben, a roost, cockloft; Dan. lofthammer, a loft-chamber, room up in the rafters.

Cock (2), a pile of hay. (Scand.) Dan. kok, a heap; prov. Dan. kok, a hay-cock, at kokke hoet, to cock hay; Icel. kokkr, lump, ball; Swed. koka, clod of earth.

Cock (3), to stick up abruptly. (E.) Apparently with reference to the posture of a cock’s head when crowing; or to that of his crest or tail. Cf. Gael. cro, to cock; as in coc do bharrneid, cock your bonnet; coc-shronach, cock-nosed. And see Cock- ade.

Cock (4). Cockboat, a small boat. (F. —L. —Gk.) O. F. coque, a kind of boat, orig. a shell. Cf. Span. coa, Ital. cocca, a small ship. Derived (by Diz) from L. concha, a shell; from Gk. κοίλη, a cock; see Cackle (1).

Cockade; see Cock (1).

Cockatoos, a kind of parrot. (Malay.) Malay kakahiti, from the bird’s cry. Cf Malay kuku, crowing of cocks. Skt. kukkanä, a cock. See Cock (1).

Cockatrice. (F. —Late L. —L.) By confusion with cock, it was said to be a monster hatched from a cock’s egg. —O. F. cacatrice. —Late L. cacâtrix, acc. of cacâtrix, caucâtrix, answering to a Latin type talcâtrix, i.e. ‘the treader or tracker,’ used to render the Gk. ἄφλημ, and afterwards transferred to mean ‘crocodile’ (see account in N. E. D.). —L. caelâ-re, to tread; with fem. suffix -trix, of the agent.

Cocker, to pamper. (E.!) M. E. cochere (whence W. core, to fondle, indulge) Cf. M. Du. kokeien, kœaten, ‘to cocker, to foster,’ Hexham; M. F. coqueler, ‘to dandle, cocker, pamper (a child);’ Cot. Norw. kôra, to call as a cock; also, to cocker.

Cockerel; see Cock (1).

Cockle (1), a sort of bivalve. (F. —L. —Gk.) M. E. cokel. [Cf. cock, a cockle (P. Plowman, C. x. 95); A.S. sæ-cocca; (where sæ = sea) —F. coquille, a cockle-shell; cf. Ital. cochiglia. —Lat. type *cochyl-i-um, for conchylium, a cockle, shell-fish. —Gk. κοκυλίον, a cockle, dimin. of κοκ- κύλιον, from κοκυλη, a cockle or mussel.

Cockle (2), a weed among corn. (E.) A. S. coccel, tares; whence Gael. cogall, tares, husks, cockle; cogall, corn-cockle; Irish cogall, corn-cockle.

Cockle (3), to be uneven, pucker up. (Scand.) Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. koklutt, lumpy, uneven, ‘cockled up;’ from Norw. kökle, a little lump, dimin. of kok, a lump; see Cock (2). Cf. Swed. kokkel, dimin. of koka, a clod.

Cockloth; see Cock (1).

Cockney, orig. an effeminate person. (E.) Florio has: ‘Cachereili, cacklings of hens; also eggs, as we say cockanees.’ From M. E. cokenay, a foolish person, Ch. C. T. 4208. Lit ‘cock’s egg;’ i.e. yolkless egg. From M. E. cok, gen. pl. of coc, a cock; and ay, ey, A. S. eg, egg. See C. S. Burne, Shropshire Folk-lore, p. 229.

Cockroach. (Span.) From Span. cucaracha, a wood-louse, cockroach; from cuea (also cuca), a kind of caterpillar. Origin uncertain.

Cocoa (1). Coco, the cocoa-nut palm. (Port.) Port. and Span. coco, a bugbear, an ugly mask to frighten children; hence applied to the cocoa-nut on account of the monkey-like face at the base of the nut. Cf. Span. coca, to make grincases.

Cocoa (2), a corrupt form of Cacao.

Cocoon, case of a chrysalis. (F. —L. —Gk.) F. cocon, a cocoon; from coque, a shell. See Cock (4).

Cod (1), a fish. (E.!) Spelt codde in Palsgrave. Perhaps named from its rounded shape; cf. M. Du. kodde, a club (Hexham); and see below. Der. cod-ting, a young cod; M. E. codyllyng.
COD

Cod (2), a husk, bag, bolster. (E.)
Hence, peans-cod, husk of a pea. A. S. codd, a bag. + Icel. kodli, pillow, kòdri, serotum; Swed. huddle, a cushion.

Coddle, to pamper, render effeminate. (F. – L. ?) Perhaps for coudle, vb. (in Shak.), to treat with caudle; see Caudle.
Cf. prov. E. coddle, to parboil, stew.

Code, a digest of laws (F. – L. ) F. code. – L. codicem, acc. of còdex, a tablet, book; older form tòdax, a trunk of a tree.

codicil. (L ) L còdicillus, a codicil to a will; dimin. of còdex (stem còdite).

Codling (1), Codlin, a kind of apple.
(C.?) Earlier spellings querling, quangling, quodling. Apparently formed, with E suffix -ling, from Irish cuert, an apple-tree.

Coddicil. (L ) L códicíllus, a codicil to a will; dimin. of códex (stem códite).

Cohabite, to dwell together with. (F. – L. ) L. co-habître, to dwell together. Der. cohés-sion, cohés-tre, from the pp

Cohabit, (L ) L. co-habitére, to dwell together with. – L. co- (cum), together; habitére, to dwell. See Habituation.

Cohere. (L ) L. co-hérére, to stick together (pp. cohaœsus). – L. co-, together; hérére, to stick. Der. cohes-sion, cohes-tre, from the pp

Cohort, a band of soldiers. (F. – L. ) F. cohorte – L. acc. cohórtem, from cohors, a court, also a band of soldiers. See Court, of which it is a doublet.

Coin, Qoif, a cap. (F. – G. – L. ) O. F. coife, coife; Low L. coëfa, a cap. – M H. G. kusfe, kusfe, a cap worn under the helmet; O. H. G. chuppha; stem *kupp-jön. – O. H G. chuph (G. kopf), a cup; also, the head. – L. cuppa; see Cup.

Cognate; see Coin.

Coil (1), to gather together. (F. – L. ) ‘Coiled up in a cable;’ Beaumont and Fletcher. – O. F. collère, to collect. – L. colligere; see Collect.

Coil (2), a noise, bustle. (F. – L. ?)


Cognant. (F. – L. ) F. coing, coin, a corner; lit. a wedge (as above).

Coincide, to agree with. (L ) L. co- (for con = cum, with); and incidere, to fall upon, from in, upon, and cadere, to fall.

Coistrel, a mean fellow. (F. – L. ) For constrel, the older form (Palsgrave). An E. adaptation of M. F. constillier, an armour-bearer, lackey; lit. ‘one who
COIT
carries a poinard.—M. F. coustille, a
poniard; variant of O. F. coutel, better
coutel, a knife.—L. cultellum, acc. of cul-
tellus, a knife; dimin. of cullter. See 
Coulter.
Coiit; see Quoit.
Coal, charred coal. (E.) 'Coke,
pit-coal or sea-coal charred,' Ray, 1674.
Etym. unknown; cf. M. E. colk, the core
(of an apple).
Colander. Cullender, a strainer.
(Prov. — L.) M. E. colyndor.—O. Pro-
*colador, orig. form of Prov. coulador, a
strainer.—Late L. *collátorum, acc.; for L.
colláturum, a strainer.—L. coláre, to strain.
—L. colium, a sieve. Cf. Span. colador, a
strainer from L. coláre.
Cold. (E.) M. E. cold, kold, adj.: O. 
Merc. caëd, A. S. caēid, adj. + Icel.
kaldr, Swed. kall, Dan. kold, Du. koud.
Goth. kalds, G kalt. Tent. *kal-doz
cold; from Teut. *kal, to be cold (as in
Icel. kala, to freeze), with suffix -doz = Gk.
-tós. Cf. L. at. cel-tídis, cold; see Con-
Coke, Colewort, cabbage. (L.) For
-wort, see Wort. M. E. col, cald. A. S.
cæl, cæwel (or Icel. kál). — L. caulis, a
stalk, cabbage. + Gk. kalóς, a stalk
Coleoptera, sheath-winged insects.
(Gk.) Gk kóleō-s, a sheath; πτερ-όν, a
wing.
Colic. (F. — L. — Gk.) Short for colic
pain.—F. colique, adj. — L. colicns. — Gk.
kalóς, for kalóς, suffering in the colon.
—Gk. κόλων. See Colon (2).
Coliseum. (Med. — L. — Gk.) The same
as colosséum, a large amphitheatre at Rome,
so named from its magnitude (Gibbon).
The Ital. word is coliseo. See Colossus.
Collapse, to shrink together, fall in.
(L.) First used in the pp. collapsét
Englished from L. collapsus, pp of colla-bi,
to fall together. —L. col- (for con-, i.e. cum),
together; läbi, to slip. See Lapse.
Collar. (F. — L.) M. E. and A. F.
colére, a collar.—O. F. coler, a collar.—L. 
collare, a band for the neck.—L. collum, the neck. +
A. S. hals, G. hals, the neck.
collet, the part of the ring in which
the stone is set. (F. — L.) F. collet, a 
collar.—F. col, neck. — L. collum, neck.
Collaterali. (L.) Late L. collaterális,
side by side.—L. col- (for con-, i.e. cum),
with; laterális, lateral, from later-, for
lates-, stem of latus, side.
Collation, a comparison: formerly, a
conference. (F. — L.) O. F. collation, a
conference.—L. acc. collationem, a bring-
ting together, a conferring.—L. collátem,
supine in use with the verb conferre, to
bring together (but from a different root).
—L. col- (for con-, i.e. cum), together; látum,
supine of tollere, to take, bear. See 
Tolerate.
Colleague (1), a partner. (F. — L.)
M. F. collégue. — L. collágua, a partner in
office. — F. col- (for con-, i.e. cum), with;
leggere, to choose; see Legend.
Colleague (2), to join in an alliance.
(F. — L.) O. F. colliguer, colleginer, to
colleague with. — L. colligáre, to bind
together. — L. col- (for con-, i.e. cum),
together; ligáre, to bind. See League (1).
Collection, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. collecter,
to collect money (Roquefort). — Late L.
collectér (the same), from collecta, a
collection, orig. sem. of pp. of colligere, to
collect.—L. col- (for con-, i.e. cum), with;
leggere, to gather; see Legend.
Collection, sb. (L.) Late L. collecta, a
collection in money, an assembly for
prayer, hence a short prayer; see above.
Colleen, a girl (Irish.) Irish catlin, a
girl; dimin. of cathe, a country-woman.
Gael. catinn, dimin. of cathe.
College, an assembly, seminary. (F. —
L.) O F. college. — L. collégium, society of
colleges or companions.—L. collágua, a
colleague; see Colleague (1).
Collet; see Collar.
Collide. (L.) L. collidére, to dash to-
together.—L. col- (for con-, i.e. cum), together;
leáre, to strike, hurt. Der. collis-ion
(from pp. collis-tus).
Collie, Collly, a kind of shepherd's
dog. (E.) Formerly, col/e, coly; prob.
the same as coal/y, coal-coloured, black.
Cf. obs colly, adj., coal-black; colléd in
Shak. M. N. D 1 1. 145
Collier. (E.) M. E. colier; from M. E.
Collocate, to place together. (L.)
From pp of L. col-locäre, to place together.
—L. col- (for con-, i.e. cum), together; locäre,
to place, from locus, a place.
Colloidion, a solution of gun-cotton.
(Gk.) From Gk. kóllad-ns, glue-like. —
Gk. kóll-a, glue; -eîdys, like, eîdos,
appearance.
Collop, a slice of meat. (E.) M. E.
colopp, col-hoppe; pl. col-hoppes (P. Plow-
man), whence M. Swed. köllops, Swed.
kåldöps. Here col- = coal (see Coal); cf.
COLLOQUY

Swed. dial. glo(a)hoppa, a cake baked over coals or hot coals. (E. Bjorkman).

Colloquy. (L.) From L. colloquium, conversation. — L. col- (for con-, cum), together; — quo, to speak.

Collude, to act with others in a fraud. (L.) colludere (pp. collusus), to play with, act in collusion with. — L. col- (for con-, cum), with; lūdi, to speak.

Der. collus-ion, from the pp.

Colocynth, Coloquintida, pith of the fruit of a kind of cucumber. (Gk.) From the nom. and acc. cases of Gk. κολοκυνθίς (acc. κολοκυνθιδα), a kind of round gourd or pumpkin.

Colon (1), a mark (:) in writing and printing. (Gk.) Gk. κώλον, a limb, clause; hence, a stop marking off a clause.

Colon (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.) Gk. κώλον, the same.

Colonel. (F. — ItaL. — L.) Sometimes colon, which is the Span. spelling; whence the pronunciation as kurnel. — F. colonel, colonnet. — ItaL. colonello, a colonel; lit. a little column, as being the upholder of the regiment; Torriano. The colonel was he who led the company at the head of the regiment. Dimin. of ItaL. colonna, a column. — L. columna, a column. See Column.

Colonnade. (F. — ItaL. — L.) F. colonnade. — ItaL. colonnata, a range of columns. — ItaL. colonna, a column (above).

Colony. (F. — L.) F. colonie, L. colonia, a colony, band of husbandmen. — L. colonus, a husbandman — L. colere, to till. Colère is for *quelere; cf. L. inquilmus, a sojourner. Brugm. i. § 121.

Colophon, an inscription at the end of a book, with title, and (sometimes) name and date. (Gk.) Late L. colophon. — Gk. κολοφόν, a summit; hence, a finishing-stroke. Allied to Column.

Coloquintida; see Coloquynth.

Colossus. (L. — Gk.) L. colossus — Gk. κολοσσός, a large statue. Der. coloss-al, i.e. large; colosium, q.v.


Colporteur, a hawker of wares. (F. — L.) Lit. ‘one who carries wares on his neck;’ F. colporteur. — F. colporter, to carry on the neck. — F. col, neck; porter, to carry. — L. collum, neck; portère, to carry.

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Colt. (E.) A.S. cōlt, a young camel, young ass, &c. — Swed. dial. kullt, a boy; Swed. kull, Dan kull, a brood; cf. Dan. dial. koltring, a lad.

Columbine, a plant. (F. — L.) M. F. colombine. — Late L. columbina, a columbine; L. columbus, dove-like; from a supposed resemblance. — L. columba, a dove. See Culver.

Column, a pillar, body of troops. (F. — L.) L. columna, a pillar; cf. columnen, culmen, a summit, collis, a hill, Gk. κολοσσός, a hill. See Hill. († QEL.)

Colure, one of two great circles on the celestial sphere, at right angles to the equator. (L. — Gk.) So called because a part of them is always beneath the horizon. The word means docked, clipped. — L. colūris, curtailed; a colure.

— Gk. κολυφόρος, dock-tailed, truncated; a colure. — Gk. κόλος, docked, clipped; and ὀφή, a tail.

Colza oil, a lamp-oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (F. — L. and Du.) F. colza, better colzaet. — Du. koolzaad, rape-seed, cabbage-seed. — Du. kool (borrowed from L. caulis), cole, cabbage; and Du. zaad = E. seed.

Com-, prefix. (L.) For L. cum, with, together; when followed by b, f, m, p. See Con-

Coma. (Gk.) Gk. κῶμα, a deep sleep.

Comb. (F.) A.S. canb, a comb, crest, ridge. — Du. kam, Icel. kamb, Dan. Swed. kam; G. kam. Tent. type *kambos; Idg. type *gambhos; cf. Gk. γμψος, a pin, peg; Skt. jambha-s, a tooth.

Comb, Coomb, a dry measure. (E.) A.S. cumb, a cup. — Du. kom, a bowl; G. kumpf, kumme, a bowl.

Combat. (F. — L.) Orig. a verb — F. combattre, O. F. battre, to fight with. — F. com- (for L. cum), with; and F. battre, O. F. batte, to fight, from *battere, for L. battuere, to beat. Der. combat-ant, from the F. pres. pt.

Combe, a hollow in a hill-side. (C.) W. cum, Corn. cum, a hollow, dale; Celtic type *kumbā, a valley; cf. Irish cumma, a valley.

Combine, (L.) L. conbīnāre, to unite, join two things together. — L. com- (cum), together; and binus, twofold. See Binary.

Combustion. (F. — L.) F. combustion. — L. acc. combustōrem, a burning up.

— L. combust-us, pp. of combīnere, to burn up. — L. combust-ūs, pp. of combūrere, to burn up.
(perhaps) ürere, to burn, with b inserted by association with amb-üreare.

**Come.** (E.) A.S. cuman, pt. t. c(w)ömn, pp. cumen. ♦Du. komen, Icel. kona, Dan. komme, Sw. komma, Goth. cuman, G. kommen; L. ven-ire, *(vene-ire), Gk. βαίνειν, Skt. gnam, to go. (✓Gwl.M.)

**Comedy,** (F.—L.) Gk. O.F. comédie, *a play;* Cot.—L. comedia, ♦Gk. κωμῳδία, a comedy. —Gk. κωμῳδός, a comic actor. —Gk. κώμω-, a banquet, revel, festal procession; διώδος, a singer, from δίωδον, to sing. A comedy was a festive spectacle, with singing, &c. See Ode.

**comic.** (L.—Gk.) L. cómicus. —Gk. κωμικός, belonging to a κώμα, as above.

**Comely.** (E.) M.E. comli, kumis. A.S. cymelic, earlier form cymeli, beautiful, fair. The A.S. cyme, exquisite, is closely allied to O. H. G. cümiug, weak, tender, and to O.H. G. küm, with difficulty (G. küm). The A.S. f was shortened before ml, and the M. E. comli was associated with M. E. comen, to come, and so gained the sense of 'becoming,' pleasing, decorous. Cf. M. E. kine, a weak person.

**Comet.** (L.—Gk.) Late A.S. cometa.
—L. comèla. —Gk. κοµήτης, long-haired; a tailed star, comet. —Gk. κώµη, hair. ♦L. coma, hair. ♦Also O. F. comete.


**Comfort,** vb. (F.—L.) M.E. confort, former later conforter —O. F. conforter, to comfort. —Late L. confortaré, to strengthen. —L. con- (cum), together; and fort-is, strong; see Force (1).

**Comfrey,** a plant. (F.—L.) O.F. confire, cumfríre; late L. cumfría; probably for Lat. firmare (Pliny), comfrey, a name given to the plant from its supposed healing powers. —L. confervere, to grow together, heal up (Celsus). —L. con- (cum), together; feríre, (orig.) to boil. ♦It was also called confirmis (from L. firmare, to make firm), and consolida (from I. solidare, to make solid).

**Comic;** see Comedy.

**Comity,** urbanity. (L.) L. cómitàtem, acc. of cómitàs, urbanity. —L. cómis, friendly, courteous.

**Comma.** (L.—Gk.) L. comma. —Gk. κώμα, that which is struck, a stamp, a clause of a sentence, a comma (that marks the clause). —Gk. κώμ-τευ, to hew, strike.

**Command.** (F.—L.) O. F. commandar, commander. —L. commendaré, to entrust to; confused with Late L. commandère, as if an intensive form of mandare, to command. Both forms are from L. com- (cum), together; and mandare, to put into the hands of, entrust to, command. See Mandate.

**Commemorate.** (L.) From the pp. of L. commemorare, to call to mind.—L. com- (cum), together; memorare, to mention, from memor, mindful.

**Commence.** (F.—L.) F. commencer; O. F. commencer (with one m; cf. Ital. cominciare). —L. comm- (cum), together; initiare, to begin; see Initiate.

**Commission.** (L.) L. commendare, to entrust or commit to; see Command.

**Commensurate.** (L.) From L. commensurátus, as if from *commensuráre, to measure in comparison with; a coined word.—L. com- (cum), with; mensura, a measure; see Measure.

**Comment,** vb. (F.—L.) F. commenter. —Late L. commentare, for L. commentari, to consider, make a note on.—L. commentus, pp. of commentari, to devise. —L. com- (cum), with; -min- for *men, to think, as in me-min-i (=me-men-i), I remember, and meus, mind. See Mental.

**Commerce,** traffic. (F.—L.) F. commerce. —L. commercium, trade. —L. com- (=cum), with, merc-, stem of mercx, merchandise, with suffix -i-um.

**Commination,** a threatening, denouncing. (F.—L.) F. commination. —L. acc comminationem, a threatening. —L. comminátus, pp. of com-minari, to threaten. —L. com- (cum), intensive prefix; and minari, to threaten. See Menace.

**Commingle,** (L. and E) From Com- and Mingle.

**Communion,** a reduction to small fragments. (L.) Formed from L. comminütus, pp. of comminuere, to break into small pieces; see Minute.

**Commiseration,** (F.—L.) M. F. commiseration. —L. acc commiserationem, part of an oration intended to excite pity. —L. commiserari, to excite pity (pp. -ditus). —L. com- (cum), with; miserari, to pity, from L. miser, wretched, pitiable.

**Commissary,** an officer to whom something is entrusted. (L.) Med. L. commissarius, a commissary. —L. com-
COMMIT

wisus, pp. of committere, to commit; see below.

commit, to entrust to. (L) L. committere, to send out, begin, entrust, consign; pp. commissus. — L. com- (cum), with; mutere, to send, put forth. Der commiss-ion, F. commission, from L. acc. commissi-iun, perpetuation.

Commendatory, (F.) O. F. commode (commode); Med. L. commodi-usus, useful. — L. commodus, fit, suitable. — L. com- (cum), with; modus, measure.

Commodore, the commander of a squadron (Du. — F. — L.) Formerly spelt commendore (1695); also commandeur, as in Dutch; Hexham has: 'den Commandeur van een Stadt, The Commandeur of a Towne.' — F. commandeur, a commander. — L. acc. type *command-doreum, from late L. commandare; see Command

Common. (F. — L.) M. E. commun, common. — O. F. commun. — L. communis, common, general. — L. com- (cum), together with; and minus, ready to serve (Plautus); cf. minus, service. (As if 'helping each other.') Cf. Lith. marquis, Rus. minus, barter. Brugm 1 § 208. Der. commun-i-on, commun-i-ty.


Commotion. (F. — L.) F. commotion. — L. commottion, acc. of commotio = L. commot-us, pp. of commovere, to disturb. — L. com- (cum), intensive; and munere, to move. See Move.

Commute, to exchange (L.) L. commutare, to exchange with. — L. com- (cum), with; mutare, to change.


Compact (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. (L.) L. pactum, pactum, pp. of compacisci, to agree with. — L. com- (cum), with; facisc, to make a bargain, inceptive form of O. Lat. pacere, to agree. See Pact.

Company, (F. — L.) M. E. company. — O. F. compagnie. [Cf. also O. F. compagn, a companion, O. F. companion (F. compagnon), a companion.] — Med. L. compani-um, acc. of companii, a taking of meals together. — L. com- (cum), together; and panis, bread; see Pantry. Der. companion, from O. F. compagnon. Also accompany, O. F. accompagner, from F. a (for L. ad) and O. F. compagnier, to associate with, from compagnie, company.

Compare, to set together, so as to examine likeness or difference. (F. — L.) F. comparer, — L. comparare, to adjust, set together. — L. compar, co-equal. — L. com- (cum), together; par, equal.

Compartment. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. compartiment, 'a partition;' Cot. — Ital. compartimento. — Ital. compartire; late L. compartire, to share. — L. com- (cum), together; partire, to share, to part, from part-, dec. stem of pars, a part.

Compass, (F. — L.) F. compas, a circuit, circle, limit; also, a pair of compasses. — Late L. compassus, a circuit. — L. com- (cum), with; passus, a pace, step, passage, track; so that compassus — a track that joins together, circuit. See Pace. Der. compass, verb; compasses, s. pl., an instrument for drawing circles.

Compassion. (F. — L.) F. compassion. — L. compassionem, acc. of compassion, sympathy. — L. com- (cum), with; passus, suffering, from pati, to endure.

compatible. (F. — L.) F. compati, 'compatible, concurreable;' Cot. — late L. compatibilis, adj., used of a benefice which could be held together with another. — L. compat, to endure together with. — L. com- (cum), with; pati, to endure.

Compeer, an associate. (F. — L.) M. E. compeer. — F. con-, together; O. F. pre, a peer, equal. — L. com- (cum), together; pere, acc. of par, equal; see Peer.

Compel. (L.) L. compellere, to compel, lit. to drive together. — L. com- (cum), together; pellere, to drive. Der. compulsion, from pp. compuls-us.

Compendious, brief. (F. — L.) F. compendieux. — L. compendius, adj., from compendium, an abridgment, lit. a saving, sparing of expense. — L. compendere, to weigh together. — L. com- (cum), with; pendere, to weigh.

compensate. (L.) From pp. of L. compensare, to weigh one thing against another. — L. com- (cum), together; pen-
**COMPETE**

**säre**, to weigh, frequent. of *pendere*, to weigh (pp. *pensus*).

**Compete.** (L.) L. *compete*. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *petere*, to strive after.

**competent.** (F. - L.) M. F. competent; orig. pres. part. of *competer*, to be sufficient for. - L. *compere*, to be sufficient for. - L. *com-* (cum), with; *petere*, to seek.

**competitor.** (L.) L. *competitor*, a rival candidate. - L. *com-* (cum), with; *petitor*, a seeker, from *petitus*, pp. of *petere*, to seek.

**Compile.** (F. - L.) O. F. compiler. - L. *compilare*, lit. to press together. - L. *com-* (for *cum*), together; and *pilare*, to press down, from *pilum*, a pistle. Cf. L. *pinnere*, to pound. See File (3).

**Complacent.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of *complacere*, to please. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *placere*, to please.

**complaisant.** (F. - L.) F. complaisant, obsequious, pres. part. of *complaire*, to please. - L. *complacere*, to please (above).

**Complain.** (F. - L.) O. F. complain, a stem of *complaindre*. - Late I. *complaincre*, to bewail. - L. *com-* (cum), with; *plangere*, to bewail, lit. to strike, beat the breast.

**Complement.** (L.) L. *complementum*, that which completes. - L. *compilère* (below). Doublet, compliment.

**complete**, perfect. (L.) L. *compilitus*, pp. of *complere*, to fulfill. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *plere*, to fill. Allied to *plenus*, full. See Plenary.

**Complex.** (L.) L. *complexus*, entwined round; hence, intricate; pp. of *complexi*, to embrace. - L. *com-* (cum), together; and *plecere*, to plait, allied to *pliere*, to twine. See Pleach.

**complexion.** (F. - L.) F. complexion, appearance. - L. *complexionem*, acc. of *complexio*, a comprehending, compass, habit of body, complexion. - L. *complexus*, pp. of *complexi*, to surround, entwine. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *plecere*, to plait.

**complicate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *compliciare*, to fold together. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *pliāre*, to fold.

**complicity.** (F. - L.) F. complicité, a bad confederacy; Cot. - F. *complice*, a confederate. - L. *complícium*, acc. of *complex*, interwoven, confederate with; see Complex.

**COMPREHEND**

**Compliance, Compliant;** formed with F. suffixes *-ance, -ant*, from the verb *comply*, which, however, is not of F. origin; see Comply.

**Compliment.** (F. - Ital. - L.) F. *complimento*, compliment, civility. - Ital. *complire*, to fill up, to suit. - L. *compilere*, to fill up; see Complete. Doublet, compliment.

**compline.** (F. - L.) M. E. *complin*, the last church-service of the day; it was orig. an adj. (like gold-en from *gold*), and stands for *complin song*; the sb. is *compile* (Ancren Riwle). - O. F. *compie* (mod. F. *complies*, which is pl.), *compline*. - Late I. *complēta* (sc. *hōra*), fem. of *complētus*, complete; because it completed the 'hours' of the day's service; see Complete.

**comply**, to yield, accord with. (Ital. - L.) It has no doubt been supposed to be allied to *ply* (whence *complian*, by analogy with *plant*), but is quite distinct, and of It. origin. - Ital. *complire*, to fill up, fulfill, to suit, also to use compliments, ceremonies, or kind offices and offers;' Torriano. Cf. Span. *complier*, to fulfill, satisfy. - L. *complere*, to fill up; see Complete. Cf. supply.

**Complot, a conspiracy;** see Plot (1).

**Component, composing.** (L.) L. *component-, stem of pres. pt. of *componere*, to compose. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *pōnere*, to put. See Compound.

**Comport, to behave. suit.** (F. - L.) F. *se comporter*, *o comport*, *o comportaire*, to carry together. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *portāre*, to carry.

**Compose.** (F. - L. and Gk.) F. composer; to compound, make; Cot. - F. *com-* (L. *cum*), together; and *pōser*, to put, of Gk. origin, as shown under Pose, q.v. & Distinct from compound.


**compost, a mixture.** (F. - L.) O. F. compost, a mixture. - L. *compositum*, neut of *compositus*, pp. of *componere* (below).


**Comprehend.** (L.) L. *comprehendere* to grasp. - L. *com-* (cum), together; *prehendere*, to seize; see Prehensile.
**COMPRESS**

**Compress.** (L.) L. *compressäre*, to oppress.—L. *con- (cum)*, together; *pressäre*, frequent. of *premere*, to press.

**Comprise.** (F.—L.) From O. F. *compris*, comprised, comprehended; pp. of *comprendre*, to comprehend.—L. *comprehender*; see Comprehend.

**Compromise**, a settlement by concessions. (F.—L.) F. *compromis*, ‘a compromise, mutual promise;’ Cot. Orig. pp. of F. *promettre*, ‘to put unto compromise;’ Cot. — L. *comprôñitere*, to make a mutual promise.—L. *con- (cum)*, mutually; *prôñitere*, to promise; see Promise.

**Comptroller**, another spelling of controller; see Control.

**Compulsion.** (F.—L.) See Compel.


**Compute.** (L.) L. *computâre*, to reckon.—L. *com- (cum)*, together; *putâre*, to clear up, reckon. **Doublet**, count (2).

**Comrade.** (F.—Span.—L.) F. camara-de. — Span. *camarada*, a company; also an associate—camarade—Span. *camera*, a chamber, cabin. — L. *camera*, a chamber.

Con (1), to study, peruse, scan. (E.) M. E. *cunuhen*; A. S. *cunuhan*, to test. Allied to A. S. *cunuhan*, to know; see Can (1). Der. *ale-conner*, i.e. ale-tester.

**Con** (2), short for *contra*, against. (L.) In the phrase ‘pro and con.’

Con-, prefix. (L.) For *con- (cum)*, with, when following the letter *i*, *d, g, f, n, q, s, t*, or *v*. Before *b, m, p*, it is *con*; before *l, col*; before *r, cor*; before *f, con-* or con-.

**Concatenate.** (L.) L. *concatañatus*, pp. of *concatatâre*, to link together.—L. *con- (cum)*, together; *cañetâ*, a chain.

**Concave.** (F.—L.) F. concave. — L. *concavis*, hollow. — L. *con- (cum)*, with, together; *cañus*, hollow.

**Conceal.** (F.—L.) O. F. *concele*. — L. *concâle*, to hide.—L. *con- (cum)*, completely; *celâre*, to hide. See Helm (2).

**Concede.** (L.) L. *concéder*, to retire, yield.—L. *con- (cum)*, together; *céder*, to yield. Der. *concess-*, from pp. *concessus*.

**Conceit.** (F.—L.) M. E. *conceit*, conceit. Formed as if from the pp. of O. F. *concevoir*, to conceive, though the real pp. was *conce* (F. *conse*); by analogy with *deceit*, q.v. See below.

**conceive.** (F.—L.) M. E. *conceoven*, conceiveven.—A. F. *conceiv*-*, a stem of O. F. *concever*, *concevoir*, to conceive.—L. *concipere*, to conceive.—L. *con- (cum)*, altogether; *capere*, to take.


**Concentre**, to draw to a centre. (F.—L. and Gk.) F. concentrer. — L. *con- (cum)*, together; and *centrum*, a centre, from Gk. *κέντρον*; see Centre. Der. *concentrie*, *concentrâte* (modern).

**Concern**, vb. (F.—L.) F. *concerner*. — L. *concernere*, to mix; in Late Lat., to refer to, regard.—L. *con- (cum)*, with; and *cernere*, to separate, decree, observe. + Gk. *κοπέω*, to separate, decide; Lith. *skirt-*, to separate, distinguish. Brugm. ii. § 612. (√SKLR.)

**concert.** (F.—Ital.—L.) Often confused with *consort* in old writers. — F. *concerter*, ‘to consort, or agree together;’ Cot. — Ital. *concertare*, ‘to agree or tune together, sing in consort,’ Florio; cf. concert, sh. agreement. The Ital. forms show that it was derived from L. *concertâre*, to contend, struggle together; indeed, we find also Span *concertar*, to settle or adjust, covenant, bargain; which also points to the same origin. [It would seem that the L. vb. took up the sense of to settle by debate, and so, to agree.]= L. *con- (cum)*, together; *certâre*, to contend, vie with; orig. ‘to decide by contest,’ frequent of *cernere*, to decide. See Concern. Der. concert, sb., concert-ina.


**Conciliate.** (L.) From the pp. of L. *concilâre*, to bring together, conciliate.—L *concilium*, a council; see Council.

**Concise.** (F.—L.; or L.) F. concis. — L. *concisus*, brief, cut short; pp. of *concìdere*. — L. *con- (cum)*, intensive; *cedere*, to cut. Der. conceisson.

**Conclave.** (F.—L.) F. *conclave*, a small room (to meet in). — L. *conclus*, a room; later, a place of assembly of
CONCLUDE

cardinals, assembly. Orig. a locked up place. = L. con- (cum), together; clâñis, a key.

Conclude. (L.) L. conclûdere, to shut up, close, end. = L. con- (cum), together; -clùdere = clautâre, to shut.
Der. conclusion-um. Similarly ex-clude, in-
clude, pre-clude, se-clude; whence in-clusive, pre-clu-\ntus, se-clu-tus (from pp. -clusus = clausus).

Concoct. (L.) From L. concoctus, pp. of con-coquere, to cook together, digest. = L. con- (cum); coquere, to cook.

Concomitant, accompanying. (L.) From L. con- (cum), together; and comitant-em, acc. of pres. pt. of comitâri, to accompany, from comit-, stem of com-four, a companion; see Count (1).

Concord. (F.-L.) F. concorde. = L. concordia, agreement. = L. concord-, stem of con-cor, agreeing, = L. con (cum); cor (stem cor-d), the heart.

concordant. (F.-L.) F. concordon-ant, pres. pt. of concorder, to agree. = L. concordare, to agree = L. concord- (above).

concordat. (F.-L.) F. concordat, an agreement. = Late L. concordatun, a convention, thing agreed on, esp. between the pope and F. kings; pp. of concordare, to agree (above).

Concourse. (F.-L.) F. concours = L. acc. concursum, a running together. = L. concursus, pp. of con-currere, to run together. = L. con- (cum); together; and currere, to run. See Concur.

Concrete, formed into one mass. (L.) L. concrûtus, pp. of concrescere, to grow together. = L. con- (cum), together; cresce-ere, to grow.

Concubine. (F.-L.) O.F. concubine.
- L. concubina. = L. con- (cum), together; cubâre, to lie.

Concupiscence. (F.-L.) F. concupisçence = L. concupiscencia, desire. = L. concupiscere, to desire; inventive form of concupere. = L. con- (cum), intensive; and cupere, to long for.

Concur. (L.) L. concurrere, to run together, agree. = L. con- (cum), together; currere, to run. Der. concourse.

Concussion. (F.-L.) F. concussion. = L. concussionem, acc. of concussio, a violent shaking = L. concussus, pp. of con-cuterere, to shake together. = L. con- (cum), together; quatern, to shake.

Condemn. (F.-L.) O.F. condemner.
- L. condemnâre, to condemn wholly, pro-
nounce to be guilty. = L. con- (cum), wholly; dannâre, to condemn.

Condense. (F.-L.) F. condenser. = L. condensâre. = L. condensus, very thick. = L. con- (cum), very; densus, thick, dense.

Condescend. (F.-L.) F. conde-
sendere. = Late L. condiscendere, to grant (lit. to descend with). = L. con- (cum), with; descendere, to descend; see Descend.
Der. condensations-tum, from the pp.

Confide, well merited. (F.-L.) O.F. condigne. = L. condignus, very worthy. = L. con- (cum), very; dignus, worthy.

Condiment. (L.) L. condimentum, seasoning, sauce. = L. condire, to season, spice, preserve (as fruit).

Condition. (F.-L.) F condition.
- L. conditionem, acc. of conditio, a late spelling of condicio, a covenant, condition.
- L. condirecere, to talk over together, agree upon. = L. con- (cum), together; dicere, to speak.

Conole. (L.) L. condoleâre, to grieve with. = L. con- (cum), with; dolere, to grieve.

Condone. (L.) L. condônâre, to remit, pardon. = L. con- (cum), wholly; dônâre, to gi-e; see Donation.

Condor, a large bird. (Span.-Pern-
\nuvian) Span. condor. = Peruv. cuntur, a condor.

Conduce. (L.) L. conducere, to draw together towards, lead to. = L. con- (cum), together; dicere, to lead.

conduct, sb. (L.) Late L. conductus, defence, protection, guard, escort. = L. conduc-
tus, pp. of con-dicere (above).

conduit. (F.-L.) M.E. conduit. = O.F. conduit, a conduit. = Late L. conductus, a defence, escort; also, a canal, tube; see above.

Cone. (F.-L. - Gk ) M.F. cone = L. cones.- Gk. κώνος, a cone, peak, yeg. + Skt. gāna s, a whetstone; cf. L. côs, the same. See Hone. Birgii, m. $ 401.

Coney; see Cony.

Confabulate. (L.) From pp. of L. confâbulâri, to talk together. = L. con-
\nfcit, to make up into sweetmeats.

confederate, united by a covenant, pp. of confederâre.
CONFER

- L. con- (cum), together; foder-, for *foder-, stem of fodus, a treaty. See Federal.

Confer. (L.) From L conferre, to bring together, collect, bestow. - L. con- (cum), together; ferre, to bring, bear.

Confess. (F.-L.) O. F. confesseur - Late L. confessare, pp of confessere, to confess - L. con- (cum), fully, fateri, to acknowledge, allied to fieri, to speak. Cf. Gk. φασις, a speech. Brugm. i. § 195

Confide. (L.) I. confidere, to trust fully. - L. con- (cum), fully; fidere, to trust, allied to fides, faith; see Faith.

Configuration. (F.-L.) F. configuration - L. configurationem, a formation - L. configurari, pp of configurare, to put together. - L. con- (cum); figurare, to fashion, from figura, a figure. See Figure.

Confine, to limit. (F.-L.) F. confiner, to keep within limits - M. F. confinier, near; Cot. - L. confines, bordering on - L. con- (cum), with; finis, boundary. See Final. [L] Mod. F. has only confins, sb. pl., confines; representing O. F. confines, L. conßina, pl. whence E. confines, pl.


Confiscate, to adjudge to be forfeit. (L.) I. confiscatus, pp of confiscare, to lay by in a coffer, to confiscate, transfer to the treasury. - L. con- (cum), fiscus, a purse.

Conflogation. (F.-L.) F. confagation - L. acc. configurationem, a great burning. - L. con- (cum), together; fiagram, to burn. See Flagrant.

Conflict, an encounter. (L.) I. conflictus, a striking together; from the pp. of configere, to strike together. - L. con- (cum), together; fiigere, to strike.

Confident. (L.) From stem of pres pt. of confluere, to flow together; see Fluent. So also conflux, sb. from the pp. confluentes.

Confuse. (F.-L.) F. confonder. - L. confumare, to fashion like. - L. con-, together; formare, to form, from forma, form.

Confound. (F.-L.) F. confondre.
CONGLUTINATE

glomer-, for *glomes-, stem of glomus, a ball, clew of yarn.

Conglutinate. (L.) From pp. of L. con glutinare, to glue together. - L. con- (cum), together; glutinare, to glue, from glutin-, stem of glutin, glue.

Congou, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In the Amoy dialect, called kung-hu té, where kung-hu is lit. 'work, labour;' i.e. tea on which labour has been expended (Douglas). The true Chinese is kungs-fu chá, with the same sense.

Congratulate. (L.) From pp. of L. congratulārī, to wish much joy. - L. con- (cum), fully, gratulārī, to wish joy, from adj. gratīs, pleasing. See Grace.

Congregate. (L.) From pp. of L. congregāre, to collect into a flock - L. con- (cum), together; gre grei, to assemble a flock, from gre-, stem of greg-, a flock.

Congress, a meeting together. (L.) L. congressus, L. congressus, pp. of congrēdi, to meet together. - L. con-, together; gradē, to advance, walk.

Congrue, to agree, suit. (L.) L. congruerē, to suit. (Root uncertain) Der. congru-us, from L. congrēus, suitable; congru- ity.

Conjecture. (F.-L.) F. conjecturer. - L. conjectura, a casting together, a guess. - L. conjectūs, pp. of concerere, to throw or put together. - L. con- (cum), together; inacere, to throw.

Conjoin, (F.-L.) O. F. conjointer. L. coniungere (pp. conjointūs), to join together. - L. con- (cum), together; sungere, to join. See Join. Der. conjunct- ion, conjunct-ive, from the pp.

Conjugal, relating to marriage. (F.-L.) F. conjugal. - L. coniugālis, adj. - L. coniugem, acc. of coniugus, a spouse. - L. con-, together; ing-, allied to ungere, to join, ināgnus, a yoke; see Join.

Conjugation. (L.) From L. coniugātio, a conjugation (Priscian); lit a yoking together. - L. coniugātus, pp. of coniungere, to yoke together. - L. con- (cum), together; ināgnus, a yoke.


Connect. (L.) L. connectere, to tie together - L. con- (cum), together; and nectere, to bind (pp. nexus). Der. connect- ion [not connection], from the pp.

Consider

Connive. (F.-L.) F. conniver. - L. consinnire, to close the eyes at, overlook. - L. con- (cum), together; and *neguer, to wink; cf. nī-tāre, to wink. + Goth. hnerwan, to bow; Brugm. i § 664.

Connoisseur, a critical judge. (F.-L.) F. connoisseur, formerly connoisseur, a knowing one. - O. F. connois-ant, pres. pt. of O. F. connoître; see Cognoisse.

Connubial. (L.) L. con nubilātis, relating to marriage. - L. con nūnībrum, marriage. - L. con- (cum), with; nūbere, to marry. See Nuptial.

Conquer, (F.-L.) M. E. conqueren. - O. F. conquerer. - L. conquērere, to seek after, go in quest of; in Late L., to conquer. - L. con- (cum), with; quīrer, to seek. Der. conquētus, M. E. conquête, from Late L. conquista, L. conquīsita, fem. of conquīsitus, pp. of conquērere.

Consanguineous. (L.) From L. consanguin-us, related by blood, with suffix -ous - L. con- (cum), together; sanguin-, stem of sanguis, blood.

Conscience. (F.-L.) F. conscience. L. conscientia, consciousness. - L. conscient-, stem of pūnes. pt. of conscrīere, to know along with. - L. con- (cum), with; scīre, to know. See Science. Der. conscionable, an ill-contrived word, used as a contraction of conscient(e)-able.

Conscious. (L.) From L. consci-us, aware, with suffix -ous - L. conscrīere, to be aware of (above).

Conscript. (L.) L. conscriptus, enrolled, pp. of conscribere, to write down together. - L. con- (cum), together; scribere, to write.

Consecrate. (L.) From pp. of L. consecrāre, to render sacred. - L. con- (cum), with, wholly; sacrīre, to consecrāte; see Sacred.

Consecutive. (F.-L.) M. F. consecutive, Cot. Formed with suffix -īf (L. -īnis) from L. conscrītus, pp. of conscrīere, to follow together. - L. con- (cum), together; sequī, to follow. See Sequence.

Consequent. (L.) L. consequent-, stem of pres. pt. of consecrāte (above).

Consent, vb. (F.-L.) F. consentir. - L. consentīre, to agree to. - L. con- (cum), with; sentīre, to feel. See Sense.


Consider. (F.-L) O. F. considerer.
CONSIGN

-I. considerare, to consider, orig. to contemplate the stars (Festus). -L. cons(-cum), together; sider-, for *sides-, stem of sidus, a star.

Consign. (F.-L.) F. consigner. - L. consignare, to attest, register. record. - L. con- (-cum), together; signare, to mark; see Sign.

Consist. (F.-L.) F. consistere, to consist, rest, abide, &c. - L. consedere, to stand together, consist. - L. con- (-cum), together; sistere, causal form from stāre, to stand; see State. Der. consistory.

Console. (F.-L.) F. consoler. - L. consolāri, to comfort - L. con-(-cum), with; solāri, to comfort; see Solace.

Consolidate. (L.) From pp. of L. consolidāre, to render solid. - L. con-(-cum), together; solidāre, to make solid, from solidus, solid. Der. consols, a familiar abbreviation for consolidated annuities.

Consonant, agreeing with. (F.-L.) F. consonant, accordant; Cot - L. consōnant-, stem of pres. pt. of consistire, to sound together. - L. con-(-cum), together; sonāre, to sound; see Sound (3).

Consort, sb. (F.-L.) F. consort. - L. consort-, stem of consors, one who shares property with another, a partner. - L. con-(-cum), together; sort-, stem of sors, a lot, share. See Sort.

Conspicuous. (L.) L. conspicu-us, visible, with suffix -ous. - L. conspiciere, to see thoroughly. - L. con-, fully; specere, to see. See Species.

Conspire. (F.-L.) F. conspirāre. - L. conspirāre, to breathe together, combine, plot. - L. con- (-cum), together; spirāre, to breathe.

Constable, a peace-officer. (F.-L.) O F. constable (F. constable). - L. comes stabuli, lit 'count of the stable,' the title of a dignitary of the Roman empire and afterwards in use among the Franks. See Count (1) and Stable.

Constant, firm. (F.-L.) F. constant. - L. constant-, stem of constans, firm; orig. pres. pt. of constāre, to stand together. - L. con-(-cum), together; stāre, to stand; see State.

Constellation. (F.-L.) F. constellation. - L. acc. constellationenem, cluster of stars. - L. con-(-cum), together; stellāt-us, pp. of stellāre, to set with stars, from stella, a star. See Star.

Consternation. (F.-L.) F. consistentium, fright. - L. consistēntius, pp. of consistēre, to frighten. - L. con-(-cum), together; and *sternāre, prob. allied to Gk. πτρέπεν, to frighten (Walde). See Brugmann, i. § 499.

Constipate. (L.) From pp. of L. constipāre, to join closely, press together. - L. con-(-cum), together; stipāre, to press, cram.

Constitute. (L.) L. constitēre, pp. of constituere, to cause to stand together, establish. - L. con-(-cum), together; statūre, to set up, denom. vb. from status, a position; see Statute.

Constrain, to compel. (F.-L.) O F. constraigner, a stem of constraindre, later contraindre. - L. constringere, to bind together, fetter. - L. con-(-cum), together; stringere, to draw tight.

Construct. (L.) From L. constructus, pp. of construere (below).

construe. (L.) L. construere, to heap together, build, construct; in late L., to construe a passage. - L. con-(-cum), together; struere, to pile, build. Der. nus-construe.

Consul. (L.) L. consul, a consul. Etym. doubtful; but allied to consulere, to consult, see below.

consult. (F.-L.) F. consuler. - L. consulāri, to consult; frequent. form of con-sulere, to consult. Root uncertain; prob. allied to sedere, to sit; cf. solutum, a seat.

Consume. (L.) L. consumere, lit. to take up wholly. - L. con-(-cum), together, wholly; sumūere, to take up, from *sup-ss, allied to sub, under, up, and enere, to take, buy. Brugm. i. § 240. Der. consumption, from the pp.

Consummate. (L.) From pp. of L. consummāre, to bring into one sum, to perfect. - L. con-(-cum), together; sumūre, to sum, from summā, a sum; see Sum.

Consumption; see Consume.

Contact, sb. (L.) L. contactus, a touching. - L. contactus, pp. of contingere, to touch closely; see Contingent.

contagion. (F.-L.) F. contagion. - L. contagionem, acc. of contagio, a touching; hence contagion. - L. con-(-cum), with; tāg-, 2nd grade of tag-, as in *tag-tus (>lac-tus), pp. of tangere, to touch.

Contain. (F.-L.) From a tonic stem of O. F. contenir. - L. continēre, to hold...
CONTAMINATE

together, contain; pp. *contentus.* - L. con-
(cum), together; tenère, to hold.

Contaminate. (L.) From pp. of L.
contamināre, to defile. - L. contami-
stem of *contamen,* contagion; which stands
for *contagmen.* - L. con- (cum); tag-, as in
tactus, for *tag-tus,* pp. of tangere, to
touch. Brugm. i. § 768.

Contemn. (F.-L.) M.F. contemner.
- L. contemnere, to despise - L. con-
(cum), with, wholly; tennere, to de-
spise.

 contempt. (F.-L.) M. F. contempt;
Cot. - L. contemptus, scorn. - L. con-
temptus, pp. of contemnere (above).

 Contemplate. (L.) From pp. of
contemplāri, to observe, consider; used at
first of augurs. - L. con- (cum); templum,
an open space for observation (by augurs);
see Temple.

Contemporaneous. (L.) J. con-
temporane-us, adj, at the same time; with
suffix -ous. - L. con- (cum), with; tempor-
for *tempus,* stem of *tempus,* time.

contemporary. (L.) J. con-
with; and L. tempórrius, temporary, adj, from
tempor- (above).

Contend. (F.-L.) O.F. contendre.
- L. contendere, to stretch out, exert, fight.
- L. con- (cum), fully; tendere, to strive.
Der. content-ion (from the pp. *contentus*).

Content, adj. (F.-L.) F. content,
satisfied. - L. contentus, content; pp. of
continère; see Contain. Der. dis-con-
tent.

Contest, vb. (F.-L.) F. contester.
- L. contesteri, to call to witness, to bring
an action. - L. con- (cum), together; test-
éri, to witness, from testis, a witness.
Der. contest, sb.

Context. (L.) L. contextus, a joining
together, order (hence, context of a book).
- L. contextus, pp. of contextere, to weave
together. - L. con- (cum), together; tex-
ere, to weave.

Contiguous. (L.) L. contigu-us, that
may be touched, near; with suffix -ous. - L.
con- (cum), with; and tag-, as in
tactus (for *tag-tus,* pp. of tangere, to
touch; see Contingent.

Continent. (F.-L.) F. continent,
adj, moderate. - L. continentre, stem of
pres. pt. of continère; see Contain.

Contingent, dependent on. (L.)
From stem of pres. pt. of contingere, to
touch, relate to. - L. con- (cum); tangere,
to touch. See Tangent.
CONTRITE


Contrive. (F. — L. and Gk.) An altered spelling; M. E. controwen, controwen (= controven, controven). — O. F. controver, to find, find out (Bartsch). — O. F. con- (L. con-, for cum); O. F. trover, to find; see Trover. * Contrive (cf. retrower) is from M. L. contrwre, answering to O. F. controver-, stressed stem of controver.

Control, sb (F.-L.) Control is short for contre-roll, old form of counter-roll. — O. F. contre-rol(’e), a duplicate register, used to verify the official or first-made record. — O. F. contre, over against; rol(’e), a roll. — L. contrá, against; rotulyum, acc. of rotulus, a roll; see Roll.

Controversy. (F.-L.) A. F. contreversie (1327). — L. contróversia, a quarrel. — L. contrôversus, opposed. — L. contrá, masc. or neut. form corresponding to fem. contrary, against; versus, pp. of vertere, to turn. See Contra-.

Contumacy. (F.-L.) A. F. loutuacité (1303). — L. contumacia, obstinacy. — L. contumaci, stem of contumaci, stubborn. — L. con- (cum), very; and *tum-ae, prob. from tum-ère, to swell with pride; see Tumid.

Contumely. (F.-L.) M. F. contumélie. — L. contumées, insult, reproach; prob. allied to contumacia; see Contumacy.

Contuse, to bruise severely. (L.) L. contusus, pp. of contuere, to bruise severely. — L. con- (cum), with, much; and tundere, to strike. — Skt. tud, to strike; Goth. stautan, to strike. (STEUD.) Bragg. i. § 818.

Conundrum. (Unknown.) Formerly used in the sense of whim, crotchet, or hoax. Also quonundrum; orig in univ. slang; prob. of L. origin.

Convalesce. (L.) L. convalescere, to begin to grow well; an inventive form. — L. con- (=cum), fully; nálicere, to be strong.

Convene, to assemble. (F.-L.) F. convenir, to assemble. — L. convenire, to come together. — L. con- (cum), together; návere, to come.

Convenient, suitable. (F. — L.) From stem of L. conveniens, suitable;
COO

cooin; O.F. connil. — L. cuniculuis, a rabbit; a word of uncertain origin.

Coo. (E.) A purely imitative word; also spelt croo. Cf. cuckoo, cock.

Cook. (L.) M.E. cohen, to cook; A.S. coc, a cook; — L. cognus, a cook; coqurc, to cook. + Gk. πίσσων; Skt. pach, to cook; Russ. pech', to bake. ( ✓ PEQ; whence Lat. *quecurre, becoming *quecurre by assimilation, and then *quecure; Gk. πηγεσεων, whence πηγοσεων.) Brugm. i. § 661. A.S coc = Late L. coius, for cognus.

Cookie, a cake; see Cake.

Cool. (E.) A.S col, cool + Du. koel; Teut. type *kol-uz; also, with mutation, Dan. kol, G. kuhl; from kol-, 2d grade of kol-, as in A.S calan, Icel. kala, to freeze (pt. t kol). See Cold.

Coole, Cooly, an East Indian porter. (Hind. or Tamil.) Hind. kidi, a labourer, porter, cooley (Forbes); prob. from Kolı, a tribal name (Yule). Or from Tamil kildi, daily hire or wages; hence, a day-labourer (Wilson).

Coomb; see Comb.

Coop. (L.) M.K. cupe, a basket; answering to A.S. *cipe, not found, though type (with r-mutation) occurs as a gloss to dolium. — L. cäpa, a tub, whence also Du. küp, Icel. këpa, a bowl; also Late L. cópa, whence G. kufe, tub, vat, coop; O. Sax. cópa, a tub. Cf. Skt. këpa, a pit, hollow. Der. coop-er, tub-maker.

Co-operate. (L.) From pl of L. co-öpěrări, to work with; from co-, with; and operări, to work; see Operate.

Co-ordinate. (L.) From L. co-(cum), with; and the pp. of ordinaire, to order. See Ordinate.


Copal. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. copal. — Mex. copallas, resin.

Co-parcener, a co-partner. (F. — L.) Parcener is the true old spelling of partner; see Partner.

Cope (1), orig. a cape (Late L.) M.E. cope, carther cape; A.S. *cépa, not found; but Icel. képa occurs. — Late L. cápa, a cape; see Cape (1). [Cf. pape, from A.S. pópa.] Der. coping-stone.


CORACLE

Copeck, a small Russian coin, worth less than 1/4d.; a hundredth part of a rouble. (Russ.) Russ. kopicka, a copeck; dimin. of Russ. kopej, a lance. So called from the figure of Ivan IV, holding a lance (1535). See Rouble.


Copper, a metal. (Cyprus.) M.E. copor. — A.S. copor. — Late L. copper, L. cuprum, a contraction for Cuprum ás, Cyprian brass. — Gk. Kýrpos, Cyprian; Kýrpos, Cyprus, whence the Romans got copper.

Copperas, sulphate of iron. (F. — L.) M. E. coperose. — O.F. coperose (coperose); cf. Ital. coperosa. According to Diez, from L. cuíri rosa, rose of copper, a translation of Gk. χάλκο-απόσ, brass-flower, copperas. But this is prob. only a popular etymology; and the Late L. cupidasa seems to be merely an adj. form from cuprum. See N.E.D.

Coppice, Coppy, Copse, a small wood. (F. — L. — Gk.) Coppy is short for coppice, and copse is contracted. — O. F. copais [Low L. copercia], underwood frequently cut, brushwood. — O. F. copier (F. couper), to cut. — O. F. cop (F. coup), a stroke. — Low L. colpys, L. colaphus, stroke, blow. — Gk. κόλαφος, a blow. — G. O. F. copeis answers to a Late L. type *colpáticium, from colàre, to strike. Coppy arose from coppice being taken as coppés, pl.; and copse (cops) from reducing a supposed pl. *coppes to cops.

Coprolys. (Gk.) Lit. 'dung-stone'. Made from Gk. κώπος, dung; and αἴθος, a stone. For -lite, cf. Aerolite.

Copulate. (L.) From pp. of L. copuláre, to join — L. cipula, a band; see Couple.

Copy. (F. — L.) M. E. copy, abundance; the mod. sense is due to the multiplication of an original by means of copies. — O. F. copie, abundance; also a copy. — L. cipia, plenty; see Copious.

Coquette. (F.) Coqutte, 'a prating or proud gossip,' Cot.; fem. of coquet, a little cock, dimin. of coq, a cock. Cf. prov. E rocky, i.e. strutting as a cock.

Coracle, a light wicker boat. (W.) W. corwygl, corwygl, coracle; dimin. of corwy, a carcasse, corryg, a boat, flame. So Gael. curachan, coracle. from curach, boat of
**Coral**

wicker-work; cf. Ir. corrach, O. Ir. curach, a boat.


**Corban,** a gift. (Heb.) Heb. gôrbân, an offering to God, in fulfilment of a vow; from qïrâb, to draw near. Cf. Arab. qûrbân, a sacrifice.

**Corbel.** (F. – L.) O. F. corbel, a raven, a corbel in architecture, from the notion of a projecting beak. – Folk-L. corbelium, for corvélüm, acc. of corvélus, dimin. of L. corvus, a raven. [!] Distinct from corbel, a basket full of earth (F. corbelle, L. corbícula, dimin. of corbis, a basket).

**Cord.** (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. corde. – F. corde. – Late L. córda, a thin rope; the same as L. chorda. – Gk. χορδη, the string of a musical instrument. Der. cord-age (F. cordonage); cord-on (F. cordon); corrid-ei unreasonable (F. corridier, a twist of rope, also a Gray Friar, who used such a twist; from corrider, to twist ropes). See Chord.

**Cordial.** (F. – L.) F. cordial, hearty – L. curdî, decl. stem of cor, heart; with suffix -alis; see Heart.

**Corduroy,** a thick-ribbed or corded stuff. (F. – L.) F. cordeau du roi, a trademark, invented in England; lit. 'king's cord.' See Cord and Royal.

**Cordwainer,** shoemaker. (F. – Span.) M. E. corderwener, a worker in cordwane, i.e. leather of Cordova. – O. F. cordovan, Cordovan leather. – Late L. Corda, Cordova in Spain (L. Cordúba).

**Core,** hard centre in fruit, &c. (F. – L.?) Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from F. cor, a horn, also, a corn on the foot, ciliation. – L. cornu, a horn, an horn excrecence.


**Cork.** (Span. – L.) Apparently from O. Span. alcorgue, a cork shoe, which seems to be an Arab. form allied to Span. alcornaque, the cork-tree, where al is the Arab. def. art., and cornoque is formed from L. guerrus (for *guerucus*), oaken, adj. from L. guerrus, an oak. [!] But the bark of the tree was called, in Span., corche, corcho. – L. corticem, acc. of cortex, bark. Hence cork is often derived from Span. corcho, though k for ch seems improbable.

**Cormoran,** a bird. (F. – L.) The t is excrecent. – F. cormoran; O. F. cormara-

**Cortnet**

rant, cornaran (Littre). – O. F. corp, a crow; and O. F. *marea* belonging to the sea, deriv. of L. mare, sea, with G. suffix -ing; cf. F. flamant, flamingo. – L. cornu, acc. of corus, a crow; &c. Cf. Port. corvomanh, a coromant; lit. 'marine crow,' from L. cornus marinus. But probably -mor was due to, or confused with, Bret. morvan, a coromant (from mor, sea, and bran, a crow).


**Corn** (2), a hard excrecence on the foot. (F. – L.) O. F. corn (F. cor), a horn, horny swelling. – L. cornu, a horn; see Horn.

**Cornea,** horny membrane in the eye. (L.) L. cornea, fem. of cornus, horny. – L. cornu, a horn.

**Cornel,** a shrub. (Du. – L.) M. Du. kornelle, 'the fruit of the cornelle-tree,' Hexham; cf. M. H. G. cornelbaum, cornel-tree; Weigand. [CF M. F. cornille, a cornel-berry; cornillier, cornel-tree.] – Late L. cornolium, cornel-tree. – L. cornus, a cornel-tree; from the hard, horny nature of the wood. – L. cornu, a horn.

**Cordovan,** a kind of chalcedony. (F. – L.) Formerly cornalian. – F. cornalline, 'the cornix or cornaline, a flesh-coloured stone;' Cot. Cf. Port. cornelina; also Ital cornola, (1) a cornel-tree, (2) a cornelian, prob. so named because its colour resembles that of the fruit of the cornel-tree (Schade). – Late L. corniola, cornel-berry; cornelium, cornel. – L. cornœus, adj. of cornus, a cornel. [!] Altered from carnolius in Late L. (Schade, p. 1379), carnelian in E., and carnegel in G., from a popular etymology which connected it with L. cornus, stem of caro, flesh. Cf. onyx = Gk. ὄνυξ, finger-nail.

**Corner.** (F. – L.) A. F. cornec; O. F. cornier. – Med. L. cornēria, corner, angle. – Med. L. corna, angle. – L. cornus, pl. of corni, horn, projection; taken as a fem. sing.

**Cornet** (F. – L.) M. E. cornet, a horn; later, a troop of horse (who carried a cornette or standard); also an officer of such a troop. – F. cornet, cornette, dimin. of F.
CORNICINE

corne, a horn. = Med. L. cornea, a horn (above).

Cornicine. (F. - Ital.) M. F. and Picard cornicine; F. cornichon. = Ital. cornice, a ledge for hanging tapestry (Florio); usually, a crown (from L. acc. cornicen, a crown). Origin uncertain; by some identified with cornix, a square frame. = Gk. koropos, curved; as sb., a wreath.

Corolla. (L.) L. corolla, dimin. of corona, a crown. See Crown.

Corollary. (L.) L. coryllarium, a present of a garland, a gratuity; also, an additional inference. = L. corolla (above).

Coronal, a crown. (F. - L.) Properly an adj. = F. coronal; adj. = L. coronalis, belonging to a crown. = L. corona, a crown.

Coronation. (L.) Late L. acc. coronationem, from pp. of coronare, to crown. = L. corona, a crown.

Coroner. (F. - L.) Also crownor; both forms represent A. F. coroner, coroner, Latinised as coronarius, a crown-officer, a coroner (afterwards Latinised as coronator). = O. F. corone, a crown. = L. corona, a crown.


Coronach, a dirge. (Gael.) Gael. corranach, a dirge, lit. 'a howling together.' = Gael. cenh. (= L. cum), together; ranaich, a howling, from the verb rin, to howl, cry, roar, which is from rin, sb., an outcry. So also Irish coranach, a dirge.


corps, corpse, corse, a body (F. - L.) [Here corps is F.; corse is from the O. F. cors.] M. E. cors. M. F. corps, M. F. corps, the body. = L. corpus, body.

corrupt, (F. - L.) F. corrupt, L. corruptus, ruinus, in L. corpus, body.

corpsicle. (L.) L. corpus-cu-lum, double dimin. of corpus, body.

Corral, an enclosure for animals, pen.

(Span. - L.) Span. corral, a court, yard, enclosure. = Span. corvo, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the phrase correr tovas, to hold a bull-fight, lit. to run bulls. = L. curare, to run (Diez). See Kraal.

Correct, adj. (L.) L. correctus, pp. of corrige-re, to correct. = L. cor-is (for con- = cum), together; regere, to rule.

corregidor, a Spanish magistrate. (Span. - L.) Span. corregidor, lit. 'corrector.' = Span. corregir, to correct. = L. corrige-re (above).

Correlate, to relate or refer mutually. (L.) Coined from L. cor- (= cum), together; and Relate, q.v.

Correspond, (F. - L.) F. correspondre. = L. cor- (for con- = cum), together; and Respond, q.v.

Corridor. (F. - Ital.) L. corridor. = Ital. corridore, a swift horse; also, a long (running along) gallery. = Ital. corridere, to run. = L. currere, to run.

Corrie. (Gael.) Gael. coire, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell; also, a cauldron. [Cf. G. kessel, a kettle, a ravine.] + O. Irish coire, a kettle; W. pair, A. S. hwer, a cauldron. Brugm. i. § 123.

Corroborate. (L.) From pp. of L. corrborare, to strengthen. = L. cor- (for con- = cum), wholly; rôbor-, stem of rôbur, strength.

Corrode. (F. - L.) F. corroder. = L. corrodere, to gnaw to pieces. = L. cor- (for con- = cum), wholly; videre, to gnaw.

Corrosive, corrosive, from pp. corró- us.


Corrugate. (L.) From pp. of L. corrugare, to wrinkle. = L. cor- (cum), wholly; and rigare, to wrinkle, from rūga, a wrinkle.

Corrupt, adj. (F. - L.) A. F. corrupt. = L. corruptus, pp. of corrumpere, to break wholly, corrupt. = L. cor- (for con- = cum), wholly; rumpere, to break.


Corse, a body. (F. - L.) M. E. cors. = O. F. cors. = L. corpus, a body.
CORSET

corset. (F.—L.) F. co: set, a pair of stays; dimin. of O. F. cors, body.
Cortège. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. cortège, a train, retinue. — Ital. corteggio, a retinue.
— Ital. corte, a court. — L. cōrtem, co-hortem, acc. of cohors, a court; see Court (1).
cortes, the Span. national assembly. (Span.—L.) Span. cortes, pl. of corte, a court. — L. cōrtēs (above).
Cortex, bark. (L.) L. cortex (gen. corticis), bark. Der. cortical.
Coruscate. (L.) From pp. of L. cortiscāre, to glitter.
Corvette, a small frigate. (F.—Port.—L.) F. corvette. — Port. corbeta; Span. corbeta, a corvette. — L. corbita, a slow-sailing ship of burden. — L. corbis, a basket. Cosmic, relating to the world. (Gk.) Gk. κοσμικός, adj., from κόσμος, order, also the world, universe. Der. cosmo-graphy, cosmo-logy, cosmo-polite (citizen of the world, Gk. πολίτης, a citizen).
cosmetic, that which beautifies. (Gk.) Gk. κοσμητικός, skilled in adorning; whence also F. cosmétique. — Gk. κοςμαίω, I adorn. — Gk. κόσμος, order, ornament.
Cossack, a light-armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ.—Tatar) Russ. kozak', kaza; of Tatar (Tartar) origin. — Turkı qusıdzık, a vagabond; a predatory horseman (Yule).
Cosset, to pet. (E.) From 16th cent. cossat, a pet-lamb, a pet. Prob. the same as A. F. cosset, cossat, a cottar; A. S. cot-sēta, a dweller in a cot, ‘cot-sitter.’ From A. S. cot, cot; sēta, dweller, from sittan, to sit. Cf. prov. G. kossat, a cottager. [So Ital. caccio, pet lamb (Florio); from casa, a cottage.]
Cost, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. costen — O. F. coster (F. coster), to cost. — L. constāre, to stand together, last; also to cost. — L. concūrre, together; and stāre, to stand.
Costal, relating to the ribs. (L.) From L. costa, a rib. See Coast.
Costermonger. (F. and E.) Formerly costerd-monger, or costard-monger, a seller of costards or apples. [The suffix -monger is E; see Monger.] M. E. costard, an apple, where the suffix -ard is F.; prob from O. F. coste, F. côte, a rib; cf. F. fruit côte, ribbed fruit (Hamilton).

COUGH

Costume. (F.—Ital.—L.) O. F. costume, a costume. — Ital. costume; Low L. costūma; see Custom. Doublet of custom.
Cosy, Cozy, comfortable, snugly sheltered. (Scand.) Lowl. Scotch cosie, cozic (Burns). Etym. unknown; perhaps cf. Norw. kosa, to refresh; kosa seg, to enjoy oneself; koseleg, snug, cosy; kosing, recreation.
Cot, a small dwelling; Cote, an enclosure. (E.) M. E. cote. A. S. cot, cote, a cot, den; Northumbrian cot. — Du. kot, Icel. kot, cot, hut; prov. G. koth, cot. Der. cott-age (with F. suffix); cott-ar or cott-er; sheep-cote.
coterie, a set of people. (F.—Teut.) F. coterie, a set of people, company; allied to O. F. coterie, servile tenure (Littre); Low L. coteria, a tenure by cottars who clubbed together. — Low L. cata, a cot. — Du. kot (above).
Cotillon, Cotillion, a dance for 4 or 8 persons. (F.—M. H. G.) F. cotilhon, lit. a petticoat; see Cotgrave. Formed, with suffix -ill-on, from O. F. cot, a coat, frock; see Coat.
Cotton (1), a downy substance. (F.—Span.—Arab) M. E. and A. F. cotoun. — F. coton. — Span. coton, algodón, cotton (where al is the Arab. art.). — Arab. quin, guin, cotton.
cotton (2), to agree. From a technical use of cotton, to form a down upon; from Cotton (1); see Nares.
Cotyledon, seed-lobe. (Gk.) Gk. κοτυλήδων, a cup-shaped hollow. — Gk. κοτυλή, a hollow vessel, cup.
Couch, to lay down, place, set. (F.—L.) M. E. couched, to set, arrange. — O. F. coucher, colcher, to place. — L. collocäre, to put together. — L. coll- (cum), together; and locare, to place, from locus, a place. Der. couch, sb., a place on which one is couched or laid.
Couch-grass, a grass which is troublesome as a weed. (E.) Here couch is a variant of quick, palatalised form of quick, i.e. tenacious of life; see Quick.
Cough, (F.) M. E. coughen, coughen. A. S. cohhtan, only found in the deriv. cōhhtan, to make a noise. [The usual A. S. word is kōstant.] ‘Of Du. kuchen, to cough; M. H. G. kuchen, G. keuchen,
COULD

o gasp. From an imitative base *kenuh, 'kuh, to gasp; see Chincough.

Could; see Can (1).

Coulter, part of a plough. (L.) M.E. 

A.S. culter. - L. cultus, a coulter, a knife. Cf. per-cullere, to strike.

Council. (F.-L.) F. conseil. - L. consilium, an assembly called together. - L. con- (cum), together; and calare, to summon. ☑ Often confused with counsel.


Count (1), a title of rank. (F.-L.)

The orig. sense is 'companion.' A.F. conpte (not in M.E.). - O. F. conte; also conpte. - L. comitem, acc. of comes, a companion (stem cont-ir.). - L. com- (for cum-), together; and it-im, supine of ire, to go.

Der. countess; also county (below).

Count, to reckon. (F. - L.) F. conter, formerly also compter. - L. computare, to compute; see Compute.

Contenance. (F.-L.) O. F. con- 

tenance, gesture, demeanour; also look, visage. - L. continentia, continence, which in Late L. meant 'gesture, demeanour.' - L. continent-, stem of pres. pt. of continere; see Continent. Der dis-contenance, vb.

Counter, a piece to count with, a 


Counter-, prefix. (F.-L.) F. con- 

tre, against. - L. contrari, against.


Counterfeit, imitated. (F.-L.)

M.E. counterfeit. - O. F. contrefait, pp. of contrefaire, to imitate. - F. contre, over against, like; faire, to make. - L. contrari, against; facere, to make.

Countermand, to revoke an order 

(F.-L.) F. contremander, to recall a command. - F. contre (L. contrari), against; mander (L. mandare), to command.

Counterpane (1), a coverlet for a bed. (F.-L.)

An altered form, in place of counterpart, as in Shak. - M.F. contrepoint, the back-stitch or quilting-stitch, also a quilt; Cot. b. Thus named, by a popular etymology, from a fancied connection with M.F. contrepointer, to work the back-stitch (from contre = L. contrari). But really connected with M.F. contrepointer, to quilt (also in Cotgrave). In fact, contrapoint is a corruption of O.F. contrepointer, a counterpane (see contrepointer in Littre).

- L. culcita puncta, a counterpane, a stitched quilt (see Ducange). - L. culcita, a quilt; puncta, fem. of punctus, pp. of punctere, to prick. See Quilt.

Counterpane (2), counterpart of a 

deed. (F.-L.) M.F. contrepan, contrepant; Cot. - F. contre (L. contrari), over against; pan, a piece, part; see Pane.

Counterpoint, the composing of 

music in parts. (F.-L.) M.F. contra- 

point, 'a ground or plain song, in music,' Cot. The lit. sense is point against point, from the points or dots which represented musical notes, and were placed on staves over or against each other in compositions in two or more parts. - F. contre (L. contrari), against; point, a point; see Point.

Counterpoise. (F.-L.) From coun- 

ter and poise; see Poise.

Counterscarp, exterior slope of a 

ditch. (F.-Ital.) - L. and Tent.) F. cont- 

erscarpe; Cot. - Ital. contrascarpa. - Ital. contra, over against; scarpa, a scarp. See Counter- and Scarp.

Countersign, to attest by signing in 

addition. - F.-L. F. contre-signer, 'to subsigne;' Cot. - F. contre, over against; signer, to sign; see Counter- and Sign.

Countertenor. (F.-L.) M.F. cont- 

tenore; Cot. - Ital. contattenore, a countertenor, the highest adult male voice. - Ital. contra, against, over against; tenore, a tenor; see Tenor.

Countervail. (F.-L.) M.E. contra-

vailon. - O.F. contrevail, a stem of contrevailoir, to avail against. - O.F. contre, against; valoir, to avail. - L. contraria, against; valere, to be strong.

Country. (F.-L.) M.E. countre. - 

O. F. contre ( hence, contrada). - Late L. contràda, contrà, a region, lit. that which lies opposite; cf. G. gegen, country, lit. opposite, from gegen, opposite. - L. contrà, opposite; see Contra-.

Country-dance. (F.) From country 

dance. (The F. contredanse was bor- 
rowed from this E. form.)

County, orig. a province governed by a 

count. (F.-L.) M.E. countre. - O. F. 

coule (i.e. counté), F. conté, a province.

-Late L. comititum, acc. of comititus, a county (though the old meaning was a company or suite). - L. comité, stem of comes, a count; see Count (1).

Couple. (F.-L.) O.F. cople, late
COUPON

couple. — L. cohorta, a bond, band, that which joins; short for *co-ap-ula. — L. co-
(cum), together; and O. L. apere, to join, preserved in the pp. aptus; see Apt.
Coup en, one of a series of conjoined tickets or certificates. (F. — L. — Gk.) F.
coupen, a piece cut off, a coupon. — F. couper, to cut, slash. — F. coup, a blow. — Late L.
colpus, short for colaphus, a blow. — Gk. κόλπος, a blow on the ear.
Courage. (F. — L.) F. courage, O. F.
courage; formed with suffix-age (L. -aticum) from O. F. cor, heart. — L. cor, heart.
Der. encourage.
‘runner.’ — Ital. correire, to run. — L. cur-
vere, to run.
Course. (F. — L.) F. course. — L. cur-
sum, acc. of cursus, a course; from pp. of
currere. Der. course-er, a swift horse.
Court (1), a yard; royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F. — L.) M. E. cort, curt. — O.
F. cort, curt (F. court); a court, a yard, also a tribunal. — L. acc. córtis, córtoon
(nom. cohores), a pen, enclosure, cottage-
yard, court, also a cohort, or band of sol-
diers. — L. co- (cum), together; and hort-
as in hort-as, a garden, yard, cognate with
yard. (✓GIER)
Court (2), to seek favour. (F. — L.)
From the sb. court; hence, to practise arts
in vogue at court.
Courteous, of courtly manners. (F.
— L.) M. E. cortes, later corteous. — O.
F. cortes, courteous. — O. F. cort, a court;
with suffix -es (L. -esus).
of F. courisan, a courtier. — Ital. corti-
giano (in Florio cortegiano), a courtier. For
*cortesiano, an extension of cortese, cour-
teous; from Ital. corte, court. — L. acc.
cortem; see Court (1).
Cousers. (F. — L.) M. E. cortesie. — O.
F. cortesie, courteous. — O. F. cortes, courteous; see courteses.
Courtier. (F. — L.) M. E. courtour.
From A. F. *cortoi-er (O. F. *cortoi-er), to
live at court; with suffix -our (L. -atórem). — O.
F. cort, a court.
Court cards; a corruption of coat
cards, pictured cards, the old name.
Courteous, &c.; see Court.
Cousin. (F. — L.) M. E. cosin. — O. F.
cosin (F. cousin; Late L. cosinus, Ital.
cugin, Romanausch cusrin, cusrin). — L
consobrinus, the child of a mother’s sister,
a cousin. — L. con- (cum), together; sobri-
nus, for *swesrinus, belonging to a sister;
from L. soror (for *swesor), a sister; cf.
Skt. swas, a sister. See Sister. (Cf.
Brugm. i. § 319.)
Cove, a nook. (E.) A. S. cœf, a cham-
ber, a cave. + Icel. kofti, a hut; Swed.
kofta; G. kofta, a cabin. † Distinct
from cave, coup, alcove. Brugm. i. § 658.
Covenant, agreement. (F. — L.) O. F.
covenant; also covenant, agreement. — O.
F. co(n)venant, pres pt. of co(n)venir,
.to assemble, agree. — L. convenire, to
assemble, come together; see Convene.
Cover, to hide. (F. — L.) O. F. couvrir
(convrir). — L. coverire, to cover. — L.
co-
cum), wholly; operire, to shut, hide. For
*op-nerire; cf. Lith. až-neri, I shut, wartai, doors, Oscan acc. veru, a door.
Brugm. i. § 350.
— A. F. courelet, coverlet (not in O. F.),
a bed-cover. — O. F. couvrir, to cover; lit,
a bed, from L. lectum, acc. of lectus, a
bed.
Covert. (F. — L.) M. E. couwen (con-
Cf. Ital. cubitere (for cupitere), to covert.
Formed, as if from L. *cupiditate, from
cupiditate-tem, acc., eager desire, which is
from cupidus, desirous of. — L. cupere,
to desire. See Cupid.
Covet. (F. — L.) O. F. couve (F. couv-
ve), a brood of partridges; fem. of pp. of
cover (F. couver), to hatch, sit. — L. cubäre,
to lie down, sit. Cf. Gk. κυφος, bent.
Covin, secret agreement, fraud; a law-
term. (F. — L.) M. E. covine. — O. F.
covine, agreement. — O. F. couvir, to
assemble, agree. — L. convenire, to come
together. See Convene, Covenant. (The
O. F. covine answers to Late L. conventa,
pl. of convenien, an agreement.)
Cow (1), female of the bull. (E.) A. S.
cæ; pl. cĕ, whence M. E. ky, and the
pl. kine; see below. Tent. stem *kā,
whence also Icel. kyr. + Du. koe, Swed.
Dan. ko, G. keh; Teut. stem *kō-. Also
Irish and Gael. bō, W. baw, L. bōs (gen.
bow-is), Gk. βόος, Pers. gāw, Skt. go-
(nom. gāus); cf. Russ. govna, oxen Idg.
sterms *g(h)wōu, *g(h)wou. See Beef.
Kine, cows. (E.) A new pl.; due to
M. E. ky, A. S. ĕ, cows. The A. S. ĕ,
COW

pl. of eft, a cow, is formed by vowel-change from ë to y.

Cow (2), to dishearten. (Scand.) Icel. kóg, to tyrannise over; Dan. kue, to coerce, subdue; Swed. kufva, to oppress.


Cow (1), a monk’s hood. (L.) M.E. couren. — Icel. kura, Dan. kure, to doze, lie quiet; Swed. kura, to cow, lie quiet; Swed. dial. kura, to sit hunch up. Cf. G. kauern, to hunch.

Cow (2), a vessel carried on a pole (F. — L.) M.E. couel. — O.F. cuel (cuvain), a little tub; dimin. of cuve, a vat, tub — L. cëpsa, a tub. Der. cowl-staff.

Cowry, a small shell used for money. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. kauri, a small shell (Cypraea moneta) used as coin in the lower provinces of India. — Skt. kàpàra.

Cowslip, a flower. (E.) M.E. cuistloppe. A.S. cri-stloppe, cri-slyppe, lit. cow-slop, i.e. a piece of dung. (Other A.S. names of plants are of a very homely character.) Cf. oxlip, q.v.; and pr.w. E. bull-slop, a large kind of oxlip (Britten).

Coxcomb. (E.) A fool, named from his cock’s comb, or fool’s cap, cap with a cock’s crest.

Coxswain. (F. and Scand.) For cock-swain; from cock (4), a boat, and swain.

Coy. (F. — L.) O.F. coi, older form queit, quiet, still; spelt coy, quoy, in Cotgrave. — Folk-L. *quëtitum, acc. of *quëtus, for L. quætus; see Quiet.

Coyote, a prairie-wolf. (Mex.) From coyote, Span. pron. of Mex. coyotl.

Cozen. (F. — L.) To cozen is to act as cousin or kinsman, to sponge upon, beguile. — F. consiner, to call cousin, to sponge, live on other people; see Hamilton and Cotgrave. — F. cousin, a cousin; see Cousin.


Crabbed, peevish, cramped. (E.) From crab, sb.; i.e. crab-like, snappish or awkward. Cf. Du. krabben, to scratch, krabben, to be peevish.

Crab (2), a kind of apple. (E.) Cf. Swed. krawbom, crab-apple. Perhaps allied to crabbed (above).

Crabbed; see Crab (1).


Crake, corn-crake, a bird. (E.) From its cry; M.E. creken, to cry out. Allied to crake, croak.


Crag. (E.) W. craig, Gæl. craig, crag, rock; Irish cæag, a rock; cf. W. careg, Gæl. carraig, rock. — Liff, Bret. karrek, O. Irish carric, a rock.

Craie; see Craik.


Crane, a bird. (E.) A.S. cran. + Du. kraan, Icel. trani (for kran), Swed. trana, Dan. trane, G. kranisch; W. and Bret. garan, Gk. γραφες, a crane, also a crane for raising weights. Cf. L. grus, a crane, Lith. garmys, a stork. From GER, to cry out; cf. Gk. γαρπες, voice (Prellwitz).

Cranberry. (Low G.) Modern; from
CRANIUM

Low G. kraanbere (Ierghaus), G. kranbeere, lit. cranberry; cf. Dan. traneber (from trane=krane, as above); Swed. tranbör.

Cranium. (L.—Gk.) Med. L. crâniun.—Gk. κρανίον, skull; allied to κάρπα, head.


crank (2), easily upset, as a boat. (E.) I. e. easily bent or twisted aside. Cf. Du. krank, ill, poor; also krenget, to careen a boat; Swed. kranga, Dan. kranga, to heel over; see Cringe.

crank (3), lively. (E.) The same word, from the idea of turning quickly. Cf. Norw. kring, active, brisk; Dan. dial. kring, dexterous.


Crants, a garland. (M. Du.—G.) M. Du. krants, Du. kran, a garland, wreath (whence Dan. krands, Sw. krans). All from G. kraus, a wreath.


Craze, a small ship. (F.) In Cymb iv. 2. 205. M. E. creyer.—O.F. creater, creuer, a war- vessel. Of unknown origin.

Crash, vb. (E) Of imitative origin; closely allied to crack. Cf. clash, dash, and see Craze.

Crasis. (Gk.) Gk. κράσις, a mixing; hence, contraction. —Gk κράσιμον, 1 mix.

Crass. (L.) L. crassus, thick, dense.

Crate, a cibow, manger. (F.—O.H.G.) M. E. kreche, —O. F. croche (crèche); Prov. crepeha.—O. H. G. kripfe (whence G. krippe), a cibow. See Crib.

Crater. (L.) L. crātēs, a hurdle; hence, a wicker-case, &c.

Crater. (L.—Gk.) L. crātēr, a bowl, a crater. —Gk. κρατήρ, a large bowl in which things were mixed. —Gk. κράτιμον, 1 mix.

Crayat. (F.—Slavonic.) F. cravate, (1) a Croatian, (2) a cravat. Cravats were introduced into France in 1656, as worn by the Croatians, who were called in F. Croates or Crouates or Cravates. Croate is a name of Slavonic origin; cf. Russ. Kroat', a Croatian.


Craven. (F.—L.) The oldest form is M. E. cravant, with the sense of beaten, foiled, or overcome. 1. Mr. Nicol suggested that it is a clipped form of O. F. cravanter, to break, oppress=Lat. L. crepantem, formed from crepant-, stem of pres. pt. of crepare, to crack, break. Cf. Span. quebrantar, to crack, break. 2. But it seems rather to be due simply to the O. F. cravant, pres. participle of the O. F. craver, craver, to burst, break; hence, to fail, to be overcome, to yield.—L. crepantem, acc. of the pres. part. of crepare, to burst. Cf. O. F. crevel, dead; Span. quebrar, to fail; quebrants, want of strength, great loss. See Phil. Soc. Trans. 1902; p. 659. See Decrepit.

Craw, crop of fowls. (E?) M. E. creave. As if from A. S. *craga, the neck; not found; N. Fries. krag, neck, craw. Allied to Du. kroag, G. kragen, neck, collar (whence Late Icel. kragi, Swed. kroge, Dan. krente, a collar). Note also Dan. kro, the craw of a bird; Swed. krofva.

Crawfish, the same as Crayfish.

Craw. (Scand.) Prov. E. craffle, croffle, to crawl.—Icel. krasfa, to paw, crawl; Swed. kraf, to grope; Dan. kralve, to crawl. Cf. N. Fries. kribiti, kiaul, to crawl; Low G. krainin. Frequentative from Teut. base *kraht-, to scratch, claw; see Crab.

Crayfish. (F.—O. H. G.) Altered from M. E. crevise. —O. F. crevisse, escreviss(e) (escrevisse). —O. 11 G crebis, G. kresb, a crab; allied to G. krahe, a crab; see Crab (1).

Crayon. (F.—L.) F. crayon; extended from F. craye, chalk.—L. crista, chalk.

Craze. (Scand.) M. E. erase, i.e. cracked. —Swed. krasa, Dan. krase, to crackle; whence also F. écraser, to break in pieces. Cf. Swed. slå in kras, Dan. slaae i kras, to break in shivers.

Creak. (E.) M. E. krekken. Allied to crane, crack. Cf. Du. krack, a cricket,
CREAM

M. F. crier, to creak, allied to craquer, to crack. Of imitative origin.

Cream. (F.—L.—Gk) O F. creme (F. créme); really the same word as O.F. creme (F. crème), chrism (though confused with L. crenor, thick juice).—Late L. chirisma, consecrated oil. —Gk. χρήσμα, an unguent; see Chrism.

Crease (1), a wrinkle, as in folding paper, &c. (F.—L.) Earliest spelling creast, a ridge (later, a furrow). Variant of crest, ridge (as of a roof). Cf. Walloon cress, a crest, ridge of a roof, krell, wrinkled (Remacle); Prov. crest, cress, a ridge; and prov. E. cresse, a ridge-tilde of a roof. (Athens. Sept. 18, 1897.)

Crease (2), Crease, a dagger. (Malay.) Malay kris, a dagger, kris, or creese; Marsden.


Creed. (L.) M. E. crede; A.S. crēda. —L. crede, I believe: the first word of the creed. + O. Irish creitid, I believe; Skt. ċād, to believe. + D. krev, to believe. Der. credence (O. F. credence, L. credentia); credible; credit (L. pp. creditus); credulous (L. crédulus), &c. Bugm i. § 420.

Creek. (E.) M. E. creke, a creek. + Du kreek, M. Du. kreek; cf. Icel. kríki, a crack, nook (whence F. crique). The orig. sense is ‘a bend,’ as in Swed. armkrik, bend of the arm; krik, an angle, nook.

Cree, an angler’s osler basket. (F.—L.) O. F. creel, wicker-work (Ducange, s.v. cleia). —L. type *craticulum, for craticula, wicker-work, double dimin. of crataes, a hurdle. See Crate and Grill.


Creese; see Crease (2).

Cremation, burning. (L.) L. cremātionem, acc. of cremātio; from pp. of cremāre, to burn.

Crenate, notched. (L.) From Late L. crenā, M. Ital. crena, a notch.

crenellate. (Late L.—F.—L.) From pp. of Late L. crenellāre, to furnish with battlements. —O. F. crenel, a battlement; dimin. of O. F. cren, F. cran, a notch, from Late L. crēna (above).

Creele, one born in the W. Indies, but of European blood. (F.—Span.—L.) F. criole. —Span. criollo, a negro corruption of *criadillo, dimin. of criado, one educated, instructed, or brought up; hence, a child of European blood. Criado is pp. of criare, to create, also, to educate. —L. creāre, to create, make. Cf. Span. criadilla, dimin. of criado, a servant-maid.

Cresote, a liquid distilled from tar. (Gk.) Lit. ‘flesh-preserver.’ —Gk. κρεος, for κρεας, flesh; and ὠρ-, short for ὠρ-η, preserver, from ωδεσιν, to preserve. (Ill-formed.)

Crescent. (L.) The ‘increasing’ moon. —L. crescente, stem of pres. pt. of creescere, to grow, increase (pp. cre-ctus), uninformative form allied to creāre, to make; see Create.


Cresset. (F.—L.) M. E. cresset, a light in a cup at the top of a pole. —O. F. cresset, craiset, a cresset (with grease in an iron cup). —O F. craise (F. crayse), grease; Littré = Folk-L. *crassia, grease, from L. ossis, thick, dense. So also Walloon crahè, a cresset, from crache, grease.

Crest. (F.—L.) O F. estre (F. estre) —L. crista, a comb or tuft on a bird’s head, crest.

Cretaceous, chalky. (L.) L. cre-taceous, adj. from crēta, chalk; with suffix -ous.


Crew. (F.—L.) Formerly crue, short for accrue, a re-inforcement. —O. F. accrue, increase; orig. fem. of pp. of accrōire, to increase. —L. accrescere, to grow to. —L. ac- (for ad); to; accrescere, to grow.

Crewel, a thin worsted yarn. Origin unknown.

Crib, a manger. (E.) A. S. criōb, + O. Sax. kriβia, Du. kriβ, G. krippe; allied to Icel. Swed. kruβa, Dan. kryβe. Allied perhaps to M. H. G. krēβe, a basket; but not to Du. korf, G. korb, if these are from L. corbis. Der. crib, verb, to put by in a crib, purloin; cribb-age, where crib is the secret store of cards.
**Crick**

Crick, a spasm or twist in the neck. (E.) M.E. crykke; also used in the sense of wrench. Prob. allied to Crinkle.

**Cricket** (1), an insect. (F.—Tent) M.E. cricket. — O.F. crequet, criquet, cricket. — O.F. criquer, to creek, rattle, chirp. — Du. krèch, a cricket; krekkrekken, to rattle. From the imitative base krat; cf. prov. E. cracket, creeker, a cricketer. Hexham has M. Du. krèken, ‘to creek.’

**Cricket** (2), a game. (F.—Du.) The game was once played with a hooked stick (Cot., s.v. crosse). — O.F. criquet, ‘aDé servant de but au jeu de boule;’ Godefroy. — M. Du. krèk, kreke, a crutch; Hexham. Cf. A.S. cresse, cryce, a crutch, staff.

**Crime.** (F.—L.) F. crime. — L. crimen, an accusation, fault (stem crim-); allied to cernere, to decide. — Gk. κρίμα, κρίμα, a decision; κρίνειν, to judge. Der. crimin-al, crim-in-ate; hence, recriminate

**Crimp,** to wrinkle. (E.) In late use; answering to an A.S. *kroppan*, E. Fries. kroppen, causal deriv. of *cram*. The orig. str. vb occurs as E. Fries. and Du. krimp, O.H.G. krimpan; Teut. type *kroppan*—(krimpan—), to draw oneself together, shrink up; pt. t. *krimppt*, pp. *krompano*. See Cramp and Crumple.

**Crimson.** (F.—Arab.—Skt.) M.E. cromesyn. — O.F. cramoisin, cramoisyne (see cramoisyn in Littré); Low L. cramosinus, also carmesinus, crimson (Span. carmesí, Ital. cermisi). — Arab. qirmiz, crimson; from qirim, the cochenille insect. — Skt. kṛmī, a worm. Brugm. i. § 418.

**Cringe.** (E.) M.E. crengen; causal derivative of A.S. crīngen, crīcan, to sink in battle, fall beneath the foe. Crīcan is a strong verb; see Crank, Crinkle.

**Cringe,** an iron ring. (Low G.) Low G. kringel, a ring (Lübren); E. Fries. kringel; allied to Icel. kringla, a circle (cf. kringar, pl., the pullies of a drag-net). Dumin. of E. Fries. kring, a ring, Du. kring, a circle; allied to Crinkle, Crank (1), and Cringe.

**Crinkle.** (E.) M.E. crinkled, crencled, twisted. A frequent form of the causal deriv. of crink, which occurs in the A.S. str. vb. crīcan, to sink in a heap; see Cringe.

**Crinoline,** a lady’s stiff skirt. (F.—L.) F. crinoline, (1) hair-cloth, (2) crino-

**Crop.** (E.) A.S. crip, the top of a

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**Crisis**; see Critic.

**Crimp,** wrinkled, cufled. (L.) A.S. crip. — L. crispus, curled. Brugm. i. § 565.

**Critic.** (L.—Gk.) L. criticus.—Gk. κριτικός, able to discern; cf. κρίτης, a judge. — Gk. κριτικός, to judge. Der. critic-ien, Gk. κριτικός, a test; dia-critic, from Gk. διακριτικός, fit for distinguishing between.

**Crisis.** (Gk.) Gk. κρίσω, to judge, a crisis.—Gk. κρι-τω, to judge.


**Crochet.** (F.—Late L.) F. crochet, a little hook; dimin. of croc, a crook.—Late L. crocum, acc. of coccus, a hook.


**Crocodile.** (F.—L.—Gk.) F. crocodile, — L. crocodilus.—Gk. κροκόδιλος, a lizard, a crocodile.

**Crocus.** (L.—Gk.) L. coccus.—Gk. χρόνος, coccus, saffron. Perhaps Semitic; cf. Arab. karkam, Heb. κρόκον, saffron.

**Croft.** (E.) A.S. cōft, a field. — Du. krocht, kroft, a field on the downs.

**Cromlech.** (W.) W. cromlech, a flagstone laid across others.—W. crom, fem. of crom, crooked, bent; ilech, flat stone.

**Crone,** an old woman. (F.—L.) Tusser has crone, an old ewe. Prob. from Picard carone, carrion; whence M. Du. ka-ronie, kronie, an old shepherd. See Carrion.

**Crony,** an old chum. (Gk.?) Pepys has chroni (N.E.D.). Perhaps for Gk. χρόνος, a ‘long-lasting’ friend; as it arose in college slang (Skinner). Butler rimes chronies with monies.

CROUP

plant, the claw of a bird; orig. a bunch.

[ Hence the verb to crop, to cut off the tops; and hence crop, a harvest.]

+Du. krop, G. kropp, bird's crop; Icel. kroppr, a hunch; Swed. kropp, Dan. krop, trunk of the body. Cf. W. cropa, Gael. and Ir. seoboan, bird's crop.

[To crop out is to bunch out.]

croup (2), hinder part of a horse. (F. -Teut.) F. croupe, crupper; orig. protuberance. -Icel. kroppr, a hunch (above).


Croquet, a game. (F. -Late L.) From N. French croquet, a little hook, bent stick; the same as F. crochet. See Crochet.

Crosier. (F. -Late L.) M. E. crocer, croser, &c. Formed, with suffix -er, from M. E. croce, in the same sense of 'bishop's staff.' - O. F. croce, 'a crozier,' Cot.; mod. F. crosse; Late L. crocia. - O. F. croc, a hook; see Crochet. ¶ Not from croce, though early confused with M. E. croisier, a coinage from O. F. croc, a cross.

Cross. (L.) M. E. croc; from Icel. kross, adopted from O. Irish cros. - L. crux-enum, acc. of crux, a cross. Der. a-cross.

cross, adj. (L.) Orig. transverse, from the shape of a cross; hence, peevish.

Crotch, in music. (F. -Late L.) F. crochet, 'a small hook, a quaver in music.' Cot. (The hooked mark now called a quaver was called crochet in French.) See Crochet.

Croton, plant. (Gk.) Gk. κρότων, a tick, which the castor-berry resembles.

Crouch. (F. -Late L.) M. E. crouchen, to stoop, bend. - O F. crouch, to grow crooked (Godefroy). - O. F. croche, a crook; also c roc. - Late L. crocum, acc. of crocus, a hook.

croup (1), a disease. (E.) From Lowland Sc. crouche, croupe, crook, to croak, make a harsh noise. Of imitative origin; associated with crow, croak, and with North E. roup, rope, to call, shout hoarsely, from Icel. hrópa, weak vb., to cry out. Cf. A.S. hrópan (pt. t. hrópe), to cry out; G. rufen (pt. t. rief).

croup (2), of a horse; see Crop.

crow (1), vb. (E.) A.S. cráwan (pt. t. críw), to crow. - Du. kriaien, G. krähen, weak verbs; and cf. O. Slav. grájati, Lith. gróti, to crow. Of imitative origin.


Crowd (1), to push, throng. (E.) A.S. *cruðan (pr. s. crúðeþ, pt. t. crúðad), to push; whence crúða, gecrod, a crowd, throng. + M. Du. kruyden, krynen, Du. kruiten, to push along; - F. Fries. krúden, krúden. Tent. type *kruðan-, str. vb.

Crowd (2), a fiddle. (W.) M. E. croude. - W. crowth, a trunk, belly, crowd, violin, fiddle; Gael. crut, harp; O. Irish crot, harp.


Cruical. (F. -L.) F. crucial, 'cross-like;' Cot. - L. cruci-, decl. stem of crux, a cross; with suffix -alis.

Crucify. (F. -L.) O. F. crucifier. - Late L. *cru底ficare, for L. crucifieger (pp. crucificent), to fix on a cross. - L. cruci, dative of crux; figure, to see; fix. Der. crucifix, -ion.

Crucible. (L.) From Late L. cruci-bolium, (1) a night-lamp, (2) a vessel for melting metals. The lamp may have been so named from having four nozzles with wicks, forming a cross (still a common Ital. pattern); as if from cruci-, decl. stem of crux, a cross; with suffix -bolium =-bolium, as in furubolium, a censer.

Crude. (L.) L. crudus, raw. Allied to Raw.

cruel. (F. -L.) O F. cruel. - L. crudelis, cruel; allied to crudus, raw (above).

Cruet. (F. -Teut.) A.F. cruet, a small vessel (Godefroy); dimin. of O. F. crue, crué, pot. - Low L. crüga, a pitcher. - O H. G. kruig, G. krug, a pitcher; allied to Crock.

Cruise. (Du. -L.) Du. kruisen, to cruise, cross the sea. - Du. kruis, a cross. - L. acc. cruce-em, from crux, a cross; with lengthening of it.


Crumpet, a kind of cake. (E.) Wyclif
has crumpet cake to render Lat. lagenum (Ex. xxix. 23); cf. prov. E. crumpy cake, crisp cake. For crump'-ed, pp. of M.E. crumpen, to curl up (whence E. crumple). Cf. G. krummen, krummen to crumble, curl up; krumm, curved; Du. krommen, to crook, curve. See below.

**Crumple** vb. (E.) Frequentative of obs. crump, to curl up. From crump, weak grade of A.S. *crimpan*, str. vb.; see Cramp and Crimp.

**Crunch.** (E.) An imitative word. Cf. prov. E. *crinch, cranch*, to crunch.

**Crupper;** see Crop.

**Crural.** (L.) *Crūrālis*, belonging to the leg. = L. *crūr-,* stem of *crus*, the leg.

**Crusade.** (F. and Span.—L.) The form is due to confusion of F. *cruasat* with Span. *cruzada.* — Late L. *crūzāta*, sb. fem., a marking with the cross, pp. f. of *crūzāre*, to cross. — L. *cruci-,* decl. stem of *crux*, a cross.


**Crush.** (F.—Teut.) O. F. *crūsir,* crusisir, croissir, to crack, break; (Span. *cruxir,* Ital. *crosciare*). From a Teut. type *kruasstan-* (see Diez), causal form of Goth. *kriustan,* to gnash with the teeth.


**Cry.** (F.—L.) M. E. *cryn* — F. *crier.* (Fuller forms occur in Ital. *gridar*; Span. *gritar,* Port. *guitar,* = L. *quīvidāre,* to shriek, cry, lament (Brachet); lit. ‘to implore the aid of the Quirites’ or Roman citizens (Varro).

**Crypt.** (L.—Gk.) L. *crypta.* = Gk. *κρυπτή,* a vault, hidden cave; orig. fem. of *κρυπτός,* hidden. = Gk. *κρυπτευ*, to hide.


**Cub.** (E.?) Etym. unknown. Cf.

**Cuff**

Shetl. *coob,* to bring forth young, applied only to a seal; Icel. *købbi, kópr,* a young seal.


**Cubit.** (L.) L. *cubitās,* an elbow, bend; the length from the elbow to the middle finger’s end. Allied to L. *cubāre,* to lie down. recline; see Cover.

**Cuckold.** (F.; with G. suffix.) M. E. *kokevold, koketvold,* cokold — O. F. *cucuault,* *concaul* (Godefroy), a cuckold. — O. F. *cucu* (F. *coucou*), a cuckold; secondly, a man whose wife is unfaithful. (There are endless allusions to the comparison between a cuckold and a cuckold; see Shak. L. L., v. 2. 920, &c.)

**Cuckoo.** (F.) F. *coucou;* from the bird’s cry. Cf. L. *cuculus,* a cuckoo; Gk. *κοκωλη,* a cuckoo; *kūku,* its cry; Skt. *koksila-,* a cuckoo; Irish *cruach,* W. *cog.* Cf. *cock, cockpit.* And see Coo.

**Cucumber.** (L.) The *b* is exrescent; M. L. *cucumer.* = L. *cumulerem,* acc. of *cucumis,* a cucumber.


**Cuddled.** (E.) Perhaps for *couthle,* to be familiar, to fondle; from *couth,* adj. familiar, well known; A. S. *cŭd,* known, pp. of *cunnan,* to know. See Can (1). Cf. prov. E. *couth,* loving; *cuddle,* to fondle.


**Cudweed.** (E.) From *cud* and *weed,* ‘the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud.’ So also cudwort.

**Cue,** for an actor. (L.?) Sometimes written *y* or *qu* in the 16th cent., and supposed to be for L. *quando,* when.

**Cuff** (1), to strike. (Scand.?) Cf. Swed. *kuffa,* to thrust, push, M. Swed. *kuffa,* to strike, to cuff (Ihre).

**Cuff** (2), part of the sleeve. (L.?) M. L. *cuffe,* coffe. Cf. Late A. S. *cuffe,* a
CUIRASS

kind of cap (Leo); M. H. G. kupfe, kuppe, kuppe, a coif; see Coif. [Very doubtful.]


Culdee. (C.) Irish cuilede, a Culdee, a servant of God. — Ir. ceile (O. Irish céile), servant; and dr. gen. of dé, God.

Culinary. (L.) L. culinarius, belonging to the kitchen. — L. culin, kitchen.


Cullender; see Colander


Cullis, a strong broth, boiled and strained (F.—L.) Formerly colys, colys. — O. F. colers, coulers, later coliss, a cullis; Cot.; substantive use of colers, later coliss, gluing. Cot. — L. type *colis ticus; from colère, to strain. Cf. Port-cullis.

Culum, a stem. (L.) L. culmns, a stalk; allied to calamus, a stalk. See Haulm.

Culminate. (L.) From pp. of L. culminare, to come to a top. — L. culmin-, stem of culmen (= column), a top. See Column.


Culprit. (F.—L.) In Dryden. Not orig. a single word, but due to a fusion of A. F. cul (for culpable, i.e. guilty) and prist or prest (i.e. ready to prove) signifying that the clerk of the crown was ready to prove the indictment (N. E. D.).

Culter; see Coulter.

Cultivate, (L.) Late L. cultivatus, pp. of cultivare, to till. — Late L. cultus, fit for tilling. — L. cultus, pp. of colere, to till. Brugm. i. § 121.

Culture. (F.—L.) F. culture. — L. cultiva; allied to cult-us, pp. of colere, to till.

CUPEOUS

Culver, (E.) A.S. culfre, a dove.

Culverin. (F.—L.) Corrupt form, for *culverin. — F. couleverin, a culverin; a piece of ordnance named from its long shape, like a snake. — O. F. couleverin, adder-like; from coulever, an adder. — L. colobra, coluber, an adder.

Culvert, an arched drain. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin; perhaps formed, with added t, from O. F. couler, a channel, gutter; Cot. — F. couler, to trickle. — L. colère, to strain, drain. Compare Port-cullis and Cullis.

Cumber. (F.—Late L.) M. E. com- bro. — O. F. coumber, to hinder (rare); usual form en-cumbre. — Late L. cumbus, a heap, a barrier; of doubtful origin. [Cf. L. cumulus, a heap; but also G. kummer, grief, oppression, prov. G. kummer, rubbish. Thus cumber = to put a heap in the way.] Der. en-cumber, from O. F. encumbrer, to encumber, load.


Cumulate. (L.) From pp. of L. cumulare, to heap up. — L. cumulus, a heap.

Cuneate, wedge-shaped. (L.) Formed, with suffix -ate, from L. cune-us a wedge. Allied to Coin. Der. cunet-form; i.e. wedge-shaped.

Cunning, adj. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of M. E. cunnan, to know; hence, 'knowing.' From A. S. cunnan, to know; see Can (1).

Cunning, sb. (E.) M. E. cunninge. From A. S. cunnan, to know. Perhaps suggested by Icel. kunnaði, knowledge; from Icel. kunna, to know.

Cup. (L.) A. S. cuppe, a cup. — Late L. cuppa, variant of L. cupa, a tub, in Late L., a drinking-vessel; whence also Du. Dan. kop, F. coupe, &c. See Coop.

Cupboard, (L. and E.) M. E. cupborde, org. a side-board for holding cups; Allit. Poems, B. 1440; Morte Arth. 206.


Cupola. (Ital.—L.) Ital. cupola, a dome; from its shape. — L. cupula, a small cask, a little vault; dimn. of L. cupa, a cask.

Cuprous, coppery. (L.) L. cupre-us,
CURTAIL
of copper; with suffix -ous. — L. cuprum, copper.

Cur. (E.) M. E. kur-dogge (ab. 1225).
+M. Du. korre, a house-dog; ab. Swed. dial. kurre, a dog. Named from growing.
Cf. prov. E. curr, to purr; Low G. kurren, to snarl (Lubben); IceL kurre, to murmur, grumble; Swed. kurre, to rumble.

Curate; see Cure.


Curd. (E.) M. E. curd, crud. Prob. from A. S. crud-, related to crūdan, to crowd, press together. Cf. Ir. gruth, Gael. gruth, curds. (Fick, ii. 119.)


curate. (L.) Med. L. cūrātus, a priest, curate; cf. cūrātum beneficium, a benefice with cure of souls. — L. cūra, cure.


Curfew. (F. — L.) A F. couvrefeu, couvrefeu, couvreu; O. F. couvreu (F. couvrefeu), a fire-cover, covering of fires, time for putting out fires. — O. F. couver, to cover; feu, fire (< L. focum, acc. of focus, hearth, fire); see Cover and Focus.

Curious; see Care.

Curl, sb. (E.) M. E. cruil (with shifting of r); from M. E. cruyl, adj., curly (A.D. 1300). Not in A. S. E. Fries. krulla, krull, krul, a curl. + Du. krul, a curl, krullen, to curl; Dan. krolle, a curl, Swed. krullig, curly; G. krolle, a curl, M. H. G. krullle. Cf. Norw. krull, a curl, something rolled together; krulla, to curl, bend or bow together. Allied to E. Fries. krillen, to bend, turn, wind; Low G. krullen, to turn; N. Fries. krall, close-twisted; suggesting Teut. base *krellan-, to wind, str. vb. (Franck, Koolman).

Curlew, a bird. (F.) M. F. corlièu, ‘a curlew;’ Cot. Cf. Ital. chiurllo, a curlew, chiurlare, to howl, Swed. kurla, to coo; so that it is named from its cry.

Curnudgeon. (E.?) Origin unknown.
In one instance spelt corn-mudgin (Phil. Holland), as if a hoarder of corn, hence, a stingy fellow; where mudgin is for mudg-ing, pres. pt. of mudge, to hoard, also spelt mooch (M. E. muchen), to skulk; from O. F. muer, to hide. But this is a forced spelling, giving a wrong clue. In 1596, we find cornmilion, with the same sense. The first syllable seems to be cur, a whelp; and we find Lowl. Sc. murgeon, to mock, to grumble; mudgeon, a grimace.

Current. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly raysmons of co annu. — F. raisins de Corinthe, ‘currants;’ Cot. Hence, current is a corruption of Corinthus (L. Corinthus, Gk. Κορινθώς).


curricula. (L.) L. curriculum, a running; also, a light car. — L. currere, to run.

Curry (1), to dress leather. (F. — L. and Teut.) O. Fr. courelier (Godefroy), earlier forms correder, correder, later couer, courroier, to curry, dress leather, orig. to prepare. — O. F. coure, older form curreid, gear, preparation. A hybrid word; made by prefixing con- (= L. con, cum) to O. F. rei, order (Ital. -redo in arredo, array). β. This O. F. rei is of Scand. origin; from Dan. rede, order (also to set in order), IceL reidi, tackle. Precisely the same O. F. rei helps to form E. ar-ray; see Array. ▼ To curry favour is a corruption of M. E. to curry favel, to rub down a horse; Favel was a common old name for a horse.

Curry (2), a seasoned dish. (Tamil.) From Tamil käri, sauce, relish for rice (Yule).

Curse. (E.) A. S. cursian, verb; curs, sb., an imprecation. Cf. O. Ir. cursaigh, ‘I reprehend’ (Windisch). Der. ac-cursed, from M. E. acorsten, to curse extremely, where the prefix a- — A.S. a-, very; see A-.


cursory. (L.) Late L. cursōrius, hasty. — L. cursōri-, decl. stem of cursor, a runner. — L. curs-us (above).

Curt. (L.) I. curtes, short, cut short.

curtail. (F. — L.) It has nothing to do with tail, but is an alteration of the older form curtail, verb, to dock; from the adj. curtail, having a docked tail (All’s Well, ii. 3. 65). — O. F. courtault, later courtent, ‘curtail, being curtailed;’ Cot. The same as Ital. cortaldo, ‘a curtall, a

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**Curtain**

horse without a taile,' Florio. Formed, with suffix -àult (= Ital. -aldo, Low L. -aldus, < G. wald, power), from O.F. court, short.—L. curtus, short.

**Curtain.** (F. — L.) M.E. cortin.—O. F. cortine.—Late L. cortina, a curtain (Exod. xxvi. 1, Vulgate), a screen, plain wall of a fort, orig. a small yard.—L. cortem, acc. of cōris, a court. See Court.

**Curtlesaxe.** (F. — L.) A perversion of cottleax, which was a perversion of cuttæs, an old spelling of cutlass. See Cutlass.

**Curtsey.** (F. — L.) The same word as courtesy, i.e. a courteously.

**Curve,** a bent line. (L.) Late L. curvus, L. curvus, bent. + Gk. κύρος, bent. Der. curv-a-ture, L. curvātūra, from pp. of curvāre, to bend; from curvus.

**Cushat,** the ring-dove. (E.) A.S. cūscarote, a wild pigeon; also ciscote. Here sceote probably means 'shooter, darter,' from scōtan, to shoot (cf. A.S. scōta, a kind of trout); and perhaps cīs refers to the 'coo' of the bird. Cf. Lowl. Sc. couth, a cutshat, a cutshat.

**Cushion.** (F. — L.) M.E. quishchin, cuscin. — O.F. coussin, coussin, a cushion. [It is supposed that O.F. coissin was the true form, altered to coussin (perhaps) by the influence of O.F. coule, a quilt. — L. type *costumne, for *costudne, shortened form of conclusudinem, acc. of conclusūdus, custom.—L. consuētus, pp. of consuēscere, to accustom, inchoative form of *consuēre, to be accustomed.—L. cons. (cwm), together, very; suescere (pp. suēitus), to be accustomed, possibly from suis, own; so that suescere = to have it one's own way.

**Cut.** (Scand.) M.E. cutten, a weak verb. Of Scand origin, but the traces of it are not many. Cf. Mid. Swe. kotta, to cut (Ihre); Sweed. kuta, kätta, to cut small with a knife, also spelt kotla, kotla, kula, or kytt, a knife (Rietz); Icel. kuti, a little knife; Norw. kyttel, kyttel, kjutul, a knife for barking trees.

**Cuticle.** (L.) L. cuticula, double dimin. of cutis, skin. See Hide. Der. cut-an-e-ous, from cut-i.

**Cutlass.** (F. — L.) F. couteles, 'a cuttelas, or courtelas, or short sword:' Cot. (Cf. Ital. coltellaccio, 'a cuttalex,' Florio, which is the same word.) — O.F. couteil, cuttel (F. couteau), a knife; cf. Ital. coltellino, knife; with acc. suffix -accum.—L. acc. cuttellum, a knife; dimin. of cutler, a cutler. ¶ The F. -as, Ital. -accio = L. *-accum, but F. couteul was actually turned into E. cuttale. Yet a cuttalex was a sort of sword!

**Cutler.** (F. — L.) M.E. coteler. — O.F. cotelier. — Late L. cutellārius, knifemaker.—L. cutellus, a knife (above).

**Cutlet.** (F. — L.) F. côtelette, a cutlet; formerly côtelette, a little rib; dimin. of O.F. coste, rib.—L. costa, a rib; see Coast.

**Cuttie, a fish.** (E.) Formerly cudele. A.S. cudle, a cuttlefish. Cf. G. kuttel-fisch (perhaps from E.).


**Cygnet,** a young swan. (F. — L. — Gk.) Dimin. of O.F. cigne, a swan. Strangely enough, this O.F. word is not immediately from L. cicinis, a swan; but the oldest O.F. spelling was cine (as in Spanish), from Late L. cicinis, a swan, variant of cincinnati. — Gk. κύκλος, a swan. Cf L. ciconia, a stork. See Diez; 4th ed. p. 714.
Cylinder. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. cilindre, later cylindre. - L. cylindrus. - Gk. κύλινδρος, a roller, cylinder. - Gk. κυλίνδης, to roll; from κυλίνειν, to roll. Cf. O. Slav. kolo, a wheel. (CyOEL.)

Cymbal. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. cymbale. - O. F. cymbleau. - L. cymbalum. - Gk. κύμβαλος, a cymbal; named from its cup-like shape. - Gk. κύμβη, a cup. + Skt. kumbha-, a jar. Allied to Cup; and see Comb (2). (CyKEUBH.)

Cynic, lit. dog-like. (L. - Gk.) L. cynicus. - Gk. κύνικος, dog-like, a Cynic. - Gk. κυν-, as in κυν-ός, gen. of κυν, a dog (E. hound).

cynosure. (L. - Gk.) L. cynosura, the stars in the tail of the constellation of the Lesser Bear; one of these is the Polestar (hence, a centre of attraction). - Gk. κυνότοπου, the Cynosure, tail of the Lesser Bear; lit. 'dog's tail.' - Gk. κύνος, gen. of κυν, a dog; οὐρά, a tail.


Cypress (2), a cloth of gold, a kind of satin, a kind of crape. (F. - L.) Palsgrave explains F. crepe by 'a cypres for a woman's neck'; Cotgrave has 'crepe, cipres, cobweb lawn'; which suggests some confusion of cypres with crape. The origin of cypres is doubtful; but it occurs as cipres, cypires in Piers Plowman, and as cypres in Sir Degrevant. It seems to have been imported from the isle of Cyprus.

Cyst, a pouch (in animals) containing morbid matter. (L. - Gk.) Formerly written cystis. - Late L. cistis. - Gk. κυστίς, a bag, pouch.

Czar, the emperor of Russia. (Russ. - Teut. - L.) Russ. царь (with e mute), a king. O. Slav çsar. - Goth. kaisar. - L. Caesar. Κ This has been disputed; but see Matt. xiii. 24 in Schleicher, Indogermanische Christenmuth, p. 275, where O.Slav. cesarzewo occurs for Russ. tsarzewo, kingdom; &c. Der. czarownizt, from Russ. tsarevich', czar's son; czartza, from Russ. tsaritsa, empress; czar-ina, with Ital. suffix -ina, from G. fem. suffix -in.

D.

Dab (1), to strike gently. (E.) M. E. dabben; also dabbe, a blow. Not in A.S.

Dagger. (F.) M. E. daggere; allied to daggen, to pierce. - F. dague, a dagger; of unknown origin (not Celtic). Cf. Ital. Span. daga, Port. adaga, dagger. The
DAGGLE

Port. form suggests an Eastern origin; cf. Heb. dābhāh, to strike.

Daggle, to moisten, wet with dew or spray. (Scand.) Frequentative verb from Swed. dagg, Icel. dóg (gen. daggar), dew. Cf. Icel. déggan, to bedew. See Dew.

Daguerreotype. (F. and Gk.) Formed by adding o-type to F. Daguerre, a personal name, the inventor (A.D. 1838).

Dahlia. (Swed.) Named after Dahl, a Swedish botanist (A.D. 1791).

Dainty, a delicacy. (F. — L.) M. E. déinte, orig. a sb., a pleasant thing; cf. A. F. dientee, greediness (Bozon). — O. F. damitie (i.e. damtie), agreeableness. — L acc. dignitatem; see Dignity. ¶ The O. F. damtie is the true popular O. F. form; dignite is a pedantic form; cf. O. F. dain, old spelling of digné, worthy.

Dairy. (Scand.) M. E. dayere, a room for a deye, i.e. a milk-woman, farm-servant. — O. Norw. ðøýgja, Swed. deja, a maid, dairy-maid, who was also the breadmaker; theorizing sense is 'kneader of dough.' — Teut. type *daig-fon, sb. I. as if from (Goth.) déigon (pt. t. dag), to mould; whence also Goth. dagz, Icel. déig, Swed. deig, dough; see Dough. ¶ The cognate or borrowed A S dége occurs once only; see Thorpe, Dipl. p. 641.

Dais, a raised floor in a hall. (F. — L. — Gk.) Now used of the raised platform on which the high table in a hall stands. Properly, it was the table itself; but was also used of a canopy over a seat of state, or of the seat of state. M. E. deis, deys. — A. F. déis, O. F. dos, a high table (Supp. to Godfrey). — L. discum, acc. of discus, a quoit, platter; in Late L. a table. — Gk. βάδος, a quoit, disc. See Disc.

Daisy. (E.) M. E. dayesye (4 syllables). A.S. dagæs eage, eye of day, i.e. the sun, which it resembles.

Dale, a valley. (E.) M. E. dale. — A.S. dal (pl. dal-w). — Icel. dálr, Dan. Swed. dal, a dale; Du. dal; Goth. dal; G. thal; also O. Slav. dolé (Russ. dol'); cf. Gk. θῆλος, a vault. See Dell.

Dally, to trifle. (F. — Teut.) M. E. dalien, to play, trifle. — A. F. and O. F. daliher, to converse, chat, pass the time in light converse (Bozon). Of Teut. origin; cf. Bavarian dalen, to speak and act as children (Schmeller); mod. G. (vulgar) dahlten, to trifle.

Dalmatic, a vestment. (F. — Dal-
the jagged leaves.—L. *dent-em*, acc. of denis, tooth; dé, prep.; *leónem*, acc. of leo, lion.

**Dandle.** (E.) Prob. of imitative origin; cf. M. F. *dodiner*, *dodeliner*, ‘to rock, dandle, lull,’ Cot.; M. Ital. *dandolare, dandola*, ‘to dandle or play the baby,’ Florio; *dandola, dondola*, a toy. Godefroy gives M. F. *dandier*, to balance or sway the body. Cf. E. Fries. *dindanvan*, to walk unsteadily, sway from side to side.

**Dandriff,** scurf on the head. (E.) Formerly also *dandruff*. Of unknown origin; but cf. prov. E. *dun*, scurf, *dander*, a slight scurf on the skin; and prov. E. *hurf*, *surf*, scurf, from Icel. *hrusa*, a scab.

† The W. marw-don, dandriff, is from marw, dead, and ion, skin.

**Dandy,** a beau (E.?). Origin unknown. Prov. E. *dandy*, gay, fine. Note M. Dan. *dande*, brave, excellent. Dandy is also a form of Andrew. [F. *dandin*, ‘a meacoock, noddy, nunny,’ Cot., is unsuitable.]

**Danger.** (F.—L.) M. E. *daungere*, power, esp. power to harm. — O. F. *danger* (F. danger), also *dangier* (XIII cent.), absolute power, irresponsible authority. This answers to a Late L. type *domini-rium*, *domini-rium*, not found, but regularly formed from Late L. *dom(i)run*, power, authority. — Late L. *dominus, L. dominus*, a lord.


**Dapper.** (Du) Oig. good, valiant; hence brave, fine, spruce. XV cent. — Du. *dapper*, brave. + O. H. G. *taphar*, weighty, valiant, G. *täpper*, brave; Russ. *dobra*, good. Brugm. i. § 563.

**Dapple,** a spot on an animal. (Scand.) Icel. *depill*, a spot, dot; a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*. The orig. sense is ‘a little pool,’ from Norweg.

**Dastard.** (E.) Prob. of imitative origin; cf. M. F. *dodiner*, *dodeliner*, ‘to rock, dandle, lull,’ Cot.; M. Ital. *dandolare, dandola*, ‘to dandle or play the baby,’ Florio; *dandola, dondola*, a toy. Godefroy gives M. F. *dandier*, to balance or sway the body. Cf. E. Fries. *dindanvan*, to walk unsteadily, sway from side to side.

**Dark,** a beau (E.?). Origin unknown. Prov. E. *dandy*, gay, fine. Note M. Dan. *dande*, brave, excellent. Dandy is also a form of Andrew. [F. *dandin*, ‘a meacoock, noddy, nunny,’ Cot., is unsuitable.]

**Daring.** (F.—L.) M. E. *daungere*, power, esp. power to harm. — O. F. *danger* (F. danger), also *dangier* (XIII cent.), absolute power, irresponsible authority. This answers to a Late L. type *domini-rium*, *domini-rium*, not found, but regularly formed from Late L. *dom(i)run*, power, authority. — Late L. *dominus, L. dominus*, a lord.

**Dare,** to swing about. (Scand.) Dan. *dangle*, Swed. dial. *dangla*, to swing about; cf. Swed. and Icel. *dngla*, Dan *dingle*, to swing about; frequentative forms from *dang* (pt. t. *dang*), to throw about. See Ding.


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DATE

M. E. dastard; where -ard is a F. suffix, as in dull-ard, slugg-ard. Dast appears to be for dazed; cf. Icel. dastr, exhausted, pp. of dasa, to be out of breath; dasðr, exhausted, weary, pp. of dasask, to be weary; see Daze. Cf. Icel. dasi, a lazy fellow, M. Du, dasaert, a fool (whence M. E. das-art (i.e. das(æ)rd), a dullard, in N. E. D.); Low G. daskopp, a blockhead (Berghaus). The orig. sense is 'sluggard.'

Date (1), a given point of time. (F. - L.) M. E. date. - F. date, date. - Late L. date, a date; L. data, neut. pl. of datufr, given, dated. - L. dare, to give. + Gk διδωμι, I give; δωρος, given; Skt. doni, I give; Russ. date, to give. (➔ DO.)

Date (2), fruit of the palm. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. date. - O. F. date (f datte), also datele, a date. - L. dactylum, acc. of dactylus. - Gk. δάκτυλος, a finger; also a date (somewhat like a finger). But it is probable that δάκτυλος, a date, was a word of Semitic origin, assimilated to the word for 'finger.' Cf. Aramaic ḏālā, a palm-tree (see Gen. x. 27); Arab. ḏayyal.

Daub. (F. - L.) M. E. dauben. - O. F. dauber, to plaster; answering to an older form *dalber. - L. dealbære, to whiten, plaster. - L. dé, down, very; albære, to whiten, from albus, white; see Alb. Cf. Span. talhegar (=dealbicáre), to plaster. Der. be-daub.


Daunt. (F. - L.) M. E. daunten. - O. F. danter; also donter. - L. domitære, to tame, subdued; frequent. of domitare, to tame; see Tame.

Dauphin. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. dauphin, a dolphin; see Dolphin. A title of the eldest son of the king of France, who took it from the province of Dauphiny (A. D. 1349); and the province had formerly had several lords named Dauphin.

Davit, a support for ship's boats. (Heb.?) Formerly spelt David, as if from a proper name (A. D. 1626). Also called david in A. F., a dimin. of O. F. Davi, David.

Daw. (E.) From the noise made by the bird; cf. can. - O. H. G. täha, a daw; dimin. tähele (now G. dohle), a daw; whence Ital. taccola, a daw (Florio). Der. jack-daw.

Dawk, transport by relays of men and horses. (Hindi.) Hindi दाक, post, transport, &c. (Yule).

Dawn; see Day.

Day. (F.) M. E. day, dai, dei. - A. S. dag, pl. dagas. - Du. Dan. Swed. dag. Icel. dagr, G. tag, Goth. dags. Allied to Lith. dagas, hot time, autumn; δεῖγμα, to burn. Teut. type *dagos; Idg. type *dhgos; from /DIEGH/, to burn; Skt. dák, to burn, ni-dágha-, hot season. Day is the hot, bright time; as opposed to night.

In no way allied to L. dīēs.

dawn, vb. (Scand.) M. E. dawnen; from the olden sb. dawning. - Swed. Dan. dagnings, a dawning, dawn; as if from a verb *dag-ona, to become day, from Swed. dag, day. 2. We also find M. E. dawen, to dawn; from A. S. dagian, to become day. - A. S. dag-, base of dag, day. (Cf. fawn, vb.)

Daywoman, dairy-woman. (Scand. and E.) In Shak. L. L. L. i. 2. 137. The addition of woman is needless. Day = M. E. dye = O. Norw. deigja, a maid; esp. a dairy-maid; see Dairy.

Daze. (Scand.) M. E. dassen, to stupefy.

- Swed. dasa, to lie idle; Icel. dasask, to be wearied, lit. to daze oneself, whereby the reflexive suffix dæs, a lazy man; dasinn, lazy; Dan. dial. dase, to be idle; Low G. dasen, dosen, to be listless; in 'n das' sein, to be in a 'daze' (Berghaus).

dazzle, to confuse, (Scand.) From daze; with frequent. suffix -le. Der. be-dazzle.

De-, (1) prefix. (L.; or F. - L.) L. dé, down, away, from, very; hence sometimes F. dè; de-, O. F. de.

De- (2), prefix. (F. - L.) F. dè, O. F. des; from L. dis; see Dis.


DEAL

allied to Gk. τῆφος, smoke, darkness, stupor. τυφλ-ας, blind. (✓DHEUBH.)


Deal (3), a thin board. (Du.) Du. deel, a plank. + G. diele; see Thill.

Dean. (F.-L.) M. E. dene.—O. F. deien (F. doyen).—L. decānum, acc. of decānus, one set over ten soldiers, or over ten monks, a dean. —L. decem, ten.


dearth, scarcity. (E.) M. E. dereth, dearness; hence, dearth. Not in A.S.; but formed as heal-th, warm-th, &c. + Icel. ðýrða, value, from ðyr (above); O. Sax. ðiurða, value, from ðiur, dear, precious; O. H. G. tiurīda, from tiu-rī (G. theuer).


Debar. (F.) F. débarrer; O. F. desbarrer. From De- (2) and Bar.

Debase. (L., and F.—L.) Formed from base prefixing L. dé, down.

Debate. (F.—L.) M. E. deebaten.—O. F. debatre, to debate, argue.—L. déb, down; battere, to beat. See Batter (1).

Debouch. (F.—L.) F. déboucher, to uncork, to emerge from; hence, to march out of a narrow pass.—F. dé (¼ O. F. dés—< L. dis)—away; and bouche, mouth, opening, from L. bucca, mouth.

Debris, broken pieces. (F.—L. and Teut.) F. débris, fragments.—O. F. débrisier, to break to pieces.—O. F. déb, from L. dé, down; and briser (F. briser), to break; see Bruise.

Debt. (F.—L.) A bad spelling of dett, M. E. dette.—O F dette (but in M. F. misspelt debte) —L. debita, a sum due; fem. of debitus, owed, pp. of débère, to owe. Débère = dé-hibère (Plautus), i.e. to have away, have on loan.—L. déb, down, away; hâbère, to have. Der. debt-er, M. E. det-tur, from O. F. deteur, L. acc. debeat-rem.

Debut. (F.—L. and O H. G.) A first appearance in a play.—F. début, a first stroke, first cast or throw at dice, first play in the game of bowls; verbal sb of débuter, M. F. desbouter, ‘to put from the mark he aimed at’ (at bowls), Cot.; hence, to come in first, be entitled to lead From L. dis, from, and F. but, mark. See Butt (1).

Decade. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. decade, ‘a decade,’ Cot.; i.e. an aggregate of ten.—L. decadem, acc. of decas.—Gk. δεκάδα, acc. of δεκάς, a company of ten.—Gk. δέκα, ten; see Ten.

decagon. (Gk.) Named from its ten angles.—Gk. δεκά, ten; γων-ία, a corner, angle, allied to γων, knee; see Knee. Der. hendeca-gon (ένδεκα, eleven); dodeca-gon (δώδεκα, twelve).
DECAHEDRON

decahedron. (Gk.) Named from its ten sides or bases. — Gk. δεκά., ten: δό-πα, a base, lit. 'seat,' from ζώον (for ζώον), I sit; see Sit. Der. do-deca-hedron (Gk. δώκαεδρα, twelve).

decalogue. (F.-L. — Gk.) F. déca-logue. — L. decalogum, acc. of decalugus. — Gk. δεκάλογος, the ten commandments. — Gk. δεκά., ten; λόγος, a speech, saying; see Logic.

decasyllabic, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Gk. δεκά., ten; συλλαβή, a syllable. Der. henodeca syllabic (Gk. ἕνδεκα, eleven).

Decadence, decad. (F.-L.) F. déca-dence. — Med. L. decadentia, — L. dé, down, cadentia, a falling; see Cadence.

Decamp, to depart. (F.-L.) L. dé-camper; O.F. descamper, orig. to remove a camp. — L. dis-, away; and campus, a field, later, a camp. See De- (2) and Camp.

Decanal. (L.) Belonging to a dean. — L. décanus, a dean; with suffix -al (L. -ālis); see Dean.

Decant. (F.-L. and Gk.) F. dé-can-t (Span. decantar). — Med. L. décanthare (a word of the alchemists), to pour out. — L. dé, from; canthus, the 'lip' of a cup, a peculiar use of Gk. κάνθος, corner of the eye (Hatzfeld). Der. decant-er, a wine-vessel.

Decapitate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. décapitāre, to behead. — L. dé, off; and capit-, stem of caput, head.

Decay, to fall into ruin. (F. — L.) O. North F. décair (Span. decoir); variant of O.F. dehair, dechoir. — O.F. de- and chois (F. choix), to fall. — L. dé, down; and Folk-L. cadire, cadere, to fall, variants of L. cadere, to fall.


Decieve. (F.-L.) A.F. deceivre; O.F. decevoir, decevoir, pres. subj. de cerve. — L. décere, to take away, deceive. — L. dé, away; and capere, to take. Der. deceit, from O.F. deceint, pp. of decevoir.

December. (L.; or F. — L.) O.F. Decembre. — L. December. — L. decem, ten; as it was the tenth month of the Roman year.

Decemvir, one of ten magistrates. (L.) L. decemvir, one of the decemviri, or ten men joined in a commission. — L. decem, ten (see Ten); and nīr, a man (see Virile).

Decennial, belonging to ten years. (L.) For L. decenn-ālis, of ten years; cf. biennial. — L. decem, ten; annus, a year.

Decent. (F.-L.) O. F. decent. — L. decentem, acc. of pres. pt. of docere, to become, befit; cf. decus, honour.


Deciduous, falling off. (L.) L. décid-us, that falls down; with suffix -ous. — L. décipere, to fall down. — L. dé, down; and cadere, to fall. See Decay.


Decimate. (L.) From pp. of L. de-cimāre, to select every tenth man, for punishment. — L. decem, ten.

Decipher. (F. and Arab.) Formed after F. déciffer, to decipher. — F. dé-, O.F. des-, L. dis-, apart; Cipher, q.v.

Deck, to cover. (Du.) Du. dekken, to cover; dek, a cover, a ship's deck. Cognate with E. Thatch, q.v.

Declare. (L.) Formerly decline. — L. declāmare, to cry aloud. — L. dé, down, fully; clāmāre, to cry; see Claim.


Declension. (F.-L.) O.F. declinaison, used for the 'declension' of a noun. — L. declinātionem, acc. of declinātus, declination, declension. — L. declinātus, pp. of declināre (below).

Decline. (F.-L.) O. F. decliner. — L. declināre, to lean or bend aside from. — L. dé, from; clīnāre (only in comp.), to lean; see Incline, Lean (1).

Declivity. (F.-L.) F. déclivitē. — L. declinātūmem, acc. of declinātus, a downward slope. — L. déclīnis, sloping downward. — L. dé, down; clīnus, a slope, hill. See Lean (1).

Decoct. (L.) L. décorctus, pp. of dé-coquere, to boil down. — L. dé, down, away; coquere, to cook.

Decollation, a beheading. (F.-L.)
DECOMPOSE

O. F. décollation. = Late L. acc. décollat- 
tionem. From pp. of décollâre, to behead. = L. dé, off; collum, the neck.

Decompose. (F. - L. and Gk.) F. décom poser (XVI c.); from de-, prefix, and composer, to compose. See Compose.

Decorate. (L.) From pp. of decorâre, to adorn. = L. décor- (for *deros-), stem of decus, honour, ornament; cf. L. décor, to be fit.

decorum. (L.) L. dé corum, semel- 

ess; neut. of décorus, seeming = L. décor, stem of decor, semeliness, allied to decus (above). Der. in-decorum.

Decoy, a contrivance for catching wild- 
ducks. (F. and Du.) Coined from prov. E. 

coy, a decoy, by prefixing the E. de- (F. 

dé, L. dé). E. coy is from Du. kooi, a 
cage, decoy, M. Du. koye, older form 
kouwe (Hexham); from L. capere, whence also F. and E. cage; see Cage. The prefixing of de- was probably due to confu- 
sion with M. E. coyen, to quiet; so that de-coy seems to mean a ‘quieting down.’

Decrease. (F. - L.) A. F. descrees, 

descrees, O. F. desvois, vb., a decrease; 

desvostre, vb. = Late L. 

descroscere, used for L. décorere, to diminish (pp décorus). = L. dé, down, 

down; away; decorere, to grow.

decrement. (L.) L. décumrmentum, a 
decrease. = L. décrétus, pp. of décrés- 
tere.

Decree. (F. - L.) M. E. decree. = 

O. F. dreccr = L. decrétum = L. décrétus, 

pp. of décernere, to decree, lit. to separate. = L. dé, away; cornere, to distinguish.

decretal. (F. - L.) O. F. decrétal. 

= Late L. décrétales, a decree. = L. décrétus.

Decrepit. (L.) L. déreprètus, noise- 

less, creeping about like an old man, aged. = L. dé, away; crepitus, noise, allied to crepitus, pp. of crepère, to crackle, make a noise.

Decry, to condemn. (F. - L.) O F. 

descryer, to cry down, disparage. = O F. 

des- (L. dis-), implying the reversal of an 
act, and here opposed to ‘cry up’; criyer, 
to cry. See Cry

Decussate, to cross at an acute angle. 

(L.) From pp. of L. decussâre, to cross, 
to put into the form of an X. = L. decussis, 
a coin worth ten asses (as-es), and there- 
fore marked with X, i.e. ten. = L. decem, 
ten; assi-, stem of as, an ace; see Ace.

Dedicate, to devote. (L.) L. dédi ca- 
tus, pp. of dédicâre, to devote. = L. dé, 
down; dicare, to proclaim; from dic-, 
weak grade of dic-, as in dicere, to say.

Deduce. (L.) L. déductere, to bring 
down (hence, to infer). = L. dé, down; 
dicere, to bring. See Duke.

deduct. (L.) Orig. to derive from. 

= L. déduct-us, pp. of déductûre, to bring 
down (above).

Deed. (E.) M. E. deod, O. Merc. déd, 

A.S. dêd. = Du. daad, Icel. dóð, Swed. 
död, Dan. daad, Goth. dêds, G. that, 
O. H. G. tâd. Teut. type *déis; Idg. 
type *dheitis; from /DIE/, to place, put, 
do. See Do

Deem. (E.) M. E. demean. A.S. dé- 

man, to judge, give a doom. = A.S. döm, 
a doom; see Doom. Cf. Du. doemen, 
Icel. döma (for döma), Swed. döma. Dan. 
dømme, Goth. dômans, O. H. G. tuoman. 
Teut. type *dönjan, from *dômoz, doom.


djüp, Icel. djúfr, G. tief, Goth. diups. 
Teut. type *dippos; see Dip.

depth, deepness. (F.) From deep; cf. Icel. dýðr, depth, from dýþr, deep. = 

Du. diepte; Goth. diupitha.

Deer. (E.) M. E. eor, an animal. 

A.S. dêr, a wild animal. = Du. dier, Dan. 
dyr, Swed. djyr. Icel. dyr, Goth. dîs, 
G. thier. Teut. type *deusom; Idg. type 
*duesom, prob. ‘animal’; from *dúsom, 
to breathe (Kluger). Brugm. i. § 539 (2).

Der wilder-ness, q. v.

Deface. (F. - L.) M. E. defacen. = 

O. F. descacier, to deface, disguise. = 

O. F. des- (< L. dis-), apart; face, face; 

see Face.

Defalcate, to abate, deduct. (L.) 

From pp. of Late L. disfacere or dé- 

câre, to abate, deduct, take away. = L. dif- 

(dis-), apart, or else dé, away; Late L. 

dalcâre, to cut with a sickle, from L. falc- 

(stem falc-), a sickle.

Defame. (F. - L.) M. E. dfamen, 
dfâmen. = O. F. dfamier, to take away a 
man’s character. = L. dfamâre, to spread 
a bad report. = L. dfâ- (for dis-), apart;

fâma, a report. See Fame.

Default. (F. - L.) M. E. defauite. = 

O. F. defaute, a default, from defaillir, 
to fail; imitating faute from failir. See De- (f) and Fault.

Defeasance, a rendering null. (F. - 

L.) A. F. law-term defeasance, a rendering 
voil. = O. F. defesant, defesant, pres. part. 
of defaire, desfaire, to render void. = O. F.
DEFEAT

des- (L. dis-), apart; faire (L. facere), to make.

**Defeat.** (F.-L.) M. E. desfæten, to defeat.
-A F. defeter, formed from O. F. desfaut, desfaire, pp. of desfaire, desfaire, to render void (above).

**Defeate.** (L.) From pp. of defaceare, to free from dregs. -L. dé out; face-, stem of faex, pl. faeces, dregs.

**Defect.** (L.) L. defectus, a want. -L. defectus, pp. of defæcre, to fail, orig to undo. -L. dè, away; facere, to make. Der. defæct-ion, -ton, -ive.

**Defend.** (F.-L.) M. E. defenden. -O. F. defen dre. -L. defendere, to defend, lit. strike down or away. -L. dè, down; *fendere, to strike, only in comp. de-fender. Cf. G. deöweir, to strike; Skt. han. (GHWhL.N.) Brugg. i. § 654.


**Defer (1)**, to delay. (F.-L.) M. E. deferen. -O. F. differer, to delay. -L. deferre, to bear different ways, delay. -L. dif- (for dis-), apart; ferre, to bear.

**Defer (2)**, to lay by, submit oneself. (F.-L.) O. F. differer, to admit or give way to an appeal. -L. fererre, to bring down, hang before one. -L. dè, down; ferre, to bear, carry.

**Deficient.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of defæcre, to fail; see Defect. Deficit, lack. (L.) L. deficat, it fails, 3 p. s. pres. of defæcre (above).

**Defile (1)**, to pollute. (F.-L.; confused with L. and E.) M. E. defoulen, to trample under foot; later spelling defolée, see Foil (1). This word is obsolete, but it suggested a hybrid compound made by prefixing L. dè, down, to the old word file, to defile (Macb. iii. 1. 65) = A. S. fylan (for *fylan), to defile, make foul, formed (by vowel-change of ë to ë) from A. S. fæl, foul; see Foul.


**Define.** (F.-L.) O. F. définir, to define, conclude. -L. définitio, to limit. -L. dè down; finire, to end, from finis, end.

**Deflect.** (L.) L. déflectere, to bend down or aside. -L. dè, down; flectere, to bend. Der. deflex-ion, from deflex-us, pp.

**Deflour, Deflower.** (F.-L.) M. E. deflouren, -O. F. deflourer, Cotg. -Late L. deflorère, to gather flowers. -L. dè, away; flor-, for flos, a flower.

**Defluxion.** (L.) From acc. of L. défluxus, a flowing down. -L. dè, down; flux-us, pp. of fluere, to flow.

**Deforce, to dispossess.** (F.-L.) Legal. -A F. deforcer, to dispossess (Med. L. dêforsière) -O. F. de- des- (L. dis-), away; and F. force. See Force.


**Defraud.** (F.-L.) O. F. defrauder. -L. defraudare, to deprive by fraud. -L. dè, away; fraud-, stem of frans, fraud.

**Defray.** (F.-L. and O. H. G.) O. F. defrayer, to pay expenses; Lutré. -O. F. des- (L. dis-); fraier, to spend. Fraiser is from O. F. *frast, *staff, later fraut, mostly used in the pl. frais, fress (F. frais), expenses; cf. Low L. fradum, a fine, composition - O. H. G. friede (G. fried), peace; also, a fine for a breach of the peace. See Affray.

**Deft, neat, dexterous.** (E.) M. E. dept, dat, A. S. deft, as seen in ge-deft, mild, gentle, meek; ge-deftlice, sily, seasonably; deflan, to prepare. Cf. A. S. gedef-ten, lit. pp. of a lost strong vb. *deflan; Goth. gadaban, to beft, gádôb, fitting.

**Defunct, dead.** (L.) L. dêfunctus, i.e. having fully performed the course of life, pp. of dêfunti, to perform fully. -L. dè, fully; and jungi, to perform; see Function.

**Defy.** (F.-L.) M. E. defyn. -O. F. defier, defier, desfer, ong to renounce one's faith. -Late L. dêfidière, to renounce faith. -L. dif- (for dis-), apart; fidière (from fidi, faithful), to trust; cf. L. fidère, to trust. See Faith.

**Degenerate.** (L.) From pp. of L. dêgenerare, to become base. -L. dêgener, adj., base. -L. dè, down; gener- (for *gener-), stem of genus, race. See Genus.

**Deglutition, swallowing.** (F.-L.) F. déglutition. -L. dè, down; glûtus, pp. of glutare, to swallow.

**Degrade.** (F.-L.) O. F. degrader, to deprive of rank or office. -Late L. dè-
**DEGREE**

gradare, the same. — L. de, from; gradus, rank. See Grade.

degree. (F. — L.) O. F. degré, degré, a step, rank; orig. a step down (used of stairs). — L. dé, down; gradus, a step.

Dehiscent, gaping. (L.) L. dehíscens-, stem of pres. pt. of dehiscere, to gape open. — L. dé, down; hiscere, to gape, inceptive of hiáre, to yawn; see Hiatus.

Deify, Deist; see Deity.


Deify. (F. — L.) M. E. defyen. — O. F. defyer, ‘to defy;’ Cot. — Late L. deíficari, — L. deficius, accounting as gods. — L. déi, for deus, a god; and -fer, for facere, to make. Der. deficat-ion, due to pp. of deficere.

deist. (F. — L.) F. déiste. From L. de-us; with suffix -ist.

Deject, to cast down. (L.) From L. dédecu, pp. of decere (decenere), to cast down. — L. dé, down; taceere, to throw.

Delay, vb. (F. — L.) O F. délyer, délyer; also déler (Godefroy). It answers in sense to L. dilatáre, to defer, delay, put off; which would properly give O. F. déleer. Dilatáre is from dilatás, deferred, put off; from L. dé- (dis-), apart; látus, borne, pp. of tollere, to lift, sustain, bear off. The O. F. spelling with a is causes a difficulty. Der. delay, sb.; O. F. délai.


Delegate, a chosen deputy. (L.) L. délégáre, pp of délecere (delecere), to depute, appoint. — L. dé, away; légáre, to depute. See Legate.

Delete, to erase. (L.) L. délétus, pp. of délére, to destroy. See below.

Deleterious. (Gk.) Late L. délétér-us, with suffix -ous. For Gk. δλητήρ, a destroyer. — Gk. δλητωμα, I harm, injure.
DEMAGOGUE

Demise, transference, decease. (F. -L.) O. F. dimise, desmise, fem. of pp. of desmèttrer, to displace, dismiss. - L. dimitère; see Dismiss.

Democracy. (F. -Gk.) Formerly democracy (Milton) - M. F. democracy; Cot. - Gk. δημοκρατία, popular government, made by the people. - Gk. δημο-, for δῆμος, a country-district, also the people; and κρατίν, to rule. Cf. O. I. dän, a retinue.

Demolish. (F. -L.) o. f. demolissement, inchoative stem of demolir, to demolish. - L. démôler, démôler, to pull down. - L. dé, from; molès, heap, mass.


Demonstrate. (L.) From pp. of L. démonstrâre, to show fully. - L. dé, down, fully; monstrâre, to show, from monstrum, a portent. See Monster.


Demur, vb. (F. -L.) O. F. demourer, demener, to ta i; hence, to hesitate. - L. demorârì, to delay fully. - L. dé, fully; morârì, to delay, from mora, delay.

Demure. (F. -L.) XIV cent. Coined by prefixing de- (see De- (1)), to M. E. mere, mature, calm, demure. - O. F. meur (F. mûr), mature. - L. mâturus; see Mature.

Demy; a spelling of demi.

Den. (L.) M. E. den; A. S. denn, a cave, allied to denu, a valley. + M. Du. dûne, a cave (Kilians).

Denary, relating to tens. (L.) L. denarius, containing ten. - L. deni (= decem), pl. ten by ten. - L. decem, ten. Hence demer, l. dénérus, piece of ten (as-es).

Dendroid. (Gk.) Gk. δέντον v. a tree; -eús, like, from eîco, form, shape.

Denizen, a naturalised citizen, inhabitant. (F. -L.) Formerly depuscin. - A. F. and O. F. deuscin, also denezin, used in the Liber Albus to denote a trader within the privilege of the city franchise, as opposed to foreign. Formed by adding the suffix -cin (= -census) to O. F. dêns, now spelt dans, within. - L. dê intus, from within. - L. dé, from; intus, within, allied to Interior.

Denominate. (L.) From pp. of L. dénominâre, to name. - L. dé, down, fully;

DEMONINATE

Demise, transference, decease. (F. - L.) O. F. demise, desmise, fem. of pp. of desmèttrer, to displace, dismiss. - L. dimitère;

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Denominate. (L.) From pp. of L. dénominâre, to name. - L. dé, down, fully;
DENOTE

nominare, to name, from nomin-, stem of nomen, a name; see Noun.

Denote. (F.-L.) F. dénoter; L. dénotare, to mark out. = L. dé, down; notare, to mark, from nota, a mark. See Note.

Denouement, the undoing of a knot. (F.-L.) F. dénouement, sb., from dénouer, to undo a knot = L. dé, down; noudare, to knot, from noudus, a knot. See Node.


Dense. (L) L. densis, thick + Gk. bainos, thick. Brugm. i. § 851. Der. condense.

Dent; see Dint.

Dental. (L.) Formed with suffix -al (F. -al, L. -alis) from L. dent-, stem of dens, a tooth, cognate with E. Tooth.

dentated, furnished with teeth. (L.) L. dentitius, toothed. = L. dent-, stem of dens, a tooth.

denticle, a little tooth. (L.) L. dentitius, double dimin. of dens, a tooth.

dentifrice, tooth-powder. (F.-L.) F. dentifrice. = L. dentificrum (Pliny). = L. denti-, decl. stem of dens, a tooth; fric-, to rub.


dentition. (L) L. dentitionem, acc. of dentitus, cutting of teeth = L. dentites, pp. of dentire, to cut teeth. = L. denti-, decl. stem of dens, a tooth

Denude, to lay bare. (L.) L. denudare, to make fully bare. = L. dé, fully; niudare, to lay bare, from nudus, bare. See Nude.

Denunciation; see Denounce.


Deodand, lit. a thing to be given to God. (L.) From I. deo, dat. of deus, God; dandum, neut. of dandum, to be given, from dare, to give

Depart. (F.-I.) O. F. departir, despartir, to divide, to part from = L. dis, away from; partire, to part; see Part. Cf. L. dispertire.

Depend. (F.-L.) O. F. dependre, to depend, hang on; Cot. = L. dépendere, to hang down or from. = L. dé, down, from; pendere, to hang. See Pendant.


Depilatory, removing hair. (L.) Formed, in imitation of M. F. dépilataire (Cot.), from a L. adj. *déplatorius, not found. = L. déplaire, to pluck out hair. = L. dé, away; pilare, to pluck away hair, from pilus, hair.


Deplore. (F.-L.; or L.) O. F. déplorer. = L. déplorare, to lament over. = L. dé, fully; plorare, to cry out, wail, weep. Brugm. i. § 154.

Deploy, to open out, extend. (F.-L.) F. deployer, to unfold, to unfold. = L. dis, apart; pliere, to fold. A doublet of Display.

Deponent, one who testifies. (L.) L. déponent-, stem of the pres pt of déponere, to lay down, also (in late L.) to testify. = L. dé, down; pone, to lay. See Position.

Depopulate. (L.) From pp. of L. dépopulaire, to lay waste; in Late L. to deprive of people or inhabitants. Orig. to savage by means of multitudes. = L. dé, fully; populaire, to populate, fill with people, from populus, people; see People.

Deport. (F.-L.) M. F. deporter, to bear, endure; se deporter, to forbear, quiet oneself. = L. deportare, to carry down, remove; with extended senses in Late Latin. Der. department, O. F. departiment, behaviour. For the varying senses, see F. deporter.

Depose. (F.-L. and Gk.) O. F. deposer, to displace. = O. F. dc- (L. dé), from; and F. poser, to place, of Gk. origin, as shown under Pose. Much confused with derivatives from L. pone, to place. See below.

Deposit, vb. (F.-L.) Obs. F. deposer, to entrust Med. L. dépositare, to lay down. = L. depositum, a thing laid down, neut. of pp. of déponere; see Deponent.

deposition. (F.-L.) O. F. deposition = L. acc. dépositionem, a depositing. = L. depositus, pp. of déponere, to lay down (above).
depot, a store. (F. L.) F. dépôt; O. F. déposi. - L. depositis, a thing laid down (hence, stored); neut. of dépositus, pp. of déponere; see Depone.


Deprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. déprecari, to pray against, pray to remove.
- L. dé, away; précari, to pray. See Precarious.

Depreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. déprécière, to lower the price of. - L. dé, down; pretium, price. See Precious.

Depredate. (L.) From pp. of L. dépréderari, to plunder. - L. dé, fully; προδαρί, to rob, from preda, prey; see Prey.

Depress. (F. L.) O. F. de preser (Godefroy). - L. type *dépressare; from L. depressus, pp. of depinere, to press down.
- L. dé, down; pressere, to press.

Deprive. (F. L.) O. F. deprivar (Godefroy). - Late L. depriuère, to deprive of office, degrade. - L. dé, fully; priuare, to deprive. See Private.

Depth; see Deep.

Depute. (F. L.) M. F. députer; Cot. - L. députère, to cut off, also to impute, destine. - L. dé, down; putère, to cut off, orig. to cleanse. Der. deputi-, M. F. deputeré, one deputed, pp. of deputer.

Derange. (F. L. and O. H. G.) F. déranger, to disarrange; formerly desrangier. - L. dis-, apart; O. F. ranger, rangier, to range; see Range.

Dereliction, complete abandonment. (L.) L. acc. dérelictionem, complete neglect. - L. derelictu, pp. of derelinquere, to forsake. - L. dé, from; reliquere, to leave behind, from re-, back, and linguere, to leave. See Relinquish.

Deride. (L.) L. déridère, to laugh down, laugh at; from dé, down, and ridère, to laugh. Der. derisive, from pp. dérisus.

Derive. (F. L.) O. F. deriver, to derive, also to drain. - L. dérinuère, to drain off water. - L. dé, from; rimus, a stream. See Rivulet.

Derm, skin. (Gk.) Gk. δέρμα, skin. - Gk. dépeir, to flay; cognate with E. Tear, vb., to rend.

Degrade. (L.) From pp. of L. déregère, to repeal a law, detract from. - L. dé, away; rogäre, to ask, propose a law. See Rogation.

Derrick, a kind of crane. (Du.) Orig. the gallows; and named from a Dutch hangman; see T. Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins of London, ed. Arber, p. 17. - Du. Dierryk, Derk, Diederik; answering to G. Dietrich, A. S. Peodric, 'ruler of the people.'


Descant. (F. L.) Orig. a variation in a song. - O. North F. descant (O. F. deschant); a kind of song. - Late L. descantus, a refrain, kind of singing. - L. dis-, apart; and cantus, a song. See Cant (1).

Descend. (F. L.) M. F. descendre;
- Cot. - L. descendere, lit. to climb down. - L. dé, down; scandere, to climb; see Scan.

Describe. (L.) L. describere, to write down, describe fully; pp. descriptus (whence description). - L. dé, down; scribere, to write. See Scribe.

desecry (F. L.) M. E. descreyn, to discern.

Sense affected by O. F. descrire, to proclaim, publish; from O. F. des- (L. dis-), and crier, to cry.

Desecrate. (L.) From pp. of L. déssecrâre or désacrâre, to consecrate; (with change of sense due to O. F. dessacrer, to profane, from L. dis-, apart). - L. dé, fully; sacrâre, to account as sacred; see Sacred.

Desert (1), a waste. (F. L.) O. F. desert, a wilderness. - L. desertum, neut. of desertus, waste; pp. of désérer, to desert, abandon. - L. dé, away (negative); serère, to join.

Desert (2), merit. (F. L.) O. F. desert, fem. deserter, lit. a thing deserved, pp. of déservir, to deserve; see below.


Deshabille, careless dress. (F. L.) F. déshabille, undress. - F. déshabiller, to undress. - F. dés (L. dis-), apart, away, un-. habiller, to dress; see Habiliment.

Desiccate, to dry up. (L.) From pp. of L. désiccaré, to drain dry. - L. dé, away; siccaré, to dry, from siccus, dry.

Desiderate; see Desire.

Design, vb. (F. L.) O. F. designer, to denote, to design. - L. désigner, to
DESIRE

denote, mark down. - L. de, down; signōre, to mark, from signum, sign. Der. design-ate.

Desire, to long for. (F. - L.) O. F. désirer, désirer. - L. désiderare, to long for, regret, miss. Perhaps (like considerare) allied to sidus, a star, as if to turn the eyes from the stars, to regret, miss.

désiderare. (L.) L. désideratus, pp. of désiderare (above).

Desist. (F. - L.) O. F. desister, to cease. - L. désisterre, to put away, also to desist. - L. dē, away; siste, to put, also to stand still, from stāre, to stand.


Desolate, solitary. (L.) L. désolātus, forsaken; pp. of désolāre, to forsake. - L. dē, fully; solāre, to make lonely, from sōlus, alone.

Despair; see Desperate.

Despatch; see Dispatch.

Desperate, hopeless. (L.) L. despērātus, pp. of despērāre, to lose all hope. - L. dē, from; spērāre, to hope; from spēr-, as in spēr-ēs, O. Lat. pl. of spēs, hope.


desperado, a desperate man. (Span. - L.) M. Span. desperado. - L. despērātus, pp. of despērāre (above).


Despoil. (F. - L.) O. F. despoiller (F. dépouiller), to despoil. - L. dépouilhre, to plunder. - L. dē, fully; spoliāre, to strip of clothing, from spolium, spoil; see Spoil.

Despond. (L.) L. déspondère, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, yield (hence, to despair). - L. dē, (1) fully, (2) away; spondere, to promise.

Despot, a tyrant. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. despot. - Med. L. despotus. - Gk. δεσπότης, a master; lit. 'master of the house.' The syllable δεσπ- = Idg. *dems, ‘of a house’; cf. Skt. dom-pati-, master of the house. The syllable mor- is allied to Gk. νόσς, husband, Skt. pat-, lord, and to Potent. Brugm. i. § 408.

Desquamation, a scaling off. (L.) From pp. of L. désquāmāre, to remove scales. - L. dē, off; squāmā, a scale.

Dessert. (F. - L.) O. F. dessert, the last course at dinner. - O. F. desservir, to do ill service to; also, to take away the courses at dinner. - O. F. des-, from L. dis-, away; servir, from servire, to serve.


Destitute. (L.) L. dēstitūtus, left alone; pp. of désilūere, to place alone. - L. dē, away; statūere, to place, causal of stāre, to stand.


destruction. (F. - L.) O. F. dēstruction - L. acc. dēstructionem; from dēstruct-us, pp. of dēstruere (above).

Desuetude, disuse. (L.) L. désuētūdo, disuse. - L. désuētus, pp. of désuēscere, to grow out of use, opposed to con-suēscere; see Custom.

Desultory, jumping from one thing to another. (L.) L. désulōrūs, orig. belonging to a désulōr; hence, inconstant. - L. désulōr, one who leaps down, or from horse to horse. - L. désulūs, pp. of désulire, to leap down. - L. dē, down; salire, to leap.


Detail, a small part. (F. - L.) O. F. détail, 'a piece-mealing, also retaile, or a selling by parcels.' Cot. - O. F. détailleir, to cut into pieces. - O. F. de- (L. dē-), down fully; tailler, to cut; see Tailor.
**DETAIL**

**Detain.** (F. - L.) From a tonic stem of O. F. detenir. - L. dētērēre, to hold back; pp. dētentus. - L. dē, down; tenēre, to hold. Der. dētention (from the pp.).

**Detect.** (L.) From L. dētectus, pp. of dētēgere, to uncover, expose. - L. dē, away; tegere, to cover. See Segmentum.

**Detention; see Detain.**

**Deter.** (L.) L. dētērēre, to frighten from. - L. dē, from; terrēre, to frighten. See Terror.

**Deterge, to wipe off.** (L.) L. dētērēre, to wipe off. - L. dē, off; tegēre, to wipe. Der. dēter-ent, from the pres. pt.

**Deteriorate.** (L.) L. dētēriōrātus, pp. of dētēriorāre, to make worse. - L. dētēriōr, worse. Formed from dē, away, from; with comp. suffixes -ter-ior. (So also in-ter-ior from in.)

**Determine.** (F. - L.) O. F. dēterminer. - L. dēterminēre, to bound, end. - L. dē, down, fully; termināre, to bound, from terminus, a boundary; see Term. Der. pre-determine.

**Detest.** (F. - L.) M. F. dētester, to loathe. - L. dētestāri, to execrate, implicate evil by calling down the gods to the witness. - L. dē, down; testāri, to witness, from testis, a witness.

**Dethrone.** (F. - L. and Gk.) M. F. desthroner, 'to unthrone.' Cot. = O. F. de, -L. dis-, apart; L. thronus, from Gk. ἥθρων, a throne. See Throne.

**Detonate, to explode.** (L.) L. dētōnātus, pp. of dētōnāre, to explode. - L. dē, fully; tonāre, to thunder.

**Detour, a winding way.** (F. - L.) F. dētour, a circuit; verbal sb. from F. dētourner, to turn aside. - F. dē- (L. dis-), aside, apart; tourner, to turn. See Turn.

**Detraction.** (F. - L.) O. F. dētracción. - L. dētractionem, acc. of dētractio, a withdrawal; hence a taking away of one's credit. - L. dētractus, pp. of dētractuere, to take away, also to disparage. - L. dē, away; truēre, to draw. See Trace (1).

**Detrement.** (F. - L.) O. F. dētrēment. - L. dētrēmentum, loss; lit. 'a rubbing away.' - L. dētrētus, pp. of dēterere, to rub down, with suffix -mentum. - L. dē, down; terere, to rub. See Trite.

**Detrude.** (L.) L. dētrūdēre, to thrust down. - L. dē, down; trūdēre, to thrust.

**Deuce (1), a two, at cards.** (F. - L.)

**DEVOID**

O. F. deus (F. deus), also dous, two. - L. dōs, acc. of dūi, two.

**Deuce (2), the devil.** (Low G. - F. - L.) Low G. de dūi! the deuce! (Bremen Worterbuch); G. der dūi! Orig. an exclamation on throwing the deuce or two at dice, as it was a losing throw. - O. F. dous, two (above).

**Deuteronomy.** (L. - Gk.) Late L. deuteronomium. - Gk. δευτέρωνομον, a second giving of the law. - Gk. δευτέρων-ομ, second; τύμο-ος, law.

**Devastate.** (L.) From pp. of L. dēvastāre, to lay waste. - L. dē, down; nāstāre, to lay waste, from adj. nāstus, waste.

**Develop, to unfold, open out.** (F. - L. and Teut.) F. dēvelopper, O. F. dēveloper, dēveloper. - O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; and the base dēvelop- or vōlp-, which appears also in envelopé. This base represents Teut. wālp-, as in M. E. wālp, to wrap up; see Lap (3), Wrap.

**Devest, to unclothe.** (F. - L.) From M. F. dēvestir, to devest. - L. disp-, off; and testīre, to clothe. Doublet, dīvest

**Deviate.** (L.) From pp. of L. dēmāre, to go out of the way. - L. dē, from; via, way.

**devious.** (L.) L. dēni-us, going out of the way; with suffix -ous. - L. dē, from; via, way.

**Device, a plan.** (F. - L.) M. E. dēnys, dēnise (dēvys, dēvys). - O. F. dēvis, devise, a device, also a division. - Late L. dēvisum, dēnīsa, a division; also a judgment, device; orig. neut. and fem. of pp. of divinīre, to divide; see Divide.

**devil, a demon.** (L. - Gk.) A.S dēomul, dēfol. - L. diabolus - Gk. διαβόλος, the slanderer, the devil. - Gk. διαβάλλων, to throw across, traduce, slander. - Gk. διά, through, across; δάλλων, to throw; see Belemnite.

**Devious; see Deviate.**

**Devise; see Device.**

**Devolved, quite void.** (F. - L.) M. E. dēnoud; due to dēnoided, pp. of dēnoiden (dīnoiden), to empty. - O. F. dēsuivier, dēsoidier, to empty out. - O. F. des- (L. dis-); voidier, to empty, from voirde, voirde, adj. empty; see Void.

**Devour, duty.** (F. - L.) M. E. dēnour. - M. F. dēvoir; O. F. dēveir, to owe; used as a sb. - L. dēbēre, to owe; see Debt.
DEVOLVE

Devolve. (L.) L. deuoluere, to roll down, bring to a transference to. — L. dé, down; uoluere, to roll. Q A frequent old sense of devolve was 'to transfer.' Der. devolution, from the pp. devolutus.

Devote, vb. (L.) L. dēo, pp. of dēonūre, to devote, vow fully. — L. dé, fully; novire, to vow. See Vow.


Devout. (F.-L.) M. E. deuot (devot), also spelt devoute. — O. F. devot, devoted. — L. dēuō, pp. of dēonūre; see Devote.


Dexter, (L.) L. dexter, on the right hand side, right. — Gk. δεξίος, right, Skt. daks̱hīna, on the right or south, Goth. tākzwsa, right hand, W. deho, right, southern, Gael. and Irish deis (the same). The Skt. daks̱hīna is orig. 'clever' cf. Skt. daks̱ha, able, daks̱h, to be strong.

Dey, a governor of Algiers. (F.-Turk.) F. dey. — Turk. dāi, a maternal uncle; afterwards, in Algiers, an officer, chiefman.

Dhow, a slave ship (?). Mod. Arab. dān, but not an Arab. word (Yule). Orig. language unknown.

Di- (1) prefix; apart. (L.) L. di-, shorter form of dis; see Dis.

Di- (2) prefix; twice, double. (Gk.) Gk. δί, for δις, twice. — L. bis, bi-; Skt. divis, dvi-. Allied to Two.

Dia-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. δί, through, between, apart; allied to Di- (2); and to Two. Q In nearly all words beginning with dia-, except dial; diamond, diary.

Diabetes, a disease accompanied with excessive discharge of urine. (Gk.) Gk. διάβητας, a pair of compasses, a siphon; diabetes. — Gk. διάβαταιν, to stand with the legs apart (like compasses or a siphon).

—Gk. δία, apart; βαταιν, to go; see Come.

Diabolical. (L.-Gk.) L. diabolīcus, devilish. — Gk. διάβολος, devilish. — Gk. διάβολος; the devil; see Devil.

Diaconal, belonging to a deacon. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. diaconal. — Late L. diacōnalis, from L. diāconus, a deacon; see Deacon.

Diacritic. (Gk.) Gk. διακριτικός, dis-

DIAPASON

Diapason, a whole octave, harmony. (L.-Gk.) L. diapasōn, an octave, concord of a note with its octave. — Gk. δια-πασῶν, concord of first and last notes of an octave, lit. 'through all' the notes. — Gk. διά, through; πασῶν, gen. pl. fem. of πᾶς, all (χορδῶν being understood); see Pan-, prefix.

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**DIAPER**

**Diaper**, figured linen cloth. (F. — L. — Gk.) Cf. O.F. diapret, diapered; from the verb *diaper*, to diaper, or 'diversifie with flourishings'; Cot. The verb is formed from O.F. *diapreste*, late *diapre*, a fine cloth, often described as *blanc* (white).

- Late L. *diapretus*, adj., also used as a sb (tunica de *diapreta alba*). — Late Byzantine Gk *diapretos*, adj., pure white; from διαπρετός, wholly, *ἀπρός*, white (see N. E. D.).

*Not the same as Ital. *diapro*, a jasper; but cf. Prov. *diapes*, *diapres*, diaper, costly cloth (Bartsch); also Late L. *asperi*, white money (Ducainge).


**Diary.** (L.) L. *diarium*, a daily allowance, also a diary. — L. *diēs*, a day. See Dial.

**Diastole**, dilatation of the heart. (Gk.) Gk. *diastole*, a drawing asunder, dilatation. — Gk. *διάστηλειν*, to put aside or apart. — Gk. *διά*, apart; στῆλειν, to put.


**Dib**, to dab lightly. (E.) A lighter form of *dab*. Hence *dibber*, a dibble; see below.

**Dibble**, an instrument for setting plants, by making holes. (E.) M.E. *debil*, do-

**Diet**, pl. of *Die* (2), q.v.


**Dicotyledon**, a plant with two seed-lobes. (Gk.) From Gk. δι-, double; κοτυληδόν, a cup-shaped hollow, from κοτύλη, a cup.

**Dictate.** (L.) L. *dictātus*, pp. of *dictāre*, to dictate, frequentative of dicere, to say (below). Der. dictat-or.

**Diction**, talk. (F. — L.) F. *diction* — L. *dictionem*, acc. of *dictio*, a saying. — L. *dictio*, pp. of *dicere*, to say; appointed; allied to dicire, to tell, publish. — Gk. *δικαίωμα*, I shew; Skt. *dir*, to shew; Goth. *gatihan*, to announce, G. *zeigen*, to accuse, point out. Brumg. i. § 207. ( √DEIK.)

**Dictionary.** (L.) Late L. *dictionarium*, formed from *dictio-, stem of *dictio*, a saying, word (above).

**Didactic**, instructive. (Gk.) Gk. διάτακτικός, instructive. — Gk. *διδακτέω*, to teach (= *didακ-ακείν*); allied to δοκείν, to think, δοκομιά, Ionic for δόκομαι, I accept; cf. L. *discere*, to learn, dicere, to teach. Brumg. i. § 707. ( √DEK.)

**Didapper, Divedapper**, a bird; see Dive.


**Die** (2), a small cube for gaming. (F. — L.) Used as sing. of M.E. *dy*, more usually *des*, dice — O.F. *des*, dice, pl. of *det*, a die (F. *de*). Cf. Prov. *dav*, Ital. Spang. *dada*, a die. — Late L. *datum*, lit. a thing given or decreed; hence applied to a die for casting lots. — L. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, to give. See Date (1).


**Diet** (2), an assembly. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.F. *diete*, 'a diete, parliament'; Cot. — Med. L. *dicta*, a public assembly; also a ration of food, diet. — Gk. *biiara*, a mode of life, diet; see Diet (1). *The peculiar use of the word was due to a popular etymology which connected *dicta* (often spelt *dicta*) with *dies*, a day; we even
Differ

find dieta used to mean 'a day's journey'; and dieta for 'a day's work' and 'a daily office or duty'; Dunciage.


Difficulty. (F.-L.) M. E. difficultie.

- O. F. difficile, - L. difficulitatem, acc. of difficultias (for *difficultias, like facultas for facilias). Difficulty. - L. difficult(s), hard.

- L. dif. (for dis-), apart; facilis, easy.

See Facile.

Difendent. (L.) L. diffident-, stem of diffidentis, pres. pt. of diffidere, to distrust.

- L. dif-= (dis-), apart; fidere, to trust, allied to fides, faith. See Faith.

Diffuse. (L.) L. diffusus, pp. of diffundere, to shed abroad. - L. diff.- (dis-), apart; fundere, to pour; see Fuse (1).

Dig. (F.-Du.) F. diguer, to make a dike. - F. digue, a dike. - Flem. and Du. dijk, a dike; see Dike.

Digest, to assimilate food. (L.) M. E. digest, used as a pp. = digested. - L. digestus, pp. of digere, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest. - L. di- (for dis-), apart; gerere, to carry.

Dight, adored. (L.) Dight as a pp. is short for dighted, from the obs. verb dignit, to arrange, prepare, M. E. dhten, to prepare. A.S. dhtan, to set in order, arrange; borrowed from L. dictare, to dictate, prescribe; see Dictate.

Digt, a finger, figure. (L.) L. digitus, a finger; hence a figure, a count on the fingers.


Dignify. (F.-L.) O. F. dignifier.

- Med. L. dignificare, to make worthy. - L. dignis, for dignus, worthy; sicare, for facere, to make.

Digger, lit. to step aside. (L.) L. digressus, pp. of digredi, to go aside. - L. di- (for dis-), apart; gradi, to go. See Grade.


Dilacerate. (L.) From pp. of L. dilacerare, to tear apart. - L. di- (for dis-), apart; lacerare, to tear. See Lacerate.

Dilapidate, to pull down stone build-

ings, to min. (L.) From pp. of L. dilap-
idare, to scatter like stones. - L. di- (for dis-), apart; lapid-, stem of lapis, a stone.

Dilate. (F.-L.) O. F. dilater, to widen. - L. dilatäre, to widen. - L. di- (for dis-), apart; latus, broad. See Latitu-


Dilemma, a perplexity. (I.-Gk.) L. dilemma. - Gk. δίλημμα a double proposition, or argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. - Gk. δί-, twice, double; λήμμα, an assumption, premis.

See Lemma.

Dilettante, a lover of the fine arts. (Ital.-L.) Ital. dilettante, lit. 'delighting in.' - Ital. dilettare, to delight. - L. dilectari, to delight; see Delectable.

Diligent, industrious. (F.-L.) O. F. diligent. - L. diligent-, stem of diligens, careful, diligent, lit. loving (fond); pres. pt. of diligere, to love, select, lit. choose between. - L. di- (dis-), apart; legere, to choose. See Legend.


Dilute. (L.) L. dilitius, pp. of diluere, to wash away, also to mix with water. - L. di- (for dis-), apart; luere, to wash.


Dime, the tenth part of a dollar. (F.-L.) F. dime, O. I. disme, tenth. - L. decima, a tithe; fem. of L. decimus, tenth, allied to decem, ten. See Ten.


- L. dimensus, pp. of dimetiri, to measure off. - L. di- (for dis-), apart; metiri, to measure. See Measure.

Diminish, to lessen. (F.-L.) Coined from L. di- (= dis-), apart, and L. minish; in imitation of L. diminuere, to diminish (below). See Minish.


- L. diminuitus, pp. of diminuire, to lessen. - L. di- (= dis-), apart; minuere, to lessen. See Minute.

Dimissory, giving leave to depart. (L.) L. dimissorius, giving leave to go before another judge. - L. dimissus, pp. of dimittere, to send away. - L. di- (for dis-), away; mittere, to send.

Dimity, a white stuff. (Ital.-L.-Gk.)
DIMPLE

Ital. 

'Dimito' (pl. dimiti), a kind of course cotton or flannel; 'Florio.—Late L. dimittum (pl. dimita), silk woven with two threads.—Gk. diμυρος, made with a double thread.—Gk. δι-, double; μυρος; a thread of the woof.

Dimple, a small hollow. (E.) M. E. dympyll. Perhaps from a base *damp-, allied to dip. Cf. Dan. dial. dump, a hollow in a field; dybbel, a pool, a hollow in the upper lip (Mølbøch); Du. dompel, to dive; G. dämpel, M. H. G. tünpfel, O. H. G. tünphilo, a deep pool. Also Lth. dubus, hollow; dūtī, to be hollow (pres. t. dūmb-u).

Din, clamour. (E.) M. E. dine, dune A. S. dyne, dyne; dynna, to resound. + Icel. dyur, Swed. dān, Dan. dank, noise; Skt. dhun-, roaring, dhvani-, a din, dhvah, to resound.

Dine. (F.—L.) M. E. dinen. —O. F. dînser, F. dîner, to dine. —Late L. *distiûnare, short for *distiīnāre, to break one's fast.—L. degli; itiūnare, to fast, from itiūnus, fasting. (Romania, 18. viii. 95.)

Dinner. (F.—L.) M. E. diner; from O. F. disner, to dine; the indifferent mood being used as a sb.

Ding, to throw violently, brat. (E.? M. E. dingen, pt. dang, pp. dungan; as a strong verb; though not found in A. S. Cf. Icel. dęgna, Dan. dengge, Swed. denga, to bang; all weak verbs. Cf. M. Dan. dinge, to blunt an edge by beating on it; O. H. G. tangel, a hammer. From a Teut. type *dungan-.


Dingo, the native dog of Australia. (New S. Wales.) New S. Wales dingo, written teingo in 1798 (Morris).

Dingy, dirty. (E.) Ong, soiled with dung. Cf. A. S. dungung (for *dyng(þ)ung, with g as j), a dunging; from dung, dung; so also Swed. dynarg, dunny, from dyngung; see Dung. For the pronunciation, cf. stingly (allied to sting).

Dingy (with hard g). Dingeey, a small boat. (Bengali.) Beng. dingy, a small boat; it has become legitimately incorporated in the vocabulary of the British Navy, as the name of the smallest ship's boat’ (Yule).

Dinner; see Dine.

Dint, a blow, force. (E.) M. E. dīnt, dunt; also dent. A. S. dyntr, a blow.—Icel. dyntr, a dint, dynita, to dint; Swed. dial. dunt, a stroke, dunta, to strike.

Diocese. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. dio-

cise. —O. F. dicise (F. diocèse). —L. dice-
sis.—Gk. διοικησις, administration, a province, diocese.—Gk. διοικεω, I keep house, govern.—Gk. δί (for δια), throughout; όλως, I dwell, occupy, from όλος, a house; see Wick, a town.

Dioptrics, the science of the refraction of light. (Gk.) Gk. τὰ διοπτρικά, dioptrics. —Gk. διοπτρικός, relating to the διοπτρα, an optical instrument for taking heights, &c.—Gk. δι-α, through; base *ορ- (fut. ὀφθαλμα), to see; -τρα, fem. instrumental suffix. See Optics.

Diorama, a scene seen through a small opening. (Gk.) Gk. δι- (for διά), through; ὀρα, a sight, from ὀροιο. I see.

Dip, to plunge, immerge. (E.) M. E. dippen. A. S. dyppan, later dippan; for *dyppan, causal form from the base dypp-, weak grade of dep-, as seen in A. S. dep, deep; see Deep. Cf. Dan. dyppe, to dip.

Diphtheria. (Gk.) From Gk. διφ-

θέρα, leather; from the leathery nature of the false membrane formed in the disease. Cf. Gk. δεφείν, to make supple.

Diphthong, a union of two vowel-
sounds in one syllable. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly dipthong (Ben Jonson).—M. F. dipthongue. —L. acc. diphthongum, i. —G. διφθογγος, with two sounds. —Gk. δι- (for δις), double; φθογγος, sound, from φθεγγο-

μα, I cry out.

Diploma. (I.—Gk.) L. diploma, a document conferring a privilege.—Gk. διπλωμα, a thing folded double; also, a licence, diploma (prob. orig. folded double).—Gk. διπλος, double.—Gk. δι-

(δις), double; πλως, folded. Der. dip-

iplomat-ic, from διπλωματ-, stem of διπλωμα.

Diptera, two-winged insects. (Gk.) From Gk. δι- (δις), double; πτερον, a wing, from the weak grade of πτωμα, I fly.

Diptych, a double-folded tablet. (L. —Gk.) Late L. pl. diptycha. —Gk. δι-

πτυχα, a pair of tablets; nent. pl. of δι-

πτυχας, folded in two. —Gk. δι- (δις), double; πτυχη, a fold, πτυσος, to fold.

Dire. (L.) L. dirus, fearful.

Direct, adj. (L.) L. directus, pp. of dirigere, to direct. —L. dir- (for dis-), apart; regere, to rule.

dirge. (L.) Formerly dirige; from the first word of the anthem 'dirige, Dominus meus,' in the office for the dead. —L.
**DIRK**

dirige, direct thou (cf. Ps. v. 8); 2 p. imper. sign, of dirigere (above).

**Disc.** a dagger. (Du. dirige) Spelt dork (A.D. 1602); also dirk. Perhaps from Du. dolk, a dagger; a word of Slavonic origin. Cf. Polish piłk, a dagger. \(\square\) Irish dure, a poniard, is borrowed from E.

**Dirt.** (Scand.) From M. E. drit (with shifted r).—Icel. drit, dirt, excrement of birds. Cf. Icel. drita, to void excrement. \(\pm\) M. Du. drete, Du. dreet, sb., dritten, vb.

Dis-, prefix. (L.) L. dis-, apart; cf. Gk. δι-, apart; see Di-. Hence O. F. des-, which sometimes becomes dis- in E., and sometimes de-, as in devant. The prefix dis- commonly expresses the reversal of an act, somewhat like the L. verbal prefix non-. For most words beginning with this prefix, see the simpler forms. For example, for dis-abuse, see abuse; and so on.

**Disaster.** (F.-L.) M. F. désastre, 'a disaster, misfortune;' Cot. L.t. 'ill-fortune.'—O. F. dés-, for L. dis-, with a sinister or bad sense; and M. F. astre, a star, planet, also destiny, fortune, from L. astrum, a star.

Disburse. (F.-L. and Gk.) O. F. desbourser, to take out of a purse. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; F. bourse, a purse, from Late L. bursa, Gk. βούρσα, a skin (hence, a bag). See Bursar.

Disc, Disk, a round plate. (L.-Gk.) L. discus, a quoit, a plate. — Gk. δίσκος, a quoit. — Gk. δίκειν, to cast, throw. Brugm. i. § 744. See Dish, Desk, Dais.


Disciple. (F.-L.) F. disciple. — L. discipulum, acc. of discipulus, a learner. — L. discere, to learn; allied to docère, to teach; see Docile. Der. discipl-ine, O. F. discipline, L. disciplina, learning.


Discomfit. (F.-L. M. E. discomfit (Bruce).) — O. F. deconfit, discomfited, pp. of deconfire, 'to discomfit, vanquish,' Cot. — O. F. des-; and confere, to preserve, make ready. — L. dis-, apart; and consiciere, to preserve, complete. From L. conc- (cum), together, facere, to put, make. See Fact.

**DISEMBARK**

Disconsolate. (L.) Late L. disconsolatus, comfortless. — L. dis-, apart; consolatus, pp. of consolari, to console; from con- (cum), with, solari, to comfort. See Solace.

**Discord.** sb. (F.-L.) O. F. discard, discord, variance; formed from O. F. descorder, vb., to be at variance. — L. discordâre (the same). — L. discord-, stem of discors, adj. discordant. — L. dis-, apart; cord-, stem of cor, heart.

**Discount.** verb. (F.-L.) Formerly discempt. — O. F. descompter, to reckon back or off. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; compter, to count; see Count (a).

**Discourse.** (F.-L.) O. F. discours, sb. — L. discursum, acc. of discursus, a running about; also, conversation. — L. discursus, pp. of discursere, to run about. — L. dis-, apart; currere, to run.

**Discover.** (F.-L.) M. F. discouerir (discoverer) — O. F. descouvrir, to uncover, disclose. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; couvrir, to cover. See Cover.

**Discreet, prudent.** (F.-L.) O. F. discret. — L. discreitus, pp. of discernere, to discern; see Discern. Der. discretion.

**Discrepant, differing.** (F.-L.) M. F. discrepânt — L. discordânt, stem of discrepâri, to differ (in sound). — L. dis-, apart; crepère, to crackle, sound.

**Discriminate.** (L.) L. discriminâtus, pp. of discriminâri, to separate. — L. discrimin-um, stem of discrimen, a separation. — L. discernere (pt. t. discer-nuit), to distinguish. — L. dis-, apart; cernere, to separate.

**Discursive.** (L.) From L. discursus, pp. of discursere, to run about; with suffix -ve. See Discourse.

**Discuss.** (L.) M. E. discussed, pp. driven away. — L. discursus, pp. of discutere, to shake asunder; in Late L., to discuss. — L. dis-, apart; quaterere, to shake.

**Disdain, sb. (F.-L.) M. F. disdeyn.** — O. F. desdeyn, sb. — O. F. desdeignir, to disdain. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; degnerir (L. dignirî), to think worthy, from dignus, worthy. \(\square\) O. F. desdeignir seems to have been substituted for L. dédignâri, to disdain (with prefix dé-, down).

**Disease.** (F.) O. F. desarir, want of ease. — O. F. des- (L. dis-); aisir, ease.

**Dismembark.** (F.) M. F. demembarger. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; embarger, to embark; see Embark.
**DISEMBOGE**

**DISEMBOGE**, to flow into the sea, as a river. (Span.—L.) Span. desembocar, to disemboge. = Span. des- (L. dis-), apart; embocar, to enter the mouth, from em- (L. in), into, and boca (L. bucca), mouth.

**Disgorge.** (F.—L.) O. F. d'esgorger. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; gorge, the throat; see Gorge.


**Disguise.** vb (F.—L. and O. II. G.) O. F. desguiser, to disguise = O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; guiser, to dress from L. gustāre, to taste; see Gust (2).

**Dish,** a platter. (L.—Gk.) M. E. disch. A. S. disc, a dish. = L. discus, a plate, platter; see Disc.

**Dishabille,** see Deshabille.

**Dishevel.** (F.—L.) M. F. disseveler (Cot.), 'to dischevell,' i.e. to disorder the hair. = O. F. d'vez (L. dis), apart; chevel (F. cheve), a hair, from L. capillium, acc. of capillus, hair.

**Disinterested.** (F.—L.) From Dis- (2) and interested; see Interest (2).

**Disk;** see Disc.

**Dislocate,** to put out of joint. (L.) From pp of late L. dislocare, to put out of place. = L. dis-, apart; locāre, to place, from locus, place.

**Dismal.** (F.—L.) Orig. A. F. dis mal, unlucky days (A. D. 1265). [The phrase was misunderstood, and dismal was treated as an adj., with the addition of days; and later, of other sbs.] = L. dies mali, evil days. Cf. F. Lun-di = Mon-day.

**Dismantle.** (F.—L.) M. F. desman-teller, 'to take a mans cloak off his backe, also, to raze walls;' Cot. = O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; manteler, to cloak, from mantel, sb.; see Mantle.

**Dismay,** to discourage. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) O. F. *desmayer, not found (except desmay, pp., in Palsgrave, p. 519), but exactly the same as Span desmayer (Port. desmairer, Ital. smagare), to dismay, terrify. The O. F. *desmayer was early supplanted by esmayer in the same sense, which only differed in substituting the prefix es- (L. ex-) for des- (L. dis-). The latter part (-mayer) of these words is from O. H. G. magan (G. mogen), to have power, be able. Hence *desmayer and esmayer, at first used in the intrns. sense, to lack power, faint, be discouraged, but afterwards, actively, to discourage. Cf. Ital. smagare (for *dis-magare), orig. to lose courage, also to dismay (Florio). See May (1).

**Dismiss,** to send away. (F.—L.) A coined word; suggested by F. desmettre, pp. desmis, 'to displace, dismiss;' Cot. The true L. form is dimittere, to send away. = L. di- (for dis-), apart; away; mittère, to send.

**Disparage,** to offer indignity, to lower in rank or esteem (F.—L.) M. E. des-paragen. = O. F. desparager = O. F. despar. = parage, rank. = L. dis-, apart; Late L. parricium, society, rank, equality of rank, from L. par, equal (Diez). See Par.

**disparity.** (F.—L.) F. disparité (Montaigne). From L. dis-, apart; and F. parité, equality; see Parity. Suggested by L. despar, unequal.

**Dispatch, Despatch.** (Span.—L.) Formerly spelt dis-, not des-. = Span. des-pachar, to dispatch, expedite. = L. dis-, away; and L. type *pactire, to fasten, fix, from pactus, pp. of panger, to fasten. (See N. E. D.) Cf. Ital spacciare, to dispatch (Florio), answering to a L. type *dis-pactiare.

**Dispel.** (L.) L. dispellere, to drive asunder. = L. dis-, apart; pelère, to drive.

**Dispense.** (F.—L.) O. F. dispensar, to dispense with. = L. dispensáre, to weigh out, frequent. form of dispensere, to weigh out. = L. dis-, apart; pendere, to weigh.

**Disperse,** to scatter abroad. (F.—L.) M. F. dispersar. From L. pp. dispersus, of dispersion, to scatter abroad. = L. di- (for dis-), apart; spargere, to scatter.

**Display.** (F.—L.) A. F. despleynr, O. F. desplevor, to unfold, shew. = L. dis-, apart; pliérre, to fold. Doublet, deploy.

**Disport.** (F.—L.) M. E. disporten, to amuse. = O. F. se despouter, to amuse oneself, orig. to cease from labour; later depoter, and confused with Deport. = L. dis-, away; portère, to carry (hence, to remove oneself from or cease from labour). Hence sport, q. v.

**Dispose.** (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. disposar, to arrange = O. F. dis- (L. dis-), apart; F. poser, to place; see Pose.

**Disposition.** (F.—L.) F. disposi-
DISTICH

**DISPUTE**

- **tion** - L. acc. dispositionem, a setting in order. - L. dispositus, pp. of dis ponerēre, to set in various places, to arrange. - L. dis-, apart; pōnerēre, to place, put.

- **Dispute.** (F. - L.) F. disputer. - L. disputāre, to argue. - L. dis-, apart; pulāre, to think. See *Putative*.

- **Disquisition, an investigation.** (L.) From L. dispositūs, a search into. - L. dispositūsus, pp. of dispositūre, to examine. L. dis-, apart; quaerere, to seek.

- **Disruption.** (L.) From L. disruptio, disrupt, a breaking asunder. - L. disruptus, disruptus, pp. of disruptūre, disruptūre, to break apart. - L. dis-, di-, apart; ru mperēre, to burst

- **Dissect.** (L.) From L. dissect-us, pp. of dissectāre, to cut apart. - L. dis-, apart; secāre, to cut.

- **Dissemble.** (F. - L.) O. F. diss (L. dis-), apart; sembler, to seem, appear; cf. O. F. dissimulare, to dissemble. - L. dis-, apart; away; simulāre, to pretend; cf. L. dissimulāre, to pretend that a thing is not. See *Simulate*.

- **Disseminate.** (L.) From pp. of L. dissemināre, to scatter seed. - L. dis-, apart; semināre, to sow, from semin-, for sēmen-, seed.

- **Dissent, vb.** (L.) L. dissentire (pp. dissentens), to differ in opinion. - L. dis-, apart; sentiēre, to feel, think. Der. dissent-ent, from the pp. dissentens.

- **Dissertation, a treatise.** (L.) From L. dissertāto, a debate. - L. dissertātus, pp. of dissertāre, to debate; frequent of dissertāre, to dis-jon, discuss. - L. dis-, apart; serēre, to sit.

- **Dissolver.** (F. - L.) O. F. dissolver - Late L. dissolvere. - L. dis- , apart; separāre, to separate.

- **Dissident.** (L.) L. dissident-, stem of pres pt. of dissidēre, to sit apart, to disagree. - L. dis-, apart; sedēre, to sit.

- **Dissimilar.** Unlike. (F - L.) M. F. dissimilaire - O. F. dis- (L. di-), apart; and similāre, like; see *Similar*

- **dissimilitude, dissimulation;** from L. dis-, apart, and similātūre, simulation.

- **Dissipate.** (L.) From pp. of L. dissipāre, to disperse. - L. dis-, apart; and O. L. sepāre, to throw; we find also tinipāre, to throw into. Cf. Skt. kshēpā, to throw. Brugm. i. § 751.

- **Dissociate.** (L.) From the pp. of L. dissociāre, to separate from. - L. dis-, apart; sociāre, to associate, from suōnus, a companion. See *Sociable*.

- **Dissolute.** (L.) L. dissolūtus, licentious; pp. of L. dissolūre (below).

- **Dissolve.** (L.) L. dissoluere, to dissolve, loosen, relax. - L. dis-, apart; solūre, to loosen. See *Solve*. Der. dissolut- ion (from pp. dissolūtus).

- **Dissonant.** (F. - L.) M. F. dissonant; Cot. - L. dissonant-, stem of pres. pt. of dissonūre, to be unlike in sound. - L. dis-, apart; sonāre, to sound, from sonās, sound.

- **Dissuade.** (F. - L.) F. dissuader; Cot. - L. dissuādere, to persuade from. - L. dis-, apart; suādere, to pesuāre; see *Suasion*.

- **Dissuade.** (F. - L.) F. dissuade; Cot. - L. dissuādere, to persuade from. - L. dis-, apart; suādere, to pesuāre; see *Suasion*.

- **Dissuader.** (F. - L.) F. dissuader; Cot. - L. dissuādere, to persuade from. - L. dis-, apart; suādere, to pesuāre; see *Suasion*.

- **Dissuade.** (F. - L.) F. dissuader; Cot. - L. dissuādere, to persuade from. - L. dis-, apart; suādere, to pesuāre; see *Suasion*.

- **Distant.** (F. - L.) O. F. distan, a stem of destīnāre, to distain, take away colour. - O. F. des- (L. dis-), away, and teindre, from L. teindre, to dye

- **Distant.** (F. - L.) O. F. distant - L. distantem, acc. of distantis, pres. pt. of distāre, to stand apart. - L. di-, apart; stāre, to stand.

- **Distemper (1).** To derange the temper of bod[y or mind. (F. - L.) M. E. distemperen. - O. F. destemper, to mix; whence pp. destemprē, immoderate, excessive - O. F. dis- (L. dis-), apart; temper (mod. F. tremper), from L. temperāre, to regulate. See *Temper*.

- **Distemper (2), a kind of painting.** (F. - L.) O. F. destemper, later destremp- er, 'to soake, steep, moisten, make fluid, liquid, or thin,' Cot.; the same verb as above.

- **Distent.** (L.) L. distendere, to stretch apart. - L. dis-, apart; tendere, to stretch; see *Tend*. Der. dict- ent- ion (from the pp. dictent-us).

- **Distich, a couplet.** (L. - Gk.) L. distichus, distichon. - Gk. διστίχον, a couplet (in verse); neut. of διστίχοις, having two rows. - Gk. δι- (dis), double; στίχος, a row, allied to στίχεω, to go. (v/STEIGH.)
DISTIL

**Distil.** (F. — L.) O. F. distiller. — L. distilliare, distillare, to drop or trickle down. — L. dé, down; stilllare, to drop, from stilla, a drop. See Still (2).

**Distinguish,** to mark off. (F. — L.) O. F. distinguer, to distinguish; the suffix -ish has been added by analogy, and cannot be accounted for in the usual way. — L. distinguiere, to mark with a prick, distinguish (pp. distinctus). — L. dés (for dis-), apart; *stinguerne (not in use), to prick, allied to Gk. στίκων, to prick, and E. stick, vb. See Instigate. Brugm. i. § 666.


**Distort.** (L.) L. distortus, pp. of distorquère, to twist aside. — L. dés, apart; torquère, to twist; see Torture.

**Distract,** vb. (L.) From L. distractus, pp. of distrahere, to draw apart. — L. dés, apart; trahere, to draw; see Trace (1).

**Distrain.** (F. — L.) O. F. destreignir, a stem of destraindre, to strain, press, vex extremely, constrain (hence to seize goods for debt). — L. distringere, to pull asunder (see below). — L. dés- (for dés), apart; stringere, to draw tight; see Stringent.

**distress,** calamity. (F. — L.) O. F. destresse, oldest form destresse; from a Folk-L. *dictraicta* (not used), regularly formed from L. dictus, pp. of distinguerne, to pull asunder (in Late L. to punish, afflict); see Distain.

**Distrainght.** (L.) A modification of *distract* (=distracted); from L. *dictraict-us;* see Distract.

**Distribute,** to allot, deal out. (L.) From distribuēr-ns. pp. of L. distribuere, to deal out, allot separately. — L. dés, apart; tribuere, to assign; see Distribute.

**District,** a region. (F. — L.) M. F. distinct. — Late L. Distictus, territory wherein a lord has power to enforce justice — L. dictus, pp. of distinguerne; see Distrain.

**Disturb.** (F. — L.) M. E. destorben, disturbourben. — O. F. destorber, to vex. — L. disturbāre, to disturb. — L. dés, apart; turbāre, to disorder, from turbā, a tumult, crowd. See Turbid.

**Ditch.** (E.) M. E. diishe; cf. A. S. dice, dat. of díc, fem. [also masc.], a dike; see Dike.

**Dithyramb,** a kind of hymn. (L. — Gk.) L. dithyrambus. — Gk. δίθυραμβος, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

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**DIVIDE**


**Ditto.** (Ital. — L.) Ital. ditta, detto, that which has been said. — L. dictum, neut. of pp. of dicere, to say.

**Ditty.** (F. — L.) M. E. ditte. — O. F. dité, a kind of poem. — L. dictâtum, a thing dictated; neut. of dictâtus, pp. of dicère, frequent of dicere; see Dictate.

**Diuretic,** provoking discharge of urine. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. diurétique; Cot. — L. diureticus. — Gk. διούρητος. — Gk. διουρέω, to pass urine. — Gk. δι-ά-να, through; οὐρα, urine; see Urine.

**Diurnal.** (L.) L. diurnālis, daily. — L. diurnus, daily. — L. dés, a day.

**Divan,** a council-chamber, sofa. (Pers.) Pers. divān, a tribunal; Arab. daywān, a royal court, tribunal, council of state.

**Divaricate,** to fork, diverge. (L.) From pp. of L. diuvicāre, to spread apart. — L. dés- (for dés), apart; uārius, straddling, from uārus, crooked.

**Dive.** (E.) M. F. duen, duen u= v. A. S. dyfan, to immerse, weak verb; confused with dyfan, strong verb (pt. t. dœaf, pp. dofen); to dive. + Icel. dyfa, to dip. Allied to Dove, Deep, Dip.

**Didapper,** a bird. (E.) Short for dive-dapper. Cf. A. S. dīsfedoppa, a pelican. Here dapper (= A. S. dopha) means a dipper or diver, and dive-dapper = dive-dipper, a reduplicated word.

**Diverge.** (L.) Coined from L. dés- (for dés), apart; and verge, vb. See Verge (2).


**divert.** (F. — L.) M. F. divertir, ‘to divert, alter;’ Cot. — L. diuertere, to turn aside. — L. dés- (dis-), apart; uertere, to turn. Der. divers ion, from pp. diversus.

**Divest.** (L.) Late L. diesture, in place of L. diuesture, to strip off clothes. — L. dés- (for dés), apart, substituted for L. dés-, down, away; uertere, to clothe, from uestis, clothing. See Vest.

**Divide.** (L.) L. diuidere, to divide, separate (pp. divinus). — L. dés- (dis), apart; and *uiderere, a lost verb, prob.
meaning ‘to separate’; see Widow. (WIDH.) Brugm. i. § 589, n. 528.

Der. *divi-sion* (from the pp.).


Divorce, sb. (F. – L.) O F. *divorce* – L. *divortium*, a separation. – L. *diortere*, the same as *divertere*, to turn aside, separate; see Divert.

Divulge. (F. – L.) F. *divulguer*, ‘to divulge, reveal’; Cot. – L. *divulgare*, to publish abroad – L. *dī-, for *dīs-*, apart; *ulgīre*, to publish, from *ulĭgus*, the people; see Vulgar.

Dizen, to deck out. (E.) To *dizen* was orig. to furnish a distaff with flax, hence to deck out. See Distant. Der. *de-dizen*.

Dizzy. (E.) M. E. *dysy, dusi* A S. *dysg*, foolish, stupid. + E. *Fines. dusig*, dizzy, foolish; O H. G. *tusic*. From Teut. *dus-*, as in Low G. *dusen, to loiter* (Lubben); allied to Teut. *dīs-*, as in Du. *duizelen*, to be dizzy. Perhaps further allied to A. S. *duol-, Du. *duoar*, foolish (Franck), from Teut. stem *duw-.*


Dock (1), to curtail. (E.) From *dock*, sb, the stump of a tail, stump, cut end. Cf. E. *dokke*, dok, a bundle, bunch (as of straw); Du *dok*, a little bunch (of straw); Dan *døkke*, a skem, short column, baluster; G *dokke*, a skem, rail, plug, peg; Low G. *dok*ke, a bunch, stump, peg (Berghaus).


Docket, a label, ticket. (E.) Orig. an abstract; apparently allied to Dock (1).

Dogma, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. *dogmat-, an opinion* (stem *dogmart-).*

Dogma, Doctrine, Document; see Doodle.

Dodecagon. (Gk.) Named from its 12 angles. Formed like *deagon*, with Gk. *dodika*, twelve, instead of *beka*, ten. See Decagon.

Dodecahedron. (Gk.) Formed with Gk. *dodika*, twelve, in place of *beka*, ten; see Decahedron.

Dodge, to go hither and thither, to quibble. (E.) XVI cent. Orig. to walk unsteadily, hence to go from side to side as if to escape; perhaps allied to prov. E. *dade*, to walk unsteadily, Scotch *daddle*, to waddle, *doodle*, to jog, *dodge*, to jog along, *doigel*, to hobble, North E. *dodder*, to shake, totter, *dodge*, *dodge*, to walk clumsily. (Very doubtful.)

Dodo, an extinct bird. (Port.) Port. *dundo*, silly, foolish; the bird being of a clumsy make. Said to be borrowed from Devonsh. *dod*, stupid, the same as E. *dolt* (Diz). See Dolt

Doe. (E.) M. E. *doo* A S. *dā† Dan. *daa*. Swed. *døf-, in dolflodd*, a buck, may be allied to G. *damhirsch*, a buck, wherein the syllable *dam-* is thought to be borrowed from L. *dīma*, a deer; or Celtic; cf. Corn. *da*, a deer, Gacl. *dām, ox, stag.*

Doff, to put off clothes. (E.) Short for *do off*, i.e. put off. Cf. den, dup.

Dog. (E.) M. E. *dogge*. A S. *dogga*. (Du. *dog*, Swed. *dogg*, a mastiff; Dan. *dogge*, a bull-dog; Low G. *doggge, f. dogge*, all borrowed from E.) Der dog, verb, to track, follow as a dog; *dogg-ed*, sullen; *dog-cheap*, very cheap (see N. E. D.); *dog-wood*.


Dogma, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. *dogma*, an opinion (stem *dogmar-).*
DOILY

DOLJON

Doilw, I am of opinion. Allied to Do- 
cile. Der. dogmat-ic, dogmat-ise.

Doily, a small napkin. (Personal name.) 
Formerly we read of 'doily stuff,' and 
'doily petticoats.' Said to be named after 
'the famous Doily'; Spectator, no. 283, 
Jan. 24, 1712. Mentioned in Dryden's 
Kind Keeper, iv. (1679).

Doit, a small coin. (Du. = Scand.) Du. 
dust, a doit. - Icel. jveit, a piece, but, small 
coin, doit. - Icel. *jviita (pt. t. *jveit), to 
cut, a lost verb, but the same as A.S. 
joitlan; see Thwite.

Dole, a portion. (E.) M.E. dol, dale. 
A.S. dæl, a division (Exod. viii. 23). A 
variant of Deal (1), q.v.

Doleful, sad. (Hybrid; F. - L. and E.) 
The suffix -ful is E. M. E. doel, duel, dol 
(Scotch doal), sorrow, grief. - O. F. doel, 
dol (F. detuil), grief; verbal sb. of O F. 
doloir, to grieve. - L. dolium, in cor-dolium, 
grief of heart. - L. dolère, to grieve.

dolour. (F. - L.) M.E. dolour. - O. F. 
doloure. - L. dolorem, acc. of dolor, 
grief. - L. dolère, to grieve.

Doll. (Gk.) From Doll, for Dorothy; 
a familiar name, of Gk. origin (see 

Dollar. (Low G. - G.) Low G. daier; 
Du. daalder, a dollar. Adapted and 
borrowed from G. thaler, a dollar. The 
G. thaler is short for joachimsthaler, a 
coin made from silver found in joachim-
thal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia, ab. 
A.D. 1519.

Dolman, a kind of loose jacket. (F. - 
G. - Hung. - Turk.) F. dolman. - G. 
dolman, dollman. - Hung. dolmany, - Turk. 
dolmainu, dolmah, a kind of long robe.

Dolmen, a monument of two upright 
stones, with a third across them. (F. - C.) 
F dolmen. - Bret. dolmen, lit. 'stone-
table;' Legonidec. - Bret. tol, taol, a 
table (from L. tābula) and men, a stone; 
according to Legonidec. But (see N. E. D.) 
this is due to some mistake; the F. 
dolmen seems to represent the Cornish 
tolmēn, stone with a hole beneath; from 
Corn. toll, a hole (W. tōll), and mēn 
(W. maen), a stone.

Dolomite, a kind of rock. (F.) 
Named in 1794 from M. Dolomieu, a 
French geologist (1750-1801).

Dolour; see Doleful.

Dolphin, a fish. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.E. 
dolphine. - O. F. daulphin (now dauphin). 
- Folk-L. dalphinum, for L. delphinum,

acc. of delphinus, a dolphin. = Gk. δελφίν: 
stem of δέλφις, a dolphin.

Dolt. (E.) Cf. Devonsh. dold, a doll. 
M. E. dult (= dult); from M. E. dul, 
dull; see Dull.

Domain. (F. - L.) F. domaine, sb.; 
from O. F. domaine, adj., belonging to as 
one's own - L. dominicus, adj., belonging 
to a lord (the neut. dominium was used 
for L. dominium, lordship). - L. dominus, 
a lord; allied to L. domāre, to tame, 
subdue; see Tame. Doublet, domesne.

Ital. duomo, dome, a cathedral church 
(house of God). - L. domum, acc. of 
domus, a house, a building. (DEM)


domestic. (F. - L.) F. domestique.

- L. domesticus, belonging to a household. 
- L. dom-us, a house (above).

domicile. (F. - L.) O. F. domicile, 
a mansion. - L. domicilium, a habitation.

- L. domi-, for domus, a house; and 
-cilium, possibly allied to Cell.

Domesday; see Doom.

Dominate. (L.) From pp. of domi-
ñari, to be lord over. - L. dominus, a 
lord.

domineer. (Du. - F. - L.) M. Du. 
domineren, to feast luxuriously (Oude-
mans); borrowed from O F. dominer, to 
govern, rule. - L. dominari, to be lord 
over (above).

dominical. (F. - L.) O. F. domini-
cal. - Late L. dominicālis, belonging to the 
Lord's day, or to the Lord. - L. dominic-
us, belonging to a lord. - L. dominus, a 
lord.

dominion. (F. - L. - L.) O. F. 
dominion - Late L. dominīōnem, acc. of 
dominio, lordship; allied to L. domin-
ium, lordship. - L. dominus (above).

domino. (F. - L.) F. domino, a 
masquerade-dress; orig. a master's hood. 
- L. dominus, a master (above). Der. 
dominoes, sb. pl., a game.

Don (1), to put on clothes. (E.) Short 
for do on, i.e. put on. Cf. doff, doul, 
dup.

Don (2), a Spanish title. (Span. - L) 
Span don, sir. - L. dominus, acc. of 
dominus, a lord.

Donation. (F. - L.) F. donation. - 
L. acc. donātīōnem, a gift, from the stem 
of the pp. of donāre, to give. - L. dōnum, 
a gift. Cf. Gk. δῶρον, a gift.

Donjon; see Dungeon.
**DONKEY**

**Donkey.** (C. and E.) Double dimin. with suffix -ey (= Lowl. Sc. -ick-ie, as in hors-ickie, a little-little horse, Banffish.), from dun, familiar name for a horse, from its colour (Romeo, i 4. 41); see Dun (1).

So also M.E. don-ek, pron. E. dunnock, a hedge-sparrow, from its colour. Donkey (first found in 1785) was a prov. Eng. word, which seems to have rimed with monkey (whence the spelling). Cf. Somersets. dunng-kee, pron. of donkey.

**Donna.** (Ital.-L.) Ital. donna = L. domina, mistress, fem. of dominus, a master. Doublet, donna.


**doomsday, domesday.** (E.) A.S. dômes deg. day of doom or judgment


**Dormant, sleeping** (F.-L.) F. dormant, pres. pt. of dormir, to sleep. = L. dORMIR, to sleep. + Skt drā, to sleep, Gk. δροινέω.

**dormer-window.** (F. and Scand.) A dormer was a sleeping-room. = O. F. dormoir. = L. dormitorium (below)

**dormitory.** (L.) L. dormitorium, a sleeping-chamber; neut. of dormitorius, adj., belonging to sleeping = L. dormitor, a sleeper. = L. dormire, to sleep.

**Dormouse.** (F. and F.) M.E. dormous The prefix is perhaps short for North E dorm, to doze (whence dormouse). Cf. Icel., Norw., and Swed. dial. dorma, to doze; all apparently from F dormir, to sleep; see Dormant. We find also prov. E. dorrer, a sleeper, as if from dor, to sleep.

**Dornick, a kind of cloth ; obsolete.** (Flemish.) Named from Flem. Dornick, better known by the F. name of Tourney (Lat. Tornanaus).

**Dorsal.** (F.-L.) F. dorsal, belonging to the back. = Late L. dorsātus. = L. dorsum, the back.

**DOUGH**

**Dory, a fish; see John Dory.**


**Dot.** (E.) A.S. dott, only in the sense 'head of a boil.' Cf. Du. dot, a little bundle of spoil wool, &c., good for nothing (Sewel); Swed. dial. dott, a little heap, small lump; M. Dan. dot, a bunch; E. Fries. dot, dotte, a heap, bunch, lump. Cf. Norw. dotten, pp. of detta, to fall, to fall to pieces.

**Dote.** (E.) M.E. dotten, dotten, to be foolish (Layamon). + M. Du. doten, to dote, mope; Du. dutten, to doze; Icel. dotta, to nod with sleep, M. II. G. getotzen, to doze, tüssen, to mope.

**dotage.** (E.; with F. suffix.) M.E. dotage; from M. E. dot en; with F. suffix -age (L. -āticum). Cf. F. radotage, from radoter, to dote.

**dottard.** (E.; with F. suffix.) From dote, with F. suffix -ard (O. H. G. harat).

**dotterel, a kind of plover.** (E.) A bird easily caught; from dote, vb., with suffix as in cock-erel.

**Double.** (F.-L.) O.F. doble, later double. = L. duplicis, lit. two-fold; = L. du-0, two; -plus, i.e. 'folded.'

**doublet.** (F.-L.) M.E. dobbelot. = O. F. doublet, an inner (double) garment. = F. double, double; with suffix -et.

**doubloon.** (F.-Span.-L.) F. doublon. = Span. doblón, a coin, the double of a pistole. = Span. doblo, double. = L. duplicis (above).

**doubt.** (F.-L.) M. E. doute. = O. F. douter. = L. dubitāre, to be of two minds; allied to dubius, doubtful; see Dubious.

**Doucier.** (F.-L.) F. doucier, lit. sweetness (hence, pleasant gift). = L. dulcem, acc. of dulcor, sweetness. = L. dulcis, sweet. See Dulcelet.

**Douche, a shower-bath.** (F.-Ital.-L.) F. douche, a shower-bath = Ital. doccia, a conduit, water-pipe. = Ital. doucire, to pour; equivalent to Late Lat. *dūciāre*, derivative of L. dūcis, a duct; see Duct.

**Dough.** (E.) M.E. dah, doch. = A.S. dāh (stem diā-g). + Du. deeg, Dan. deig, Swed. deg, Icel. deg, Goth. dags, a kneaded lump, G. teig. The Goth. dags is from diāg, 2nd stem of deigan, to knead; see Dike. (V) DHEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 604.
Doughty. (E.) M. E. dohti, duhti, valiant. A. S. dohtig, earlier form dyhtig, valiant. — A. S. dugan, to be worth, to be strong. ♦ Dan. dyrtig, Swed. duäftig, Icel. dygðingr, G. tüchtig; variously formed from the Teut. verb *dugan-.

Douse, to immerse. (E.?) Allied to M. Du. doenzer, 'to smite with violence' (Hexham). See Dowse (1).

Dout, to extinguish. (E.) Short for do out, i.e. put out.

Dove, a bird. (E.) A. S. diffe, only in comp. diffe-doppa, lit. a diver. — A. S. difan, to plunge into. ♦ O. Sax. difa, Goth. difo, G. taube, a dove, lit. diver. [So also L. columba, a dove, is allied to Gk. κολύμβης, a diver, sea-bird. First applied to sea-gulls, &c.]

dovetail, to fasten boards together. (E.) From dove and tail; from the shape of the fitted ends of the board (>).

Dowager, a widow with a jointure. (F. — L.) O. F. douagerie, from douage, an endowment. Again douage is coined with suffix -e (2) from F. douer, to endow. — L. dōtāre, to endow. — L. dōt-, stem of dōs, a gift, dowry. Allied to dō-num, a gift, dare, to give. Der. en-dow, from F. en and douter. Brugm i. § 167.


Dowdy; see Duds.

Dowlas, a coarse linen. (Bret.) From Duolus, S. E. of Brest in Brittany.

Down (1), soft plumage. (Scand.) M. E. down. — Icel. dūinn, Swed. dun, Dan. dvin, down; whence Du. dons.

Down (2), a hill. (C.) A. S. dūn, a hill. — Irish dún, a fortified hill, fort; Gael. dun, W. din, a hill-fort. + A. S. tūn; see Town.

down (3), prep and adv. (E. and C.) A corruption of adown = A. S. ofdūne = off the hill, downwards. — A. S. of, off; dūne, dat. of dūn, a hill; see Down (2).

dune, a low sand-hill. (C.) XVIII cent. — F. dune. — M. Du. dune (Du. duijn) of Celt. origin. See Down (2).

Dowse (1), to strike in the face. (E.?) Apparently the same as Douse (above). Cf. Norw. dūs, a push, blow; M. Du. dosen, to strike, E. Fries. dösen, to strike.

Dowse (2), to immerse; see Douse. Prob. the same as Dowse (1).

Doxology. (L. — Gk.) L. doxologia. — Gk. δοξολογία, an ascription of praise. — Gk. δόξα, for δόξα, glory, orig. a notion; λόγος, from λέγειν, to speak.


Doze. (Scand.) Swed. dial. dusa, Dan. duse, to doze, mope; Icel. divsa, to doze; M. Dan. dāse, to be torpid. Allied to Dizzy.


Drab (1), a slut. (E.) Cf. Iish drabog, Gael. drabag, a slut; Gael. drabach, dirty; Iish drab, a spot, stain (all from E.). E. Fries. drabbe, puddle-water. Also Du. drabbe, f. dregs, draf; allied to Draff.


Drachm; see Dram.

Draff, dregs. (E.) M. E. draf (Layamon). — Du. draf, hogswash, draffe, draf; Icel. dræf, Swed. draf, Dan draf, dreggs; G. draber, pl. [Cf. Gael and Irish drabh, draf, from L.]

Draft; see Draught.

Drag, vb. (Scand.) M. E. draggen; a Northern form allied to Icel. draga, to draw. Cf. Swed. dragg; a drag, grapple; dragga, to drag. See Draw.

Dragoman, an interpreter. (Span.— Arab.) Span. dragoman; [Late Gk. δραγωνία, an interpreter. — Arab. tar-jumān, an interpreter, translator; see Targum.

Dragon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. dragon. — L. acc. dracōnem, from nom. draco. — Gk. δράκων, a dragon, lit. 'seeing'; from his supposed sharp sight. — Gk. δρακ-, weak grade of δηρεομαι, I see. ｱ Such is the usual account.

dragon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. dragon, a dragoon; so called because the dragons or g in their standard; or rather, because they were armed with a short carbine called (in F.) dragoon.
DRAIN


Drake, male of the duck. (L.—Gk.) M. E. drake. Not found in A. S.; cf. drak, a drake, in Low G. (Bremen); M. Swed. drak, (1) a dragon, (2) a drake, (3) a boy's kite. Supposed to correspond to the latter part of Swed. and-drake, a drake (a form thought to be borrowed from Low G.). Cf. Swed. and duk, duck,and-drake, drake; Low G. aunderik, drake (Lubboen); G. eute, duck; enterich, drake; O. H. G. antrahho, a drake. β. The Swed. and, A. S. eden, a duck, is cognate with L. anus (stem anat-), a duck. The M. F. drake was suggested by A. S. draco, a dragon, borrowed from L. dracon, see Dragon.

Drum, Drachm. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. drome, drachme, 'a drum, eighth part of an ounce.' Col. = L. drachma. = Gk. δραχμα, a handful, a drachma, used both as weight and coin; cf δραχμα, as much as one can grasp. = Gk. δραχμος, I grasp. Brgrm. i § 509.


Draastic, effective. (Gk.) Gk. δραστικος, effective; allied to δραστικον, verbal adj. of δραω, I perform.

Drape, to cover with cloth. (F.—L.) F. draper, to make cloth. = F. drap, cloth; Late L. drappus. Of unknown origin. Der. drap-er, drap-er-y; and see drap (2).

Draastic; see Drama.


Dracht, draft. (E.) Draft is a phonetic spelling. M. E. draught, draht. From A. S. *drag-an; with suffixed -a. + Du. dragt, a load, from dragen, to carry; Dan. dræt; IceL. draitr, a draught of fishes; G. tracht, a load, from tragen.

Drawl. (Du.) Frequentative of draw; parallel to droggle from drag. Introduced from Du. drælen, to be slow; from dragen, to draw. + E. Fries. draulen; Low G. drauln.

Dray. (E.) A.S. drage, that which is drawn; as in drage, drag-net, a draw-net. + Swed. drag, a sledge, dray.

Dread, vb. (E.) A. S. *drædan, in comp. on-drædan, to dread, fear. + O. Sax. ant-drædan; O. H. G. in-tratan. Teut. type *drædan-.

Dream, a vision. (E.) M. E. dreem. A. S. *dræm, a dream; not found. [Quite distinct from A. S. *drem, a sweet sound, harmony, also joy, glee, happiness.] + O. Sax. drøm, dream; Du. droom, Icel. draumr, Dan. Sved. drom, G. traum. Kluge suggests comparison with G. trug-bild, a phantom; if correct, the Teut. sb. was *druhtm, m.; from Teut. *druhng, strong grade of Teut. *druwyn- (O. H. G. trigian, G. trugen), to deceive. From the 1dg, root *druhng, whence also Skt. drtah((s), a crafty wounding; O. Pers. druad (Pers. durugh), a deceit, lie; Icel. draur, a ghost. Brgrm. i. §§ 681, 689.


Dregge (1), a diag-net. (E.) North E. dreg. Answering to A. S. *dreg-, *dregge (not found), for *dreg-jo-; from A. S. dreggan; see Draw. And see Dregs.

Dregge (2), to sprinkle flour on meat. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) To dregge is to sprinkle, as in sowing dregге (M. E. dregge) or mixed corn. = O. F. dregle, mixed corn; also a sweetmeat, sugar-plum. [Prov. dregge; Ital teggea, a suga-plum.] = Late L. dregita, dreggea, a sugar-plum; altered form of trægêna, pl. of trægêma. = Gk. τράγημα, something nice to eat. = Gk. τριγέων (2 aor. Τριγέων) to gnaw.

Dregs, lees. (Scand.) Pl. of M. E. dreg, mire; we also find M. E. dregges, dregs. = IceL. dregg, pl. dreggjar, dreggs; Swed. dragg, pl. dregs, lees. Cf. Gk. θρασεων, to disturb. Distinct from L. fraught, dregs of oil; Brgrm. i. § 417.


Dress. (F.—L.) O. F. dresser, dresser,
Dribble

to erect, set up, dress; answering to a Late L. form *drectidre. - L. directus, pp. of dirigere, to direct; see Direct.

Dribble. (E.) Frequentative of obs. E. drib, to drip slightly; which is a weakened form of *drip. Cf. driblet. See Drip. So also Dan. dial. drible.

Drift; see Drive.

Drill (1), to pierce, to train soldiers. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. drillen, to drill, to bore, to turn round, shake, brandish, drill soldiers, form to arms. Allied to M. H. G. drenlen, to turn round (pp. gedrenlen), Low G. droll, twisted tight. Teut. type *thrallan- (pt. t. *thrall), to twist; cf. A. S. pearl, strict. ❙ Perhaps allied to Thrill.

Drill (2), to sow corn in rows. (E.) The same as drill, to trickle, which seems to be a variant of trill, to trickle.

Drilling, a coarse cloth used for trousers. (G. - L.) Corrupted from G. driblich, ticking. huckaback. - L. trilli-, stem of trilix, having three threads. - L. tri-, from tres, three; licium, a thread.

See Three.


drift. (b.) M. E. drift. Formed from drip-, weak grade of drian; with suffix -t. + Du. drif, Icel. dripr, Swed. drian, Dan. draf. G. driift. Der. a-drift = on the drift; see A- (2).

drove. (E.) M. E. drof. A. S. drf, a drove. From drif. 2nd grade of drian.


Drizzle, to rain slightly. (E.) Formely driel or dries, to keep on dripping. Frequent. form of M. E. drosen, A. S. drysan, to drip; see Dreyry. Cf. Dan. drysse, to fall in drops; Swed. dial. drosla

Drown

Droll. (F. - Du.) M. F. drole, 'a pleasant wag,' Cot. - Du. drollig, odd, strange; M. Du. drol, 'a juggler,' Hexham. Perhaps from Du. droll-' , pp. stem of drullen, to turn, wheel, whirling about; see Drill (1).


- Gk. δρομή, to run. + Skt. druam, to run.

Drone (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. drenen (also drennen). Not in A. S. Cf. Icel. drynja, Swed. drena, Dan. drene, to drone, to roar, rumble, &c. Cf. Goth. drenjas, a sound, Gk. θρόνος, a dirge; Skt. dhrañ, to sound.

Drone (2), a non-working bee. (Low G.) M. E. dran. A. S. dran; which (like E. Fries. drinc) was prob. borrowed from O. Sax. drän. Cf. M. H. G. treno (G. drome being borrowed from Low G.). Teut. stems *drown-, *dren-; cf. Gk. θρόνος, a wild-bee, θρόνος (Hesychius).

With the parallel stems *drw-, *dren-, cf. stems of Queen and Queen.

Droop; see below


droop, to sink, fail. (Scand.) M. E. drepnen. - Icel. drepfa, to droop; weak vb., allied to drepfa, strong vb., to drip = Teut. *drepfan- (whence also G. triessen); see above. Cf. 'I am ready to drop,' i. e. I droop.

Dropsy; see Hydropsy.

Droshky, Droshky, a kind of carriage. (Russ.) Russ. drzechki, drshki, a low four-wheeled carriage (the j sounded as in French). Dimin. of drogi, a waggon, which was orig. pl. of droga, a perch (of a carriage).


Drought, Drouth; see Dry.

Drove; see Drive.

Drown. (Scand.) M. E. drenen, dren-
DROZE, DROWE

DROWSE, DROZE

Drub, to beat. (Arab.) 'Drub, to beat the soles of the foot with a stick, a punishment used in Turkey;' (Phillips). Apparently a travellers' word. Perhaps from Arab. darb (zarab), a beating with a stick; from Arab. root *žuraba (zaraba), he beat; Rich. Dict. p. 952 (N. F. D.)

Drugge, vb. (L.) M. E. druggen. A S. *drycgean, not found; but regularly formed from drug-, weak grade of drygan, to work, perform, endure (=Teut. *druu-gan, Goth. drygan, Lowl. Sc. dræc). Cf Icel. drýg-urkr, one who works slowly but surely. The Gaul. *drágair, a drudge, is from E.


Drugget. (F.) M. F. drognet, 'a kind of stuff that's half silk, half wool; ' Cot Dimm. of drogeu, used in the sense of rubbish, poor stuff; from the coarseness of the material; cf L. 'a drug in the market.' Probably not the same word as F. drogue, a drug.


Drum. (Du.) XVI cent. Imperfectly adapted from M. Du. tromme, trommel, a drum; Low G. tromme; Du. trom- + O. H. G. trumbe, trumpe, M. H. G. tramme, a pipe, trumpet; Icel. trumba, a pipe, trumpet. [So also Ital. tromba, Span. trompa.] Of imitative origin.

Drunken, drunk. (E.) A S. drunk, pp. of drincan, to drink; with F. suffix -ard (G. hart).

Drupe, a fleshy fruit containing a stone.

DUCK

Duck (1), to dive, bob the head. (E.) M. F. duken, duoken. Not in A.S. + Du. duiken, to stoop, dive, G. tauchen, to plunge, dive. Teut. type *dücken, pt. t. *dunk (whence G. tauchen), pp. *dunken. From the weak grade duk- we have Dan. dukke, Swed. dyka; to which the shortening of the vowel in mod. E. duck may have been partly due.

Duck (2), bird. (E.) M. E. doke, duke. Lit. 'diver;' the suffix - represents the A.S. suffix of the agent. A. S.
DUCK

düce, a duck. From the verb above. Cf. Dan. dukand, lit. 'diving duck;' Swed. dykfjägel, 'diving fowl.' Der. duck-l'ing, with double dimin. suffix.

Duck (3), a pet, darling. (E.) Apparently the same as Duck (2).


Duct, a conduit-pipe. (L.) L. ductus, a leading (hence, a duct). — L. ductus, pp. of dicere, to lead. See Duke.


Dude, an exquisite, a dandy. (G.) From G. dûde; see Supplement.

Dudgeon (1), resentment. Of unknown origin.

Dudgeon (2), half of a dagger. (Unknown.) M. E. dogcran, a kind of wood used for the handles of daggers. Etym. unknown.

Duds, clothes. (Scand.) Jamieson has dults as well as ducts; the u was prob. once long. — Icel. dýði, swaddling clothes; dýða, to wrap up. Cf. E. doved, a woman's cap, a slut; dovad, ill-dressed.


Duenna. (Span. — L.) Span. duena, a married lady, duenna. — L. domina, fem. of dominus, a lord. See Donna.

Duet; see Duel.

Duffel, coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) Du. dûfel; so called from Duffel, a place near Antwerp.

Duffer, a stupid person. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. døvart, formed with suffix -art from the adj. døv, stupid, dull; lit. 'dead,' — Icel. døfair, deaf; see Deaf.


Dugong, a sea-cow. (Malay) Malay diyong, diyong, a sea-cow.


dux. — L. dux, a leader. — L. dûcere, to lead. (DEUK.) The L. acc. decem would have given O. F. dois, F. dois; like F. noix from nucle, croix from crucem. (N. E. D.) Brugm. i. § 592.


dulcimer. (F. — Span. — L.) Roquefort has F. doulcmer (undated); cf. O. F. doulcemele (Godefroy). — Span. dulcemele, a dulcimer; named from its sweet sound. — L. dulcis melos, sweet sound; see Melody.

Dull, stupid. (E.) M. E. dul; cognate with Low G. dul; answering to Teut. *dul-joz. Closely allied to AS dol, foolish, cognate with Du. dol, mad, G. toll, mad, answering to Teut. *dul-oz. Both are from Teut. *dul- (< *dual-), weak grade of *dual-an, as seen in A. S. dualan, to err, to be stupid; see Dwel. Cf. A. S. gedwol-ged, a false god, idol; Irish and W. dull, blind. Brugm. i. § 375 (6).

Dulse, an edible seaweed. (C.) Irish dulseag, Gael. dulseag, dulse. According to Macleod, it means 'water-leaf,' from Ir. and Gael. duille, leaf, and *ung e, water.

Dumb. (E.) M. E. domb. A. S. domb, mute. + Du. dom, Icel. dumbr, Swed. dumb, Dan. dum, Goth. dumbs, G. dumm, O. H. G. tumb, tump, stupid. The orig. sense seems to have been 'stupid,' and perhaps Goth. dumbs is allied to Goth. dumbs, deaf; see Deaf. Der. dumm-y (= dumb-y).

Dump (1), an ill-shapen piece. E.? Prov. E. dump, a clumsy lump, a bit; dumby, short and thick. Probably a thing thrown down in a mass; see Dump (2).

dumping, a kind of pudding. (E.?) A small solid ball of pudding; dump-l'ing is a double dimin. of dump (1).

Dump (2), to strike, fling down. (Scand.)? Cf. Lowl. Sc. dump, to beat. Dan. dumpa, to plump, plunge; Norw. dumpa; Swed. dial. dumpa. — Swed. dial. dump, as in dump-ïd, supine of str. vb. dimpa, to fall down plump.

Dumps, melancholy. (Scand.) Swed. dial. dumpin, melancholy, orig. pp. of dimba, to steam, reek; Dan. dump, dull, low. + Du. dump, dump, hazy, G. dumpf, dump, dull. Allied to Damp; cf. 'to dump one's spirits.'
DUN

Dun (1), brown. (C.) A. S. dunn, dark. -Irish and Gael. donn, brown; W. dwn, dun, dusky. Celtic type *donnos.

Dun (2), to urge for payment. (Scand.) Said (in 1708) to be derived from the name of Joe Dun, a famous bailiff in the time of Henry VII. But perhaps from the notion of noisiness. Cf. M. E. dunning, a loud noise. -Icel. duna, to thunder; koma einum duna fyrir dyr, to make a din before one’s door; Swed. dina, to make a noise. Alluded to Din.

Dunce, a stupid person. (Scotland.) From the phr. ‘a Dun’s man,’ i.e. a native of Dunse, in Berwickshire. In ridicule of the disciples of John Dun Scotus, schoolman, died A.D. 1308. Not to be confused with John Scotus Egerena, died A.D. 875.

Dune, a low sand-hill. (F. - Du. - C.) F. dune. - M. Du. dune (Du. dûn); cognate with A. S. dûn, a down; see Down (2). Brugm. i. § 112.

Dung. (E.) A. S. dung + Swed. dynge, dung; Dan. dynge, a heap, mass; G. dunge. Root uncertain; it answers, in form, to the pp. of Ding; as if it were ‘what is thrown down or away.’ Cf. Swed. dial. dong. (1) heap, (2) dung.

Dungeon, Donjon. (F. - L.) M. L. dongeon. - O F. donjon, the chief tower of a castle - Late L. domínio, acc. of domino, a dungeon-tower, chief-tower; shortened from dominio, properly dominion, feudal power; see Dominon.

Duniwassal, a Highland gentleman, yeoman. (C.) In Sir W. Scott’s Bonny Dundee. - Gael. duine nasal, gentleman - Gael. duine, a man (W. dy内在), nasal, noble, gently born (W. nechel), orig. ‘exalted;’ see Brugm. i. § 219 (4).

Duodecimo. (L.) In duodecimo = with 12 leaves to the sheet. - L. duodecim, abl. of duodecimus, twelfth; cf. L. duodecim, twelve; see Dozen.

Duodecenum, the first of the small intestines. (L.) Late L. duodënum, so called because about 12 finger-breadths long. - L. duodëni, twelve apiece, distributive form of duodecim, twelve; see Dozen.

Dupt. (E.) Short for do up, i.e. lift up (a latch) to open a door.

Dupe, a person easily deceived. (F.) F. dupé, a dupe. The M. F. dupé meant a hoopoe; whence dupé, a dupe, because the bird was easily caught. (So also Bret. houperik, a hoopoe, a dupe.) Perhaps of imitative origin.

DUTY

Duplicate, two-fold. (L.) L. duplicatus, pp. of duplicare, to double. - L. duplicit-, stem of duplex, two-fold (below).


Durance, Duration; see Dure.

Durbaz, a hall of audience, levee. (Pers.) Pers. darbâr, a prince’s court, levee; lit. ‘door of admittance.’ - Pers. dar, door (E. door); and bâr, admittance, court.


durance, captivity. (F. - L.) The orig sense was long endurance of hardship. O F. durance, duration. - F. dûrer, to last; with suffix -ance; see above.

duration. (F. - L.) O. F. dûration.

Late L. dûrationem, acc. of dûrâto. A coined word; from the pp. of L. dûrâre, to last.


Durian, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay dûri, a fruit with a prickly rind. - Malay dûri, a thorn, prickly.

Dusk, dim. (Scand.) Properly an adj. M E. dovk, daik, dim; dove, the same. Prob. a Northern form (as the sk did not become s) Cf. A. S. dox (for *dosx), translating L fûmus; Vocab. 239 36. - Swed. dial. duska, to drizzle; duskgng, misty, dim; Norw. dusk, mist, duskgng, fine rain. Der. dusk, sb.; whence dusky, adj.

Dust, (E.) A S. dûst. + Du. duist, Icel. dust, dust, Dan. dost, meal; G. durst, vapour, fine dust. All from a Teut. base *dust-, for *darms- (the n being lost except in G. Cf. Skt. dhvâns, to fall to pieces (pp. dhvâs-tā-).

Dutch, belonging to Holland. (G.) Formally applied to the Germans. - G. Deutsch, German; lit. belonging to the people; M. H. G. dûst-tisk, where the suffix -isk = E. -isk, and dûst is cognate with A.S. þod, Goth. thinda, a people, nation; Ir. tuath, a people; cf. Oscan tuota, a city. Brugm. i. § 218.

DWALE

A coined word; from A.F. dwe, du, dwe, and the suffix -*t* (L. -latem). See Due.

Dwale; see Dwelle.


Dwelle, (E.) M.E. dwelle, to linger. A.S. dwelwan, in the active sense to retard, also to seduce; also dwelian, to go astray; err, tarry, dwell. Causal of A.S. *dwelan (pt. t. *dwel, pp. dwelen), to be toprid or dull, to err. + Icel. dvelja, to dwell, delay, orig. to hinder; Swed. dväljas, to dwell (reflexive); Dan dvøle, to linger; M.H.G. twellen, to hinder, delay. Teut. type *dweljan, causal of the str. vb. *dwelan (pt. t. *dwel, pp. *dvelano-), to be toprid, to cease, to err (A.S. *dwelan, O.H.G. gi-twelan). Cf. Skt. dhvra, to bend aside, dhvast-ta-, fraudulent. (✓DHWEL.) And see Dull.


Dye, to colour; a colour. (E.) M.E. deyen, vb.; deh, sb. A.S. deçian, vb., to dye; from déh, sb., dye colour. A.S. déh (gen. dége), sb. f., answers to Teut. type *daugh-n. Not allied to L. fucus, which is from Gk. φοινος.

Dyke; see Dike.

Dynamic, relating to force. (Gk.) Gk. δύναμις, powerful. = Gk. δύναμις, power. = Gk. δύναμαι, I am strong; see Dure. (✓DEU.)


Dysentery, disease of the entrails. (L. - Gk.) L. dysenteria. = Gk. δυσεντερία. = Gk. δυσουστερία. = Gk. δυσσαγρία, with a bad sense; éntera, pl., the inwards, bowels, from éntos, within, in; see Interior.

Dyspepsy, indigestion. (L. - Gk.) L. dyspepsia. = Gk. δυσπεψία. = Gk. δυσσεπτος, hard to digest. = Gk. δυσ-, prefix, with a bad sense; πὲνευς, to cook, digest; see Cook. Der. dyspeptic (from δυσπεπτος).

E.

E., prefix; see Ex.


Eagre, tidal wave in a river. (F. - L.) O F. aiguire, a flood (Godefroy). = Late L. aquaria, a conduit; cf. aquäre, to migrate. = L. aqua, water. See Ewer.

Eanling, a lamb. (E.) Eanling is from the verb can, which is y-can without the prefix y- (= A.S. ge-). See Yeon.


earwig, an insect. (E.) A.S. æar-wiçe, from its being supposed to creep into the car. Cf. A.S. wicga, a kind of insect; prov. E. wiggle, to wiggle.


Ear (3), to plough. (E.) M.E. eer. A S. erian, to plough. + Icel. eyja, Goth. arjan, L. areare, Lith. ari, Russ. орать(e); also Irish araum, I plough, Gk. ἀπό, I plough. (✓AR.)

Earl (k.) M.E. ęrl. A.S. earl. + Icel. jarl, O. Sax. erl, a man. O. Norse (ruinc) type eríla.


Earn. (E.) M.E. erneian. A.S. earnian. + O. H. G. ärnnan (cf. also G. ernten, to reap, from ernte, harvest). Teut. type *az(a)nōjan, to get the profit of labour; from the sb. *az(a)nā (Icel. onn), labour;
ERNEST

cf. O. H. G. aran, Goth. asans, a harvest. (√ AS) ❑ Others connect it with Gk. ἀπραξίας, I earn.


Ernest (2), a pledge. (F. – L. – Gk. – Heb.) The t is added. M. E. ernest; also spelt erst, arles. Dimm. of O. F. erres, arres (F. arres), f. pl. – L. arrha, arrrabo. – Gk. ἀρραβών, a pledge. – Heb. ἀρτέον, security; from ‘arab, to give security.


Earwig, see Ear (1).


Easel. (Du. – L.) Du. esel, an ass; also a support, a painter’s casel. [G. esel; Goth. asilus.] – L. ascellus, dimin. of L. asinus. ass.

East, the quarter of sun-rise. (E.) M. E. east, adv., in the east; easter, from the east. – Du. oost, G. ost, Dan. øst; Swed. ostan, G. osten; Du. ooster, G. oster, Dan. Swed. oster, Icel. auster (Ger. außer). Teut. types *aus-to, *aus-to-no; also *aus-to-rö, for Idg. *aus-tro- (see easter). Cf. L. auster, dawn, Gk. ἀρραβών, awes, awos, dawn, Skt. uṣās, dawn. Brugm. i. § 218 (4).

easter. (E.) M. E. ester, A. S. easter, in comp.; easter, Lu. xxi. 1, Easter. – A. S. ēaster, a goddess whose festivities were at the vernal equinox; see Beda, De Temporatum Katione, c. 15. Cf. Lith. auz̄ia, f. dawn; Skt. uṣāra, m. a ray.


Eaves, the clipped edge of a thatched roof. (E.) Also E. dial. (Essex) oavis M. E. euse; pl. eueses (= eaves, eaves); also oves. A. S. efes, a (clipped) edge of thatch, whence efesian, to shear, also *oefes, whence oefing, Corp. gl. 474. Du. epen, Swed. dial. nefs; Goth. ubižwa, a porch, from the projection of the eaves, O. H. G. opasa. Teut. type *oëwšw. Prob. allied to Over. Der. eavesdropper.

one who stands under droppings from the eaves, a secret listener.

Ebb. (E.) M. E. eebbe. A. S. ebb, ebb, sb. [whence Dan. ebbe, sb. and vb., Swed. ebb, sb.]. Perhaps the Teut. type is *afjon-, with the sense of going off; see Off.

Ebony, a hard wood. (F. – L. – Gk. – Heb.) Formerly ebeneh. – M. F. ebeuz, ebony. – L. hebenus, ebennus. – Gk. ἐβενος, ἐβνη. – Heb. hewnimu, pl. ebony wood; prob. a non-Semitic word.


Effusion, a pouring out. (F. – L.) O. F. ebullition. – L. acc. ebullitum; a rare word, from ebullitus, pp. of ebullire, to bubble up. – L. č, out; bullire, to bubble; see Boil (1).

Écarté, a game at cards. (F. – L. and Gk.) In this game, cards may be discarded and exchanged; hence the name. – F. écart, discarded, pp. of écarter, to discard. – L. éx, out, away; F. carte, from Late L. carta, from Gk. χάρτη, a leaf of paper, hence a card.

Eclectic, departing from a centre, odd. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. eclectique. – Late L. eccentricus. – Gk. ἐκκλησιαστικός, out of the centre; with suffix -istikos. – Gk. ἐκκλησία, church. – Gk. ἐκκλησία, summoned. – Gk. ἐκκαλεῖ, I call forth. – Gk. ἐκ, out; καλεῖ, I call.

Echelon. (F. – L.) F. échelon, an arrangement of troops in parallel divisions; orig. a round of a ladder. – F. échelle, a ladder (O. F. eschelle). – L. scala, a ladder; see Scale (3).

Echo. (L. – Gk.) M. E. echo. – L. čho. – Gk. ἤχω, a sound, echo; cf. ἤχος, ἤχη, a ringing noise. Der. cat-ech-ic, q. v.

Eccl. (F. – Teut.) F. éclat, splendour; lit. ‘a bursting forth.’ – F. éclater, to burst forth, O. F. s'escalier, to burst. Origin doubtful; perhaps from L. type *exclappare, formed from Low G. klappen, to clap, make a noise; see Clap.

Eclectic, choosing out; hence, a philosopher who selected doctrines from various sects. (Gk.) Gk. ἐλεκτρικός, selecting; as sb. an Eclectic. – Gk. ἐλέγχω, to select. – Gk. ἐκ, out; ἔλεγχω, to choose.

Eclogue, a pastoral poem. (L. — Gk.) L. ecloga (the L. word was ἔκλογε). — Gk. ἔκλογή, a selection, esp. of poems. — Gk. ἐκλέγων, to choose out; see Eclectic.

Economy. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly aedonony. — M. F. économie. — L. economia. — Gk. οἰκονομία, management of a household. — Gk. οἰκονόμος, a steward. — Gk. οἶκο-, for οἶκος, a house; and νήματι, to deal out.

Ecstasy. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. ex-tasie (H.). — Late L. ecstasis, a trance. — Gk. ἐκστασις, displacement; also, a trance. — Gk. ἐκ, out; στάσις, a standing, allied to ἰστάμαι, I stand.

Ecumenical, general. (L. — Gk.) Late L. αὐτοκεντρικός; with suffix -al. — Gk. οἰκονομικός, universal. — Gk. οἰκονομίη (sc. γῆ), the inhabited world, fem. of οἰκονομερός, pres. pt. pass. of οἰκέω, I inhabit. — Gk. οἶκος, a house. Brumm. i. § 611.

Eczema, a breaking-out of pustules on the skin. (Gk.) Gk. ἐκζώμα, a pustule. — Gk. ἐκ, to boil over. — Gk. εἶχω, to boil. See Yeast.

Eddy. (Scand.) M. F. ydy (= idy). Icel. ida, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. ida, to whirl about; Swed. dial. ida, ida, Dan. dial. ide, an eddy. Perhaps formed from Icel. id-, A. S. eād-, Goth. id-, (prefix), backwards. Cf. Brumm. i. § 574.


Edible, catable. (L.) Late L. edibilis.

— L. edere, to eat; see Eat.

Edict. (L.) I. edictum, neut. of pp. of edicere, to proclaim. — L. ędzi, out; dicere, to speak.


Educate. (L.) From L. educatus, pp. of educāre, to educate; allied to L. éducere, to bring out. — L. é, out; dicere, to bring.

educ. (L.) L. éducere, to bring out.

Der. education (from pp. educ-ns).


Efface. (F. — L.) F. effacer. — F. ef-.

(l. -, for ex, out); and face, from Folk-L. fācia (for L. faciem, acc. of factēs), face. See Face.


— L. effectum, acc. of effectus, an effect. — L. effectus, pp. of efficere, to work out. — L. ef-, for ex, thoroughly; facere, to do.

Effeminate. (L.) From pp. of L. effemināre, to make womanish. — L. ef-, for ex, thoroughly; fēmina, a woman. See Feminine.

Effendi, sir, master. (Turkish — Gk.) Turk. efendi, sir. — Mod. Gk. ἀφήνως, for Gk. αὐθεντής, a despotic master, ruler; see Authentic.

Effervesce. (L.) L. effer-u-scere. — L. ef-, for ex, out; fursor-scere, to begin to boil, incipient of fūrēre, to boil.

Effete, exhausted. (L.) L. effetus, weakened by having brought forth young. — L. ef-, for ex, out; fūsus, that has brought forth; allied to L. fūtī, I was (Brumm. i. § 361; ii. § 587).

Efficacy, force, virtue. (L.) L. effi-caia, effective power. — L. efficē-, stem of efficax, efficacious. — L. efficere, to effect (below).

efficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of efficere, to effect; see Effect.

Effigy. (F. — L.) F. effi-gi. — L. effi-gi, acc. of effigies, an image. — L. effig, base of effingere, to form. — L. ef-, for ex, out; fingere, to form. See Figure.


Effluence, a flowing. (L.) From the
EFFORT

pres. pt. of *effluere, to flow out.—L. *ef-, for ex, out; *fluere, to flow. See Fluent.

Effort. (F. -L.) F. effort, an effort; verbal sb. from F. s'efforcer, to endeavour.
- Med. L. exortâre, to use force.—L. ex, out; fortîs, strong. See Force.

Effrontery. (F. -L.) XVIII cent.
- O. F. ef- (L. ef, for ex), out; front, face, forehead (as if putting forward the forehead). Cf. F. af-fronter, to oppose face to face. See Front.

Effulgent, bright. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. effulgere, to shine forth.
- L. ef, for ex, out; *fulgère, to shine.

Efuse. (L.) L. effusus, pp. of effundere, to pour out.—L. ef, for ex, out, fundere, to pour.

Egg (1), the oval body whence chickens, &c. are hatched. (Scand.) M. E. eg, pl. egges. — Icel. egg, Dan. egg, Swed. ägg + A.S. āg ( = M. E. ey); Du. ei, ei, ei. Prob. allied to Irish ugh, Gael. uhb, W. u, W. āum, Gk. ἠδωρ, eggs. Brugm. i. § 309 (2).

Egg (2), to instigate. (Scand.) M. E. eggen. — Icel. eggja, to goad on — Icel. egg, an edge (point). See Edge.

Eglantine. (F. -L.) F. églantine, M. F. agglantine, aiglantier, sweet-briar.
- O. F. aiglant, the same. — L. type *acvulent-us, prizky (not found).—L. acu-s, a needle; -lentus (as in uru-lentus). Cf. L. aculeus, a prickle, dimm. of acus. See Aglet. (♀A.K.)

Egotist, Egoist, a self-opinionated person. (L.) Coined from L. ego, I; see I. Cf. F. égoïste (A.D. 1755).

Egregious, excellent. (L.) L. égré-gi-us, chosen out of a flock, excellent; with suffix -ous.—L. ē, out; *greag-, stem of grex, a flock.

Egress, a going out. (L.) L. égressus, pp. of *égressari, to go out.—L. ē, out; gradî, to go.

Egret, the lesser white heron. (F. — O. N. G.) M. F. egrette, aigrette, dimin. of a form *aigrê (whence also Prov. aigreron, O. F. hair-on, L. heron).—O. H. G. heiger, a heron. See Heron.


Eider-duck. (Swed. and E.) The E. duck is here added to the Swed. spelling of Icel. æðr, an eider-duck (æ pronounced like i in time); whence Dan. ederfugl (eider-fowl), Swed. ejder; and cf. Swed. dial. ăd. Der. eider-down, Icel. aðardán.


Eisel, vinegar. (F. -L.) In Shak. M. E. eisel, eisil, eisil, also asil, vinegar (Godefroy). Aisil appears to be a dimin. form of asil. — Late L. acutus, bitter; closely related to L. acutum, vinegar. The Goth akit, vinegar, A.S. avis, G. essig, is due to Late L. acutum or L. acutum.

Eisteddfod, a congress of (Welsh) bards. (W.) W. eisteddfod, a sitting, congress. — W. eistedd, to sit.

Either. (L.) M. E. either, either. A. S. ēgher, contracted form of ēghwæger. Comp. of ē-ghwæger; where ē = aye, ge (for ge) is a prefix, and hwæger — whether. + Du. ieder, G. jeder, O. H. G. sowهدر.

Ejaculate, to jerk out an utterance. (L.) From pp. of L. éjectârî, to cast out.—L. ë, out, écaulûm, a missile, from icaere, to cast.

Eject. (L.) L. écûrâre, frequentative of L. icaere, to cast out.—L. ë, out; icaere, to cast.


Eke (2), also. (L.) M. E. eke, eke. A. S. eac. + Du. oëk, Icel. auk, Swed. och (and), Dan. og (and), G. auch. All from the Teut. base auk-above.

Elaborate. (L.) L. élaborâtus, pp. of élaborâre, to labour greatly.—L. ë, out, greatly; labôrâre, to work, from labôr-, stem of labor, labour.


Elapse, to glide away. (L.) From L. élapsus, pp. of élbâre, to glide away.—L. ë, away; lábâ, to glide.

Elastic. (Gk.) Formerly elastick. Gk. *élastikós, propulsive, coined from Gk. élâos = ἁλόω, I drive (fut. ἁλάωω), Cf. Gk. élâos, also ἐλάθη, a driver.
ELATE

Elate, lifted up, proud. (L.) L. elatus, lifted up. — L. eli, out; latus, used as pp. of ferre, but allied to tollere, to lift.

Elbow, the bend of the arm. (E.) M. L. elbowe. A. S. elboga, also eln-boga, — A. S. eln, signifying 'ell,' orig. 'arm,' and boga, a bow, a bending (see Bow). A. S. eln is allied to Goth. alicina, a cubit, W. elin, Irish saddle, L. ulna, Gk. álēn, Skt. aratni—, the elbow. See Ell. + Du. elle-boog, Icel. ohu-bói, Dan. elbou-n, G. ellen-bogen.

Eld, old age. (E.) M. E. elde, old age; O. Merc. æld, old age; from ald, old. Cf. A. S. ialda, yldu; from eald, old. + Icel. elli; Dan. alde. See Old.


eldest. (E.) O. Merc. ældesta (A. S. yldesta), superl. of ald (A. S. eald), old.


Elecampane, a plant. (L.) A. S. eleca, eleen, perverted from L. inula; and M. F. enule-campane (Cot.) — L. inula cam-pána, elecampane. Here campána prob. means wild, growing in the fields; from L. campus, a field.

Elect, chosen. (L.) L. electus, pp. of eligere, to choose out. — L. e, out; legere, to choose.

Electric. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. electrum, amber, which has electric properties. — Gk. ἀλέξτρον, amber, also shining metal; allied to ἀλέξτρον, gleaming.

Electuary, a kind of confection. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. letuarie. — O. F. lec-tuare, M. F. electuare. — Late L. electu-arium, electrium, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth. Perhaps for elec-tu-arium, from Gk. ἐλεκτρίου, an electuary, from ἐλεκτρψ, to lick out. — Gk. ἐλέξτρον, to lick.

Eleemosynary, relating to alms. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. eleemosynarius, an almoner; from eleemosyna, alms. — Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity, alms. See Alms.


Elevate. (L.) From pp. of L. élevar, to lift up. — L. e, out; lenare, to lighten, lift, from levare, light. See Levity.


Elicit, to coax out. (L.) From pp. of L. elicere, to draw out by coaxing. — L. e, out; lacere, to entice. And see Lacr.

Elide. (L.) L. elidere, to strike out. — L. e, out; bedere, to dash. Der. elision (from pp. elis-are).

Eligible. (F. — L.) F. éligible. — Med. L. elegibilis, fit to be chosen. — L. eligere, to choose out; see Elect.

Eliminate. (L.) From pp. of L. eliminare, to thrust out of. — L. et, foth; limin —, stem of limen, a threshold. See Limit.

Elision; see Elide.

Elxix. (Ar. — Gk.) Med. L. elixir; for Arab. il ikisir, the philosopher's stone, esp. a sort of powder (Devic); where il is the definite article. — Gk. ἐλξίρ, dry powder, or ἐλξος, dry (residuum).

Elk, a kind of deer. (G.) Prob. adapted from M. H. G. elch, an elk; O. H. G. elaha. Cf. Icel. elgr, Swed. elg, an elk; Russ. oleno, a stag; L. alces, Gk. álēn. (History obscure.) Found in A. S. as elc, elh. Elz. (E.) M. E. elle, elne. A. S. elfe/n, a cubit. + Du. ello, el; Icel. alin, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; Swed. aln, Dan. alen, Goth. alcin, G. elle, ell; L. ulna, elbow, cubit; Gk. ἀλήνη, elbow. Ell — el- in el-bow.
**ELLIPSE**

*Ellipse.* (L.—Gk.) Formerly *ellipsis.*

- *L.* ellipsis.
- *Gk.* ἐλεύθις, a defect, an ellipse of a word; also, an oval figure, because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of a parabola. — *Gk.* ἑλέσσω, to leave in, leave behind. — *Gk.* ἑλλείπτω, to leave, cognate with *L.* * fulfill. Der. *elliptic,* adj., *Gk.* ἑλλείπτως.


**Elocution.** (L.) From *L.* *eolocationem,* acc. of *elocutio,* clear utterance. — *L.* *elocutus,* pp. of *elocuir,* to speak out. — *L.* ἐλογίζομαι, to speak. Der. *eloquent,* adj., *Gk.* ἑλογίζω.

**Eloign, Eloin,** to remove and keep at a distance, to withdraw. (F. — L.) O. F. *esloigner,* to remove, keep away (Law *L.* *exlongère,* †). — O. F. *es,* away, being (L. *en*), far off. — L. *ex,* away; *longe,* adv. far off. See *Long.*

**Elope.** (A. F. — Scand.) A. F. *aloper,* to run away (from a husband; see N. E. D.). — A. F. *a-* prefix (perhaps for O. F. *es-* away, as in *E. a-bash*); and M. E. *loepen,* to run (Cath. *Anglicum,* from Icel. *hlópar,* cognate with *E.* *Leap.*). Or from M. E. *alope-* †, pp. of *alop-* †, to escape; from A. S. *ā-* away, and *hlópar,* to run, to leap.

**Eloquent.** (F. — L.) M. E. *eloquent,* — O. F. *eloquent,* *L.* *eloquenter,* stem of pres. pt. of *elocuir,* to speak out or clearly. — *L.* ἐλογικός, adj., to speak. See *Ludue.*

**Else,** otherwise. (E.) A. S. *elles,* adv.; stem *aljo,* signifying *other,* as in Goth. *aljus,* other. — Swed. *else,* allied to L. *alia,* and to *Alien.* The suffix *-es* marks the gen. case, neuter.

**Elucidate.** (L.) From pp. of Late L. *elucidare,* to make clear. — *L.* ἐλυτρίζω, out, very; *lucidus,* lucid, clear. See *Lucid.*

**Elude,** to avoid silyly. (L.) ἐλυττειν (pp. ἐλυττόμενος), to mock, deceive. — *L.* ἐλυττόμενον, to play. Der. *elu-ory,* from the pp.

**Elysium,** a heaven. (L.—Gk.) L. *elysium,* — Gk. ἐλυσίων, short for ἐλυσίων *neōn,* the Elysian field (Od. 4. 503).

**Em-,* prefix. (F. — L.) F. *em-* †, *L.* *im-* (for *in*), in, before *b* and *p.* Hence *em-balm,* to anoint with balm; *em-bank,* to enclose with a bank, cast up a bank; *em-body,* to invest with a body, &c.

**Emaciate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *emacière,* to make thin. — *L.* ἐμάκατος, base of *maciēs,* leanness; cf. *macer,* lean.

**Emanate.** (L.) From L. *emanātus,* pp. of *emānāre,* to flow out. — *L.* ἐμάκατος, — *manāre,* to flow.

**Emancipate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *emanāspere,* to set free. — *L.* ἐμάκατος, *mancipare,* to transfer property. — *L.* *mancipium,* stem of *mancipium,* lit. one who takes property in hand or receives it. — *L.* *man-us,* Land; *capere,* to take.

**Emasculate,** to deprive of virility. (L.) From pp. of L. *emasculare.* — *L.* ἐμακατω, away from; *masculus,* male. See *Masculine.*

**Embargo.** (Span.) Span. *embargo,* an arrest, a stoppage of ships; lit. a putting a bar in the way. — Lat. type *embargo,* to bar, in. Formed with prefix *en-* (=Lat. *in*) from Span. *barra,* a bar. See *Bar,* *Barricade.*

**Embark.** (F.—Late L.) F. *embarquer.* — Late L. *imbarcare,* to put in a bark. — *L.* *im-* (for *in*), in; *barca,* a bark; see *Bark.*

**Embarrass.** (F.—Span.) F. *embarrasser,* to perplex; lit. to hinder, put a bar in one's way. — Span. *embarrassar,* the same. — Span. *en-* (L. *im-* , for *in*), in; *barra,* a bar. Cf. *Embargo,* and *Bar.*

**Embassy,** a mission. (F.—Late L.—C.) A modification of O. F. *ambassee,* cf. M. F. *embassade,* Ital. *imbasciata,* weakened form of *ambasciata.* All from Late L. *ambasciata,* sb., orig. fem. of pp. of *ambasciare,* to send on a mission, from *ambascia,* a mission. See *Ambassador.*

**Embattled,** to furnish with battlements. (F.) M. E. *embattelen.* — O. F. *en-* (L. *im-* , for *in-* , prefix); and O. F. *bastiller,* to fortify. See *Battlement.*

**Embellish.** (F.—L.) M. E. *embelissen.* — O. F. *embelisss-* , stem of pres. pt. of *embellir,* to beautify. — O. F. *en-* (L. *im-* , for *in*); and *bel,* fair. See *Belle.*

**Ember-days.** (E.) M. E. *ymber,* as in *ymber-weke.* A. S. *ymber-* , prob. from *ymbrune,* a circuit, or period; the ember-days are days that recur at each of the four seasons of the year. The A. S. *ymbr-* *ryne* is lit. 'a running round.' — A. S. *ymbr-* *ryne,* round (=G. *um,* Gk. *φως*); and *ryne,* a run, course; see *Run.* Prob. confused with L. *quatuor tempora,* four seasons; whence G. *quattor.*

**Embers,** ashes. (E.) M. E. *emer,* A. S. *emyrgean,* embers; A. S. *Leech—**
doms, iii. 30 (rare). + Icel. eimyrja, Dan. emner, Swed. mörja, O. H. G. eimurja, sb. ember. Cf. Icel. em-r, vapour; prov. E. one (= A.S. "eam").

Embezzle, to filch. (F.) A. F. embeziller, to make away with (A.D. 1404). — O. F. ev- (for L. in-, prefix); and O. F. beziller, to maltreat, destroy, apparently from O. F. bes- (Late L. biz-, used as a pejorative prefix). Cf. O. F. bezi, ill-treatment, torture; and see Bezelle in the N. E. D. Certainly influenced, in the 16th cent., by a supposed etymology from imbēll, to weaken, an obsolete verb formed from the adj. imbēcile, q. v.

Emblem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. embleme. — L. emblema. — Gk. ἔμβλημα, a thing put on, an ornament. — Gk. ἐμ-, for ἐν, in; ἐμβάλλω, to throw, to put. See Belemnite.

Emblements, the produce of sown lands, crops which a tenant may cut after the determination of his tenancy. (F. — L.) O. F. embllement, harvest. — O. F. embîler, embîlader (F. embâlaver), to sow with corn. — Late Lat. imbâlātare, to sow. — L. im- (for in), in; Late L. blādum = L. ablātum, a crop, corn, lit. 'what is carried away.' (F. ble).

Embolism. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. embolisme. — L. embolismus. — Gk. ἐμβόλιος, an intercalation or insertion of days, to complete a period. — Gk. ἐμ-, for ἐν, in; ἐμβάλλω, to cast, cf. ἐμβάλλω, an insertion.

Embonpoint, plumpness of person. (F. — L.) F. embonpoint, plumpness. For en bon point, in good case. — L. in, in; bonum, neut. of bonus, good; punctum, point.

Emboss (1), to adorn with bosses or raised work. (F. — L. and G.) From Em-, prefix; and Boss.

Emboss (2), to take shelter, or drive to shelter in a wood, &c. (F. — Late L.) O F. embosquer, to shroud in a wood. — O. F. em- (L. in), in; O. F. bosque, a wood; see Bouquet.

Embouchure. (F. — L.) F. embouchure, the mouth or opening (of a river). — F. emboucher, to put in or to the mouth. — L. in, in, F. bouche, from bucca, the mouth.

Embrace. (F. — L.) O. F. embracer, to grasp in the arms. — O. F. em-, for en (L. in); and brace, the grasp of the arms; see Bracce.

Embrasure. (F.) F. embrasure, an aperture with slant sides. — M. F. embraser, to slope the sides of a window. — O. F. em- (L. in), in; M. F. braser, 'to skue, or chamfret;' Cot. (Of unknown origin.)

Embrocation, a fomenting. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. embrocation. — Med. L. embrocātus, pp. of embrocāre, to foment. — Gk. ἐμβροχή, a fomentation. — Gk. ἐμ- βρέχειν, to soak in. — Gk. ἐμ- = ἐν, in; βρέχειν, to wet, soak.

Embroider. (F.) From Em- and Broder. Cf. O. F. embroder, to embroider.

Embroid. (F.) From F. embrouiller, to confuse. — F. em- (L. im-, for in); broüiller, to confuse. See Broil (2); and cf. Imbrogio.

Embroyo. (F. — Gk.) Formerly embroyon. — M. F. embryon. — Gk. ἐμβρυόν, the embryo, fetus = Gk. ἐμ- = ἐν, within; βρυόν, neut. of pres. pt. of βρύω, to be full of, swell out.

Emendation. (L.) Coined from the pp. of L. emendâre, to free from fault. — L. ō, free from; mendâtum, mendâ, a fault.

Emerald, a green gem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. emeraude. — O. F. esmerauda (Span. esmeralda); also esmeragde. — L. smaragdum, acc. of smaragdus. — Gk. σμάραγδος, an emerald. Cf. Skt. marakata, an emerald.

Emerge, to rise from the sea, appear. (L.) L. émergere, to rise out of water. — L. ō, out; mergere, to dip; see Merge.

Emerods; see Hemorrhoids.


Emetic. (L. — Gk.) L. emeticus. — Gk. ἐμετικός, causing sickness. — Gk. ἐμείω, I vomit; see Vomit.

Emigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. émigrâre, to wander forth. — L. ō, out; migrâre, to wander; see Migrate.

Eminent, excellent. (L.) L. eminentem, stem of pres. pt. of ēminère, to project, excel. — L. ō, out; *minère, to project; for which cf. im-minent, pro-minent.

Emir, a commander. (Arab.) Arab. amir, a nobleman, prince. — Arab. root āmara, he commanded. Der. admir-al.

EMMET


Emmew; see Enew.


Emolument, gain. (F. — L.) O. F. "emolument. — L. émolumentum, what is gained by labour. — L. émôlîrî, to work out, accomplish. — L. é, out, greatly; mollirî, to work, from mollis, heap, also effort. 4/ So usually explained; but the short vowels in — mollir — suggest a derivation from émolere, to grind thoroughly.

Emotion. (L.) Coined from L. émôlus, pp. of énouvâdre, to move away or much. — L. é, out, much; mouvâdre, to move.

Emperor, a ruler. (F. — L.) O. F. empereur. — L. imperâtor, acc. of imperâtor, a ruler. — L. imperârire, to rule. — L. im- (for in-), upon, over; parâre, to make ready, order. Der. empress.

Emphasis, stress of voice. (L. — Gk.) L. émphasis. — Gk. émpásis, a declaration, emphasis; orig. appearance. — Gk. émpósiôma, I appear. — Gk. émp- (τη), in; φαινομα, I appear, whence φάσις, an appearance; see Phase. Der. emphatic, from Gk. émphiastikos, significant.

Empire. (F. — L.) F. empire. — L. imperium, command. — L. im- (in-), upon, over; parâre, to make ready, order.

Empiric, a quack doctor. (L. — Gk.) M. F. empirique, — L. empiricus. — Gk. émpûrîkîs, experienced; also one of a certain set of physicians. — Gk. émp- (τη), in; πειρα (=περα), a trial, experience, allied to πορα, a way, and to E. Fare. Brugm. i. § 293.

Employ. (F. — L.) M. F. employer, to employ. — L. implicare, to impute (in late L., to use for, employ). — L. im- (for in-), in; pléricre, to fold; see Implicate. Imply.

Emporium, a mart. (L. — Gk.) L. emporîum. — Gk. ἐμπορίον, a mart; neut. of ἐμπόρος, commercial. — Gk. ἐμπορία, commerce, ἐμπόρος, a traveller, merchant. — Gk. émp- (τη), in; πόρος, a way; see Fare.


ENCHANT


Empyrean, Empyreal, pertaining to elemental fire. (L. — Gk.) Adjectives coined from L. empyrûus, Gk. ἐμπῦρα, extended from ἐμ- ὑπόσ, exposed to fire. — Gk. ἐμ- = ev, in; ὑπό, fire; see Fire.

Emu, Emeeu, a bird. (Port.) Port. emu, an ostrich.

Emulate. (L.) From pp. of L. emulâtî, to try to equal. — L. énulus, striving to equal.

Emulsion, a milk-like mixture. (F. — L.) M. F. emulsion; formed from L. énuls-us, pp. of émulgere, to milk out. — L. é, out; mulgere, to milk; see Milk.

En-, prefix. (F. — L.) F. en-. — L. in-, in; sometimes used with a causal force, as en-case, en-chain, &c. See Em-.

Encact. (F. — L.) In Shak. — F. en, in (L in); and Act. Lit. 'to put in act.'


See Smalt

Enamour. (F. — L.) O. F. enamorer, to inflame with love. — F. en amour, in love; where F. en is from L. in, in, and amour from L. acc. amorem, love.

Encamp. (F. — L.) Coined from en- (F. en, L. in) and camp; hence 'to form into a camp.' See Camp.

Encase. (F. — L.) Cf. F. encasser, 'to put into a case;' Cot. — F. en, in (L. in); and M. F. caise, case, a case; see Case (2).

Encaustic, relating to designs burnt in. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. encaustique. — L. encausticus, Gk. ἐγκαυστικός, relating to burning in. — Gk. ὑψέω, in; καόω, I burn. See Calm.

Enceinte, pregnant. (F. — L.) F. enceinte. — Late L. incinta, ungirt, said of a pregnant woman, fem. of pp. of cingere, to gird, with neg. prefix in-. 4/ Isidore explains Late L. incinta as meaning 'ungirt'; so also Ital. incinta (Florio).

Enchant. (F. — L.) F enhanter, to charm — L. incantâre, to repeat a chant. — L. in-., upon; and cantâre, to sing; see Cant (1).
ENCHASE

Enchase. (F.-L.) M. F. enchasser, ‘to enchem or set in gold ;’ Cot. Hence to emboss. — F. en, in (L. in); and chase (F. châse), the same as case, a case; see Case (2).

Encircle. (F.-L.) From En- and Circle.


Enclitic. (Gk.) Gk. ἐγκλιτικός, enclining, dependent; used of a word which ‘leans’ its accent upon another. — Gk ἐγκλίνων, to lean upon, encline. — Gk. ἐν, on; κλίνειν, to lean; see Lean (1).


Encomium, commendation. (L. — Gk.) Latinised from Gk. ἐνθυμόν, neut of ἐνθυμοῦν laudatory, full of revery. — Gk. ἐν, in; κόμος, revery.

Encore, again. (F.-L.) F. encore (= Ital. ancora), still, again — L. hanc hâram, for in hanc hâram, to this hour, see Hour. Q Somewhat disputed.

Encounter, vb. (F.-L.) O.F. encouter, to meet in combat. — F. en, in; contre, against. — L. in, in; contra, against.

Encourage. (F.-L.) F. encourage; from F. en (L. in) and courage, see Courage.

Encrinite, the ‘stone lily’; a fossil. (Gk.) Comed from Gk. ἐκ, in; κρίνων, a lily; with suffix -ής.

Encroach. (F.-L. and Teut.) Lit to hook away, catch in a hook. — O.F. encrocher, to seize upon. — F. en, in; croc, a hook: cf. F accrocher, to hook up. — L. in, in; and M. Du. kroke, Icl. krôkr, &c.; see Crook.

Encumber. (F.-L. ?) O.F. encumbrer, to block up (a way). — Late L. in-combrâre, to obstruct. — L. in-, in; and Late L. combres, an obstacle. See Cumber.

Encyclical, circular, said of a letter sent round (ecclesiastical) From Gk. ἐγκυκλικός, circular (said of a letter); with suffix -ικός. — Gk. ἐν, in; κύκλος, a circle.

Encyclopedia. (L. — Gk.) Latinised from (a coined) Gk. ἐγκυκλοπαίδια, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδία, circular (or complete) instruction; from ἐγκύκλιος (above), and παιδία, instruction.


Endeavour, to attempt. (F.-L.) Comed from the M. E. sb. dever, devoir, duty, with F. prefix en- (= L. in). Compare the old phrase ‘to do his dever’ = to do his duty (Ch. C. T. 258) ; see Devoir

Endemic, peculiar to a district. (Gk.) Gk. ἐνδημικός, belonging to a people. — Gk. ἐν, in; ἀγκυρος, a people; see Democracy.

Endive, a plant (F.-L.) F. endive (ital. endivia). — Lat. type *intivíca, adj.; from L. intívus, intíbus, endive.

Endogen, a plant that grows from within. (F.-L.) F. endogène (1812). From Gk. ἐνθύμον, within; γένος, base of γένος, I am born, allied to γένος, race.

Endorse. (F.-L.) Formerly endosse, O. F. endosser, to put on the back of — F. en, on; dos, the back, from L. dorsum, the back (whence the spelling with r).

Endow. (F.-L.) A.F. endower From F. en- and doner. — L. in, in, and dôtere, to give a dowry, from dôt-, stem of dôs, a dowry; cf. dâre, to give.

Endue (1), to endow (F.-L.) Another spelling of endow; XV cent. — O. F. ender (later enduer), to endow (Burguy), — L. in, in; and dôtare, to endow; see above Q Confused both with O. F. endure, to introduce (from L. indicare), and with Endue (2) below.

Endue (2), to clothe. (L.) A corruption of indicue; as in ‘endue thy minister with righteousness.’ — L. indicere, to clothe. See Indue (2); and see above.

Endure. (F.-L.) M. E. endure. — F. endurer.— F. en (L. in); and dorer (L. dûrare), to last. See Dure.


Energy. (F.-L. — Gk.) O. F. energie. — Late L. energia. — Gk. ἐνέργεια, vigour, action — Gk. ἐνέργος, at work. — Gk. ἐν, in; ἐνέργος, work; see Work.

Enervate. (L.) From pp. of L. inerâre, to deprive of nerve or strength. — L. èr, out of; nervus, a nerve; see Nerve.

Enew. (F.-L.) Misspelt ennwcw in Shak.; read enew, to drive into the water. — F. en, in; A.F. ewe (F. eau), water,
**ENFOFF**

from L. *aqua*. Cf. O. F. *enower*, to soak in water (Godefroy).

**Enfoff**, to endue with a fief. (F. - L. and O. H. G.) The spelling is Norman F.; formed from F. *en* (L. *in*), in; and *fief*, a fief. See *Pief*.

**Enflade**, a straight line or passage. (F. - L.) F. *enflade*, a long string (of things). - F. *enfile*, to thread. - F. *enfil* (L. *in*), in; *fil*, a thread, from L. *filum*, a thread. See *File*.

**Engage**. (F. - L.) O. F. *engager*, to bind by a pledge. - F. *en* (L. *in*), in; *gage*, a pledge; see *Gage*. Der. dis-engage.

**Engender**, to breed. (F. - L.) M. E. *engendren*. - O. F. *engendrer*. - L. *generare*, to produce. - L. *in*; *generare*, to breed, from *gener-* (for *gener-*) stem of genus, a race, see *Genus*.

**Engine**. (F. - L.) O. F. *engin*, a tool. - L. *ingenium*, natural capacity, also, an invention. - L. *in*; *gente*, as in *genius*; see *Genius*.


**Engrain, Ingrain**, to dye of a fast colour. (F. - L.) M. E. *engreynen*, to dye *in* grain, i. e. of a fast colour. Coined from F. *en* (L. *in*); and O. F. *grame*, 'the seed of herbs, also grain, wherewith cloth is *died in* grain, scarlet die, scarlet in graine'; cot. From *Late L. grâna*, the coenheal 'berry' or insect; a fem. sb. formed from the pl. *grânum* of *grânus*, a grain.

**Engrave**. (F. and E.) From *En* and *Grave* 1); imitating O. F. *engraffer* (from L. *in* and O. H. G. *grawan*, Low G *graven*, cognate with E. *grave*).

**Engross**, to write in large letters, to occupy wholly. - F. - L.) The former (legal) sense is the older. A. F. *engrosser*. From F. *en grosse*, i. e. in large characters. - L. *in*; in; *Late L. grossa*, large writing, from L. *grossus*, thick

**Enhance**, to raise, enl., increase. (F. - L.) A. F. *enhauncer*, a form of O. F. *enhauncer*, enhancer, enhuncier, to lift (Ital. *innalzare*). - L. *in*; and Late L. *altiare*, to lift, from *altus*, high.


**Enjoy**, to joy in. (F. - L.) M. E. *enjoie* (= *enjoyen*); A. F. *eniolet*. - F. *en* (L. *in*); O. F. *voix*, F. *jete*; see *Joy*.

** Enlighten**, vb. (E.; with F. *préfix*). Coined with F. prefix *en-*. (L. *in*), from *lighten*, vb.; see *Lighten*.

**Enlist**, to enter on a list. (F. - G.; with F. - L. prefix) Coined by prefixing F. *en* (L. *in*) to *List* 2.

**Enmity**, (F. - L.) M. E. *enmite*. - A. F. *enmiet*; O. F. *enmitiste* ( = *O. F. *en* - (L. *in*), neg. prefix; and *amistic*), amity; see *Amity*.

**Ennui**, (F. - L.) Mod. F. *ennui*, annoyance; O. F. *anov*. See *Annoy*.


**Enquire**, (F. - L.) M. E. *enqueren*; altered from *enquire* to *enquer*, and later to *inquire*, under the influence of the L. *form*. - O. F. *enquer*, *enquerir* - L. *inquire*, to search into. - L. *in*; in; *querere*, to seek. Der. *enquiry*, often turned into *inquiry*; *enquest* (now *inquest*), from O F. *enqueste*, L. *inquisita* (*ōs*), a thing enquired into.

**Ensample**, (F. - L.) M. E. *ensample*.


**Ensign**, (F. - L.) O. F. *ensigne*, more correctly *ensigne*, 'a sign, ensign, standard'; Cot. - Late L. *insignia*, pl. of L. *insigne*, a standard. - L. *insignis*,
ENSILAGE

remarkable. — L. in, upon; signum, a mark; i.e. 'with a mark on it.' See Sign.

Ensilage, the storing of grain, &c., underground. (F. — Span. — L. and Gk.) F. ensilage. — Span. ensilar, to store up underground. — Span en, in; silo, a pit for storing grain. — L. in, in; sìrus, borrowed from Gk. σῶς, a pit for storing grain.

Ensue. (F. — L.) O.F. ensuer, a stem of ensuire, to follow after — Late L. insequi, to follow upon. — L. in, on; sequi, to follow.

Ensure, to make sure. (F. — L.) A.F. enseurer. — F. en (L. in), in; and O. F. seur, sure; see Sure.

Entablature. (F. — L.) Obs. F. entablature, 'an entablature;' Cot. [Cf. Ital. intervolatura, 'a planking;' Torriano; from intavolare, 'to board,' Florio] Properly 'something laid flat,' and, though now applied to the part of a building surmounting the columns, orig. applied to a panel or flooring. — L. in, upon; *tabulare, a verb formed from the sb. tabulatum, boardwork, a flooring, from tabula, a plank; see Table.

Entail, to bestow as a heritage (F. — L.) Orig. to convert an estate into fe
tail (footum tallatum, where tallatum means 'limited' in a certain way). From F. en- (L. in) and tailler (talard). In another sense we find M. E. enterlen, to cut, carve. — O. F. entallier, to carve, grave. — F. en- (L. in), in; and tailler, to cut; see Tailor, Taul (2), Tally.

Entangle; from En- and Tangle, q.v.

Enter. (F. — L.) M.E. entreten. — O.F. entrier — L. introire, to go into. — L. in, in; and *tráre, to go through (cf. penetráre and tranx); allied to Skt. tara,— a passage. See Brugm. n. § 579. Der. entrance


Entertain. (F. — L.) O. F. entretenir. — Late L. intertenère, to entertain, lit. 'to hold or keep among.' — L. inter, among; tenère, to hold.

Enthousiasm, inspiration. (L. — Gk.) Late L. enthuásiasmus. — Gk. ἐνθοσίασμος, inspiration. — Gk. ἐνθοσίασθαι, I am inspired.

— Gk. ἐσθαος, full of the god, having a god within, inspired. — Gk. ἑβ, in; ἐθος, a god.

Entice. (F. — L.) M. E. entice. — O. F. enticer, enticher, to excite. — Lat. type *intituère, to kindle, set on fire. — L. in; and *titius, for titio, a firebrand. Cf. F. attiser, Ital. attizzare, to set on fire.


See Integer.

Entity, being. (L.) A coined word, with suffix -ety, from L. entit-, decl. stem of *ens, a thing, a being; see Essence.

Entomology. (F. — Gk.) F. entomology (A.D. 1764). From Gk. ἐντομον, an insect; neut. of ἐντομος, cut into, so called from the very thin middle part (see Insect). — Gk. ἑβ, in; τέμνειν, to cut; with suffix -logia, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Entrails, the inward parts. (F. — L.) O. F. entaille, intestines. — Late L. intràba, also (more correctly) intrânea, entrails. — L. interânea, entrails, neut. pl. of interâneus, inward, adj., from inter, within (q.f) The O. F. entaille was a fem. sing. made from a neut. pl.

Entreat. (F. — L.) Orig. to treat; then to treat with, beseech. O. F. entraiter, to treat of. — F. en (<L. in), in, concerning; F. traiteur <L. tractâre, to handle, treat; see Treat.

Enumerate. (L.) From pp. of L. enumerâre, to reckon up. — L. è, out, fully numerâre, vb, from numerus, number.

Enunciate. (L.) From pp. of L. enunciâre, better spel ântunciâre, to utter, declare fully. — L. è, fully; nuntiâre, to tell, from nuntius, a messenger.

Envoy. (F. — Teut.) M. E. envölyp, O. F. envoiler, later enveloper, to wrap in, wrap round, enfold. — F. en (L. in), in; and O. F. voloper, voloper, voloper, voloper, to wrap, from a base vlo-, to wrap. This base resembles M. E. wulappen, to wrap; which, however, is not known outside English. See Lap (3). Note Walloon envolép, to envelop (Remacle); M. Ital goluffare, to wrap (Florio). Cf. Develop.

Environ, to surround. (F. — L.) O.F. environner, to surround. — F. environ, round about. — F. en (L. in), in, O. F. viron, a circuit, from vire, to turn, veer; see Veer.

Ensue.


Epact. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. epacte, an addition, the epact (a term in astronomy). — Late L. epacta. — Gk. ἐπακτή (for ἐπωθός ἡμέρα), late fem. of ἐπωθός, added. — Gk. ἐτής, to bring in, add. — Gk. ἐτος for ἐτι, to; and ἔτειν, to lend, bring. (✓ AG.)

Epaulet, a shoulder-knot. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. épaulette; dimm. from épaule, O. F. esquaile, a shoulder. — Late L. espatula, shoulder-blade. — L. spatula, a broad blade; see Spatula.

Épargnisme, an ornamental stand for the centre of a table. (F. — O. II. G.) F. épargne, commonly spelt épergne, lit. thriftiness, sparingness. So called from the method of ornamentation; the F. taille d'épergne is applied to a sort of ornamentation in which certain parts are cut away and filled in with enamel, leaving the design in relief; e spared or left uncut. See Littére, and Cotgrave's, v. espargne.) — F. épergneur; O. F. éspargniere, éspargner, to spare. — O H. G. espŭn, G. 'sparen, to spare; see Spare.

Éphah, a Hebrew measure. Heb — Egypt. — Heb. ̄ephŭ, a measure; of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic ṣπ, measure.

Éphémère, sing.; orig. pl. phases that live for a day. (Gk.) XVII cent. — Gk. ἐφήμερα, neut. pl. of ἐφήμερος, lasting for a day. — Gk. ἐφ — ἐτι, for; ἡμέρα, a day. Der. éphémér-al, adj.; éphémér-es (Gk. ἐφήμερος, a diary).

Éphod, part of the priest's habit. (Heb.) Heb. ἑφόδ, a vestment. — Heb. ἑφαθ, to put on.

Épisth, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπι, upon, to, besides; spelt ἐπι- in ἐπιθεματικός, ἐπι- in ἐπιστολή, ἐπι- ἐπιστολή, ἐπι- ἐπιστολή, ἐπι- ἐπιστολή.

Épic, narrative. (L. — Gk.) L. epēcī. — Gk. ἐπίκος, narrative — Gk. ἐπός, word, narrative, song; see Voico.

Epicene, of common gender. (L. — Gk.) L. epicanus. — Gk. ἐπικόνως, common. — Gk. ἐπὶ, among; κοινός, common.

Épicure, a follower of Epicurus. (L. — Gk.) L. Epicurīus. — Gk. ἐπίκουρος, a proper name; lit. 'assistant.'

Épicycle, a small circle, with its centre on the circumference of a larger one. (L. — Gk.) L. epicyclus. — Gk. ἐπίκυκλος.

Epithalamium, a marriage-song. (L. — Gk.) L. epithalamium. — Gk. ἐπιθαλαμίου. — Gk. ἐπιθάλαμος, upon a tomb. — Gk. ἐπιθάλαμος, upon; τάφος, a tomb.

Epiphany, Twelfth Day. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. epiphanie — L. epiphania. — Gk. ἐπιφάνεια, manifestation; orig. neut. pl. of ἐπιφάνειας, manifest, but used as equivalent to ἐπιφάνειαν, sb. — Gk. ἐπιφανεῖν, to shew forth — Gk. ἐπι, upon; λόγος, a speech.

Epistle, a letter. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. epistle, also epitere. — L. epistola. — Gk. ἐπιστολή, message, letter. — Gk. ἐπιστολέω, to send to. — Gk. ἐπι, to; στέλλω, to equip, send.

Epitaph, a short and pithy poem or saying. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. epitaphe. — L. epitaphium. — Gk. ἐπιτάφιος, upper; see Derm. — Gk. ἐπιτάφιος, upper; γαλατις, glottis; see Gliotis. — Gk. ἐπιτάφιος, upon; γαλατις, glottis; see Gliotis.

Epigram, a short and pithy poem or saying. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. épigramme. — L. épigramma. — Gk. ἐπιγραμμα, an inscription, epigram. — Gk. ἐπιγράφειν, to inscribe. — Gk. ἐπιγράφη, upon; γράφω, to write. See Grammar.

Epilepsy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. épilepsie, 'the falling sickness;' Cot. — L. épi-lēpsia. — Gk. ἐπιληψία, ἐπιλέψις, a seizure. — Gk. ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize upon. — Gk. ἐπι, on; λαμβάνειν, to seize. Der. épi-leptic (Gk. ἐπιληπτικός).

Epilogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. épilogue. — L. epilogus. — Gk. ἐπιλόγος, a concluding speech. — Gk. ἐπιλόγιο, upon; λόγος, a speech.

Episcopal, belonging to a bishop. — L. episcopus, a bishop. — Gk. ἐπισκόπως, an over-seeing, bishop — Gk. ἐπι, upon; σκόπος, one that watches. See Scope.

Epistle, a letter. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. epistle, also epitere. — L. epistola. — Gk. ἐπιστολή, message, letter. — Gk. ἐπιστολέω, to send to. — Gk. ἐπι, to; στέλλω, to equip, send.

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EPITHET

Ἐπέθετο, bridal song. — Gk. ἐπέθετο, upon, for; ἐπίθετος, bride-chamber.

Epithet. (L. — Gk.) L. epithetum. — Gk. ἐπιθέτος, an epithet; neut. of ἐπιθέτος, attributed. — Gk. ἐπίθετος, besides; ἑπίθετος, placed, from ἑπί-, weak grade of ἑπιθετο, 1 place.

Epitome. (L. — Gk.) L. epitomē. — Gk. ἐπιτομή, a surface-incision, also an abridgment. — Gk. ἐπιτομή, upon; ἐπιτομή, to cut.

Epoch. (L. — Gk.) Late L. epocha. — Gk. ἐποχή, a stop, pause, fixed date. — Gk. ἐποχή (ἐποχή), upon; ἐποχή, to hold, check. (齑SEGHB) Brugm. i. § 602.


Equal. (L.) L. aequālis, equal. — L. aequus, just, exact.

equanimity, evenness of mind. (L.) From L. aequānimitās, the same. — L. aequānimitās, of even temper, kind. — L. aequus, equal; animus, mind.

equation, a statement of equality (L.) L. acc. aequilibriumem, an equalising; from pp. of aequēre, to make equal. — L. aequus, equal. So also aequator < L. aequātor.

equilibrium, even balancing. (L.) L. aequilibrium. — L. aequilibris, evenly balanced. — L. aequī, for aequus, even; libra, a balance; see Librate.

equinox. (F. — L.) F. équinoxe. — L. aequinoxium, time of equal day and night — L. aequī, for aequus; noctēs, decl. stem of non, a night; see Night.


equivalent. (F. — L.) M. F. équivalent. — L. aequivalent-, stem of pres. pt. of aequivalēre, to be of equal force. — L. aequī, for aequus; usque, to be worth; see Value.

equivocal. (L.) Formed from L. aequinox-us, of doubtful sense. — L. aequī, aequus; noc-, stem of nocāre, to call; see Voice. Der. aequivo-cate, to speak doubtfully. [So also aequi-angular, aequi-multiple, &c.

ERMINE


Equestrian, see Equine.

Equilibrium; see Equal.


Equestrian. (L.) Formed from L. equestri-, stem of equester, belonging to horsemen. — L. equīus, a horseman. — L. equīus, a horse.

Equinox; see Equal.

Equip, to furnish, fit out. (F. — Scand.) M. F. équipier, O. North F. esquiter, to fit out; A. F. eskipper. — Icel. skipta, to set in order, perhaps allied to skip, a ship.

Der. equip-age, -ment.

Equipollent, Equity; see Equal.

Equivalent, Equivocal; see Equal.

Era. (L.) L. æra, an era, fixed date. From a particular sense of æra, counters (for calculation), pl of as, brass, money.


Erase. (L.) L. æras, pp. of ærādere, to scratch out. — L. é-, out; rādere, to scrape.


Erst, soonest. (E.) M. E. erst. A. S. Ærst, superlative of Ær, soon.

Erect, adj. (L.) L. erctus, upright; pp. of erigere, to set up straight. — L. é, out, up; regere, to make straight, rule.

**ERODE**

hermelin. = O. H. G. harmo, an ermine.
+ A.S. hearma; Lithuan. szarnis, a weasel.

But Hatzfeld supports the derivation from Armentia mius, an Armenian mouse; cf. Panticus mius, supposed to be an ermine.

**Erode.** (F. = L.) F. érodéry, = L. erró-

dere, to eat away. = L. č, out; rādere, to
gnaw. Der. eros-ium (from pp. eros-um).

**Erotic.** (Gk.) Gk. ἔρωτικος, relating to

love. = Gk. ἐρωτ-, crude form of ἐρως, love; allied to ἐρωτάω, I love.

**Err.** to stray. (F. = L.) M. E. erren.—

O. F. erroir.—L. errére, to wander (for *ers-āre) + G irre, to stray, Goth. iring-

jan, to make to stray. Brugm. i. § 878.

**Erratum,** an error (L.) L. errá-

tium, neut. of pp. of errére, to make

a mistake.

**erroneous,** faulty. (L.) Put for L.

erronné-us, wandering; with suffix -ous =

L. errère (above).

**error.** (F. = L.) M. E. errore.—

O. F. errour.—L. errórem, acc. of error,
a mistake = L. errère (above).

**Errand.** (E) M. E. erende, A. S.

erende, a message, business.+ O. Sax

ärund, O. H. G. ārunt; a message, cf.

Icel. eyrendi, erend, Swed. erende, Dan.

erende. Usually connected with A. S ār,

Icel. ārr, Goth. ārūs, a messenger; which

is hardly possible.

**Errant,** wandering. (F. = L.) F. er-

rant, pres. pt. of O. F. errer, eirer, to

wander. = Late L. iterāre, to travel. = L.

iter, a journey. .qq It sometimes rep-

resents the pres. pt. of errère, to wander.

Doublet, arrant.

**Erratum,Erroneous, Error;**

see Err.

**Erst;** see Ere.

**Erubescent.** (L.) L. ērubescēnt,

stem of pres. pt. of ērubescere, to grow red.

= L. č, out. much; ērubescere, to grow red,
inceptive form of rubère, to be red. See

Red.

**Eructate.** (L.) From pp. of L. ēruc-

tāre, to belch out. = L. č, out; ructāre,
to belch; allied to rīgērer, to belch; cf.

Gk. ἐρυθέωσα. Brugm. i. § 221.

**Erudite, learned.** (L.) L. ērūdītus,

pp. of ērūdīre, to free from rudeness, to

teach. = L. č, from; ērudis, rude.

**Eruption.** (L.) From L. ēruptūnem,

acc. of ēruptio, a breaking out. = L. ēruptus,

pp. of ērumpere, to break out. = L. č, out;

rumpere, to break. See Rupture.

**Erysipelas,** a redness on the skin.

(L. = Gk.) L. erysipelas, = Gk. ἐρύσι-plets,

redness on the skin. = Gk. ἐρύς, allied to

ἐρῦπ-ρος, red; πᾶλκα, skin. Cf. ἐρύθη,

red blight on corn.

**Escalade,** a scaling of walls. (F. =

Span.—L.) F. escalade = Span. escalado,

escalada, a scaling; from escalar, to scale.

= Span. escala, a ladder. = L. scala, a

ladder; see Scala (3). Cf. Ital. scalata,
an escalade; Florio also has 'Scalada, an

escalado, from Spanish.

**Escape.** (F. = L.) M. E. escapen.—

O. North F. escaper (F. échapper), to escape;
to slip out of one's cape; Picard écoyer.

= L. ex cappe, out of one's cape; see

Cape (1)

**Escapement.** (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F.

escapement. Formed from F. escaiper, a

scarp; with suffix -ment (L. -mentum); see

Scarp.

**Escheat.** (F. = L.) M. E. eschete

(also cheete), a forfeit to the lord of the fee.

= O. F. eschete, rent, that which falls to

one, orig. fem. pp. of escheoir (F. échoir).

= Late L. escadere, to fall to one's share.

= L. ex, out; and cadere, to fall. Hence

cheat.

**Eschew,** to shun. (F. = O. H. G.)

M. E. escheuen = O. F. eschier, échier,
to shun. = O. H. G. scheihan, to frighten,
also to fear. = O. H. G. ėschōl, M. H. G.

schicho, shy, timid. See Shy.

**Escort,** a guide, guard. (F. — Ital. — L.)

M. F. escorte.—Ital. scorta, a guide; fem.

of pp. of scorgere, to see, perceive, guide

( orig. to set right). = L. ex, entirely;

corrige, to correct; see Correct.

**Escrow,** a deed delivered on condition.

(F. — Teut.) A. F. escrowe, M. E. scroue,

scroue; the orig. word of which scro-tl is

the diminutive. = O. F. escro, a slip of

parchment. = M. Du. schroode, a shred, slip

of paper (Kilian); cf. O. H. G. scrođ, a

shred. See Shred and Scroll.

**Escavage,** a pecuniary satisfaction in

lieu of feudal service. (F. = L.) O. F.

escavage < Late L. scátōriam. Formed

with suffix -age from O. F. escu, a shield;
because escavage was first paid in lieu of

service in the field. = L. scatum, a shield.

**Esclent, eatable.** (L.) L. esculentus,

fit for eating. = L. éca, food. For *ed-sec-

= L. edere, to eat. Brugm. i. § 753.

**Escutechon, Escutcheon,** a painted

shield. (F. = L.) Formerly escohon; XV

cent.; A. F. escuchon. = O. North F.

escuchon, O. F. escusson, the same; answer-
ESOPHAGUS

ing to a Late L. acc. *scutionem, extended from L. scavium, a shield.

Esophagus, gullet. (L. – Gk.) Late L. *esophagus. – Gk. ὀσοφάγος, the gullet, lit. conveyer of food. – Gk. ὀσος (of doubtful origin); φαγεῖν, base of φαγεῖν, to eat.

Esoteric. (Gk.) Gk. ἔσωτερικός, inner; hence, secret. – Gk. ἑσωτερικός, inner, comp of ἐσω, adv., within; from ἐς = ἐλς, into. Opposed to esoteric.

Espalier, frame-work for training trees. (F. – Ital. – L. – Gk.) M.F. espalier; Cot. – Ital. spalliera, back of a chair, support, espalier. – Ital. spalla, shoulder. – L. spalla, see espalier.

Especial. (F. – L.) O.F. especial. – L. specificus, belong to a special kind. – L. specificus, a kind. Doublet, special.

Espionage; see Espy.

Esplanade, a level space. (F. – Ital. – L.) M.F. esplanade, 'a planing, leveling, evening of ways,' Cot. Formed from O.F. esplaner, to level; the suffix being due to an imitation of Italic. spianata, an esplanade, a levelled way; from spianare, to level – L. esplanare, to level. – L. ex, out; planare, to level, from planus, flat. See Plain.


ETIOLATE

L. ethnicus – Gk. έθνικός, national. – Gk. έθνος, a nation.

Etiolate, to blanch plants. (F. – L.) F. étiole; with suffix -ate. From a dialectal form answering to s'éteuler, to grow into haulm or stalk, like etiolated plants. – F. étiole, O. F. esteule, a stalk. – Late L. stupula, for L. stipula, straw. See Stubble.

Etiquette, ceremony. (F. – G.) F. équitable; a label, ticket, also a form of introduction; cf. M F. étiquest (O. F. estequest), ‘a little note, such as is stuck up on the gate of a court,’ &c.; Cot – G. stecken, to stick, put, set, fix; causal of G. stechen, to stick, pierce. See Stick (1). Doublet, ticket.

Etymon, the true source of a word. (L. – Gk.) L. etymon. – Gk. ἐτυμόν; neut. of ἐτύμος, real, true.

Etymology. (F. – L. – Gk.) F etymologie. – L. etymologia. – Gk. ἐτυμολογία, etymology. – Gk. ἐτύμως, true; -ογία, account, from λέγειν, to speak.

Eu-, prefix, well. (Gk.) Gk. εὖ, well, neut of ἐὖς, good. Cf. Skt vais, wealth.

Eucalyptus, a genus of trees, including the blue gum-tree (Gk.). Latinsed from Gk. εὖ, well; καλυπτός, covered, surrounded. The reference is to the hood protecting the stamens.

Eucharist, the Lord’s Supper, lit. thanksgiving. (L. – Gk.) L. eucharistia. – Gk. εὐχαρίστη, a giving of thanks. – Gk. εὖ, well; Χρήστε, I show favour, from χάρις, favour. Cf. Yarn.

Eulogy, praise. (L. – Gk.) From L. eulogium. – Gk. εὐλογία, praise, lit. good speaking; with suffix suggested by L. ευλογία, an inscription. – Gk. εὖ, well; λέγειν, to speak.

Eunuch, one who is castrated. (L. – Gk.) L. cunningus. – Gk εὐνοῦχος, a chamberlain; one who had charge of sleeping apartments. – Gk εὖ, a couch; εὖχαιρε, to keep, have in charge.

Euphemism, a softened expression. (Gk.) Gk. εὐφημισμός, the same as εὐφύμα, the use of words of good omen. – Gk. εὖ, well; φῶς, I speak. (✓ BHA.)

Euphony. (Gk.) Gk. εὐφωνία, a pleasing sound. – Gk. εὐφωνικός, sweet-voiced = Gk. εὖ, well; φωνή, voice. (✓ BHA.)

Euphrosy, the plant eye-bright. (Gk.) Supposed to be beneficial to the eyes; lit. ‘delight.’ – Gk. εὐφροσία, delight. – Gk. εὐφραίνειν, to delight, cheer; cf. εὐφραίω, cheerful. Allied to Gk. εὖ, well; φρεν-, stem of φρέν, midriff, heart, mind.

Euphuism, affectation in speaking. (Gk.) So named from a book Ευφώαις, by J. Lyly (1579). – Gk. εὐφωνί, well-grown, excellent = Gk. εὖ, well; φωνή, growth, from φῶμαι, I grow. (✓ BHEU.)

Euroclydon, a tempestuous wind. (Gk.) Gk. Εὐρόκλειδος, supposed to mean ‘a storm from the east.’ – Gk. εὐρος, S. E. wind; νέφων, surge, from κλέων, to surge, dash as waves ⧍ Only in Acts xxvii. 14; where some read Εὐρωκλέων, i.e. Εὐρ-άκτιον; from L. Euro-us, W. wind, and Apudito, N. wind.

Euthanasia, easy death. (Gk.) Gk. εὐθανασία, easy death; cf. εὐθανάσατο, dying well. – Gk. εὖ, well; δαίμων, to die.

Evacuate. (L.) From pp. of L. εὐαχριστεῖ, to empty. – L. εῖ, out; πάνω, empty.

Evade, to shun. (F. – L.) F. évader. – L. εὐδεῖε (pp. εὐάσω), to escape. – L. εῖ, away; πάνω, to go. Der. evas-ion (from the pp.)

Evanescent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. εὐάνασε, to vanish away. – L. εῖ, away; πάνω, to go, from πάνω, empty, vain.

Evangelist, writer of a go-pel. (F. – L.) L. evangeliste – L. evangelista. – Gk. εὐαγγελιστής. – Gk. εὐαγγελιζε, I bring good news. – Gk. εὖ, well; αγγέλια, tidings, from αγγέλος, a messenger; see Angel.

Evaporate. (L.) From pp. of L. εὐαφοράε, to pass off in vapour. – L. εῖ, out; πάφος, vapour.

Evasion; see Evade.

Eve, Even, the latter part of the day. (E.) Eve is short for even. (For evening, see below.) M. E. eve, even. A. S. ēfēn, ēfōn. + O Sax. aband, Du. avond, G. abend. Of doubtful origin. Der. even-tide, A. S. ēfentid. Brugm. i. § 980.

evening, even. (E.) M. E. evening. A. S. ēfēn; formed from ēf̂nian, to grow towards evening, with suffix -ing; from ēfēn, even (above).

Even, level. (E.) M. E. even (even). A. S. ēfēn, ēfōn + Du. even, Icel. jafni, Dan. jævn, Swed. jamm, Goth. ibns, G. even.

Event, result. (L.) L. ēventus, ēventum, sb. – L. ēventus, pp. of ēvīnere, to come out, result. – L. ēi, out; ēniere, to come, allied to Come.
EVER


every, each one. (E.) M. F. eueri, eueriâ. — A.S. ëfere, ever; and ëli, each. Ever-y = ever-each; see Each.

everywhere. (E.) M. E. euer-\hspace{1em}fer. — A S ëfer, ever; gehawdor, where. The word really stands for ever-where, i.e. ever-where; y is a prefix (= ge-).

Evict. (L.) From L. exiit-us, pp. of euettere, to evecne; also, to expel. See Evinne.

Evident. (F. — L.) O. F. evident — L. evident-, stem of euidens, visible, pres. pt. of euidere, to see clearly. — L. ë out, clearly; uitider, to see.


Evince. (L.) L. eiuinne, to conquer, to prove beyond doubt — L. ë out, extremely; uinere, to conquer. See Evinne.

Eviscerate, to gut. (L.) From pp. of uiscere, to gut. — L. ë out, uiscera, entrails.


Evolve. (L.) L. evoluer, to unroll, disclose — L. ë out; uolutione, to roll. Der. evolut-ion, from pp. uolutiones.

Ewe. (E.) M. E. ewer. A. S. eor, Laws of Inc, 55; eowen, a female sheep + Du. ooi, Icel ëo; M. H. G. ouwe; Lithuan. avis, a sheep, Russ. ovtsa, L. ovis, Gk. âs, O. Irish ê; Skt. av, a sheep. Cf. Goth. aisi-str, a sheep-fold.


— L. aqua, water.

Ex-. Ex-., prefix. (L.) L. ex, ë out. + Gk. âk, ë out; Russ. âk, Lith. âk.

Exacerbate, to embitter. (L.) From pp. of excacerbâre, to irritate. — L. ex, very; acerbus, bitter; see Acrerity.

Exact (1), precise. (L.) From L. exactus, pp. of exigere, to demand out, weigh out. — L. ex, out; and agrere, to drive.

exact (2), to demand. (F. — L.) From M. F. exacter; Cot. (obsolete). — Late L. extractire. — L. ex, out; and actus, pp. of agrere (above).

Exaggerate. (L.) From pp. of L. exagerâre, to heap up, amplify. — L. ex, very; agger, a heap, from ag- = ad, to; gerere, to bring.


Examine, to test. (F. — L.) — L. exami-nâre, to weigh carefully. — L. exâmin-, stem of exâmen, the tongue of a balance, for *exâgmen; cf. exigere, to weigh out. — L. ex, out; agrere, to drive, move. Brumg. i. § 768.

Example. (F. — L.) O. F. example; F. exemple. — L. exemplum, a sample. — L. exem-p-are, to take out; with suffix -lum; for the inserted p cf. the pp. exem-p-lus. — L. ex, out; emere, to take, procure.

Exasperate, to provoke. (L.) From the pp. of exasperâre, to roughen, provoke. — L. ex, very; asper, rough.

Excavation. (F. — L.) F. excavation. — L. acc excavationem, a hollowing out. — L. exa-causus, pp. of excauerâre, to hollow out. — L. ex, out; cauare, to hollow, from caeus, hollow;


Excel, to surpass. (F. — L.) O. F. ex-celler. — L. excellere, to rise up, surpass. — L. ex, out; celler, to rise, only in comp. ante-, ex-, pre-cellere, and in cel-sus, high, orig. 'raised.' Cf. Lithuan. kelû, to raise; see Hill. Brumg. i. § 633.

Except, to exclude. (F. — L.) F. ex-expter, to except; Cot. — L. exceptâre, frequent of exciperere, to take out. — L. ex, out; capere, to take. Der. except, prep.; except-ion.

Excerpt, a selected passage. (L.) L. excerptum, an extract; neut. of pp. of excipere, to select. — L. ex, out; capere, to cull. See Harvest.

Excess. (F. — L.) O. F. excess. — L. acc excessum, lit. a going out or beyond. — L. excess-, as in excessus, pp. of excipere; see Exceed.

Exchange. (F. — L.) O. F. eschange, sb; eschanger, vb., to exchange. — O. F. es- (< L. ex); and O. F. change, sb., changelier, to change. See Change.

Eschequer, a court of revenue. (F. — Pers.) M. F. eschekere. — O. F. escheguter, a chess-board; hence, a checkered cloth on which accounts were reckoned by means of counters (Low L. seaccârum). — O. F. esche, check; see Check.
Excise, a duty, tax. (Du. — F. — L.) A misspelling of M. Du. aksiis or aksys, excise. (Cf. G. accise, excise.) — O. F. acesis, a tax, given in the N. E. D.; allied to Low L. accisis (Ducange); also spelt eoxsis (id.). — Late L. accessus, a payment, rent; cf. accensire, to tax. — L. ac-, (for ad), to; and census, a tax. ¶ For the sound-change, cf. Du spiss, food, from Late L. spensa (for dispensa), a harder, a spence.

Excision. (F. — L.) F. excision, 'a destroying;' Cot. — L. acc. excisionem, a cutting out, a destroying — L. excissus, pp. of excisire, to cut out. — L. ex, out; and cædere, to cut.

Exclaim. (F. — L.) F. exclamer, — L. exclamare, to call out. — L. ex, out; clámare, to call. See Claim.

Exclude. (L.) L. excudere, to shut out. — L. ex, out; claudere, to shut. See Clause.

Excommunicate. (L.) From pp. of L. excommunicare, to put out of the community. — L. ex, out of; communis, common. See Communicate.

Excoriate. (L.) From pp. of L. excoriare, to strip off skin — L. ex, off; corium, skin. See Cuirass

Excrement. (1.) (L.) L. excrementum, refuse, ordure — L. excrementus, pp. of excrere, to separate, sift out. — L. ex, out; cernere, to sift.


Excretion. (F. — L.) M. F. excretion; formed 'with suffix -ion,' from L. excretus, pp. of excretere, see Excrement (1).

Excruicate, to torture. (L.) From pp. of L. excruciare, to torment greatly — L. ex, very; cruciare, to torture on a gibbet, from cruci-, decl. stem of crux, a cross.

Exculpate. (L.) From pp of Late L. excusäre, to clear of blame. — L. ex, out of, culpa, blame.

Excursion. (L.) L. excursiónem, acc. of excursio, a running out. — L. ex cursus, pp. of excurvere, to run out. — L. ex, out; curvere, to run.

Excuse. (F. — L.) F. excuser. — L. excusäre, to release from a charge. — L. ex, out; and causa, a charge, a cause.

Excruciate. (L.) From pp. of L. excræri, for exscreræ, to curse greatly. — L. ex, greatly; sacrære, to consecrate, also to declare accursed. — L. sacrænum, neut. of sacer, sacred; also, accursed.


Exegesis, exposition. (Gk.) Gk. ἐξηγής, interpretation. — Gk. ἐξηγηθαυ, to explain. — L. εξ, out; ἔγνωθι, to guide, perhaps allied to Seek. Brum. i. § 187.


Exempt, freed. (F. — L.) O. F. exempt; whence exempter, to exempt, free. — L. exemptus, pp. of eximere, to take out, deliver, free. — L. ex, out; eimere, to take. Cf. Lith. iu-ti, to take.


— L. ex, out; sequi, to follow.


Exergue, the small space left beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin. (F. — Gk.) The final -ue is not pronounced; cf. prologue, &c — F. exergue, so called because lying 'out of the work.' — Gk. ἔγγρον, work.

Exert. (L.) Lit. to 'put forth.' L. exercitus, better spell excerptus, thrust forth; pp. of exservere, to thrust out. — L. ex, out; serère, to join, to put.

Exfoliate. (L.) From pp. of L. exfoliare, to strip off leaves; from ex, off, and folium, a leaf.

Exhale. (F. — L.) F. exhaler. — L. ex-
EXHAUST

hālāre, to breathe out. - L. ex, out; hālāre, to breathe.

Exhaust. (L.) From L. exhaustus, pp. of exhaurīre, to draw out, drink up. - L. ex, out; haūrīre, to draw water.

Exhibit, to show. (L.) From L. exhibīt-us, pp. of exhībēre, to hold forth. - L. ex, out; hābīre, to have.

Exhilarate, to cheer. (L. - Gk.; with L. prefix) From pp. of L. exhilarāre, to gladden greatly. - L. ex, very; hilaris, hīlarus, glad, cheerful, from Gk. ὑάλικος, cheerful. See Hilarity.

Exhort. (F. - L.) O. F. ex(h)orter. - L. exhortāri, to encourage greatly. - L. ex, out, very; horāri, to encourage; see Hortatory.

Exhume, to disinter. (F. - L.) F. exhumer. - Late L. exhumāre. - L. ex, out o; humus, the ground.

Exigent, exacting (L.) From the stem of pres. pt. exiguere, to exact. - L. ex; and agere, to drive.

Exile, banishment. (F. - L.) O. F. essil; later exil, 'an exile, banishment.' Cot. - L. exitium, better existium, banishment; cf. exsil, a banished man - L. ex, out of; and (perhaps) sed-e e, to sit, abide. Cf. Consul. Der. exilē, verb; hence, exile, sb. (= one who is exiled).

Exist, to continue to be. (L.) L. existēre, better essistere, to stand forth, arise, be - L. ex, out; sistere, to set, stand, from stāre, to stand.

Exit. (L.) L. ext, i. e. 'he goes out,' used as a stage direction; 3rd pers. s. pscs. of exit, to go out. - L. ex, out; ēie, to go. cp Exit, departure, is from L. exitus, sb.

Exodus, departure. (L. - Gk.) L. exodus. - Gk. ἔκοδος, a going out. - Gk ἔγεν, out; ὄδος, a way, a march. (v.SED.)

Exogen, a plant that increases outwardly. (F. - Gk.) F. exogène (1813). From Gk ἐκ- w-, outside, from ἐξ, out; and ἔγεν-, base of ἔγενσα, to be born.

Exonerate. (L.) From pp. of L. exoneōre, to free from a burden. - L. ex, away; onērāre, to burden, from oner (for oner-), stem of onus, a burden.

Exorbitant, extravagant. (F. - L.) F. exorbitant. - L. exorbitāns, stem of pres. pt. of exorītūre, to fly out of a track. - L. ex, out; orbita, a track of a wheel, from orbī-, stem of orbitis, a wheel, with suffix -ta.

Exorcise. (L. - Gk.) Late L. exorcīzere. - Gk. ἔξορκίζειν, to drive away by adjuration. - Gk. ἔξω, away; ὄρκίζειν, to adjure, from ὄρκος, an oath.

Exordium. (L.) L. exordium, a beginning. - L. exordiō, to begin, to weave. - L. ex; and ordī, to begin, weave.

Exoteric, external. (Gk.) Gk. ἐξοτέρικας, external. - Gk. ἐξορίω, more outward, comp. of adv. ἐξο, outward, from ἐξ, out.

Exotic, foreign. (L. - Gk.) L. exōticus. - Gk. ἐξωτικός, outward, foreign. - Gk. ἐξω, adv., outward, from ἐξ, out.

Expand. (L.) L. expandere (pp. expansus), to spread out. - L. ex, out; pandere, to spread out; causia from pātere, to live open. Cf. Gk. πάτρια, I spread out. Der. expande, from the pp.

Expatiate. (L.) From pp. of L. expatiāri, better expatiiāri, to wander. - L. ex, out; spatiiari, to roam, from spatium, space.

Expatiate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. expatriāre, to banish. - L. ex, out of; patria, native country, from pater, father.

Expect. (L.) L. expectāre, better expectāre, to look for anxiously. - L. ex, thoroughly; spectāre, to look, frequentative of specere, to see.

Expectorate. (L.) From pp. of L. expectorāre, to expel from the breast. - L. ex, out of; pāter- (for *petos, stem of pectus, the breast.

Expedite. (L.) From pp. of L. expedire, to extirpate the root, release, get ready. - L. ex, out; ped-, stem of pes, foot. Der. expedient, from the stem of the pres pt.

Expel. (L.) L. expellere, to drive out. - L. ex, out; pellere, to drive. Der. expel, from A.F. expulse, L. expensus, from pp. expuls-us

Expend, to spend. (L.) L. expendere, to weigh out, lay out. - L. ex, out; pendere, to weigh. Der. expense, from A.F. expense, L. expensus, money spent, fem. of pp. expensus: expenditur, from Late L. expenditus, a mistaken form of the pp. expensus.

Experience, knowledge due to trial. (F. - L.) O. F. experience. - L. experientia, a proof, trial. - L. experimentum, stem of pres. pt. of experiēri, to make a thorough trial of (below). Der. experiment, M. F. experiment, L. experimentum, a trial.
EXTIRPATE

Extirpate. (L.) From pp. of L. extirpäre, to root out, better spelt extir permissible, to pluck up by the stem. = L. ex, out; stirp-, stirp-es, the stem of a tree.

Extol. (L.) L. exstollere, to lift or raise up. = L. ex, out, up; tollere, to lift.

Exceptus. (L.) L. extort-us, pp. of extraquirere, to twist out, wring out. = L. ex, out; turgere, to twist.

Extraordinary. (L.) L. extra ordinarius, beyond what is necessary, rare = L. extra, beyond; ordinarius, ordinary. See Ordinary.

Extravagant. (F.-L.) F. extravagant.-Late L. extravagans, extraneous, extravagant, lit. wandering beyond = L. extra, beyond; nagnus, pres. pt. of nasci, to wander.

Extravasate, to force (blood) out of its (proper) vessel. (L.) Coned from extra, beyond; usis, a vessel; with suffix -ate.

Extreme. (F.-L.) O. F. extreme. = L. extremus, superl. of exterus, outward; see Exterior.

Extricate. (L.) From pp. of L. extricare, to disentangle. = L. ex, out of; tricar, impediments, perplexities.

Extrinsic, extraneous. (F.-L.) It should rather be extrinsic. = O. F. extrinsique, outward. = Late L. acc. extrinsicus, adj.; allied to L. extrinsecus, adv., from without = L. extrinseca (= extrinseca), adverbial form from extrinsecus, outward; and secus, beside; so that extrinsecus = on the outside; cf. intermedius Secus is allied to secundum, according to, from sequi, to follow; see Sequence.

Extrude. (L.) L. extrudere, to thrust out. = L. ex, out; trudere, to thrust. Cf Intrude.

Exuuerant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. exuberire, to be fruitful or luxuriant. = L. ex, very; and fuberare, to be fruitful, from fuber, fertile, allied to fuber, an udder, fertility; see Udder.

FABRIC
Exude. (L.) From L. exterior, better exsudare, to sweat out, distill. = L. ex, out; sudare, to sweat. See Sweat.

Exult, to leap for joy. (F.-L.) F. exultère. = L. exultären, better spelt exultare, to leap up, exult. = L. exulsus, pp. of exsultere, to leap out. = L. ex, out; salire, to leap. See Salient.

Exuviae, cast skins of animals. (L.) L. exuviae, things stripped off. = L. exuere, to strip off. Cf. induxisse, clothes.

Eyas, a nestling. (F.-L.) For nias, by substituting an eyas for a nias. = F. niais, a nestling; Cot. He also gives niard, whence faulcon niard, 'a nias faulcon.' Cp. Ital. nidare, or nidase falcone, 'an eyase-hawk, a young hawk taken out of her nest;' Torrano. Formed as if from Late L. *nidicium, acc. of *nidax, adj. from L. nidus, a nest. See Nest.

Eye. (E.) M. E. eye, eye; pl. eyes, eyen (whence eyes). O. Merc. oge; A. S. eage, pl. eage. Du. oog, Icel. auge, Dan. øj, Swed. oga, Goth. augō, G. augen. Perhaps allied to Russ. oko, L. oculus (dimin. of *ocus); Gk. oëone (dual); Lith. ožis, Skt. akshiti. Brumpt, i. § 681. Der. das-y, q. v.; window, q. v.

Eyelet-hole. (F. -L. ; and E.) Eyelet is for M. F. oeillet, from M. F. oeillet, 'a little eye, an oeillet hole;' Cot.; dimin. of O. F. oeil, from L. oculum, acc. of oculus, eye.

Eyot, a little island. (E.) Also spelt ait, eyot, eygilt. Late A. S. eyot (Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 17, l. 30); for A. S. igot, igot, a dimin. from ig, igt, an island; see Island.

Eyre, a circuit. (F.-L.) M. E. eire, circuit, esp. of a judge. = O. F. eire, journey, way. = O. F. evre; to journey, wander about. = Late L. iterare, to journey (for L. itinere); from L. iter, a journey. See Errant.

Eyry, a nest; see Aery.

F.

Fable, a story. (F.-L.) F. fablie. = L. fabula, a narrative. = L. fātus, to speak, tell. See Fait.

Fabric. (F.-L.) F. fabrique. = L. fabrica, workshop, fabric. = L. fabrica, for fabe, a workman. From L. base *fab-, to be skillful; cf. Lith. dab-inu, I adorn,
Facade, face of a building. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. F. facade (Cot.). - Ital. facciata, face of a building. - Ital. faccia, face. - Folk-L. facia, for L. facies (below).

Facetious. (F. - L.) F. facetieux (Cot.). - M. F. facetté, 'witty mirth,' id. - L. facettia, wit; common in pl. - L. factus, witty, courteous; orig. 'line.'

Facile, easy to do. (F. - L.) F. facile. - L. facilis, i.e. doable. - L. facere, to do. Der. facility; faculty.

Fac-simile. (L.) For fac simile, make thou like - L. facere, impress of facere, to make; simile, neunt of similes, like; see Similar. Cf. We also find factum simile, i.e. made like fact, a deed, reality. (L.) L. factum, a deed; orig. neut. of factus, pp of facere, to make, do.

Faction. (F. - L.) F. faction, a sect. - L. factionem, acc. of facio, a doing, taking part, faction. - L. factus, pp. of facere, to do.

Factitious. (L.) L. factitius, artificial; with suffix -ous. - L. factus, pp. of facere, to make.

Factotum. (L.) A general agent. - L. facere, to do everything.

Faculté, faculty to act. (F. - L.) M. L. faculté = F. faculté = L. facultatem, acc of facultas (= facultas), faculty.

Fad, a folly. (F. - Prov. - L.) Apparently shortened from F. fausisse, fiddle-faddle; cf. 'fades, felkses, toyces, foolerises,' Cot. - Prov. faes, folly (Hatfeld). - Prov. fat (Gascon fat), foolish. - L. fatuus, foolish.


Fade, to fit, suit, be content with, succeed. (E.) Formed in some unexplained way, from the Teut. base fag-, to suit, whence also O. Sax. fagon, A. S. fagan, to join, suit, M. E. fegen, to adapt, fit, G. fügen. Du. vogen (see Kluge and Franck). Cf. Goth. fula-fah-jan, to satisfy; O. H. G. ufag, content, Du. vage-

Fau, cleansing fire, purgatory. See Fair.

Facies. (L.) L. facés, dregs; pl. of fac, the same Der. fac-ulent, L. faculentus, adj. from facex.

Fag, to drudge. (E.) 'To fag, defecere;' Levins (1570). The orig. sense was 'to droop.' Perhaps a corruption of flag; see Flag (1); and see below.

Fag-end, remnant. (E?) In Massinger, Virg. Mart. ii. 3. Perhaps for flag-end = loose end; see above. Cf. 'the fagg or the fagg foderis' (feathers); Book of St. Albans, fol. B 1 a.

Faggot, Fogot. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. fogot, 'a fagot, a bundle of sticks;' Cot. Of doubtful origin; perhaps borrowed from Ital. fogotto, 'a faggot,' I-torio; or (like fagotto) from Norw. fagg, a bundle (Ross).

Fail. (F. - L.) F. failir; cf. Ital. fallire. - Folk-L. *fallirè, for I. fallere, to beguile, also, to be defective; falli, to err. Brumg. i. § 757.


Faint. (F. - L.) M. E. fent. - O. F. fent, weak, pretended: orig. pp of fèindre, to feign - L. fingère, to form, fagen. See Figure.


Fair (2), a holiday. (F. - L.) M. E. fert, - A. F. ferre (F. forre). - L. feria, a holiday, later, a fair; common as pl. feria, for *fēs-ia, feast-days; allied to Feast. Brumg. ii. § 66.

Fairy. (F. - L.) M. E. faerie, fayrye, enchantment. [The mod. use of the word is new; fayr = enchantment, the old word for elf being fay.] - O. F. faerie, enchantment. - O. F. fe, a fay; see Fay.


Falchion, a sword. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. E. fauchon. - O. F. fauchon. - Ital. falchione (a pron. as ch). - Late L. falcio-
FALCON

fam-īls, acc. of falcio, a bent sword. — L. falct-, decl. stem of falx, a sickle. Allied to flectere, to bend.

falcon. (F. — L.) M. E. fawcon. — O. F. faucon, fauclon. — Late L. falcōnem, acc. of falco, so named from its hooked claws. — L. falc-, stem of falx, a sickle.


Fall, to drop down. (E.) M. E. fallen. O. Merc. fallan; A. S. fallan. — Du. vallen, Icel. falla, Dan. falde (for falle), Swed. falle, G. fallen. Tent. *fallan-. Cf. Lith. falti, to fall; and perhaps L. fallere, to deceive, falling, to err. Brunig i. § 757

Der. be-fall, from A. S. be-fallian, to fall out, happen; fell (1).


fallible. (L.) L. fallibilis, liable to err. — L. falli, to err; fallere, to deceive.

Fallow (1), orig. ‘harrowed;’ of land. (E.) A. S. *fēohan, to see, seize, only used in the contracted form fēn, pt. t. fēng, pp. gesagden; the pp. form having alone survived, evolving an infin. mood in dialects. — Du. vangen, to catch; Icel. fja (cf. fang, sb., a catch of fish). Dan. faae, Swed. fjān, Goth. fahan, G. fangen, to catch, fang, sb., a catch, also a fang. Allied to L. parvae; Brunig. i. § 421

Familiar, able to represent or shew. — L. famulus, to display. See Fancy.

Fancy, older form of Fancy, q. v.

Fauconer, Faquir, an Oriental religious mendicant. (F. — Arab.) F. faquar. — Arab. faqir, one of a religious order of mendicants; lit. ‘poor, indigent;’ Richard-son’s Dict. p. 1096

Far. (F. — L.) M. E. fer. — A. S. for. — Du. ver, Icel. furri, Swed. fjerar, adv., Dan. jforn, G. fohrn; Goth. farra, adv. Allied to Gk. παρα-, beyond; Skt. paras, beyond, para-, for. (PER.) The comp. further [for M. E. ferer (i.e. fur-er)] is due to confusion with further, comp. of Forth.

Farce. (F. — L.) The orig. sense is ‘stuffing;’ hence, a jest inserted into a comedy. — F. farce, stuffing, a farce.
FARDEL

farcir, to stuff. — L. farcire, to stuff. + Gk. φάρσειν (for *φάρκ-σειν), to shut in.

Fardel, a pack, bundle. (F. — Arab.)

Fare, to travel, speed. (E.) A.S. faran, to go, travel. + Du. varen, Icel. Swed. fura, Dan. fare, G. fahren, Goth. faran, to go; Teut. *faran- (pt. *faran). Cf. Gk. πορεύομαι, I travel; L. exporior; I pass through, Skt. pr. to bring over. (✓PER.) Der. fare-well, i.e. may you speed well; thorough-fare, a passage through; wel-fare, successful practice or journey.

Farina, ground corn. (L.) L. farina, meal. — L. far, a kind of grain; allied to barley. Der. farinaceous, from L. farinaceus. Brumg. i § 180.

Farrago. (L.) L. farrago, mixed food for cattle, a medley. — L. far (gen. farr-is), grain (above).

Farm. (F. — L.) [A. S. feorm].
A. F. and O. F. ferme, a farm. — Late L. firma, a feast, farm, tribute; fcm. of L. firmus, durable. (From the fixed rent; also food, from its support) See Firm.


Farrow, to litter pigs. (E.) From the sb. farrow, a litter of pigs. — A.S. færh, a pig; pl. feáras. + M. H. G. varch, a pig; G. berk-el; L. porcus; see Pork.

Farther; see Far.

Farting, fourth part of a penny. (E.) M. L. færing. A. S. ferping, ferving, older form flourling; A. S. fêrdu, fourth; with dim. suffix -ing or -ling. Allied to A.S. fêr, flower, four.


Fascinate. (L.) From pp. of L. fascinare, to enchant. — L. fascinum, a spell.

Fascine, a bundle of rods. (F. — L.) F. fascina, a bundle of twigs — L. fuscis, a bundle.

FATIGUE

Fashion. (F. — L.) O. F. facion, fashion, make, shape. — L. factiōnem, acc. of factio, a making; see Faction.


Brumg. ii. § 79.

Fast (2), to abstain from food. (E.) A.S. fæstan, orig. to make fast, observe, be strict; from fast (above). — Du. vasten, Dan. faste, Swed. and Icel. fæsta, G. fæsten; Goth. fastan, to observe, fast.

Fast (3), quick. (Scand.) A peculiar use of fast (1) above; this use is Scand. Cf. Icel. drekkja fast, to drink hard, sofa fast, to be fast asleep, fasatri verðum, hard at work, fylgja fast, to follow fast, &c.

It means firm, close, urgent, quick.

Fasten. (E.) A. S. fastehtian, to make fast or firm. — A. S. fæst, firm.

Fastness. (E.) M. E. festnes, fastness, orig. 'strength.' — A. S. fastnes, the firmament, a fastness; orig. that which is firm — A. S. fæst, firm.

Fastidious. (L.) L. fastidiosus, disdainful — L. fastidium, loathing; perhaps for *fastulidium (Vaníček). — L. fastiores, arrogance; taudium, disgust; so that fastidium = arrogant disgust.

Fastness; see Fast.


Fat (2), a vat; see Vat.


Fatigue, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. fatiguer; from fatiguer; to weary. — L. fatigue, to weary.
FAITOUS

Fatuous. (L.) L. fatu-us, silly, feeble; with suffix -ous. Der. in-fatuate, from pp. of L. infatüare, to make a fool of.

Fauces. (L.) L. faucês, pl., the upper part of the throat.

Faucet, a spigot, vent. (F. - L.) F. fausset, a faucet; finset, Cot. Origin unknown; but cf. M. F. faucier, to falsify, forge; also faucier un exx, to pierce a shield; hence, to pierce. - L. falsare, to falsify. - L. falsus, false.


Fawn, a rural (Roman) deity. (L.) L. faunus. - L. favère, to be propitious (?)


Favour, sb. (F. - L.) O. F. favour. - L. favorem, acc. of favor, favour. - L. fævere, to befriend, orig. 'to venerate.'


Fawn (1), to cringe to, rejoice servilely over. (E.) A.S. fæhian, fægian, to rejoice; variants of fægenian, to fawn, from fægen, fan, glad. - Icel. fagna, to rejoice, welcome one, allied to fæginn, fan. See Fain.

Fawn (2), a young deer. (F. - L.) O. F. fan, faon, elderer fæon, a fawn; answering to a Late L. form *fænonem (not found), acc. of *fæo, a young one. - L. fætus, fetus, offspring. See Fetus.


Fealty, true service. (F. - L.) O. F. fealtz, jeftiz, fidelity. - L. fidélitatem, acc. of fidélitas, fidelity. - L. fidelis, faithful; from fidēs, faith.


Feasible, easy to be done. (F. - L.) [Also feizable.] - M. F. faisable, faisable, 'feasible, doable;' Cot. - O. F. fass-. as in fass-ant, pres. pt. of fassre, to do. - L. facere, to do. See Fact.


Feat, a deed well done. (F. - L.) M. E. feet, fete. - A. F. fet; O. F. fait. - L. factum, a deed; see Fact.


Febri-le, relating to fever. (F. - L.) F. fébrile. - L. fébritus. - L. febr-is, fever.

February. (L.) L. febrarius, the month of expiation. - L. februa, neut. pl., a festival of expiation on Feb. 15. - L. februm, purification; februa, to expiate. Of Sabine origin.

Feckless, ineffective. Also feckless; short for effect-less; see Effect.


Fecundity. (F. - L.) M. F. fecundité (Cot.). - L. acc. fecundítatem, fruitfulness. - L. secundus, fruitful; allied to fætus, offspring. See Fetus.

Federal. (F. - L.) F. fédéral. Formed, with suffix -al, from L. fæder (for *fædes-), stem of fatus, a treaty. Akin to fides, faith.

Fee, a lordship, a payment. (F. - O. H. G.) A. F. fec, O. F. fiu (F. siest), a fee, sieft. - Late L. sevum, a sief (Du-cange). Prob. from O. H. G. fēhu, property. + Du. vere, Icel. fe, Dan. sif, Swed. sa, Goth. fēthin, L. pecus; Skt. pāca-, cattle. (OperaPEK.) So also A. S. fēh, cattle, whence M. E. see, cattle, property, now obsolete. Q We also find Late L. sevum; see feudal.

Feeble. (F. - L.) M. E. feble. - A. F. feble, M. F. feible, O. F. feble (Godefroy);
FEED

cf. Ital. *fievole* (<flevole* feeble [since Ital. /</

Fed, to take food, give food. (E.)

M. E. *feden.* A. S. *fadan*; for *feitian*;

with vowel-change from *e* to *a*, A. S. *feda*,


Teut. type *feitian*. See Food.

Feel. (E.) M. E. *felen.* A. S. *falen.*

+ Du. *voelen*, G. *fühlen*. Teut. type *feitjan*;

from Teut. base *fall* (and grade, fell),

whence also Icel. *falsa*, to grope, A. S. *fyaln*, palm of the hand (L. *palma*). Allied to Palm (1).


Feign. (F. — L.) M. E. *femen* — O. F. *faign* — as in *faignant*, pres. pt. of *fendre*.

— L. *fingere*, to form, feign. See Figure.

Der. *feint* (from F. *pp. feint*).

Feldspar, a kind of mineral. (G.) Corrupted from *G. feldspath*, lit. field-spar.


Doublet, *pell*; cf. *pel-m*.


Fellah, a peasant. (Arab.) Pl. *fellahin*.

— Arab. *felláh*, *falláh, a* farmer, peasant.

— Arab. root *fala*, to plough, till.

Felloe; see Felly.

Fellow, a partner. (Scand.) M. E. *felawe*. — Icel. *fálagi*, a partner in a *félag*.

— Icel. *félag*, companionship; lit. a laying together of property. — Icel. *fé*, property; lag, a laying together, a law; see Law.

The Icel. *fé* is cognate with A. S. *fhoth*, cattle, property, L. *pecus*, cattle.


Felou, a wicked person. (F. — Late L. — L.?) M. E. *felun* — O. F. *felo*, a traitor. — Late L. *félónum*, acc. of *felo*, *felo*, a traitor, rebel. See Fell (3).


Female. (F. — L.) For *femell*, by confusion with *male*. M. E. *femelle*. — O. F. *femelle*. — L. *femella*, a young woman; dimin. of *femina*, a woman (below).

Feminine. (F. — L.) O. F. *feminin*.


Femoral, belonging to the thigh. (L.) L. *femoritis*; adj. from *femor-, stem of femur*, thigh.


Fence; short for defence, see Defend.

Fend; short for Defend, q. v.

Fender; short for defender.


Feeoff; see Fief.

Ferment. (L.) L. *fermentum* (short for *ferei-mentum*), leaven. — L. *fervecre*, to boil. See Fervent.

Fern. (E.) A. S. *fearn*. — Du. *varen*; G. *farnbraut*; Skt. *pāra*—, a wing,
FEROCITY

feather, leaf, plant, the orig. sense being 'feather.' Brugm. i. § 973. Cf. also Lith. popartis, Russ. popar't(e), Irish raith, W. rhedyn, fern; Gk. πέπες, fern, πτερόν, a wing, feather.


Ferrous. (L.) F. ferrous, made of iron; with suffix -ous. — L. ferrum, iron, 

ferruginous. (L.) L. ferrugin-us, same as ferrugin-eus, rusty; with suffix -ous. — L. ferrūg-īnus, stem of ferrūgō, rust of iron. — L. ferrum, iron.

Ferret (1), an animal. (F. — Low L. — L.) O. F. ferret, a ferret. — Late L. fūretus, fūrēctus, a ferret. Also fūrō; said to be the same as Late L. fūro, a thief, from L. fūr, a thief. Cf. Gk. φόρος, a thief; from the strong ð grade of φέρων, to bear, carry off.

Ferret (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital. — L.) From Ital. ferretto, 'little flowers, flourishments; also foret or ferret silke,' Florio. Pl. of ferretto, dimin. of flore, a flower. — L. florem, acc. of flōs, a flower; see Flower. Cf. F. fleuret, ferret; from flour, flower.

Ferruginous; see Ferrous.

Ferrule, a metal ring at the end of a stick. (F. — L.) Corrupted spelling (due to confusion with ferrum, iron) of the older form virol; XVI cent. — O. F. virol (F. virole), a ferrule; Late L. virola, the same. From L. uirula, a little bacelet; dimin. of uiria, an armlet, only found in pl. uirīc. (Diez.) Doubtful.

Ferry, vb. (E.) M. E. feren, A. S. feraei, to convey across; causal of A. S. faran, to go. + Icel. ferja, to carry; causal of fara, to go; Goth. farjan, to travel by ship. See Fare. (N. E. D.)


Ferule, a rod or bat for punishing children. (L.) Formerly ferula. — L. ferula, a rod; orig. the plant 'giant-fennel.'


Fess, a horizontal band in heraldry.

FETTER

(F. — L.) O. F. fesse (Roquefort); mod. F. jasse, a fess. — L. fascia, a girdle; allied to fascis, a bundle; see Fascine.

Festal. (F. — L.) O. F. fes-tal. Formed (with F. suffix -al) from L. fest-um, a feast, orig. neut. of festus, festive, joyful. Allied to Fair (2) and Fun.


festive. (L.) L. festivus, belonging to a feast. — L. festum, a feast.

Fester, a sore. (F. — L.) O. F. festre, also spelt fistle, an ulcer; whence festrir, to fester (Godefroy). — L. festula, a running sore. See Fistula.

Festival, Festive; see Festal.


Fête. (F. — L.) Mod. F. fête, the same as O. F. feste; see Feast.

Fetich, Fetish, an object of superstitious dread. (F. — Port. — L.) F. fétiche. — Port. fetiche, sorcery lit. artificial; also, a name given by the Port. to the roughly made idols of Africa. — L. factūtus, artificial. — L. fact-us, pp. of facere, to make.


Fetlock. (Scand.) As if the 'lock' or tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern-joint. Cf. Low G. fūlock (Luben); M. H. G. vīzeloch (Klug). The syllable -lock is due to a double suffix, but was thought to refer to Icel. lokkr, A. S. locc, a lock of hair. Fét- is prob. allied to Icel. fet, a pace, step, fēti, a pacer (used of horses); and to Icel. fūr, a foot; cf. G. fessel, pasteur; and see Fetch, Foot. (Klug, s. v. Fuss.)

FETUS

Fetus, offspring. (L.) L. fetus, a bringing forth, offspring. - L. *fiuère, an obsolete verb, to generate, produce; allied to *fui, I was; see Future, Be. Brugm. i. § 361, ii. § 587.

Feu, a fire; a variant of Fee.


Feud (2), a firef. (Low L. - F. - O. H. G.) Low L. feudum, a Latinised form allied to O. F. feu, also spelt feif, see Fee, Fief. (The intrusive d is unexplained.) Der. feud-al, adj.

Feuter, to lay spear in rest. (F. - Tent.) From M. E. feuter, a rest for a spear. - O. F. veuter, older felter, a piece of felt, also a rest (prob. at first felted) for the lance. Cp. Ital. feltro, felt. Of Tent. origin; from Low G. fitl, felt. See Felt.

Feuterer, a dog-keeper. (F. - Low L. - C.) In Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1; see Nares. Older spelling veuter, for veuter-er. - O. F. veuter, mod. F. vauteur, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. - Low Lat. acc. veicteum; for L. vertagus, vertagre, vertaga, a greyhound. Said to be Celtic. Perhaps from Celtic ver-, intensive prefix, and frag, to run; see Fick, i 136, 283.


feverfew, a plant. (L.) A. S. fëfer-fuge; A. F. fever-fuce. - Late L. febris-fus, for L. febris-fugia, ‘fever-dispelling.’ - L. febris-s fever; fugire, to put to flight.


Fey, doomed to die (E.) A. S. fège, doomed to die. + Icel. feigr, Du. weg; G. feige, cowardly; Swed. feg, Dan. fæg, cowardly.

Fez, a red Turkish cap, without a brim. (F. - Morocco.) F. and Turk. fez, a cap; so called because made at Fez. in Morocco.

Fiasco, lit. ‘a bottle.’ (Ital.) Ital. far fiasco, to make a bottle, also, to fail, break down. See Flask. (Origin of phrase unknown.)

Fiat, a decree. (L.) L. fiat, let it be done. - L. fio, I become; used as pass. of facere, to do, but really allied to fui, I was. Cf. A. S. bô, I am. Brugm. i. § 282.

Fib. (Low G.) Allied to job, shrub, to delude (Shak.); cf. G. jöpfen, to banter (formerly, to lie); Westphal. jëp-ken, a small lie, fib (Woeste).

Fibre. (F. - L.) F. fibre. - L. fibra, a thread.

Fickle. (E.) M. E. fikel. A. S. ficol; from *fician, to deceive, in comp. be-ficen; to deceive; cf. fic, sb., fraud, fiece, deceitful; fácem, fraud.

Fiction. (F. - L.) F. fiction. - L. fictânum, acc. of fictio, a feigning. - L. fictus, pp. of fingere, to feign. See Figure.

Fiddle, a violin. (L.) M. E. fïthel; A. S. fïðel; cf. Icel. fída, Dan. fidel, Du. veld, G. fidel. Apparently borrowed from Late L. vitula, vidula, a viol; see Viol.


Fidget, a dimin. of fidge, to be continually moving up and down, like fike in North of England, M. E. fiken, to fidget, to hasten. Cf. Icel. fika, to climb up nimbly, as a spider; Swed. fika, to hunt after. Norw. fika, to take trouble, fika eiter, to hasten after, pursue.

Fiducial, shewing trust. (L.) From Late L. fiducialis, adj. - L. fiducia, trust. - L. fidere, to trust.


fieldfare; a bird. (E.) A. S. feldfare [miswritten feldaware], lit. ‘field-traveller;’ see Fare.
FIEND

Fiend. (E.) M.E. fiend. A.S. fynd, feond, lit. 'a hating one,' an enemy, the enemy; orig. pres. pt. of feogæan, to hate. + Du. vijand, Dan. Swed. fiende; Icel. fjænda, pres. pt. of fjá, to hate; Goth. fijand, from fjan, to hate; G. feind. Cf. Skt pṛ, to hate (Fick). See Foe.


See Pipe.

Fig. (F.-Prov.-L.) F fig. - Prov. figa. - Folk-L. *fia, used for L. finus, a fig. (Cf. O. F. fia; immediately from figa.)


Figmment. (L.) L. filamentum, an invention.- L. fil., base of fingere, to figgus, (pp fig-tus, for *fig-tus).

figure. (F.-L.) F. fig. - L. figura, a thing made. - L. fingere (base fig.), to make, fashion, feign. + Goth. deigian, to knead, Skt. dhā, to smear. (v DHEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 89. Der. dis-figure, pre-figure, subfigure.

Filament. (F.-L.) F. filament. - Late L. filamentum, thin thread. - Late L. filaire, to wind thread. - L. filum, thread; see File (1).

Filbert, fruit of hazel. (F.-O. H. G.) Formely philberd (Gower; short for Philiherd or Philiherd nut, from the proper name Philibert; (S. Philbert's day is Aug 22); - North F. noix de filbert (Mossy). - O. H. G. filu-heiht, very bright; from filu (G. viel), greatly, besht, bright.

Called in Germany Lambertnuss, i.e. nut from Lombardy (Weigand).

Filch. (E) Etym. unknown; possibly related to M. E. felen, to conceal. Cf. Icel. fela, to hide, bury; Goth. fēlan, to hide.

File (1), string, line, order. (F.-L.) Partly from O. F. file, a file, from filer, to thread; from Late L. filare (see Fila-ment); partly from F. fil, thread, from L. filum, a thread.

File (2), a steel rasp. (E.) O. Merc. fil; A. S. fēol + Du. wīl, O. H. G. fihala, G. feile; as if from a base *fenh-. The Icel. form is pet, as if from a base *thenh-.

FIN

File (3), to defile. (E.) A.S. fylan, to make foul; for *fyljan. - A. S. fyll, fowl. See Defile (1) and Foul.

Filial. (L.) From L. fili-ūs, a son, filia, daughter; orig. infant: cf. L. filiare, to suck. Cf. Feminine. (v DHE.)

Filibuster, a freebooter. (Span. - Du.) Span filibuster, a mere corruption of Du. vrijbuiten, a freebooter. - Du. vrijbuiten, to rob, plunder. - Du. vrij, free; buit, booty, plunder. See Booty.

Filigree. (F.-Ital.-L.) Formerly fitigrau; XVII cent. - F. filigrane. - Ital. filigrana, filigree-work, fine wrought work.

- Itál. filo, a thread or row, filare, to spin; grano, grain or texture; so called because the chief texture of it was wrought in silver wire. From L. filum, thread; grānum, grain. ¶ The Span. filigrana is merely borrowed from Italian (Monlau).

Fill, vb. (E.) A. S. fyllan; formed from fill, i. e. full, by vowel-change of u to y. - Du. vullen, Icel. fylla, Dan. fylde, Swed. fylla, Goth. fulljan, G. fullen.


Filibege, Philibege, a kilt. (Gaelic) Gael. feileadh-beag, the modern kilt.- Gael. feileadh, feile, a kilt, prob. from L. velum, a veil (Maebain); and beag, little, small. Cf. W. bach, little.

Fillip, to strike with the finger-nail, when jerked from the thumb. (E.) Another form of fisip; see Flippant.

Fills, used for thills. (E.) See Thill.


Filter, to strain. (F. - O. Low G.) F. filtrer, orig, to strain through felt. - F. filtre, a strainer, orig. felt (Littre). - Low G. filt; felt; see Felt.


Fin. (E) A. S. fynn, a fin. +Du. vin, Swed. fina, Dan. fanne; L. punna. See Pin.
**FINAL**

- **Final.** (F. - L.) O. F. fini. - L. finis, final. - L. finis, end.
- **Finance.** revenue. (F. - L.) O. F. finasc. - Late L. financia, payment. - Late L. finare, to pay a fine - Late L. finis, a settled payment, a finish or end, i.e., final arrangement; L. finis, end.
- **Fine** (1), exquisite, thin. (F. - L.) O. F. fin, witty, perfect. - Late L. finis, fine; used in place of L. finitus, well rounded or ended, said of a sentence (Brachet), orig. pp. of finire, to end. - L. finis, end. *Finus* is a back-formation from finire.
- **Fine** (2), a tax. (Law L.) Law L. finis, a fine, a final arrangement; L. finis, end. See Finance (above).
- **Finial.** (L.) A coined word; from L. finis, end. Cf. final.
- **Finical.** (F. - L.) A coined word; extended from Fine (1) above.
- **Finite,** limited. (L.) L. finitus, pp. of finire (above). See Frith.
- **Fiord,** a sea-loch, deep inlet of the sea. (Scand.) Norw. fjord, Dan. fjord, fjord; Icel. fjördr. See Frith.
- **Fir,** a tree. (Scand.) M. E. fir; answering to a mutated form due to A. S. furh, which occurs in furhwulu, a pine-tree; but prob. of Scand. origin. Cf Icel. fyri-skógr, a fir-wood (written fyriskógr); from Icel. jera, a fir; cf. Dan. jyr, Swed. jera + G. fohre, W. yrr. Cognate with L. quercus, an oak; and O. Lombardic fereha, 'ash.'
- **Fire.** (E.) A. S. fyr. + Du. vuur, Icel. fyri, Dan. and Swed. fyr, G. feuer, M. H. G.

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**FIST**

- **viur,** O. H. G. *fuir*. Teut. type *fuir*. Cognate with Gk. πορ. Cf. Skt. pāveka-(from pā), purifying, also fire. (\*Pū.)
- **Firk, to conduct, drive, beat.** (E.) A. S. fercian, to conduct, support. Prob. from A. S. fer, a journey; allied to Fære.
- **Firkin,** the fourth part of a barrel. (M. Du.) M. E. ferdekin. From Du. vierde, fourth; with suffix *-kin* (as in holder-kin) answering to the M. Du. double dimin. suffix *-kin* (G. -ehn in madehen). Vierde is from Du. vier, four; see Four.
- **firm** (2), a partnership. (Span. - L.) The older sense was 'signature' of the house or (as we call it) the firm. - Span. firma, a signature. - Span. firmar, to confirm, sign - L. firmare, to make firm. - L. firmus, firm (above).
- **firmament,** celestial sphere. (F. - L.) O. F. *firmament*. - L. *firmamentum*, a support; also, expanse of the sky (Vulgate). - L. firmare, to strengthen; from firmus, firm.
- **Firman,** a mandate. (Pers.) Pers. *firmaun*, a mandate, order; O. Pers *framaun* (Horn); cf. Skt. *pramauna-, a decision, from pra, before (Gk. πρό) and mà, to measure.
- **First.** (E.) A. S. *fyrst*, the superl. of fore, with vowel-change of *u* (A. S. o) to *y* + Icel. *fyrr*; Dan. *forste*; Swed. *första*. Teut. type *fyrstow*, superl. from the base *fyr*; see Føre.
- **Firth,** see Frith.
- **Piscal,** pertaining to the revenue. (F. - L.) O. F. *fiscal*. - Late L. *fiscalis*. - L. *fiscus*, a basket of rushes, also a pulse.
- **Fissure.** (F. - L.) O. F. *fissure*. - L. *fissura*, pp. of *fingere*, to cleave. + Skt. *bhad*, to cleave; A. S. *bitan* to bite. (\*BHIEDH) And see Vent (1). Brugm. i. § 367.
- **Fist.** (E.) M. E. *fist*, *fest*, *fust*. A. S. *fist*. + Du. *vuist*, G. *faust*, O. H. G. *fist*; Teut. *fistis*. If the orig Teut. foun was *finstíz, it may be identified with Russ. *piaste*, fist; O. Slav. *pešt*; from an Idg. base *pamísti-, which is allied to Five.
FISTULA

Fistula, a deep, narrow abscess. (L.)
From the shape; L. fistula, a pipe.

Fit (1), to suit; as adj., apt. (Scand.)
M. E. fisten, to arrange. — Icel. and Norw. fitja, to knit together; Swed. dial. fittja, to bind together; cf. G. fieten, to bind into skeins, from fîze, a skein. From Icel. fit, a hem, also 'web' of a bird's foot; cf. M. Dan. fîde, to knit; Dan. fîd, a skein. Perhaps allied to Fit (2).)

Fit (2), a part of a poem, attack of illness. (E.)
M. E. fît, A. S. fit, (1) a song, (2) a struggle; which perhaps are the same word. Cf. Fit (1).

Fitch, the same as Vetch, q. v.

Fitchet, Fitchew, a pole-cat. (F. — M. Du.)
Fitchew is from Picard  ficheux, M. F. fisau, a polecat; older form, fisel. — M. Du. fisse, a polecat; from the smell. Cf. Icel. fisla, to make a smell.

Fitz, son. (A. F. — L.)
Formerly fis (with s as ts) — A. F. fis (with s as ts); also O. F. fis, fisli, — L. fitius, a son.

Five. (E.)

Dor. fis-th, A. S. fiæte, fiæten, A. S. fis-tene; fis-ty, A. S. fis-tig.

Fix. (F. — L.)
O. F. fis, fixed. — L. fixus, fixed; pp. of fisere, to fix.

Fizz. (Scand.)
Imitative; cf Icel. fisla, Dan fis, with the sense of L. pedere.

Flabby; weakened form of flabby; see Flap.

Flaccid. (F. — L.)

Flag (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.)
Weakened form of flack, to hang loosely; M. E. flakken, to flapp. From the base flac- of A. S. flac or, flying, roving + Icel. flaka, to rove; flaca, to flapp; floka, flogra, Dan. flagre, to flutter; G. flacker, to flutter. All from the imitative base flak-, allied to flap, flicker. And partly from O. F. flaqueur, to be limp; from O. F. flague, limp, L. flaccus.

Flag (2), an ensign. (Scand ?) Dan flag, Swed. flag, a flag; from base of Icel. flagra, to flutter (above).

Flag (3), a reed; the same word as flag (2); from its waving in the wind.

FLAMINGO

Flag (4), Flagstone, a paving-stone. (Scand.)
Icel. flaga, a flag or slab of stone. This might give E. dial. flow (see Flaw), but cf. Icel. flagnna, to flake off, Dan. dial. flag-torn, Sc. flag, a cut turf. A weakened form of Flake.

Flagellate. (L.)
From pp. of L. flagellare, to scourge. — L. flagellum, dimin. of flagrum, a scourge. See Flail.

Flagstone, a sort of flute. (F. — Prov.)
M. F. flagolet, dimin. of flagel, with the same sense. — Prov. flagolet, flagolet, a flaglet; which cannot represent a Late L. flagito, a little flute, as suggested by Drez.

Flagitious. (L.)
L. flagitios-us, shameful; with suffix -ous. — L. flagitium, a disgraceful act; cf. L. flagitare, to act with violence. Perhaps allied to Flagrant.

Flagon. (F. — Late L.)
O. F. flagon, another form of flacon — Late L. flas- nem, acc. of flasco, a flask. — Late L. flasco, a flask. See Flask.

Flagrant, glaring, as a fault. (F. — L.)
O. F. flagrant, properly burning. — L. flagrantis, stem of pres. pt. of flagrare, to burn. + Gk. φλάγρατον, to burn; Sk. bhraή (BHI. LEG) Brumg. i § 539 (2).

Flail. (I.)
M. E. fisel, fisl, fleil. (Later, flayel from O. F. fisel > L. flateus.)
From L. flagellum, a whip, in Late L., a flail; dimin. of flagrum, a scourge. See Flagellate.

Flake, a thin slice. (Scand.)
Norw. flak, a slice, an ice-floe, cf. Icel. flakna, flagna, to flake off, Swed. flaga, a flake. Perhaps allied to Flay.

Flambeau. (F. — L.)
F. flambeau, a torch; dimin. of O. F. flambe (below).

Flame, sb. (F. — L.)
O. F. flam, flamme; also flambe. — L. flamma (flagma?), a flame; perhaps from the base flag-, to burn. See Flagrant.

Flamen. (L.)
L. flamen, a priest of Rome. Prob. for *flag-men, he who burns the sacrifice; cf. flagrare, to burn. Or else allied to Goth. bittan, to sacrifice.

Flamingo. (Span. — Prov. — L.)
Span. flamenco, a flamingo; but said to be a Provençal word; the Prov. form is flamenc, where the suffix -enc is supposed to be an adaptation of the Teut. suffix -ing. The F. form is flamant, lit. 'flaming,' but it seems to have been confused with F. Flamand, a Fleming, whence the peculiar form of the Prov. form may have arisen; Palsgrave has 'Flemmyng, flamman.'
FLANGE

Still, the etymology is certainly from L. flamma, a flame; from the flame-like colour of the bird.

Flange, a projecting rim. (F. — Teut.) The same as prov. E. flanch, a projection; cf. flanc in heraldry, an ordinary on each side (or flank) of the shield. — O. *flanche (A. F. flanche), fem. sb. allied to F. flanc, side. See below.

flank, the side (F. — Teut.) M. E. flank. — F. flanc, side. — O. H. G. blancha, lanka, hip, bend, loin; cf. Mid. Du. 'de Lance, the flank'; Hexam. Allied to A. S. blan, slender; see Lank (Disputed; but probable; see Kluge, s. v. Gelenk.)


Flap, to beat with the wings. (E.) M. E. flapen, to beat; not in A. S. E. Fries. flappen. Imitative; like flack, to beat; see Flag (1). Du. 'flappen, to flap.'

Der. flabby (flapily); flap, sb.

Flare; see below.

Flash, to blaze (E. ) M. E. flaschen, to dash, cf. Swed. dial. flaska, to burn violently; Icel. flasa, to rush, flas, a swit rushing.

flare. (Scand.) Norweg flara, to blaze; apparently a variant of Swed. dial. flasa (above).

Flask. (Late L.) A. S. flasc, flaxe, we also find Icel. flaska, Dan. flase, Swed. flaska, G. flasche, but it is hardly a Teut. word. — Late L. flaska, a flask; cf also W. flasg, Gacl. flasq (from E.). Remoter origin uncertain. See Plagon.

Flat. (Scand.) M. E. flat. — Icel. flät, Swed. flat, Dan. flad.

Flatterer. (F. — Teut.; or E.) M. E. flatteren, a frequentative form. Either, with suffix -er, from O F. flâter, mod. F. flatterer, or flatter; or formed from an E. base flat-, of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. flatteren, to flatter (Hexham) from O F. flâter, which is from Icel. flat-ir, flat, from the notion of making smooth. Cf. the base flat-, seen in M. Swed. fläktra, to flatter, Swed. dial. flêka, to carass; also M. F. flâken, to move to and fro, and G. flâch, flat; see Flag (1). The sb. flatterer is plainly adapted from O F. flaterie, F. flatterie.

Flatulent, windy. (F. — L.) M. F. flatulent. — Late L. flatulentus, — L. flatus, breath. — L. flâre, to blow; see Blow (1).

FLEA

Flatulent, mastiff. (F. — L.) M. F. flatulent. — Late L. flatulentus. — L. flatus, breath. — L. flâre, to blow; see Blow (1).

FLAUNT, to display ostentatiously. (Scand.) It seems to have been particularly used of the display of fluttering plumes, &c. Norw. flanta, to gad about; Dan. flane, to flirt. Somewhat similar is Swed. flakt, flutteringly, loosely, from flanka, to waver; perhaps allied to flæka, to waver, answering to M. E. flâken; see Flag (1).

Flavour. (F. — L.) The form seems to have been influenced by that of the word savour. O. Low. Sc. flewour, fleuor. — O. F. fleur, fleuir, fleur, smell. Cf. Ital. fiore, a bad odour; answering to Late L. acc. *flotrum. — L. flatus, pp. of flâre, to blow. (Korting, § 3316.)

Flaw, a crack. (Scand.) M. E. flawe.

— Swed. flaga, a crack, flaw, also a flake; see Flake. Cf. prov. E. flaw, a flake (as of snow); also, a gust of wind, like Du. vlug.


Flax, a plant. (E.) A S. flæx, Du. vlak, G. flachs Perhaps allied to Goth. flaxta, a plaiting, Gk. φλάεω, to weave.


Flea, (E.) M. E. fle, pl. fleen. A. S. flæc, a flea, + Du. vlo, Icel. flö, G. flôch. Teut. base *flæh-, or perhaps *flañ-, allied to the verb to flee. See Flea.

Flem, a kind of lancet. (F. — L.) Gk. O. F. fl dane, F. flâme, a flame; Hamilton — Late L. fiéoma, a lancet (Vocab. 400. 11); shortened from Late L. fíco- tómum, phílbotómum, a lancet. — Gk. φλέβωτόμος, a lancet. — Gk. φλέβω, deel. stem of φλέβ-, a vein; τοῦ, o-grade of τέμνειν, to cut. Hence also M. H. G. fiéomene, G fiéete, Du. vlizm, a lancet.

Fleck, a spot. (Scand.) M. E. fleck, -Icel. flekkr, a spot; flekka, to stain; Swed. fläck, a spot + Du. vlek, G. fleck

Flection; see Flexible.

Fledge, to be furnished with feathers. (E.) The pp. fledged is now used in the place of M. E. flygge, adj., ready to fly. Fledge is a Kentish form of M. E. flygge, ready to fly. From A. S. *flýge; found.
FLEET

in the compound unis, as in 'inunis, unis,' Fries. fliess, Du. vloog (M. Du. vloog); O H. G. fliuchi. Tent. type *fliugan, adj.; from *fliug-, weak grade of *fliugan-to fly. See Fly.

Flee, to escape. (E.) M. E. fleet, pt. t. flich, fletis. [The M. E. t. also appears as fletis, whence mod. E. fleet, of Scand. origin.] A. S. fliotan (pt. t. flith). O. Sax. flotan, G. fliehen; also Icel. fljsta (pt. t. fljosto, also fljysta); Swed. fly (pt. t. flydde); Goth. thlitanan. Tent type *thletisan- (pt. t. thlith), so that fl was orig. thl, and there was no orig. connexion with the verb to fly, which has from an early date been confused with it.


Fleer, to mock. (Scand.) M. E. florien. —Norw. flira, to titter, giggle, also spelt flesa, Dan. dial. flere, to leer; Swed. fliss, to titter.

Fleet (1), a number of ships. (E.) M. E. fleete, fleote, fletes. A S. fleot, a ship; or (collectively) a number of ships. — A. S. fleotan, to float. O. Sax. flotan, Du. vlieten, to flow; O. H. G. fliezen, to float, flow, G. flissen, to flow; Icel. fljota, Swed. fljota, Dan. flyde. Tent. *fletisan- (pt. t. fliette, pp. flutan); Idg. base *pleud, as in Lith. fludis, a float of a fishing-net. [PLUEU.] Cf. Gk. pléver, to sail, Skt. phu, pru, to swim, float, flow.

Fleet (2), a creek. (E.) A. S. fleot, a creek, a place where water flows; fliete, a stream. — A. S. fleotan, to float, swim, see Fleet (1). Cf O. Fries. flet, stream.

Fleet (3), swift. (E.) C. D. fleotig, swift; Icel. fljorting, swift. From the verb, see Fleet (1).

Fleet (4), vb., to move swiftly. (E.) From A. S. fleotan; see Fleet (1).


Fleur-de-lis, flower of the lily. (F. fur.) O. F. fleur de lys. Here lis=L. lilium, corrupt form of L. lilium, a lily; see Flower and Lily.


Flection, a bending. (L.) Better flexion; from L. acc. flexinem, a bending.—L. flexus, pp. of flexere. So also flex-or, flex-ure. (Cf. F. flexion.)

Flick, a light blow. (E.) Imitative; cf. flis, E. Fries flisk, a flick; fliek-flakken, to strike lightly.


Flimsy, weak, slight. (E.) Modern; first recorded in 1702 (Kersey). Prob. imitative, and suggested by film; note E. Fries. flim, film, a film; Dan. dial. film, films, a skin on milk. ‘For the ending, cf. tipsy, bumpy; also lumpy, given by Webster as a U. S. synonym of flimsy.’ — N. E. D.

Flinch. (F. — Teut.?) XVI cent. — O. F. flechir, flechir, flechir, to turn aside, bend. Of unknown origin; perhaps from O. H. G. *flenen, answering to G. lenken, to turn, bend. The G. lenken is from O. H. G. hlanca, the sile (Klugen); see Flank, Flange. [FL] The initial fl would then be accounted for precisely as in the case of flank, viz. from O. H. G. flan. Cf. Link (1).

Fling. (Scand.) Cf. Swed. flanga, to use violent action, romp, race about; flang, at full speed (taking one’s fling); M. Swed. flenga, to strike, Icel. flengja, to whap; Dan. flange, to slash; flang, indiscriminately. These forms presuppose a strong verb *flanga, which the E. form perhaps represents.


Flap (2), a mixture of beer and spirit with sugar, heated. (E.) Prob. from flipp, to beat up. Moisy (Dict. of Norman patois) spells it philippe, as if from F. philippe; but wrongly.

Flippant. (Scand.) Flippant is for
**FLIRT**

flippand, the North. M. E. pres. pt.; flippand = prattling, saucy. Or else, the suffix -ant imitates the French (heraldic) suffix in rampant, &c. Cf. prov. E. flip, nimble, flippant; from the base flip-, as in Icel. fleipa, to prattle; Swed. dial. feta, to talk nonsense; cf. Swed. dial. flit, the lip.

**Flirt.** (E.) Often written flirt, meaning to mock, gibes, scorn; the oldest sense of flirt was to jerk lightly away. Of imitative origin; cf. flip, flack. So also E. Fries. flirr, flirt, a light blow; flitrje, a gudy girl.

Flit, to remove from place to place. (Scand.) M. E. flitten. — Icel. fljótta, to cause to flit; Swed. flyta, to flit, remove; Dan. flytte, causal of Icel. fjóta, Swed. flyta, Dan. flide, to float. See **Fleet** (1), Float.

**Flitch,** side of bacon. (E.) M. E. fliscche. A. S. fiscce. + Icel. flíkki, a flitch; flík, a flap, tatter. Perhaps allied to G. fliek, a patch, and to E. Pleck.

**Float,** to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) M. E. floten, flotten A. S. floten + Icel. flota, Du vlierten Taut *flútjan*, wk vb; from *flut-*, weak grade of *flut-tan-, to float, whence mod. E. fleet. See **Fleet** (1). Confused with F. floter (O. F. floter), to float, from the same Teut. base *flut-.

**Flock** (1), a company of sheep, &c (E.) M. E. floke A. S. flóc. + Icel. flökr, Dan. flök, Swed flock.

**Flock** (2), a lock of wool. (F. — L.) O. F. flóc = L. flucus, a lock of wool.

**Floe,** a flake of ice. (Dan.) Dan. flage; as in risflage, an ice-floe, lit ‘ice-flake.’ Cf. Norw. isflak, iflok, the same. See **Flake**.

**Flog,** to beat. (L.?) A late word; and in 1676 a cant term. Cf. flack; or probably suggested by flagellate, q v. Cf. Low G. flogger, a flail, variant of G. flagel, a flail, from Late L. flagellum, a flail; see **Flail**.

**Flood, (E.) A. S. flōd, a flood; from flōvan, to flow. + Du. vloed, Icel. flōð, Swed. Dan. flōl, Goth. fōdūs, a river, G. fluth. Teut. *flōdus, act of flowing, also a flood; from Teut base *flō-; see **Flow**.

**Floor.** (E.) A. S. fōr + Du. wolver, G. führ, Teut. *fōrus; cognate with W. llawr, Bret. leur, Irish lár. Idg. *plārus, a floor; from *plā-, to spread out, whence also L. plā-nus, plain. See **Plain**.

**Floral,** pertaining to flowers. (L.) L. flōrālis, belonging to Flora, goddess of flowers. — L. flōr-, as the stem of flōs, a flower; cf. flōrēre, to flourish, allied to **Blow** (2) and **Bloom**.

**Florid.** (L.) L. flōridus, lit. abounding with flowers; hence, rosy. — L. flōri-, decl. stem of flōs, a flower (above).

**Florin,** a coin. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. E. florun (about A. D. 1303). — O. F. florin, a florin. — Ital. florino (= florino), a coin of Florence, so called because it bore a lily, the symbol of that town. — Ital. fiore, a flower. — L. flōrem, ace of flōs, a flower.

**Flouscle,** (I.) L. flosculus, a little flower; double dimm. of flōs.

**Floss,** rough silk; as in floss-silk. (F. — L.) From M. F. fosche; Cot. has: ‘sye fosche, a slave-silk.’ [So also Ital. fliscio, Venetian lisco, soft, weak; floscia seta, floss-silk] An adj formation from O. F. flacher, to form into ‘flocks’ or tufts.

— F. floc; see **Flock** (2).

**Flotilla,** (Span. — Teut.) Span. flotilla, a little fleet, dimin of flota, a fleet, cognate with O. F. flote, a fleet of ships, a crowd of people. This O. F. flote (fem.), F. flotte (whence G. flotte) is from a Teut. source; cf. Du. vloot, Icel. flöt, a fleet, A. S. flota, a ship. From the base *flot-*; see **Float**. Cf. M. E. flote, a fleet. (Korting, § 3349)


**Flounce** (2), a plaited border on a dress. (F. — L.?) Changed from M. E. frounce, a plat — O. F. frouser, frouser, to gather, plait, wrinkle; frouser le front, to knot or wrinkle the forehead. Prob. from Late L. *frontiāre, not found, but regularly formed from fronts, decl. stem of fronts; forehead; see **Front**. (Korting, § 3477.)

**Flounder** (1), to flounce about. (E or Scand.) XVI cent. Imitative. Perhaps from Norw. sundra, to sprawl. Cf. Du. sladderen, to dangle, flap, splash through mire; Swed. fladhra, to flutter.

**Flounder** (2), a fish. (F. — Scand.)
FLOUR


Flour, finer part of meal. (F. — L.) Short for ‘flower of wheat.’ — F. fleur, short for fleur de farine, flour; see Flower below (which is a doublet).


Flout, to mock (F.). Prob. from M. E. flouten, to play the flute. Similarly, M. Du. fluiten (Du. fluiten), to play the flute, also had once the meaning ‘to mock, jeer’; Oudemans See flute.


Fluctuate, to waver. (L.) From pp. of fluctuāre, to float about. — L. fluctus, a wave. — L. fluctus, old pp. of fluere, to flow.

Flue (1), a chimney-pipe. (F. — L ?) Of doubtful origin. [Flue, in Phaer’s Virgil, x. 209, is prob. a misprint for flute.] Prob. from M. E. fluc, to flow, as the pipe conducts the flow of the smoke; ‘To flue, fluere,’ Cath. Angl. — F. fuire, ‘to flow, glide;’ Cot. — L. fluere, to flow.


Fluent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. fluere, to flow.


Fluke (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. flóke, fluke. A. S. flóc, a kind of place; +Icel. flóki, a kind of halibut. Lit. ‘flat’ fish. The base *flók is the strong grade of Tente.

Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (E.) Also spelt flouch. Perhaps ‘the flaut’ end; and the same word as fluke (1). Apparently distinct from G. fluke, the hook of an anchor.

Flummary, a light food. (W) W. flimm, flimmwe, flummary, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied. Cf. W. llym, sharp, tart.

Flunkie, a footman. (F. — O. H. G.) Modern. Lowl. Sc. Flunkie, a servant in livery. Apparently from F. flancier, a scout (see Flanker in N. E. D.). F. flanquer, ‘to flank, to be at one’s elbow for a help at need;’ Cot. — F. flanc, side; see Flank.

Flour, Flour-spar, a mineral. (L.) The L. flour (lit. a flowing) was formerly in use as a term in alchemy and chemistry.

— L. fluere, to flow.

Flurry, hurry. (E.) Swift has flurry, a gust of wind. From flur, to whirr (N. E. D.). Imitative; cf. Swez dial. flurig, disordered (as hair); flur, disordered hair, whim; Norweg. flututt, shaggy, disordered. And cf. Flutter.

Flush (1), to inundate. (E.) Apparently of imitative origin; cf. flush, to fly up quickly (N. E. D.). Perhaps influenced by F. flux, ‘a flowing, a flux; also, a flush at card’s;’ Cot. See Flux. Cf. flus, a pool of water (G. Douglas); M. Du. flauen, to gush or break out violently (Hexham); Dan. dial. fluse, to gush out.

Flush (2), to blush, to redden. (E.) XVIII cent. Perhaps the same as Flush (1), but much influenced by Flash. Cf. Swez. dial. flosa, to burn, flære; Norweg. flosa, passion, vehemen. And see Fluster.

Flush (3), level. (E ?) This is a derived sense; it meant in full flow, abundantly full; hence, level. From Flush (1).

Fluster, to heat with drinking, confuse. (Scand.) Icel. flastra, to be flushed; flastr, fluster, hurry; cf. E. Fries. fluestern, flustern, to rustle (as wind). Cf. Flush (2) and Flash.

Flute, a musical pipe. (F.) M. E. flout, flote. — O. F. flante, flute, floute, flehute, a flute (mod. F. flûte). Prov. flauta. Of uncertain origin. The fl may have been suggested by L flāre, to blow.

Flutter, to flap the wings. (E.) M. E. floteren, to fluctuate. A. S. flotian, to float about; cf. A. S. flot, the sea; flota, a ship — A. S. flot—, stem of flot-an, pp. of flotan, to float. Cf. E. Fries. fluttern.

Flux. (F. — L.) O. F. fluix, a flux. — L. fl̄uxus, acc. of fluxus, a flowing; from the pp. of fluere, to flow.

FLY


FLy (2), a vehicle. (E.) A name given to a kind of four-wheeled vehicle drawn by men at Brighton, in 1816. Called fly-coach in 1818 (Scott, Heart Midl. ch. 1). From fly, vb. See above.


Foam, (E.) M. E. fome. A. S. fám + Prov. G. fain; O. H. G. feim Teut. *faimo-. Cognate with Russ. пиéma, foam; Skt. प्नेम, foam; and prob. with Lat. spíma (for *spémna), foam, and Lat. plúma, pumice. Allied to Spume.

Fob, watch-pocket. (O. Low G.) An O. Low G. word, only preserved in the cognate H. G. (Prussian) fúpje, a pocket; for which see Bremen Wort. i. 437.

Focus, a point where light-rays meet. (L.) L. fóctus, a hearth; hence, a centre of fire.


Foe. (E) M. E. fóo. A. S. fáh, adj. hostile. Teut. type *fainhaz; Igl. *póivos (whence Irish saích, a foe, with loss of p). From the weak grade *píq- we have Gk. πάπος, bitter, Lith. piktas, unkind.

Fuglism; see Fetus.

Fog. (E.) In several senses; M. E. fogen is 'coarse grass'; hence foggy, mossy, boggy, murky (whence perhaps the sb. fog, a mist). Cf. Norw. fogg, long-strawed, weak, scattered grass in a moist hollow (Ross). Perhaps allied to A. S. fóht, damp, moist.

Folial, a weak point in character. (F.-L.) O. F. foible, F. faible, weak, feeble; see Feeble.

Foil (1), to defeat. (F.-L.) M. E. foilen, to trample under foot. O. F. fosler, to trample on, also to oppress, foil, over-charge extremely (Cot.). Late L. fullére, folére, to full cloth; see Full (3). Der. foil, a blunt sword, for practice in foiling, i. e. parrying; foil, a defeat.

Foil (2), a set-off, as in setting a gem. (F.-L.) M. F. feuille, a leaf, 'also the foil of precious stones,' Cot.; Norman foille, fem.; cf. Ital. foglia, Span. hoja, a leaf. - L. fòlia, pl. of folium, a leaf; afterwards used as a fem. sing. See Foliage. Also O. F. fiteille, foil, m.; from L. foliwm.

Foin, to thrust with a sword. (F.-L.) Obsolete. Lit. 'to thrust with an eel-spear or trident' -OF. foine, foine, an eel-spear. - L. fucina, a trident, the weapon used by a retiarius, or gladiator with a net.


Foist, to palm or put off, to intrude surreptitiously, (Du.) XVI cent. - Du. vuisten, to take in the fist or hand; see N. E. D. (Low G. vüsten, to take in the hand), hence, to 'palm' a die, to cheat. - Du. vuist, fist; see Fist.

Fold (1), to double together. (E.) M. E. folden, O. Merc. faladan, A. S. sealdan (pt. t fold), to fold + Dan. fold, Swed. fálda (=fádd), Icel. fáld, Goth. fálhan, G. fallen. Teut. type *falfhan-. Allied to Gk. θάλασσα, doubled; πάλασσα, to form, mould. See Plaster. Der fold, sb., a plait; -fold, suffix, as in two-fold, &c.

Fold (2), a pen for sheep. (E.) A. S. falsid, also falsid, falsid Not connected with fold (1), but with Dan. fold, a sheeppen; Du. vaalt, a dung-pit; Low G. faal.

Foliage, a clustér of leaves. (F.-L.) Modified from M. F. feuillage, from M. F. feuille, a leaf. - L. fòlia, pl. of folium, a leaf; used as fem. sing. + Gk. φολλóγ, leaf. Cf. Foil (2).

Folio. (1.) From the L. phr. in fóliis, where folio is the abl. of folium, a leaf, sheet.

Folk, a crowd of people. (E.) A. S. folc + Icel. folk, Dan. Swed. folk; Du. G. volk. Teut. type *fólkoun, neut Ñ Lithuan. fúkas, a crowd, Russ. polk, an army, were probably borrowed (at an early date) from Teutonic.

Follicle, seed-vessel. (F.-L.) F. follicule, little bag. - L. folliculus, double dumin. of folis, a bag.

Follow. (E.) M. E. folwen. A. S. folgan, also fúgan, weak verb, to follow. + O. Fries folgija, futia, O. Sax. folgan, Du. volgen; Icel. fylgja, Dan. folge, Swed.
FOOL

folja; G. folgen. We also find A. S. ful-gangan, (pt. t. ful-éode), with the same sense, but derived from A. S. ful, full, and gan, to go; and, in like manner, O. H. G. follegan. Hence the orig. sense was, perhaps, 'to go in full numbers,' to go in a crowd, to accompany; and it is a derivative of Teut. *fullos, full. See Full. Cf. A. S. fyistan, to assist, fulfill, assistance; also from A. S. full.


Fond, foolish. (E.) M. E. fond, more commonly fonn-ed, pp. of fonneu, to be weak, to act as a fool; from the M. E. sb. fonne, a fool. The sb. answers to O. Fries. samne, femme, Fries. fone (see Hettema), E. Fris. fone, fon, a mad, girl, weakling, simpleton (see Koolman). All allied to A. S. fémne, a virgin. Der. fond-le, vb.

Font (1), basin of water. (L.) A. S. font. - L. fontem, acc. of fons, a fount. See Fount.

Font (2). Fount, an assortment of types. (F.-L.) F. fonte, a casting of metals. - F. fonder, to melt. See Found (2).

Food. (E.) M. E. foold. A. S. fōl, what one eats. The A. S. fōl- is the strong grade of the base *fōd, corresponding to Gk. παρ- in παρ-εσθαν to feed. From the Idg. root pā-, to feed, whence L. pānis, bread, pā-bulum, food, and pā-scare, to feed. See Pasture. Der. fodder; feed.

Fool (1), a jester. (F.-L.) M. E. fōl, sb. and adj. O F. fōl (F. foin), a fool. - L. follem, acc. of follis, a wind-bag; pl. follēs, stuffed cheeks, whence the term was easily transferred to a vain or foolish person; as in Late L. follis, a fool. Der. be-fool.

fool (2), a dish of crushed fruit, &c. (F.-L.) From Fool (1); named like trifle. Florio has: 'Mantiglia, a kind of clouted creame, called a foole or a trifle in English.'

fools-cap, paper so called from the water-mark on it.


Footy, paltry, mean. (E.) A variant of offcushy, musty (N. E. D.). Orig. 'damp;' from A. S. fāht, damp, with suffix -y. - Du. vochtig, damp; Swed. fuktig, Dan. fugtig. Cf. G. feucht, O. H. G. fükti, füht. From a Teut type *fũhtus, damp; from Teut. base *feuk, as in Icel. fjuka, to drift as snow or dust; whence also Norw. fuk, vapour (Franck).

Fop, a coxcomb. (E.) M. E. fop, a fool. Cf. Du. foppen, to prate, cheat; fopper, a wag; foppertj, cheating (= L. foppery). Cf. fob off, to delude (Johnson).

For (1), prep. and conj. (E.) Orig. a prep. A. S. for, before, for; see Fore. - Du. voor, Icel. fjöris, Dan. for, Swed. for, G. fur. Cf. L prō, for; Gk. πόρος, before, pós, near.

For- (2), prefix. (E.) For- has usually an intensive force, or preserves something of the sense of from, to which it is related. (Quite distinct from fore-, though ultimately allied to it.) A.S for-; Icel. for-, Dan. for-, Swed. for-, Du. ver-, G. vor, Goth. frār, fair-, Skt. parā. The Skt. parā is an old instrumental sing. of para, or, perhaps the orig. sense was 'away' or 'forth.' Der. forbear, for bid, forfend, for-go (misspelt fore-go), for-get forgave, for-lorn, for-sake, for-swear, see Bear, Bid, &c

For- (3), prefix. (F.-L.) Only in for-close (misspelt close), for-feit, which see.


Foraminated, perforated. (L.) From L. forāmin-, stem of forāmen, a small hole. - L. forāre, to bore; see Bore.

Foray, Forray, a raid for foraging. (F.-L. - Teut.) Foray, forray are old Low. Scotch spellings, with the sense of 'foraging expedition.' Apparently coined from the M. E. forrier, forreyer, a forager. - O F. forrier, a forager; from O F. forrer, to forage; see Forage.

Forbear (1), vb. (E.) From For- (2) and Bear. A. S. forberan.

Forbear (2), sb., an ancestor. (E.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORBID</th>
<th>FORJUDGE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>M. E. forbear</strong> (Wallace). For fore-be-er, one who is before. See Fore and Be.</td>
<td><strong>Forejudge</strong> (2); see Forjudge. <strong>Foremost</strong>, most in front. (E.) A double superl., the old superl. form being misunderstood. For M.E. formest, through secondary influence of most. — A.S. formest, by-form of the regular formost (&lt;fur-niestos), through the influence of A. S. forma, which is cognate with Goth. forma, first. Gk. πρώτος, πρώτος, first. Further allied to Gk. πρῶτος, before. Brugm. i. § 518.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Forbid.</strong> (E.) From For- (2) and Bid (2). A.S. forbodan. + Du. verbieden, Goth. farbriendan, G. verbieten.</td>
<td><strong>Forensic</strong>; belonging to law-courts. (L.) Comed from L. forni-is, belonging to the forum. — L. forum, market-place, meeting-place; orig. a vestibule or doorway. Allied to L. forés, doors, and E. door.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Force</strong> (2); to stuff fowls; see Farce.</td>
<td><strong>Forfeit,</strong> a thing forfeited or lost by misdeed. (F. — L.) M.E. forfete; whence forfeiten, vb. = A.F. forfet, O.F. forfait, a crime punishable by fine, a fine; also a pp. of O. F. forfaire, forfaire, to trespass. — Late L. forfactum, a trespass, fine; orig. pp. neut. of forfacere, to trespass, lit. to do beyond. — L. foris facere, to do or act beyond or abroad; from foris, out of doors; and facere, to do. See Foreclose.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Forceps,</strong> pincers. (L.) L. forces, orig used for holding hot iron, for mortices (Vamcek). — L. formus, hot; capere, to hold.</td>
<td><strong>Forfeud,</strong> to avert. (Hyb.; L. and E.) M.E. forfenden. An extraordinary compound of E. fora, prefix, with fend, a familiar abbreviation of defend. See For- (2) and Defend; also Fen, Fence.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ford.</strong> (E.) M.E. ford; also forth. A S. ford, a ford, passage. + G. für, Teut. type *furhs. From Igl *for, weak grade of ³PER, to go; see Fare. Allied to L. portus, a harbour, O. Welsh (p)rit, Welsh ryd, a ford, and to frith; see Frith and Fore. Brugm. ii. § 108.</td>
<td><strong>Forge.</strong> (F. — L.) O.F. forge, a workshop — Folk-L. *faunga, farfregu (Schwan); for l. fabrica, a workshop. See Fabric. Der. forge, vb.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreclose,</strong> to preclude, exclude. (F. — L.) Better spelt forclose. = O.E. forclo, pp. of forclure, to exclude, shut out. = O.F. for, from L. foris, outside; and clure, to shut, from L. claudere. See Forfeit and Close.</td>
<td><strong>Forgive.</strong> (L.) From For (2) and Giv. A S. forgian (E. E. T.), forgian. + Du. vergven, G. vergeben; Goth. fregiban, to grant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Forego,</strong> to relinquish; see Forgo.</td>
<td><strong>Fordo,</strong> to give up. (E.) Better forgo. A. S. forgian, to pass over. From For- (2) and Go.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foreign.</strong> (F. — L.) The g is wrongly inserted. M.E. foraine, foreyne. = O.F. forain, alien, strange. = Folk-L. *forainu; for Late L. forainus, adj., from L. foris, out of doors, adv. with acc pl form, allied to L. foris, doors; cf. L. forum, a marketplace, and E. door.</td>
<td><strong>Forjudge,</strong> to deprive of by a judgement. (F. — L.) O.F. forjuiger. — Low L. forjudicare, L. foris, outside; and tudi-</td>
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cäre, to judge. See Forfeit and Judge.


Forelorn, quite lost. (E.) M. E. forlorn. A. S. forlorn, pp. of forlósan, to lose utterly; from for-, prefix, and lósan, to lose; see For- (2) and Lose. So also Dan. forló, Du. en G. verloren, similarly derived.


Former, more in front. (E.) Not early; XII cent.; a false formation, to suit M. E. foremost, i.e. foremost; see Foremost. Formed by adding -er to the base form- of A S form-a, first, really a superl form, where -m is an Idg. superl suffix. Cf. L. primum, first.

Formic, pertaining to ants. (L.) For formi-ic-; from L. formica, an ant.

Formidable, causing fear. (F. — L.) F. formidáble — L. formidabilis, terrible — L. formádare, to dread; formíde, fear.

Formula, a prescribed form (L.) L. formula, dim. of forma, a form. See Form.

Formicante. (L.) From pp. of L. for-niändæ, to commit lewdness, seek a brothel.

— L. fornic-, base of fornic, a vault, arch, brothel. Habitually allied to Furnace; cf. rather L. for-tis, strong, and Stk. ahr, to bear, carry, support.

Forsake. (E.) M. E. forsaken. A. S. forswaen, to neglect, orig. to contend against, or oppose; from, for-, prefix, and swan, to contend, whence the E. sb. sake. See For-2 and Same. So also Swed. forsaka, Dan. forage, Du. verzaken.

Forsooth. (E.) M. E. for soethe, for a truth. A. S. for sôde; where for = for, and sôde is dat of sôd, truth; see Sooth.

Forswear. (E.) From For-2 and Swear. A. S. forswecan.


Fortalice, small fort. (F. — L.) O. F. fortescæ; Late L. fortalitia; see Fortress (below).


Fortitude. (F. — L.) F. fortitude. — L. fortitudiö, strength. — L. forti-s, strong; with suffix -tidò.

Forth, forward. (E.) M. E. forth. A. S. forð, adv.; related to fôre, before; see Fore + Du. voort, from voor; G. fort, M. H. G. wort, from vor; cf. Goth. fôrhiss, further, from fôur-a, before. Teut. type *fur-po; Idg. type *for-to. — See Further.

Fortify, Fortitude; see Fort.

Fortnight, two weeks. (E.) M. E. fôrentneight; also fourteen night. — M. E. fôren, i.e. fourteen; night, old pl. i.e. nights. A. S. fieowertyne nht. So also sennight = seven night.

Fortress. (F. — L.) M. E. fortesse. — O. F. fortresse, fortescè = Late L. fortalitìa, a small fort. — Late L. fortis (domus), a fort; L. fortis, strong. See Fort, Fortalice.

Fortune, (F. — L.) O. F. fortune — L. fortuna, chance. — L. fortù, allied to fort-, decl. stem of fors, chance; orig. ‘that which is brought,’ or ‘an event’; from ferre, to bring; see Fertile.

Fortuitous, (L.) L. fortuit-us, casual; with suffix -ous. — L. forti- (as above).

Forty; see Four.

Forward. (E.) M. E. forward. A. S. forwærd, adj. — A S for, before; weard, suffix; see Toward. Der. forward-s, M. E. forwardes, where -es is the suffix of gen. case, used adverbially. And see Further.

Fosse. (F. — L.) F. fosse — L. fossa, a ditch — L. fossa, fem. of fossus, pp. of fôdere, to dig. Brugm. i. § 166.

Fossil, petrified remains obtained by digging. (F. — L.) M. F. fossile, ‘that may be digged;’ Cot. — L. fossitis, dug up. — L. fos-sus, pp. of fôdere (above).

Fosset, a spigot; see Faucet.

Foster, to nourish. (E.) A. S. fostrian, vb — A. S. fostor, nourishment; Teut. type *fôstront, for fôd-rom, neut.; allied to fôda, food. + Icel. fóstir, nursing, whence fôstra, to nurse; Swed. fôstra, Dan. fostre, to rear, bring up.

FOUL


fōm, a polecat. (E.) M. E. fōn, fōnward; comp. of M. E. fōl, foul (as above), and A. S. mear, a marten. See Marten.


Founder, to go to the bottom. (F. — L.) M. E. foundren, said of a horse falling. = O. F. fonter, chiefly in comp. afonder (obsolete), essonerd, to fall in (still in use); orig. to sink in. = F. fond, bottom. = L. fundus, bottom. See Found (1).

Foundling, a deserted child. (F. — L.) M. E. foundling; formed with suffix -ling from A. S. fund-, weak grade of findan, to find + Du. wondeling. See Find.

Fount (1), a spring. (F. — L.) Formed, by analogy with mount, from F. font. = L. fontem, acc. of fontis, a fountain. Der. fount-ain, O. F. fontaine, Late L. fontaines.

Fount (2), Font, an assortment of types. (F. — L.) O. F. fonte, a casting of metals. = O. F. fonter, to cast — L. fundere, to pour, cast metals. See Found (2).


Fowl, (E.) M. E. fowl, A. S. fægel, a bird. + Du. vogel; Icel. fígls, Dan. fæl, Swed. fægel, Goth. fægl, G. vogel. Teut. type *fægelis, masc; prob. for *fæglis, by dissimulation; the form fæglis, pl. occurs in Matt xiii 32 (Rushworth's gloss), and cf. the adj. fægol, flying. From *fægl, weak grade of Teut. *færog-; to fly. See Fugleman and Fly. Brugm. i. § 491.

FRAME

Fox, (E.) A. S. fox. + Du. vos, G. fuchs. Teut. type *fuch-; masc. We also find Icel. fúa, Goth. faubō, fem. a vixen; Teut. type *fucha-. A connexion with Skt. puchchā-, 'tail,' is doubtful. Der. vix-en.

foxglove, (E.) A. S. foxes glāfa, i.e. fox's glove; a fanciful name. Cf. Norw. rebopla, a foxglove; lit. 'fox-bell.'

Foy, a parting entertainment, by or to a wayfarer. (Du. — F.) From Du. fuit (in Hexam, for, 'a banquet given by one at parting from his friends'). = F. foi, lit. faith, from L. acc fidem; cf. Late L. fidēs, in the sense of 'payment.' (So Franc.) But rather from F. voit, a way; L. vīa. Cf. Voyage.


Fractious, peevish. (E. and F. — L.) A prov. word, as if from North E. fratch, to squabble, chide; the same as M. E. fratchen, to crack as a cart. But it also occurs in 1706 in the sense of refractory, being formed from fraction, in the sense of 'dissonance,' a sense now obsolete; see N. b. 1. See Fraction.


fragment. (F. — L.) F. fragment — L. fragmentum, a broken piece — L. fragis, base of fragrare; with suffix -mentum.

Fragrant. (F. — L.) F. fragrant. = L. fragrantem, acc. of fragrans, pres. pt. of fragrare, to emit an odour.

Fral. (F. — L.) M. L. fricel, fricel. = O. F. fraile, brittle — L. friculum, acc. of fragilis; see Fragile.

Frame, to construct. (F.) M. E.框架; also fremen. A. S. fremian, to be profitable. avail; cf also fremien, fremian, to promote, effect, do, lit. to further. = A. S. fram, strong, good, lit.
FRAMPOLD

forward; cf. fraum, prep., from, away; see From. + Icel. frama, fremja, to further, from framr, adj., forward, fram, adv., forward, allied to har, from. Cf. G. frumm, good. Der. frane, sb.

FRAMPOLD, quarrelsome. (Low G.) Obsolete. Also frampald, frompalld. Allied to prov. E. raunfole, a romping child. Cf. E. Fries. frante-pot, wrante-pot, a peevish man; M. Du. wan ten, to chide, Dan. vrante, to be peevish, wan ten, peevish. Cf. also Dan. vrampet, warped; Low G. wrampachtigh, morose (Lübben); E. Fries. franten, wan ten, to be cross. Note also Sc. frample, to disorder, and E. frump. The second element is prob. from E. pool, head.


Frangible. (L.) Late I. frangibilis, breakable; a coined word. = L. frangere, to break. See Fracture.

Fracion, a disolute person. (F.-L.) O. F. fraignant, one who infringes (law); pres. pt. of fraingdre, to break, hence to infringe. = L. frangere, to break. See Frangible.

Frank, free. (F.-Low L.-O. H. G.) O. F. frant, = Low I. fricus, free; orig. a Frank. = O H. G. franke, a Frank; perhaps named from a weapon; cf. A. S. fran, a javelin. The Franks were a Germanic people.

frankaloign, the name of the tenure by which most church-lands are held. (F.-O. H. G. and L.-Gk.) Lit. 'free alms.' F. fran, free; Anglo-F. almoine = O. F. almsne, alms. See Frank and Almoner.

frankincense. (F.-G. and L.) O. F. franc encens, pure incense; see Frank (above) and Incense.

franklin, a freetholder. (F.-G.) M. E. frankleyn. = A. F. frankleyn, Langtoft, ii. 212; Low I. frankalânus, franchilânus. = Low L. francus, free; see Frank (above). The suffix is possibly from O. H. G. -line (= E. -ling as in dar-ling); precisely as in chamberlain.

Frantic. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. fren-
FREE

Free. (E) M. E. frē. A. S. frēo. + Du. vrij; Goth. freis; G. frei. Teut. type *frījos; allied to Skt. priya-, beloved, agreeable; also to E. Friend. Orig. sense 'dear, beloved'; hence applied to those of the household who were children, not slaves; cf. L. liber, free, also 'children.'

Der. freedom. A. S. friodom; free-stone; transl. of F. pierre franche.

Free-booter, a lover, pirate. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. vrijebooter; a free-booter, robber — Du. vrijbooten, to rob; vrijbuiter, plunder, lit. 'free booty.' Du. vrij = E. free. And see Booty, p. 56.


Fright, a cargo. (F. - O. I. G.) M. E. frete — late freight; an altered spelling of F. fret, the freight of a ship, the gh being inserted by (true) connection with freight, q. v. — F. fret, 'the freight or freight of a ship, also, the hire that's paid for a ship'; Cot. — O. H. G. frecht, 'earnings,' hire. This O. H. G. frecht is thought to be the same as G. fracht, a cargo; and fracht has been supposed to represent a Teut type *frac-aitis; from fra-, prefix (see Fret), and *aitis > A. S. eht, acquisition (from āgan, to own). See Own

Frenzy. (F. - L. - Gk) M. E. freneye. O. F. frevice — L. phrensis. Late Gk. phρνσας, for Gk. φρνσις, inflammation of the brain — Gk. φρνς, base of φρνω, mad, head, senses. See Frantic.

Frequent. (F. - L.) M. F. frequent — L. frequentem, acc. of frequens; crowded, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb *frēquire, to cram, allied to farcire, to cram, see Farce. Brugm. 11 § 713.


Fresh. (E. ; and F. - Teut.) M. E. freste; also fresch, representing A. S. fers. The form fresh is from O. F. fres, fres (fem. freshe); cf. mod. F. frais, fresh — O. H. G. frisco (G. frisch), fresh. Tent type *friskoz. Allied to Lith. frekas, sweet, unsoured, i.e. unleavened (applied to bread); Russ prėsmuili, fresh.

Fret (1), to eat away. (E) A S. freten, for Teut. *fra-teen, to devour entirely. + Goth. fra-itan, to devour entirely, from fra-, entirely, and ian, to eat; Du. wreten, G. frezen (= ver-essen). See For- (2) and Eat.

Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (F. - L.; and E.) M. E. freten, to adorn with interlaced work. - O. F. freter, to strengthen (as with iron), also to adorn; also spelt fretar — O. F. fretes, a ferrule (Cot.), also a *fret (in heraldry); see Fret (3). *Not influenced by M. E. freten, A. S. freutan, to adorn; from freetuwe, ornament.

Fret (3), a kind of grating. (F. - L.) Common in heraldry — O. F. frite, a ferrule; frettes, pl., an iron grating (Duez); fretter, to hoop; fretté, fretty (in heraldry). [Cf. Span. fretes, frets (in heraldry); allied to Ital. ferriata, an iron grating.] — F. fer, iron. - L. ferrum, iron.

fret (4), a stop on a musical instrument. (F. - L.) Frets are bars across the neck of the instrument; probably the same word as fret (3) See N. E. D.


Friar. (F. - L.) M. E. freere — O. F. frere, freire, lit. a brother — L. frātem, acc. of frater, a brother See Brother

Fribble, to trifle. (W. Flem. - Du.) From W. Flem. fribbenen, sribbenen, to rub (as a thread; between finger and thumb).—Du. wrijven, to rub, rub away.

Fricassee, a dish of fowls cut up. (F.) F frassîse, a fricassee, fem. of pp. of frassere, to fricassee, also, to squander money. A fricassee is made of chickens, &c. cut up into small pieces. Of unknown origin Some have suggested L. frigere, to roast, or L. fricare, to rub (Korting).

Friction. (F. - L.) F frictio — L. acc. frictio, a rubbing. - L. frictus, cont'. pp. of frictere, to rub; allied to fricare, to rub; see Friable

Friday. (E) A. S. frige-deg, translating L. dies Teneris; where friges is gen. of frig, the wife of Woden. Teut. type *friyā, fem. of *frijos, dear, beloved, also 'free'; Skt. priyā, wife, loved one. See Free, Friend.

Friend. (E) M. E. frend. A. S. frend, orig. 'loving,' pres. pt. of freogan, to love. + Icel. vriendi, Dan. frende, Swed. friande, only in the sense of 'kinsman'; also Du. vriend, G freund; Goth. frijondi, a friend, pres. pl. of frijon, to love. Cf.
**FRIEZE**


**Frieze** (1), a coarse woollen cloth. (F. - Du.) M. F. frize, frise, 'frize;' Cot. Perhaps due to drap de frise, i.e. cloth of Friesland, with which Cotgrave identifies it. - Du. Vriesland, Friesland, Vries, a Frieslander, belonging to Friesland. So also cheval de Frise, a horse of Friesland; whence chevaux de Frise, spikes to resist cavalry, a jesting term. # Hence O F. friser, to cover with a nap, to curl hair, to frise. See Korting.

**Frieze** (2), part of the entablature of a building. (F.) M. F. frize, 'the broad and flat band that's next below the cornish [cornice], or between it and the architrave.' Cot. Span. friso, a frieze; allied to Ital. fregio, a fringe, lace border, ornament of the Ital. fregio represents L. Phrygium (opus), Phrygian work.

**Frigate.** (F. - Ital.) M. F. fregata, 'a frieze;' Cot. - Ital. fregata, a frieze. Origin uncertain.

**Fright.** (E.) M. E. fryght. O Northumb. fryhto, A S. fryhto, fryhtu, fright, allied to forht, timid + O Sax forhtu, Dan. frygt, Swed. fruktan, G. forchten, Goth fawhtus, fright; allied to O. Sax. forht, O H. G. forchten, Goth. fuhrten, fearful.

**Frigid.** (L.) L. frigidus, cold, adj. - L. frigere, to be cold. - L. frigus, cold, sb + Gk. πέτος, cold. Brugm. i § 875.

**Frill,** a ruffle on a skirt. (Low G.) [Frill, vb, was a term in hawking; a hawk that shivered, from feeling chilly, was said to frill. - O F. friller, to shiver with cold. Hence some have deduced the sense of a hawk ruffling his feathers; but for this there is no authority.] The sb. answers to W. Flem. frul, frulle, a wrinkled plait; De Bo cites frullen as being round the bottom of a dress. Cf. also Swed. dial. froll, a wrinkled or curled strip, as on a woman's cap, whence fryllig, wrinkled. De Lio gives also W. Flem. frullen, vb., to hang in pleats; hullen on frullen, ribbons and trimmings. Hence perhaps a verbal form *fryllan.*

**Fringe,** a border of loose threads. (F. - L.) M. E. fringe. - O. F. frange (Pals-grave), oldest form of F. frange, fringe; the Wallachian form is frimbie, for *jum-brie* (by metathesis). - L. fimbria, fringe; allied to fōra, a fibre; see Fibre.

**Frippery,** worn-out clothes, trash.

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**FRIZ**

(F. - L.) Stuff sold by a fripier. - M. F. fripier, 'a fripier, or broker, trimer up of old garments, and a seller of them so mended;' Cot. - O. F. fritten (also ferpe, felpe), frayed out fringe, old clothes. Prob. from L. fōra, fibre (Korting).

**Frisk,** to skip about. (F. - Tent.) From the adj. fis, bisk. - M. F. frisque, 'friske, bithre, brise;' Cot. - O. F. frigue.


**Frith** (1), an enclosure, forest, wood. (E.) Obsolescent; M. E. frith, peace, also enclosure, park. Cf. W. tridd, paik, forest, which is borrowed from M. E. - A. S. frih, peace; frih, peace, security, asylum. Cf. Icel. fjörðr, Dan. Swed. fjord, Du. vrede, G. friede, peace. Teut. type *frithus;* from *fri*, base of *frik-o*, free. See Free. # Hence O F. frith, 'a wooded country.' This is prob. a different word; A. S. gefyrdhe (Birch, u. i. 120).

**Frith** (2), Firth, an estuary (Scand.) M. E. firth - Icel. fjörður, a firth, bay; Dan. fjord, Swed fjord, the same. Allied to Ford Brugm. i. 110.

**Fritillary,** a plant. (L.) So named because the chequered markings on the corolla were in some way associated with a fritillus. - L. frittillus, a dice-box.


**Fritter** (2), a fragment: Shak. (F. - L.) O. F. friture - L. fractura, a fracture. See Fracture.

**Fritter away,** to diminish, waste. (F. - L.) A derivative from fritter (2), a fragment; whence fritter, vb., to cut up into fragments. See above.

**Frivolous,** trifling. (L.) From L. frivolus, silly; with suffix -ous. The origin sense seems to have been 'rubbed away,' hence frivola meant broken potsherds, etc. - L. frivolis, friare, fre to rub; see Friable.

**Friz, Frize,** to curl, render rough. (F. - Du ?) M. F. frizer, 'to frizzle, crispe, curle;' Cot. [Cf. Span. frisar, to frizzle, raise the nap on frizee, from frisa, frizee.] Similarly the F. frizer is from frise, frizee, frizee; see Frieze (1). Der. frizz-le, frequent. form, in commoner use; cf. O. F. frisle, frisele, a lock of hair.
FRO

Fro. (Scand.) The Scand. form of from. — Icel. fra, Dan. fra, from. See From.  

Frock. (F. — Low L.) M. E. frok — O. F. froc; Low L. *froccus, a monk’s fock, also spelt *flocus (Ducange). ’frock’ so called because woolen; see Flock (2).  
Cf. Port. froca, a snow-flake, from L. floccus. ¶ So Diez; but Brachet derives it from O. H. G. *röch (G. rock), a coat, in which the initial h is unoriginal.  

Frog (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. froge.  

Frog (2), a substance in a horse’s foot. (L. ?) It is shaped like a fork; perhaps a corruption of fork, q. v.; the F. name is fourchette. In any case, it has been conformed to Frock (1).  

Frolic, adj. sportive. (Du.) XVI cent.  

From, away, forth. (E.) A. S. from, fram + Icel. frað, from; O. H. G. fraun, forth; Goth. fram, from. Cf. also Icel. fram, adv. forward (Swed. fram, Dan. frem); Goth. framis, adv., further. Allied to Frame.  

Froud, a branch. (L.) L frond-, stem of frōns, a leafy branch.  


Frontispiece. (F. — L.) For frontispice; through the influence of piece — F. frontispice, the frontispiece or fore-front of a house; ’ Cot. — Late L. frontispicium, a front view. — L. front-, decl. stem of frōns; specere, to see; see Species.  

Frontlet. (F. — L.) O. F. frontel-ct, dinn. of O F. frontal; see frontal (above).  

Froze, frozen. (E.) A. S. frozen, pp of froðan, to freeze. See Freeze.  

FROZEN


Froth. (Scand.) M. E. frothe — Icel. foðla, fraud, Dan. fraade [Swed. fragda], froth, foam on liquids. From the Teut. verb *frœth-an, to froth up; as in A.S. â-fredan.  

Frounce, to wrinkle, curl, plait. (F. — L.) The older form of flounce; see Flounce (2).  

Froward, perverse. (Scand. and E.) M. E. froward, commonly fraward (Northern). From Icel. frð, fro; and ward. Cf. A. S. fromeward, only in the sense ‘about to depart’; but we still keep the orig. sense of from-ward, i. e. averse, perverse. (Cf. wayward, i. e. away-ward.) And see Toward.  


Fructify. (F. — L.) F. fruitifier. — L. fructificare, to make fruitful. — L. fructi-, for fructus, fruit; -icere, for facere, to make. See fruit.  

frugal, thrifty. (F. — L.) F. frugal.  
— L. frugalis, economical; lit belonging to fruits. — L. frug-i, frugal; orig. dat. of frux (pl. frugis), fruit of the earth. Alluded to fruit.  

fruit. (F. — L.) M. E. fruit — O. F. fruit. — L. fructum, acc. of fructus, fruit.  
— L. fructus, pp. of frui, to enjoy; allied to Brook (1). (¶ BHI. REUG.) L. *frumentum, etc.  

Fruition. (F. — L.) O F. frution, enjoyment. — Late L. frutionem, acc. of frutigen, enjoyment. — L. frut-us, the same as fructus, pp. of frui, to enjoy.  

Frumenty, frumenty, wheat boiled in milk. (F. — L.) O F. fromente, f.; frumenty, sodden wheat; ’ Cot. Lit. made with wheat; the suffix -é = L. -ita, made with. — O. F. *froment, wheat. — Late L. frumentum; L. *frumentum, corn; allied to L. frēges, fruit.  

Frump, an ill-tempered person. (E.) Of doubtful origin; but cf. frump. A frump formerly meant a ‘sneer,’ or
FRUSTRATE

expression of contempt. Cf. Low. Sc. freample, to disorder; frumple, to crease; frump, an unseemly fold; Dan. vrampet, warped.

FRUSTRATE, to render vain. (L.) From pp. of L. frustrāri, to render vain.—L. frustrā, in vain; orig. abl. fem. of obsolescent adj. frustrās (¼*frūd-tros), deceitful. Allied to Fraud.

FRUSTUM, a piece of a cone or cylinder. (L.) L. frustum, a piece cut off. Cf. Gk. ἐπαύσα, a fragment, from ἐπάυειν, to break in pieces. Prellwitz; Brugm. i. § 853.

Fry (1), to dress food. (F.—L.) M.E. friren.—O.F. frire — L. frigere, to roast. Cf. Gk. φρέυειν, to parch; Skt ḍhṛṇy, to fry.

Fry (2), spawn of fishes. (F.—L.) A.F. fry; M.E. fri, also used in the sense of ‘offspiring’—O.F. *fri, variant of froi (F. fray), spawn; see Supp. to Godefroy; cf. O.F. frier, to spawn. — L. fricare, to rub.

Fuchsia, a flower. (G.) Named after L. Fuchs, German botanist, ab 1542.

Fudge. (F.) Picard fiche • fiche! an interjection of contempt (Corbiet).

Fuel. (F.—L.) M.E. feuell (Barbour). A.F. feu, O.F. feuille (Low L. foalata), fuel.—Late L. focāta, pl. of focāe, fuel.—L. focus, a hearth. See Focus.

Fugitive. (F.—L.) O.F. fugtīs.—L. fugitūs, fleeing away.—L. fugit-um, supine of fugere, to flee. Gk φευγεῖν, to flee; Skt ḍhṛṇy, to bend, turn aside. Allied to Bow (1). Der. centri-fugal, q. v.: fēbī fuge, feuer-few.

Fugleman, the leader of a file. (G.) For fugleman.—G. flügelmann, the leader of a wing of a flock of men.—G. flügel, a wing, from flug, flight, from flügen, to fly; man, a man. See Fly.

Fugue, a musical composition. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. fugue.—Ital. fuga, a fugue, lit. a flight.—L. fuga, flight. See Fugitive.

Fulcrum, a point of support. (L.) L. fulcrum, a support.—L. fulcūre, to prop.


Fulgent, shining. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. fulgēre, to shine. Gk φόλγευον, to burn; Skt ḍhṛṇy, to shine. Der ef-fulgent (cf.—L. ex); re-fulgent.


Full (2), to full cloth, felt. (F.—L.) O.F. fuler, F. fouler, ‘to full, or thicken cloth in a mill;’ Cot. Also ‘to trample on.’—Late L. fulcēre, (1) to cleanse clothes; (2) to full.—L. fullo, a fuller.

Fuller, a bleacher of cloth. (L.) A.S. fullere, a bleacher.—L. fulo, a fuller, bleacher. (See above.)

Fulminate, to thunder, hurl lightning. (L.) From pp. of L. fulmināre, to thunder.—L. ful-mini-, for fulmen, a thunder-bolt (=*fulg-men).—L. fulgēre, to shine.

Fulsome, cloying. (E.) M.E. fulsum, from M.E. ful, full; with suffix-sum (=E. -some as in woundsome). See Full (1).

Fulvous, Fulvid, tawny. (L.) From L. fulvus, tawny; Late L. fulvīdus, somewhat tawny. Cf. Yellow; Brugm. i. § 363.

Fumble, to grope about. (Du.) XVI cent—Du. fommelen, to fumble. + Swed. fumma (also famla); Dan. famle. Apparently ml is for im; cf. Icel. fāma, to grope about, from the sb. appearing as A.S. folm, the palm of the hand, alluded to L. palmu; see Palm.

Fume. (F.—L.) O.F. fum.—L. fūmum, acc. of fāmus, smoke. + Skt. dhūma-, smoke; Gk. ὀψία, spirit, anger. (✓ DIAEU.) Allied to Fuliginous.

Fumigate. (L.) From pp. of L. fūmigāre, to fumigate.—L. fūm-, for fāmus, vapour; -gāre, for age, to drive about.

Fumitory, a plant. (F.—L.) Formerly fumiter. — F. fumetierre, fumitory (for fume de terre).—Late L. fāmus terre, smoke of the earth; so named from its abundance (and perhaps its curious appearance). Cf. G. erdösack, fumitory, lit. ‘earth-smoke’; W. ewd y mawg, lit. ‘bag of smoke.’

Fun, mementum. (E.) XVIII cent. It org. meant ‘a trick;’ from an obs. vb. fun, to cheat, hoax; prob. from M.E.
FUNAMBULIST

fou, fonne, a foolish person. See Fond. Cf. Irish fonn, delight, pleasure, song; Gael. fonn; prob. borrowed from E.

FUNAMBULIST, a rope-dancer. (Span. - L.) Formerly funambulo. - Span. funambulo, a funambulist. - L. fun- is, a rope; ambu-läre, to walk; see Amble.


Fund, a store. (F. - L.) M. F. fond, 'a bottom, a merchant's stock'; Cot. = L. fundus, bottom; cognate with Old E. Bottom.


Funeral, relating to a burial. (F. - L.) O F. Cemural. - Late L. funerälis, adj., from L. funer- (for *funér-), stem of funus, a burial. Der funer-ale, from L. funer- us, funereal.

Fungus, a spongy plant (L.) L. fungus. + Gk. σπόρος, a sponge; see Sponge.

Funnel. (Prov. - L.) M. E. fonel Due to the Bourdeaux wine-trade. - Prov. fonnal, cnfournith. - Late L. funiculo (Lewis and Short); L. infundibulum, a funnel. - L. infundere, to pour in - L. in, in : fundere, to pour. Hence also Span. fonal, Port. funal, and even Bret. founil.


Furbelow, a flounce. (F.) Prov. F. furbale, a flounce, in the dialect of Hainault (Diz); the usual form is F. Span. Ital. Port fulfilla, a flounce. Origin unknown.


Furl, to roll up a sail (F. - Arab.) Formerly spelt forde, farthel, to roll up in a bundle. From fardel, a bundle; see Fardel. Cf. F. fardeler, 'to truss, to make into fardles;' Cot. [F. ferler, to furl, is from E.]

Furlong, 1/8th of a mile. (E.) A. S. furlang, orig. a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow. - A. S. furth, a furrow; lang, long.

Furlough, leave of absence. (Du. - Scand.) Orig. vorlof. - Du. verlof, leave, furloof; the same as Dan. forlov, Swed. forlof, leave. Cf G. urlaub, furloof; Dan orlof. β As to the prefix, Du. ver-, Dan. for-, Swed. for-, are the same as E. for-; whilst Dan. or-, G. ur = Goth. us, out. The syllable lof, leave, is shortened from -lof, the equivalent of G. laub-, as seen in G. er-laub-en, to permit, and in A. S. leof, permission. See Leave (2); also Believe, Lieif.

Furmety; see Frumenty.


Furnish, to fit up, equip. (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. fournisse, inceptive stem of fournir, to furnish, of which an older spelling is fournir, the same word as Prov. fournir, from frum. - O. H. G. frumjan, to provide, furnish; cf. O. H. G. fruma, utility, profit, gain, G. frum, good. Allied to Former, Frame. And see Veneer.


Further. (E.) Probably the comp of fore, but also explained as comp. of forth. M. E. further. A. S. furðra, adj. m: furðor, further, adv. + Du. worder, adv. further; O. Fries fordora, adj.; O. Sax forthora, adj.; O. H. G. forðar, G. weder, adj. Teut. type *furþor- (i.e. *furþer-o-) an- forming to Gk. πρι-προ-πος, comp. of πρό. In this view the comp. suffix is -her (Gk. -ηρ-). Der. further, vb, A S pryórán, formed from furðor by vowel-change of u to y.

furthest, a late form, made as the superl of forth, and due to regarding further as the comp. of the same. The true superl. of fore is first.
FURTIVE


Brugm. vi. § 160 (3).


Furze. (E.) M. E. *furse. A. S. *fyrs; older form fyres.

Fusious, broad. (L.) L. *fusius, brown; with suffix -ous.

Fuse (1), to melt by heat. (L.) A late word. Due to fusible (in Chaucer), fus-ion, in Sir T. Browne. — L. *fusus, pp. of fundere, to pour, melt. Allied to Gk. χέω (for *χεήω), Goth. giutian, to pour (✓GHEU.). Der. fusible (from O. F. fusible); fus-ion. See Gush.

Fuse (2); see Fusee (1).

Fusee (1) Fusee. (F.-L.; or Ital. — L.) ‘Fuse, fusee, a pipe filled with wild-fire, and put into the touch-hole of a bomb.’ Kersey (1715) 1. Fuse is from Ital. fusco, a spindle, a shaft (of a column); also, a fuse. — L. *fusus, a spindle. 2. Fusee is from F. fusee, a fusee, i.e. a spindle-shaped pipe; see below.

Fusee (2), a spindle in a watch. (F.-L.) O. F. fusee, orig. a spindleful of thread. — Lat. L. fusula, the same; fem. of pp. of fusère, to use a spindle. — L. *fusus, a spindle.

Fusil (1), a light musket. (F.-L.) Orig. not the musket itself, but the steel against which the flint struck. From F. fusil, ‘a fire-steele for a tinder-box;’ Cot. Also in mod. F., a fusil. [Cf. Span. fusil, a fusil.] — L. *fusile, a steel for kindling fire. — L. focus, a hearth; see Focus. Der. fusil-ere, fusilade.

Fusil (2), a spindle, in heraldry. (L.) A. F. fusel (see O. F. fusel in Godefroy). Dimin. of L. *fusus, a spindle.

Fusil (3), easily molten. (L.) L. füsitus, easily molten. — L. *fusus, pp. of fundere, to pour. See Fuse (1).

Fuss, haste, flurry. (E.) Probably of imitative origin, descriptive of spluttering and puffing. Cf. stoff, i.e. to puff, and hiss. ❏ It cannot be connected with M. E. *fus, adj., eager; A. S. *fis, eager, prompt.

Fust (1), to become mouldy. (F.-L.) In Hamlet, iv. 4. 39. Coined from fusty (A. D. 1398), answering to O. F. fusté, ‘fusty, tasting of the cask,’ Cot. — O. F. fust, a cask; orig. a stock, trunk, log. — L. *fustem, acc. of *fustis, a cudgel.

Fust (2), the shaft of a column. (F.-L.) In Kersey (1715). — O. F. fust, a trunk. — L. *fustem, acc. of *fustis, a cudgel, thick stick.


Fustigate, to cudgel. (L.) From pp. of L. *fustigare, to cudgel. — L. *fust-, stem of *fustis, a cudgel; -igäre, for agere, to drive, wield.

Fusty; see Fust (1).

Fustile, vain. (F.-L.) F. *futile. — L. *futilis, futtilis, that which easily pours forth, also vain, empty, futile. From L. *fū-, allied to *fundere, to pour; cf. Gk. χεῦρ. See Fuse (1).

Futtocks, certain timbers in a ship. (F.) ‘Futtocks, the compassing timbers in a ship, that make the breadth of it;’ Kersey (1715). Called foot-stocks in Florio, s. v. stamia. The first syllable is for foot; footocks is thought to be for foot-hooks, and was so explained in 1644; hook referring to the bent shape of the timbers. Bailey gives the form foot-hooks.

Future, about to be. (F.-L.) O. F. futur, fem. future. — L. futurus, about to be; fut. part. from fut-ër, I was; allied to Be. (✓BHEU.)

Fuzzball, a spongy fungus. (E.) Cf. prov. E. fuzzy, fosey, light and spongy; Low G. fusig, loose, weak; Du. vos, spongy.

Fyflet, a peculiarly formed cross. (E.) Modern; and due to a mistake. MS. Lansd. 874, leaf 190, has fyflet, meaning a space in a painted window at the bottom, that fills the foot. Eroneously connected with the 'gammadion.'

G.

Gabardine, Gaberdine. (Span.— Teut.) Span gabardina, a coarse flock. We also find M. E. gowbardynde; which is from O. F. gaubardine, guabardine, a loose flock. Perhaps a 'pilgrim's' flock; from M. H. G. walsfart (G. waldfahr).
GABBLE

Gable, to prattle. (E.) Frequent of gab, to prattle. Of imitative origin; cf. gabber. T The M.E. gabbage, to mock, is from O.F. gaber, to mock, which is also perhaps of imitative origin, or is allied to gape.

Gabion. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. gabion, a gabion, large basket filled with earth. - Ital. gabbione, a gable; segment of gabbia, a cage, also spelt gaggia, and allied to Span gavina, a cage (for madmen) - L. cænea, a hollow place, cage, den, coop; see Cage

Gable, a peak of a house-top. (F - Scand.) M.E. gabe - O.F. gable. - IceI gaff, Dan gavil, Swed. gavel, a gable + A S. geafel, a fork; Du. gaffel, a fork; G. gabel, a fork. Further allied to O. Irish gabail, a fork, gallows; W. gaff, the fork of the thighs. With a different gradation, we find Goth. giba, pinnacle, G. gibel. Du. gevel, gable; O. H. G. gebal, head, Gk. εἶδος, head (root-form *gēdh-). See Gaff.

Gaby, a simpleton. (Scand.) M. Dan. gabe, a fool! Dan. dial. gabener, a simpleton, allied to Dan. gabe, to gape (Dan. nør means ‘fool’). Cf. IceI. gapi, a heedless man; gabamuir (lit. gape-mouthed), the same; IceI. gapa, to gape; Norw. gapa, stupid.

Gad (1), a wedge of steel, goad. (Scand.) M.E. sad, a goad - IceI. gadder, a goad, spike, sting; cognate with Goth. geads, a rod. Irish gath, L. haste, a spear.

Gad (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) In Levis. The or g. sense was to run about - IceI. gaddr, to goad. - IceI. gadder (above). Cf. on gad, on the move.

Gaff, a light fishing-spear, a sort of boom. (F. - Teut.) A ship’s gaff is named from the forked end against the mast; the fishing-spear is hooked. - O.F. gaffe, a gaff, iron hook. - Low G. gaffel, a two-pronged hay-fork; E. Fries gaffel, a fork, a ship’s gaff; Du. gaffel, a pitchfork, ship’s gaff. Allied to G. gabel, a fork. See Gable

Gaffer, an old man, grandfather. (F. - L.; and E.) From granfater, West E. form of grand-father. See Gammer

Gag. (E.) M.E. gaggen, to suffocate. Apparently of imitative origin; cf. gaggle, guggle. Also, W. eggo, to choke; egg, the mouth.
**GALE**


**Galiot; see Galiot.**

Gall (1), bile. (L.) M. E. galle. O. Merc. gala. + Du. gal, Icel. gall, Swe. galla, Dan. galle (for galié), G. galle; L. fel, Gk. ψαλις. Allied to Yellow. Cf. Russ. jelč(e), gall (j = zh); jeltni, yellow.

Gall (2), to rub a sore place. (F. - L.) M. F. galler; M. F. galie, a gallling, itching. Cf. Ital. gala, gala, "a disease called a windgalle;" Florio. Also Late L. galle, a soft torment; app. the same word as L. galle, a gall-nut; see below Gall. But also partly E. ; cf. A. S. gealla, (1) gall, bile, (2) a gall on a horse. So also Du. gal. See above.


Gallèon, a large galley. (Span.) Span. galeon, a galleon. - Late L. galea, a galle. See Galley.

**Gallery.** (F.) M. F. galerie, galerie, a gallery to walk in. - Late L. galeria, a long portico, gallery. Of unknown origin; possibly, from Gk. καλός, wood, timber (Korting). See below.

Galley, a low-built ship. (F. - Late L. - Gk.?) M. F. galerie. - O. F. galie; Late L. galle, a galleys; Late Gk. γαλάς, γαλάρα. Orig. unknown. Korting suggests Gk. κάλυς, wood, also sometimes a ship.

Galliard, a lively dance. (Span. - C.?) Span. gallarda (with ụ as ły), a kind of lively Spanish dance; perhaps through F.; cf. galop gaillard, 'the galliard.' Cot. - Span. gailardo, gay, lively. M. F. gaillard meant valiant or bold; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. gaillou, power, W. gailand, able, galin, to be able; O. Irish gal, boldness (Thurneysen).

**Galliasses, a sort of galley. (F. - Ital - L.) O. F. galace, - Ital. galeazza, a heavy galley. - Ital. and Late L. galea; see Galley.**

**Galligaskins, large hose or trousers. (F. - Ital. - L.) Corruption of F. garguesques, garguesques, 'slops, gregs, gallogascons, Venetians;' Cot. - Ital. Grechesco, Greckish. - Ital. Greco, a Greek. - L. Greckus, Greek. The name was given to a particular kind of hose worn at Venice.

**Gallinaceous, (L.) I. gallinaceus, belonging to poultry; with suffix -ous. - I. gallina, a hen - L. gallus, a cock.**

**Galliot, small galley. (F. - Late L.) O. F. galote, Late L. galeota, small galley; dim. of galea; see Galley.**

**Gallipot, a small glazed earthen pot. (F.) From galley and pot, as being brought over in galleys. So also galley-tile; cf. galy-haffeny, a galley-halfpenny, coin brought over by galley-men, who landed wines at a place called Galley-key (Thames Street).**

**Gallon. (F') M. F. galon, galun. - O F. gally, palon, a gallon 'orig. a large bowl;' augmentative form of the word which appears as mod. F. pate, a bowl. Orig. unknown.

**Galoone. (F. - M. H. G.) F. galon, "gallon-lace," Cot.; cf. O. F. galoner, to adorn the head (with ribbons, &c.). [Also Span. galoone, galon.] O. F. gale, Span. galea, festivity; see Gallant.**

**Gallops. (F. - Teut.) M. E. galep. - Also spelt waleopen. - O. F. galer, vb.; galop, walop (Bartsch), sb. [Hence was borrowed O. H. G. walopieren, to gallop; so that it is not of O. H. G. origin.] The sb. seems to have been due to Low G. elements; and meant 'Celtic running;' - O. Sax. Walh, a Celt; and khipan, to run, to leap. See further under Walnut and Leap. - The Norw. valthopp, a gallop, is only a modern adaptation; as if 'field-hop.'**

**Gallow, to terrify. (E.) King Lear, ii. 2. 44. M. E. gælon, A. S. gælwan, to terrify; in comp. aælwan.
**GALLOWAY**

Galloway, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) Named from Galloway, Scotland.

Gallowglas, Galloglas, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Irish galgach, a servant, a galloglas. - Irish gáll, a foreigner, an Englishman; oglac, a youth, servant, soldier (from ἄγος, young, O. Ir. ḍac, ḍe, cognate with E. 'Young').

It meant 'an English servitor,' as explained by Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 640. (See N. and Q. 6 s. x. 145.)

Gallows. (E.) M. E. galwe, pl. A. S. galga, gealga, cross, gibbet; whence mod E. gallow, the s being the pl. termination. + Icel. gálgi, Dan. Swed galge, Du. gals, Goth. galga, a cross, G. galgen. Teut. type *galgon; cf. Lith. žalgá, a pole (z = k).

Galoche, a kind of shoe. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) F. galoché, answering to a Romance type *galopta, *galota; formed from *galopós, sing. of Late L. calopodes, wooden shoes; we also find Late L. calopedià (see Brachet, a clog, wooden shoe, and calopotoum.) - Gk. καλόποδος, καλάττος, καλάτος, a shoemaker's last - Gk. κάλος, wood; πόδ, a foot.

Galore, in plenty. (C.) Irish gálore, Gaeil. gu leor, gu leor, sufficiently. Formed from liú and Gaeil leor, sufficient, by prefixing go or gu, lit. 'to,' but used to turn an adj. into an adverb.

Galt (1), Gault, clay and marl. (Scand.) Norweg. gald, hard ground, a place where ground is trodden hard; Icel. gál, hard-trodden snow.


Galvanism. (Ital.) Named from Galvani of Bologna, Italy; about A.D. 1792.

Gambado, an E. substitution for F. gambade; see Gambol.

Gambit, an opening at chess. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. gambit - Ital. gambetto, a tripping up. - Ital. gamba, the leg; see Gambol.

Gamble. (E.) A late word, put for gæmon-le or gam-le, a frequent, form which has taken the place of M. E. gæmenen, to play at games. - A. S. gæmenian, to play at games; from gæmen, a game. See Gammon.

Gamboge. (Asiatic.) A corruption of Cambodia, in the Annamese territory, whence it was brought after A.D. 1600.

**GANNET**

Gambol, a frisk, caper. (F. - Ital. - L.) Formerly gambold, gambauld, gambaud. - M. F. gambade, 'a gamboll;' Cot. - Ital. gambata, a kick. - Ital. gamba, the leg; the same as F. jambe, O. F. gambe, Late L. gamba, a joint of the leg. Cf. Gael. and W. corn, crooked, answering to O. Celt. *kambos (fem. *kambā), crooked; Stokes-Fick, 78.


Gammer, an old lady, grandmother. (F. - L.; and E.) For gramer, West. E. form of grand-mother.

Gammon (1), the preserved thigh of a hog. (F. - L.) M. E. gambon. A. F. gambon (F. jambon), a gammon; from O. F. gambe, leg. See Gambol.

Gammon (2), nonsense; orig. a jest. (E.) M. E. gamen, a game; see Game. And see Backgammon.

Gamut. (F. - Gk.; and L.) Comp. of O. F. game, gaminne, and ut. Here gamense represents the Gk. γαμύμα (γ), because the musical scale was represented by a, b, c, d, e, f, g, the last being γ = γ. Ut is the old name for do, the 1st note in singing, because it began an old hymn to St. John, 'Ut quante laxis,' &c, used in learning singing. Gamut is the scale, from γ (g) to ut ('a')

Gander. (E.) M. E. gandre, A. S. gandra, also spelt ganra (the d being, in fact, exessitious). + Du. gander. Cf. also Low G. gante, a gander (see ganta in Pliny). Teut. type *ganwor-, m Allied to Gannet and Goose.

Gang (1), a crew of persons. (E.) A. S. gang, a going, progression; but the sense was affected by the related word gene, a gang

Gang (2), to go. (Scand.) Icel. ganga, to go; cf. A. S. gang, a going, path, course (whence E. gang-way); see Go.

Ganglion, a tumour on a tendon. (L. - Gk.) L. ganglium, Gk. γαγγλιον.

Gangrene, a mortification of the flesh. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. gangrene - L. gangrena. - Gk. γαγγρεα, an eating sore. Allied to γέφω, an old man, from γέφω, to grow old; cf Skt. goras, old age, jaraya, to consume (see Prellwitz).

Gannet, solar goose, a sea-fowl. (E.) A. S. ganet. + Low G. gante, Du. gent, a gander; M. H. G. ganze, O. H. G. ganeo,
a gander. From a base gan--; see Gander.

Gantlet (1); see Gauntlet.

Gantlet (2), Gantlope, a military punishment. (Swed.) Formerly gantlope; corrupted by confusion with gauntlet. Again, gantlope is a corruption of Swed. gatlope, lit. 'a running down a lane;' to 'run the gantlope' is to run between two files of soldiers, who strike the offender as he passes. - Swed. gata, a lane, street (see Gait (2)); and løpp, a running, from løpe, to run, cognate with E. Leap.

Gaol, Jail, a cage, prison. (F. - L) A. F. gaole, geiole (F. geôle), a prison, birdcage. - Late L. gobiola, cavola, a cage, dimin. of L. caues, a den, cave, cage. - L. cauus, hollow; see Cage.


Gar (1), Garfish, a fish. (E.) A fish with slender body and pointed head. From A. S. gær, a spear; cf. Garlic. So also pike, ged.

Gar (2), to cause. (Scand.) Icel. græva (Noreen), Swed. gora, Dan. gøre, to make, cause; lit. to make ready. - Icel. gýr, gárr, ready; see Yare.


Garbage, refuse. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. garbage, entrailes of fowls. This agrees in form with O. F. gare, gage, a tax paid in garbs or sheaves. Prob. similarly formed from O. F. gar. in the sense of 'handful,' small bundle, a sense which occurs for Low L. garba.

Garble, to select for a purpose; hence, to corrupt an account. (F. - Span. - Arab.) Orig. to pick out, sort, sift out. - O. F. gar-

beller (see N. E. D.), the same as graballer, to garble or sort out spices, orig. to sift. The same as Span. garbiller, Ital. garbellare, to garble or sift wares. - Span. garbillo, a coarse sieve - Pers. garhambil, Arab. ghîrâ, a sieve; Arab. ghirbalat, sifting, searching. Rich. Dict. p. 1046.


Garfish; see Gar (1).

Gargle; see Gar (1).

Garble, (F. - Late L. - Gk.) Modified from F. gargouiller, 'to garble;' Cot - F. gargouille, the weasand of the throat, also a gargoyle, or mouth of a stout. So also Span. garola, a gargoyle; Ital. gargoza, the gullet. From an imitative base garg-, as seen in L. garg-arisâre, to gargle, from Gk. γαρπαΐσειν, to gargle; cf. Gk. γαρπαΐον, the uvula. Hence also Ital. gargagliare, to murmur, gargatta, the throat. The parallel L. base is garg-; see Gorge, Gurgle.

gargoyle, a spout. (F. - L.) F gargouille (above).

Garish, staring, showy. (E.) Also formerly stélt gaurish. Allied to M. E. guren, to stare (Chaucer). Cf. M. E. gawen, to stare; Icel. gá, to heed, mark.


Garlic, a plant. (E.) A. S. gárlic, lit. 'spear-leek.' - A. S. gær, a spear; líc, a leek, plant. See Gore (3) and Leek.


Garner. (F. - L.) M. E. garner. - O. F. gernier, variant of gremier, a granary. - L. gránum, corn; see Grain.
GARNET

garnet. (F. — L.) M. E. garnet, also spelt granat. — O. F. granate; M. F. grénet, ‘a precious stone called a granat or garnet,’ Cot.; Late L. grannitus. So called from its resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate, or malum gránum, lit. seeded apple. — L. gránum, a grain, seed.


Garniture. (F. — O. Low G.) F. garniture, garnishment — Low L. garnitúra — Low L. garnitus, orig. pp. of garnire, to adorn, which is merely a Latinised form of O. F. garnir (above).


Garrison. (F. — O Low G.) Confused with M. E. guarnisoun, warisoun, a reward, but the true form is M. E. garnisoun, warisoun, defence, stores, supply. — O. F. garnison, store, supply. — O. F. garnisant, pres. pt. of garnir, to supply, garnish; see Garnish. And see Warison.

Garrote, Garrotte. (Span. — C.) Span. garrote, a cudgel, tyng a rope tight, strangling by means of an iron collar. Formed, with dimm. suffix -ote, from Span. garra, a claw, talon, clutch, grasp — Bret., W., and Corn. gar, the shank of the leg (Duer). See Garter

Garrulous. (L.) L. garrullus, talkative. — L. garririre, to chatter. Brugm. i. § 638.

Garter. (F. — C.) A. F. garter; O. F. garter North of France, Hécart), spelt jartier in Cotgrave (f. jartetière). — O. F. and Norm. garet (f. jaret), the ham of the leg; a dimin. form. — Bret. gar, W. gar, shank of the leg; Celt. type *garis.

Gas. (Du.) The Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died A.D. 1644) invented two terms, gas and bias; the latter did not come into use. He tells us that gas was suggested by the Gk. γάσος. See N. E. D.

Gasconade, boasting. (Gascony.) F. gasconnade, boasting; said to be a vice of Gascons; at any rate named from them.

Gauge. (F. — L.) To hack, cut deeply. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Formerly garsh, garse. — O. F. garner, to scarify, pierce with a lancet. — Late L. caraxaré, short for incaraxaré, incaraxare, to pierce, incise. Cf. Late L. garsa, scarification, by making incisions in the skin, called in Gk. εγγαδης; whence the Late L. vb. was formed. See Character.

Gasp. (E.) M. E. gaspen, gasyen. The latter answers to Icel. geispa, Swed. gaspa, to yawn (cf. Dan gysfe). The former represents the cognate A S *gers-pan (not found). Icel geispa is for *geisp-sa; cf. Du gijpen, to gasp; A. S. gipung, a gaping.

Gastric, belonging to the belly. (Gk.) Coined from Gk γαστρός, from γαστή, the belly.


Gate (2), a street. (Scand.) Common in the North; it also means ‘a way.’ — Icel. gata, Swed. gata, a way, path, street, lane; Dan. gade; cf. Goth. gatwō, G. gase. Perhaps allied to Gate (1), and also to the vb. Go. β. Gate (1) answers to Teut. type *gatom, n., but gate (2) to Teut. type *gatwōn, f. See Gait and

Gantlet (2)

Gather. (E.) M. E. gaderen, A. S. gadereian, gadrian, to collect, get together. — A. S. gader-, together; also gador-.gadhor. — Du. gaderen, to collect, from (de gader, together. Cf. A. S. gard, a company, society (whence also A. S. gedéling, a comrade; ge-gada, a companion); Du. gade, a spouse, G. gatte, a husband; Goth. gadeligus, a cousin. Perhaps allied to Good

Gaud, a show, ornament. (L.) M. E. gaud — L. gaudium, gladness, joy; hence, an ornament. — L. gauda, to rejoice [base gaud-, as in gauditus sum, used as pt. t.]. — Gk. γυδεω, to rejoice; allied to γαίεω (= γαί-εω), to rejoice; γαίης, proud. Brugm. i. § 589; ii. § 694. Der. gaudy, adj.

Gauge, Gage, to measure the content of a vessel. (F. — Low L.) Spelt gage in Shak. — O. North Fr. gaufer, F. jaüfer, ‘to gage,’ Cot. — O. North F. gauge, F. jauge, ‘a gage, instrument wherewith a
GAUNT
cask is measured,' Cot.; Low L. gaugia (A.D. 1446). Of unknown origin.

Gaunt, thin, lean. (Scand.?) An East-Anglian word; perhaps Scand. Also spelt gant (1691). Cf. Norweg. gund, a thin stick, a tall and thin man, an overgrown stripping (Aasen); Swed. dial. gank, a lean, half-starved horse (Rietz). Doubtful.

Gauntlet. (F. - Scand.) O. F. gantlet, a double dimin. of gant, a glove. - O. Swed. wande, a glove; Dan. wante, a mitten, Icel. voltr (stem vantru-), a glove. Cf. Du. want, a mitten (prob borrowed from Scand.). Prob from Wind, verb (Noren); cf G. gewand a garment; Low G want, cloth (Lubben).

Gauntlet; see Gauntlet (2).

Gauze, a thin silk fabric (F. - Palestine.) M. F. gaze; Span. gaza. Cf. Low L. gassatum, gauze; gezzatum, wine from Gaya. Said to be from Gaza, in Palestine, whence it was first brought.

Gavelkind, a sort of tenure. (E.) M. E. gavelkynde; answering to an A.S. form *gazol-cynd = A.S. gazol, tribute, payment; and cynd, kind, sort, condition. The A.S. gazol (whence Low L. gabilum) is from Teut. *gab, 2nd grade of Gave, q.v.

Gavial, the crocodile of the Ganges. (F. - Hind.) F. gavial (a corrupt form).

- Hind. ghariyal, a crocodile.

Gavotte, a dance. (F.) M. F. gavote, orig. a dance of the Gavots. Gavot is a sobriquet, in Provence, of the mountainers of the Alps (see Itatzfeld).


Gaze. (Scand.) M. E. gorsen. - Swed. dial. gosa, to gaze, stare at.

Gazelle, an animal. (F. - Span. - Arab.) Formerly gazel. = O. F. goxel, gazelle. - Span gocela - Arab. ghasâl, a wild goat, gazelle.

Gazette. (F. - Ital.) O. F. gazette, an abstract of news, issued at Venice. - Ital. gazetta, a gazette; the orig. sense is either (1) a magpie, from Ital. gazetta, a magpie, dimin. of gassa, a magpie, whence it may have meant 'tittle-tattle'; or (2) a very small coin (perhaps paid for the privilege of reading the news), from Ital. gazzetta, a coin less than a farthing, probably from Gk. γαζσα, a treasury.

Gear, dress, harness, tackle. (Scand.) M. E. gere. = Icel. gerui, gorui, gear, apparel. Cf. gôrr, geyrr, skilled, dressed, pp. of gor, to make. + A S. gearwe, fem. pl. preparation, dress, ornament; A. S. gearo, ready; see Yare. And see Gar (2), Garb (1).

Geck, a dupe. (Du.) In Tw. Nt. v. 351. - Du. gek, formerly gek, a fool, so1; cf. G. gec, the same; Dan gækk, fool; Icel. gikkr, a pert, rude person. = Not to be confused with A. S. gær, cuckoo; nor with gowk; nor with gayoky.

Gecko, a nocturnal lizard. (Malay.) Also F. gecko. - Malay gekoq, a gecko; so named from an imitation of its cry.

Ged, the fish called a pike. (Scand.) Icel gædda, Swed gadda, Dan giedde, a ged; allied to gadder, a goad; see Gad (1). Named from the sharp, thin head; hence also called pike.

Gelatine. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. gelatine, kind of jelly. - Ital gelatina = L gelatus, pp. of gelare, to freeze. - L. gelu, frost; see Gelid

Geld, to emasculate. (Scand.) M. E. gelde. - Icel. gelda, Dan. gilde, Swed. galla (for gaida); cf. Icel. galdur, Swed. gall, barren. Perhaps related to Goth. giltha, aickle. Cf. Galt (2). Der. gild-ing, from Icel. galding, the same.

Gelid, cool. (L.) L. gelidus. - L. gelu, frost. Allied to Cool Brumg. i. § 481.

Gem. (F. - L) M L. gemme. = F. gemme. -L. gemma, a bud; also a gem, jewel. Brumg. i. § 413 (4).

Gemini. (L.) L. gemini, twins; pl. of geminus, double

Gender (1), kind. (F. - L.) M. E. gender (with excescent d). - O. F. genre, kind. - L. gener, abl. case of genus, kind, kin. = The unusual deriv. from the abl. case is due to the common phrases genere natus, hoc gener, omnì genere; so also Ital genere, kind.


Genealogy. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E.
**GENERAL**

**Genealogie.** O. F. genealogie. L. genealogia. Gk. γενεαλογία, an account of a family, pedigree (I Tim. i. 4). Gk. γενέα, birth (allied to γένος, see genus); and λογία, an account, allied to λόγος (see 'logio').

**General,** relating to a genus, common. (F. — L.) O. F. general. L. generalis, belonging to a genus (stem gener- for *genes*); see genus. Hence general, sb., a leader; generalissimo, from Ital. generalissimo, a supreme commander, with suprl. suffix -issimo.

**Generate.** (L.) From pp of L. generare, to produce. L. gener-, decl. stem of genus.

**Generous.** (F. — L.) O. F. generous, later généreux. L. genovus, (properly) of noble birth. L. gener-, as above.

**Genesis,** creation. (L. — Gk.) L. genus. Gk. γένος, origin, source; related to γένος, race; see genus.


**Genial.** (F. — L.) O. F. genial — L. genitalis, pleasant; adj. from genus; see genus.

**Geniculate,** jointed. (L.) In botany. From L. geniculum, a little knee, joint in a plant; double dimm. of genō, a knee. Allied to Knee.

**Genie,** a demon; see Jinn.

**Genital,** (F. — L.) O. F. genital. L. genitalis, generative. L. genit-um, supine of gignere, to beget.

**Genitive.** (F. — L.) O. F. genitif. L. genitius, belonging to birth, allied in grammar to a certain case of nouns. L. genitum (above).

**Genius,** inborn faculty. (L.) L. genius, the tutelar spirit of any one; also wit, lit. ‘inborn nature.’ Allied to genus.

**Gennet;** see Jennet.

**Genteel.** (F. — L.) XVI cent.; F. gentil. L. gentilis, belonging to the same clan, a gentile (afterwards applied to mean well-bred, &c.). L. genti-, decl. stem of genus, a clan, tribe. Allied to genus.


**Gentile.** (F. — L.) O. F. gentil. L. gentilis, gentile; see Genteel.

**Genuine.** (L.) L. genuinus, of the true genus or stock; allied to L. genus (below).

**Genus,** kin. (L.) L. genus (gen. generis, for *geneses*), kin, race. Gk. γένος, race; A.S. cyn, kin. See Kin. (Ok. GEN.) Brugm. i. § 604.


**Geometry.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. geometrie, for *geneses*; Gk. γεωμετρία, land-measurement. Gk. γεω- (as above); -μετρία, measurement, from μέτρον, a measure; see Metre.

**Georgic.** (L. — Gk.) L. georgicus, relating to husbandry. Gk. γεωργικός, the same. Gk. γεωργία, tillage. Gk. γεωρ- (as above); *εργος* > ἔρθαν, to work. See Work.

**Geranium,** a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. geranium, Latinised from Gk. γέρανος, a geranium or crane's bill (from the shape of the seed-pod). Gk. γέρανος, a crane; allied to Crane.

**Gerfalcon;** see Gyrfalcon.

**Germ,** a seed. (F. — L.) F. germe. L. germin- (stem germin-), a sprout, germ. Der germin-ate (from the stem).

**German, germane,** akin. (F. — L.) Cousins-german are cousins having the same grandfather. Formerly spelt german. M. F. germain. L. germanum, acc. of germanus, closely akin. Allied to Germ.

**Germander.** (F. — Gk.) F. germandrée, germander; O. F. germandrée, gemandree (Godefroy, Supp.); cf. G. gama-der. Late L. gamandria, a popular alteration of Late Gk. χαμαδρέα, germander. Gk. χαμαδρός, germander; lit. ‘ground-tree,’ i.e. low tree. — Gk. χαμαδρός, on the ground; ὑσς, tree.

**Gerund,** a part of a Latin verb. (L.)
GESTATION

L. gerundium, a gerund. - L. gerundus, which is from gerere (pp. gestus), to carry on, perform, bring. (v GES.)

gestation, the carrying of the young in the womb. (F. - L.) M. F. gestation. - L. acc. gestationem, a carrying. - L. gestatus, pp. of gestare, to carry, frequent form of gerere (pp. gestus), to bring.

gesticulate, to make gestures (L.) From pp. of gesticulari, to make mimic gestures. - L. gesticulus, a gesture, double dimin. of gestus, a gesture. - L. gestus, pp. of gerere.

gesture. (L.) Late L. gestūra, a mode of action. - L. gestus, pp. of gerere.

Get. (Scand.) M. E. geten, pt. gat, pp. geten. - Icel. geta, pt. gat, pp. getinn. + A. S. -getan, pt. gat, pp. -getan, to get, obtain; Goth. -getan; cognate with L. -hendre (base hed), inprehendere, to seize; Gk. ἑκπαίδευεν (base ἑκα), to seize; Russ. гадать, to conjecture. (v G1wED.)

Der. be-get, for-get. Brumg. i. § 632.


Geysir, Icel. geysir, lit. 'gusher' - Icel. gysa, to gush; alluded to gossa (pt. t. gauss), to gush. See Gush.

Ghastly, terrible. (E.) M. E. gustly. Formed from M. E. gysten, A. S. greatan, to terrify; allied to Goth. usgæstan, to terrify. See Aghast. Allied words are gasted, terrified, K. Lear, ii. 1. 57; gasterness, Oth. v. 1. 106. See Ghost.

Ghaut, a landing-place, quay, way down to a river; mountain-pasture. (Hind.) Hind. ghat, Bengālī ghāt. See Wilson.

Ghee, boiled or clarified butter. (Hind. - Skt.) Hind. ghī. - Skt. ghṛta, clarified butter; orig. pp. of ghr, to sprinkle.

Gherkin, small cucumber. (Du. - Slav. - Low L. - Gk. - Pers.) Short for *agherkin. - Du. agurke, a gherkin (of which an older form was doubtless *agurken ( = agurk-ken), because M. Du. used the dimin. suffix -ken where mod. Du. uses -je; in fact, the form augurken is preserved in E. Friesic.). Without the final n, we have Du. agorke (Sewel).

Pol. ogurek, ogorek, ogorka, a cucumber; Bohem. okurka. - M. Ital. anguria, a cucumber (Florio); Low L. angūris, a water-melon. - Byzantine Gk. ἀγγοῦρον, a water-melon. - Pers. angūra, a melon, a cucumber; Rich. Dict. p. 194.

Ghost, a spirit. (E.) M. E. gost, goost. A. S. gæst. ? Du. geest, G. geist. Teut. type gastus. Of uncertain origin; perhaps allied to Icel. gæta, to rage (like fire), and to Goth. us-gæs-fjan, to terrify. Brumg. i. § 816 (2)

Ghoul, a kind of demon. (Arab.) Pers. ghol, an imaginary sylvan demon; Arab. ghurwal, a demon of the woods; from Arab. ghasol, attacking suddenly.

Giant. (F - L. - Gk.) M. E. giant, geant, geaut, - A. F. and O F. giant, geant. - L. gigantem, acc. of gigas. - Gk. γίγας (stem γίγαρ-), a giant. Der. gigant-ic, from L. gigant-, stem of gigas

Giaour, an infidel. (Pers.) Giaour is an It. spelling usual among the Franks of the Levant (Byron). Pers. gauar, an infidel, a fire-worshipper; variant of Pers. gahr, a Gueber; see Gueber.

Gibberish, unmeaning talk. (E.) The hard g separates it from the verb gibber, to gabble, which is the frequentative of jibe, and allied to jabber. Fuller has Geberish and Camden Gibrish; apparently in allusion to Gebir, an Arabian alchemist of the 8th century, and to the jargon of alchemy. But the word is imitative; like gibble-gabble. See N. J. D.

Gibbet. (F) M. E. gibbet, gibet. - O. F. gibbet (F. giket), a gibbet. Prob. allied to O. F. gilet, a large stick, perhaps a dimin. of O. F. gîbe, gîbe, a sort of stick shod with iron, an implement for stirring up earth. Or is gîbet a dimin. from M. Du. whippe, 'a gibbet,' in Hexham ?

Gibbon, a kind of ape. (F.) F. gibben, in Buffon; of unknown origin.

Gibbous, humped, swelling. (L.) From L. gibbōsus, humped (whence also gibbosus). - L. gibbus, gibba, a hump, hunch; cf. gibbus, bent

Gibe, Jibe, to mock. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. E. Fries. gibeln, to mock, Du. gijelen, to sneer. Note also Icel. geipa, to talk nonsense, Icel. geip, idle talk; Norw. geipa, to make grimaces.

Giblets, the internal eatable parts of a fowl, removed before cooking. (F.) M. E. gibelet. - O. F. gibelet, which, according to Littér, answers to mod. F.
GIDDY

gibelotte, stewed rabbit. Of unknown origin; perhaps related to F. giber, game.


Gier-eagle, a kind of eagle. (Du. and F.) The fist syllable is from Du. gier, a vulture; cf. G. geier, M. H. G. gier, a vulture. Allied to G. gierig, greedy, and to E. Ear.


Gig, a light carriage, light boat. (Scand.) In Shak., a gig is a boy’s top M. E. gigge, apparently a whirling thing, Ch. Ho. Fame, iii. 852 (whence E. whirligig). Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. giga, to take a wrong direction, torove at random. Cf. Jig. Prob. of imitative origin.

Gigantic; see Giant.

Giggle, to titter. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. gaggle. Cf. E. Fries. gicheln, Low G. giggenin (Dannell), G. kichern, to giggle.

Giglet, Giglot, a wanton woman. (E?) Dimin. of gigle, a flirt, used by Cotgrave (s. v. girtroullette); from M. E. gigge, the same, Plowm. Tale, 759. Perhaps allied to Gig or Giggle.

Gild, to overlay with gold. (E.) M. E. gilden, A. S. geldan, to gild; cf. A. S. geldan, gilden. Formed (with vowel mutation from Teut. u (">A. S. o) to y) from gold. See Gold.


Gill (2), a ravine, chasm. (Scand.) Also ghyll. = Icel. giol, ravine. Norw. giol.

Gill (3), with g soft, a quarter of a pint. (F. = Late L.) M. E. gille. = O. F. gelle, a sort of wine-measure, Late L. gilla; cf. Late L. gilla, a wine- vessel.

Gill (4), with g soft, a woman’s name, a pitcher, ground-ivy. (L.) Short for Gilian, from L. Iuliana, a fem. name due to L. Iulus; see July. Den. flirt gill or gill-flirt, jilt.

Gillie, a boy, page. (C.) Gael. gille, giolla, Irish giolla, boy, lad; O. Irish gilla, a servant.

GINGER

Gillyflower, a flower. (F. = L. = Gk.) Formerly gillofier, geraflower. Formed (by confusion with flower) from M. F. giroflée, ‘a gilloflower;’ Cot. From F. clou de giroflée, the same. = Late L. carpyphyllum. Latinised from Gk. καρπόφολον, a clove tree, lit. ‘nut-leaf.’ = Gk. κάρων, a nut; φύλλον, leaf.

Gimbals, a contrivance for suspending a ship’s compass, to keep it horizontal. (F. = L.) Formerly guminals; also called gennawo or gennaw-ring, a double ring, with two or more links. The forms gennawo and ginnal correspond to M. F. gennaue, and O. F. genele, a twin. = L. gemellus, a twin, a dimin. form of L. geminus, double.

Gimlet, Gimblet. (F. = Teut.) M. F. gimbelet, ‘a gunlet or piercer;’ Cot.; gimbblelet. Godfrey (F. gibelot); Norman dial. gimbled. Of M. H. G. origin; formed from a base wind, to turn or wind; cf. mod. G. wendel-bohrer, a wimple. Note also Icel. vinda, to wind up, vindill, a wisp. See Wimple, of which gimlet is the dimin.

Gimmal-ring; see Gimbals.

Gimp, a kind of trimming, made of twisted silk, cotton, or wool. (F. = O. H. G.) See Bailey’s Dict. vol. ii., ed. 1731. Named from a resemblance to some kind of wimple. = M. F. guimp, a nun’s wimple; also guimple (see index to Cotgrave, s. v. ample). = O. H. G. winzfel, a light robe, a fillet for the head, G. winzfel, a streamer; see Wimple. Prob. confused with F. guipure, a thread or silk lace. See Guipure.

Gin (1), to begin. (E.) Obsolete; often needlessly written gin, as though be- were omitted. M. E. ginnan. A. S. ginnan, to begin, commonly on-ginnan (pt. t. ongann, pp onginnen). +Goth. ginnan, in the comp. du-ginnan, to begin. Brumg. 1. § 376.


Gin (3), a kind of spirit. (F. = L.) Short for geneva, corruption of M. F. generve, juniper. = L. acc. tinctum; see Juniper.


= Gk. γίγιβερος. = Skt. gñagavera, ginger;
GINGERLY

lit. 'horn-shaped,' from the horns on it. — Skt. ḍṛṣṭa, a horn; vṛṣa, a body.

Gingerly, with soft steps. (F.—L.) From the adj. *ginger,* soft, delicate (with soft g). Apparently adapted from O. F. *gensor,* *genzer,* more delicate, comp. of gent, fine, delicate, noble; Gr., *wildorn.* — Folk-L. *gentium,* L. *genitum,* acc of genus, born (well-born), pp of gynere, to beget. (N.E.D.)

Gingham, a kind of cotton cloth. (F.—Malay.) F. gunyang. — Malay ginggang, striped cloth, gingham. — Malay and Javanese ginggang, striped (C. P. G. Scott).

Gingle; the same as Jingle.

Gipsy; the same as Gypsy.


Teut. type *gurhad-*; from *gurw,* weak grade of Teut. *gerden-* (pt t *gard,* to enclose; cf. Goth. bāgardan, to begird.

Allied to Garth, Garden, and Yard.

Gird (2), to jest, jibe. (F.) A peculiar use of M. E. *gerden,* garden, to strike, cut.

To *gird at* to strike at, jest at; a gird is a cut, sarcasm; Tam. Shrew. v. 2. 58.

Girdle. (F.) A S *girdel,* that which girds. — A.S. *gyrdan,* to gird; see Gird (1) + Du. gorden, Icel. *gýrdull,* Swed. gorder, G. gurdel.

Girl. (E.) M. E. girl, gode, garle, garle, often used to mean 'a boy'; a child. An-weather to an A.S. form *gyrel,* Teut *gurul-* a dimin. from Teut base *gur-* Allied to N. Fries. gor, a girl; Low G. gor, gør, a child. Cf. Swiss gurie, guril, a depreciative term for a girl (Sandars, Ger. Dict).

Giron, Gyron, in heraldry, the eighth part of a shield, made by drawing a diagonal line from the top corner to the centre, and from the centre horizontally towards the same side; a right-angled triangle. (F.—O H. G.) F. *giron,* a giron (Littré).

— O. H. G. *gihrum,* acc of *giru,* a lance, spear; M. H. G. *giru,* a gore or gusset in a garment, a triangular piece. — O. H. G. *gir,* a spear, cognate with A.S. *gir,* a spear. See Gore (2). (Diz. Schade.)


Gist, the pith of a matter. (F.—L.) The gist is the point wherein the matter lies. — O. F. *gist* (mod. F. *gif,* it lies; whence the proverb 'c'est là que gist le lièvre,' that is where the difficulty is, lit. 'that's where the hare lies.' From the F. verb *gesir* (now *gèsir,* to lie + L. intérieur, to lie. (O. F. *gist* = L. *interiet. See Jet (1).

Gittern; see Cithern.


Gizzard. (F.—L.) M. E. *giser* (the d being added) — O. F. *giser,* *juiser,* *misier* (F. *giser).* — L. *gadirum,* only in pl. *gariere* (late L. *gizère,* cooked entrails of poultry.

Glabrous, smooth (L.) From I. glaber, smooth. Idg. stem *gladh-ro-* see Glad. Brugm. i § 599.


Gladden, Gladen, a plant; Iris *pseudacorus.* (L.) A S *gleden,* altered from L. *gladiolo,* a sword-lily. Dimin. of L. *gladius,* a sword; see Gladiator.

Glade, an open space in a wood. (E.)

The orig. sen-s was prob. an opening for light, passage through a wood; from A.S. *gled,* bright, shining. Cf. Swed. dial. *glad-yppen,* completely open, said of a lake whence the ice has all melted away.

Gladiator, a swordsman. (L.) L. *gladi-o.* — L. *gladius,* a sword.

Glair, the white of an egg. (F.—L.) M. E. *glyyre,* O. F. *glaire,* L. *clāra,* fem. of *clārus,* bright; Late L. *clāra* ēñi, the white of an egg.
**GLAIVE**


**Glamour**; see Gramarye.

**Glance**, a swift dart of light, quick look; as a verb, to glide off or from, to graze, to flash. (F. — L.) The sb. is from the verb. A nasalised form (influenced by M. E. *glenen*), to glance) of O. F. glacer, glacier, to glide, slip, glance. — F. glace, ice; see Glacial. 2. M. E. *glenen* answers to the causal form of the smooth verb *glim*, to shine, still found in Swed. dialects (Rietz). See Glint.

**Gland**, a fleshy organ in the body, secreting fluid. (F. — L.) M. F. and F. glande, a gland; O. F. *glomer* — L. glandula, a gland; dimin. of glands (stem gland-), an acorn. (+Gk. Bâaavos, an acorn. Brugm. i. § 665.

**glanders**, glandular swellings. (F. — L.) M. F. glandres, pl. — Lat. pl. acc. glandulâs, swollen glands; from L. glands (above).


**Glancous**, grayish blue. (L. — Gk) L. glauc-us; with suffix -ous. — Gk. γαλακτός, gleaming, bluish.

**Glaze**, to furnish with glass (E.) M. E. glasen. — M. E. glas, glass; see Glass.

**Gleam**, a beam of light. (E.) A. S. glem; Teut. type *glimn*, + O Sax. glimo, brightness; O. H. G. glimo, gleme, a glow-worm (from base *[gleim]*). Allied to Gk. χαμ-αψός, warm. See Glimmer.

**Gleam**. (F.) M. E. glenen. — O. F. glêner, glaner (F. glâner), to gleam; Low L. glênaire (A.D. 561); cf. Low L. glêna, gelina, gelma, a handful. Of unknown origin The A. S. *glim*, a handful, whence prov. E. *velm*, to provide handfuls of straw ready for a Thatcher, will not account for the O. E. form. We also find the form to gleame (Levins), also spelt gleme.


**Glede** (1), a kite, a bird so called. (E.)

**GLINT**


**Glede** (2), **Gleed**, a glowing coal. (E.) A. S. *gîð* (where ɹ is from ɹ by vowel-change). — A. S. *gîdwan*, to glow; see Glow. Cf. Dan. Swed. glod, the same.


**Gleek** (1), a scoff, jest. See Nares. Prob. a particular use of Gleek (2).

**Gleek** (2), a game at cards; in which a gleek meant three cards alike (as three kings). (F. — Du) See Nares. — O. F. gle, a game at cards; also spelt *gîleque* (Godefroy) — M. Du. *gelîjk*, alike. — M. Du. ge-ge-, ge-, ge-, prefix (= A. S. ge-, Goth. ga-); M. Du. -ijck, Du. -ijk, cognate with E. like; see Like. *(Gleek has gelyk ofte ongelijk spelen, to play at even or odds.*

**Glen**, a narrow valley. (C.) Gael. and Irish *glean*, O. Irish *glen*; W. glyn, a valley, glen. Celtic type *[gLéann]*.

**Glib** (1), smooth, voluble. (E.) Cf. F. Fries. glibberig; slippery; glibben, to slip; +Du glibberig, slippery, glibben, to slide; Du. and Low G. gîffen, to slip away.

**Glib** (2), a lock of hair. (C.) Irish and Gael. glib, also Ir. clib, a lock of hair.

**Glib** (3), to castrate. (E.) The same as lib, with prefixed ge = A. S. ge-, a common prefix. Cognate with Du. lûb, to castrate, M. Du. lûben. See Left.


**glimpse**, a slight gleam. (E.) Formerly gîmense; M. E. gîmiseren, to glimpse; formed with suffix -s from *gîma* (above).

**Glint**, to shine, glance. (Scand.) M. E. *glenen*; — Swed. dial. glânta, glînta, to shine; nasalised from Icel. *gîta*, to shine.
GLISTEN

+M.H.G. glinzen, to glint, Swed. glinda. See Glitter.

Glister, Glister, to glitter. (E.) Extended from base glis- of M. E. glister, to shine. A. S. glisian; whence also glisian, to shine. We also find M. E. glisteren, glisteren, to glitter. Cf. Du. glinsteren, to glitter; Swed. dial. glisa.

Glitter. (E.) M. E. gliteren, to shine. A. S. glitnian, to shine; extended from A. S. glitan, to shine + Icel. glita, to gliter, frequent of. glita, to shine; Swed. glitra, to glitter; glitter, sb., a sparkle. Cf. Goth. glit-munjan, to glitter. From *glit-, weak grade of *glet*, as in O. Sax. gletan, G. glissippi, to shine.

Gloaming, twilight. (E.) A Scot. word for even-glow, the time of becoming dusky; A. S. *glen-glumung*, glow of eve, Hymn. Surtees, 16. 16. See Glow.

Gloat, to stare, gaze with admiration. (E.) Formerly gleote (XVI cent.). + Icel. glota, to grin, smile scornfully; Swed. dial. glotta, glatta, to peep; G. glotten, to stare. Cf. Russ. gladiete(e), to look at.

Globe. (F. - L.) O. F. globe - L. globum, acc. of globus, a ball; or globus, a ball, clue

Glomerate. (L.) From pp of globeratere, to collect into a ball. - L. glomer-, for *glomus*, stem of *glomeris*, a ball of clew of yarn. See Globe.

Gloom. (E.) M. E. glumen, to lower, as if from A. S. *glumian*; cf. room from A S *röm*, and prov. E. glum, overcast. + Norw. gluma, an overcast sky; Low G. glum, turbid. See Gloom.


Gloss (1), lustre. (Scand.) Icel. glost, a blaze, glos, finery; Swed. dial. glosa, to glow; Norw. glosa, to glow. + M. H. G. glosen, to glow; glost, lustre; Du. gloren (Franck), E. Fries. glosen.

Gloss (2), a commentary, explanation. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. close, Of. f. closse, 'a glosse;' Cot - L. close, a difficult word requiring explanation. - Gk. γλώσσα, the tongue, a language, word needing explanation. Der. gloss, vb, gloss.

Glossary. (L. - Gk.) L. glossaturum, a glossary; formed with suffix -aturum from L. glossa (above)

glossographer. (Gk.) Coined from glossa, from Gk. γλώσσα, a hard word; γράφειν, to write.

gлотти. (Gk.) Gk. γλώσσα, the mouth of the windpipe. - Gk. γλώσσα, Attic form of γλώσσα, the tongue. Der. -glote-glottis.

Glove. (E.) A. S. glōf, a glove; cf. Icel. glóf, prob. borrowed from A. S. glōf. Possibly from ger- (for g-), prefix; and Icel. lóf, Goth. lófa, the palm of the hand. Der. fox-glove.

Gloven, Gloven, to be ardent, to shine brightly. + Icel glóa, Dan. glue, to glow, stare, Swed. glö, to stare, Du. glotjesen, G. glühen. Brugm. i. s. 156. Der. glode (2).


Gloze, to interpret, flatter. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. glosen, to make gloses. - M. E. gluse, a gloss; see Gloss (2).


Gluim, sullen. (E.) M. E. glommen, glomben, glommen, to look gloomy. E. Fries. glümen, glümen, to look sullen. + Low G. gluim, a sullen look, glommen, to make turbid; Norw. glume, a sullen look, gluma, gloma, to look sullen. See Gloom.

Glume, a bractate covering, in grasses. (L.) L. gluma, a husk, hull. - L. gluhare, to peel, take off the husk. See Cleave (1).


Gluttonous, gluey. (L.) L. glutinosus, sticky. - L. glutin-, for gluten, glue.


Glycerine, a viscous fluid, of sweet taste. (F. - Gk.) F. glycérine; from Gk. γλυκερια, sweet; from Gk. γλυκος, sweet.

Glyptic, relating to carving in stoue. (Gk.) Gk. γλυπτικος, carving. - Gk. γλυπτος, carved. - Gk. γλυφειν, to hollow out, engrave. See Cleave (1).

Gnarl, to snarl, growl. (E.) Frequentative of gnarr, to snarl, an imitative word. Cf. A. S. griyyran, to creak; E. Fries. gnarren, to creak, gnarl. + Du. knoren, to growl, Dan. knurre, to growl, Dan. knurr, to growl, Dan. knurr, to
GNARLED

creak; Swed. knorra, G. knurren, to growl, G. knarren, to creak.

Gnarled, knotty, twisted. (E.) Gnarled is full of gnars, where gnar-L is a dimin.
of gnar or knar, M. E. knarre, a knot in wood. See Knurr.

Gnash. (E.) M. E. gnasten, to gnash the teeth. E. Fries. gnastern, gnastern, to gnash. ➕Swed. knasta, to crash (between the teeth); Dan. knaske, to gnash; Icel. gnastan, sb., a gnashing; gnesta (pt. t. gnasti), to crash; G. knastern, to crackle. Imitative; so also Dan. knuse, to crackle; Icel gnista, to gnash, Fries. gnisen.

Gnat. (E.) A. S. gnett. Said to be named from the whirring of the wings; cf. Icel. gnata, to clash, gnat, clash of weapons.


Gneiss, a rock G) G. gneiss; from its sparkling. ➕O. H. G. gneisten, to sparkle; gneista, a spark. ➕A. S. gniest, Icel gneista, a spark.

Gnome, a kind of sprite. (F. – Gk.) F. gnome, a gnome; a word due to Paracelsus; from the notion that gnomes could reveal secret treasures ➕Gk. γράφω, intelligence. ➕Gk. γραφή, to know. (عناية) gnemon, index of a dial (L. – Gk.) L. gnōmōn. ➕Gk. γράφων, an interpreter (one who knows); the index of a dial. ➕Gk. γράφων, to know.

Gnostic, one of a certain sect. (Gk.) Gk. γnostικώς, wise, good at knowing. ➕Gk. γνωστός, from γνωτός, known. ➕Gk γνώμονα, to know.

Gnu, a kind of antelope. (Hottentot.) Found in S. Africa. Said to belong to the Hottentot language. See Supplement.

Go, to move about, proceed, advance. (E.) M. E. gon, geon. A.S. gōn, ➕Du. gaan, Dan. gade, Swed. gade; G. gehen; O. H. G. gīn, gīn. ″The Teut. gau – (E.) A.S. gā-, O. H. G. ge-) supplanted the Idg. ➕I, to go, in Lat. ire, Gk. ἵππος, Skt. i. Since Teut. gau has no old primitive noun-derivatives in Teut., and takes the place of Idg. ➕I (the Goth. aorist ɪdódja = A. S. ḍoede still remains), and as it is inflected after the -mi- conjugation, the supposition arises that Teut. *gaim, *gais, *gaith are contracted from the verbal particle ga- and the inherited in, is, ih = Skt. ēmi, ēsi, ēti; cf. Gk. ἦμα.″ – Kluge. But this is mere conjecture.

Goad. (E.) M. E. gode. A. S. gād. Teut. type *gādā, f. ➕Lombardic gāda, a gore (Duc.); from the base ➕gāt-, Idg. *gār-, whence also A. S. gā-r, Icel. gei-rr, O. Irish gāi, a spear; see Gore (2).

Goal, the winning-post in a race. (E.) M. E. gol, Shoreham, p. 145. Answering to A. S. *gāl, prob. ″an impediment; whence A. S. gélan, to impede. Goal may have meant ″stopping-place.″


Gobble, a mouthful, a small piece. (F. – C.) M. E. gobet, a small piece. ➕O. F. gobet, a morsel of food (see Littre); allied to M. F. gob, a gulp (in swallowing). ➕O. F. gober, to devour. ➕Gael. gōb, beak, bill, mouth; Irish gob, mouth, beak.

gobble (1), to devour. (F. – C.) Frequentative, with suffix -ie, from O. F. gob-er, to devour; see Gobet.

Gobble (2), to make a gabbling noise. (F.) Imitative; a variant of gable.

Gobelin, a French tapestry. (F.) Named from Giles Gobelin, wool-dyer of Paris, in the 16th cent.

Goblet, (F. – L.) F. goblet, a goblet; Cot. Dimin. of O. F. gobel, a cup. ➕Late L. citellum, acc. of citternum, a cup; dimin. of L. ciprus, a vat, see Coop. Cf. Picard gobé, a great cup.


Goby, a fish (L – Gk.) For L. gobius, orig. applied to the gudgeon. ➕Gk kaβός, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. Der. gudgeon.

GOD

The Teut. gau – (E.) A.S. gā-, O. H. G. ge-) supplanted the Idg. ➕I, to go, in Lat. ire, Gk. ἵππος, Skt. i. Since Teut. gau has no old primitive noun-derivatives in Teut., and takes the place of Idg. ➕I (the Goth. aorist ɪdódja = A. S. ḍoede still remains), and as it is inflected after the -mi- conjugation, the
GODDESS

goddess. (E. ; with F. suffix.) M. E. goddesse (godesse). Made from god by adding the O. F. suffix -esse (= L. -issa = Gk. -oossa).

godfather. (E.) M. E. godfather, father in baptism; from god and fader

godhead. (E.) M. E. godhead, also godhood; the suffix answers to A. S. had, office, state, dignity; see hood (suffix).

Godwit, a bird. (E.) Origin unknown. Can it mean 'good creature'? A. S. god wiht, a good wight, good creature (wiht being often applied to animals and birds). See Wight.

Goff, Gaufer, to plait or crimp lace, &c. (F. - O Low G.) M. F. gaufer, to goffer; org to mark like the edges of wafers. - M. F. goaffre, goffe, a wafer; see Wafer.

Goggle-eyed, having rolling and staring eyes. (E.) M. E. gogol-tiid. 'They goggle with their eyes hither and thither,' Holshusen, Deser of Ireland, c 1. Cf Irish and Gael. gogshualeach, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes, from gog, to move slightly, and suri, eye. But gog seems to be from E. and of imitative origin Cf. prov. E. coggle, Bavar. gaulen, to be unsteady.

Goitre. (F. - L.) F. goitre, a swelled throat; from O. F. gouton, the same, esp. in Savoy. - Late L. acc. type *gutritnovem, from L. guttur, throat.


Der marigold, gild.

Golf, a game. (Du.) Mentioned A.D. 1457 (Jam.). The name is from that of a Du. game played with club and ball. - Du kolf, a club used to strike balls with + Low (i. kulf, hockey-stick; Icel. köfyr, clapper of a bell, kylfa, a club; Dan kalve, butt-end of a weapon, kolv, bolt, shaft, arrow, Swed. kolf, butt-end, G. kolbe, club, mace, knob

Golosh; the same as Caloche


Gonfanon, Gonfalon, a kind of

banner. (F. - M. H. G.) M. E. gonfanon.

O. F. gonfanon. - M. H. G. gundfano, lit. 'battle-flag.' - M. H. G. gund, gunt, battle; fano (G. fahne), a banner, flag. Here gunt is cognate with A. S. gōd (for *gunt), battle, war; cf. Skt. han, to kill. Fano is allied to Vane.

Gong. (Malay.) Malay aging or gong, the gong, a sonorous instrument.

Good. (E.) M. E. good. A. S. gōd. - Du. good, Icel. gōdr, Dan. Swed. god, Goth. gods, G. gut. Teut. type *gōdas; from *gōd-, strong grade of *gad-, 'fit;' see Gather. Allied to Russ. godnui, 'suitable, O Slav. goditi, fit season. Der. good-s, sb pl., i.e. good things, property; good will, &c. Also good-man, i.e. master of the house, good wife, mistress of the house.

Goodbye, farewell. (E.) A familiar, but meaningless, contraction of God be with you, the old form of farewell; very common; often written God b'wy.

? Not for God be with you; the form God buy you = God be-with-you you (you repeated).

Goodman; see Good.

Goose, a bird. (E.) A. S. gös, pl. gös (lengthened o caused loss of n, and gös = *gōns < *gans). - Du. gans, Dan. gaas, Swed. gos Icel gās, G. gans. Tent. type *gans, Idg. type *ghanos; cf. L. anser, Gk. χνίπα; Skt. hamsa, a swan; O. Irish geis, a swan; Lith žysis, a goose.

Gooseberry. (L.; cf. F. - M. H. G.) In Levins. from goose and berry; cf. goosegrass, &c. a We also find North. E. grosers, goosberries; Pumn- has groset, a gooseberry. Apparently from O. F. *grose, *groze, a gooseberry, not recorded, but occurring not only in the O. F. dimin. form groisele, groisle, a gooseberry, but also in Irish groséid, Gael. grieo-íd, W. grwys, a gooseberry, all borrowed from M. E. The spelling groisle is as old as the 13th century (Bartsch); and answers to the form creosla in the dialect of Como (Monti). b The orig. O. F. *groise or *grose was borrowed from M. H. G. krūs, curling, crisped, whence G. krausheere, a cranberry, a rough gooseberry. Cf. Swed. krushar, a gooseberry, from krus, crisp, curled, frizzled. The name was first given to the rougher kinds of the fruit, from the curling hairs on it; similarly, Levins gives the Lat. name as una crispa (frizzled grape).
Gopher, a kind of wood. (Heb.) Heb. gopher, a wood.

Gorbellied, having a fat belly. (E.) Compounded of E. gore, lit. filth, dirt (also the intestines); and belly. So also Swed. dial. gárbaig, a fat paunch, from gár, dirt, contents of the intestines, and baig, belly. See Gore (1).

gorcrow, carrion-crow. (E.) i.e. gore-crow; see above.

Gordian. (L.—Gk.) Only in the phr. 'Gordian knot,' i.e. intricate knot. Named from the Phrygian king Gordius (Tophios), who tied it. An oracle declared that whoever undid it should reign over Asia. Alexander cut the knot, and applied the oracle to himself.


Gore (2), a triangular piece let into a garment, a triangular slip of land. (E.) M. E. gore, A. S. gār, a gore, projecting piece of land; from gær, a dart, a spear-point. Named from the shape. [So also Icel. geíri, a triangular slip of land, from gevrr, a spear; G. gehre, a wedge, gusset, gore; Du. geer, a gusset, gore.] B. The A. S. gær (Icel. gevrr, O. H. G. gōr) is from Teut. type *guīzos, m; allied to Gaulish l. gāsunt, a javelin, O. Irish gai, a spear.

Gore (3), to pierce. (E.) From A. S. gær, a spear-point (with the usual change from á to long o)

Gorge, the throat, a narrow pass. (F. — L.) O. F. gorge, throat. — Late L. gorga, variant of L. gurgēs, a whirlpool, hence (in Late L.) the gullet, from its voracity Cf. L. gurgulio, gullet. + Skt. gargara, a whirlpool.

gorgeous, showy, splendid. (F. — L.) O. F. and M. F. gorgiés, 'gorgeous;' Cot. The O. F. gorgias also meant a gorge; the sense of 'gorgeous' was orig. proud, from the swelling of the throat in pride. Cotgrave gives F. se rengorger, 'to hold down the head, or thrust the chin into the neck, as some do in pride, or to make their faces look the fuller; we say, to bridle it.' Hence the derivation is from F. gorge, throat (above).

gorget, armour for the throat. (F. — L.) From gorge, i.e. throat.

Gorgon, a monster. (L. — Gk.) L. Gorgon, Gorgō. — Gk. Tópyō, the Gorgon.

— Gk. γοργή, fearful. + O. Ir. gorg, fierce.

Gorilla, a kind of large ape. (O. Afri.) An old word revived. In the Periplus of Hanno, near the end, some creatures are described 'which the interpreters called Gorillas'—in Greek, γοργῶλας.

Gormandise; see Gourmand.


Goshawk. (E.) Lit. 'goose-hawk.' A. S. gōshafuc. — A. S. gōs, goose; hafuc, hawk.

gosling. (E.) Formed from A. S. gōs, goose (M. E. gos), with double dimin. suffix -ling.

Gospel, the life of Christ. (E.) M. E. gospell. A. S. godspell. — A. S. god, God, i.e. Christ; spell, a story Lit. 'narrative of God,' i.e. life of Christ. Orig. gōd spell, i.e. good spell, a translation of Gk. ἐγγίγγλων; but soon altered to godspell; for the E. word was early introduced into Iceland in the form guðspáll (where guð- = god, as distinguished from gōð- = good), and into Germany as O. H. G. gespell (where got- = god, as distinguished from guot, good).

Gossamer. (E.) M. E. gossomer, gossosomer, lit 'goose-summer.' The prov. E. name (in Craven) is summer-goose. Named from the time of yeat when it is most seen, viz. during St. Martin's summer (early November); geese were eaten on Nov. II formerly. Cf. Lowl. Sc. gossummer (popular variant), Martinmas. Also called summer-colt (Whitby); also summer-gaize. Cf. G. sommerjuden (lit. summer-threads), gossamer; Du. zomerdraad, Swed. sommervåd, the same. [But in G. it is also called madchensommer, lit. Maiden-summer, der altweiber sommer, the old women's summer; which also means St. Martin’s summer.] It would appear that summer is here used in the sense of 'summer-film,' so that gossamer = goose-summer-film. (Better spelt gosseror ox gossummer.)

Gossip. (E.) Now a crony; formerly a sponsor in baptism. M. E. gassib, also godsib, lit. 'related in god.' — M. E. god, god; sib, related, from O. Northumb. sība, pl. relatives, allied to Goth. sība, relationship, G. sippa, affinity, sippen, kinsmen. Cf. Skt. sabhya, fit for an assembly, trusty, from sabbha, an assembly. Brugm. i. §§ 124 (4), 567.

Gourde. (F.—L.) F. gourde, formerly gounourde and cougourde (Cot.). —L. cucurbita, a gourd.


Gout (1), a drop, disease. (F.—L.) M. E. goute, a disease supposed to be due to defluxion of humours. —O. F. goute, goutte, a drop. —L. gatta, a drop.

Gout (2), taste. (F.—L.) F. goût, taste. —L. gustus, taste; see Gust (2).


Gowk, a simpleton. (Scand.) Icel. gauk, a cuckoo, Swed. gok. +G. gouk, a cuckoo, simpleton.

Gown, a loose robe. (C.) M. E. goune. —W. gwun, a loose robe. [Ish. gwinn, Gael. and Corn. gun, Manx guon, are from E. O. F. goune is Gaulish] Stokes—Fick. p. 281.

Grab, to seize (E.) Cf. E. Fries. grabbi, greedy; grabbelen, to grab at; Du. gрабbel, a scramble, gрабbelcn, to scramble for; Low G. grabben, to grab at; Swed. grabba, to grasp. +Skt. gрая, O. Pers. and Zend g рая, to seize. See Garb (2). Cf. Grasp.


Grad, a degree. (F.—L.) F. grade, a degree. —L. gradum, acc. of graduus, a degree, step. —L. gradi (pp. grassus), to step, walk, go. (กฎGHKLĐH.) Brugm. i. § 635; ii. § 707.

Gradiant, a gradually rising slope. (L.) L. gradiens—stem of pres. pt. of gradi, to walk, advance.

Gradual, advancing by steps. (L.) Orig. gradual, sb., a service-book called in Lat. graduâle, and in E. gradual or gray. —Late L. graduâlis, only in neut. graduâle, a service-book of portions sung in gradibus, i.e. on the steps (of the choir). —L. gradu-s, a step.

Graduate. (L.) Late L. graduâtus, one who has taken a degree; pp. of Late L. graduâre. —L. gradu-s, degree.

Graft, Graff, to insert buds on a stem. (F.—L.—Gk.) Graif is a later form of graft, and due to confusion with graffed, pp. Shak. has pp. graft, Rich. III. in. 7. 127. M. E. graffen, to graft, from graftie, sb. —O. F. graffé, a sort of pencil, also a slip for grafting; because it resembled a pointed pencil in shape. —L. graffium, a style to write with. —Gk. γραφειν, γραφειν, the same. —Gk. γραφειν, to write.

Grail (1), a gradual, a service-book. (F.—L.) M. E. graile, graille. —O. F. grael. —Late L. gradâle, also called graduâle; see gradual.

Grail (2), the Holy Dish at the Last Supper. (F.—L.—Gk.) The etymology was very early falsified by an easy change from San Grad (Holy Dish) to Sac Real (Royal Blood, strangely taken to mean Real Blood). —O. F. graal, graal, graal, a flat dish; with numerous other forms, both in O. F. and Late L. It would appear that the word was corrupted in various ways from Late L. type *cratâlis (cf. Late L. gradâle, a bowl; from Late L. crât-us, a bowl, equivalent to L. crâter, a bowl; see Crater. (Diez.)


Grallatory. (L.) A term applied to wading birds —L. grallâtor, a walker on stilts. —L. gralle (for *grâlēc), stilts. —L. gradus, a step; grad, to walk.

Gramarye, magic. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. gramerye, skill in grammar, and hence skill in magic. —O. F. gramaire, grammar; see Grammar. Cf. O. F. gramaire. (1) a grammarian, (2) a magician. The word glamour is a mere corruption of gramarye or grammar, meaning (1) grammar, (2) magic.

Gramerye, thanks. (F.—L.) Formerly grand mercy, Chaucer, C. T. 8964. —F. grand merci, great thanks; see Grand and Mercy.
GRAMINEOUS

Gramineous. (L.) From L. graminis, for grāmen, grass; with suffix -eous.

Grammar. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. grammere. - O. F. gramaire (XIII cent.).
- Late L. grammatica, grammar (Schwan).
- Gk. γραμματικ, grammar. - Gk. γραμματικός, knowing one's letters; see below.

grammatical. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. grammatical, from L. grammaticus, grammatical.
- Gk. γραμματικός, versed in one's letters. - Gk. γράμματ-, stem of γράμμα, a letter = Gk. γράφειν, to write. See Graphic.

Graynary, store-house for grain. (L.)
L. grānāria, pl - L. grānum, corn See Garner.

Grand, great. (F. - L.) O. F. grand.
- L. grandem, acc. of grandis, great.

grandee, a Spanish nobleman. (Span.
- L.) Span. grande, great; also, a nobleman. - L. grandem, acc. of grandis, great.

grandeur, greatness. (F. - L.) O. F. grandeur; formed with suffix -eur (L. -ōrem), from grand, great.

grandiloquent, pompous in speech. (L.) Coned from L. grand-, deel. stem of grandis, great: and loquent-, stem of pres. pt. of loqui, to speak; see Loquacious. The true L. form is grandiloquus.

Grange, a farm-house. (F. - L.) O.F. grange, a barn, a farm-house. - Late L. grāneā, a barn. - L. grānum, corn.

granite, a hard stone. (Ital. - L.)
Ital. granito, granite, speckled stone. - Ital. granito, pp. of granire, to reduce to grans (hence, to speckle). - Ital. grano, a grain. - L. grānum, a grain; see Grain.

Grant. (F. - L.) M. E. grante.
- O. F. grantier, grantier, later spelling of croanter, croanter, to caution, assure, guarantee; whence the later senses, to promise, yield; Late L. creantāre, for creātentāre = L. creātent-, stem of pres. pt. of creātere, to trust. See Creed.

Grannule, a little grain. (L.) L. grānulum, dimin. of grānum, a grain.

Grape. (F. - M. H. G.) A. F. grape, M. F. grappe, 'bunch, or cluster of grapes'; Cot. [In E., the sense has changed, from cluster to single berry.] The orig. sense of grappe was 'a hook,' then clustered

fruit. - M. H. G. kraffe, O. H. G. kraffe, a hook. Allied to Gramp. The senses of 'hook' and 'cluster' result from that of 'clutching.'

Graphic, descriptive, pertaining to writing. (L. - Gk.) L. graphicus, belonging to painting or drawing. - Gk. γραφικός, the same. - Gk. γράφω, to write. Allied to Carve.

Grapnel, a grappling-iron. (F. - M. H. G.)
M. E. grappel. Dimin. of M. F. grappin, a grapnel = O. F. grappe, a hook. - O. H. G. kraffe, a hook; see Grape.

grapple, to clutch. (F. - M. H. G.) Properly to seize with a grapnel. - M. F. grapell, sb., 'the grapple of a ship;' Cot. - O. F. grappe, a hook (above).

Grasp. (E.) M. E. graspen, used in the sense 'to grope.' Also graspen, in Hoccleve. Prob. for *grab-sen, closely allied to Grab, q. v. Cf E. Fries. graspen, to clutch. Low G. graspen; L. Fries grasps, a handful; also Luth. grāp-tu, to grab (Kluge).


Grate (1), a framework of iron bars. (Late L. - L.) M. E. grate. - Late L. grātā, crāta, a grating. - L. crātēs, hurdles. See Crate.

Grate (2), to rub, scrape. (F. - Teut.) O. F. grater (F. gratter). - Swed kraa, Dan. kraft, to scrape; O. H. G. chrassōn (< *kratōnum), to scrape.

Grateful, pleasant. (Hybrid; F. - L. and E.) The first syllable is from O. F. grat, pleasing, from L. gratīus; with E. suffix -ful.

gratify. (F. - L.) M. F. gratifier. - L. gratificāre, gratificāri, to please - L. grātī-, for grātīs, pleasing; and -ficāre, for facere, to make. Der. gratificāt-ī-nus.

gratis, freely. (L.) L. grātīs, adv., freely; for grātīs, abl. pl. of grātīa, grace; see Grace.

gratitude. (F. - L.) F. gratitude.
- Late L. gratitudinem, acc. of grātitudō, thankfulness. - L. grātīus, pleasing.

gratuitous, freely given. (L.) L. gratuit-us, freely given; with suffix -ous. From grātus.

gratuity, a present. (F. - L.) O. F. grauville, 'a free gift;' Cot. - Late L.
GRATULATE

gratuiłatem, acc. of gratuiłās. - L. gratuītūs (above).

gratulate, to congratulate. (L.)
From pp. of L. gratulārī, to wish a person joy. As if for *grātī-tulārī; from L. grātus, pleasing. Brumg. i. § 986.


Grave (1), to scrape slightly. (E. ?)
Formerly gravel. Apparently a peculiar use of graze, to crop grass; used of cannon-balls that rebounded from grass. So also (L. grsen.

Grave (2), to feed as cattle. (E.) M. E. graosen, vb. A S. graus. - A S. grey, graze; see Grass. Der. graus-er (cf. bow-er, law-er).


Greaves (1), Graves, sediment of melted tallow. (E.) E. Fries. grafe; pl. grafen, greaves. + M. Swed. grejvar, dirt; lws.-grejvar, lit. 'light-dirt,' refuse of tallow in candle-making; Swed. dial. grevar, pl., greaves; Low G. groven, greaves; G. grīede, O. H. G. grīubo, grupuo.


Greedy. (E.) A S. grādik, grādik. + Du. greidig, Icel. grūðgul, Dan. graadig, Goth. građadagis; cf. Skt. građdra-; greedy, from građ, to be greedy. The sb. greed, hunger, answers to Icel. grādr, Goth. grādus, hunger; Teut. type *grādus.


Der. greces, pl. sb. See Savard.

Greengage, a green plum. Named from Sir W. Gage, of Hengrave Hall, near Bury, before A.D. 1725. There is also a blue Gage, a yellow Gage, and a purple Gage.


Gregarious. (L.) L. grēgārius, belonging to a flock. - L. greg-, stem of greg, a flock. + O Irish graig, a herd of horses.

Grenade, a war-musile. (F. - Span. - L.) Formerly also granado, which is like the Span. form. Named from its likeness to a pomegranate, being filled with combustibles as that is with seeds. - F. grenade, 'a pomegranet, a ball of wild-fire;' Cot. - Span granada, the same; granado, full of seeds. - L. grānitus, full of seeds. - L. grānum, a grain; see Grain. Der. granul-t-er.

Grey; the same as Gray.

Greyhound. (E.) M. E. greihound, greihound. A S. grīhound; where grī = grig- (Icel. grei-), for Teut. *grūyo-. Cf. Icel. greihundr, a greyhound, from Icel. grey, a dog, hundr, a hound; grey-baka, a bitch. Q Not allied to grey, which is represented in Icelandic by grār.

Griddle, a pan for baking cakes. (F. - L.) Also girdle. M. E. gredil. - O. F. gredi (Moisy, Dict. of Norman patois), gredil (Godefroy); cf. greddiler, vb., to grill (same). - Late L. *crātīculum,
GRIDE

for L. craticula, a gridiron, dimin. of cratis, a hurdle. Dor. Hence M.E. gredire, a griddle, afterwards turned into gridiron, by confusion with M.E. irce E. iron. See Grill and Creel.

Gride, to pierce, cut through. (E.) See Spenser, F. Q. ii. 8. 36. A metathesis of gird, M.E. girden, to strike, pierce; see Gird (2).

Gridiron; see Gridle.

Grief. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. grieve, grief. - O.F. gréve, grief, bunlensome, sad, heavy. - L. grátia; see Grave (2). Der. grieve, vb., O. F. grever, L. graviter, to burden; from gravis.

Griffin, Griffon. (F. - L. - Gk.) Better gryphon. M. E. griffon. - F. grifon; formed from Late L. grifus, a grylion - L. Gryphus, extended form of grifus, a griffon. - Gk. γρύψ (stem ψuων), - a gryphon, a fabulous animal supposed to have a hooked beak - Gk. ψων, curved, hook-beaked. Confused with Gk. γυψ, a vulture.

Grig, a small eel, a cricket. (E.) App. of imitative origin. Cf. crick, still preserved in crick-et; Lowl. Sc. crick, a tick, house; Du. kriek, a cricket. In phr. 'as merry as a grig,' gripe is for Greek (Trol. i. 2, 118); Neryggrek is a character in Uddal's Roister Doister; from L. græcari, to live like Greeks, i.e. luxuriously.

Grill, to broil on a griddle. (F. - L.) F. griller, to broil. - F. gril, 'a gridiron,' Cot; O F. gril, graille - Late L. *gratul-, for craticula, a small gridiron (whence F. grille, a grating). - L. cratis, a hurdle. See Crate, Creel, and Gridle.

Grilae, the young salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water. (F. - Teut.) Orig. grills, pl. - O. F. griis, grile, grayish. - O. F. gris, gray. See Grizzly.

Grin, fierce. (E.) A S grin, allied to grin, fierce, angry, furious. + Icel. grímnir, grin, grarr, angry; Dan. grin, grin, grum, angry; G. grimm, furry, grim, hostile. From Teut. root *grim- (2d grade, *grume-). Allied to Gk. χρυμή, χρυμός, noise. Brugm. i. § 572.

Grismace. (F. - Teut.) F. grimace, 'a crab'd looke.' Cot. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from Icel. grimmur, Dan. grin, grin, angry (above); cf. E. Fries. and Low G. grinsehen, to laugh maliciously. Derived by Diez from Icel. grima, a mask.

GRISLY

Grimalkin, a cat. (E.; partly O.H.G.) Prob. for gray Malkin, the latter being a cat's name. Malkin = Mald-kin, dimin. of A.F. Mald = Maud, i.e. Matilda; from O. H. G. Mahthilt. Here maht = might; hilt means battle. Cf. Macb. i. 1. 8.

Grime. (Scand.) Swed. dial. grima, a smut on the face; Dan. grim, grin, lamp-black, soot, grime. Cf. Low G. grimmeln, to become smutty; E. Fries. gremien, to begrime.


Grind, sb. (E.) M. E. grype. A S. grype, a grip; from the weak grade of grypan (below).


Grise, Grize, a step. (F. - L.) Also spelte greece, grese, &c. The proper spelling is gries, and the proper sense is 'a flight of steps,' though often used as meaning a single step. Grees is the pl. of M. E. gree, gre, a step. - O.F. gre, a step (Roquefort); cf. F. de-gre, E. de-gre. - L. gradus, a step. Der. Prov. E. (Norf.) gryssens, steps = gries-s-en-s, a treble plural.

Grissette, a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. (F. - M. H. G.) F. grissette; named from the cheap gray dress which they used to wear. - F. gris, gray; see Grizzly.

Griskin. (Scand.) The lit. sense is 'little pig,' now spine of a hog. Dimin. from M. E. gris, a pig = Icel. griss, a young pig; Dan. gris, Swed. gris, pig. Or is it for *gris-skin, where skin represents Dan. skinne, a splint? Cf. Grizzly.

Grissell; see Grizzly.

GRIST

Grist, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) A. S. grist. From the base of grind.

Gristle. (E.) A. S. gristel, cartilage; allied to grist, and A. S. gristibitan, to gnash the teeth. From the base of grind, with reference to the necessity of crunching it if eaten. So also Du. knarsbeen, gristle, from knarsen, to crunch.


Groat (2), a coin worth 4d. (Du. — Low G.) M. E. grote. — M. Du. groote — O. Low G. groote, a coin of Bremen, meaning 'great,' because large in comparison with the copper coins (Schwarzen) formerly in use there; cf. Du. groot, great, cognate with E. great.

Groat(s), grain of oats. (E.) M. E. grotes, lit. bits — A. S. greot, an atom. — A. S. *grut-. See Groat (1) above.

Grocer. (F.-L.) Formerly grosser or engrosser, a wholesale dealer. — O. F. grosse, a wholesale dealer. — O. F. gros, great; see Gross. Der. grocer-y, formerly gross-ness.

Grog, spirits and water. (F.-L.) Short for grogram; it had its name from Admiral Vernon, nicknamed Old Grog, from his grogram breeches (ab. a.d. 1745); he ordered the sailors to dilute their rum with water.

Grogram, a stuff. (F.-L.) Formerly grogram, so called from its coarse grain. — M. F. grograin, grogram. — O. F. gros, coarse; grain, grain.

Gron, the depression of the human body in front, at the junction of the thigh with the trunk. (E.) [Confused with F. Cot. gives 'groin de forcé, the head or upper part of the shoulder-blade,' and groin, 'snout of a hog.' The O. F. groin also means 'extremity, headland.' — Late L. type *grunnium, from L. grunniere, to grunt.] But groin is a variant of grime (in Cot., s. v. Aines); fuller form grinde (grynde in Palsgrave). — A. S. grynde, abyss; hence, depression. Allied to Ground. Der. groin-ed, having angular curves that fork off.

Gromwell, a plant. (F.—L.) Formerly gromelle, grumelle, gromel, grunel. — O. F. gromel, grénel, 'the herb gromil, or graymil;' Cot. Prob. from L. grunnum, a grain; from its hard seeds.

Groom. (Low G. or F — Low G.) M. E. grome. Either from M. Du. groen, Icel. grover, a boy, lad (Egilsson); or from O. F. *gromé, in the dimin. gromet, a lad, boy, servant, valet (whence F. gourmet), which is prob. from the same M. Du. grom. And see Bridegroom. Der. grummet.

Grove. (Du.) Du. groef, groewe, a trench, a channel, a groove = Du. graven (pt. t. groeft), to dig; see Grave (1) + M. E. grofe, a cave.

Grop. (E.) A. S. grāpan, to seize, handle; hence, to feel one's way = A. S. grāp, 2nd grade of gripan, to seize. See Gripe.


Grot. (F.—Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. grotte, a cave. — Ital. grotta — L. crypta. — Gk. grōπa, a vault; see Crypt.

Grotesque. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. grotesque, ludicrous. — Ital. grotesca, curious painted work, such as was employed on the walls of grotescoes. — Ital. grotta (above).


groundling, a spectator in the ptt. of a theatre. (E.) From ground, with double dimin. suffix -ling, with a contemptuous force.

Grounds, dregs. (E.) So called from being at the bottom. Cf. Gael. grunndas, lees, from grunn, bottom, ground; Irish grunnt, dregs, from grunnt, the bottom.
GROUNDSEL

groundsel, a small plant. (E.) Also groundswell (Holland's tr. of Pliny). A.S. grundswegelse, as if 'ground-swallower,' but really from the older form gunderswæge, lit. 'swallower of pus,' from its supposed healing qualities; from A.S. gund, pus.

groundsill, threshold. (E.) From ground and sill, q.v. Also spelt grunsele (Milton).

Group. (F. - Ital. - Gr.) F. groupe, - Ital. gruppo, a knot, heap, group. - O.H.G. krofp, a crop, wen on the throat, orig. a bunch; Low G. kropp, see Grup.

Grouse, a bird. (F. - Celtic?) Grouse appears to be a false form, evolved from an old pl. grows (1531). In 1547, the pl. was growes. Of unknown origin, though the form seems to be French. Giraldus Cambrensis, Topographia Hibernica (Rolls Seies, v. 47) has: 'galline campistes, quas vulgariter grutias vocant.' If Cot-grave, s.v. gresche, has 'the hen of the grise or moorgame.' This must be a mistake, as the word grise is otherwise unknown. Perhaps gruta represents a Celtic word, allied to E. crow.


Grovel, to fall flat on the ground. (Scand.) Due to M. E. groveling, properly an adv., signifying flat on the ground; also spelt groathing, groething, where the suffixes -ing, -inge are adverbial; cf. head-long, dark-ling. - Icel. grýfa, in phr. ligga á grýfu, to he groveling, symja á grýfu, to swim on the belly; cf. also grífa, grýfka, to grovel; Swed. dial. grave, flat on one's face, ligga á grave, to lie on one's face.

Grow. (E.) A S. groewan, pt. t groow, pp. gröwen. - Du. groeien, Icel. gróa, Dan. groe, Swed. gro. Esp. to produce shoots, as herbs; allied to Green. Der. grow-th; from Icel. grör, growth.

Growel, to grumble. (F. - Low G.) Picard grouler. - E. Fries. grullen; cf. Du. groellen, to grumble; G. grollen, to rumble; Norw. grýla, to groowl (See groil in Franck.)


Grudge, to grumble. (F.) M. E. grochen, gruchen, to murmur. - O. F. grocier, groucher, to murmur; Low L. grousäre, A.D. 1358. Probably gru-dge, gru-nt, grow-ll are all from the same imitative base; cf. Gk. γρού, a grunt.


Gruff, rough, surly. (Du.) Du grof, big, coarse, loud, blunt. + G. grob, coarse (whence Swed. grof, Dan grov), O. H. G. grob; E. Fries. grüffig.


Grume, a clot of blood. (F. - L.) Kare. M. F grume, a cluster. - L. grūmus, a little heap.

Grummet, Gromet, a ship-boy, a cabin-boy. (F. - Teut.) O. F. gromet, a serving-boy; cf. Span. grumete, a ship-boy. - M. Du. groem, a boy; see Groom.

Grunsel; see Groundsill.

Grunt. (E.) M. E. gruntuer A. S. grumnetan, extension of A. S. gruanian, to grunt. + Dan. grunte, Swed. grunta, G. grunzen, so also L. grumnaire, Gk. ἄσπευνον All imitative; cf. Gk. γύπω, the noise made by a pig.

Guaiacum, a kind of resin, from lignum vitae. (Span. - Haiti.) Span. guayaco, guayacan, lignum vitae. From the language of Haiti.

Guanaaco, a kind of Peruvian sheep. (Span. - Peruv.) Span. guanaco (Pineda). - Peruv. huanacu, a wild sheep.

Guano. (Span. - Peruv.) Span. guano, huanu. - Peruv. huanu, dung.
GUARANTEE

Guarantee, sb. (F. - O. H. G.) Formerly guaranty or garanty, which are better spellings. - O. F. garantie, garantie, a warranty; fem. of pp. of garantir, to warrant. - O. F. garant, warrant, a warrant; see Warrant. Der. guarantee, vb.; cf. F. garantir.

Guard, vb. (F. - O. Low G.) O. F. garder, earliest form warder, to guard. - O. Sax. wardôn, to watch; cognate with A. S. warddan, to watch, from weard, sb.; see Ward. Der. guard-ian; see Warden.

Guava. (Span. - W. Ind.) Span. guayaba; borrowed from the native name in Guiana.


Guilder-rose. (Du.) Here guelder stands for Gueldre, the E. S. spelling of the province of Gelderland in Holland.

Guerdon, recompense. (F. - O. H. G. and L.) O. F. guerdon (Ital. guiderdone). - Low L. ruere-donum, a singular compound of O. H. G. wadir, back, again, and L. donum, a gift. The word is really a half-translation of the true form O. H. G. wadir-lôn, a recompense. Here weder = G. wieden, back again; and lôn (G. lohn) is cognate with A. S. lóan, Du. loon, a reward, allied to L. lu-crum, gain; Brumg. i. § 490. So also A. S. weder-lân, a recompense.

Guerilla, Guerrilla, irregular warfare. (Span. - O. H. G.) Span. guerrilla, a skirmish, lit. 'little war,' dimin. of guerra, war. - O. H. G. werra, war; see War.

Guess. (Scand.) M. E. gesse. - Dan. gisse, Swed. gissa, to guess. + E. Fries. and Du. gissen, Icel. giska; N. Fries. geze, gedse. Allied to Dan. gette, to guess; the Icel. giska may be for *git-iska, a denominative vb. from a base *git-isk-, ingenious, acute, from geta, to get, also, to guess. See Get.

Guest. (Scand.) M. E. gest. - Icel. gestr, Dan. gest, Swed. gast. + A. S. gast, guest; Du. gast, Goth. gasts, G. gast. Teut. type *gastz; Idg. type *ghostis; cf. Russ. gost(e), a guest, alien; L. hostis, a stranger, also an enemy. Allied to Hostile.


Guld, Gild. (Scand.) The spelling guld indicates the hard g. M. E. gilde. - Icel. gildi, a payment, a guild; Dan. gilde. - Icel. gulfa (pres t. gelf), to pay; cognate with A. S. geldan, to pay, yield; see Yield. + Du. guld; whence G. guilde.


Guile, a wile. (F. - O. Low G.) O. F. guile. From a Low G. form; see further under Wile. Der. beguile, vb.; with E. prefix be- (= by).


Guilt, crime. (I.) M. E. gilt, A. S. gyld, a trespass; also, a fine for a trespass. Teut. type *gultis, m.; perhaps related to A. S. geldan, to pay, yield; see Yield.


The Guinea-pig is from S. America; so that it may mean Guiana pig.

Guipure, a lace of cords, kind of gimp. (F. - Teut.) F. guipure. - Teut. *kipf-pan, to wind, weave; as in Goth. weispán, to crown (whence weaps, a wreath); G. weifen, to reel, wind.


Guitar. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. guitare. - L. cithara. - Gk. κιθάρα, a lyre; see Cithern.

Gules, red. (F. - L.) M. E. goules. - F. guéules; red, red; answering to Late L. gula (pl. of gula), meaning (1) mouth, (2) reddened skin, (3) gules. - See Gula in Duscan. - L. gula, the throat.

Gulf. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) Formerly goyle. - F. golfe. - Ital. golfo. - Late Gk. κόλπος, a variant of Gk. κόλπος, the bosom,
also, a deep hollow, bay, creek. Der. en-gulf.

Gull (1), a bird. (C.) Corn. gullan, a gull; W. gwylan; Bret. gwelan; O. Irish foilinn, 'alcedo.'

Gull (2), a dupe. (C.) The same; from the notion that a gull was a stupid bird. ¶ But cf. Du. gul, soft, good-natured; M. Du. gulle, 'a great wrench without wit,' Hexham.

Gullet, the throat. (F. -L.) M. E. golet. - M. F. goulet (Cot.); dimin. of O. F. gôté, goule (F. gueule), the throat. - L. gula, the throat. Bruggm. i. § 499.

gully, a channel worn by water. (F. -L.) Formerly gullet. - M. F. goutte, a gullet, a deep gutter of water;' Cot. The same word as Gullet (above).


Gum (1), flesh of the jaws. (E.) M. E. gome. A. S. geona, jaws, palate. + Icel. gomr, Swed. gon; cf. G. gauken. Lith. gumyręs, the palate. Bruggm. i. § 196

Gum (2), resin of certain trees. (F. - L. - Gk) M. E. gonne. - F. gomme. - L. gumum. - Gk. koumu, gum. (Prob. of Egyptian origin; Coptic komē, gum.)

Gun. (Scand.) M. E. gone; from an engine of war named Gunvilda in 1330-1. From Icel. Gunvildr, a female name.

Gunny, a coarse kind of sacking. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind. and Mahattu gôn, gôit, a sack, sacking. - Skt. gôit, a sack (Yule).

Gunwale, upper edge of a ship's side. (E.) See gunwale or gunnel in Keisey (1715). A wale is an outer timber on a ship's side; and the gun-wale is a wale from which guns were pointed. A wale is a 'beam;' see Wale.


Gurnard, Gurnet, a fish. (F.-L.; with Teut. suffix.) Gurnard is the better and fuller form. The word means 'a grunter,' from the sound which the fish makes when taken out of the water.

M. F. grongnard (F. grognard), grunting, grunter, whence M. F. gournaud, gournaud, gurnard (Cot.). - M. F. grongner, to grunt; with suffix -ard (= G. hart).

- L. grumnire, to grunt; see Grunt.


Gusset. (F.) F. gousset, a 'gusset,' Cot. Also 'the piece of armour by which the arm-hole is covered'; id. Named from its supposed resemblance to a husk of a bean or pea; dimin. of F. gousse, husk of bean or pea; cf. Ital. gusciò, a shell, husk; of unknown origin.

Gust (1), a sudden blast, gush of wind. (Scand.) Icel. gustr, a gust. - Icel. gus-, weak grade of giösa, to gush; see Gush. So also Swed. dial. gustr, stream of air from an oven, Norw. gus, a gust.

Gust (2), relish, taste. (L.) L. gustus, a tasting; cf. gustare, to taste. (\textit{GEUS}) Allied to Choose. Der. dis-gus-t

Gut, the intestinal canal. (F.) (The word is allied to M. E. gote, prov. E. gut, a channel.) M. E. gutte. A. S. gut; pl. guttas; orig. 'a channel.' Monc, Quellen, p. 333, l. 198. - A. S. gut-, weak grade of Teut. *götan-, A. S. götan, to pour. (\textit{GHEU}) + Dan. gyde, a lane, M. Du. gote, a channel, G. gose, a drain. See Gush.

Gutta-percha. (Malay.) The spelling gulta is due to confusion with I. gutta, a drop, with which it has nothing to do - Malay gatih, gutah, gum, balsam; percha, the name of the tree producing it.


Gut-tural. (F.-L.) F. gutturial. - L. gutturalis, belonging to the throat. - L. guttur, the throat.


GUZZLE

Guzzle. (F.) Apparently suggested by O. F. gosillier, gosillier, to vomit (Godefroy), understood to mean 'to swallow greedily.' The O. F. desgosillier had both senses (Godefroy). Cf. O. F. gosillier, the throat, allied to F. gosier, the throat. Remoter source unknown.

Gymnasium. (L. -Gk.) L. gymnasium. -Gk. γυμνασ̣ιον, an athletic school, where men practised naked. -Gk. γυμνάζω, to train naked, exercise. -Gk. γυμνός, naked. Der. gymnast - γυμνάστης, a trainer of athletes; gymnast-ic.


Gypsy. (F.-L. -Gk.-Egypt) Spelt gipsen, Spenser, Mandler, 86. Short for M. L. Egyptiens. -O. F. Egyptien. -Late L. Egyptiānus; from L. Αίγυπτιος, an Egyptian - Gk. Αίγυπτιος. -Gk. Αιγύπτιος, Egypt. The supposition that they came from Egypt was false; their original home was India.

Gyre, circular course (L.-Gk.) L. gýrus. -Gk. γύρος, ring, circle. Der. gyr-ate, from pp. of L. gyrāre.

Gyr falcon, Ger falcon, bird of prey (F. -Teut and L.) Formerly gyrofalcon; also gierfalcon (used by Trevisa to translate L. gyrfalco). -O. F. gerfalcon. -M. H. G. gier Falk - O. H. G. girr, for girt, greedy (whence also G. gier, a vulture); and L. falco, a falcon. If L. gyrfalco is a mistaken form.

Gyron; see Giron.


H.

Ha, interj. (E.) An exclamatory sound Cf. O. F. hies. havha, to denote laughter; G. he; O. F. ha!

Haberdasher, a seller of small wares. (F.) So named from his selling a stuff called habertas in A.F.; see Lliber Albus. ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231. The name of this stuff is of unknown origin.

Habergeon, armour for neck and breast. (F-B. H G) M. F. habergeon, hauntgeoun, hauntgeoun, hauber, a hauberk; O. F. haubere; see Hauber.

HABILEMENT, dress. (F.-L.) F. habillement, clothing. -F. habillier, to clothe, orig. 'to get ready.' -F. habilé, ready, fit. -L. habillus, easy to handle, active. -L. habilis, to have; see Able

Habit, practice, custom, dress. (F.-L) O. F. habit, a dress, a custom. -L. habitud, acc. of habitus, a condition, dress. -L. habitus, pp. of habère, to have, keep. See Brugm. i, § 638.

Habitable, (F.-L. F. habitable. -L. habitābilis, that can be dwelt in -L. habitare, to dwell, frequent. of habère, to have

Habitant, (F.-L.) F. habitant, pres. pt. of habiter, to dwell. -L. habitare, frequent. of habère (above).

Habitat, the natural abode of a plant. (L.-L.) L. habitat, it dwells (there); 3 pres. s. of habitare, to dwell (above).

Habitation, abode. (F.-L. F. habitation. -L. acc. habitātōnem. -L. habitātus, pp. of habitāre, to dwell, frequent of habère, to have.

Habitude, (F.-L.) F. habitude, custom -L. habitātūr, condition. -L. habit-, as in habitus, pp. of habère, to have.

Hacienda, a farm, estate, farm-house. (Span.-L.) Span. hacienda, an estate, orig. employment. [The e is pronounced as th in thin.] O. Span. facienda. -L. facienda, things to be done; grundive neut. pl. of facere, to do.


Hack (2); see Hackney.

Hackbut. (F.-Low G.) Also hagbut. -M. F. haqbutie, 'a haquebut, a caliver' (i.e. a sort of musket); Cot. A corruption of Low G. haquebusse (Du. haakbus), an arquebus; due, apparently, to some confusion with O. F. buter, to thrust. Lit. 'hook-gun,' so called from the hook on the gun, by which it was hung on to a support. -Low G. hake, (Du. hoak), hook; busse (Du. bus), a gun. See Arquebus; and see Hook.

Hackle (1). Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax; see Heckle.

Hackle (2), long shining feathers on the neck of a cock. (E.) Probably allied to Hackle (1).

Hackney, Hack, a horse let out for hire. (E.) M. E. hakene. O. F haquene,
Haddock

which was merely borrowed from the A. F. hakene (1340), hakenei (1307), Low L. hakeneius (1202); all from M. E. Hakene, i.e. Hackney in Middlesex, spelt Hakneta in 1199; from A. S. Haccanieg, Haeaca's island. ¶ Hack is short for hackney, and quite a late form; hence hack, verb, i.e. to use as a hack or hackney.

Haddock, a fish. (E) M. E. haddok (XIV cent.). Orig. doubtful; the Irish for 'haddock' is codog.

Hades, the abode of the dead. (Gk) Gk. ἀδης, αἰδης (Attic), ἀβης (Homeric), the nether world; in Homer, the god of the nether world. Of unknown origin.

Hadji, Hajjji, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (Arab.) Arab. ḥāji, 'a Christian who has performed the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or a Muhammedan [who has performed] that to Mecca;' Rich. Dict., p. 549. Orig. the latter.

Hæmatite, Hæmorrhage; see Hæmatite, Hæmorrhage.

Haft, handle. (L.) A. S. heft, a handle. — A. S. haf-, base of hebben, to lift; see Heave. ¶ Du. heefl, Icel. heft (pron. hefti), G. heft, a handle. Lit. 'that which is caught up.'

Hag, (E.) M. E. hagge; with same sense as A.S. hogis, a fury, a witch, a hag. ¶ G. heere, M. H. G. heere, a witch, O. H. G. hazissa, also hagazissa, a fury. Perhaps connected with A. S. haga, a hedge, enclosure; but this is uncertain.

Haggard (1), wild, said of a hawk. (F.—G.) M. F. haigard, wild; esp used of a wild falcon; see Cotgrave. Perhaps the orig sense was hedge-falcon; formed, with suffix -ard (<O. H. G. hart), from M. H. G. hag (G. hag), a hedge; see Haw.

Haggard (2), lean, meagre. (F.—G.) Really the same as the word above (Cot.). We also find hagged, i.e. hag-like, from hag, 'The ghostly prude with hagged face,' Gray, A Long Story, near end. ¶ Mod. G. hager may be from M. F. hagard; for G. hagerfalk means a haggard hawk.

Haggis, a dish of sheep's entrails, chopped up, seasoned, and boiled in the sheep's maw. (F.) M. E. hagas, hagers. A. F. hages, hagers; from the verb hag, to cut up, chop up. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. hagga, to hew, Icel. hoggva.

Haggle (1), to hack awkwardly, mangle.

(Scand.) Frequent. of North E. hag, to cut; as hackle is of hack, to cut. The form hag is from Icel. hoggva, to hew, cognate with E. hev; see Hew. Cf. Norman dial. haguer, to hack.

Haggler (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E) In Cotgrave, s. v. harceler. Cf. Du. hakkelen, 'to hackle, mangle, fault,' i.e. stammer (Sewel); hakketeren, to wrangle, cavil. It is probably the same word as Haggle (1). Cf. also haggle, to bargain.

Hagiographa, holy writings. (Gk.) Gk. ἱγιογραφα (βιβλια), books written by inspiration. — Gk. ἱγιος, holy; γραφ-, to write.

Ha-ha, Haw-haw, a sunk fence. (F.) From F. ha, an interjection of laughter; hence a surprise in the form of an unexpected obstacle (that laughs at one). The F. word also means an old woman of surprising ugliness, a 'caution.'


Hail (2), to salute, greet. (Scand.) M. E. heilen; a verb coined from M. E. heil, hail, sb.; which is an adaptation of Icel. heil, prosperity, good luck, a sb. formed from the adj. heil, hale, sound, fortunate. Cf. A. S. hēl, safety, luck. See Hale (1).

hail (3), an exclamation. (Scand.) Icel. heil, hale, sound; used in greeting. This word is common in greeting persons, as for heill—farewell, kom heill, welcome, hail! The Scand. verb is Icel. heila, Swed. helsa, Dan hille, to greet. See Hale (1).

Hair. (E.; influenced by F.) The true E. form was M. E. heer. From A. S. hær, hêr. ¶ Du. haar, Icel. hár, Dan. haar, Swed. hår; G. haar, O. H. G. hær. Teut. type *hêrom, neut. Further related to Icel. hâldr, hair. Teut. type *hâdos; and to Lith. kasa, platted hair; also to Russ. chevat(e), to comb out, I. carere, to card wool. ¶ But the mod. E. form is due to confusion with A. S. hâre, hair-cloth, which was replaced by M. F. harre, borrowed from O. F. haire, with the same sense; and this O. F. haire was from O. H. G. hâra (for *hârij-as), haircloth, a derivative of O. H. G. hár, hair.

Hake, a fish. (Scand.) Cf. Norw.
HAKIM

hakefish, lit. 'hook-fish;' from the hooked underjaw. See Hatch (1).

Hakim, a physician, doctor. (Arab.) Arab. hākim, wise; also, a doctor, physician. — Arab. root haka-, he exercised authority.

Halberd, Halbert, a kind of pole-axe. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. halebardie. — M. H. G. hembarte, mod. G. hellebarte; sometimes explained as an axe with a long handle; cf. M. H. G. halm (?), a helve (helm), or handle. But it has been better interpreted as an axe for splitting a helm, i.e. helmet. The O. H. G. bartia, G. barte, a broad axe, or axe with a broad blade, is from G. bart, a beard. [Similarly the Icel. skeggja, an axe, is from skeg-, a beard; and see Barb (1).] Cf. Icel. barda, halberd.

Halycon, a kingfisher; as adj. serene. (L. — Gk.) Halcyon days = calm days; it was supposed that the weather was calm when kingfishers were breeding. — L. halcyon, alycon, a kingfisher. — Gk. ἀλκύων, ἀλκυόν, a kingfisher. Allied to L. alēcēs, the true L. name. The incorrect aspirate in Gk. was due to a fanciful etymology from ἀλ-, sea, and κύω, conceiving.

Hale (1), whole. (E.) M. E. hale, hal. O. Northumb. hāl, which became hale, while the A. S. (Wessex) hāl became M. E. hool, now spelt whole. cognate with Goth. hālts. See Whole.

Hale (2), Haul, to drag, draw violently. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. haleien, holen. — F. haler, to haul a boat, &c. (Littré). — O. H. G. hālōn, holōn (whence G. holen), O. Sax. hālōn, Du. holgen, O. Fr. holtre, F. holen, Low G. holten, to pull, haul; cf. also A. S. geholen, to acquire, get; L. calôre, to summon; Gk. ἁλλεῖν, to summon. (✓ KAL.). @ Hale dates from the Xiv cent.; haul is later, appearing as hāl in 1581.

Half, adj. (E.) M. E. half. O. Merc. hālf, O. Fr. hals; A. S. healf. + Du. half, Icel. hælfr, Swed. half, Dan. halve, Goth. halbas, G. halb. 2. Allied to half, sb., from O. Merc. half, A. S. healf, sb. + Icel hælfja, Goth. halba, G. halb; in all these languages the oldest sense of the sb. is 'side.' Der. halse, vb.; be-half.

Halibut, Holibut, a fish. (E.) So called because excellent eating for holidays; the lit. sense is 'holy' (i.e. holiday) place.' From M. E. hale, holy (see Holy), and butte, a place (Havelok, l. 759). So also Du. heilbot, halibut, from helīg, holy, bot, a place; Swed. helgflundra, a halibut, from helig, holy, flynur, a flounder; Dan. helgeflynder, a halibut, from helig, holy, flynder, flounder. See Butt (4).

Halidom, a holy relic. (E.) M. E. halidom, halidad. A. S. hæligdōm, holiness, a sanctuary, a holy relic — A. S. hælig, holy; -dōm, suffix, orig. the same as dōm, doom. See Holy and Doom. + Du. heiligdom; Icel. helgídómr, Dan. heligidom, G. heiligtum. @ By my halidam (with -dōm for -dom) was imagined to refer to Our Lady (dāme).

Hall, (E.) M. E. halle. O. Merc. hall; A. S. heall, heal, a hall, org. a shelter. + Du. hal, Icel. hall, holt, Swed. hал, Dan. holt. Tent. type *halía, for *halia, fem.; from *hal, 2nd grade of *helan-, to cover (A. S. helan.) Allied to Helm (2), Hell.

Hallelujah, Alleluia, an expression of praise. (Heb.) Heb. halleli yah, praise ye Jehovah — Heb. halleli, praise ye (from ḥālal, to shine, praise); yah, Jah, Jehovah.

Halliard; see Halyard.


Hallow, to sanctify. (E.) M. E. halowen, halewen, halowen, A. S. hálgian, to make holy, from hálig, holy; see Holy. So also Icel. helga, G. heilig.

Hallowmass, feast of All Hallowes, i.e. All Saints. (Hybrid; E. and L.) Short for All Hallowes' Mass, mass (or feast) of All Saints. Here hallowes is the gen. of hallowes, pl due to M. E. hallowe or halwe, a saint = A. S. hálga, a saint, def. form of the adj. hālig, holy; see Holy and Mass.

Hallucination, wandering of mind. (L.) From L. hallucinatio, a wandering of the mind. — L. hallucinari, better allucinari, allucinari, to wander in mind, dream, rave. + Gk ἀλων, ἀλων, to wander in mind; cf. ἀλκος, distraught.

Halm; see Haulm.

Hallo, a luminous ring. (F — L — Gk.) F. halo. — L. acc. halis, from nom. halos. — Gk. ἀλων, a round threshing-floor, in which the oxen trod out a circular path.

Halsor; see Hawser.

HALT


Halter. (E.) M. E. halter (an f has been lost). A. S. halffere, a halter. + M. Du. and G. halffter, O. H. G. halfftra; O. Low G. halffsra (Schade). Teut. types *halfter, *halfftr (Franck). From the base *halft-; apg signifying 'to hold.' See Hello. I e. something to hold by.' Cf. L. capistrum, a halter.

Halliard, Halliard, a rope for hoisting sails (F. - O. H. G.). As if for hale- or haul-yard, because it hales or hauls the yards into their places; but really a perversion of M. E. halter, meaning simply 'that which hales.' See Hale (2).

Ham. (F.) M. E. hamme. A. S. hamn. + Du. hame, M. Du. hame, Icel. hom (gen. hammar); prov. G. hamme; O. H. G. hamma. Liugmann (i. § 421) connects these with Gk. κρήνη, the lower part of the leg.

Hamadryad, a wood-nymph. (L. - Gk.) L. hamadryad-, stem of hamadryas. - Gk. δαράς, a wood-nymph; the life of each nymph depended on that of the tree to which she was attached - Gk. δάμα, together with; δόες, tree.

Hane; Hames, pl., the bent stucks round a horse-collar. (E.) M. E. hame. + Du. hoom. Cf. Mid. Du. hamme, 'a catch of wood to tie beasts to, or a yoke.' Hexham. See Hem (1).

Hamlet. (F. - Teut.) M. E. hamelet, dimin. of O. F. hamef (f hamef), a hamlet. Formed, with dimin. suffix -el, from O. Fr. hêm, hêm, O Sax. hêm, a home, dwelling; see Home.

Hammer. (E.) A. S. hamor. + Icel. hamarr, Dan. hammer, Swed. hammare, Du. hamer, G. hammer. Thought to be allied to Russ. kamen(s), a stone; as if orig. 'a stone implement;' Icel. hamarr also means 'a rock.'

Hammecloth. (Du. and E.?) Formerly hamer-cloth (1465). The cloth which covers a coach-box. Origin unknown. Perhaps orig. a cover-cloth; adapted from Du. hemel, heaven, also a cover, tester, canopy. 'Den hemel van een koete, the scaling of a coach;' Hexham. Cf. M. Du. hemelen, 'to hide, cover, adome;' Hexham.

Hammock, a slung net for a bed. (W. Ind.) Formerly hamaca; Span. hamaca. A West Indian (Caribbean) word.

Hamper (1), to impede. (E.) M. E. hamperen; from the same root as Icel. hamila, to stop, hinder, Norw. hamila, to strive against; cf. Swed. dial. hamila, to be awkward, to grope about. Perhaps further allied to Icel. hemjafa, to restrain, G. hemmen, to check. See Hem (1). 2. Or a nasalised form allied to Low G. haperen, E. Fries. haperen, to stop short; cf. Swed. dial. hoppa, to stammer, hoppa, to back a horse; Dan. hoppe, to stutter. See Hopple.


hanaper, old form of Hamper (above). Hence Hanaper office, named from the basket in which writs were deposited.


Handcuff. (E.) A cuff for the hand.

Handicap, a race for horses of all ages. (E.) From hand i cap, hand in the cap, a method of drawing lots; hence, a mode of settlement by arbitration, &c.

Handicraft. (E.) A. S. handcraft, a trade; the i being inserted in imitation of handicraft (below).

Handiwork. (E.) M. E. handwerc. A. S. handgeworc, - A S hand, hand; geworc, from werc, O Merc. werc, work. The i is due to A. S. ge

handle, vb. (E.) A S handian; formed from handle, a handle (below). Cf. Du. handelen, Icel. hundle, Dan. handle, Sw. handa, G. handeln, to handle, or to trade.


Handsel, Hansel, first instalment of a bargain. (Scand.) Icel. handsal, the conclusion of a bargain by shaking hands; lit. 'handgiving,' expressed by 'handsale;' so also Dan. handsel, Swed.handsol, a handsel. See Sale. * The late A. S.
HANDSOME

handselen, glossed ‘mancipatio,’ occurs but once; but cf. O. E. Texts, Charter 44, 1. 8.

handsome. (E.) M. E. handsom, orig. tractable, or dexterous.—A. S. hand, hand; -sun suffix, as in wyn-sun, winsome. + Du. handsaan, E. Fries. handsam, tractable, serviceable.

handy (1), dexterons. (E.) From hand, with suffix -y. ¶ The M. E. form was hendi (never handt); A. S. hendig, skilful; formed from hand, hand, with suffix -ig and vowel-change. + Du. handig, Dan. handig, behandig, Swed. handig, dexterous.

handy (2), near. (E.) From hand, with suffix -y. ¶ The M. E. form was hende; A. S. gehende, near, at hand.—A. S. hand, hand.

Hang, to suspend, to be suspended. (E.) The history of this vb. involves that of two A. S. and one O. Norse vb; viz (1) the A. S. hōn (for *hawhan-), pt. t. hōng, pp. hangen; (2) the A. S. weak vb., hangvan, pt. t. hangode; and (3) the Icel. causal vb. hengja, from hanga (pt. t. hēkk, for *hēnk, pp. hanginn). Cf. G. hangen, weak vb., from G. hangen (pt. t. hang, pp gehangen). Allied to L. cunctari, to delay. Skt. pakt, to hesitate. Brumg. i. § 420.

Hanger, a short sword. (E.) So called because hung from the belt.

Hangnail; for ang-nail, a form of Agnail, q. v.

Hank, a parcel of skeins of yarn. (Scand.) Icel. honk, a hank, coil; hanks, a hasp, clasp; Swed. hank, a stung. Dan. hank, a handle, ear of a vessel. Cf also Low (i) hank, a handle (Lubben), G. henkel, a handle, ear of a vessel. Prob. allied to G. haken, a hook, A. S. hast, fastening of a door. See Hatch (1).

Hanker, to long after. (E.) Cf. prov. E. hank, to hanker after, of which it is a frequent form; cf. the phr. ‘to hang about.’ From the verb to hang. Verified by M. Du. hengelen, to hanker after (from hangen), honkeren (Du. hunkeren), to hanker after (Sewel); also Dan hang, haas, inclination, haas, hooks, hang, bins.

Hanseatic, pertaining to the Hanse towns in Germany. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. hanse, the hanse, i. e. society of merchants; with L. suffix -aticus. — O. H. G. hansa (G. hanse), an association; cf. Goth. hantza, A. S. hōr, a band of men. (From about A. D. 1140.)

HARDOCK

Hansel; see Handsel.

Hansom, a kind of cab. (E.) From the name of the inventor (no doubt the same word as handsome). A. D. 1834.

Hap. (Scand.) M. E. hap. — Icel. hopp, hap, chance, good luck; cf. A. S. gehap, fit. [The W. hap must be borrowed from E.] Der. happy, i. e. lucky; hap-less, i. e. luckless; hap-ly, by luck (happily is used in the same sense); mis-hap,-perhaps.

happen. (Scand.) M. E. happenen, hapnen, extended from happen, i. e. to hap. From the sb. above.

Hara-kiri, suicide by disembowelment. (Japanese.) From Japan. hara, belly; kiri, to cut (Yule).

Harangue. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. harangue, an oration; Low I. harenga. The same as Span. avenga, Ital. arruga. Orig. a speech made in the midst of a ring of people; as shown by Ital. arruga, an arena, lists, also a pulpit. — O. H. G. hrinc (G. ring), a ring, ring of people, an arena, circus, lists. Cognate with A. S. hrung, a ring. See Ring.

Harass. (F.) F. harasser, to tire out, vex, disquiet; Cot. Perhaps from O. F. harer, to set a dog at a beast. — O. H. G. haren, to call out, cry out (hence cry to a dog).


Harbour (2), see Arbour.


Hardock, Hordock, the corn-blue-bottle; Centaurea cyanus. (E.) Hardokes, pl., is the reading in K. Lear, iv. 4. 4, ed.
HARDS

1623; the quarto has hordocks. The same as handod, used in Fitzherbert's Husbandry to mean the corn-bluebottle; see Glossary, and pref. p. xxx. Mr. Wright (note to K. Lear) shows that hardhake meant the Centaurea nigra. Both plants were called, indifferently, knobweed, knotweed, and loggerheads. Named from the hardness of the head of the Centaurea nigra; for which reason it was also called ironweed, iron-heads, &c. See Plant-names, by Britten and Holland.

Hards, fibres of flax. (E.) M. E. herdes. A. S. heordan, pl. + M. Du. hearde, herde, hardis (Kilian), later hëde (Hexham); E. Fries. hëde. Teut. type *hizlöön-or *hëdön-; cf. Meed. ¶ Distinct from hard.


Hare, (E.) A. S. hara, + Dan Swed. hare, Icel. hēri (formerly here); Du. haas, G. hase. Teut. types *hason-, *hason-, *hasin-, *hason-; cf. O. Pruss sasins (for *kasins), W. cein-ach, fem. (Rhys), Skt. çāsa, for çasa, a hare. The Skt. word means 'jumper,' from çāc (Idg. kas-), to jump, leap along.

harebell. (E.) From hare and bell.

Harem, set of apartments for females. (Arab.) Also haram. - Arab. haram, women's apartments, lit. 'sacred,' or 'prohibited.' - Arab. root harama, he prohibited (because men were prohibited from entering). The initial is the 6th letter of the Arab. alphabet. Rich. Dict., p. 563.

Haricot (4.) A stew of mutton, (2) kidney bean. (F.) F. haricot, 'mutton sod with little tunneys,' &c.; Cot. The sense of 'bean' is late; that of 'minced mutton with herbs,' O. F hericot, is old. Origin unknown.

Hark, Hearken. (E.) M. E. herken, also herkenen. Hearken is from A. S hercian, heorcian, to listen to. Herken corresponds to a shorter type, A. S *heorcian (not found), O. Fries herkena; also O. Fr. fers. harckia (from the 2nd grade), E. Fries. herken. Teut. type *herkenan-, pt. *hark, pp *harkanos. The O. H. G. hörcchen, M. H G. hörcchen, with long o, must have been associated with O. H. G. hörjan, G. hören, to hear; cf G. horen. But the Teut. type *herkan- can hardly be related to Hear.

Harlequin. (F. - Ital.) F. arlequin, harlequin, a harlequin. - Ital. arlecchino, a buffoon, jester. The Ital. word seems to correspond to the O. F. Hellequin, Herlekin, Hierlekin; the usual O. F. phrase was la maison hierlekin (Low L. harlequini familia), a troop of demons that hauntad lonely places at night. A popular etymology connected the word with Charles Quint; Max Muller, Lect. ii. 581. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. O. H. G. hella cunn, the kindred of hell; which may have been confused with O. F. herle, hierle, tumult.

Harlot, (F.) Orig. used of either sex, and not always in a very bad sense; equiv. to mod. E. 'fellow;' Ch. C. T. 649. - O. F. herlot, arlot, a vagabond; Prov. arilot, a vagabond; Ital. arlottio (Baretti), Low L. arlotus, a glutton. Of disputed origin. ¶ W. herlot is from E.


Harmony, concord. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. l. harmonie. - F. harmonie. - L. harmonia. - Gk. ἀρμονία, a joint, proportion, harmony. - Gk. ἀρμόσα, a joining, - Gk. ἀρμός (ἀρματική), to fit. (✓ AR.)

Harness. (F.) The old sense was 'armour.' O. F. harneis, harnois, armour; whence Brit. harnes, old iron, armour (Thurneysen). Of unknown origin; the G. harnisch is from F.


Harpoon. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly also harpion, which is the F. spelling. - F. harpon, a cramp-iron, a grappling-iron; whence also Du. harpoon. - O. F. harpe, a dog's claw or paw, a clamp, cramp-iron; cf. se harper, to grapple. - Late L. harpē, a sickle-shaped sword. - Gk. ἀρπή, a sickle. Cf. also Span. arpon, a harpoon, arpar, to claw, rend.

Harpischord. (F. - Teut. and Gk.) Also harpsichord; with intrusive s. - F. harpsichorde, 'a harpsichord;' Cot. From Teutonic and Greek; see Harp and Chord. Cf. Ital arpicordo (Florio).

Harpy. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. harpie.
HARQUEBUS

-L. harpyia, usually in pl. harpyie. -Gk. pl. ἀρπαγεῖα, lit. 'spoilers' or 'snatchers.' -Gk. ἀρπαγεῖον, base of ἀρπαγεῖον, to seize; allied to L. rapere. See Rapacious.

Harquebus; see Arquebus.

Haridian, a jaded, worn-out woman. (F.) A variant of M. F. haridine, 'a poor tit, lean ill-favored jade,' Cot.; i.e. a worn-out horse; also used in the sense of a gaunt, ugly woman (Littré). The form remains unexplained.

Harrier (1), a hare-hound. (E.) Formerly harter; from hare. Cf. bow-yer from bow.

Harrier (2), a kind of buzzard. (E.) I.e. harry-er, because it destroys small birds; see Harry.


Harry, to ravage. (E.) M. E. harwen, heren, herzien, A. S. hergian, to lay waste, as is done by an army. + Icel. herja, to ravage, Dan. harge, O. H. G. harjon. Teut. type *harjon-, to harry; from *harjos, an army (A. S. here, Icel. hern, Dan. her, O. H. G. hari, G. heer, Goth. harjis). Allied to O. Pruss karjis, an army; Lith karas, war.

Hare. (Scand.) M. E. harsh. - Dan. harske, rank; Swed. hark, rank, rancid, rusty. + G. harsch, harsh, rough. Cf Lithuan. kartis, harsh, bitter (of taste); see Hard.

Hart. (E.) M. E. hert. A. S. heart, heorot, heurt + Du. hert, Icel. hjörtr, Dan. hvert, Swed. hjort, G. hirsch, O. H. G. hirsch; Teut. stem *herut-. Allied to L. cervus, W. carw, a hart, horned animal; Russ. sernos, a chamois; cf. Gk. hēr, a horn. See Horn.


HATCHET

Hashish, Hashoosh, an intoxicating drink. (Arab.) See Assassin.

Haslets, Hastelets, Harslets, the inwards of a pig, &c., for roasting. (F. - L.) From O. F. hastelet, meat roasted on a spit. - O. F. haste, a spit. - L. haste, a spit; see Hastate.


Hassock. (E.) M. E. hassok, org. coarse grass or sedge; of which the old hassocks were made. A. S. hasse, a tuft of coarse grass. ¶ Not from W. hesg, sb pl., sedges.

Hastate, spear-shaped (L.) L. hastatis, spear-like. - L. distra, a spear. Allied to Gad.


Hat. (E) A. S. hect. + Icel. hott, a hood, later hattr, Swed. hatt, Dan. hat. Teut. type *hatts, m. If it is related to hom, it stands for an earlier form *hadnuz. See Hood.

Hatch (1), a half-door. (E.) M. E. hacche; a hatch also corresponds to North E. heck. A. S. hec (gen. hacce), a hurdle (?). + Du. hek, fence, rail, gate, Swed. hack, coop, rack. Teut. *hakjā, f. Prob. so named as being lightly fastened with a hook. Cf. A. S. hac-ca, a fastening of a door; see Hake, Hook. Der. hatch-es, pl. sb., a frame of cross-bars over an opening in a ship's deck; hatch-way.

Hatch (2), to produce a brood by incubation. (E.) M. F. hachen. + Swed. hacka, to hatch; Dan. hakkebuur, a breeding-cage. Origin unknown.

Hatch (3), to shade by minute lines, crossing each other. (F. - G.) F. hacher, to hack, also to hatch or engrave; see Hash.

Hatches; see Hatch (1).

Hatchet, a small ax. (F. - G.) F. hachette, dimin. of hache, an ax. See Hash.
HATCHMENT

Hatchetment, escutcheon. (F. – L.) Shorthand for achievement, an escutcheon, which was contracted to hatchment (Fernie, 1586), hatch. (Hall, 1548); &c.


Hatred, (E.) M.E. hatred, hatreden
The suffix is A.S. rōden, law, mode, condition, state, as in ātwōden, a household; and see kindred.


Haukty, (F. – L.) For M. E. hauutc, an arrogant; ‘Hawty, hautain;’ Pálgrave Cf. boote, from butin. – O. F. hautain, ‘hauty,’ Cot. – O. F. haut; oldest form hault, high. – L. altus, high; see Altitude.

Haul; see Hale (2).


Hautboy, a musical instrument. (F. – L.) F. hautbois. – F. haut, high; bois, wood. – L. altus, high; Late L. boscus, buscus, L. buxus, box-tree; see Box (1)
It is a wooden instrument with a high tone. Hence Ital. oboe, E. oboe, borrowed from F. hautbois.

Have. (L.) M. E. hauen, pt. t. hadd, pp. had. A. S. halban, pt t. hafde, pp. gehæfde. + Du. hebben, Icel. hafa, Swed. havon, Dan. havo, Goth. haban, G. haben. Teut. stem *habh-. If cognate, as usually supposed, with L. habère, to have, the idg. base must be *khabh-.


Havoc, destruction. (F.) Cf. A. F. ercer havok; where havok is for O. F. havot. – O. F. havot, plunder; whence ercer havot, E. ‘cry havoc’ (Godefroy). Cf. O. F. haver, to grapple with a hook (Cot.); and G. haft, seizure. Prob. from G. haben, to lift. The W. hafoc, destruction, is borrowed from E.

Haw, a hedge; also, berry of hawthorn. (E.) M. E. hawe, a yard. A. S. haga, an enclosure, yard. – Icel. hagi, Swed. hage, enclosure; Dan. have, garden; Du. haag, G. hag, hedge. Teut. base *hag-, Idg. base *kab-, as in W. cae, an enclosure; see Qua. Der. hawthorn. See Hedge.

Hawk (1), a bird of prey. (E.) M. E. hauk, hawk (= hav.): A. S. hafoc, hafor, a hawk. + Du. havik, Icel. hakiur, Swed. hok, Dan. hag, G. habicht, O. H. G. habicht. Prob. ‘a seizer,’ allied to E. haive, L. capere; see Haver. So also Low L. capus, a falcon, from capere; and L. accipere, a hawk.

Hawk (2), to carry about for sale. (O Low G.) A vb formed from the sb. hauker; see Hawker.

Hawk (3), to clear the throat. : F.) Imitative. Cf. Dan. havke, Swed. harska, to hawk; W. hod, to hawk, hach, the throwing up of phlegm.

Hawk, pedlar. (O Low G.) Introduced from abroad, Du. hauker, a hawk; M. Du. hoecker, hauker; cf. hauken, to hawk, sell by retail. So also Dan. hoker, a chandler, huckster, hokre, to hawk; Swed. hokare, a chandler, huckster. See further under Huckster.

Hawse, Hawse-hole. (Scand.) Hawse is a round hole through which a ship’s cable passes, so called because made in the ‘neck’ of the ship. – Icel. hals, hals, the neck, also, part of a ship’s bows. + O. Merc. hals, A. S. heals; Du. g. hals; allied to L. collum, neck.

HAWTHORN

Cf. M.Ital. alsaniere, 'a halsier [hawser] in a ship' (Florio); from alzare, to raise. Not allied to Hoist.

Hawthorn; see Haw.


HAY (2), a hedge. (E.) A. S. hege, m. Teut. type *heciz. Allied to Haw and Hedge. Der. hay-ward, i.e. hedge-warden.

Hazard. (F. — Span. — Arab.?) F. hasard. — Span. azar, a hazard; orig. an unlucky throw (at dice?), cf. M. It. zarata, a game at dice. — Arab. al-zahr, lit. the die (Devie); al zeng the Arab. def. art. But Arab. zehr is of doubtful authority.

Haze, a mist. (E?) Kay has: 'it haze, it misiles.' Etym. unknown. We may perhaps compare the Lowl. Sc. haer, a sea-fog, or a mist.


He. (E.) A. S. he; gen. his. dat. him, acc. hine. Fem. sing. nom. hēo, gen. dat. hire, acc. hie, hi; neut. sing. nom. hit, gen. his, dat him, acc. hit. Pl. (all genders), nom. acc. hie, hi, gen. hira, hiera, dat. him, heom. + Du. hy, O. Sax. he, hi; Goth. neut hīta. Allied to Lith. ši, this, L. ci-trā; on this side, Gk.  εἰς, there, καίνω, that one Brugm. i. §§ 83. 604. Der. hence, her, her, hither.

Head. (E.) M. E. hol, heed, heuced (heved). A. S. hæfod. + Du. hoofd, Goth. hauþth, G. haupt, O. H. G. hōbutt; also O. Icel. hauðd. later hofd, Dan. hoved, Swed. huvud, M. Swed. havud. Teut. types *hauƀud-, *hauƀid-, neut.; answering to Idg. types *koup-t-, *koup-t-, which are not exactly represented in the L. caput (with short a) does not correspond in the vowel-sound, but is allied to A. S. hafela, heafola, head. (The difficulties as to this word are not yet cleared up.)

headlong, rashly, rash. (E.) M. E. headdling, hedculing, hollendes. Thus the suffix is adverbial, answering to A. S. suffix -l-ing, really a double suffix. Cf. A. S. bæca-ling; backwards, fær-inga, suddenly.

Heal. (E.) M. E. helen. A S. hēlan, to make whole; formed from hāl, whole, with i- mutation of ā to ē; see Whole. So also G. heilen, from heil; Goth. haijan, from hails.

Health. (E.) A. S. hēð, health (Teut. type *haitilhā, f.), from hāl, whole; see Heal (above).


Hearken; see Harken.

Hearsay. (E.) From hear and say, the latter being in the mfn. mood. Cf. A. S. to seggan hīrde = I heard say (Beowulf, 1346).

Hearse. (F. — L.) M. E. herse, hearse. The orig. sense was a triangular harrow, then a triangular frame for supporting lights at a church service, esp. at a funeral, then a bier, a carriage for a dead body. All these senses are found — M F. herse, a harrow, a frame with pins on it. (Mod. F. herse, Ital. orse, a harrow. — L. hirtipes, acc of hirtex, a harrow. Der. rehearse.


Heart's-ease, a pansy. (E.) L. cœi, heart, ease of heart, i.e. giving pleasure. heartily. (E.) M. E. herti; also hertly, from M. E. herte; see Heart.

Heart. (E.) M. E. hete. A S. hētu, hētu, from *haitiu, for *hātiyo-, f.; formed from hit, hot, with the usual vowel-change. + Du. hitte, Dan. hede, Swed. hetta, Icel. hét, G. hitze; all from the weak grade hit-; see Hot. We also find A S. hētan, verb, to heat.
HEATH


heathen, a pagan. (E.) A. S. hæðen, adj. So also Icel. heitenn, G. heiden, a heathen; Goth. haithnis, a heathen woman. Ltt. a dweller on a heath, orig. 'wild'; cf. Goth. haithwiks, wild (Mk. i. 6); A. S. hæðen a wild creature (Beow. 986). From A. S. hæð, a heath (above). [Similarly L. paganus meant (1) a villager, (2) a pagan.]

Heather. (E.) Usually associated with heathe; but the Numb. form hadde points to some different origin


Heaven. (E.) M. E. heven (= heven). A. S. heofon, hefjon, O. Sax. hieban. [Icel. himinn, Goth. himmans, G. himmel, O. H. G. himil, O. Sax. himil, Du. hemel, heaven, may be from a different source.] Cf. A. S. hæs-heofon, a ceiling, so that the sense may have been 'canopy,'


Hebdomadal, weekly. (L - Gk.) L. hebdomadis. - Gk. ἡβδομάς, stem of ἡβδομάς, a week. - Gk. ἑβδόμα, seven; see Seven.


Hecatomb. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. hecatombe. - L. hecатομβη - Gk. ἕκατωμη, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen. - Gk. ἕκατωρ, a hundred; βοῦς, ox See Hundred and Cow.

Heckle, Hackle, Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (E.) M. E. hechele, hecel, E. Fries. hakel, hekel.

HEIFER

+Du. hekel, a heckle; Dan. hægle; Swed. hackla; G. hechel, a heckle. Teut. type *hakila; from a base *hak-, to pierce, bite, as in O. H. G. hechen, M. H. G. hechen (for *hakjan), to pierce, bite as a snake; cf. A. S. hacod, a pike (fish), from its sharp teeth. Cf. Hack (1).

Hectic, continual, as a fever. (F. - Gk.) F. hêteque (as if from Late L. *hcticus). - Gk. ἡκτικός, hectic, consumptive. - Gk. ἡτίς, a possession; also, a habit of body. - Gk. ἡτίς, a habit of body. See have, to hold (above).

Hedge. (E.) A. S. hecg, f. (dat. hceg); Teut. type *hagjug, allied to haga, a hawk.+Du. hege, hege, allied to haeg, a hawk; G. hecke, f., a hedge. See Haw.


Heel (2), to lean over, incline. (E.) Modified from M. E. helden, hiden, to incline on one side. A S hildan, hyldan, to tilt, incline; cf. nider-heard, bent downwards. + Du. hellen (for *heldan, O. Sax. af-heldian), to heel over; Icel. halla (for *halda), to heel over (as a ship), from hallr (< halth-), sloping; Dan. hede, to tilt, cf. held, a slope; Swed. halla, to tilt. The adj. is A. S. -heed, O Fries. hold, Icel. hallr, O. H. G. hald, inclined, bent forward; Teut. type *halthos. Allied to A. S. hold, G. hold, faithful, true (to a master), Goth. helths, gracious.

Heft, a heavying. (F.) In Wint. Tale, u. 1. 45. Formed from heave, just as haft is from have.

Hegira. (Arab.) Arab. hijra, separation; esp. used of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; the era of the Hegira begins on July 16, A. D. 622. Cf. Arab. hajr, separation.

Heifer. (E.) M. E. hayfare, hekfer.
HEIGH-HO

A.S. heahforw, a heifer; also spelt heahfre, heahfraw. The form is still unexplained.

**HEIGH-HO.** (E.) An exclamation; heigh, a cry to call attention; ho, an exclamation.

**Height.** (E.) A variant of hight (Milton); we find M.E. highte as well as highte (heighthe). A.S. héahdū, hiéahdū, height. = A.S. heah, hēh, high. + Du. hoogte, Icel. hæð, Swed. höjd, Dan. højde, Goth. hauhtīha. See High.

**Heinous.** (F.-O. Low G.) M.E. heinious, kainous. = O.F. hainos, odious; formed with suffix -os (L. -osus) from O.F. haine (F. haine), hatred. = F. hain, to hate. From an O.T. form, such as Goth. hafjan, O. Fries. haita, to hate; see Hate.

**Heir.** (F.-I.) M.E. heirce, heir, also cyr. = J. F. heir, 1r Late L. herem, for L. herēdem, acc. of herēs, an heir Cf. Gk. χήπα, a widow (velict). Der heir-loom, where loom signifies ‘a piece of property,’ but is the same word as E. loom. See Loom (1).

**Heliacal,** relating to the sun. (L.-Gk.) From Late L. hélaicus. = Gk. ἵλαιος, belonging to the sun. = Gk. ἱλιος, sun; see Solar.

**Heliotrope, a** flower. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. helicotrope = L. helicotropium = Gk. ἑλιοτρόπιον, a heliotrope, lit. ‘sun-turner;’ from its turning to the sun. = Gk ἱλιος, sun; τρόπω, 2nd grade of τρέων, to turn; see Tropo.

**Helix.** A spiral figure. (L.-Gk.) L. helix, a spiral. = Gk. ἵλιξ, a spiral, a twist. = Gk ἵλισεως, to turn round. Allied to Volute.


**Hellebore.** (F.-L.-Gk.) Also elibeore. = O.F. ellebore, = L. helleborus = Gk. ἠλιθεβος, the name of the plant.

**Helm (1),** an implement for steering a ship. (E.) Orig. the tiller or handle. A.S. helma, Icel. hjáim (for *helmu-), a rudder; E. Fries. helm. The prov E. helm means ‘handle;’ so also M.E. helm (Gawain, 330). Prob. allied to Helel.

**Helm (2),** armour for the head. (E.) M.E. helm, A.S. helm, Du. helm; Icel. hjámr, Dan. hielm, Swed. hjelm, G. helm, Goth. hilms. Teut. type *hel-mos, m.; lit. ‘a covering;’ from *helan-, to cover. Allied to Skt. carman-, shelter, protection. Lith. saulmas, a helmet, O. Slav. shlemu, are prob. borrowed from Teut. Brugm. i. § 420. Der. helm-et, dimin. form. Allied to Hell.

**Helmintology,** history of worms. (Gk.) Coned from Gk. ἐλμοθος, decl. stem of ἐλμος, a worm; -οιοια, a discourse, from λεγεν, to speak. The sb. ἐλμος, also ἐλμος, means ‘that which curls about;’ allied to Helix

**Helot, a** (Spartan) slave. (L.-Gk.) L. pl. ἡλίοτος, from Gk. ἡλιότες, pl. of ἡλιός, a helot, bondsman; fabled to have meant an inhabitant of Helos (a town of Laconia), enslaved by the Spartans.


**Helve, a** handle. (E.) M.E. helve (= heve). A.S. hief, also helfe, a handle. + M. Du. helwe, handle, Low G. hefet, M. H. G. half, handle; allied to Halter and Helm (1).

**Hem (1),** border. (E.) A.S. hem, Org. ‘an enclosure;’ cf. O. Fries. ham, hem (dat. hemen), North Fries. ham, an enclosure (Outzen); prov. G. hamme, a fence, hedge (Flugel, 1861). Der. hem, vb., to enclose within a border, hem in; cf G hemmen, Swed. hamma.

**Hem (2),** a slight cough to call attention. (E.) An inimitive word; allied to Hum. + M. Du. hommen, hemmen, ‘to call one with a hem,” Hexham.

**Hematite, an** ore of iron. (L.-Gk.) Named from the red colour of the powder. = L. hematites, Gk. αἷμαρινης, blood-like. = Gk. αἷμαρ-, stem of αἷμα, blood.

**Hemi-, half.** (Gk.) From a Lat. transcription of Gk. ἡμι-, half, cognate with I. σήμι-, half; see Sem-. Der hemisphere, &c.

**hemischist, a** half-line, in poetry. (L.-Gk.) L. hemistichium, Gk. ἡμιστυχιος, a half-verse. = Gk. ἡμι-, half; στυχίος, a row, verse.

**Hemlock.** (E.) M.E. hemlok, humlok. A.S. hemlic, hynlic, also hymbliche (Ep. Gl). The origin of hym- is unknown;
HEMORRHAGE

the second syllable is perhaps an unstressed form of A. S. lie, like.

**HEMORRHAGE**, a great flow of blood. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hemorrhagie — L. hemorragia. — Gk. αἷμα, a violent bleeding. — Gk. αἷμα, for αἷμα, blood; παγ-α, a stem of ἐργαζομαι, I burst, break; the lit. sense being a bursting out of blood.

**HEMORRHoids, Emerods**, painful bleeding tubercles on the anus. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hemorroides, sing., a flowing of blood. — L. hemorroidis, pl. of hemorroida. — Gk. αἷμαποδίς, pl. of αἷμαποδός, adj., liable to a flow of blood. — Gk. αἷμα, for αἷμα, blood; ὁ- (as in ὁ-ο-, a stream), allied to ἐρεω, to flow, cognate with Skt sru, to flow; see Stream.

**HEM**p, a plant. (L. — Gk.) M. E. hemp (short for hemp). A. S. heape, heape. Borrowed at a very early period from some Eastern language, whence also L. cannabis, Gk. κάναβις. Pers. kanab, hemp, so that the word suffered consonantal letter change. Cf. Skt. gāna, hemp (prob not an Idg. word). So also Du. heunep, Icel. hámpr, Dan. hamp, Swed. hampa, G. hemp; all of foreign origin.

**Hen**. (E.) A. S. heem, hen, hæn; a fem. form (Tut. type *han-t*) from A. S. hana, a cock, lit. a 'singer,' from his crowing; cf. L. canere, to sing. + Du. heen, fem. of haan, a cock. G. henne, f. of hahn; Icel. hæna, f. of hæni; Dan. hane, f. of hane; Swed. hona, f. of hona. '〈KAN〉 See Chant.

**Hence**. (E.) M. E. hennes, older form henne (whence henne-s by adding adv. suffix -s). A. S. heenan, for hinan, adv., closely allied to A. S. hine, masc. acc. of hē, he. See He.

**Henchman**, a page, servant. (E.) Formerly hengestman, henseman, hensman; cf. Hinman as a proper name. For hengest-man, i.e. groom, from M. E. hengest, A. S. hengest, a horse. Cf. Du. hengst, Dan. hest, a horse, Icel. hestar, a horse.

**Hendecagon**, a plane figure having eleven sides (Gk.) Named from its eleven angles. — Gk. ἕδεκα, eleven; γωνία, an angle; see Decagon.

**Henna**, a paste used for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue. (Arab.) Arab. حینَة, حینَة, or حينَة-ال, the dyeing or colouring shrub (Lawsonia inermis); Rich. Dict., p. 582.

**Hent**, a seizure; see Hint.

**Hep**, hip; see Hip (2).

**Hepatic**, relating to the liver. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hepatisque. — L. hepaticus. — Gk. ἰπατικός, belonging to the liver. — Gk. ἰπατ-, stem of ἰπατ, the liver. + L. teur, Skt. yakṛt, the liver. See Liver. Der. hepatica, liver-wort, a flower.

**Heptagon**, a plane seven-sided figure. (Gk.) Lit. ‘seven-angled.’ — Gk. επτά, seven; γωνία, an angle, allied to γῶνυ, knee. See Seven and Knee.

**Heptahedron**, a solid seven-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. επτά, seven; ἕδρα, a base, seat (allied to E. Sit).

**Heptarchy**, a government by seven persons. (Gk.) XVII cent. — Gk. ἑπτ-, for ἑπτά, seven; and -οψία, from ἀρχ-ε, -α, to rule.

**Her**. (E.) M. E. hire; from A S. hir, gen. and dat. of hēo, she, fem. of hē, he; see He. Der. her-s, M. L. hirs, hires (XIV cent.); herself.

**Herald**. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. heraud. — O. F. heral(‘Low L. heraldus); O. H. G. herolt (G. herolt), a herald; note al-o H. G. Heroltid, Hariold; as a proper name, Harold. β. The proper name is for *harl-voldt* 1 e. army-rule. — O. H. G. hirt, an army (G herer), wall, wall, rule, power (G gewalt). [1] The precise history of the word is very uncertain.

**Herb**. (F — L.) M. E. herbe. — F. herbe. — L. herba, grass, fodder, herb; prob. allied to O. I. forbea, Gk. φοβη, pasture.


**Heresy**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. heresy. — O. F. hererie — L. type hæresia; for L. hæresis. — Gk. αἵρεσις, a taking,
HERIOT

choice, sect, heresy. = Gk. ἀλείφ, to take. Der. heretic, L. hæreticus, Gk. ἀλητικός, able to choose, heretical (from the same verb).

Heriot, a tribute paid to the lord of a manor on the decease of a tenant. (E.) A S. hergeatu, lit. military apparel; hence, equipments which, after the death of a vassal, eschew to his lord; afterwards extended to include horses, &c = A.S. here, an army; geatu, geatwe, apparel, adornment. See Harry


Hermaphrodite, an animal or plant of both sexes. (L.—Gk.) L. hermaphroditus. = Gk. ἱμραφρόδιτος; coined from ήμρα, Mercury (representing the male) and Φρόδιτη, Venus (representing the female principle).

Hermeneutic, explanatory. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρμενευτικός, skilled in interpreting = Gk. ἀρμενευτής, an interpreter; also ἀρμενευτής, the same. Allied to L. servo, stem servum (-on); see Sermon.

Hermetic. (Gk.) Low L. hermēticus, relating to alchemy; coined from Hermes, from the notion that the great secrets of alchemy were discovered by Hermes Trismegistus. = Gk. ἤρμης, Mercury. = L. hermeticus was a term in alchemy; a glass bottle was hermetically sealed when the orifice was fused and then closed against any admission of air.


Hern; see Heron.

Hernia. (L.) L. hernia, a kind of rupture.


with suffixed -on (Ital. -one). + Swed. hager, Icel. hegri, Dan. heire, a heron. ¶ Distinct from G. haker, a jackdaw.

Heronshaw, hernshaw, a young heron; also (by confusion) a heronry. (F.—O.H.G.) I. Spenser has herneshaw, a heron; M.E. heronsweu, a young heron (still called heronsew in the North). From O.F. heronneau, later form of heroncuel, a young heron (Liber Custumarian, p. 304), dim. of hairon (above); cf. lioneau, lioncel, a young lion. The usual form is F. heroncnel, O.F. haironneau. 2. But heronsaw, a heronry, is due to a (false) popular etymology from heron, a heron, and shaw, a wood; Cotgrave has 'hairon niere, a heron's nest, a herneshaw, or shaw of wood wherein herons breed.'

Herring, a fish. (E.) M.E. heering. A.S. heryng. [Sometimes said to be connected with A.S. heo, a host, army; which seems impossible. ] + Du. haring, G. haring; O.H.G. haring (Kluge).

Hesitate. (L.) From pp of L. hesitare, to stick fast; intensive form of herère, to stick. + Lithuan. gaisztį, to hurry (GIIAIS.) Brugm. i. § 627.

Hest, a command. (E.) M.E. hest. the final t being excesive, as in while-t, amongs-t, &c. A.S. hēs, a command; Teut. type *hastiz, t (>haisiz, with ss for tt). = A.S. hātan, to command; Teut. type *haitan-. Cf. Icel. heit, a vow, from hēta, to call. promise; O. H. G. heiz (G. geheiss), a command, from heszan (G. heszeni), to call, bid. command. Cf. Goth haitan, to call. name. Der. be hest. See Hight.

Heteroclitic, irregularly inflected. (L.—Gk.) L. heteroclitus. = Gk. ἑρωπικός, otherwise (i.e. irregularly) inflected = Gk. ἑρωπο-ς, another; -κός, formed from καίνως, to lean (hence, to vary as a case does); seeLean (1).

Heterodox, of strange opinion, heretical. (Gk.) Gk. ἑρωπο-ς, another; -κας, opinion, from δεικνύω, to think.

Heterogeneous, dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Gk. ἑρωπο-ς, another; -κας, opinion, from δεικνύω, to think.


HEXAGON

Russ. kovate, to hammer, forge; Lith. kauti, to fight; cf. Lith. kovū, battle. Brugm. i. § 639. Allied to L. cūdere, to beat. Der. hay, q. v.

Hexagon, a plane six-sided figure. (L. - Gk.) L. hexagonum. - Gk. ἕξαγωνος, six-cornered. - Gk. εξ, six; γωνία, an angle, from γόνω, a knee; see Knee.

Hexameter. (L. - Gk.) L. hexameter. - Gk. ἑξάμετρος, orig. an adj., i.e. having six measures or feet. - Gk. εξ, six; μέτρον, a measure, metre.

Hey, interj. (E.) M. E. heī, hay; a natural exclamation. + G. and Du. hei.

Heyday (1), interj. (G. or Du.) Also heyda (Ben Jonson). Borrowed either from G. heida, hey there! hallo! or from Du hei daar, hey there! The G. da and Du. daar both mean 'there.'

Heyday (2), frolicsome wilderness. (E.) The 'heyday of youth' means the 'high day of youth.' The spelling hey is a preservation of M. E. hay, the usual spelling of high in the 14th century.

Hiatus, a gap. (L.) L. liātus, a gap; from pp. of hitāre, to gape. Allied to Yawn and Chasm.

Hibernal, wintry. (F. - L.) F. hibernal = L. hibernālis, wintry (Vulg.). - L. hibernus, wintry; allied to hiceps, winter. Also to Gk. χειμεριαί, wintry, Gk χείω, snow, Skt hi-ma-, frost. Der hiberna-te.

Hicough, Hiccup, Hicket, a spasmodic inspiration, with closing of the glottis, causing a slight sound. (E.) The spelling hicough seems to be due to a popular etymology from cough, certainly wrong; no one ever so pronounces the word. Properly hiccup or, in old books hicket and hickock, which are still better forms. Hicket, hick-ock, are diminutives of hick or hik, a catch in the voice, imitative of the sound. Cf. 'a hacking cough.' and see Hitch. + M. Du. hick-up, 'the hick, or hock,' Hexham; M. Du. hick, 'the hick-hock,' Hexham; Du. hik, the hiccup, hicken, to huncup; Dan. hikke, sb. and vb., Swed. hicka, sb. and vb.; Bret. hik, hik, a hiccup; W. i̇g, a sob, i̇go, to sob. And cf. Chincough.

Hickory, a N. American tree. (Amer. Indian.) Formerly pochery; from the American-Indian (Virginia) name.

Hidalgo, a Span. nobleman of the lowest class (Span. - L.) Span. hidalgo; O. Span. fidalgo. Port. fidaligo, a nobleman; sometimes written hisodalgo (Min-

Hieroglyphic. (L. - Gk.) L. hieroglyphicus, symbolic. - Gk. ἱερογλυφόνως, relating to sacred writings. - Gk. ἱερός, sacred; γραφήν, to hollow out, engrave, carve. See Glyptic.

Hierophant, a priest. (Gk.) Gk. ἱεροφάντης, teaching the rites of worship. - Gk. ἱερός, sacred; φανερόν, to shew, explain. See Phase.
Higgledy, to bargain. (E.) Merely a weakened form of Haggledy.

High. (E.) M. E. heigh, hey, hy. A. S. hēoh, hē, Du. hooge, Icel. hár, Swed. hog, Dan. høj, Goth. hauks, G. hoch. Teut. type *hauks. See How (2); and cf. G. högel, a bunch, knob, hillcock; also Lith. kaukaras, a hill; kaukas, a boul, swelling; Skt. kucha, the female breast. (v.KEUK.)

Highland. (E.) From high and land; cf. upland, lowland.

Height, was or is called. (E.) The only passive vb. found in E.; he height α he was named. M. E. highte; also hatte. A. S. hatte, I am called, I was called; pr. and pt. t. passive of A. S. hātan, to call. So also Icel. heitir, I am named, from heiti, to call; G. ich heisse, I am named, from heissen, to call, bid. Best illustrated by Goth. haitan, to call, 3 p. pres. tense (passive) haitada; as in 'Thomas, sae haitada Didymus' = Thomas, who is called Didymus, John vi. 16.

Hilarity, mirth. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. hilarité. - L. acc. hilaritatem; from hilaris, adj., cheerful; also hilarus. - Gk. ἱππος, cheerful. || Hilary Term is so called from the festival of St. Hilary. (L. Hilarius), who died Jan. 13, 367.

Hilding, a base wretch. (E.) Also holding; XVI cent. Prob. from M. E. hel den, to meline, bend down. Cf. M. E. holdinge, a bending aside; Dan. hælding, bias; A. S. hylde, a bending; see Heel (2).


Him; see He.

Hin, a liquid measure. (Heb.) Heb. hin, a hin; said to be of Egyptian origin.


Hind (2), a peasant. (E.) The final d is excrescent. M. E. hine, a domestic.

A. S. *hīna, a domestic, unauthenticated as a nominative, and really a gen. pl., so that hīna stands for hīna man = a man of the domestics; cf. hīna ealdor = chief of the domestics, a master of a household. Hīna = hīna, gen. pl. of hīnan, domestics; cf. hīwen, a family, hīard, a household; also G. heirath, marriage, Goth. heira-fraunja, master of a household. Cf. L. cius, a citizen. Brugm. i. § 600.

Hind (3), adj, in the rear. (E.) We now say 'hind feet'; but the older form is 'hinder feet'. We even find M. E. hyn derere (as if hinder-er). - A. S. hindan, adv., at the back of, hinder, adv., backwards. + Goth. hindar, prep., behind; hindana, beyond; G. hinter, prep., behind, hinten, adv., behind; O. H. G. hintaro, comp. adj, hinder. We also find Goth. hindumists, hindmost. In O. H. G. hintaro, the comp. suffix is like the Gk. -repo; and in Goth. hin-dum-ists, the superl. suffix is like the L. -tim-us) in op-timus, followed by -ists = E. -est. Extended from A. S. hin-, as in hin-, hean-an, hence; from hr, base of hr; see Henee.


Hindmost. (E.) From hind and most; in a late formation. The M. E. form was hindrest; cf. A. S. hin-dema, hindmost, a superl. form with suffix -dema (cf. l. op-timus). + Goth. hindumists, hind most (= hin-dum-ists, with double superl. suffix).


Hint, a slight allusion (E.) Hint is apparently 'a thing taken' or caught up; cf. Lowl. Sc. hint, an opportunity; in a hint, in a moment; hint, to lay hold of. From M. E. henten, to seize. - A. S. hentan, to seize. Allied to Hunt, and to Goth. fra-hintan, to seize.

Hipe (1), the haunch. (E.) M. E. hipe, hupe. A. S. hipe. + Du. hupf, Icel. huppur,
HIP

Dan. hofte, Swed. hóst, Goth. hufs, G. hüfte, O. H. G. huf. Perhaps allied to Gk. ὑψός, the hollow near the hips of cattle.


**Hippish.** (Gk.) Equivalent to hypochondriacal, adj. to hypochondria, q.v. Hence hippish = hyp-isch. The contraction hippèd (= hyp-id) was prob. suggested by hipped, lamined in the hip (an older word).

**Hippopotamus.** (L. — Gk.) L hippopotamus. = Gk. ἵπποπόταμος, the river-horse of Egypt. = Gk. ἵππος, horse; ποταμός, river. Gk ἵππος is cognate with L. equus; see Equine.


**Hirsute.** (L.) L. hirsutus, bristly, rough. Cf. L. horrēre, to bristle; see Horrid.

**His;** see He.

**Hiss.** (E) M. E. kissen, hishen. + M. Du. hischen; Low G. hissen, to say hiss! in setting on dogs, Gascon hissa, to hiss (Moncaut). An imitative word, like G. zischen, to hiss.

**Hiss,** an interjection enjoining silence. (E.) Also is, ist. Cf. Dan. his, silence! hyssse, to hush. Milton has his = summon silently, II Pens. 55.

**Histology,** the science treating of the minute structure of tissues of plants, &c. (Gk.) Gk. ἴστος, a web (hence, tissue); ἴστος, discourse, from ἴστηι, to speak. Gk. ἴστος (also a mast) is allied to ἴστηι, to set, place. (vestment.)

**History.** (L. — Gk.) M. E. historie. = L. historia. = Gk. ἱστοπία, a learning by enquiry, information. = Gk. ἵστορ, stem of ἴστη, knowing; for *ἴστηρ. = Gk. ἱστο-, base of ἱδέα, to know. (v. WeID.) Allied to Wit. Doublet, story, q.v.

**Histrionical,** relating to the stage. (L.) From L. histrionicus, relating to an actor. = L. histrīōn-, stem of histrīō, an actor.

**Hit,** to light upon, strike, attain to (Scand.) M. E. hiten. = Icel. hitta, to hit upon; Dan. hitte; Swed. hitta, to find.

**Hitch,** to move by jerks, catch slightly. (E.) M. E. hichen, to move, remove. Cf. Lowl. Sc. hatch, hotch, to move by jerks; hitch, a motion by a jerk; prov. E. hike, to toss, hikey, a swing. It describes a jerky movement; cf. Low G. and E. Fries. hikken, to peck. ¶ Not allied to hook.

**Hithe, Hythe,** a small haven. (E.) M. E. hithe. A S. hidd, a haven.

**Hither.** (E.) M. E. hider, hither. A S. hidr. from the base of he, with Idg. suffix -e(r). So also Icel. hëðra, O. Icel. hëðra, Goth. hīðrē, L. cirtē.

**Hive,** a house for bees. (E.) A S. hif, fem.; Tent. type *hūfiz,* + Du. hûf, a hive (see Franch); Dan. dial. hyze; cf. L. cūpa, a tub, cup. Allied to Cupola.

**Hoa, Ho,** a call to excite attention. (E.) A natural exclamation. Cf. Icel. hó ' hó, to shout out ho'

**Hoard,** white. (E.) M. E. hoar. A S. hår, + Icel hár, hoar; G. hirsch, exalted, O. H. G. hör, proud, lofty, orig. 'reverend.' Teut. type *horr-ozen,* lit. 'shining,' hence, white = hái-roze. The base *hár-* occurs in Goth. hår-s, a torch, G. hä-ler, orig. 'bright,' Icel. hér-d, brightness; cf. Skt. khūta(s), a sign, a meteor (Klage).

**Hoar,** a store. (E.) A S. hord. + Icel. hódd, G. hirt, Goth. húsd. Teut. type *hoo-oz-ozen,* due to Idg. *kudh-ã-he,-, a thing hidden,' from the weak grade of *KEUDII, as in Gk. ké̱̱o-é̱̱́n, A S. hýd-an; see Hide (1). Brugm 1. § 609.

**Hoarding,** a kind of fence. (F. — Du.; or Du.) Not old. Either from Du. horde, a hurdle, or from M. F. houed, a scaffold (Cor, index), which is the same word (borrowed). See Hurdle.

**Hoarhound, Horehound,** a plant. (E.) The true hoarhound is the white, Marrubium vulgare The final d is ex- crecent. M. E. hór(e)hōne. A S. hār-hēne, also called simply hīne = A S. hār, hoar; hūne, hoahound, the origin of which is unknown.

**Hoarse,** having a rough, harsh voice. (E.) The r is intrusive, but sometimes occurs in M. E. hōrs, also spelt hōs, hoarse. A S. hās, hoarse + Dan. hēs, Swed. hes, Du. heesch, G. heiser. ¶ Icel. hās seems distinct (Noreen).

**Hoar;** see Hoar.

**Hoax.** (Low L.) Short for hocus, i.e. to juggle, cheat. See Hocus-pocus.

**Hob** (1), Hub, the nave of a wheel,
HOB

part of a grate. (E.) The true sense is 'projection'; the hob of a fire-place was orig. a boss or mass of gray flint left behind the fire-place'; N. E. D. E. Fries. hobo, a rough tump of grayly sand, rising out of water; hubbel, a projection. + Du. hobbel, a knob; G. hubel, O. H. G. hubel, a hillock. Cf. Lith. kupas, a stump of grass; Du. hewevel, a hill; A.S. hofer, a hump. Der. hob-nail, a nail with a projecting head.

Hob (2), a clown, rustic, a fairy. (F. - O. H. G.) 'Elves, hobes, and fairies;' Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iv. 6. Hob was a common personal name, a corruption of Robbin (like Hodge from Roger). The name Robbin is F., and is a form of Robert, a name of O. H. G. origin. Der. hob-goblin; see Goblin.

Hobble, to limp. (E.) M. E. hobolen. Equivalent to hopp-le; frequentative of hop. + Du. hobbelen; prov. G. hoppeln

Hobbledehoy, a lad approaching manhood. (E.) Of unknown origin. Prob. an invention, perhaps for hobbledy, founded on hobble (above), with the addition of hoy, an unmeaning suffix. The Scottish hoy means 'shout,' both as sb. and vb.

Hobby (1), Hobby-horse, a toy like a horse, ambling nag, a favourite pursuit. (F. - O. H. G.) Corruption of M. E. hobin, a nag [whence F. hobin, 'a hobby;' Cot.]. Hobin is a variant of Robbin; see Hob (2). Cf. Dobbin, a name for a horse.

Hobby (2), a small falcon. (F. - O. I. ow G.) M. E. hob, hoby. From O. F. hobot, a hobby; allied to F. hbable (= hab-er-cel), 'the hawk tamed a hobby;' Cot = F. hoiber, to stir, move about. - M. D. hbben, to toss, move up and down. Cf. Hop (1).

Hobgoblin; see Hob (2).

Hobnail; see Hob (1)

Hobnob, Habnab, with free leave, at random. (E.) Compounded of hab and nab, to have or not to have, hence applied to taking a thing or leaving it, implying free choice, and hence a familiar invitation to drink, as in 'to hob-nob together.' Hab is from A. S. habban, to have; nab is from A. S. habban, for ne habban, not to have; see Have. Cf. willy-nilly.

Hock (1); see Hough.

Hock (2), a wine. (G.) From Hochheim, the name of a place in Germany, on the river Main, whence the wine comes. It means 'high home.'

Hockey, a game. (E.) Also called hawkey; because played with a hooked stick so called. See N. E. D.

Hocus-pocus, a juggler's trick, a juggler. (Low L.) As far as it can be said to belong to any language, it is a sort of Latin, having the L. termination -us. But it is merely an invented term, used by a juggler (temp. James I) in performing tricks; see Todd's Johnson and N. E. D. Cf. L. locus, a game. Der. hocus, a juggler, a trick; hocus, vb., to trick, to hoax.

Hod, a kind of trough for carrying bricks. (F.) Modified from M. E. hotte, F. hotte, a basket, dossier; influenced by hod, a prov. E. form of hold; see Hold. In Linc. and York. hod means 'hold' or 'receptacle'; in (Whitby) powdered-hod, powder-flask; cannie-hod, candlestick.

Hodge-podge; see Hotchpot.

Hoe. (F. - G.) Formerly houe. - F. houe, a hoe; Norman dial. hoc. - O. H. G. hauwa (G. haue), a hoe, lit. a hewer. - O. I. G. hauvan, to hew; see Hw.

Hog. (E.) M. E. hogge, 'maialis, est eum porcus carens testiculis;' Cathol. Anglic. p. 187. Cf. hog-sheep, one clipped the first year. A. S. hogg, Cambridge Phil. Soc., 1902, p. 13, l. 2; cf. also Hoges-t iu n, Cod. Dipl. Moisy gives Norman dial hogge, a six-months lamb, a pig; and hogastre, a two-year-old sheep; but these are prob. from E. q Not borrowed from Corn. hoch, W. huch, a sow; for which see Sow.

Hogshead. (E.) Of F. origin, for hog's head, but the reason for the name is uncertain. Hence M. D. hockshoot, okshoofd, oxhoofd, a hog-head; M. Dan. hogshoved; also Dan. oxhoved, Swed. oxhuvud, a hogshead, but made to seem to mean 'ox-head.'

Hoiden, Hoyden, a romping girl. (M. D.) Formerly applied to males, and meaning a rustic. - M. D. heyden (Du. heiden), a heathen; also, a gipsy. See Heathen. n The W. hoiden is borrowed from English.

Hoist, to heave. (M. D.) The final t is due to the pp hoist, used for hoised. The verb is really hoise; spelt hyee in Palsgrave. (Cf. graft for gratt.) - M. D. hyessen, Du. hijsschen, to hoise (y sounded as E. long i); cf. Dan. heise, hisse; Swed.
HOLD

hissa, to hoist (cf. F. hisser, from Teut.).
§ Not allied to F. haussier, to elevate.

Hold (i), to keep. (E.) O. Merc. holdan; A.S. healdan + Du. houden, Icel. haða, Swed. hâla, Dan. holde, Goth. haldan, G. halten. Teut. type *haldan-; pt. t *he-hold. Der. hold, sb.; also be-hold, with prefix be- (E. by), up-hold.

Hold (2), the cavity of a ship. (Du.) For hole, with excescent d, due to confusion with the verb to hold. = Du. hol, a hole, cave, esp. used of the hold of a ship (Sewel). See below.


Holibut; see Halibut

Holiday, a festival. (E.) For holy day. See Holy.

Holla, Hallo, stop! wait! (F.) Not the same word as hallow, to shout; but differently used in old authors. See Oth. i. 2. 50; As You Like It, iii. 2. 257. — F. hold, 'an interjection, how there!'; Cot. — F. ho, interj.; and là, there (= L. illïc). § The form hallow is due to confusion with hallow.

Holland, Dutch linen. (Du.) From Holland, the name of the province. So also holland, spirits from Holland.

Hollow. (E.) M. E. holwe, adj. A. S. holth, sb. a hollow place, also spelt holf. Cf. O. H. G. hulwa, a pool, puddle. Perhaps extended from A. S. hol, hollow; see Hole.

Holly. (E.) M. E. holin; so that an n has been dropped. A S. holen, holeyn, holly.+ W. celyn, Corn. celtan, Bret. kelen, Gael. cuitinn, Irish cuitean, holly; Idg. type *kelen-ns. Cf. also Du. huls, G. hulst, hollow, O. H. G. hulst (whence F. houx).

Hollyhock, a kind of mallow. (E.) M. E. hallhor, i.e. holly hock. Compounded of holy, and A. S. hoc, 'mallow.' We also find W. hocs, mallows, hoçys bendigaid, hollyhock, lit. 'bles-sed mallow,' where bendigaid = L. benedictus. W. hoçys is from A. S. hoccas, pl. of hoc.] In A.S. the mallow is also called hoolof.

HOLM


Holm-oak, the evergreen oak. (E.) Here holm is a corruption of M. E. holm, a holly. 'Holme, or holy [holly];' Prompt. Parv.; and see Way's note. The Quercus ilex, an evergreen plant; the leaves of which resemble those of holly.

Holocaust. (L.—Gk.) L. holocaustum, Gen. xxii. 8. — Gk. ὕλωκαςτων, a sacrifice burnt whole; neut. of ὕλωκαςτος, burnt whole. — Gk. ὅλος, whole; and καίειν, to burn. See Caustic.

Holster, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du.—O. H. G.) Du. holster; Low G. holster, a pistol-case. — G. hoffter, a pistol-case (with change of ft to st' ; M. H. G. hustler, a quiver; from O. H. G. hulft, a cover, case (Kluge). Cf. M. Dan. hølfté, a gun-case. § So Franck; who rejects the connection with Icel. huistr, A. S. hoolster.

Holt, a wood. (E.) M. E. and A. S. hölt. + Du. hout, M. D. hout; Icel. hölt, G. hölze. Teut. stem *huolo-, Irlg. stem *koldo-. Allied to O. Irish cael, col (for *caisid), a wood, W. celli, a grove, Kuss. kolóda, a log, Gk. κάβος, a twig.

Holy, sacred. (E.) [This word is equivalent to the M. E. hool, whole, with suffix -y; and therefore closely allied to whole.] M. E. holi, holy. A.S. hylig, holy. + Du. hylig, holy, Icel heligr, helig, Dan. hellig, Swed. helig, G. heilig, Goth. haîlag, neut. (in an inscription). Teut. type *hailogez, a deriv. of *hailos (A. S. hail), whole, or of *hatlos- or *haitz-, sb., good omen. Cf. Irish cöl, W. coel, an omen. See Whole.

Homage. (F.—L.) M. E. homage. — O. F. hommage, the service of a vassal to his lord. — Late L. homáticum, homináticum, the service of a vassal or man. — L. hom-o (stem homin-), a man. See Humen.

Home. (E.) M. E. hom. + Du. heem, heem; Icel. heimr, an abode; Dan. hiem, Swed. hem, G. heim; Goth. hamins, a village. Teut. base *haimo-, *haimi-, cf. Lithuan. kemas, a village; and perhaps Skt. kshema-, safety, from kshi, to dwell.

Homer, a large measure. (Heb.) Heb.
HOMICIDE

khōmer, a homer, also a heap (with initial cheb).—Heb. root khāmar, to surge up.

**Homicide**, man-slaughter, also a man-slayer. (F. — L.) *Homicidium*, meaning (1) man-slaughter, from L. *homicidium*; (2) a man-killer, from L. *homicida* — L. *hominum, a man; -cidium, a killing, or -cida, a slayer, from cedere, to kill.

**Homily.** (L. — Gk.) *Homilia*.—Gk. ὁμιλία, a living together; also converse, instruction, homily. — Gk. ὁμιλός, a throng, concourse. — Gk. ὁμίλος, like, same, together, cognate with E. *Same*, and (possibly) ὁμῆς, ἐκλής, a crowd, from ἐκλίνειν, to compress, shut in.

**Hominy.** maize prepared for food. (W. Indian.) W. Indian aukūmina, parched corn (Webster); Trumbull gives *appuminovanish*, with the same sense.

**Hommock;** see Hummock.

**Homœopathy.** (Gk.) Englished from Gk. ὑμοπαθής, likeness in feeling or condition. — Gk. ὑμοπάθος, like; πάθος, -εύς, aorist infin., of πάσχειν, to suffer. See Same and Pathos.

**Homogeneous,** of the same kind throughout. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. ὁμογένης, of the same race. — Gk. ὁμός, same (cognate with E. *Same*), and γένος, a race (cognate with E. *Kin*). So also homo-logous, corresponding, from ὅμοιος, a saying, ἑπιμεν, to say.

**Homonymous,** like in sound, but differing in sense. (L. — Gk.) *Homonymaeus,* with suffix -ous. — Gk. ὑμονύμοιος, having the same name. — Gk. ὁμός, same; ὁμοιός, ὁμονόμα, name. See Same and Name. Der. *homonym*, F. *homonyme*.

**Hone.** (E.) A. S. hán, a stone (with change from ð to ð, e as in bān, bone); Birch, ii. 458. + Icl. kin, Swed. kins. Teut. stem *hatina, f. Cf. Skt. gi, to sharpen. Brumg. i. § 200.

**Honest.** (F. — L.) O. F. honeste (F. honnête). — L. honestus, honourable; for honestus, related to honos, honour. See Honour.

**Honey.** (E.) M. E. hunt, A. S. hunig + Du. honig, Icl. hunung, Dan. hunning, Swed honing, G. honig.

**Honeycomb.** (E.) A. S. hunigcum, a honey-comb; where comb is the usual E. word, though the likeness to a comb is rather fanciful.

**Honeymoon.** (E.) Wedded love was compared to the full moon, that soon wanes; Huloet, 1522. See N. E. D.

HOP

**honeysuckle.** (E.) Lye gives A. S. hunigsculc, unauthorised; but we find A. S. hunigscule, hunigscylc, privet, similarly named. From A. S. sican, to suck.

**Honour.** (F. — L.) A. F. honur. — L. honorem, acc of honor, honoros, honour.


-hood, -head, suffix. (E.) A. S. hād, state, quality; cognate with Goth. haudus, manner, way. Cf. Skt. kētu(ā), a sign by which a thing may be recognised; from kīt, to perceive. Brumg. n. § 104.

**Hoodwink.** (E.) To make one wink or close his eyes, by covering him with a hood.


**Hookah, Hoka,** (Arab.) Arab. huka(t), a vase, water-pipe for smoking.

**Hoop** (1), a pliant strip of wood or other material bent into a band. (E.) M. E. hoop, hope. A. S. hōp. + Du. hoep; E. and N. Fries and O. Fries. hōp.


**Hooping-cough,** a cough accompanied by a hoop or convulsive noisy catch in the breath. (Formerly called chinn-cough)

**Hoopoe,** the name of a bird. (F. — L.) Formerly houpe, hoope — F. huppe, apparently confused with O. F. fupu, another form of the same word. — L. upupa, a hoopoe; the E. initial h is due to the F. huppe. + Gk. ἐποφ, a hoopoe. Of imitative origin. ♠ The F. huppe, a tuft of feathers, is from huppe, a hoopoe (from its tufted head); not vice versa.

**Hoot.** (Scand.) M. L. koton, — O. Swed. huta, to hoot. — Swed. hut 'interj. begone!' of onomatopoetic origin. So also Norm. dial. houter, to hoot; W. hoot! Irish ut! expressions of dislike. See Hue (2).

**Hop** (1), to leap on one leg. (E.) M. E. hopen, huppen. A. S. hoppan, to leap,
dance. + Du. hoppen, Icel. hoppa, Swed. hoppa, Dan. hoppe, G. hüffen. Brugm. i. § 421 (7). Der. hop-p-er (of a mill); hop-p-le, a fetter for horses; hop-scotch, a game in which children hop over scotches, i.e. lines scored on the ground. Cf. Hobble.

**Hop** (2), a plant. (Du.) Introduced from the Netherlands; XV cent. = M. Du. hoppe (Du. hop), hop + G. hüffen, hop. We also find A.S hymele, Icel. húmal, Swed. Dan. hunde, M. Du. hornet (whence Late L. humilius); also F. houblon, which can hardly be allied words.


**Hope** (2), a troop. (Du.) Only in the phr. ‘a forlorn hope’, i.e. troop. = Du. verloren hoop = lost band, where hoop = E. heap; see Heup. ‘Een hoop kryghs-valck, a troupe or band of soldiers,’ Hexham; verloren hoop (Kilian). (Now obsolete in Dutch)

**Horde**, a wandering tribe. (F. - Turk. - Tatar.) F. horde - Tur. ordu, a camp - Tatar urdu, a royal camp, horde of Tatars (Tartars); see Pavet de Courteille, p. 54.

**Hordock**; see Hardock

**Horehound**; see Hoarhound.

**Horizon.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. horizon. = L. horizon (stem horizonte). = Gk. ὅριςων, the bounding or limiting circle; orig. pres. pt. of ἰςω, to limit. = Gk. ἴσω, a boundary. Der. horizon-al


**Hornblende**, a (gen.) (A.) A blende named from its horn-like cleavage G. hornblende. = G. horn, horn; blende, a ‘deceitful’ mineral, yielding little ore; from blenden, to deceive, blind, dazzle; from blind, blind.

**Hornet**, a kind of large wasp (E.) So called from its resounding hum. A.S. hrynet, a hornet. = A.S. horn, a horn, to which the word was later conformed. Cf. O. Sax. horn-her, hornet, lit. ‘horn-bearer.’ A.S. horn-bora, a trumpeter. Hexham ha, M. Du. horen, hornet, a hornet, horentoren, a wasp, from horen, a horn. It is strange that G. hornisse, O. H. G. hornaz (without vowel-change) is referred to a Teut. type *hurs-natos* (cf. Du. hurselen, to buzz), allied to L. crābro (for *cras-ro), a hornet, Lith. sziszū (gen. sziszš-ens), a hornet; see Brugm. i. § 626.


**Horroscope.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. horoscope. = L. horoscopus, a horoscope, from horo-scopus, adj., observing the hour. = Gk. ὑροσκόπος, observing the hour (also as sb.). = Gk. ἱρο-, for ἱρα, hour; σκοτείνω, to consider, allied to σκέπτομαι, I consider; see Sceptic.

**Horrible.** (F. - L.) O. F. horrible. = L. horribilis, dreadful. = L. horreö, to dread (below).

**Horrid.** (L.) Spenser has it in the sense of 'rough'; F. Q. i. 7. 31. = L. horr-idus, rough, bristly. = L. horriö (for *hor-ëre), to bristle; also to dread, with reference to the bristling of the haun through terror. Cf. Skt. hršk, to bristle, esp. as a token of fear or of pleasure.

**Horriö.** (L.) Coinied, by analogy with F. words in -fy, from L. horrificēre, to cause terror. = L. horr-ö, for horreö, to dread; -fēcare, for fācere, to make.

**Horrö, dreadful.** (L.) = L. horriö. = L. horreö, to dread (above).


**Hortatory, full of encouragement.** (L.) As if from L. Hortatio, from hortātōrin, an encourager. = L. hortārīi, to encourage; prob. allied to L. horio, I urge, and to E. Yean.

**Horticulture, gardening.** (L.) Coinied from L. Hortū, gen. case of hortus, a garden; cultūra, cultivation; see Culture. L. hortus is allied to E. yard (1).

**Hosanna, an expression of praise.** (Gk. - Heb.) Gk. ὄσσα-να. = Heb. ḥōshi'-āh mās, save, we pray. = Heb. ḥōši'-ā, save (from yāšā); and nā, a particle signifying entirety.

**Hose.** (E.) M. E. hose, pl. hosen. A.S. hosa, pl. hosan, hose, stockings. + Du. hoos, Icel. hosa, Dan. hose, G. hose (whence
HOSPICE


Hospice. (F. - L.) F. hospice. - L. hospitium, a house for guests. - L. hospit-, decl. stem of hostes, a host; see host (1).

hospitable. (F. - L.) M. F. hospitable. From Late L. hospitare, to receive as a guest. - L. hospit-, stem of hostes, a host.


host (1), one who entertains guests. (F. - L.) M. E. host, hoste. - O. F. hoste. Cf. Port. hospede, a host, guest. - L. hospitem, acc. of hostes, (1) a host, (2) a guest. "Some make L. hospit- short for *hostipot-, where hosti- is the decl. stem of hostis, a stranger, enemy, see Host (2); and -pot means 'lord,' being allied to L. potens, powerful; cf. Skt. pata-, a master, governor, lord; see Possible. Thus hostes -*hostipotis, guest-master, a master of a house who receives guests. Cf. Russ. gospode, the Lord, gospodare, a governor, master, from goste, a guest, and -pose (= Skt. pata-), lord. Brugm. 1. §§ 158, 240. Der. host, from M. F. hostesse, 'an hostesse,' Cot.; F. hôtesse.

Host (2), an army. (F - L.) The orig. sense is 'enemy' or 'foreigner,' M. E. host, ost. - O. F. host, a host, army. - L. hostem, acc. of hostes, an enemy (orig. a stranger, a guest); hence, a hostile army, a host + Russ. goste, a guest, stranger; A. S. geot; see Guest. Doublet, guest.

Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) L. hostia, a victim in a sacrifice; O. Lat. fosta, lit. 'that which is slain.' - L. hostire, O. Lat. *fostire, to strike.

Hostage. (F. - L.) O. F. hostage, a hostage (F. otage, Ital. ostaggio, O. Prov. ostajte). We also find Ital statico, a hostage; and (according to Diez), both ostaggio and statico answer to a Late L. form *obsidaticus, from Late L. obsidarius, the condition of a hostage. - L. obside-, stem of obser, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy. - L. obsidere, to stay. - L. ob, at, on, near; sedere, to sit. "Another explanation is from Late L. *hospitaticum, a receiving as a guest; from L. hospit-, for hostes, a host; see host (1). So Korting. The words may have been confused.

Hostel, an inn. (F. - L.) O. F. hostel. - Late L. hospitale; see hospital.

hostler, ostler. (F. - L.) Orig. the innkeeper himself, and so named from his hostel (above).


Hotch-potch, Hodgepodge. (F. - Du.) Hodgepodge is a corruption of hotchpot, a confused medley. - F. huchepot, a medley. - F. hocker, to shake; and pot, pot (see Cot.). Imitated or borrowed from M. Du. hutsjot (lit. shake-pot), hodgepodge, beef or mutton cut into small pieces. - M. Du. hutsen, hotsen, to shake; pot, a pot. Cf. E. Fries. hotjen, to shake. See Hustle and Pot.

Hotel, an inn. (F. - L.) Mod. F. hôtel, the same as O. F. hostel; see Hostel.

Hottentot, a native of the Cape of Good Hope. (Du.) A name given them by the Dutch, in derision of their speech, which sounded like stammering, or a repetition of the syllables hot and tot. En is Dutch for 'and'; hence Du. hot en tot = 'hot' and 'tot.' Cf. M. Du. hateren, to stammer, Du. tateren, to stammer.

Houndah, Howdah, a seat fixed on an elephant's back. (Hind.-Arab.) Hind. hawdah - Arab. hawdaj, a litter carried by a camel, a seat placed on an elephant's back.

Hough, Hock, the joint in the hindleg of an animal, between knee and fetlock; in man, the back part of the knee-joint. (F.) Now usually hok; formerly hough. M. E. hough. A. S. höh, the heel; Teut. type *hanhuz. + Icel. há-, the hock, in hâ-sin, hock-sinew. See Heel. Hock is a later form; and prob. arose from the comp. 'hough-sinew,' spelt hösinu in A. S., and höxne, hóxne in O. Fries. (A. S. hâ > x). See G. hocke (in Kluge); and see Hox. Der. hough, vb.; hox, q. v.

Hound, a dog. (F.) A. S. hund. Du. hond, Icel. húnar, Dan. Swed. G. hund, Goth. hunis. Teut. type *han-dos, m. Allied to L. canis, Gk. kóvos (gen. kóvos), Skt. kvan-, a dog; also to Irish cu,
HOUR

W. ci, a dog, Russ. suka, a bitch, Lith. sū š (stem sūn), a dog. Brugm. i. § 609. The final -d may have been suggested by confusion with Teut. *heithan-*, to catch. See Hunt.

HOUR. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. hore (F. heure). - L. hora. - Gk. ὥρα, a season, hour. Allied to Year.

Houri, a nymph of Paradise. (Pers. - Arab.) Pers. hūrā, one virgin of Paradise, hůrā, hůr, a virgin of Paradise, black-eyed nymph. From Arab. hāwra, fem. of āhwar, having fine black eyes.


Housings, trappings of a horse. (F. - Teut.) The old form was houis; -ings has been added. - F. houseau, a coverlet, 'a foot-cloth for a horse.' - Cot. (Low L. huacia, husia, huscia, the same) Low I. type *huistra - O. H. G. huist, a cover. + Icl. huistr, a case, scath; A. S. heolstr, Goth. huistr, a covering. From *huist-, weak grade of Teut. *helm-n- (A. S. helan-), to cover, hide; cf. O. H. G. and Du. huilen, to cover.

Hovel, a small hut. (F. - Teut.? ) M. E. hovel, hovis, a shed. Perhaps from O. F *huel-, as in huellet, a penthouse. - O. H. G. hieba (G. haube), a hood; M. Du. huwe, a tilt of a cart.

Hover. (E) A frequentative of M. E. hōuen (= hōven), to be poised, to stay, tarry, wait. Origin uncertain; cf. heave ¶ The W. hofo, to hover, is borrowed from M. E. hōuen.


How (2). a hill. (Scand.) M. E. hogh Icl. haugr, a hill; Swed. hov, a mound; Dan høj, a hill. Allied to Icl. hōr, Swed. hōg, Dan. høj, high; see High.

Howdah; see Houdah.

Howitzer, a short cannon. (G. - Bohemian.) Borrowed from G hantitz, a howitzer; formerly spelt hauffitz: -

HULLER

Bohemian hafnifiz, orig. a sling for casting a stone; Jungmann, Bohem. Dict. i. 662. Cf. F. obus, from the same.


Hox, to hamstring. (E) For hocks, which is from hock-sinew, sb., O. Fries. hōxene, hōxne, A. S. hōh-sinu, hough-sinew. - A. S. hōh, hough; sinu, sinew; see Hough. Cf. E. Fries. haksene, lit. 'heel-sinew,' but also the hamstring (of a horse).

Hoy (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) Du. heu, heude, a flat-bottomed merchant-ship; M. Du. hole, heude; Flemish hui, a hoy.


Hoyden; see Hoiden.

Hub, a projection; the same as Hob (1).

Hubbuck. (E) Imitative. Cf. Gael. sb, interj. of aversion. Formerly also whoobub, a confused noise. Hubbub was confused with hoop-hoop, reduplication of hoop; and whoobub with whoop-hoop. See Hoop (2), Whoop.

Huckaback, a sort of linen cloth. (Low G.?) The orig. sense was prob. 'pellar's ware;' cf. Low G. hukkebak, G. huckebak, pick-a-back. See Huckster.

Huckleberry. (E) The same as hurtle-, who tie-, hurt-, hart-berry. A. S. hocror-berge, i. e. hart-berry

Hucklebone, the hip-bone. (E) A huckle is a 'small joint.' Cf. E. Fries. hukken, to bend, stoop, crouch; see below.

Huckster. (O. Low G.) M. E. huckster, huckster. Formed with the fem. suffix -ster (for which see Spinster), from M. Du. huckor, Low G. hoker, a hawkor, also a stooper, bender, one who stoops. β. The hawkor or huckster was so named from his bowed back, bent under his burden; from M. Du. hucken, to stoop under a burden. Cf. Icl. hoikinn, bent, pp. of a lost strong verb (Teut. *heukan-); also Icl. hiko, to sit on one's hams, Low G. hiken, to crouch. See Du. heukor, huiken in Frnack.

Huddle. (E) M. E. hoderen, hodren, which is an equivalent form, meaning to huddle together, as under a covert or shelter. Frequentative related to M. E. hūden, to hide; see Hide (1). ¶ Put the mod. E. sense of huddle seems to be due to Du hoetelen, 'to do a thing muskily,' Hexham; cf. G. hudein, to bungle.
Hue (1), show, appearance, colour. (E.) M. E. hewe. A. S. hew, heow, hēo, appearance. + Swed. hy, skin, complexion; Goth. hwir, form, show.

Hue (2), clamour, outcry. (F.—Teut.) In the phr. 'hue and cry;' A. F. hu et cri. M. E. hue, a loud cry.—O. F. hu, a cry; huer, to hoot. — M. H. G. hü, interj.; hißen, to hoot; M. Swed. huta, to hoot; see Hoot.

Huff, to puff, bluster, bully. (E.) The old sense is to puff, blow hard; hence to bluster, vapour. An imitative word, like puff. Cf. Lowl. Sc. hauch, a forcible puff, hech, to breathe hard; G. hauchen, to breathe. To huff, at draughts, simply means 'to blow;' it was customary to blow upon the piece removed; cf. Lowl. Sc. blaw, to blow, also to huff at draughts; Dan. blæse en briske, to huff (lit. blow) a man at draughts.

Hug, to embrace closely. (Scand.) XVI cent. Uncertain. Perhaps of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. hugga, to soothe, soothe a child, huga, to mind; hugna, to please; M. Du. heunge, joy.

Huge, vast. (F.—Teut.) M. F. hige, houge. An initial a has dropped. — A. F. ahoge; O. F. ahuge, ahugur, huge, vast (12th cent.). Of unknown origin; perhaps allied to Icel. haungr, a hill, whence O. F. hoge, hogue, a hill; see How (1).

Huguenot, a French protestant. (F. — G.) F. huguenot; as if from the personal name Huguenot. This name was in use two centuries at least before the Reformation, and is a dimm. of F. Hugon, acc. case from the nom. Hugues, Hugh. — M. H. G. Hug, Hugh. 2. But this form was due to popular etymology. The original form was G. eidgenoss, a confederate, appearing as Swiss Romance eingenot, higgenot, a protestant (Wedgwood). From G. eide, an oath (see Oath), and genoss = A. S. geweet, a companion. ¶ 15 false etymologies of this word are noted by Scheler.

Hulk, a heavy ship. (Late L.—Gk.) M. E. hulke. A. S. hul. — Late L. hulka, also hulun, holas, a kind of ship — Gk. δόλαις, a ship which is towed, also a heavy ship, merchantman. — Gk. ἀλευρίνω, to draw, drag. Cf. L. sulcus, a furrow. Der hulking, i.e. bulky, unwieldy. ¶ Distinct from M. E. hulke, A. S. hulc, a novel.


Hull (2), body of a ship. (Du.) From Du. hol, hold. 'Iet hol van een schip, the ship’s hold or hull;' Sewel. See Hold (2). Or the same as hull (1).

Hum (1), to buzz. (E.) M. E. hummen; an imitative word. + G. hummen, Du. honmenhen, to hum. Cf. Hem (2).

Hum (2), to trick, cajole. (E.) A particular use of hum, to buzz; it also meant to utter a sound expressive of contempt (Cor. v. 1. 49); also to applaud; see Richardson, and Todd’s Johnson. Hence it meant to flatten, cajole, trick. So also Port. zumbir, to buzz, zumbar, to jest; Span. zumbar, to hum, also to jest. Der. hum, lib., a hoax.

Human. (1. — L.) Formerly humane. — l. humane, 'humane, manly;' Cot. — l. acc. humānum, human. — l. homo, a man; lit. 'a creature of earth,' from humus, ground, see humble. + A. S. guma, a man.

Humane. (L.) Directly from L. humānus, (1) human, (2) kind (above).

Humble. (F. — L.) F. humble. — l. humilem, acc. of humiles, humble, lowly, near the ground. — l. humus, the ground. Cf. Gk. θαυμάω, on the ground, Russ. земля, earth, land. Brugm. i. § 604.

Humble-bee, a humming-bee. (E.) From the verb humble, for hummle, frequentative of hum. Cf. Du. hommel, a humble-bee, from hommelen, to hum, G. hummel, a humble-bee, from Hummeln, to hum; Swed. humla, a humble-bee.

Humbug, a hoax, piece of trickery. (L.) ‘Humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear,' Dean Milles MS. (cited in Halliwell). 'Drolleries, bonmots, and humbugs;' about A. D. 1740. Compounded of hum, hoax, and bug, a spectre, ghost, bugbear; the orig. sense being ‘sham bugbear;' see hum (2) and Bug. Der. humbug, vb.

Humdrum, dull, droning. (E.) Compounded of hum, a buzzing noise, and drum, a droning sound; see Drum.

Humeral, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Late L. humerītis, belonging to the shoulder. — l. humerus, the shoulder; better umerus. + Gk. ὄμος, Goth. ama, Skt. aumau-, the shoulder. Brugm. i. § 163.

Humid, moist. (F. — L.) F. humide.

— L. hūmidus, better umīdus, moist — L.
**HUMILIATE**

*hümëre, ümëre,* to be moist; cf. *ûmens, iuudios, iudus,* moist; Gk. *typox,* moist.

**HUMILIATE.** (L.) From pp. of L. *humilïmère,* to humble. — L. *humilis,* humble; see Humble.

**humility.** (F. — L.) M. E. *humilet.*

— O. F. *humilitet,* humility. — L. *humilitatem,* acc. of *humilitas,* humility. — L. *humilis,* humble

**Hummock, Hommock,** a mound, hillock, rounded mass. (E.) It appears to be a variant of *hump* or *hunch.*

**Humour,** orig. moisture. (F. — L.) See Trench, Select Glossary, and Study of Words. The four *humours,* according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine. — O. F. *humor* (F. *humeur*).

— L. *ûmörëm,* acc. of *ûmor,* moisture. — L. *ûmëre,* to be moist; see Humid.


**Hunch,** a hump, round mass. (E.) A palatalised form of prov. E. *hunk,* a lump. Apparently a parallel form of *hump,* with *nk* for *mp.* Cf. W. Flem. *hunke brood,* a hunk of bread (De Bo); and perhaps Du. *hönk,* a starting-post, orig. ‘a stump;’ see Franck.

**Hundred.** (E.) M. E. hundred. A. S. *hundred,* a compound word. — A. S *hund,* a hundred; and — *red,* with the sense of ‘reckoning’ or *rate,* to denote the rate of counting. Cf. Icel. *hund-red,* orig 120; G. *hund-er.* This suffix is allied to Goth. *raþa,* number, L. *ratio,* see Rate (1).

β. The A. S. *hund* is cognate with L. *centum,* answering to an Irg. form *komtöm,* perhaps for *dekemtöm,* a decade, allied to Goth. *taihunte-hund,* a hundred, which Brugmann explains as *dekkodw* dekós. Cf. also Gk. *êkato,* Skt. *cata,* Pe’s sad, Lith. *saistmas,* Russ. *sto,* Irish *ced,* W. *cant,* a hundred. Brugm. i. § 431, ii. § 179.

See Ten.


**Hurlyburly,** a tumult. (F. — L.) A reduplicative word, the second syllable being an echo of the first. [Cf. M. F. *huribieria,* tumult, in Rabelais (v. prol.).] The short form *hurry* also occurs; see K. John, ill. 4. 169. — O. F. *hurlee,* a howling, outcry, great noise; orig. fem. pp. of *hurler,* to howl. — I. *ululäre,* to howl. Prob. confused with Hurl.

**Hurrach.** (G.) From G. *hurra,* M. H. G. *hurrâ.* Of imitative origin; see Hurl.


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HURST

hurry, haste. Cf. Dan. hurre, to hum, whirl; Icel. hurr, a noise; M. H. G. hurren, to move swiftly. See Hurst; and cf. whirr, wiz, of similar imitative origin; whence whirrry, to hurry (Nares).

Hurst, a wood. (E.) M. E. hurst; A. S. hyrst + M. H. G. hurst, a shrub, thicket; G. horst; E. Fries. horst.

Hurt, to dash against, to harm. (F.) M. E. hurten, hirten, (1) to push, dash against; (2) to injure. O. F. hurter (F. heurter), to strike or dash against. Of unknown origin. Hardly from Celtic (Thurneysen, p. 81). The Ita! form is urta, possibly from L. *urtum, unused suipne of urge-re, to press on (Korting).

hurtle, to dash (F.) M. E. hurtelien, frequent. of hurten (above).

Husband. (Scand.) Icel. húsiðondi, the master of a house, the goodman; short for húsibandi. — Icel. hús, house; búnadla, dwelling in, pres. pt. of búa, to dwell; see Boor. So also Swed. husbande, Dan. husbond. Der. husband man, husband-ry.

Hush. (E.) M. E. hushit, whilst, silent; pub. taken to be a pp. Cf. Swed. hysqa, Dan. hysse, to hush; Dan. hy, hush. A purely imitative word, alluded to his.

Husk, shell (E.) M. E. huske. The -k is a diminutive suffix; from A. S. his, a house. (cf. Low G. huske, a little house, E. Fries. húsc a little house, core of an apple, small case; M. Du. huysken, a little house, a case, a husk of fruit (Kilian). See House.

Husky, housey (E.) Apparently allied to prov. E. husk, dry, parched; with reference to the dryness of husks.


Hyacinth, a flower. (I. — L. — Gk.) 1. hyacinthe — L. hyacinthus — Gk. ιακώνθος, an iris, larkspur (not our hyacinth),

Doublet, jacinth

Hyena; see Hyena.

Hybrid, mongrel. (I.) L. hbrida, hybrida, a mongrel, a hybrid. Some connect it with Gk. ὑβριδή, stem of ὑβριν, insult, wantonness, violation; but it may be Latin.


Hydrangea, a flower. (Gk.) A coined name, referring to the cup-form of the capsule, or seed-vessel. From Gk. ὑδρα, for ὑδρα, water; ὑδρα, a vessel.

Hydraulic, relating to water in motion. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. hydraulique.

Hustings. (Scand.) The mod. use is incorrect; it is properly husting, sing., and means a council, an assembly for the choice of a candidate. M. E. husting. A. S. husting. — Icel. húsing, a council, meeting. — Icel. hús, a house; ping, a thing, also an assembly; see House and Thing.

Cf. Swed. Norw. and Dan. ting, the same as Icel. ping.

Hustle, to jostle. (Du.) For hustle. — Du. hutcelen, to shake up and down, hurdle together; frequent. of M. Du. hutsen, Du. hotsen, to shake. See Hotchpot. Cf. Du. hotter, to cuddle; hot, curds; prov. G. hutze, a cradle, a swing; Lowl. Sc. hott, to move by jerks, hotter, to jolt.


Hutch, a box. (F. — Low L.) M. E. huche, huche, — F. huche, a hutch, bun. — Late L. hutsca, a hutch, box; of unknown origin. Perhaps Teutonic; cf O. H. G. hutslen (G hutzen), to take care of. See Heed.

Huzzah, Hurrah. (E.) Huzzah is also written huzza. Cf. G. hussa, huzza! M. H. G. hurra, hurrah! So also Swed. and D.n. hurra, hurrah! Cf. M. H. G. hurren, to move quickly; Dan. hurre, to hum, buzz. See Hurry.

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HYDRODYNAMICS

υδρός, water; ανθίζω, a pipe, tube (allied to ἀνεμ., I blow; see Air).

Hydrodynamics, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.)
Gk. υδρός, for υδάω, water; and E. dynamics, a word of Gk. oigan; see Dynamics.

Hydrogen, a very light gas. (Gk.)
The name means 'generator of water.'—
Gk. υδρός, for υδάω, water; and the base γέρ-, to produce; see Genesis.

Hydropathy, the water-cure. (Gk.)
Gk. υδρός, for υδάω, water; πάθος, suffering, endurance of treatment; see Pathos.

Hydrophobia, fear of water. (L. — Gk.)
Late L. hydropophoiba. Conmed from Gk. υδρός, for υδάω, water; φόβος, fear, fright, allied to φειδάω, I flee (∉ BIEG.)

Hydropsy, dropsy. (F. — L. — Gk.)
Formerly dropsie or ydropsie; the form dropsie being due to loss of γ-, — M. F. hyd ripi sse. — L. hyd ripis sse. — Late Gk. *υδρόφαι ας, not found, from Gk. υδροφυς, dropsy, extended from υδρός, for υδάω, water. Der. dropsic-al.

Hydrostatics, the science which treats of fluids at rest (Gk.)
Gk. υδρός, for υδάω, water; and Statics, q v.

Hyena, Hyæna, a hog-like quadruped. (L. — Gk.) [M. E. hyene; from O. F. hyene.] L. hyena. — Gk. υιανα, a hyena; lit. 'sow-like.'—Gk. υς, a sow, cognate with E. sow; with fem. adj. suffix -ανα.

Hymen. (L. — Gk.) L. hymen = Gk. υμην, the god of marriage. Cf. Skt. sur, to connect, lit. to sew; see Sew.


Hypallage, an interchange. (L. — Gk.) L. hypallage. — Gk. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange. — Gk. ὑπό, under; ἀλλαγή, change, from ἀλλάσσειν, to change; from ἄλλος, another. See Alien.

Hyper-, prefix, denoting excess. (L. — Gk.) L. hyper-, for Gk. ὑπέρ, above, beyond, allied to L. super. Hence hyperbaton, a transposition of words from natural order, lit. 'a going beyond' (from βαντειν, to go); hyper-bole, exaggeration, Gk. ὑπερβολή (from βαλλειν, to throw, cast); hyper-borean, extreme northern (from βορέας, north wind).

Hyphen, a short stroke (-) joining two parts of a compound word. (L. — Gk.)

L. hyphen, for Gk. ὑφεν, lit. 'under one.' — Gk. ὑφ-, for ὑπό, under; το, neut. of έις, one (allied to L. sim- in simplex; see simple).

Hypo-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπό, under; cognate with L. sub.

Hypochondria, a mental disorder inducing melancholy. (L. — Gk.) Named from the spleen (which was supposed to cause it), situated under the cartilage of the breast-bone. — L. hypochondria, fem. sb.; for L. hypochondria, s. pl. — Gk. ὑποχώνδρα, sb. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone. — Gk. ὑπό, under; χώνδρος, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage of the breast-bone (cognate with G. grand, gravel, and allied to L. grīnda). Der. hypochondry, q v.

Hypocrisy, pretence to virtue. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hypocricie. — L. hypocrisia, 1 Tim. iv. 2. — Gk. ὑποκρίσια, a reply, answer, playing a part on a stage, acting of a part. — Gk. ὑποκρίνομαι, I reply, play a part. — Gk. ὑπό, under; κρίνω, I contend, middle voice of κρίνω, I judge. See Critic. Der. hypocrite, F. hypocrite, L. hypocrita, Gk. ὑποκρίτης, a dissembler, Matt. vi. 2

Hypogastric, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hypogastrique. — Late L. hypogasticus, belonging to the lower part of the belly. — Gk. ὑπογαστρικός, lower part of the belly; see Hypo- and Gastric.

Hypostasis. (L. — Gk.) L. hypo-stasis. — Gk. ὑπόστασις, a standing under, groundwork, subsistence, substance, a Person of the Trinity. — Gk. ὑπό, under; στάσεις, a standing, from √STÅ, to stand. See Statics.

Hypoteneuse. (F. — L. — Gk.) Also hypotenuse (badly). — F. hypoténusse. — L. hypotēnesu, the subtending (line); fem. of pres part. of bντείνειν, to subtend, lit. to stretch under. √TEN.

Hypothec, a legal lien on property. (F. — L. — Gk.) Englished from M. F. hypothèque, a mortgage. — L. hypotēca (the same). — Gk. ὑποθήκη, lit. 'support;' a pledge, mortgage. — Gk. ὑπό, under; θή-, as τι-θή-μι, I place. (√DIÉ).

Hypothesis, a supposition. (L. — Gk.) L. hypothèsis. — Gk. ὑποθέσεις, a placing under, supposition. — Gk. ὑπό, under; θές, a placing; from the same root as the above. See Thesis.

Hyson, a kind of tea. (Chinese.)
HYSSOP

the Amoy dialect called chhun-té, lit. 'spring tea,' from chhun, spring, and té, tea. Said to have been orig. from hi chhun, lit. 'blooming spring,' i.e. early crop. From Chin. hi, blooming; chhun, spring.


I.


I-, neg. prefix; see In- (3).

Iambic, a certain metre, a short and a long syllable (ω-). (L. - Gk.) L. *iambic*. - Gk. *ιαμβικός*. - Gk. *ιαμβός*, an iambic foot, iambic verse, lampoon (Origin doubtful.)

Ibex, a genus of goats. (L.) L. *ibex*.


Icicle. (E.) M. E. *isikel*, *is Yokel*; from M. E. *ys*, ice, and *el*, a point of ice - A. S. *is-givel*, an icicle; also written *is-s-givel*, where *is-s* is the gen. case. *Givel*, O. Merc. *geile* (Sweet, O. E. T.), means 'a small piece of ice.' - Icel. *issjokull*; though *jokull* is gen. used by itself in the sense of icicle; Low G. *is-


Ichnemon. (L. - Gk.) L. *ichneu-
mion*. - Gk. *ιχνεύων*, an ichneumon (lizard); lit. 'a tracker,' because it tracks out (and devours) crocodiles' eggs. - Gk. *ιχνεύειν*, to track. - Gk. *ιχνος*, a footprint.

Ichor, the juice in the veins of gods. (Gk.) Gk. *ίχωρ*, juice.

Ichthyography, description of fishes. (Gk.) Gk. *ιχθύον*, from *ιχθύς*, a fish; -*γραφείν*, from *γράφειν*, to describe. So also *ichthyology*, from *λύγος*, a discourse, *λέγειν*, to speak.

Icicle; see Ice.

Iconoclast, a breaker of images. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. *εκώρο*, from *εκών*, an image; *κατάρα*, a vine-pruner (but lit. a breaker), *ιδω* to break.

Icosahedron, a solid figure with twenty equal faces. (Gk.) From Gk. *ικοσία*, twenty; *θρα*, a base, lit. a seat, from the base *&d,-* to sit; see Bit.

Ideas, the 15th day of March, May, July, October; 13th of other months. (F. - L.) F. *ides*. - L. *idias*, ides.


idiomsyncreasy, peculiarity of temperament. (Gk.) Cf. F. *idiomsyncreasy*. From Gk. *ίδιος*, own; *σύγκρασις*, a blending together, from *σύν* ( = *σω*), together, *κρατις*, a mingling. See Crasis.

**Idle**


**Idol.** (F.-L.-Gk.) O.F. ıdol. - L. ıdītium. - Gk. ıdōλoν, an image, likeness. - Gk. ıdōμαι, I appear; see (νέο WEID). Der ıdolatry, O.F. ıdolatrier, Late L. ıdolatria, short form of ıdīōλaτria, service to idols (where ıdατρία, service, is from ıdατρός, a hired servant, ıάρπον, hire). Hence ıdolater, &c.

ıdyl, ıdyl, a pastoral poem. (L.-Gk.) L. idyllium. - Gk. ıδύλλιον, a short descriptive poem. - Gk. ıδύς, form, shape, figure. - Gk. ıδύμαι, I appear (see above).

ıf, conj. (E.) M.E. if. A.S. geþ + Icel. ef, if. O. Fris. ef. O. Sax. ef. Goth. ifa. interrog. particle, jai, if, with which cf. Du. ef, if, whether, G. ob, whether, also O. H. G. ibu, if, lit. 'on the condition,' dat. of iba, condition, doubt. Cf. also Icel. ef, sb., doubt. See Kluge, s. v. ob

Ignition, a setting on fire (L.) F. ignition. As if from L. *ignitio. - L. ignitus, pp. of ignite, to set on fire. - L. ignis, fire. + Skt agra-, fire, base *agna-. - Skt. agra-, Lith. ignis, fire, base *agna-. Brugm. I § 148. Hence also ignis fatuus, a vain fire; igni-ous, adj.

Ignoble. (F.-L.) F. ignoble, not noble. - L. i gnobilitas, where r = in, not; see Noble

Ignominious, disgrace (F.-L.) F. ignominious. - L. ignominia. - L. i, for in, not; gnomin, for guenim, old form of nomen, name, fame, see Noun

Ignor, to disregard. (F.-L.) F. ignorer - L. ignóra, not to know. - L. i, (for in), not; and base gnóre, as in gnóscere = nouscere, to know; see Know. Der. ignor-ant, -ance; also ignóramus, lit. 'we ignore' that, an old law-term.

Iguana, a kind of American lizard (Span. - W. Indian.) Span. iguana. Of West Indian origin - Hayti ingenova. Iguana (Eden.).

iguano-don, a fossil dinosaur, with teeth like an iguana. From iguana, and Gk. ıδόν-ρ, stem of ıδον, tooth.

Il-. (1), for in-, prefix, from L. in, prep., when l follows. Exx.: il-lapse, illusion, &c.

Il-. (2), for in-, negative prefix when l follows. Exx. il-legal, il-legible, il-legal-ize, il-limitable, il-literate, il-

**Illustrous**

logical; for which see legal, legible, &c. And see illicit.

IIiac, pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F.-L.) F. ilique, belonging to the flanks. Formed from L. illus, sb. pl., flanks, groom. See also jade (2).

IIiad, an epic poem. (L.-Gk.) L. Iliad., stem of Ilias, the Iliad. - Gk. Iliados, stem of Idaos, the Iliad. - Gk. *Ilaos, Ilios, commonly known as Troy; said to have had its name from (a mythical) Illus, grandfather of Priam, and son of Tros (whence Troy)

IIl, bad. (Scand.) M.E. ille. - Icel. illr (later illr, ill, adj.; Swed. illa, Dan. ilde, ill, adv. Not alluded to Evil.

IIlapse, a gliding in, a sudden entrance. (L.) L. illāpus, sb., a gliding in. - L. il- (for in), in; lapsus, a gliding, from pp. of lābi, to glide. See Iapse.

IIlation, an inference (F.-L.) F. illusion. - L. in- illusionem, a bringing in, inference. - L. il- (for in), in; illustre, to be allowed. See Illation.

IIllusion, a striking against (L.) From Ilius, a striking against. - L. illus, pp. of illidere, to strike against. - L. il- (for in), upon, illidere, to strike. See Illusion.

IIludge, to deceive (F.-L.) F. illuder, 'to illude;' Cot - L. illidere, to mock at. - L. il- (for in), upon; illidere, to jest, play. See Ludicrous.

IIllume, to enlighten. (L.) From pp. of L. illumīmāre to throw light upon. - L. il- (for in), upon; lūmen, for lumen, light; see Luminary. Not also we use illumine, illumine, from L. illumīner < L. illumīmāre.

IIllusion, (F.-L.) F. illusion - L. in- illusionem - L. illusio, pp of illidere; see Ilude (above)

IIllustrate. (L.) From the pp of illustrare, to throw light upon. - L. il- (for in), upon; lastrare, to shine (below).

illustrous, (F.-L.; or L.) Abadly coined word; either from F. illustr, or from the L. illustris, bright, renowned. (Imitation of inundrərous.) β. In L. illustris, the prefix il- = in, upon; illustri, to shine (below).

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Immunity

Immunity, freedom from obligation. (F.-L.) F. immunity, immunity. — L. immunitatem, acc. of immunitas, exemp-

Imbroglio, intrigue, perplexity. (Ital.)

Imbibe, to drink in. (F.-L., or L.) F. imbibere (16th cent.). — L. imbibere, to drink in. — L. im- (for in), bibere, to drink.

Imbricated, bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile. (L.) Botanical. From pp. of L. imbricare, to cover with gutter-tiles.

Immaculate, unsotted. — L. im- (for in), not; maculatus, spotted. See Maculate.

Immediate, without intervention or means. (F.-L.) M. F. immediat — L. im- (for in), not; mediatus, pp. of L. mediare, to be in the middle. — L. medius, middle. See Medium.


Immerge, to plunge into. (L.) L. immergere (pp. immersus), to plunge into. — L. im- (for in), in; mergere, to plunge. See Merge. Der. immers-ion.

Immigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. immigrare, to migrate to. (In- = in, in) See Migrate.

Immigrant, near at hand. (L.) L. immigrent-, stem of pres. pt. of im-minere, to project over. — L. im- (for in), upon; -minere, to project, as in é-minere.

Immit, to inject. (L.) In Kersey (1715). L. immittere, to send into (pp. immissus). — L. im- (= in), in; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. immiss-ion.

Immolate, to offer in sacrifice. (L.) From pp. of L. immolare, to sacrifice, lit. to throw meal upon a victim. — L. im- (for in), upon; mola, meal, cognate with E. Meal (1).

Immunity, freedom from obligation. (F.-L.) F. immunity, immunity. — L. immunitatem, acc. of immunitas, exemp-

Imbrue, Embreue, to moisten, drench. (F.-L.) M. F. embriuer; s'embruer, 'to unbre or bedable himself with;’ Cot. Variant of O. F. embruer, embruever, to moisten. — F. enu. (L. in, in); and a causal verb -brueur, to give to drink, turned into -breuer in the 16th cent., and then into -brueur; see F. abreuer in Hatzfeld. O. F. abreuer answers to a L. type *biberäre, to give to drink; from L. bibere, to drink. See Beverage.

Imbrue, to cause to drink in, tinge deeply. (F.-L.) O. F. imbuer. — L. imbire, to cause to drink in; where -bere is a causal form, apparently allied to bibere, to drink.

Imitate. (L.) From pp. of L. imitari, to imitate; frequentative of *imbare, not found; cf. L. imã-go. See Image.

Immaculate. (L.) L. im-maculatus, unsotted. — L. im- (for in), not; maculatus, spotted. See Maculate.

Immediate, without intervention or means. (F.-L.) M. F. immediat — L. im- (for in), not; mediatus, pp. of L. mediare, to be in the middle. — L. medius, middle. See Medium.


Immerge, to plunge into. (L.) L. immergere (pp. immersus), to plunge into. — L. im- (for in), in; mergere, to plunge. See Merge. Der. immers-ion.

Immigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. immigrare, to migrate to. (Im- = in, in) See Migrate.

Immigrant, near at hand. (L.) L. immigrent-, stem of pres. pt. of im-minere, to project over. — L. im- (for in), upon; -minere, to project, as in é-minere.

Immit, to inject. (L.) In Kersey (1715). L. immittere, to send into (pp. immissus). — L. im- (= in), in; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. immiss-ion.

Immolate, to offer in sacrifice. (L.) From pp. of L. immolare, to sacrifice, lit. to throw meal upon a victim. — L. im- (for in), upon; mola, meal, cognate with E. Meal (1).

Immunity, freedom from obligation. (F.-L.) F. immunity, immunity. — L. immunitatem, acc. of immunitas, exemp-
IMMURE

immmunis, exempt from public services. L. im- (for in), not; munis, serving, obliging (whence also communis, common). See Common.

Immure. (F.-L.) For ennurere. M. F. ennurere, to shut up in prison, lit. to enclose with a wall. L. im- (= in), in; mūrus, a wall.

Imp, a graft, off-spring, demon. (Late L.-Gk.) Formerly in a good sense, meaning a scion, off-spring. M. E. imp, a graft on a tree (A.S. impe); impen, to grafter. L. L. impetus, a graft (Lex Salica); whence also Dan. ymfe, Swed. ympa, G ymfe, O. H. G. impōs, to graft]. L. impetus, a graft (Lex Salica); whence also Dan. ymfe, Swed. ympa, G ymfe, O. H. G. impōs, to graft. Lid. impet, to grafter. L. impetus, a graft (Lex Salica); whence also Dan. ymfe, Swed. ympa, G ymfe, O. H. G. impōs, to graft. L. impetus, a graft (Lex Salica); whence also Dan. ymfe, Swed. ympa, G ymfe, O. H. G. impōs, to graft.

Impact, a striking against. (L.) L. impactus, pp. of impingere, to impinge. See Impinge.

Impair, to make worse, injure, weaken. (F.-L.) M. F. empeurer, - O. F. emporer, later emperer, to impair; Cot. L. L. impediōrere, to make worse. L. im- (for in), prep., with intensive force; and pēlor, worse, a comparative form from a lost positive. Cf Pessimist

Impale, to fix on a stake. (L.) Late L. impādīre (whence F. empaler), L. im- (for in), on; pilet, a stake. See Pale (1).

Import. (F.-L.) M. F. impartir. L. impātir, impertiure, to give a share to. L. im- (= in), to, upon; partire, to part, from parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part. See Part.

Impassive. From Im- (4) and Passive

Impänn, From Im- (3) and Pawn (1)

Impeach, to charge with a crime. (F.-L.) The original sense was 'to hinder'; as, 'to impeach and stop their breath, Holland, tr. of Pliny, b. xi. c. 3 - O F. empeccher, 'to hinder, stop, bar, impeach'; Cot. Older spelling empeccher, where the s is adventitious [Littre and Scheler connect the mod. F. empêcher with Prov. empedezar, from Late L. impedicēre, to fetter. L. im- (for in), on, upon, pedeca, a fetter, from ped-, stem of pes, a foot.] 8. At the same time the usual sense of E. impeach and some (at least) of the senses of O. F. empeccher above are due to O. F. empachier, Span. empachar, Ital. impacciare, to delay; from a Late L. frequent. form (*impacticēre, in Körting, § 4110) of L. impingere (pp. impactus), to bind, fasten; see Pact. See Dispatch.

Impede, to obstruct. (L.) From L. impedire, to entangle the feet, obstruct. L. im- (= in), in; ped-, stem of pes, foot. Der. impediment.

Impel. (L.) L. im-pellere, to urge on. L. im- (for in), on; pellere, to drive; see Pulsate. Der. impulsiure, L. impulsus, sb. from the pp. impulsus.

Impend, to hang over. (L.) L. impendere, to hang over. L. im- (for in), on, over; pendere, to hang. See Pendant.

Imperative. (F.-L.) F. impératif, imperious - L. imperātius, due to a command. L. imperātum, a command; neut. of imperātus, pp. of imperāre, to command. See Emperor.

imperial. (F.-L.) O. F. imperial, later imperial. L. imperātōris, belonging to an empire. L. imperium, an empire. See Empire

Impertinent. From Im- (4) and Pertinent.

Impervious. From Im- (4) and Pervious

Impetus. (L.) L. impetus, lit. 'a falling on'; a rush, attack. L. im- (in), on; pellere, to fall, fly, seek. See Petition

Impinge, to strike against. (L.) L. impingere, to strike against. L. im- (in), on, upon; pannere, to fasten, also to strike. See Pact.

Implement, a tool. (Late L.-L.) Late L. implementum, an accomplishing; hence, means for accomplishing. L. imploere, to fill in, execute. L. im- (for in), in; plėrere, to fill. See Plenary.

Implicate. (L.) From pp. of L. implicāre, to involve. L. im- (in), in; plėcāre, to fold. See Ply.


Implorer. (F.-L.) F. implorer. L. implōrāre, to implore. L. im- (in), on, upon; plōrere, to wail. Cf. de-plore.

Imply. (F.-L.) Coined from L. im- (in), and ply; as if from a F. *implier; but the F. form was implique, still earlier emplorer (whence E. employ). See Ply.

Import. (F.-L.; or L.) In two senses: (1) to signify. M. F. importer, to signify. L. importēre, to import, bring in, introduce, cause; (2) to bring in from abroad; directly from the same L. im-
IMPORTABLE

portäre. — L. im- (in), in; portäre, to bring. Der. import-ant, i.e. importing much. See Port (1).

importable, intolerable; obsolete. (F. — L.) M. F. importable. — L. importabilis, that cannot be borne. — L. im- (in), not; portäre, to bear.


Impose. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. imposer, to lay upon. — F. im- (in), upon, F. poser, to lay. See Pose (1)

Imposition. (F. — L.) F. imposition. — L. acc. impositionem, a laying on. — L. imposiunus, pp. of imponeor, to lay on. — L. imii- (in), on; pônerē, to lay

impost. (F. — L.) O. F. impost, a tax. — L. pp. neut. impositionum (above), a thing imposed.

Imposthume, an abscess. (F. — L. — Gk.) Better apostume, as in Cotgrave. — M. F. apostume, ‘an apostume, an inward swelling full of corrupt matter.’ A still better spelling is M. F. apostumé, also in Cotgrave. — L. apostēna. — Gk. ἀσποτήμα, a standing away from; hence, a separation of corrupt matter. — Gk. ἀπό, away; ἀσπή, base of ἀσπῆμαι, I set, place, stand. (v. STA.)

Impostor. (L.) L. impostor, a deceiver: from L. impōnerē, to impose, also, to impose upon, cheat. See Impose.

Impotence. (F. — L.) F. (and O. F.) impotence, L. impotentia, inability. — L. impotent-, stem of impolens, powerless. See Im- (4) and Potent.

Impoverish. (F. — L.) From O. F. impoverir-, stem of pres. pt. of impoverir, to impoverish. — F. em- (= L. in), extremely; O. F. povir, poor, from Iat. pauperem, acc. of pauper, poor. See Poverty and Poor.

Imprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. imprecāri, to call down upon by prayer. — L. in- (in), upon; precāri, to pray. See Precarious and Pray.


Impregnate, to render pregnant. (L.) From pp. of L. impregnāre, to impregnate. — L. in- (for in), m. *pregnāre, only used in the pres. pt. praegnavit; see Pregnant.

Imprese, an heraldic device, with a motto. (F. — Ital. — L.) In Rich. II. iii. 1. 25. Also spelt impresa (Nares). — O. F. impresse = Ital. impresa, ‘an impresse, an emblem, also, an enterprise;’ Florio. Em. of impressee, undertaken (hence, adopted), pp. of imprendere, to undertake. — L. in, in; prehendere, to lay hold of.

Doublet, emprise, an enterprise, Spencer, F. Q. ii. 4 12; from F. emprise, fem. pp. of emprendre, to undertake (Cotgrave) = Ital. imprendere. Der. impressee, an undertaking, stage-manager, from impresa an undertaking

Impress. (L.) L. impressare, frequent of imprimeare, to press upon. — L. imi- (in), on; premere, to press. See Press.


Impromptu, a thing said on hand. (F. — L.) F. impromptu. — L. in prompti, in readiness; where promptus is abl. of promptus, a sb. formed from prime, to bring forward; see Prompt.

Impropriate, to appropriate to private use. (L.) Coued from L. im- (in), in; propriāre, to appropriate, from prōprius, one’s own. See Proper.

Improve, (F. — L.) Formerly improve, for late M. E. enproven (Skelton), which was itself an alteration of M. E. approved, to benefit. — O. F. aprover, approver, to benefit. — O. F. a (for L. ad, to). and prou, sb. profit, answering to Ital. prode. sb. benefit. Cf. Ital. prode, adj., good, valiant; see Prowess. See The O.F. sb. enproven, improvement, occurs in Godefroy.

Improvise. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. improvanisare, Ital. improvovisare, to sing ex-
IMPUDENT

temporaneous verses. — Ital. improvire, sudden, unprovided for. — L. imprōdisus, unforeseen. — L. im· (for in-), not; prō, before; uisus, pp. of uidere, to see. See Vision.

Impudent, shames. (F. — L.) F. impudent. — L impudent-, stem of impudens, shames. — L. im· (for in-), not; pudens, modest, pres. pt. of pudere, to feel shame.

Impugn. (F. — L.) F. impugner. — L. impugnare, to fight against. — L. im· (for in-), against; pugnare, to fight, from pugna, a battle; cf. pugnus, a fist.

Impulse; see Impel.

Impunity; see Impel.

Impudent (F. — L.) F. impunité. — L. acc. impunitātis, acc. of impunitas, impunity. — L. impuni·s, without punishment. — L. im· (¼ in-), not; pena, punishment. See Pain.

Impute. (F. — L.) F. imputer. — L. impuleré, to ascribe — L. im· (¼ in-), towards; pulere, to reckon. See Putative.

In, prep. (E) A.S. in + Du in, Icel. i, Swed. Dan. i, Goth. in, G. in, W. yu, O. Irish in, L. in, Gk. ἐν, ivi. L. in is for O. L. en (as in en-do) = Gk. ἐν. Der. in·er, A.S. inera; in-most, A.S. inner·est (i.e. inne·st), a double superl. form. The form innermost is also a corruption of A S. innerest. Also in-ward, there-in, where-in, with-in, in-as-much, in-so much, in-ter-, in-tro-. And see Inn.

In- (1), prefix. (E) In some words, it is only the prep. in composition. Exx.: in-born, in-breathe, in-bred, in-land, &c. And see Im- (1).

In- (2), prefix. (L) In some words, it is the L. prep. in composition. Exx.: in-aurate, in-accrurate, &c. Sometimes, it has passed through French; as in-dication, &c. If it becomes il- before l, im- before b, m, and p, ir- before r.

In- (3), negative prefix. (L; or F. — L.) From L. neg prefix in-, cognate with E. neg. prefix un-; see Un- (1), An., A- (g). If it becomes i- before gn, as in in-gnoble; il- before l; im- before b, m, and p; ir- before r. Der. in-ability, in-accessible, &c., &c.; for which see able, access, &c.

Inane, empty, silly, useless. (L.) L. inanis, void, empty. Root unknown. Der. inan-i-ty.

Inanition, exhaustion from lack of food. (F. — L.) F. inanition, ‘an emptying;' Cot. From the pp. of inānire, to empty; from inānis (above).

INCESSANT

Inaugurate. (L.) From pp. of L. in-augurare, to practise augury, to consecrate, begin formally. — L. in, in, upon; augur, an augur; see Augur.

Inca, a royal title. (Peruv.) Peruv. inca, a title. Cf. Peruv. capay kapac Inca. king of Peru (capay = only; kapac = lord). Inca was orig. the chief of a tribe (Oviedo).

Incandescent, glowing hot. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of in-candescere, to glow; where candescere is the imperative form of candere, to glow. See Candid.

Incantation. (F. — L.) F. incantation. — L. incantātionem, acc. of incantātiō, an enchanting. — L. incantāre, to enchant.

— L. in, on, upon; cantāre, to sing, frequent. of canere, to sing. See Enchant and Cant (1).

Incarcerate, to imprison. (L.) L. in, in; and carcerētus, pp. of carcerāre, to imprison, from carcer, a prison.

Incarnadine, to dye of a red colour. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. incarnadin, carnation colour (Cot.). — Ital. incarnadino, carnation colour (florio); also spelt incarnatinio. — Ital. incarnato, incarnate; also, of flesh colour. — L. incarnātus, pp. of incarnāre, to clothe with flesh (below).


Incendiary. (L.) L. incendiarius, setting on fire. — L. incendium, a burning.

— L. incendere, to set on fire. — L. in, upon; and *candere, to burn (not found), allied to Skt. chand, to shine.

incense (1), to inflame. (L.) From L. incensus, pp. of incendere, to set on fire; see above.

incense (2), smell of burnt spices. (F. — L.) F. encens, incense, burnt spices.

— L. incensum, that which is burnt; neut. of pp of incendere, to set on fire (above).

Inceptive. (L.) L. incipientius, striking up a tune, meeting. — L. *inceptus, unused pp. of incipere, to sound an instrument. — L. in, into; and canere, to sound, sing. See Chant.

Incept, adj., beginning (Godefroy). — Late L. *inceptive (not found). — L. incept-us, pp. of incipere, to begin; see Incipient.

Incessant, ceaseless. (F. — L.) F. incessant. — L. incessant- stem of incessans,
INCEST


Inch (1), the twelfth part of a foot. (L. — Gk. inche, A.S. ynce. — L. uncia, an inch; also an ounce, one-twelfth of a pound. — Sicilian obâa, the same. — Gk. ὑάς, bulk, weight. Doublet, ounce (1). And see Uncial.

Inch (2), an island. (Gael.) Gael. innes, an island. + Irish inis; W. ynys; Bret. enez; Corn. enys.

Incident. (F.—L.) F. incident, 'an incident;' Cot. — L. incident-, stem of pres. pt. of incidere, to fall upon. — L. in, on; and cadere, to fall. See Cadence.

Incipient. (L.) L. incipient-, stem of pres. pt. of incidere, to begin. — L. in, upon; capere, to lay hold of. See Capacious.


Incite. (F. — L.) F. inciter. — L. incitâre, to urge on. — L. in, on; cütère, to urge. See Cite.

Incline, to lean towards. (F.—L.) F. incliner. — L. inclinâre. — L. in, towards; *cînîrâre, to lean, cognate with E. Lean (1), v. q. Doublet, encline.

Inclose. (F. — L.) For enclore. — O.F. cu.los, pp. of encloère, to include. — L. includere, to shut in. — L. in, in; claudere, to shut. See Clause.

include. (L) From L. includère (above).


Income, gain, revenue. (E.) Properly that which comes in; from in and com. So also out-come, i.e. result.

Incommode. (F.—L.) F. incommoder, to inconvenience. — L. incommôdäre, to inconvenience. — L. in, not; commodus, fit; see Commodious.

Incony, fine, delicate, very dear. (E.) In Shak. For in-conny; where in- is intensive, as in M.E. in-ly, very; and conny (also canny) is North E., meaning skillful, gentle, pleasant, &c. From E. can, I know (how); cf. Icel. runnigr, knowing, wise.

Incorporate. (L.) L. incorporâtus, pp. of incorporâre, to furnish with a body; hence to form into a body. — L. in, in; corpor-, stem of corpus, a body. See Corporal (2).


incrément. (L.) L. incrémens, an increase. L. in, in, used intensively; cré-, as in cré-tum, supine of crescere, to grow, with suffix -mentum. Cf. de-crément.

Incubate. (L.) From pp. of Lat. incubâre, to sit on eggs to hatch them. — L. in, upon; culbâre, to lie down, to sit.

incubus. (L.) L. incubus, a nightmare. — L. in-culbâre, to lie upon (above).

Inculcate. (L.) From pp. of L. inculcâre, lit. to tread in, hence, to enforce by admonition. — L. in, in; calcâre, to tread. See Calk.

Inculpate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. inculpare, to bring blame upon. — L. in, upon; culpâre, to blame. See Culpable.

Incumbent. (L.) L. incumbânt-, stem of pres. pt. of incumbere, to recline on, rest on or in (remain in); where *cumbere is a nasalised form allied to cubère, to lie down. So also pro-cumbent, prostrate; re-cumbent, lying back upon; suc-cumb, to lie under, yield to.

Incur. (L.) L. incurrere, to run into, run upon. — L. in, upon; currere, to run. See Current.

incursion. (F.—L.) M.F. incursion. — L. incursionem, acc. of incursio, an inroad. — L. incursus, pp. of incurrere, to run into, attack (above).

Incurvate, to crook. (L.) From pp. of L. incurvâre, to bend into a curve. — L. in, in; currâre, to bend. See Curve.

Indeed, truly. (E.) For in deed, i. e. in fact; see Deed.


Indemnify, to make damage good. (L.) Ill coined; from L. indemnî-s, un-
INDEMNITY

harmed, free from loss; and F. -șier, for L. -șec-ăre, for facere, to make (as in magnific). L. indemnis is from L. in-, not; and damnun, loss. See Damn.

indemnity. (F. - L.) F. indemmité. - L. acc. indemmitatem. - L. in- denmi-s, unharmed, free from loss (damnun)

Indent (1), to cut into points like teeth. (Law L.) A law term. - Law L. indentăre, to notch. - L. in, in; dent-, stem of dens, a tooth. Der. indenture (F. endunture); so called because duplicate deeds were cut with notched edges to fit one another.

Indent (2), to make a dint in. (E.) From E. in, prep.; and dent, a dint. See Dint. Suggested by indent (1), but quite a distinct word.

Index. (L.) L. index (stem indic-), a discloser, something that indicates. - L. indicăre, to point out. - L. in, in, to; dicăre, to appoint, declare, allied to dicere, to say; see Diction.

indicate. (L.) From pp of L. indicăre, to point at, point out (above).

indict. (F. - L.) For indite (which is the French spelling); and so pronounced. See Indite.

indiction, a cycle of fifteen years. (L.) O. F. induction, an appointment of tributes arranged for fifteen years; the lit. sense is merely 'appointment.' - L. indictionem, acc. of indicio, an appointment, esp. of a tax. - L. indicus, pp. of indicēre, to appoint, impose a tax. - L. in, upon; dicēre, to say. See Diction.

Indigenous, native. (L.) Late L. indigen-us, native; with suffix -ous. - L. indi- = O. Lat. indus, within (cf. Gk. ἱππος); and gen-, as in gen-tus, born, pp. of gignere, to beget; see Genus.

Indigent, destitute. (F - L.) M. F. indigent - L. indigent-, stem of pres. part. of indigēre, to be in want. - L. ind-, for indu-, an O. Lat. extension from in, in (cf. Gk. ἱππος, within); egō, to want, be in need; cf. L. indignus, needy. Cf. Gk. ἐσχατός, poor, needy (Theocritus).

Indigo, a blue dye. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk. - Pers. - Skt.) F. indigo. - Span. indicio - L. indicum; indigo, neut of Indicus, Indian (hence Indian dye). - Gk ἰδιγός, indigo; neut. of ἰδιγός, Indian = Pers. Hind, India; a name due to the river Indus. - Skt. sindhu, the river Indus; a large river. - Skt. syand, to flow. ≡ The Persian changes initial s into h.

INERT

Indite. (F. - L.) For endite. M. F. endicter, O. F. enditer, to indict, accuse; also spelt inditer. - Late L. indicitāre, to point out, frequent. of indicēre, to appoint. See Indicate. Doubtless confused with the closely related L. indicāre, to point out.


Indomitable. (L.) Coined from in-, not; domitūre, to subdue, frequent. of domāre, to tame. See Daunt.

Indubitable. (F. - L.) M. F. indubitable. - L. indubitābilis, not to be doubted. - L. in-, not; dubitābilis, doubtful, from dubitāre, to doubt; see Doubt.

Induce. (L.) L. indicere, to lead to. - L. in, in, to; dūcēre, to lead; see Duke.

induct. (L.) From L. induc-tus, pp. of indicēre, to bring in (above).

Indue (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. lii. 6. 35. - L. induere, to put into, put on, clothe with. The prefix is ind-, not in- (for this prefix see Indigen); cf. ex-nu-ua, spoils, ind-ω-ua, clothes. See Exuviae.

Indue (2), a corruption of Endue, q.v.

Indulgence. (F. - L.) F. indulgence. - L. indulgentia. - L. indulgent-, stem of pres. pt. of indulgere, to be courteous to, indulge (Of unknown origin.)

Indurate, to harden. (L.) From pp. of L. indūrāre, to harden. - L. in, intensive; durāre, to harden, from durus, hard. See Dure.


Inebriate. (L.) From L. inebriātus, pp. of inebriāre, to make drunk. - L. in, in, very; ēbrīre, to make drunk, from ēbrīs, drunk. See Ebrety

Ineffable. (F. - L.) F. ineffable. - L. ineffabilis, unspeakable. - L. in-, not; ef- (for ex), out; fari, to speak; with suffix -bilis See Fate.

Inept, foolish. (F. - L.) XVII cent. - M. F. inepte. - L. ineptus, improper, foolish - L. in-, not; and aptus, fit. (Also inap, from in-, not, and apt.) See Apt.

Inert. (L.) L. iner-t-, stem of iners, unskilful, inactive. - L. in-, not; ars, skill. See Art (2).
Inexorable. (F. - L.) F. inexorable. - L. inexorbìbilis, that cannot be moved by intreaty. - L. in-, not; exòrère, to gain by intreaty, from L. ex, out, greatly, and dòrère, to pray. See Oration.


Infant. (L.) L. infant-, stem of infans, not speaking; hence, a very young babe. - L. in-, not; fans, pres. pt. of fari, to speak.

Infantry. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. infanterie. - Ital. infanteria, foot-soldiers; orig. a band of ‘infants,’ as young men were called. - Ital. infante, an infant. - L. infanteam, acc. of infants (above).

Infatuate. (L.) From pp. of L. infantere, to make a fool of. - L. in, in, greatly; fansus, foolish. See Fatuous.


Infer, to imply. (F. - L.) M. F. inferer; F. inférer. - L. inferre, to bring in, introduce. - L. in, in; ferre, to bring. See Fertilize.

Inferior. (F. - L.) M. F. inférieur. - L. inferiori, acc of inferior, lower, comp. of inferior, low, nether. Strictly, inferior is itself a compar. form, which some connect with Skt. adhara, lower, which is doubtful. See Brugm. i. § 589 (note).

Infernal. (F. - L.) F. infernal. - L. infernalis, belonging to the lower regions. - L. infernus, lower; extended from inferus (above).


Inflate. (L.) From pp. of L. inflare, to blow into, puff up. - L. in, in; flàre, to blow. See Flatulent.

Inflect, to modulate the voice, &c. (L.) L. inflectere, lit. to bend in. - L. in, in; sectere, to bend. See Flexible.

Inflict. (L.) From L. inflictus, pp. of infringère, to infringe, lit. to strike upon. - L. in, upon; and figere, to strike. See Afflict.

Inflorescence, mode of flowering. (F. - L.) F. infloréscence. From the pres. pt. of L. infloréscere, to burst into blossom. - L. in, into; and florescere, inception form of florère, to bloom. See Flourish.

Influence, (F. - L.) O. F. influence, a flowing in, esp. used of the influence of planets. - Late L. influentia. - L. influent-, stem of pres. pt. of influerre, to flow into. - L. in, into; fluere, to flow. See Fluent.

Influenza. (Ital. - L.) Ital. influenza, influence, also used of a severe catarrh. A doubllet of Influence (above).

Influx. (F. - L.) O. F. influx. - L. infiusus, a flowing in - L. in, in; fluxus, pp. of fluere, to flow.

Inform, to impart knowledge to. (F. - L.) F. informer. - L. informare, to put into form, mould; also, to tell, inform. - L. in, into; forma, form. See Form.

Infraction, violation of law. (F. - L.) F. infracion, - L. acc. infraccionem, a weakening, breaking into. - L. infractus, pp. of infringere (below).

Infringe. (L.) L. infringere, to break into, violate law. - L. in, into; fragere, to break. See Fragile.

Infrurate. (Ital. - L.) Ital. infrutato, pp. of infruirare, to fly into a rage. - Ital. in furia, 'in a fury, ragingly;' Florio. - L. in, in; furia, rage. See Fury. || Or from Late L. pp. infruitus (Ducange).

Infuse. (F. - L.) F. infuser. - L. infiusus, pp. of infundere, to pour in. - L. in, in; fundere, to pour. See Fuse (1).


Ingenious. (L.) L. ingenius, in-born, free-born, frank; with suffix -ous. - L. in, in; gen-ius, as in genius, born, pp. of gnere, to beget. See Genius.

**INGLE**

*Ingle* (2), a darling, paramour. (Du. or Fries. — L. — Gk.) Also engel (Nares). M. Du. ingel, engel, an angel (hence, a term of endearment). Koolman notes E. Fries. engel, an angel, as being commonly used as a term of endearment and as a female name. — L. angelus. — Gk. ággelos. See Angel.

**Ingot**, a mass of unwrought metal. (E.) M. E. ingot, Chaucer, C. T. 16677; &c., where it means a mould for molten metal. But the true sense is 'that which is poured in,' a mass of metal. — A. S. in, in; and got-en, poured, pp. of geotan, to pour, fuse metals. Cf. Du. ingieten, Swed. ingjuta, to pour in. Also Du. gieten, G. gießen, Icel. gjóta (pp. gotinn), Dan. gyde, Swed. gjuta, Goth. giulan, to pour, shed, fuse; cognate with L. fundere. Hence F. lingot, for the ingot. + G. einguss, a pouring in, also an ingot; Swed. ingote, the neck of a mould for metals.

**Ingrain**, to dye of a fast colour. (F. — L.) M. E. engreyven. — M. F. engreiner (Palsg.). — F. en graine, in grain, with a fast colour. — F. en, in (L. in); Late L. gránæ, cochineal dye, from gránum, a grain. See Grain and Cochinical.


**Ingratitude**, to commend to the favour of. — L.) Coined from L. in, in; grátia, favour, grace. See Grace.

**Ingredient**, that which enters into a compound. (F. — L.) F. ingredіent (the same) — L. ingrediens, stem of pres. pt. of ingredi, to enter upon, begin (hence to enter into). — L. in, in; gradi, to go. See Grade.

**Ingress**. (L.) L. ingressus, an entering. — L. ingressus, pp. of ingredi (above).

**Inguinal**, relating to the groin. (L) L. inguinalis (the same). — L. inguin, stem of inguen, the groin.

**Inhabit**. (F. — L.) M. F. inhabiter. — L. inhabitare, to dwell in. — L. in, in; habi-
tare, to dwell. See Habitation.

**Inhale**. (L) L. inhále, to breathe in, draw in breath. — L. in, in; hále, to breathe. Cf. Exhale.

**Inherent**. (L) L. inherent-, stem of pres. pt. of in-hère, to stick in. Hence inhere, as a verb. See Hesitate.

**Inherit**. (F. — L.) O. F. encheriter. — Late L. inhéréditaire. — L. in, in; herëd-em, acc. of herës, an heir. See Heir.

**Inhibit**, to check. (L.) From L. inhibitus, pp. of inhibitare, to keep in, hold in. — L. in, in; habère, to have, keep. See Habit.

**Inimical**. (L.) L. inimicálius, extended from inimicus, hostile. — L. in-, not; and amicus, friendly. See Enemy and Amiable.


**Initial**, pertaining to the beginning. (F. — L.) F. initial. — L. iniúrális, adj. from iniúrium, a beginning. — L. initiúm, supine of ini-ùre, to go in, to enter into or upon. — L. in, in; ùre, to go.

**Initiate**, to begin. (L.) From pp. of L. initiáre, to begin. — L. initiúm (above).

**Inject**. (L.) From injectus, pp. of L. inscere, to cast in, throw into. — L. in, in; iacere, to throw. See Jet (1).

**Injunction**, command. (L.) From L. incunctio, an order. — L. inunctus, pp. of inungere, to bid. See Enjoin.

**Injure**. (F. — L.) F. injurier. — Late L. iniúriáre; for L. iniúriári, to harm. — L. iniúria, harm. — L. iniúrius, wrong. — L. in-, not; iúr-, for ius, law, right. See Just.

**Ink**. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. enke. — O. F. enque (F. encre). — Late L. incæstum; L. encaustum, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of encaustus, burnt in. — Gk. ἓγκαυστος, burnt in. — Gk itrio, in; κοιλω, I burn. (Cf. Ital. inciostro, ink.) See Encaustic.

**Inkle**, a kind of tape. (Origin unknown.) Perhaps from M Du. enkel, Du. enkel, single, as opposed to double; but there is no obvious connexion.

**Inking**, a hint, intimation. (Scand.? — M. F. inkling, a whisper, murmur, low speaking. Alexander, when in disguise, feared he was discovered, because he 'herd a nyngkiling of his name'; Allit. romance of Alexander, 1926; where a nyngkiling stands for an yngkiling. 'To incle the truthe' — to hint at the truth, Alisaunder (in app. to Wm. of Palerne), 616. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Swed. enkel, single; cf. et enkelt ord, a single word; M. Du. enkelen, 'a falling or a diminishing of notes;' Hexham.

**Inn**, sb. (E.) M. E. in, inn. — A. S. inn, in, sb., room, dwelling. — A. S. in,
INNING

inn, adv., within, indoors. — A.S. in-, prep., in. + Icel. inni, an inn; inni, adv., indoors. See In.

inning. (E.) Properly the securing or housing of grain, from inn, vb., due to inn, sb. (above). Also innings, at cricket, invariably used in the plural, because the side which is in consists of several players.

Innate, in-born. (L.) L. innatus, in-born. — L. in-, in; natus, born; see Natal.


Innocuous. (L.) L. innocu-us, harmless; with suffix -ous. — L. in-, not; nocère, to hurt.

Innovate, to introduce something new. (L.) From pp. of L. inno-çère, to renew, make new. — L. in, in; novus, new. See Novel.

Innuendo, an indirect hint. (L.) Not to be spelt innuendo. From L. innuendo, by intimidating; gerund of innuere, to nod towards, intimate. — L. in, in, at; nuere, to nod. See Notation.

Inoculate. (L.) In old authors it means 'to engrat.' — L. inoculātus, pp. of inoculāre, to engrat, insert a graft. — L. in-, in; oculās, an eye, also a bud of a plant. See Ocular.

Inordinate. (L.) L. inordinā-tus. — L. in-, not; ordinā-tus, ordered, controlled, pp. of ordināre; see Ordain. And see Order.


Inquire, late spelling of Enquire, q.v.

inquisition. (F.—L.) F. inquisition. — L. acc. inquisitīōnem, a search into. — L. inquisitus, pp. of inquirere; see Inquest (above).

Inscribe. (L.) L. insci-berē, to write in or upon; pp. inscriptus (whence inscription). — L. in-, upon; scribere, to write. See Scribe.


Insect. (F.—L.) F. insecte. — L. insectum, lit. 'a thing cut into,' i.e. nearly divided, from the shape. — L. insectus, pp. of insecrière, to cut into. — L. in-, into; sedcrēre, to cut. See Secant.

Insert. (L.) From L. insertus, pp. of inserere, to introduce, put in. — L. in-, in; serere, to join, put. See Series.


Insignia. (L.) L. insignia, marks of office; pl. of insignis, which is the neuter of insignis, remarkable. — L. in, upon; signum, a mark. See Sign.

Insinuate. (L.) From pp. of L. in-su-ēare, to introduce by winding or bending. — L. in, into; sinus (gen. sinús), a bend. See Sinus.


Inspect. (L.) L. inspectāre, to observe; frequent. of inspecere, to look into. — L. in, into; specere, to look. See Species.


Insipissate, to make thick. (L.) From pp. of L. insippāre, to thicken. — L. in, in; spissus, thick, dense.

Instance. (F.—L.) F. instance, 'instance, urgency;' Cot. — L. instantia, a being near, urgency. — L. instant-, stem of pres. pt. of instāre, to be at hand, to urge. — L. in, upon, near; stāre, to stand. See State.

Instead. (E) For in stead, i.e. in the place. See Stead.

Instep, the upper part of the foot, where it rises to the front of the leg. (E.) Formerly instup and instop (Minsheu). These forms may be related to A.S. stop-, as seen in stop-cl, a footprint, O. Sax. stop-o, a step (cf. Du. stoep, a set of steps,
INSTIGATE

G. stufe, a step, stair; from stōp, strong grade of stapan, to advance (whence the secondary verb stepan, to step). The reference seems to be to the movement of the foot in walking. See Step.

Instigate, to urge on. (L.) From pp. of instigāre, to goad on. — L. in, on; and base *stīg-, to prick, allied to L. stinguere, to prick; see Distinguish. See Brugm. i. § 633.

Instill. (F. — L.) F. instiller. — L. instillāre, to pour in by drops. — L. in, in; stillāre, to drop, from stilla, a drop. See Still (2).

Instinct. (F. — L ; or L.) F. instinct, sb. — L. instinctum, acc. of instinctus, an impulse. — L. instinctus, pp. of instingère, to goad on. — L. in, on; stinguere, to prick. See Distinguish.

Institute. (L.) From L. institūre, pp. of instituere, to set, establish. — L. in, in; statuere, to place, from statu-, verbal sb. from stāre, to stand. See State.

Instruct. (L.) From L. instructus, pp. of instruere, to build into, instruct. — L. in, in; struere, to pile up, build. See Structure.

Instruments. (F. — L.) F. instrument — L. instrumentum, an implement, tool. — L. instruere (above); with suffix -mentum.


Insult, vb. (F. — L.) F. insulter. — L. insultāre, to leap upon, scoff at, insult; frequent of insilire, to leap upon. — L. in, on; salire, to leap. See Salient.

Insurgent. (L.) L. insurgent-, stem of pres. pt. of insurgere, to rise up or on, to rebel — L. in, on; surgere, to rise. See Surge.


Intaglio. a kind of carved work. (Ital. — L.) Ital. intaglio, a sculpture, carving. — Ital. intagliare, to cut into. — Ital. in ( = L. in), in; tagliare = Late L. taliāre, taliāre, to cut twigs, to cut, allied to tālia, tālea, a slip, twig.

Integer, a whole number. (L.) L. integer, whole, entire; lit. untouched, i.e. unharmed. — L. in, not; *tag-, base of tangere, to touch. See Tangent. Brugm. i. 244 (3); ii. § 632.

Integument. (L.) L. integumentum, a covering, skin. — L. in, upon; tegere, to cover; see Tegment.


Intelligibility. (F. — L.) F. intelligibility. — L. intelligibilis, perceptible to the senses. — L. intelligere, to discern (above); with suffix -bilis.

Intercede. (F. — L.) F. interceder. — L. intercedere, lit to go between, hence, to mediate — L. inter, between; cōdere, to go. See Cede. Der. intercession, from the pp. intercessus.

Intercept. (F. — L.) F. intercepter. — L. interceptus, pp. of interceptare, lit. to catch between. — L. inter, between; capere, to take. See Capacious.

Intercourse. (F. — L.) Formerly entercourse. — F. entrecourse, intercourse, commerce. — Late L. intercursus, commerce; lit. a running amongst. — L. inter, amongst; cursus, a running, course, from the pp. currire, to run. See Course.
INTERDICT

**Interdict**, sb. (L.) Law L. *interdictum*, a kind of excommunication; in Latin, a decree. —L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdicere*, to pronounce a judgment between two parties. —L. *inter*, between; *dicere*, to say. See *Diction*.

**Interest** (1), profit, advantage. (F. —L.) M. F. *interest* (F. *intérêt*), an interest in a thing, interest for money (Cot.). —L. *interest*, it is profitable; 3 pers. sing. of *interesse*, to concern, lit. 'be among.' —L. *inter*, among; *esse*, to be. See *Interest* and *Essence*.

**interest** (2), to engage the attention of another. (F. —L.) A curious word; formed (by partial confusion with the verb above) from the pp. *interest* of the obsolete verb *interesse*, used by Massenger and Ben Jonson —M. F. *interest*, 'interested, or touched in;' Cow —L. *interesse*, to concern (as above). Der. Hence dis-interested, from the verb dis-*interest*, orig. a pp. and spelt dis-*interested*.

**Interfeir**. (F. —L.) Formerly *interfeir*, to dash one heel against the other (Blount). O. F. *s'enterrifer*, to exchange blows. —F. *entrefeu*, between; *feu*, to strike. —L. *inter*, between; *ferire*, to strike. See *Ferule*.

**Interior**. (F. —L.) O. F. *interior*. —L. *interiorem*, acc. of *interior*, comp of *interus*, within. *Interus* itself was orig. a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antarā-*, 'within.' The positive is the L. *in*; see In. Brughm. i. § 466.

**Interjacent**. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *interiacere*, to lie between. —L. *inter*, between; *iacere*, to lie. See Jet (1)

**interjection**. (F. —L.) F. *interjection*, an interjection, a word *thrown in* to express emotion. —L. acc. *interjectionem*, a throwing between, insertion, interjection. —L. *interiecitus*, pp. of L. *intericere*, to cast between; (—*icere* = *iacere*, to cast).

**Interloper**, an intruder. (Du. —F. —L. and Du.) Low G. and Du. *interloper* (Brem. Wort.). Lit. 'a runner between;' coined from F. *entre* (<L. *inter*), between; and Du *looper*, a runner, from *loopen*, to run, cognate with E. *loap*; see Leap.


**Intern**, to confine within limits. (F. —L.) F. *interner*. —F. *interne*, internal, kept within. —L. *internus*, inward; from *inter*, within, and suffix -*mus*. See *Internal*.

**Internal**. (L.) Cf. O. F. *internal*. From L. *internus* (above); with suffix -al (L. -alis).

**Internece**, thoroughly destructive. (L.) L. *interneceus*, thoroughly destructive. —L. *interneceo*, utter slaughter. —L. *inter*, thoroughly (see Lewis); and necāre, to kill, from nec-, stem of *nex*, death. Cf. Gk. νέκος, a corpse. Brughm. i. § 375.


**Interpolate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *interpolare*, to furnish up, patch, interpolate. —L. *interpolus*, *interpolis*, polished up. —L. *inter*, in, between; *polere*, to polish. See *Polish*.

**Interpose**. (F. —L. and Gk.) F. *interposer*, to put between. —L. *inter*, between; F. *poser*, to put; see *Pose* (1).


**Interpret**, to explain. (F. —L.) M. E. *interpreten*. —M. F. *interpreter*. —L. *interpretilari*, to expound. —L. *interprets*, an interpreter, properly an agent, broker. The latter part of the word is perhaps allied to L. *pretium*, price; see *Price*.

**Interregnum**. (L.) From L. *inter*, between; *regnun*, a reign, rule, from *regere*, to rule. See *Regent*.

**Interrogate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *interrogare*, to question. —L. *inter*, thoroughly; *rogare*, to ask. See *Rogation*.


**Intersect**. (L.) From L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecäre*, to cut between or apart. —L. *inter*, between; *secäre*, to cut. See *Secant*.

**Intersperse**. (L.) From L. *interspersus*, pp of *interspargere*, to sprinkle amongst. —L. *inter*, among; *spargere*, to scatter. See *Sparse*. 265 K 3
INTERSTICE

Interstice. (F.—L.) F. interstice. — 1. interstitium, an interval of space. — L. inter, between; ēstūs, pp. of sistere, to place, from stāre, to stand. See State.

Interval. (F.—L.) M.F. intervalle, interval. — L. intervallem, lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents. — L. inter, between; nullum, rampart. See Wall.

Intervene, to come between. (F.—L.) F. intervenir; Cot. — L. interneuis, to come between. — L. inter, between; nēnire, to come. See Venture.

Intestate, without a will. (F.—L.) M.F. intestat. — L. intestinus, that has made no will. — L. in, not; testāris, pp of testāri, to make a will. See Testament.


Intimate (1), to announce, hint. (L.) From pp. of L. intimāre, to bring within, to announce. — L. intimus, most, superl. corresponding to comp. interior; see Interior.

intimate (2), familiar. (L.) This form is due to confusion with the word above. It is really founded on M.F. intertime, inward, 'secret, deere, entirely affected:' Cot.; from L. intimus (above).

Intimidate. (L.) From pp. of Lat. L. intimādere, to frighten. — L. in, intensive prefix; timidus, timid. See Timid.

Into, prep. (E.) M.E. into; orig. two words. A.S. in tō, in to, where in is used adverbially, and tō is a preposition; see In and To.

Intone, to chant. (Late L. — L. and Gk) Late L. intonāre, to sing according to tone. — L. in tonum, according to tone; where tonum is acc. of tonus, borrowed from Gk. τόνος; see Tone.

Intoxicate. (Late L. — L. and Gk.) From pp. of Late L. intoxicāre, to make drunk. — L. in, into; toxīcum, poison, borrowed from Gk. τοξίκον, poison for arrows. Gk. τοξίκον is der. from τόξον, a bow, of which the pl. τόξα is used to mean arrows. With Gk. τόξον cf. Gk. τῆχιν, art, or perhaps L. laxus, a yew-tree. See Technical.

Intrepid. (L.) L. intrepidus, fearless, not alarmed. — L. in, not; trepidus, alarmed. See Trepidation.

INURE

Intricate, perplexed, obscure. (L.) From the pp. of L. intricare, to perplex. — L. in; trīca, pl. sb., hindrances, vexations, wiles. See Extricate.

intrigue, to form secret plots. (F.—Ital. — L.) F. intriguer, (also M.F. intriquer, 'to intrigue, perplexe, insnare;' Cot.). — Ital. intrigare (also intricare), 'to intrigue, entrap;' Florio. — L. intricāre (above).

Intrinsic, inherent. (F.—L.) For *intrinsēc. M.F. intrinsequ, 'inward:' Cot. — L. intrinsequus, lit. 'following inwards.' — L. *intrīm, allied to intrō, within (cf. interim); sec-us, lit. following, from sequī, to follow. See Sequence.

Intro-, prefix, within. (L.) L. intro; an adv. closely allied to L. intrō; from internus, inner. See Interior.


Introit, an antiphon sung as the priest approaches the altar. (F.—L.) F. introit. — L. acc. introitum, from introitus, lit. 'entrance.' — L. introitus, pp. of introire, to enter. — L. intro, within; ire, to go.

Introspection. (L.) Coined from L. introspect-us, pp. of introspicer, to look into (with suffix -ion). — L. intro-, within; specere, to look. See Species.

Intrude, to thrust oneself into. (L.) L. intrudere, to thrust into. — L. in, into; trūdere (pp. trūsus), to thrust. Allied to Threaten. Der. intrus-ion, from the pp.

Intuition. (F.—L.) F. intuition. Formed, by analogy with tuition, from L. intuitus, pp. of intuēri, to look upon. — L. in, upon; tuēri, to watch. See Tuition.

Intumescence, a swelling. (F.—L.) F. intumescence. From stem of pres. pt. of L. intumescere, to begin to swell. — L. in, very; tumescere, inceptive form of tumūre, to swell. See Tumid.

Inundation. (F.—L.) Imitated from L. inundātionem, acc. of inundātio, an overflowing. — L. inundāre, to overflow. — L. in, upon, over; unda, a wave. See Undulate.

Inure, to habituate. (F.—L.) Also spelt enure, i.e. en ure; the word arose from the phrase in (F. en) ure, i.e. in operation, in work, in employment, for-
INVADE

merly common. Here _in_ is the E. prep. _in_; _were_ is from O. F. _eure_, also spelt _wevre_, _oivre_, work, action; from _L. _opera_, work. (Cf. _manuere_ = _man-euvre_.) See also _manuare_, _manuivre_. See _Operate_.

**Invade.** (F. - L.) M. F. _invader_. - _L. _inuader_ (pp. _inuāsus_), to enter, invade. - _L. _in_-, _inādre_, to go. Der. _invās-ion_, from the pp.

**Invecked, Invected,** in heraldry, indented with successive cusps, with the points projecting inwards. (L.) Lit. 'carried in.' - _L. _inuectus_, pp. of _inuehere_, to carry inwards. - _L. _in_, _in_; _uēhere_, to carry. See _Vehicle_.

**Inveigle,** to attack with words, rattle. (F. - L.) From _F. _envoier_, O. F. _envoir_, _envoier_, to invade, from _L. _inuādēre_ (see _Invade_); but popularly connected with _L. _inuehere_, to carry into or to, to introduce, attack, inveigle against. - _L. _in_, against; _uēhere_, to bring. B. The latter etymology was suggested by the use of _E. _inveictive_, borrowed from _F. _inveictive_, 'an inveigling,' _Cot_; from _L. _inveiectus_, adj., scolding, due to _inuectus_, pp. of _inuehere_. Hence _Cot._ has _'inveictive_, to inveigle.'

**Inveigle.** (F. - L.) In _Spenser_, _F. Q._ i. 12. 32. [Indirectly from _F. _avveugler_, to blind; cf. _F. _aveugle_, to cajole, seduce, _A. D._ 1547, in _Froude's Hist._ v. 132; and _A. D._ 1543, _State Papers_, ix. 287.] It precisely answers to Anglo-F. _envoigner_, to blind, in _Will. of Waddington's Manuel des Peches_, l. 10639; spelt also _envoigler_ in _N. Bozon_. These are mere (ignorant) variants of _F. _avveugler_, to blind (like _imposthumre_ for _apotheose_), from _F. _aveugle_ (A. F. _envoegles_ in _Bozon_), blind. - _Late L._ *aboculum*, acc. of *aboculis*, blind (Ducange has _avoculus_, also _aboculis_, adj.). - _L. _ab_, without; _oeculus_, eye. ¶ Baret (1580) has: 'inveigle ones minde, oecceare animum.'

**Invent.** (F. - L.) _F. _inventer_, to devise. Fomed, with suffix - _er_ (L. -āre), from _L. _inuent-ēs_, pp. of _inuenire_, to come upon, find out. - _L. _in_, upon; _uēnire_, to come. See _Venture_. Der. _invent-ion_, &c.

**Inverse, opposite.** (F. - L.) M. E. _invers_. - M. F. _invers_. - L. _inversus_, pp. of _inuertere_ (below).

**invert.** (L.) _Inuertere_, to turn towards or up, to invert - _L. _in-, towards; _uertere_, to turn. See _Verse_.

**Invest.** (F. - L.) _F. _investir_. - L. _investīre_, to clothe in or with. - _L. _in, in; _uestīre_, to clothe. See _Vest_.

**Investigate.** (L.) From pp. of _L. _investigāre_, to track out. - _L. _in_, in, upon; _vestigāre_, to trace, allied to _uestigium_, a foot-track. See _Vestige_.

**Inveterate.** (L.) _L. _inueterātus_, pp. of _inueterāre_, to retain for a long time. - _L. _in_, in; _uēter-, _for _uester-, stem of _uestus_, old. See _Vete-_.

**Invidious.** (L.) From _L. _inuidīōsus_, causing odium or envy. - _L. _inuidia, envy. - _L. _inuiderē_, to envy, lit. to look upon (in a bad sense). - _L. _in_, upon; _uiderē_, to look. See _Vision_.

**Invigorate, to give vigour to.** (L.) As if from pp. of _Late L._ *inuigōzarē_, to give vigour to. - _L. _in_, towards; _vigor_, vigour; see _Vigour_. Cf. Ital. _invigorire_.

**Invincible.** (F. - L.) _F. _invincible._ - _L. _inuincīlis._ - _L. _in-, _not_; _uincī- bilis_, easily overcome, from _uinerē_, to conquer; see _Vanquish_.

**Invite.** (F. - L.) _F. _invouter._ - _L. _inustructī, _to ask, request, invite. Allied to _ußitus_, willing, in _ūitus_, unwilling. _Burgm_ i. § 343. _Doublet_, _vīc_, q. v._

**Invocation.** (F. - L.) _F. _invocation._ - _L. _inuocātionem_, acc. of _inuocāto_, a calling upon. - _L. _inuocātus_, pp. of _inuocāre_, to call upon. - _L. _in_, upon; _uocāre_, to call. See _Vocation_.

**invoke.** (F. - L.) _F. _invoquer._ - _L. _inuocāre_, to call upon (above).

**Invoice,** a particular account of goods sent out. (F. - L.) A corruption of _envoīs_, pl. of _F. _envoi, O. F. _envoy_, a sending; see _Envoy_. Cf. _E. _voicer_, from O. F. _voier_.

**Involve.** (F. - L.) _F. _involvere._ ‘to involve’; _Cot._ - _L. _inuolvere_, to roll in, roll up. - _L. _in_, in; _uolvere_, to roll. See _Volute_. Der. _involu- tion_, _involute_, from the pp. _inuölátus_; also _involvere_, from _L. _inuölāriculum_, an envelope.

**Iodine,** an elementary body. (Gk.) Named from the violet colour of its vapour. [Cf. _F. _îode, iodine] - _Gk._ _lőb-ης_, contr. form of _lőbδυς_, violet-like; with suffix - _ine._ - _Gk._ _io-υ_, a violet; _dës_, appearance. See _Violet_.

**Iota.** (Gk. - Heb.) _Gk._ _lōra_, a letter of the _Gk._ alphabet. - _Heb._ _yād_, the smallest letter of the _Heb._ alphabet, with the power of _y_. (Of _Phoenician_ origin.) See _Jot_.

**Ipecacuanha,** a medical root. (Port. - _Brazilian._) _Port._ _ipécauanha_ (Span.
From the Brazilian name of the plant; Guarani Itp-kaa-guana. Itp = ped, small; kaa, plant; guana, causing sickness.

**Ir-** (1) prefix. (L.; or Fr. -L.) For L. in, in prep., when r follows.

**Ir-** (2) prefix. (L.; or Fr. -L.) For L. neg. prefix in-, when r follows.

**Ire.** (F.-L.) F. ire = L. ira, anger.

**irascible.** (F.-L.) F. irascible = L. irascibilis, choleric; from irasci, to become angry; with suffix -ibilis = L. ira, anger.

**Iris,** a rainbow. (L.-Gk.) L. iris = Gk. ĭps, a rainbow. Der. irid-escent, irid-tum; from irid-, stem of iris. And see Oriss.

**Irk,** to weary. (E.) M. E. irken, erken, to tire; also irk, erk, adj. weary. A back formation from M. E. *irketh,* for *irght,* later form of A. S. sb. *irgθ,* sluggishness; from erqg, sluggish.

**Iron,** a metal. (E) M. E. iren, also ire. A. S. iren, older forms *erun, isaern,* adj. and sb. + Du. ijzer; O. Icel. isar; O. H. G. isarn, G. even; Goth. *eisarn,* sb. (whence eisarnia, adj.). And cf. W. *hauarn,* Corn. *hoern,* Irish *iarn,* O. Ir. iarn, Bret. houarn, iron. The Celtic forms answer to an O. Celt form *isarno-* (eisarno), Stokes, in Fick, ii. 25; from which the Germanic forms may have been borrowed. At any rate, Icel. jarn and Dan. Swed. jenv are from O. Ir. iarn. Remoter origin unknown.

**ironmonger,** a dealer in iron goods. (E.) From iron and monger; see Monger.

**iron-mould.** (E.) See Mould (3).

**Irony,** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. ironie (Minshew). = L. *ironia,* = Gk. *ипрεωσια,* dissimulation, irony. = Gk. *ιπρεω,* a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks or means. Allied to Ionic *ίπρεω,* Attic *ίπρεω,* I ask, enquire, seek out (cf. *επρεω,* Ion. for *iprēvοια,* I ask), *επρεων,* enquiry, search (base *εν*; Prellwitz).

**Irradiate.** (L.) From pp of I. irradiare, to shine upon. = L. *irr*-, for in, on; radiare, to shine, from radius, a ray. See Radius.

**Irrerfrangible,** not to be refracted. (F. - L.) F. irrefragable = L. *irrefragabilis,* not to be withstanded. = L. *irr* (in,-) not; *refраги* to, oppose, thwart, from *re*, back, and (probably) L. *frag*-, base of frag-or, a noise. (For the long a, cf. L. suffragium, prob. from the same root.)

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**Isolate,** to water. (L.) From pp of L. *irrigare,* to flood. = L. in, upon; rigare, to wet, moisten.

**Irritate.** (L.) From pp of L. *irritāre,* to incite, excite, provoke, tease. App. related to *irrire,* *hirrire,* to snarl as a dog; which is prob. an imitative word.

**Irruption.** (F.-L.) F. *irruption,* ‘a forcible entry;’ Cot. = L. acc. *irruptiōnem,* a breaking into. = L. *ir-* (for in), into; *rupt-us,* pp. of *ruptus,* to break. See Rupture.

**Is.** A. S. *is,* from *ēs,* to be. The general 1dg. form is ES-TI, as in Skt. *as-ti,* Gk. *ēs-ti,* L. *es-t,* G. *ist-*; also O. Icel. *ēs,* E. *is.* See also Be, Was.


**Islam,** the religious system of Mahomed. (Arab.) Arab. *islam,* lit. ‘submission.’ = Arab. root *salam,* he was resigned. See Moslem.

**Island.** (E.) The s is inserted by confusion with F. *isle.* M. E. island. A. S. *īgland,* = A. S. *ēg,* an island; *land,* land; perhaps by confusion of A. S. *ig,* island, with A. S. *ēland,* island, lit. ‘water-land.’ The A. S. *īg* is also *ēg,* O. Merc. *ēg* (cf. *Angles-*ey); cognate with Icel. *ey,* Dan. Swed. *ē,* island; G. *eue,* meadow near water. The orig. root form was *ā-gwīa,* fem. of *ā-gwīo,* belonging to water, an adj. formed from *ā-hwā,* water, represented by A. S. *ēa,* O. H. G. *ahua,* Goth. *ahw,a,* a stream, cognate with L. *aqua,* water.

**Isole,* an island. (F. -L. ) O. F. *isle* (F. *ile* ) = L. *insula,* an island. See Insular.

**Isochronous,** performed in equal times. (Gk.) Gk. *isos,* equal; *chrono,* time (see Chronicle). Brigm. i. § 345 c.

**isosceles,** having two equal legs or sides as a triangle. (L.-Gk.) L. *isoscelis.* = Gk. *isoskelhis,* *isosceles.* = Gk. *τo-os,* equal; *αkiol-os,* a leg, side of a triangle.

**Isolate,** to insulate. (Ital.-L.) Suggested by Ital. *isolate,* detached, used as a term in architecture (whence also F.
**ISSUE**

*Italian.* isolé, an island. *L.* insula, an island. See *Insular.*

**Issue**, progeny, result. (F. —L.) M. E. *issue*, sb. — F. *issue*, O. F. *issue* (issue), 'the issue, end, event.' Cot. Fem. of *issa*, pp. of *issir* to depart, go out. — *L.* *exire,* to go out. — *L.* *ex,* out; *ire,* to go.

**Isthmus**, a neck of land connecting a peninsula with the mainland. (L.-Gk.) *Isthmus,* — Gk. *laobos,* a narrow passage; allied to *thema,* a step. (†E, to go.)

**It.** (E.) M. E. *hit,* A. S. *hit,* neut. of *he,* he; *icla,* hit, neut. of *hiun,* Du. *het,* neut. of *hi,* Goth. *hita.* The old gen. case was *his,* afterwards it, and finally *its* (XVII cent.). See He.


**Item,** a separate article or particular. (L.) *item,* likewise; in common use for enumerating particulars; closely allied to *ita,* so. Cf. Skt. *i-thaani,* thus, *iti,* thus.

**Iterate,** to repeat. (L.) From pp. of *litere,* to repeat. — L. *iterum,* again; a compar. form (with suffix *-ter*) from the pronominal base I, as in *i-tem,* *i-ta.* Cf. Skt. *i-tara-,* another.

**Itinerant,** travelling. (L.) From pres. part of O. Lat. *itinerare,* to travel. — L. *it-um,* stem of *iter,* a journey. — L. *it-un,* supine of *ire,* to go. (†E, to go.)


**Ivy,** an evergreen. (E.) A. S. *ifg,* also *tfegn,* + O. H. G. *ebahew* (G. *cephu,* Kluge. The A. S. *tfg* seems to be a compound word. The syllable *if* is equivalent to Du. *ei,* in *eiof,* *ivy* (where *loof* = *E. leaf*); and to *ebah,* in O. H. G. *ebah,* but the sense is unknown.


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| **Jabber,** to chatter. (F.?) Formerly *jabber* and *jabble,* of imitative origin; similar to *gabble* and *gobble.* Godefroy gives O. F. *jaber* as a variant of *gaber,* to mock. Cf. Du. *gabberen,* to jabber; Sewel. See *Gabble.*

**Jacinth,** a precious stone. (F. — L — Gk.) *Jacinthe,* — L. *hyacinthus,* a jacinth. — Gk. *idaivos,* a jacinth; Rev. xxii. 20. See *Hyacinth.*

**Jack,** 1. a saucy fellow, sailor. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) M. E. *Jack,* *Jabke,* often used as a term of reproach, as in *'Jabber fool,'* Chaucer, C. T. 3708. Generally used formerly (as now) as a pet substitute for *John,* and perhaps due to the dimin. form *Jankin.* *John* is from A. F. * Johan,* — L. *Johannes.* — Gk. *Iohannis,* — Heb. *Yehokhanan,* *Yokhanan,* lit. 'God is gracious.' β. Apparently confused with F. *Jacques,* a common name in France. *Jaqus* is from L. *Jacothen,* — Gk. *Iakibos,* — Heb. *Ya'agob,* Jacob; lit. one who seizes by the heel. — Heb. root *'agob,* to seize by the heel, supplant. (†) The name was extended to denote various implements, such as *smoke-jack,* a *boot-jack;* so also *Jack-o'-lent,* *Jack o'-lantern,* *Jack-pudding,* *Jack-o'-apes* (= *Jack on aipes,* with on = of).

**Jack,** 2. a coat of mail. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) O. F. *Jaque,* *James,* also a *Jack,* or coat of mail; *Cot.* Cf. Ital. *giaco,* a coat of mail; Span. *jaco,* a soldier's jacket, G. *jacke,* a jacket. Of obscure origin; but prob. due to the *Jaucere,* or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed *Jacques Bonhommes,* a. d. 1358; and hence due to F. *Jacques,* *James,* see above.


**Jackanapes.** For *Jack on aipes,* i.e. Jack of apes. See *Jack* (1).

**Jacket,** a short coat. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) O. F. *jaquelle,* a jacket; dimm. of O. F. *jaque,* a jack of mail; see *Jack* (2).
**JACOBIN**

jacobin. (F.~L.-Gk.-Heb.) M.E. 
jacobin. ~ F. jacobin ~ Late Lat. Jacobinus, 
adj., formed from JACOBUS, and applied to a 
frater of the order of St. Dominick. See 
Jack (i). b. Hence one of the jacobin 
club in the French Revolution, which first 
met in the hall of the Jacobin friars in 
Paris, Oct. 1789. Also the name of a 
hooded (fratri-like) pigeon.

jacobites, an adherent of James II. 
(L. - Gk. - Heb.) See L. JACOBVS, 
James (above).

Jade (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. 
(S scand.) M.E. iade (Ch.) The initial 
j is perhaps from y. Cf. Lowland Sc. 
yaod, yawd, a jade; Dunbar has yald. 
Of Scand. origin; borrowed from Icel. 
calda, a mare; prov. Sweid. jilda, a mare 
(Rietz).

Jade (2), a hard-dark-green stone. F. 
-Span. -L.) F. jade The jade brought 
from America by the Spaniards was called 
pedra de ijada, because it was believed to 
cure pain in the side; for a similar reason it 
was called nephritis (from Gk. nephros, 
kidneys). - Span. ijada, also ijar, the flank; 
Cf. Port. ilha, ilharga, the flank, side. - 
L. ilia, pl. the flanks.

Jag, a notch, tooth. (Scand.) Hardly 
a variant of day. 'Iagge, or dagge of a 
garment'; Palv. 'I ragge, or cut a 
garment'; ib. From Norw. jak, a notch; 
jaka, to notch (Ross).

Jaggery, a coarse brown sugar. (Canar 
ese - Skt.) A corruption of Canarese 
sharkare, unrefined sugar; II. II. Wilson. 
-Skt. carkara; see Sugar.

Jaguar, a beast of prey. (F. - Brazil.) 
'Jagua in the Guarani [Brazilian] language 
is the common name for tygers and 
dogs; the generic name for tygers is 
jaguarate;'; Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, 
tr. by Cullen, ii. 318 It should be written 
yagar; for there is no j in Tupi-Guarani 
(Cavalcanti). The spelling jaguar is F. 
in Buffon. The Dict. of Trévoux has 
januare (error for janouare); for Brazil, 
Brasilica, p 235.

Jail; see Gaol.

Jalap, the root of a plant. (Mexican.) 
Named from Jalapa or Xalapa, in Mexico. 
Orig. Xalapan, 'sand by the water.' - 
Mex. xal(l)i, sand; a(4), water; pan, on, 
near; where -i, -il are suppressed.

Jam (1), to press, squeeze. (E.) Prob. 
a variant of cham, to chew, to champ; 
prov. E. champ, to mash, crush, also to 
chew; so also champ, hard, firm, i.e. 
chammed or pressed down. See Champ. 

| But Ashe (1775) has: 'Jamb, to confine 
as between two posts,' as if from Jamb- 
y. |

jam (2), a conserve of fruit. (E.) A 
soft substance, like that which is chewed. 
'And if we have any stronger meate, it 
must be chammed afore by the nurse, 
and so put into the babes mouthe,' Sir T. 
More, Works, p. 241 h. See above.

Jamb, side-post of a door. (F. - L.) 
F. jambes, a leg, also a jamb (see Cotgrave). 
- F. -L. gambe, a leg. See Gamble. 
Der. (perhaps) yamb, vb.; see Jam (1).

Jane, Jean, a twilled cloth. (F. - 
Ital.) Also 'gene fustian,' 1580; cf. M.E. 
Gene, Genoa. - M. F. Genes. - Ital. Genova, 
Genoa

Jangle, to sound discordantly. (F. - 
Scand.) M.E. janglein. - O. F. jangler, 
to jangle, prattle. Of Scand. origin. - 
Swed. dial. and Norw. jangla, to quarrel; 
Cf. Du. jangleen, to importune, frequent, 
of janken, to howl, yelp. An imitative 
word; cf. L. gannire, to yelp.

Janizary. (F. - Ital. - Turk.) F. 
Janissaires, 'the Janizaries;' Cot. - M. 
Ital. janizzeri, 'the Turkes gard;' Florio. 
Of Turk. origin; it means 'new soldiery'; 
from Turk. jach, new; and cheri, soldiery 
(Devic). And cheri is from Pers. charik, 
auxiliary forces (Zenker).

January. (I.) Englished from L. 
Januarius, a name noted from the god 
Janus, who may be supposed to have doors 
under his protection; cf. L. ianua, a 
door.

Japan, a name given to certain kinds 
of lacquered work. (Japan.) Named from 
the country. Der. japan, vb., to polish.

Jape, to mock, jest, befoul. (F.) 
Obsolete. M.E. japen. Apparently from 
O.F. japer (F. jappe), to yap (as a dog). 
Imitative; cf. E. yap.

Jar (1), to make a harsh noise. (E.) 
Imitative; cf. M.E. garren, to chide, M.E. 
jarren, A.S. georren, to creak; Du gieren, 
to cry; Bavar garren, to jar. Parallel 
to Prov. E. char, to chide, M. E. charken, 
to creak (Prompt. Parv.); cf. A.S coerian, 
coeuran, to murmur; M. Du, karren, ker- 
ren, 'to crake [creek] like a cart,' 
Hemhem; O. H. G. kerran, to give a loud 

Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F. - Arab.)
JARGON

M. F. jare, 'a jarre,' Cot.; F. jare. [Cf. Span. jarra, jarro, Ital. giara.]—Arab. jarra, a jar (Devic).


Jargonelle, a kind of pear. (F.—Ital.—Pers.? F. jargonelle, a kind of pear, very stony (Littre); formed (acc. to Littre) from F. jargon, a yellow diamond, small stone.—Ital. giargone, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. zargün, gold-coloured (Zend zairi-giona); from zar, gold, and gün, colour (Devic).

Jasmin, Jessamine, a plant. (F.—Arab.—Pers.) F. jasmin. (So also Span. jasmin.)—Arab. yasmín (Devic).—Pers. yasmin, jasmín; yásmín, jessamine.


Jaundice. (F.—L.) M. E. iãnteu; the d being excesstent. —F. jaunisse, yellowness; hence, the jaundice. —F. jaune (oldest spelling jaïne), yellow.—L. galbinus, greenish yellow.—L. galbus, yellow; (perhaps of Teut. origin; cf. G. gelb, yellow).

Jaunt, a ramble. (F.) From jaunte, pl., for jaunte, 'toil.' Cf. M. F. jancer un cheval, 'to stirre a horse in the stable till he sweat [sweat] withall; or (as our) to jaunt (an old word);' Cot.


Javelin. (F.—C.? M. F. jávelin, 'a javeling,' Cot.; allied to javelot, 'a gleeve, dart,' id. Perhaps Celtic. Cf. O. Irish gábhal, a fork; gabaich, pointed, Irish gabhal, a spear, gabhalan, a fork of a tree; Gael. gabhalan, a prong; W. gaf, a fork, gablaich, a dart. See Gaff.

Jaw. (F.—L.) M. E. iowe (jowe).—O. F. (and F.) ioue, 'the cheek, the jowle;' Cot. (Cf. Prov. gauta, Ital. gosta, cheek, jaw.)—Late L. gabata, gavata, a bowl; from the rounding of the jaw. (Diez, Körtig.) Perhaps influenced by chaw, chew; Palsgrave has chawe-bone for jaw-bone.


Jeer. (Du.) Doubtful; perhaps from M. Du. phrase den gek scheeren, lit. to shear the foot, hence to jeer at one; whence the word gek scheeren, or simply scheeren, to jeer. Now spelt scheren. Cf. G. scheren, 'to shear, fleece, cheat, plague, tease;' Flugel; E. Fries. scheren, the same.

Jehovah. (Heb.) Heb. yahowáh, or, more correctly, yahuch, a proper name, rendered in the A.V. by 'the Lord.'

Jejune, hungry, meagre. (L.) L. iétus, lasting, hungry, dry.


Jennet, Gennet, a small Spanish horse. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. F. genette, 'a genet, or Spanish horse;' Cot.—Span. ginete, a nag; but orig. 'a horse-soldier.' Of Moorish origin; traced by Dozy to Arab. zenéla, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.

Jenneting, a kind of early apple. (F.—L.—Gk.—Heb.) Prob. for jeanne-ton; a dimin from F. pomm de S. Jean, an early apple, called in Italian melo de San Giovanni, i.e. St. John's apple. So called because, in France and Italy, it ripened about June 24, St. John's day. So also, there is an early pear, called Amiré Joannet or Jeanette, or petit St. Jean; G. Johannisbirne. F. Jean<Lat. acc. Ioannes; from Gk. Ἰωάννης, John.—Heb. יוחנן, the Lord is gracious.

Jeopardy, hazard. (F.—L.) M. E. jupartie, later jopardi, jeopardy.—O. F. jeu parti, lit. a divided game; a game in which the chances were equal, hence, a risk, hazard.—Late L. iocus partitus, the same; also an alternative.—L. iocus, a game; partitus, pp. of partiri, to part, divide, from parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part. ¶ The diphthong ai=F. eu; cf. people (=F. peuple). See Joke.
Jerboa, a rodent quadruped. (Arab.)
Arab. jārabī', (1) the flesh of the back or loins, an oblique descending muscle; (2) the jerboa, from the use it makes of the strong muscles in its hind legs, in taking long leaps.

Jereed, a wooden javelin used in mock fights. (Arab.) Arab.jarīt, a palm-branch stripped of its leaves, a lance.

Jerk. (E.) We find jerk, jert, and yerk all used in much the same sense, orig. to strike with a lash, whip or rod. Of these, jert was regarded as equivalent to gird (Index to Cot.); see Gird (2).

Jerked beef. (Peruvian.) A singular corruption of charqui, the S American name for 'jerked' beef, or beef dried in a particular way; see Prescott, Conquest of Peru, ch. v. From Peruv. charqui, a slice of dried beef. Also called jerkin beef; from Peruv. echarquinu, vb., to make dried beef.

Jerkin, a jacket, short coat. (Du.) Dimin. of Du. jurk, a frock (Sewel), by help of the once common Du. dimin. suffix -ken, now supplanted by -je or -te. Cf. Westphal jurken, a sort of overcoat; E. Fries jurken, a child's frock. Cf. fır-kin, kilder-kin.

Jersey, fine wool, a woollen jacket (Jersey) From Jersey, one of the Channel Islands.

Jessamine; see Jasmine.

Jesses, strap round a hawk's legs. (F.-L.) Double pl.; from M. E. ges, jesses. — O. F. ges, ges, pl. of get, giet, a short thong, for throwing off the hawk, or, 'a cast.' Cf. M. F. jet, a cast; les jettes d'un oyeau, 'a hawkess Jesses,' Cot.

— O. F. geter, to cast. — L. tactēre, to cast; see Jet (1).

Jest, a joke. (F.-L.) Orig. a story, merry tale. M. E. geste, a story — O. F. geste, an exploit, romance, tale of exploits — L. gesta, for res gesta, a thing done, an exploit. — L. gestus, pp. of gerere, to carry, carry on. See Gesture, Gerund

Jesuit; see below.

Jesus, the Saviour (L. — Gk. — Heb.)
L. Iēsūs — Gk. Iēsous — Heb. Yēhōshā'ā, Jehoshua (Nehem. viii. 17; contr. form of Yēhōshā'ā, Jehoshua (Numb xii. 16) signifying saviour, lit. 'help of Jehovah.' — Heb. root yēšāh', to be large, to save.

Der. jesu-ist, one of the society of Jesus

Jet (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F.-L.) Formerly, to jet was to strut about. M. E. iettien, to strut. — O. F. jeter, geter, getter, to throw, fling, push forth. — L. tactēre, to fling; frequent. of iacere, to throw. — Der. jet, sb., formerly in the sense of guise or fashion, &c.

Jet (2), a black mineral. (F. — L. — Gk.)
O. F. jét, jöt, also jueyt, gieute, jet (F. jais). — L. gūriter, acc. of gūgitēs, jet. — Gk. γάγαρνα, jet; so called from Pāya, a town in Lyca, in the S. of Asia Minor.


Jelly, a kind of pier. (F. — L.) M. F. jeltte (F. jelté), a cast, throw, also a jetty or jutty; Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of M. F. jeter (F. jeter), to throw; see Jet (1).

Jew. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.)

Jewel, a valuable ornament. (F. — L.)

Jib (1), the foremost sail in a ship. (Dan.) So called because easily shifted from side to side; see jib (2) below.

jib (2), to shift a sail from side to side. (Dan.) 'Jib, to shift the boom-sail from one side of the mast to another;' Ash (1775). Also spelt jih, gih, gibbe, to jibe; jib; Swed. dial. gippa, to jerk up. Allied to Swed. gippa, to rock; see Jump. ¶ The form gibe answers to Du. gippen, E. Fries. gipen, to turn suddenly said of a sail.

jib (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F. — Scand.) O. F. giber, to struggle with the hands and feet (Roquefort); whence O. F. regiger (F. regime), to kick as a horse. Cf. also O. F. gipper, to jib, as a horse (Godefroy). — Swed. dial. gippa, to jerk up (above).
JIBE

Jibe, the same as Gibe, q. v.

Jig, a lively tune or dance. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. gîge, gigue, a fiddle, dance. — M. H. G. gîse (G. geise), a fiddle.

Jilt, a flirt. (L.) Formerly jîlet, dimin. of jîl, a flirt, orig. Jîll or Gillian, a personal name. — L. juliana. See Gill (4).

Jingle, to clink. (E.) M. E. gingien; a frequentative verb from the base jink, allied to chink; see Chink (2). Also allied to Jangle.

Jinn, a demon. (Arab.) Formed from Arab. jînna(t), demons, pl.; the sing. form being jinni, Englished as jinnee or genie.

Job (1), to peck with the beak. (B.? Perhaps imitative, M. E. tóbben. Cf. Gael and Irish gob, mouth, beak.

Job (2), a small piece of work. (F.?) M. E. rob, a piece, lump. 'Gob, a lump; also, to work by the gob;' Halliwell. — O. F. gob, a mouthful; gobet, a morsel. Perhaps of Celtic origin. See Job (1).

Jockey. (F. — L. — Gk. — Ileb.) A North E. pron. of Jackey, dimin. of Jack as a personal name. See Jack (1).


Jocular. (L.) L. ioculârius. — L. ioculus, a little jest, dimin. of iocus, a jest.


Jog, to push slightly, jolt. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. toggen. Cf. W. ysgog, to wag, stir, shake, F. shog, M. E. shoggen, to shake up and down; Kentish juck, to jolt. All apparently from M. E. skobken; see Shook. Cf We also find Norw. and Swed. dial jukka, to jump up and down, as in riding.

John Dory, the name of a fish. (F. — L.) John dory is the vulgar name of the fish called the dory. John appears to be a mere sailor’s prefix, like the jack in jackass; it can hardly be from an alleged F. jaune doré, which would be tautological nonsense. Dory is borrowed from F. dorée, a dory; lit. ‘gilded,’ dorée being the fem. of the pp. of dorer, to gild — L. deaurāre, to gild. — L. deaurā, of gold; see Aureate.

Join, (F. — L.) O. F. and F. joigner, a stem of joindre. — L. runger (pp. runctur), to join. — Gk. συγγίνεσθαι, Skt. yuj, to join. Allied to Yoke.

Joint, (F. — L.) O. F. joint, joint, a joint, sb. — O. F. jointe, joint, pp. of joindre, to join; see Join (above).

Joist, one of a set of timbers to support the boards of a floor. (F. — L.) Sometimes pronounced jest (with i as in mice). M. E. gîste. — O. F. gîste, a bed, couch, place to lie on, a jost; because these timbers support the floor. — O. F. gîser (F. gîser), to lie, lie on. — L. indicāre, to lie. Cf. Gist.

Joke, a jest. (L.) From L. iocus, a jest, game. Brum. i. § 302.

Jole; see Jowl.


Jolly-boat. (Port. and E.) We find ‘grete bote and jolyvat’ in 1495; but it was also spelt gallerat and galleyvat (Yule). — Port. galeota, a galliot; see Galliot. Perhaps the form of the word has been influenced by F. joli. See Jolly.

Jolt, to jerk. (E.) From joll, vb, to knock the jole or head; cf. All’s Well, i. 3. 59. Cf. jolt-head, a stupid fellow; one whose head has been joll’d or knocked about. See Jowl.


Jordan, a pot. (Unknown.) M. E. jordan, yordan, vordyne; Late L. iurdanus (Prompt. Parv. and Vocab.). It was orig. an alchemist’s bottle (Halliwell, Way); perhaps once used for keeping water from the Jordan.


Jostle, Justle, to push against. (F. — L.; with E. suffix.) A frequent form, with suffix -le, from M. E. jousten, to tilt, push against. See Joust.


journey, (F. — L.) M. E. tourne. a
day's travel. — F. journée, a day, orig. a day's work. — Late L. *diurnāta, orig. the fem. pp. of Late L. diurnāre, to sojourn. — L. diurnus, daily. — L. diēs, a day.

**Joust, Just**, to tilt. (F. — L.) O. F. jouter (F. joute), to tilt. — Late L. iuxtāre, to approach (hence, to approach with hostile intent, as in tilting). — L. iuxtā, close to, by (whence O. F. joute, close to). β The form iuxtā is short for *iūg-is-tā*, fem. abl. of the superlative form of L. *iūg-is*, continual. From the base *iūg-* of iungere, to join. (Ye Eug.) Brumg. 1 § 760. Der. jostle.


**Jowl, Jole**, the jaw or cheek. (E.) M. E. jolle; all the forms are corruptions of M. E. chol, chaul, which is a contraction of M. E. chauel (chavel), the jowl. — A.S. ceast, the jaw; pl. ceasfras, the jaws, chops. Cf. O. Sax. kaftōs, pl. the jaws; Du. kevels, pl. the gums, G. kiefer, jaw, jawbone; also Icel. kjøpr, Swed. köft, Dan. kieft, jaw. ¶ The successive spellings are A.S. ceas, cade (Layamon), chauel, chaul, chol, jole, jowl (all found).

**Joy.** (F. — L.) M. E. ioye. — O. F. ioye, joye; oldest form goye (F. joie); cf. Ital. gioja, joy, also a gaud, jewel, Span. joya, a gaud. — L. gaudia, pl. of gaudium, joy; afterwards turned into a fem. sing. — L. gaudere, to rejoice. See Gaud.

**Jubilation**, a shouting for joy. (L.) From L. *iūbilātio, sb.* — L. *iūbilātus*, pp. of *iūbilāre*, to shout for joy. — L. *iūbēre*, a shout of joy. ¶ Quite distinct from jubilee.

**Jubilee**, a season of great joy. (F. — L. — Heb.) M. E. jubilee. — M. F. jubilé, ‘a jubilee.’ — Cot. — L. *iūbileus*, the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 11); masc. of adj. *iūbileus*, belonging to the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 28). — Heb. *yôdēl*, a blast of a trumpet, shout of joy. ¶ Distinct from the word above.

**Judge.** (F. — L.) F. juge. — L. iūdicem, acc. of *iūdex*, a judge, lit. ‘one who points out law.’ — L. *iūs*, law; dicāre, to point out. See Jury and Diction.

**Jug, a kind of pitcher.** (Heb.) Drinking-vessels were formerly called jacks, jills, and jugs, all of which represent Christian names. *Jug* and *Jude* were usual as pet female names, and equivalent to Jenny or Joan; see Jannette, Jennette in Cotgrave. Cf. jock for John; fem. form Jacquette. Of Heb. origin; see Jenniting.

**Juggernaut**, the name of an Indian idol. (Skt.) Skt jagannātha, lord of the universe, monarch of the world (Benfey, p. 465). — Skt jogat, world; nātha, protector, lord.


**Jugular, pertaining to the side of the neck.** (L.) From L. *ingulus*, or *inguus-, the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders; dimin. of *ingu-, a yoke*. See Yoke.


**Jujube, a fruit.** (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) M. F. jujubes, pl. (Cot.). — L. *zizyphum*, a jujube; fruit of the tree called *zizyphus*. — Gk. ζύζωφος, fruit of the tree ζύζωφος. — Pers. zayzafīn, zīzafīn, the jujube-tree.

**Julep, a drink.** (F. — Span. — Pers.) F. julep. —Span. julepe. — Pers. jūlab, julep, a sweet drink; also gulāb, rose-water, also julep. — Pers. gul, a rose; āb, water. For Pers. gul, see Rose. Pers. āb is cognate with Skt. *ap-, water.*

**July.** (F. — L.) O. F. Julie. — L. *Iūlius*, a month (formerly called *Quintīlis*) named after Julius Caesar, who was born in July.

**Jump** (Scand.) Swed. dial. *gumpa*, to spring; jump, *gimp*, to wag about; allied to Swed. *guppa*, to
move up and down; Dan. gumpe, to jolt; Icel. goppa, to skip.\textsuperscript{+}M. H. G. gumpen, gampen, to jump, gumpeln, to play the buffalo; prov. G. gampen, to jump, hop, sport (Schmeller); M. Du. gumpen, to dance, leap. From a Teut. str. vb. *gimpan- (for *gemp-an-); whence Dan. dial. gimp, to swing, wag, Lowl. Sc. jimp, to jump.

\textit{Jump}, to mix together confusedly. (Scand.) We also find M. E. jombren, Ch. Troil ii. 1937; and jumper, to mix harmoniously (More). In fact, jumb-le, jomb-ren, jump-er are all frequentative forms of the verb to jump, used transitively. Thus jumb-le= to make to jump, jolt together, make a discord; or, otherwise, to shake together, make to agree. See Jump (1).

Jump (2), exactly, pat; also, as a vb. (Scand.) From the verb above; cf. Hamlet, i. 1. 65. Also used in the sense to agree or tally, esp. in the phr. to jump with. ‘They jump not;’ Oth. i. 3. 5; cf. Tam. Shrew. i. 1. 195.

\textit{Junction}, a joining. (L.) From L. iunctio, a joining \textit{iuei} ii. iiuctus, pp. of iunger, to join. See Join.


\textit{June}. (F. \textit{-} L.) O. F. and F. Juin. \textit{L. Iunius}, the name of the month and of a Roman gens or clan.

\textit{Jungle}, (Hind. - Skt.) Hind. jangal, waste land. - Skt. jaigala, adj., dry, desert; hence jungle= waste land. \textit{The Hind. short a sounds like u in mud.}


\textit{Juniper}, an evergreen shrub. (L.) \textit{Juniperus, iunipirus}, a juniper. Of doubtful origin.

\textit{Junk} (1), a Chinese vessel. (Port - Malay - Ch'in.) Port. (and Span.) \textit{junco}, a junk. - Malay \textit{jong}; also \textit{ajung}. Said to be borrowed from Chinese \textit{ch'uan}, a ship, boat, bark, junk; Williams, Chinese Dict. p. 120; but this is from Malay.

\textit{Junk} (2), pieces of old cordage. (Port. \textit{-} L.) Port. \textit{junco}, a rush; also junk, as a nautical term; i. e. rush-made ropes. \textit{L iuncum}, acc. of \textit{iuncus}, a rush. \textit{\footnotesize(But junk, a lump, is for chunk.) Junket}, a kind of sweetmeat. (F. \textit{-} Ital. \textit{-L.}) F. \textit{joncada} (Cot.). Orig. a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. - Ital. \textit{giancata}, a kind of cream-cheese on rushes, also a junket (Florio). - Ital. \textit{gionco}, a rush. \textit{-L. iuncum}, acc. of \textit{iuncus}, a rush.

\textit{Junta}, a council. (Span. \textit{-} L.) Span. \textit{junta}, a congress; a fem. form of \textit{junto} (below).


\textit{Juridical, Jurisdiction, Jurist, Juror}; see Jury.


\textit{Jurisdiction}, (F. \textit{-} L.) M. F. \textit{jurisdiction} (F. \textit{jurisdiction}). - \textit{L. iurisdictionem}, acc of \textit{iurisdiction}, administration of justice. - \textit{L. iuris}, gen. of \textit{ius}, law (see Just (1) below); and see Diction. So also jurisprudence.

\textit{Jurist}, a lawyer. (F. \textit{-} L.) F. \textit{juriste} (Cot.). - Late L. \textit{iurísta}, a 'lawyer. - \textit{L. iur-}, for \textit{ius}, law, with suffix \textit{-ista} (= Gk. \textit{-isios).}


\textit{Just} (1), upright. (F. \textit{-} L.) M. E. \textit{iust}, \textit{-F. juste. -L. iustum, acc. of iustus, just, according to right; with suffix \textit{-tus. -L. ius}, right, that which is fitting; cf. Skt \textit{yu}, to join.

\textit{Justice}. (F. \textit{-} L.) F. \textit{justice. - L. iustitia, justice; Late L. iustitia, a tribunal, a judge. - L. iusti-, for \textit{iustus}, just; see Just (1) above.

\textit{Justify}, (F. \textit{-} L.) F. \textit{justifier. -L. iustificare} to shew to be just. - L. \textit{justi-}
**JUST**

for *iustus*, just; *scare*, for facere, to make.

**Just** (2), to joust; see *Joust*.

**Justle**; see *Justle*.

**Jut**, to project. (F. – L.) Merely a corruption of *jet*; in the same way a *jetty* or pier was formerly called a *jety*; see *Jetty*.

**Jutty**, a projection. (F. – L.) For jetty; see above. Der. *jutty*, vb., to project beyond.

**Jute**, a substance resembling hemp. (Bengali) Bengali *jut*, the fibres of the bark of the *Corchorus olitorius* (Wilson). From *jhoto*, vulgarly *jhuto*, the native name in Orissa (Yule).

**Juvenile**, young. (F. – L.) M. F. *juvenile*; F. *juvénile*, youthful. L. *juvenilis* young. See *Young*.

**Juxtaposition.** (J. and F. – L.) Coned from L. *utxü*, near; and *position*. See *Joust* and *Position*.

**K.**

**Kail, Kale**, cabbage. (L.) Northern E. form of *cole*; s. e. *Coca*.

**Kails**, ninepins (Du.) Formerly also *keyles*, see *quille* in *Cotgrave*. These kails were cone-shaped. – Du. *kegel*, a pin, kail; met *kegels* spelen, to play at ninepins. + Dan. *kagle*, a cone, *køgle*, nine-pins; Swed. *kagla*, a pin; cone; G. *keg* (whence F. *quille*). Apparently a dimin. of Du. *keg*, a wedge.

**Kaleidoscope**, an optical toy. (Gk.) From Gk. *kaleio-s*, beautiful; *skó-s*, form; *σκόσις*, to behold; because it enables one to behold beautiful forms.

**Kalendar**, see *Calendars*.

**Kangaroo**, a quadruped. (Australian.) Said to be not the native Australian name, but to have arisen from some mistake; but even this is doubtful (see Morris).

**Kayles**; see *Kails*.

**Kecksies**, hemlocks (C.) For *kecksies*; and *kecks* is also written *kex*. See *Kex*.

**Kedge** (1), to warp a ship. (F. – L.? To *kedge* is to drag a ship slowly forward, by help of a kedge-anchor, against tide. A *kedge-anchor* was formerly called a *catch-anchor* or *catch* (N. E. D.). Hence *kedge* may represent *keitch*; for catch.


**Keelhaul.** (Scand. and E.) Also *keel-hale*, ‘to punish in the seaman’s way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.’ Johnson. From *kæel* and *hau* or *hale*. Cf. Du. *kiel-halen*, G. *kieflhoren*.

**Keelson, Kelson**, a set of timbers next a ship’s keel. (Scand.) Formerly *kalsine* (Chapman). – Swed. *kolsvin*, Dan. *kolsvün* (Norweg. *kolsivll*), a keelson; L. Fries. *kolsvün*; + G. *kielschwarm*. Lit. ‘keel-swine;’ but this can hardly have been the orig. sense. A better sense is given by Norw. *kjolsvill*, where *svell* answers to G. *schwelle*, E. *still*; see *Sill*. This suffix, not being understood, may easily have been corrupted to *swine*, and afterwards, in English, to -son.

**Keel** (2), to cool. (E.) To *keel* a pot is to keep it from boiling over, lit. to cool it. – A. S. *celan*, to cool; for *köljan*. – A. S. *cöl*, cool. See *Cool*.

**Keelson;** see *Keel* (1)

**Keen**, sharp. (E.) M. E. *kene*, A. S. *cène*, where ë is due to an older ð; O. Merc *kene*. The orig. sense is ‘skillful, experienced.’ + Du. *kœn*, bold, daring; Icel. *kenn* (for *kunna*), wise, also able; G. *kühn*, bold, O. H. G. *kühn*. Teut. type *kônjas*, able; from Teut. root *kên* (GEN), to know; see Can (1).


**Keg**, a small cask. (Scand.) Formerly also *cag* – Icel. *kaggi*, a keg; Swed. *kagge*, Norweg. *kagge*, a keg, a round mass or heap. Der. *kails*.

**Kelp**, calcined ashes of sea-weed. Origin unknown. Also spelt *kél*.

**Ken**, to know. (Scand.) M. E. *kenn*.

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know, derived from Teut. base *kann (cf. can) by vowel-change of a to e. See Can (1).


Kennel (2), a gutter. (F. -L.) A corruption of M. E. canel, a channel. - A. F. canel, Charlemagne, ed. Michel, i. 556; O. F. chaneî; see Channel.

Kerstone. (F. -L. and E.) Here kerb is for curb; so called because the stone was sometimes placed, as round a well, on a curved edge. See Curb.

Kerchief. (F. -L.) M. E. curchief, coverchef (coverchef). - O. F. coverchef, lit. a head-covering. - O. F. covrir, to cover; chef, the head; see Cover and Chief.

Kermes, the dried bodies of insects used in dyeing crimson. (Arab. - Skt.) See Crimson.


Kern (2); see Quern.

Kernel. (E.) A. S. cyrneî, a grain: dimin. of A. S. corn, a grain (with the usual change from Teut. u (A. S. o) to y). Teut. stem *turnilo-. See Corn.

Kersey, coarse woollen cloth. (E.) Named from Kersey (of A. S. origin), a village three miles from Hadleigh, in Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on. * Not from Jersey, which is also used as the name of a material.

Kerseymere, a twilled cloth of fine wool. (Cashmere.) A corruption of Cashmere or Cassimere, by confusion with kersey above.

Kestrel, a base kind of hawk. (F. - L.) For kersel; the t is excrescent, as in whis-t, etc. - M. F. querceletelle, 'a kastrell,' Cotgrave; F. cerêchele. Extended from O. F. crecele, cercele, M. F. quercele, a kestrel. Of imitative origin: cf. O. F. cercele, F. sarcelle, a teal, from L. querquedula, a kind of teal.

Ketch, a small yacht or hoy. (E.) M. E. cachre. Prob. from the verb to catch; see N. E. D.; s. v. Catch. * The Du. kîts, F. quaiîhe, a ketch, are borrowed from E. * Distinct from caique, q. v.

KIDDE

Ketchup, a sauce. (Malay.) Malay kechap, kicip, a sauce; so. (In Dutch spelling, ketiap.) - C. P. G. Scott.

Kettle. (Scand. - L.) M. E. kettel. Icel. ketill; borrowed from L. calitlî, a small bowl (whence also Goth. katils, A. S. cetel, Du. ketel, G. kessel, &c.). Dimin. of calitnus, a bowl, deep vessel for cooking food. Perhaps allied to Gk. kdrnulos, a cup (Prellwitz); see Cotyledon.

Kex, hemlock, a hollow stem. (W. - L.) M. E. kex; W. ceegys, pl., hollow stalks. Of Celtic origin: cf. W. ceug, hemlock; Corn ceugas, hemlock; prob. borrowed from L. cica, hemlock. * Kex = kechs, and is properly a plural form.

Key. (E.) M. E. keyr, A. S. cåg, a key; O. Fries. kai, kî, a key.

Khan, a prince. (Pers. - Tatar.) Pers. knän, lord, prince; of Tatar origin. Cf. Chingis Khan, i.e. great lord, a Tatar title (Chaucer's Cambuscan).

Khédive, a prince. (F. - Pers.) F. khédive. - Pers. khädvî, khvâdî, a great prince, sovereign; khvâvi, the khédive, viceroy of Egypt (Palmer). Cf. Pers khâdî, God.

Kibe, a chilblain. (C.?) W. ciwîst, chilblains; explained by Pugh as standing for ciw-güst. - W. ciw, a cup, gusto, a humour, malady, disease; hence 'a cup-like malady,' from the rounded form. The E. word has preserved only the syllable ciw, rejecting the latter syllable. (Doubtful.)


Kicksaws, a dainty dish. (F. - L.) A sing. sb.; the pl. is kicksawses (Shak). A curious corruption of F. quelque chose, something, hence, a trifîle, a delicacy. Spelt quelqu' chose by Dryden. - F. quelque chose.

- 1. quâl-î, of what sort, with suffix -qua; causa, a cause. a thing. * Moisy gives Norman F. guîchecose.

Kid, a young goat. (Scand.) M. E. kid - Dan. kid, Swed. kid, Icel. kîd, a kid. * G. kitze.

Kidnap, to steal young children. (Scand.) Kid, in Tudor E. slang, means a child; nap is our nab. - Dan. kid, a kid; nappe, to nab; see Nab.

Kiddle, a kind of weir formed of basketwork placed in a river to catch fish. (A. F.) Anglo-F. kidel, pl. kideux; O. F. cuitel
KIDNEY

(Godefroy); later form quideau, 'a wicker engine whereby fish is caught;' Cotgrave. Late L. kidellus; Breton kidel.


Kilderkin. (Du.) A corruption of M. Du. kindelen, also kinneken, the eighth part of a vat. Apparently 'a little child,' because the measure is a small one as compared with a tun, vat, or barrel. But it has been ascertained to be a derivative, with the same suffix -ken, from a Du. spelling of O. F. quintel, 'a quintal or hundredweight.' See further under Quintal.

Kill. (E.) M. E. killen, more commonly cullen. The M. E. cullen prob. answers to an A. S type *cyllan, from the weak grade (w)ui- of cwel-an, to die. Cf. E. Fries. cullen, to vex, strike, beat, a parallel form; O. H. G. chollen, by-form of quellan, to vex, kill, martyr. Thus kill is closely related to Quell, q. v. For the loss of w, cf. dull, which is related to dwell.

Kiln. (L.) A. S. cyllon, also cylen; merely borrowed from L. culina, a kitchen (hence, a drying-house); whence also W. cylyn, a kiln, a furnace. See Culinary.

Kilt. (Scand.) The sb. is derived from the verb kilt, to tuck up. — Dan. kile, to truss, tuck up; Swed. dial. kilta, to swaddle. Cf. Icel. kilting, a skirt. Perhaps related to Swed. dial. kilta, the lap, Icel. kjálta, lap.

Kimbo; see Akimbo.

King, genus, race. (E.) M. E. kin, kun A. S. cyn, org. a tribe. — Icel. kyn, kin; O. Sax. kuni, O. H. G. cunni; Goth. kuni, tribe. Teut. type *kunym, neut. From the weak grade of Teut. root *kun-, Idg. gen-. Allied to Genus. (✓GEN.)


Kind (2), adj., natural, loving. (E.) M. E. kunde, kinde. A. S. cynde, ge-cynde, natural, in-born; allied to Goth. -kunds, of such a nature. Allied to Kin.

Kinder (1), to bring forth young. (E.) M. E. kindlen, kundlen; from M. E. kindel, kundel, sb., a progeny; from the A. S. cyn, nature, or from the adj. cynde, natural.

Kinder (2), to inflame. (Scand.) M. E. kindlen, kundlen, resembling Kindle (1); see Anc. Rimle. But it can hardly be separated from Icel. kynda, to inflame, kindle, Swed. dial. kynda, kinda, a sense which seems to have been suggested by Icel. kyndill, a torch. And Icel. kyndill is a mere borrowing from A. S. candel; from L. candela, a candle. See Candle.

Kindred. (E.) The former d is ex-crescent. M. E. kynrede. — A. S. cyn, kin; -rødenn, signifying law, state, condition (so also hal-red from hate). KØnd is allied to the adj. ready; cf. Goth. ga-raideins an ordinance.

Kine, cows; see Cow.

King, a chief ruler. (E.) A. S. cyning, a king; lit. 'a man of good birth;' (cf. A. S. cyn-, royal, Icel. konr, one of gentle birth); — A. S. cyn, a tribe, kin, race; with suffix -ing, as in Ælfræd Ælftwulfing = Ælfræd the son of Æthelwulf. + O. Sax. kuning, from kuni, tribe; O. Fries. kining; Icel. konung; Swed. konung; Dan. konge; Du. koning; G. konig; O. H. G. chunung (from O. H. G. chunnii, a kin, race). Teut. type *kunings, m.

Kingdom. (E.) Late M. E. kingdom; not really a compound of king and suffix -dom, but a substitution for early M. E. kinedom, A. S. cynedom, a kingdom. The A. S. cyn- signifies 'royal,' very common in composition, and is allied to A. S. cyn, a tribe.

Kink, a twist in a rope. (Scand.) A Northern word. — Swed. kink, Norweg. kink, a twist in a rope. (So also Du. kink.) Allied to Norweg kika, kinka, to writhe, Icel. kikna, to sink at the knees under a burden, Icel. keikr, bent back; Norw. kekka, to bend aside, to twist. (Teut. base *keik-, to bend.)

Kiosk, a small pavilion. (Turk. — Pers.) F. kiosque. — Turk. kushk, koshk (pronounced with k as ki), a kiosk. — Pers. kúsḥ, a palace, villa, portico.

Kipper, to cure salmon. (E.) This meaning is an accidental one, arising from a habit of curing kipper-salmon, i.e. salmon during the spawning season, which were
KIRK

cured because of inferior quality. A salmon, after spawning, was called a kipper (Pen-
nant). A.S. *cypera, a kipper-salmon.

Kirk, a church. (Scand. - E. - Gk.) M. E. *kerke. - Icel. *kirkja; borrowed from A. S. *cirice, circe, a church. See Church.

Kirtle, a sort of gown or petticoat. (L.; with E. suffix) M. E. kirtel. A.S. *cyrtel, a tunic; Icel. *kryttur, Dan. *kortel, Swed. *kortel; evidently dimin. forms. All from L. *curtus, short, which appears also in Du. korte, G. kurz, short. See Curt.

Kiss, a salute with the lips. (E.) The vowel i is due to the verb, which is formed from the sb. by vowel-change. M. E. cass, sb., a kiss; whence kissen, verb. A. S. cass, sb.; whence *cysan, verb. - Du. kus, Icel. kos, Dan. kyss, Swed. kyss, G. kuss. Teut. type *kussus, sb. Cf. Goth. kujan, to kiss; E. Fries. kus, a kiss

Kit (1), a milk-pail, tub; also, an outfit. (O. Low G.) M. E. kit. - M. Du. kitte, a wooden bowl, a tub; Du. kit. Cf. Norweg. kitte, a corn-bin.

Kit (2), a small violin. (F. - L - Gk.) Shortened from Norman F. gitterne (Moiisy); answering to O. F. gitterne (Godefroy). From L. cithara. - Gk. κιθάρα, a kind of lyre. See Cithern.

Kit (3), a brood, family, quantity. (E.) A variant of kith. 'The whole kit' = the whole kith. See Kith.

Kit-cat, Kit-kat, the name given to portraits of a particular size. (Personal name.) The size adopted by Sir G. Kneller for painting members of the Kit-Kat club, which used to meet at a house kept by Christopher Kat (Haydn). Kit is for Christopher (Gk. Χριστός, lit. 'Christ-bearing').

Kitchen. (L.) M. E. kichene. A.S. *cyner, f. - L. *coquina, a kitchen. - L. *coquinera, to cook; see Cook.

Kite, a bird, a toy for flying. (E.) M. E. kite. A. S. *cyta, a kite.


Kitten. (F. - L.) M. E. kitoun, from an A. F. *kitou; cf. O. F. (Central F.) chatoun, a kitten (Gower). Variant of North F. caton, O. F. chaton, a kitten. Cf. M. F. chaton, 'a kitling or young cat'; Cot.; augmentative of F. chat, a cat. - Late L. *catulum, acc. of catulus, L. catus, a cat. See Cat.


Knacker, a dealer in old horses. (Scand.) It formerly meant a saddler and harness-maker (Ray). - Icel. *knaeker, a saddle.

Knag, a knot in wood, peg. (E.) M. E. knaegge, a peg, a knot in wood. Not in A.S. Low G. *knaeg, a kind of peg; Swed. knagg, a knag; knot; Dan. knag, a peg, cog. We find also Irish *cnag, a knob, peg, cnaig; a knot in wood, Gacl. *knob, pin, peg (all from E.).

Knap, to snap. (Du.) Du. knappen, to snap, crack, crush, eat (whence knapper, hard gingerbread, a lie). Cf. Dan. kneppe, to snap; Swed. knapp, a snap, knop, a trick. A parallel word to *knack, and of imitative origin. Cf. Gacl. cnapp, to strike, beat, thump, Irish *cnapam, I strike; from E. See Knop.

Knapsack. (Du.) Du. knapsak, a knapsack, lit. a provision-bag. - Du. knap, eating, knappen, to crush, eat; sak, a sack (a word of Hebrew origin); see Sack.

Knapweed, Knopweed, a weed with a hard head or knop; see Knop.

Knar; see Gnarlled.

Knave, a boy, servant, sly fellow. (E.) M. E. *knaue (knave), a boy, servant. A. S. *cnafa, older form *cnapa, a boy. - So also Du. knap, a lad, servant; Icel. *knapi, servant-boy; G. *knabe, a boy. It is probable that the initial kn- represents the weak grade of Teut. *ken- (Idg. *gen-), to produce; cf. Knight. But the rest of the word remains unexplained.


KNEEL

\[\text{γνωρίζω}, \text{to fall on the knees. See Genuflection, Pentagon, &c.}
\]

Kneel, to fall on the knees. (E) M. E. cneolit, knelen; A. S. cnewolian + Du. knielen; Low G. knelen (Lubben); Dan. knale (formed from kna, knee).


Knickerbockers, loose-knee-breeches. (Du.) Named from Diedrich Knickerbocker, the pretended author of W. Irving’s Hist. of New York; taken as the type of a New York Dutchman.

Knick-knack, a truck, trifle, toy. (E) A reduplication of knob in the sense of trifle, toy. Cf. Du. knikken, to snap, weakened form of knobben, to crack See Knack.

Knife. (E) M. E. knif, pl. kniues (with \( n = v \)). A. S. cnif, a knife + Du. knijf, Icel. knjfr, Dan. kniv, Swed. kniv, prov. G. knivf; Low G. kniff, knip, a knife (Lubben). (Cf. F. couteau, from G.) Possibly related to Nip and Nibble.

Knight, a youth, servant, man-at-arms. (E) M. E. knyght. A S. cnjht, O. Merc. cneht, a boy, servant. + Du. knacht, a servant; Dan. kngt, man-servant, knave (at cards); Swed. knigt, soldier, knave (at cards); G. knacht. B. Perhaps cneht = *en-\( eht \), belonging to the kin or tribe; cf. Gk. \( \gamma\nu\vepsilon\alpha\theta\sigma\alpha \), legitimate, from \( \gamma\vepsilon\alpha\) (where \( \gamma\nu\alpha\) is the weak grade of \( \gamma\nu\)). See Kn. The suffix \( -eht, -iht \) is adjectival; as in \( \text{porn}-\text{eht}, \text{thorny, from } \text{porn}, \text{a thorn} \).

Knut. (E) A S. cynytan, to form into a knot, to knot; formed (by vowel-change) from Teut. *knut-, the base of cnotta, a knot (Teut. type *knut-tow-). Allied to Icel. knyta, Dan. knytte, Swed. knyta, to knit; and to Icel. knitr, Dan. knude, Swed. knut, a knot. See Knot.

Knob, a form of knop M. E. knobbe. Cf. Low G. knobbe, Du. knobbie, a knob See Knop.


Knop, Knob, a bump, protuberation, boss. (E) M. E. knop, a rose-bud. O. Fries. ersknop, the rump-bone. + Du. and Dan. knop, a knob, bud; Swed knopp, a bud, knop, a knob, G. knopf, knob, button, knot. Apparently allied to M. E. knap, a knob; A. S. snap, a hill-top, Icel. knappr, a knob; whence Gael. cnyp, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, also a slight blow; also the verb cnyp, to thump, beat (hence, to raise a bump); W. cnap, a knob; Irish cnap, knob, bunch, hillock, cnaptam, I strike. See Knap.


knout, a scourge. (Russ. — Scand.) Russ. knouta, a whip, scourge. = Swed. knut, Icel. knitr, a knot.

Know, to be assured of. (E) M. E. knwene, A. S. cwawan (pt t. cnow, pp. cwawan) + Icel. kni, O. H. G. chuwan. Further allied to Russ. znate, to know; L. nosce (for *nosce*); G. \( \gamma\nu\vepsilon\nu\omega\nu\epsilon\nu \); Pers. farzân, knowledge; O. Irish gnath, known, accustomed, W. gnawd, a custom; Skt \( \text{g}n\text{\`a} \), to know. All from a base \( \gamma\nu\), a secondary form of \( \gamma\nu\), to know.

knowledge. (E) M. E. knoewe, knolkwele; from knolweken, vb, to acknowledge. Here -\( \text{lech} \)en = A. S. -\( \text{lec} \)an (as in M. E. nöhlchen, A. S. nöhlčen, to approach). And -\( \text{lech} \)en is from the A. S. -\( \text{lec} \), the same word as A. S. -\( \text{lec} \), a game, sport, play. See Wedlock.

Knuckle, the projecting joint of the fingers. (E) M. E. knokil; O. Fries. knokele. + M. Du. knokel; Du. knukkel, Dan. knokkel, G. knechel, a knuckle. A dimin. form; the shorter form appears in M. Du knokte, a bone, knuckle, G. knochen, a bone, Swed. knoge, a knuckle.

Knurr, Knur, a knot in wood,
KORAN


Koran, sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Arab qur'an, reading aloud, recitation; also, the Koran. = Arab. root gara-; he read. (The a is long.)

Alcoran; the same word, with the Arab. def. art. al (the) prefixed.

Kraal, an enclosure, a collection of huts, an African village. (Du. - Port. - L.) Du. kraal, an African village. - Port. curral, an enclosure; the same word as Span. corral. See Corral.

Kythes, to make known. (F.) A. S. cynbæu, to make known. - A. S. cūd, known, pp. of cūnan, to know. See Can (1), and Uncouth.

L.

Label, a small slip of paper, &c. (F.) M. E. label. = O. F. label, lambel, a label (in heraldry), a shred; mod. F. lambeau. Of uncertain origin; cf O. Lat. lambërearë, to tear in pieces (Ascoli).

Labial. (L.) Late L. labiâtîs, pertaining to the lips. = L. labium, the lip. See Lip.

Labellum, a pendulous petal. (L.) L. labellum, dimm. of labium, a lip.

Labiate. (L.) A botanical term. = L. labiatus, a lip; with suffix -atae (L. -ātus).

Laboratory. (L.) Formerly elaborat ory (Blount). = M. F. laboratoire (Cot.). Formed from L. laborâtorium, pp. of laborârâre, to elaborate, work out. = L. ē, out; laborâre, to work, from labor, labour.

Laborious. (F.-L.) M. E. laborious. = F. laborieux = L. laboriosus, toilsome. = L. labora, for labor, labour; with suffix -ius.


Laburnum, a tree. (L.) L. laburnum, in Pliny, xvi. 18.

Labyrinth, a maze. (F.-L.-Gk.-Egypt.) F. labyrinthe. = L. labyrinthus. = Gk. λαβυρίνθος, a maze, a place full of lanes or alleys. Of Egyptian origin (Maspero).

Lac (1), a resinous substance. (Pers. -

Skt.) Pers. lak, gum-lac, whence crimson lake is obtained for dyeing. = Skt. lāksha, lac; also lakṭaka, rakṭaka, lac; rāhy, to dye. Der. gum-lac, shell-lac.

Lac (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind.-Skt.) A lac of rupees = 100,000 rupees = Hindustani lak (also lāk), a lac. - Skt. laksha, a hundred thousand; originally, 'a mark.'


Lacerate, to tear. (L.) From pp. of L. lacerâre, to tear = L. lacere, mangled, torn. + Gk. λακέως, torn; λακίς, a rent.

Lachrymal, Lacrimal, pertaining to tears. (L.) The spelling lachrymal is bad. = L. lacryma, better lacrûmâ, lacrima, a tear; O. L. lacrima, a tear. Cognate with Gk. δέκω, a tear, and E. tear; see Tear (1). Der. (from L.lacrima) lachrymos, tearful; lachrymatory, a tear-bottle.

Lack (1), want. (E.) The old sense is often 'failure' or 'fault.' M. E. lak, lac. Not in A. S., but cf. O. Fries. lek, damage, harm, lakia, to attack. + Du. lak, blemish, stain, lakien, to blame; Low G. lak, defect, blame; Icel. lakr, defective, lacking.

Lack (2), to be destitute of. (E.) M. E. lakten; weak verb; from lak, sb. See above

Lacker; see Lacquer.

Lackey, Lacquey, a footman, menial attendant. (F.-Span. ?-Arab ?) From M. F. laquay, 'a lackey, footboy'; Cot. (F. laquais). There was also an O. F. form alaçay; Littré shews that, in the 15th cent., a certain class of soldiers (esp. crossbow-men), were called alaçays, alaçays, or lacays (The prefix a- is prob. due to Arab. al, the def. article.) Prob. from Span lacayo, Port. lacario, a lackey; Port. lacata, a woman-servant in dramatic performances. = Arab. lâkâ, worthless, servile; as a sb., a slave: lâkâ, fem., mean, servile. Cf lâkā, lâkî, servile, lâkî, slovenly. (?) This is a guess; it must be much disputed; Diez connects it with Ital. leccari, G. lecken, to lick.

Laconic, brief and pithy. (L.-Gk.) L. Lâkonikós, Laconian. = Gk. λακωνικός, Laconian. = Gk. Âðxos, a Laconian, Spartan. These men were celebrated for their brief and pithy locution.

Lacquer, Lacker, a sort of varnish,
LACTEAL

(F. - Port. - Pers. - Skt.) M. F. lacre (Cot.). - Port. lacre, sealing-wax. - Port. laca, gum-lac. - Pers. lak, gum-lac; see Lai (1).


Lad, a youth. (E.) M. E. lade. Prob. the sense was 'one led,' i.e. a follower, dependant. From M. E. lad, led, pp of lāden, to lead. See Lead (1r. (H. Bradley, in Athenæum, June 1, 1894.))

Ladanum; see Ladanum.

Ladder. (E.) M. E. laddre. A. S. hlāder, hlōder, a ladder. + Du. ladder, ladder, rails of a cart; O. H. G. hleitra, G. leiter, a ladder. Cognate with Gk κλῆρος, a ladder; see Climax. Named from sloping; see Lean (1). (✓ KLEL.)

Lade (1), to load. (E.) Formerly a strong verb; we still use the pp. laden. M. E. laden, A. S. hlādan (pt. t. hlōd, pp. hlōden), meaning (1) to load, heap up, heap together, (2) to draw out water, lade out, drain. + Du. laden, Icel. hlīða, Dan. lade, Swed. ladda, Goth. hlāthan (in ahlāthan), G. laden, to lade. Tent. base *hlād (not *hlāth), to lade (Kluge). Allied to Russ. klade, a lading.

Lade (2), to draw out water, drain. (E.) The same word as Lade (1).

Ladle, a large spoon. (E.) M. E. ladel; A. S. hlōdel; so named from being used for dipping out or lading water from a vessel; from M. E. laden, A. S. hlādan, to lade out; see above.

Lady. (E.) Perhaps 'loaf-kneader,' A. S. hlōfdēge, a lady. - A. S. hlōf, a loaf; and (perhaps) A. S. *digē, a kneader, from the root seen in Goth. deigian, to knead; see Dike, and see Dairy. Lady was especially used to mean the Virgin Mary; hence lady-bird, lady's-slipper, &c.

Lag, late, sluggish. (C.) W. llag, slack, loose, sluggish; Corn. lac, loose, remiss; Gael. and Ir. lag, weak, feeble, faint; O. Irish lac, weak. + I. laxus, lax; see Lax, Languid, Slack.

Lagan, goods cast out in a shipwreck. (F.) A law-term; usually explained so as to force a false connexion with L. ligāre, to tie. - O. F. lagan, lagand, wreckage cast ashore (Godefroy). Low L. laganut. Origin unknown. Perhaps from O. Icel. laginn, 'positus,' old pp. pass. of leggyja, to lay, place (Egilsson), also, to be driven (Vigf.). Cf. also O. F. alagane (Godefroy).

LAGOON. (Ital.-L.) Ital. lagone, a pool; also laguna. [Or from Span. laguna.] The former is an augmentative of L. lacus; the latter is from L. lacūna, extended from lacus. See Lake (1).

Laic. (L. - Gk.) L. laicus, belonging to the laity. - Gk. λαώς (the same). See Lay (3).

Lair, den or retreat of a wild beast. (E.) M. E. leir. A. S. leger, a lair, couch, bed. - A. S. stem *leg-, as in A. S. leg-, base of legan, to lie down, rest. See Lie (1). + Du. leger, a bed, lair, from liggen; G. læger, O. H. G. ligar, a couch, from O. H. G. liggen, to lie; Goth. ligrs, a couch. Doublet, leaguer.

Laity, the lay people. (F. - L. - Gk.; with F. suffix.) A coined word; from lay, adj.; cf. gate-ty from gay, &c. See Lay (3).

Lake (1), a pool. (L.) A. F. lac. - L. lacus, a lake. + Gk. λάκως, a hollow, hole, pit, pond; O. Irish lóch, A. S. laȝu.

Lake (2), a crimson colour. (F. - Pers. - Skt.) F. laque (Cot.). + Pers. lâk, lake. - Pers. lak, gum-lac; see Lao (1).

Lak; the same as Lac (2).

Lama (1), a high priest. (Thibetan.) We speak of the grand lama of Thibet, i.e. chief or high priest (Webster).

Lama (2); see Llama.


Lambent, flickering. (L.) 'A lambent flame.' - L. lambent-, stem of pres. pt. of lambere, tolick, sometimes applied to flames. Allied to Lap (1).


Lament, vb. (F. - L.) F. lâmenter. - L. lâmentârī, to wail. - L. lâmentum, a mournful cry; from the base lâ-, to utter a cry; cf. lâ-trâre, to bark. Cf. also Russ. laiate, to bark, scold.


Lammas, a name for Aug. 1. (E.)
**LAMP**

A.S. hlīf-masse, lit. ‘loaf-mass;’ later spellings hlammasse, lammasse. A loaf was on this day offered as a first-fruits of harvest. See Mass (2).


**Lampoon.** (F. — Teut.) F. lampon, orig. a drinking-song; from the exclamation lampons! = let us drink (Littre). — F. lamper, nasalised form of O. F. lapper, to lap up; of Teut. origin. — M. Du. lappen, 'to lap or lick like a dogge;' Hexham. See Láp (1).

**Lamprey, an eel-like fish.** (F. — L.) A. F. lamprie, O. F. lamproie (Ital. lampreda). — Late L. lampreda; once spelt lampetra, as if ‘licker of rocks,’ because the fish cleaves to them, from L. lambre, to lick, petra, a rock; but this is doubtful. Cf. Limpet.

**Lance.** (F. — L.) F. lance. — L. lancea. + Gk. λάγχα, a lance. Der. lance, vb., to pierce; lancea.

**lancegay, a kind of spear.** (F. — L; and F. — Span. — Moorish.) Obsolete. A corruption of lance-sagaye, compounded of lance (as above), and F. sagaye, a kind of Moorish pike. The latter word answers to Span. asagaya (= al sagaya), where al is the Arabic def. article, and sagaya is an O. Span. word for 'dart,' of Moorish origin. So Pott. azagaya, whence E. assegay.

**lanceolate, lance-shaped.** (L.) lanceolatus, furnished with a spike. — L. lanceolata, a spike; dimin. of lancea (above).

**lancet.** (F. — L.) M. l. lancet. — F. lancette, dimin. of lance, a lance (above).

**lanch, another spelling of lance, vb., to pierce; also of launch (below).**

**launch, lanch, to hurl a spear, send (a ship) into the water.** (F. — L.) M. E. lāncchen, lāncen, to hurl. — O. F. lancier, lancier, i.e. card lancer, F. lancer, to hurl, fling, dart, also to prick, pierce. — L. lancea, to wield a lance. — L. lancea, a lance


**LANTERN**

**landau, a kind of coach.** (G.) Said to be named from Landau, a town in Bavaria. Land is cognate with E. land; G. an is allied to *i- in M. E. i-land; see Island.

**landgrave, a count of a province.** (Du.) Du. landgraaf. — Du. land, land; graaf, a count. Der. landgrav-ine, from Du. landgravin, fem. of landgraaf; see Margrave.

**landrail, a bird; see Rail (3).**

**landscape.** (Du.) Formerly land-ship; borrowed from Dutch painters. — Du. landschap, a landscape, a province. — Du. land, land; and -schap, a suffix corresponding to E. -ship in friend-ship, allied to the E. verb shope. ¶ The Du. sch sounds to us more like sk than sh; hence our spelling with sc.

**Lane.** (E.) M. E. lane, lone. A. S. lan, lone, a lane; O. Fr. lanc. lona + Du. loon, a lane, narrow passage.

**Language.** (F. — L.) M. E. langage.

— M. F. language (Cot.), now language. — F. langue, the tongue. — L. lingua, tongue.

See Lingual.

**Languish.** (F. — L.) M. E. languishen.

— F. langueur,-stem of pres part. of langue, to languish. — L. langueur, to be weak. Allied to Gk. λάγχος, slack; Icel. lakra, to lag; and to Lag. See Irugm. ii § 632. (†SLEG.)

**languid.** (L.) L languidus, feeble.

— L. linguere, to be languid or weak.


**Lanierd; see Lanyard.**

**Laniferous, wool-bearing (L.) From L. lanus, wool; ferre, to bear. L. lana is allied to Wool.**

**Lank, slender, thin.** (E.) M. F. lank. A. S. hlán, slender.

**Lanner, Lanneret, a kind of falcon.** (F. — L.) F. laanner, 'a lanner;' Cotg. — L. lanniorius, a butcher, one that tears and rends. — L. laniere, to rend. (So Diez.)

Der. Hence perhaps lanyard.

**Lansquenet, a German foot-soldier, a game at cards.** (F. — G.) F. lansquenet, 'a lance-knight [a mistaken form] or German footman;' Cot — G. landsknecht, a foot-soldier. — G. lands, gen. of land, country; knecht, a soldier (E. knight). Thus lansquenet = land’s-knight; orig. a soldier from Germany.

**Latern.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. lan-
LANYARD

terne. = F. lanterne. = L. lanterna, laterna, a lantern (not a true L. word). Lanterna < *lanterna < lanpterna, borrowed from Gk. λαμπτρην, a light, torch. - Gk. λαμπεων, to shine. ❧ Sometimes spelt lanthorn, because horn was used for the sides of lanterns.

Lanyard, Laniard, a certain small rope in a ship. (F. - L.) Formerly spelt lannier, M. E. laniere; the final d being excrecent, or due to yard. - M. F. laniere, 'a long and narrow band or thong of leather;' also lamieres, pl 'hawks' lunes,' Cot. Perhaps from F. laniere, a kind of hawk. See Lanner

Lap (1), to look up with the tongue. (E.) M. E. lappe. A S. lapsan, to lap. + M. Du. lappen (Hexham); Icel leipa, Dan. lube; O. H. G. lassan, to lap up. + L. lambere, to lap with the tongue. (V. I. A. B.; Brug. u. § 632.) Allied to lambent.

Lap (2), the loose part of a coat, an apron, part of the body covered by an apron, a fold. (E.) M. E. lappe. A S. lappa, a loosely hanging portion. + Du. lap, Dan. lap, Swed. lapp, G. lappen, a patch, shred, rag. Cf. Icel. lapa, to hang down; Lith. lopus, a patch, rag. ❧ Hence lap-el, a flap of a coat, dimm. of E. lap; lap-p-et, also dimin. of E. lap; also the verb to lap over. Cf. Limp (1).

Lap (3), to wrap. (E.) M. E. lappen, also wilappen, another form of wrappen, see Wrap. Quite distinct from lap (2).

Lapidary, one who sets precious stones. (L.) Englished from L. lapidarius, a stonemason - L. lapid-, stem of lapis, a stone. Allied to Gk. λεπις, a bare rock, λεπις, a flake, λεινων, to peel (Prellwitz). See Loper.

Lapse, vb. (L.) From L. lapsäre, to slip, frequent of lābi (pp. lapsus), to glide, slip, trip. Der. col-, e-, il-, re-lapse.

Lapwing, a bird (E.) M. E. lappe-wincé, A S. hlecawewincwe, as if 'one who turns about in running;' from A S. hlecp-an, to run; *winec, one who turns; see Winche. ❧ But the older form is laepecuna (O E. T., p. 504); the sense of which is unknown.

Larboard. (E.?) Cotgrave has: 'Babor, the larboard side of a ship.' Hakluyt (Voyages, 1. 4) has the spelling leerboord; where leer answers to prov. E. leer, empty. But the M. E. form is laudebord, of uncertain meaning. This form resembles Swed. ladda, to lade; see Lade (1). (The word still remains unexplained.)


Lard. (F. - L.) O F. lard. - L. lardum, also lārda, lard, fat of bacon. Cf. Gk. λαρτός, nice, λαρτός, fat. Der. lard-er, from O. F. lariier, a tab to keep bacon in (Cot.), hence a room in which to keep bacon and meat. Also inter-lard.

Large. (F. - L.) F. lārge. - L. larga, fem. of largus, great. Cf. O. F. lari, m. largess, a liberal gift. (F. - L.) F. largesse, bounty. - Late L. *lartitia, not found, for L. largitio, a bestowing. - L. largitius, pp. of largir, to bestow. - L. largus, large, liberal.

Lark (1), a bird. (E.) Another form is laverock (Burns). M. E. lärke, also laverock. - A S. lāwerce, later lāwerce, lāfere. + Icel. lærurki, a lark; Low G. lærweke, O. H. G. lërchha, G lærche, Du. leerweke, E. Fries. leërweke, Swed. larka, Dan. lærke. A compound word, of unknown origin.

Lark (2), a game, fun. (E.) The same word as the above; from the cheerful note of the bird. The fuller form laverock (whence larrick) produced the form larrick for larking, now used as a slang adj., in the sense of rollicking or rowdy. See N. and Q. 7 S vii. 345.

Larum; short for Alarum.

Larva. (P.) L. larva, a ghost, a mask; used as a scientific name for a caterpillar or grub.

Larynx. (L. - Gk.) L. larynx. - Gk. λάρυγξ (gen. λάρυγγος), throat, gullet, larynx. Der. laryngitis.

Lascar, a native E. Indian soldier. (Pers.) Pers lashkari, a soldier; from lashkar, an army


Lash (1), a thong, stripe. (F. - L.) M. L. lasshe, the flexible part of a whip;
LASH

LASH (2), vb., to moisten. (E.) M. E. lach, a latch, from laccen, to catch. — A. S. læccan, to seize, catch hold of.

Lathom (1), a catch, fastening. (E.) M. E. lache, a lace (Godfrey). — Folk L. *lacium, for L. *laqueum, acc. of *laqueus, a snare; see Lace. The relationship of this to Du. lasschen, to join, to scarf together, is very obscure. Lash in the sense of thong is from its use in lashing or binding things together. The verb lash, to scourge, is to use a lash. See below.


Lassitude, weariness. (F.—L.) F. lassitude. — L. lassitudo, weariness. — L. lassus, wearied; for *lad-tus, and allied to E. Late.

Lasso, a rope with a noose. (Span.—L.) From Mexican Span. lasso; O. Span. loso, Minshew. — L. *lauclus (Folk L. *lacys), a noose, snare, knot. See Lace. ¶ The mod. Span. has lasso (with z sounded as E. voiceless th).

Last (1), latest; see Late.

Last (2), a wooden mould for a shoemaker. (E.) M. E. last, lest. A. S. lāst, lōst, a foot-track, path, trace of feet (whence the mod. sense follows). + Du. leest, a last, form; Icel leistr, the foot below the ankle; Swed. last, Dan. last, G. leisten, a shoemaker's last; Goth. lairsts, a foot-track. The Teut. base appears in Goth. laist-, with orig. sense 'foot-track'; from laist-, 2nd grade of Teut. *leisan-; cf. Goth. lais, I know (find or trace out). Cf. L. lira, a track; see Delirious. Akin to Learn.

Last (3), to endure. (E.) M. E. lasten, leisten; A. S. læstan, to observe, perform, last; orig. 'to follow in the track of;' from last, a foot-track (above). + Goth laistyan, to follow after; G. leisten, to follow out. Cf. Goth. lairsts, G. tersten, sb.

Last (4), a load, large weight, ship's cargo. (E.) M. E. last. A. S. hlæst, a burden. Formed from A. S. hladan, to lade, load. + Dan. last, cargo; Swed. Du. and G. last, a burden. See Lade. ¶ A. S. hlæst is for *hlad-sto- (> *hlasto-); from hlad-, with suffix -sto-. Cf. Icel. hllass (< *hlad-to-), a cart-load.

Latcher, a little lace, thong. (F.—L.) M. E. lachet. — O. F. lachet, Norman and Picard form of O. F. lacet, a lace; dimin. of O. F. lacs, F. laces; see Lace.

Late. (E.) M. E. lat; comp. later, latter, superl. latest, last (Ormulum, 4168), last. A. S. lot, slow, late. + Du. laat, Icel. latr, Dan. lad, Swed. lat. Goth. lat, slothful, G. last, weary. Allied to L. lausus (for *lad-tus), weary. From the weak grade of the verb to let, i.e. let go; late orig. meant slothful, slow. See Let (1). Brugm. i. § 197.

Latter, another form of later (above).

Lath (1), latest; contracted form of latest.

Lateen; see Latin.

Latent, hidden. (L.) L. latent-, stem of pres. pt. of latère, to lie hid.

Lateral. (L.) L. laterālis, belonging to the side — L. later-, for *lātus-, stem of latus, side.

Lath. (E.) North E lat. M. E. latte. A. S. lēt, a lath; pl. leotta. + Du. lat; G. latte (whence F. latte); allied to G. laden, a board, plank, shutter. The mod. form lath seems to have been influenced by W. lat, a rod, staff, Ir. slat, a rod; which is cognate.

Lathe (1), a machine for turning wood, &c. (Scand.) Cf. Dan. dreie-lad, a turning-lathe; never-lad, a loom, lit. a weaving-lathe.

Lathe (2), a division of a county. (E.) A. S. lāð, M. E. lād, a lathe, province; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 184, 455. Perhaps allied to Icel. lád, land.

Lather. (E) M. E. lather. A. S. lāðor, lather; whence lýbran, to anoint. + Icel. lónir, froth, foam, soap; Swed. loder, lather. For the form, cf. Gk.


**Latin**

*Late*...belonging to Latium. Der. latein-er, an interpreter; for Latiner.

**Latinate**, triangular, applied to sails. (F. latine, as in voile latine, a lateen sail; latine is the fem. of Latin, Latin (i. e. Roman).

**Latitude**, breadth. (F. latitude. – F. latitude. – L. latus (stem latitūdinem), breadth. – L. latus, broad; short for O. L. stītus, Brugm. i. § 529.


**Latter**; see Late.


**Laud**, to praise. (L.) M. E. lauden. – L. laudäre, to praise. – L. laud-, stem of lavus, praise.

**Laudanum**. (L. – Gk. – Pers.) Now a preparation of opium, but formerly applied to a different drug: Thus Minshew’s Span. Dict. (1623) has: ‘Laudano, the gum labdanum used in pomanders.’

**Laudanum**, Ladanum, Labdanum, a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of *Cistus Ladanum*, a shrub, of which they may make pomander, it smells like wine mingled with spices;’ Blount, 1674. (Laudanum has a like strong smell.) – L. ladanum, lēdanum, resin from the shrub *lada* (Pliny) – Gk. λῆδανος, λάδανος (same). – Gk. λῆδος, a certain shrub. – Pers. ladan, the gum-herb lada (Richardson).


**Launch** (1); see Lanch.

**Launch** (2), a large ship’s boat. (Span.) Span. lancha, ‘the pinnacle of a ship;’ Pineda (1740). Port. lancha, the same. Cf. Port. lanchara, a kind of ship; perhaps of Malay origin (Yule).

**Laundress**, a washerwoman. (F. –
**Lawn**

From Teut. *lag*, 2nd stem of *ligjan*, to lie; see *lie* (1). The sense is 'that which lies,' or is fixed (cf. Gr. κείραν νόμος, the law is fixed, from κείμαι, I lie). Der. *law-yer* (cf. saw-yer). See *lie* (1).

**Lawn** (1), a space of grass-covered ground, a glade. (F. - C.) M. E. *laund* (the *d* has been dropped). - O. F. *lande*, 'a land or laund, a wild, untitled, shrubby, or grassy plain;' Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. *launda*, a heath. β. Of disputed origin; referred by Littré to G. *land* (= E. land), open country; but by Diez (rightly) to Bret. *lann*, a bushy shrub, of which the pl. *lannou*, like F. *landes*, means 'waste lands.' It comes to the same thing; for E. and G. *land* are cognate with Irish *lann*, a piece of land. Cf. W. *llan*, Gael. *lann*, an enclosure, piece of land. See *Land*.

**Lawn** (2), fine linen. (F. place-name) Palgrave has *Laune lynen*, prob. for *Lan lynen*, where *Lan* is the 16th cent. spelling of *Laon*, to the N. W. of Rheims. *Laun* was also called 'cloth of Remes,' i.e. Rheims; see Baret's Alvariae.


**layer**, a stratum, tier, bed. (E.) The same as *lay-er*, he who lays; see N. E. D. q. Not M. E. *leir*, a lar, couch, place for lying down in; hence a bed, stratum, &c.

**Lay** (2), a song, poem. (F. - G.) M. E. *lai*. - O. F. *lai*, said to be a Breton word. But only an O. F. name for a Breton poem; and prob. from O. H. G. *leih, lech*, a game, sport, song (see Schade). Cf. A. S. *lær*, sport.


**League** (4), as in *Lay-figure*. (Du.) The old word was *lay-man* (Richardson). Lit. 'joint-man,' i.e. man made with joints. - Du. *leeman*, a lay-man. Here *lee-* is for *lede-, in compounds (Sewel); and Du. *leden* is the pl. of *lèd*, a joint, cognate with A. S. *lêð*, Goth. *lithus*, G. *glied*, a joint. Prob. allied to *Limbs* (Kluge).

**Layer**; see *Lay* (1).


**Lazy.** (Low G.) *Laazie* (Spenser).

Low G. *lascich*, variant of *liscich*, languid, idle (Lubbock); *laisig*, lazy (Dammeil); Pomeran *lasig*, cf. laassam, lazy (Bremen); Du. *leuzig*, lazy. Allied to *Loose*.


**League** (2), about three miles. (Prov.-L.-C) O. F. *lege* (Roquefort); Prov. *legue* (Gascon *lega*); Late L. *lèga*, leuca; L. *leuga*, leuca, a Gallic mile; a word of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. *lèd, lev*, a league; also *leu* (in Vannes).
LEAGUER

Leaguer, a camp. (Du.) In All’s Well, iii. 6. 27. — Du. leger, a lay, a camp. See Least, Lie (1). Der. he-leaguer.

Leak. (Scand.) M. E. leken. — Icel. leka, to drip, dribble, leak as a ship, str. vb. (pt. t. leka); cf. the causal forms seen in Swed. lacka, Dan. lakke, Du. leken, G. lecken, to leak, drop; A S. leccan, to wet. [The mod. E. word is Scand. ; not from A. S. leccan. [We also find A. S. hlek, leaky.] Der. leak, sb., from Icel. leki, a leak. Prob allied to Lack (Franch).


Lean (1), to meline, stoop. (E.) M. E. lenen. A. S. hlínan, to make to lean, weak verb; (cf. A. S. hlíman, to lean, weak verb). + Dan. lene, Swed. lana, causal forms; G. lehnen, intrans. Allied to L. clinère, in clinère, to incline; Gk. klíνν, to cause to lean, make to bend. (✓KLEI.)


Learn. (E.) M. E. lernen. A. S. leornan. — G. lernen, to learn. Teut. type *lieznan; from *lies(nos), pp. of *liezen, to trac out: of which the pt. t. lies occurs in Goth. with the sense ‘I know,’ i.e. have found out. Hence also Teut. *laizjan, to teach, as in A. S. lóran (G. lehren), to teach. Brugm. i. § 903 (c). And see Last (2), Lore.

Lease (1), to let a tenement. (F.—L.) F. laisser, to let go. — I. laxare, to slacken, let go — I. laxus, loose. See Lax.

Lease (2), to glean. (F.) M. E. lesean. A. S. leasan, to gather. + Du. lezen, to gather, to read; G. lesen; Goth. lisan, pt t. lass, to gather; Lith. lasoti, to snap up.

Leash, a thong to hold in a dog. (F. — L.) M. E. lees — O. F. lesse (F. laisse), a leash. — Late L. laxa, a thong, a loose rope — I. laxus, slack. See Lax. [The number usually leashed together was three.


Least; see Less.

Least, a conduit for water. (E.) A. S. ge-lieute, a course, direction. From létan, to let, permit. Cf. in-let, out-let. See Let (1).


Leave (1), to forsake, quit. (E.) M. E. leuen (leven). A. S. læfan, to leave a heritage, leave behind one. + Icel. leifa, to leave. Teut. type *laijan, to leave; from *laib-, as seen in A. S. laif, a remainder, Icel. leif, a heritage. And *laib is the 2nd stem of Teut. *leibhan- to remain, as in A. S. be-lifan, O. H. G. bli-banan (whence G. bleiben). Idg. root *leip, as in Gk. λιπάω, persistent: the weak grade *leib appears in Skt. leip, to smear, Gk λιπαω, grease, Russ. ли�еть, sticky, Lith. liptis, to adhere to See Live. Brugm. i. § 87.

Leave (2), permission, farewell. (E.) ‘To take leave’ = to take permission to go. ‘By your leave’ = by your permission. M. E. leue (leue). A. S. leof, permission. From the same root as A. S. leof, dear, pleasing. The orig. sense was pleasure; hence a grant, permission + Du. -lof, as in vor-lof, permission, ver-lof, leave; Icel. leyf, leave, leifan, permission, lob (1) praise, (2) permission; Dan lof, Swed. lof, praise, leave, G. ur-laub, ver-laub, leave, er-laußen, to permit, lob, praise. From Teut. base *leub- (whence A. S. leof), 2nd grade *leubh- (> A. S. leahf), weak grade *leub- (> A. S. leub-), love See Lief, Love, Furlough. (✓EUBIL.)


— I. lewi, light. See Levity.

Lecher. (F. — G.) M. E. lecher, lechour. — O. F. leecher, lecher, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to glutony and lewdness — O F. lecher (F. lecher), to lick. — O. H. G. lecöhön (G. lecken), to lick See Lick.

Lectern, Lecturn, a reading-desk. (F. — Late L.) M. E. leterone, lec-terne, lectore, lectrune, lectrun (Prompt. Parv.)
LECION

- O. F. letrun (Godefroy); lectrun, lettrin (Littré, s.v. lutrin). — Late L. lectrum, a reading-desk, pulpit. — Late L. lectrum, a pulpit. Not from Gk. λεκτρον, a couch, support; akin to Gk. λέκυς, a couch, bed; cf. L. lectus, a couch. For other forms, like Late L. lectōrinum, lectōrium, shew that it was popularly connected with L. lectio (below).

Lecion, a reading, portion to be read. (L.) From L. lectio, a reading. — L. lectus, pp. of legere, to read. See Legend.

Lecture, a discourse. (F. — L.) F. lecture, a reading. — Late L. lectūra, a commentary. — L. lectus, pp. of legere, to read.

Ledge, a slight shelf, ridge. (E.) Palsgrave has ledge (i.e. support) of a shelf. Cf. Norfolk ledge, a bar of a gate, rail of a chair; M. E. legge. [But not Swed. lagg, the rim of a cask, Icel. logg, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask; Norweg logg (pl. legger), the lowest part of a vessel; M. H. G. lebke.] Cf. also Norw. lega, a couch, lair, bed, support on which anything rests; lege, a ledge, as of rock. All from Teut. *leg, the base of *legjan-^, to lie. Cf. A. S. liogan, Icel. legga, Swed. logga, Dan. ligge, to lie. The sense is 'support.' See Lie (1).

Ledger, a flat slab; also, a book in which a summary of accounts is preserved. (E.) (We also find leger ambassadors, i.e. such as remained for some time at a foreign court.) A ledger-book is one that lies always ready. Similarly, in Middle-English, a large book was called a liggar (that which lies), because not portable. From M. E. liggen, A. S. liegan, to lie; see Lie (1). Cf. Du. legger, one that lies down (the nether mill-stone is also so called); from Du. leggen, to lie, a common corruption of liggen, to lie (like lay for lie in English). ¶ Howell uses leger-book for 'portable book,' which is from O. F. legier, light. See ledger in Richardson.

Lee, a sheltered place; part of a ship away from the wind. (Scand.) M. E. lee, shelter. — Icel. hlé, lee (of a ship); Dan. le, Swed. la. — Du. lij; A. S. hléa, hlou, a covering, a shelter (distinct from prov. E. leu, warm; see Lew). ¶ The peculiar use is Scand.; the pronunciation lew-ard is due to the ro; cf. steward for sly-ward. The Teut. type is *hlou- (Franck).


LEGAL

Swed. lakare. Also A. S. lácnian, to heal, Icel. laekna, Dan. læge, Swed. laka, Goth. lékinon, to heal. Also O. Irish liaig, a leech.

Leech (2), a blood-sucking worm. (E.) A. S. líc, lit. 'the healer;' the same word as the above.

Leech (3), Leach, the border or edge of a sail at the sides. (E.) Cf. Icel. lík, a leech-line; Swed. lik, Dan. lig, a bolt-rope. + M. Du. lyken, a bolt-rope (Sewel); Du. lijk (see Franck).


Leer, a sly look. (E.) The verb is a development from the sb, which is an old word. M. E. lire, the cheek, face, complexion, mien; usually in a good sense, but Skelton has it in a bad sense. A S. hleör, the cheek; hence, the face, look, mien. + Icel. hýrr, pl. the cheeks.

Lees, dregs of wine. (F.) Pl. of a sing. form lee, not used. — F. lie, 'the lees;' Cot. (Gascon lie, 'lie de vin') — Late L. lía, pl. liae, lees (10th cent.). Origin unknown.

Leet, an assembly of a township. (Scand.) M. E. lète. A. F. let; perhaps adapted from Icel. lefd, 'a leet;' Vigfusson.

Left, the weaker hand. (E.) M. E. left, left, luft. A. S. left; Dr. Sweet points out that 'manis, left,' occurs in a gloss (Mone, Quellen, i. 443), and that the same MS has senne for synne (sin); so that left is for lyft, with the sense 'worthless' or 'weak'; cf. A. S. lyft-ätt, palsy. + North Fries. lefst, leffler hand, leff hand; M. Du. luft, luucht, left; E. Fries. luhter, left, luft, weak. β The form of the base is *lub; cf. Du. lubben (Franck). See Lib.

Leg. (Scand.) M. E. leg (pl. legges). — Icel. leggr, a leg; Dan. lag, the calf of the leg; Swed. lagg (the same). Brugm. i. § 647 (5).

Legacy. (L.) M. E. legace: a coned word (as if *legatia, not found) from I. legáitum, a bequest, neut. of pp. of ligare, to appoint, bequeath; allied to lex (stem leg-), the law (below).

LEGATE

λέγειν, to collect. Brugm. i. § 134. (✓LEG.)

legate, a commissioner. (F. — L.)

legatee. (L.; with F. suffix.) A law term; coined from L. légatus, appointed, with F. suffix -é (• L. -átus). See above.

legend, a marvellous story. (F. — L.)
M. E. legenda. — O. F. legendé (F. légende), a legend, story. — Late L. legenda, a legend; fem. sing. from L. legenda, neut. pl., things to be read. — L. legendus, fut. pass. part. of légere, to read, orig. to gather, collect. + Gk. λέγειν, to tell, speak. (✓LEG.)

Legerdemain, sleight of hand. (F. — L.)
O. F. legier de main, lit. light of hand. (Cf. Ital. leggiere, leggero, light. The O. F. légier answers to a Late L. type *leuātus, made by adding -ātus to L. leius, light. F. dé = L. dé, of F. main = L. manus, acc. of manus, a hand. See Levity.

leger-line, ledger-line, in music, a short line added above or below the staff. (F. and F.) As if for leger-line; where leger = F. légier (formerly légier), light; because these lines are small and short. But wrongly; legier means 'a horizontal bar,' and is allied to légier (N.E.D.). Cf. mod. F. lignes additionnelles.


legend, a large body of soldiers.
— L. légionem, acc. of legio, a Roman legion, body of from 4200 to 6000 men.
— L. légere, to gather, select a band.

Legislator. (L.) L. législator, a proposer of a law. — L. légis, gen. of lex, a law; lítor, a proposer, lit. bringer, from látum (for ilátum), to bear, bring; from ✓TEL; see Tolerate. Brugm. i. § 585 (2). Der. legislat, &c. See legal.

legist. (F. — L.) O. F. légiste (F. légiste). — Late L. légista, one skilled in the laws. — L. lég-, stem of lex, law (with Gk. suffix -sta = -or).

legitimate. (L.) Late L. légitimatus, pp. of légitimare, to declare to be lawful. — L. légitimus, according to law. — L. lég-, for lex, law; with suffix -ti-mus

Legume, a pod. (F. — L.) F. légume,

pulse, a pod. — L. legumen (stem legumin-), pulse, bean-plant. Brugm. i. § 667. Der. legumin-ous.

Leisure, freedom from employment.
(F. — L.) M. E. leyser. — A. F. leisir (F. leisir), leisure; orig. an infin. mood, meaning 'to be permitted.' — L. licere, to be permitted. ❍ The form is bad; it should be leiser or leisir; pleasure is in the same case. The suffix has been changed from -er or -ir to -ure (as in measure).

Leman, Lemman, a sweetheart.
(E.) I.e lief man. M. E. lemmen, also leofman. — A. S. leof, dear; mann, a man or woman. See Lief.

Lemma, an assumption. (L. — Gk.)
L. légma. — Gk. λέγμα, a thing taken; in logic, a premis taken for granted; allied to Gk. ἔλημα, perf. pass. of λαμβάνεν, to take (base λαβ-). Brugm. i. § 852.

Lemming, Leming, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norweg.) Norwegian lemmende; also occurring as lemming, limende, lomel-dre, lomund, lomhund. Cf. Swed. lemmel, a lemming; Icel. lómundr. Origin obscure; Aasen derives it from Norwegian lemya, to strike, beat, mamm, lit. 'lame,' and explains it to mean 'destroying,' from the destruction committed by them; see Lame. But this is 'popular etymology.' The word may be Lapp; the Lapp name is luomek.

Lemniscate, a curve like the figure 8.
(L. — Gk.) From L. lemniscát-us, adorned with a ribbon. — L. lénniscus, a pendant ribbon. — Gk. λημνίσκος, a fillet. Said to be from Gk. λῆφος, wool; which is allied to Wool.

Lemon. (F. — Pers.) Formerly limon.

Lemur, a nocturnal animal. (L.) L. lemur, a ghost; so nicknamed by naturalists from its nocturnal habits.

Lend. (E.) The final d is excrecent. M. E. lenen. A. S. lēnan, to lend. — A. S. lēn, a loan; + Icel. lóna, Dan. laane, Swed. lana, G. lehnen, derivatives from the sb.

See Loan.

Length. (E.) M. E. lengthe. A. S. lēng, long; for *langiða, with mutation of o to e — A. S. lang, long; + Du. lengte; Dan. længde; Swed. land; Icel. lengd. See Long. Der. length-en.

Lenient, mild. (L.) From pres. part. of L. lenire, to soothe. — L. lēnis, soft, mild.
LENITY


Lens, a piece of glass used in optics. (L.) So called from the resemblance of a double-convex lens to the shape of the seed of a lentil. — L. lens, a lentil.

Lent, a fast of 40 days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday. (E.) The fast is in spring time; the old sense is simply spring. M. E. lent, lenet, lenent. A S. lenetan, the spring; supposed to be derived from long, long, because in spring the days lengthen; Kluge suggests that it represents a Teut. form *langi-tino, ‘long day,’ where -tino is allied to Skt. diva, Lith. diena, a day. — Du. lente, spring; G. lenz, O H. G. lenze, lensin, lentschen. Der. lenerten, adj., from A. S. lencten, sb.

Lentil, a plant. (F. - L.) M. F. lentil — O. F. (and F.) lentilles — L. lentillus, a little lentil; double dimin. of lentus, stem of lens, a lentil. See Lens.

Lentisk, the mastic-tree. (F. - L.) F. lentisque. — L. lentiscum, lenticus, named from the clamineness of its resin. — L. lentus, sticky, plant.

Leo, a lion. (L. - Gk. — Egypt ?) L. lea. — Gk. λέων, a lion. We also find 'Du. leeuw, G. lwez, Russ. leev, Lithuan. lazas, a lion; all borrowed forms. Cf. Heb. ליאו', a lion. Probably of Egyptian origin; see Lion.

Leopard. (F. - L. — Gk.) O. F. lepore. — L. leoparvius. — Gk. λεόπαρος, a leopard; supposed to be a mongrel between a panther and a lioness. — Gk. λέος, for λέων, a lion; πάρος, a pard.

Leper. (F. - L. — Gk.) The sense has changed; lepre formerly meant the disease itself; and what we now call a leper was called a leprous man. ‘The lepvre of him was ecleans;’ Wyclif, Matt. viii. 3. — M. F. leprore, a leporose; ‘a leporose’; G. Lepra, leprous; so called because the skin scales off. — Gk. λέπρα, leprous, scaly, scabby. — Gk. λέπος, a scale; λέπειν, to peel. Cf. Russ. лепить, Lithuan. lepči, to peel.

Lepidoptera, a term applied to insects whose wings are covered with scales. (Gk.) Gk. λεπίδος, for λεπίς, a scale; πεπρατ, pl. of πεπρών, a wing (allied to L. feather).

Leporine, belonging to a hare. (L.) L. leporinus, adj., from lepor-, for *lepos, stem of lepus, a hare.

Leprosy. (F. - L. — Gk.) A coined word, from the adj. leprous; which is from M. F. leprous = L. leprōsus, afflicted with lepra, i.e. leprosy. See Leper.


Less, smaller. (E.) Used as comp. of little, but from a different root. M. E. lesse, lassē, adj., les, adv. A S. lēssā, less, adj.; lēs, adv. + O. F. lēsa, less. B. The form lēs-sa is for *lēs-sa, by assimilation. The Teut. type is *lais-tzon, from a base *lais-, cf. Lith. leša, thin, small. The Teut. type of the adv. is *laisiz. Der. less-er, a double comp.; less-en, vb.

Least. (E.) M. F. l'est, adj, lesf, adv. A S. lēsest, whence lēst by contraction; a superlative form from the same base *lais-.

lest, for fear that, that not. (E.) Not for least, but due to A. S. phrase ðē lēs ðe — for the reason less that; wherein ðē (for the reason) was soon dropped, and lēs ðē coalesced into lēst. Here lēs = less, adv.; and ðē is the indeclinable relative.

-less, suffix; see Loose

Lessee. (F. - L.) O. F. lesse (lèssè), pp. of lesser, later lasser, to let go (lease). See Lease (1).

Lesson. (F. - L.) M. E. lesson. — F. leçon. — L. lectionem, acc. of lec-is, a reading; see Lection. Doublet, lection.

Lest; see Less.


Let (2), to hinder. (E.) M. E. lēten; A. S. lētān, to hinder, make late — A. S. lec, late, slow. — Du. laten, Icel. lēta, Goth. latjan, to tarry; from the adj. Late. Teut. type *lat-jan-; from *lat-, slow. See Late.


Lethe, oblivion. (L. - Gk.) L. lēthe. — Gk. ἠθη, a forgetting; the river of
LETHARGY

oblivion; allied to λάθ-, base of λανθάνειν, to lie hid.

**lethargy**, a heavy sleep. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. lethargie, a lethargy; Cot.— L. lethargia. — Gk. ληθαργία, drowsiness. — Gk. ληθάργος, forgetful. — Gk. ληθή, oblivion (above).

**Letter**, a character. (F. — L.) M. E. lettre. — F. lettre. — L. littera, for oldi littera (also leiterra), a letter. See Brugm. i. § 930.

**Lettuce**, a succulent plant. (F. — L.) M. E. leute. — O. F. *leuete, only found in the form luctus (Palsgrave, s. v. Lette); and in the Latinised form leticia, Wrt. Vocab. 787. 15. — L. laticicia, fem. adj from L. lactica, a lettuce (whence F. laitue, Ital. lattinga). — L. lact-, stem of lac, milk, succulent juice. See Lactea.


**Level**, an instrument for determining that a thing is horizontal. (F. — L.) M. L. livel, level (livel, level). — O. F. livel, later spelling liveau; mod. F. niveau, a level. — L. libella, a level; dimm. of libra, a balance. See Librate. Q Hence the adj. level.


**Leveret**. (F. — L.) A. F. leveret (pl. leverees, Gaimon, Chron. I. 6239); O. F. leuvaule, 'a leveret, or young hare;' Cot.; with change of suffix. [The suffix -ault = Late L. -aldus, from O. H. G. wold, power, common as a suffix.] The base lever- is from L. lepor- for *lepos, stem of lepus, a hare.

**Leviathan**. (L. — Heb.) Late L. leviathan, Job xi. 20 (Vulgate). — Heb. levvathyin, an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent; named from its twisting itself in curves. — Heb. root lvvžl; Arab. root lwsa', to bend, whence lwsa, the twisting or coiling of a serpent.


**Levite**, one of the tribe of Levi. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. Leviti. — Gk. λευτηρις, Lu. x. 32. — Heb. Levi, one of the sons of Jacob.

**Levity**, lightness, frivolity. (L.) From L. leuitas, lightness. — L. levis, light.

**Levy**, the act of raising men for an army; the force raised. (F. — L.) F. levée, a levy, or levying of an army; Cot. Fem. of pp. of lever, to raise. — L. leuere, to raise. — L. leuis (above).


**Lewd**, ignorant, base. (L. — Gk.) M. E. leved, ignorant. A. S. lēwvede, adj., ignorant, also lay, belonging to the laity. [It may have been confused with the pp. of hewan, to betray; cf. Goth. hvayan, to betray, from hēw, occasion, opportunity.] But it is supposed to be of Latin origin; answering to L. type *lîcătus, belonging to the laity, parallel to Late L. cléricaus (whence E. clergy). If so, it is formed from L. leucius, a word of Gk. origin. See Laic. (Sievers, § 173; Pogatscher, § 340.)

**Lexicon.** (Gk.) Gk. λεξικόν, a dictionary; neut. of λεξικός, adj., belonging to words — Gk. λεξικος, a saying. — A. S. *leuicor, to speak; see legend.

**Ley**, a meadow; see Lea.


**Liane, Liana**, a climbing tropical plant. (F. — L.) F. liane, liane; O. F. lionis, a hard freestone.

**Lib**, to castrate. (L.) Answers to an A. S. type *lybban; only found in the cognate Du. lubben, with the same sense; E. Fries. and Westphal. lubben. Der. g-lib, vb., the same (obsolete); cf. O. Du. gebliuht, 'gelt,' Hexham. Also lef-t, v.q.

**Libation**, the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F. — L.) F. libation.
LIBEL

-L. acc. libātionem. - L. libātus, pp. of libāre, to taste, sip, pour out. + Gk. λείψεω, to pour out, shed, offer a libation. Brugm. i. § 553.

Libel, a written accusation. (F. - L.) M. E. libel, a brief piece of writing; A. F. libel. - L. libellum, acc. of libellus, a little book, a notice (Matt. v. 31); dimn. of liber, a book. See Library.


liberate. (L.) From pp. of L. liberāre, to set free. - L. liber, free; Brugm. i. § 102.


Library. (F. - L.) F. librairie. - L. librāria, a book-shop; fem. of librārīus, belonging to books. - L. librē, stem of liber, a book, orig. the bark of a tree (one of the earliest writing materials). Allied to Gk. λέιτων, to peel; Brugm. i. § 499.

Librate, to balance, be poised, move slightly when balanced. (L.) The verb is rare, and due to the sb libration (Kersey). - L. acc. librātīnem, a poised, - L. librātus, pp. of librāre, to balance. - L. libra, a balance, a level; also a pound of 12 oz. + Gk. Λίρα, a pound of 12 oz. Brugm. i. § 589.


licentiate, one who has a grant to exercise a profession. (L.) Englished from Late L. licentitūs, pp. of licentiāre, to licence. - L. licentia, licence (above).


lichen, a moss. (L.-Gk.) L. lichen

LIEF

-Gk. λειβήρ, lichen, tree-moss; also, an eruption on the skin. Generally connected with Gk. λείψεω, to liek up; from its encoachment. Cf. Russ. лeshai, a lichen, aetter.

Lichgate, a churchyard gate. (E.) So called because a corpse (in a bier) may be rested under it. The former syllable is M. E. lich, a corpse, but orig. the living body; from A. S. lieh, a body; see Like (1).

Lick, to lap. (E.) M. E. līken. A. S. lician. + Du. likken, G. lecken. A secondary verb allied to the primary forms seen in Goth. bilaigon (be-lick); Russ. лизать, O. Irish ligim, I lick, L. lingere, Gk. λείψεω, Pers. ḫtān, Skt. līk, rhī, to lick. (✓ LEIGH.) Brugm. i. § 604.


Lictor, an officer in Rome. (L.) L. iunctio, perhaps 'binder:' from the fases or 'bound' rods which he bore, or from binding culprits. Allied to ligare, to bind. See Ligament. (Doubtful.)

Lid, a cover. (E.) M. E. līd. A. S. lih, a lid. - A. S. lih-, weak grade of lihan, to cover. + Du. lid, a lid; Icel. líð, a gate, gateway, gap, breach; M. H. G. lih, a cover (obsolete).


LIEGE

Russ. lioba, agreeable, liobite, to love; L. ludet, libet, it pleases; Skt. lubh, to desire. (LEUBH) Allied to Love.

LIEGE, faithful, subject. (F. - O. H. G.) [The sense has been altered by confusion with L. ligatus, bound. In old use, we could speak of 'a liege lord' as meaning a free lord, in exact opposition to the imported notion.] M. E. lige, lege; leg: pauste - free sovereignty, Bruce, v. 165. - O. F. lige, liege, liege, leal; also, free; a liege lord was a lord of a free band, and his lieges were privileged free men, faithful to him, but free from other service. - M. H. G. lede, lidor (G. ledig), free, esp. from all obligations of service. Cf. Icel. liður, free, M. Du. ledig, free. (Disputed; see Korting, § 4736.)

LIEGER, Leiger, an ambassador; see Ledger.

LIEN, a legal claim, charge on property. (F. - L.) F. liens, a band, or tie, anything that fastens or fetters. - L. ligamen, a tie. - L. ligare, to tie. See Ligament.

LIEU, place, stead (F. - L.) F. lieu - L. locum, acc. of locus, a place. See Locus.

Lieutenant, a 'locum tenens,' deputy, &c. (F. - L.) F. lieu tenant. - L. locum- tenent-, stem of locus tenens, one who holds another's place - L. locum, acc of locus, a place; tenens, pres pt. of tenère, to hold. See Tenable


Icel. leif, lif, Dan. liv, Swed. liv, O. H. G. lip, life (whence G. leib, the body). The weak grade appears in Live, q. v. And see Leave (i). (LEIP!)

Life-guard. (L.) From life and guard. (Cf. G. leitgarde, a body-guard, which is a cognate word, with the orig. sense of 'life-guard,' from O. H. G. lif, life.

Lifelong; better livelong, q. v.

Lift (1), to elevate. (Scand.) M. E. liften. - Icel. lyf (pron. lyftr), to lift, exalt in air, from loft, air; Dan. loft, Swed. lyfta, from loft, air. The Icel. y results, by mutation, from Teut. a; see Loft. Der. up-lift.

Lift (2), to steal. (E.) We speak of a shop-lifter, a thief; see Shak. Trol. i. 2. 129. To take up; hence, to take away. The same as Lift (1). Not allied to Goth. hlifts, a thief.

Ligament, a band, band of tissue connecting the moveable bones. (F. - L.) F. ligamentum, a tie, band. - L. ligäre, to tie; with suffix -mentum.

Ligature, a bandage. (F. - L.) F. ligature, a tie, a bandage. - L. ligatūra, a binding. - L. ligāitus, pp. of ligāre, to tie.

Light (1), illumination. (E.) M. E. light. - O. Merc. läht; A. S. láht, light. + Du. and G. licht; cf. Goth. laht-ath, light, shewing that the t is a suffix. Tent. type *leuchtan, neut. sb.; related to the adj *leuhlos, as seen in E. light, i. e. bright, adj, G. and Du. licht. Co-radic ate with L. lux (stem líc-), light, Gk. leukós, white, Skt. ruch, to shone. (LEI(U)Q) See Lucid.

Lighten (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.)

1. INTRANS., to shine as lighting; 'it lightens.' M. E. lightenen, more correctly light-en-en, where the -en is formative, and gives the sense 'to become light.'

2. TRANS. This is only the intrans. form incorrectly used with a trans. sense. The correct trans form is simply to light - O. Merc. lehtan, from leot, sb.

Lighting, an illuminating flash. (E.) Formed with suffix -ing from M. E. lighten, to lighten (above).

Light (2), not heavy. (E.) M. E. light.

A. S. leot (for *liht). + Du. licht,ligt; Icel. léttr, Dan. let, Swed. latt, Goth. lehts, G. leich, O. H. G. liht, licht. Teut. type *lihtan, for *linxtan, *lenxtan. Allied to Lth. lengvas, light; and to Lung. See Brugm. i. § 684; Sievers, § 84.

Light (3), to a light, settle, descend. (E.) M. E. lihten. A. S. lihtan, vb., to alight from, lit. to make light, relieve a horse of his burden. + A. S. leot (liht) above). The sense 'to descend upon' (the earth) is secondary, due to the completed action of descending from a horse.


Lighten (3), to a light on. (E.) Extended from light (3) above.

Lighter, a boat for unloading ships. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. ligter, a lighter, i. e. unloader. - Du. ligt, light.

Lights, lungs. (E.) So named from their lightness. So also Russ. legkiiia, lights; from legkii, light.
**Lighten** (1), to flash, Lightning; see Light (1).

**Ligneous,** woody. (L.) L. *lign-us,* wooden; with suffix *-ous.* L. *lignum,* wood.

**lignum-aloes,** a kind of tree. (F.-L. and Gk.) O. F. *lignaloes* (Godef.) L. *lignum aloe,* lit. ‘wood of aloes.’ *Aloe* is a genus of *aloë,* from Gk. ἀλοη, *aloë.* See Aloe.

**Ligule,** a strap-shaped petal. (L.) In botany. — L. *ligula,* a little tongue, also spelt *lingula,* dimm. of *lingua,* tongue. See Lingual.

**Ligure,** a precious stone. (L. — Gk. ἁγιασμός — Gk. λύγαρος, a sort of gem (amber or jacinth); Exod. xxviii. 19.


**liken,** to compare. (E.) M. E. *liknen,* to liken; but the true sense is intransitive, viz. to be like. Cf. Swed. *lıkna,* (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from *lik,* like; Dan. *ligne,* the same, from *lig,* like.


**Lily,** a plant. (L. — Gk.) A. S. *lílie,* L. *liliun,* Gk. λέιπων, a lily.

**Limbo** (2), the edge or border of a sextant, &c. (L.) L. *limbus,* a border, edging, edge.

**limbo, limbus,** the borders of hell. (L.) The orig. phrase is in limbo, where *limbo* is the abl. case of *limbus,* a border; the *limbus patrum* was a supposed place on the border of hell, where the patriarchs abode till Christ’s descent into hell.

**Limbeck,** the same as Alembic.

**Limiter** (1), active, flexible. (L.) In Baret (1580). Apparently allied to Limp (1).

**Limber** (2), part of a gun-carriage, a frame with two wheels and a pole (F.?) Cf. prov. E. *limners,* thills, shafts (the b being excrent). G. Douglas has *limnings,* shafts. Probably from O. F. *limonter,* adj., belonging to the shafts; from *limon,* a shaft. Cf. F. *limonière,* part of a carriage including the two shafts. Etym. unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. *lim* (pl. *limmar,* branches of a tree.

**Limbo, Limbus;** see Limb (2).


**Lime** (2), the linden-tree. (E) *Lime* is a corruption of *line,* as in Shak. Temp. v. 10; and *line* is a corruption of *lind,* the lengthening of *i* having occasioned the loss of d. (Sweet, E. Gr. § 1607.) See Lund.

**Lime** (3), a kind of citron. (F. — Pers.) F. *lime,* — Pers *limū,* (also *limūn,* a lemon, citron. — Malay *limau,* a lime, a citron.

**Limehound,** a dog in a leash. (Hybrid; F. — L., and E.) Short for *laim-hound,* used by Turberville. The M. E. *liam* or *lyam* means ‘a leash.’ — O. F. *lém,* now spelt *leïon,* a band; Guernsey *liam,* lian.

— I. *ligomen,* a tie. See Lien, Liane.

**Limit** (F.—L.) F. *limite,* a limit — L. *limitem,* acc. of *limes,* a boundary; akin to *timen,* a threshold. Cf. L. *limus,* transverse.

**Limn,** to illuminate, paint. (F.—L.) M. E. *limmen,* contracted form of *luminen,* to illuminate (Prompt. Parv.). Again, *luminen* is for *enluminen.* — O. F. *enlu-
LIMP

miner, to illuminate, burnish, limn. -L. illuminäre; see Illuminate.

Limp (1), flaccid, pliant. (E.) Not in early use. Apparently related, by gradation, to Bavarian lampehte, flaccid, down-hanging, from the verb lampen, to hang loosely down; cf. Skt. lamba, depending, lamb, to hang down.

Limp (2), to walk lamely. (E.) In Shak Mer. Ven ii. 2. 130. We find A.S. lemp-health, earlier laempt-halt (Ep. Gl.), adj., halting; and a cognate form in M.H.G. limphen, to limp. Cf. Low G. lampen, to limp.

Limpet, a small shell-fish. (L.) Formerly limpet (Phillips, 1706). A.S. lempeda, orig. a lamprey, which also sticks to rocks. - Late L. limpetida, for L. lamproda, a lamprey. See Lamprey. Cf. 'Lampreda, limpedu,' Wright's Vocab. 438. 17.


Line, a thread, thin cord; also a stroke, row, rank, verse (L.; or F. - L.) In the sense `cord,' we find A.S. line, directly from L. linea. In the other senses, it is from F. ligne, also from L. linea. The L. linea meant orig. a string made of flax, being fem. of adj lines, made of flax. - L. linum, flax. Cf. Gk. λινον, flax; whence perhaps the L. word. Der. out-line

Lineage. (F. - L.) F. lignage, a lineage. - F. ligne, a line, rank. - L. linea, a line (above).

Lineal. (L.) L. lineális, belonging to a line. - L. linea, a line (above).

Lineament, a feature. (F. - L.) M. F. lineament, Cot. - L. lineamentum, a drawing, delineation. - L. lineare, to draw a line. - L. linea, a line (above).

Linear. (L.) L. lineáris, belonging to a line. - L. linea, a line (above).

Linen, cloth made of flax. (L.) Used as a sb., but really an old adj., A.S. lin-en; the old sb. being M. E. linen, A.S. lin, flax. - L. linum, flax. (Cf. gold-en from gold.) See linseed.

Ling (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. lunge (Havelok). Named from its long slender shape. Cf. A. S. lengu, length. + Du. linge, a ling, from lang; long; Icel. langa, Norw. langs, langa, a ling; Swed. länge; G. lange, a ling, also called lang-fisch, long fish. See Long.

Ling (2), heath. (Scand.) M. E. ling. -Icel. lynig, ling, heather; Dan. ling, Swed. liting.


Lingo, a language. (Prov. - L.) Prov. lingo (at Marseilles), a language. - L. lingua, a tongue, language (below).

Linguar, pertaining to the tongue. (L.) Comed from L. lingua, the tongue, the O. Lat. dixguia, cognate with L. tongue.

Linguist, one skilled in languages. (L.) From L. lingua, a tongue, language; with suffix -ista (-Gk. -ιστη)."
LINSEED

linseed, flax-seed. (L. and E.) From M. E. *lin = A. S. *līn, flax, borrowed from L. *līnum, flax; and E. seed.

linsey-woolsey, made of linen and woollen mixed. (L. and E.) Made up from M. E. *līn, linen, and E. wool. See linen, under Line.

Linstock, Lintstock, a stick to hold a lighted match. (Du.) Formerly lintstock (Coles, 1684); but properly lintstock, from lint, 'a match to fire guns with,' Phillips. = Du. lontstok, 'a lint-stock,' Sewel. = Du. lont, a match; stok, a stick (see Stock); of Dan. lunte-stok; from lunte, a match, stok, a stick. Du. lont seems to have been formed from M. Du. *lomp, 'a bundle of hinnen,' Hexham; lit. a lump. See Lump.

link, a torch. (Scand.) Probably confused with lint-stock (above). But really a use of link (1), q. v., meaning a short length of rope.

Lint, scraped linen. (L.) Cf. Late L. linta, from L. linteum, a linen cloth, neut. of *lenteus, linen. = L. *līnum, flax.

Lintel, the headpiece of a door. (F. = L.) M. E. lintel. = O. Fr. intel (F. linteau).

Late L. lintellus, a lintel, for *limittelus, dimin. of L. līnus (stem līn-), a boundary, border; see Limit.

Lion, (F. = L.) Gk. = Egypt.) F. lion.

= L. leōnem, acc. of leo, a lion. = Gk. λιον.


Liquefy, Liquescent; see Liquid.

Liquid, moist. (F. = L.) F. liquide.

= L. liquēdus, liquid. = L. liquēre, to be clear.

liquefy, to become liquid. (F. = L.) M. F. liquefier (see Cot.). As if from Late L. *liqueficāre, to make liquid; but we only find *liqueficiāre, to become liquid.

liquescent, melting. (L.) L. liquecent-, stem of pres. part. of liqueiscere, inceptive form of liqueāre, to be wet.

liquidate, to make clear; hence, to clear off an account. (L.) From pp. of Late L. liqueāre, to clarify, make clear. = L. liquēdus, liquid, clear.

liquor, moisture, strong drink. (F. = L.) M. E. liçour, liçur. = A. F. liçur; F.

liqueur, moisture. = L. liquōrem, acc. of liquor, moisture. = L. liquērē, to be moist.

 LIQUORICE; see Lizoricoe.

Lisp. (E.) M. E. līspen, lipsen. A. S. *wilispian, to lisp, as in *wilispian, formed from A. S. wilsip, also wilsipp, adj., lisp-ing, imperfect in uttance. = Du. lippen, Dan. laspe, Swed. laspa, G. lipsen. (imitative.)

Lissom; see Lithe.

List (1), a border of cloth, selvage. (E.) M. E. list, A. S. list. = Du. lijst, Icel. līsta, Dan. liste, Swed. list, G. leiste, O. H. G. lista. (The i was org. long.)

List (2), a catalogue. (F. = G.) F. liste, a list. roll; also, a list or selvage. It meant (1) a border, (2) a roll or list of names. = O. H. G. lista, G. leiste, a border; see List (1).

List (3); see Lists

List (4), to please. (E.) M. E. lusten, listen; 'if thec list' = if it please thee, Ch. C. T. 1183. A. S. lystan, to desire, used impersonally. = A. S. lust, pleasure.

= Du. lusten, Icel. lýsta, Dan. lytte, Swed. lýsta, Goth. lustan, G. gelüsten; all from the sb. See Lust.

List (5), to listen; see below.

Listen. (E.) We also find list; also M. E. lust-n-en and lust-en, the former being deduced from the latter by a formative n, as in Goth. full-n-an, to become full. A. S. hlystān, to listen to. = A. S. hlys, hearing; Teut. type *hλ̄s-τι-, from a base *hλ̄s, weak grade of Teut. base *klew-s. Cf. A. S. hlos-man, to hearken; Icel. hlyst, to listen, from hlust, the ear; W. clust, the ear; also L. clū-ere, Gk. κλεοῦεν, to hear. Skt. cṛu, to hear. († KLEU.) See Loud.

Listless, careless. (E.) The same as lust-less; Gower has lustles, C. A. ii. 111. From list, q.v. And see List (4).

Lists, ground enclosed for a tournament. (E.) M. E. listes, sb pl., the lists. Pl. of list (1), border, boundary. Mixed with M. F. lisce (F. lice), 'a list or tilltyard;' Cot. Cf. Ital. lisca, Span. lista, Port. līga, a list for tillling; Late L. līca, sb. pl., barriers; līcie duelli, the lists. Origin disputed. Cf. Late L. līcia, a stake: perhaps from Late L. licius, oaken < L. ilicēus (from ilex, holm-oak).

Litany, a form of prayer. (F. = L. = Gk.) M. E. letan, afterwards altered to
**LITERAL**


LITERAL. (F. — L.) O. F. literal. — L. literális, according to the letter. — L. litera; see Letter.


Litharge, protoxide of lead. (F. — L., Gk.) M. E. litarge. — F. litharge, 'litargie, white lead.' — Cot. — L. lithargyrus. — Gk. λιθάργυρος, lit., 'stone-silver.' — Gk. λίθος, a stone; ἄργυρος, silver; see Argent.


Lither, pestilent, stagnant, dull. (E.) In 1 Hen. VI. iv. 7. 21, 'lither sky' means pestilent or dull lower air; cf. 'luther eir,' pestilent air, F. Pl., C. xvi. 220. M. E. luther, lither. — A. S. lyðre, evil, base, poor (hence, sickly, dull). Not to be confused with lithe, plant.

Lithography, writing on stone. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. λίθος, a stone; γράφειν, to write.

Lithotomy, cutting for stone. (L. — Gk.) L. lithotomia. — Gk. λιθοτομία. — Gk. λίθος, a stone; τομή, 2nd grade of τομή, as in τέμνειν, to cut; see Tome.

Litigation, a contest in law. (L.) From L. litigatio, a disputing. — L. litigátus, pp. of litígare, to dispute. — L. lit-, stem of lis, strike; -igäre, for agere, to carry on. L. lis = O. Lat. stilis, strike.


Litmus, a kind of dye. (D.) Corrupted from Du. lakmuoz, a blue dye-stuff — Du. lak, lac; moes, pulp; (whence G. lackmus, litmus). See Lac (1).

Litter, a portable bed. (F. — L.) M. E. littere. — O. F. lièvre. — Late L. *lettícâria, formed from lectía, a litter. — L. lectus, a bed; see Lectern. Allied to Gk. λέξις, a bed; and to Lie (1).

litter, materials for a bed, heap of straw to lie on, confused mass of things scattered. (F. — L.) The same word applied to a straw bed for animals, &c.

litter, a brood. (F. — L.) The same word; see the various senses of M. E. liftre in the Prompt. Parv.; and cf. F. accoucher, E. 'to be in the straw.'

Little. (E.) M. E. lietel, lietel. A. S. lītel (or lytel), little; we also find līf (or lyf). — Du. lietel, little, līte, a little; O. Sax. lītill; O. H. G. lustil, līzil, līzil. Compare also A. S. lytrg, deceitful, lot, deceit; Goth. liuts, deceitful, liuten, to betray. All from Teut. base *leit-, orig. to stoop; see Liout. Not allied to less. The Icel. liittl, Swed. liiten, Goth. lettills, little, seem to be from a different Teut. base *leit-. It is difficult to see how they can be related.

Littoral, belonging to the sea-shore. (L.) L. littorális, adj., from littor- (for *litos-), stem of littus or litus, sea-shore.

Liturgy, public prayer. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. liturgie, lyturgie. — Late L. líturgia. — Gk. λιτοργία, public service. — Gk. λίτωρος, public; ἵππων, work, cognate with E. work.


live (2), adj., alive. (E.) Short for alive, which is not a true orig. adj., but due to the phrase a live (a true) = A. S. on life, in life, hence, alive. Life is the dat. case of lif; life; hence the i in live is long.

livelihood. (E.) Corruption of M. E. lnuédole (livelode), i.e. life-leading, means of living; older spelling liflode, lifhade. From A. S. lif; life; lād, a leading, way, provisions to live by, a course, a lode; see Life and Lode.

livelong, long-lasting. (E.) The same as life-long, i.e. long as life is; but livelong is the older spelling.

lively. (E.) M. E. līfyl, i.e. life-like.

LIVER. (E.) M. E. liver (— liver). A. S. līfer. — Du. lever, Icel. lifr, Dan. lever, Swed. līfer, G. leber. Cf. Russ. liver, the pluck of animals (from Teut.). Allied to Armen. leard, liver; but not to L. lecur. Brugm. i. §§ 280, 557 (2).
LIVERY

Livery, a delivery, a thing delivered, uniform allowed to servants. (F. — L.) M. E. liwre (= lign, three syllables). — A. F. livree; F. livrée, 'a delivery of a thing that is given, the thing so given, a livery'; Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of livrer, to deliver, give freely. — L. liberāre, to set free, give freely; see Liberate.


Llama, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) Llama is a Peruvian word, meaning 'flock'; Prescott. But the Peruv. Dict. gives 'llama, carnero de la tierra,' sheep of the country.

Llano, a level steppe or plain. (Span. — L.) Commoner in the pl. llanos. — Span. llano, pl. llanos, a plain; from llano, adj., plain, flat. — L. planus, flat See Plain.

Lo, behold! (E.) M. E. lo A. S. lā, an interjection.

Loach, Loche, a small fish. (F.) F. loche, 'the loach,' Cot; whence also Span. lọcha, locha. Cf. Norman loque, a loach, a slug (Le Héritier). Origin unknown.

Load, a burden. (E.) The sense of 'burden' seems to be due to confusion with the verb Lade (1); but cf. prov. E. lead, in the sense of 'to carry.' M. E. lade, a course, way, lode; also, a load. A. S. lād, a lode; also, carriage. See Lode.

Load-star, Load-stone; see Lode.


Loan, a lending, money lent. (Scand.) M. E. lone (= lóne). This corresponds to the rare A. S. lān, borrowed from Norse. [The true A. S. form is lān, a loan.] — Icel. lán, a loan; Dan. len, Swed. lån, a loan. + A. S. lān, a loan; Du. len, a grant, a fief; G. lehn, lehen, a fief. β. All from the verb seen in A. S. lēon (pt. t. lēth), to grant. Icel. laða, G. leihen, to lend, Goth. leihwan; akin to L. linquere (pt. t. liquì), Gk. λείνεω, Skt. rich, to leave. O. Irish leim, I. leave. (c) LIEQ; Brugm. i. § 463.) Hence the Teut. verb *leihwan- (as in Gothic); and the sb. *laihwos, *laihwos, a loan, from the second grade *laihw with suffix -nis or -nos.

Loath. (E.) M. E. loth. A. S. lād, hateful, hostile. — Icel. leifr, Dan. Swed. lid, odious; O. H. G. leit, odious, org. mournful. Teut. type *laitho, where -tho is prob. a suffix. Allied to G. leiden, to suffer; but prob. not allied to A. S. liðan (pt. t. līð), to travel, sail; as usually said (Kluge). Der. loath-ly; -some, suggested by M. E. woltas, detestable; also loate, vb.

Lobby, a small hall, passage. (Low L. — G.) Probably from the monkish Latm lobia, laubia; the Ital. form is loggia (see Lodge). See Late L. lobia, laubia, lobium, a pottico, gallery, covered way; as if from a Germ. form *laubja. — M. H. G. laube, an arbour, bower, open way along the upper story of a house (as in a Swiss chalet); mod. G. laube, a bower. Orig. made with foliage. — M. H. G. leib (G. laib), a leaf; see Leaf.

Lobe, flap of the ear, &c. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. lobe. — Late L. lobus. — Gk. λόβος, a lobe of the car or liver. Brugm. i. § 607.

Lobster, a kind of shell-fish. (L.) A. S. lōppestre, a corrupter form of A. S. lōppust, a corruption of L. locusta, (1) a lobster, (2) a locust. It was perhaps confused with A. S. lōppete, a fleca.

Local, Locate; see Locus.

Loch, a lake. (Gaelic.) Gael. loch, a lake. + O. Irish loch, Corn. and Bret. lagen; L. lacus; Stokes, p. 237. See Lake (1).

Lock (1), a fastening. (E.) M. E. lōk. A. S. lōc, a fastening. + Icel. lokka, a lock; Swed. lock, a lid; G. lock, a dungeon. From Teut. base *lock, weak grade of Teut. root *leuk, to fasten, whence also A. S. lōcenan, Du. loken, Icel. lúka, to shut, Goth. lōkian, to shut up.

Locket, a little hinged case worn as an ornament. (F. — Scand.) Orig. a fastening (Hudibras, pt. ii. c. i. 808). — F. loquet, the latch of a door, dimin. of O. F. loc, a lock, borrowed from Icel. loka, a lock.

Lock (2), a tuft of hair or wool. (E.) M. E. lok A. S. locc. + Du. lok, Icel. lokkr, Dan. lok, Swed. lock, G. Locke. Orig. 'a curl;' cf. Icel. lykr, a loop, bend, crook; also L. lūnas, pliable.
**LOCKET**

*LOCKET*; see *Lock* (1).

**Lockram**, a kind of cheap linen. (F. — Bret.) *F. locrenan*, a sort of unbleached linen; named from the place where it was made, viz. *Loc-Kenæan*, or *S. Kenæan*, near Quimper, in Brittany. — Bret. *Lok-Kenæan*, cell of St. Ronan; from Bret. *lok* (locus), a cell.

**Locomotion**; see *Locus*.

**Locus**, a place. (L.) *L. locus*, a place. O. Lat. *slocus*, a place.

**local.** (F. — L.) F. *local*. — I. *locális*, belonging to a place. — *L. locus*, a place.

**locate**, to place. (L.) From pp. of *L. locátre*, to place. — *L. locus*, a place.

**locomotion**, motion from place to place.

**Locust**, a winged insect. (L.) M. E. *locustae*. — *I. locustá*, a shellfish, also a locust.

**Lode**, a vein of ore, a water-course.


**lodestar, loadstar**, the polar star.

(E.) Lit. ‘way-star,’ star that leads or guides; see Lode above.

**lodestone, loadstone**, a magnet (E.) Compound of *lode* and *stone*, in imitation of lodestar; it means a stone that leads or draws.

**Lodge**, a small house, cot, resting-place.


**Doublet, loby**, a doublet, loby.


**Log** (1), a block, piece of wood (Scand.) The vowel has been shortened. Cf. Norw. *læg*, a fallen trunk; Icel. *lág*, a felled tree, log; Swed. dial. *laga*, a felled tree, a tree that has been blown down. So called from its *lyng* on the ground, as distinguished from the living tree. From the 3rd (pt. pl.) grade, viz. *lág*-, of Icel. *lággr*, to lie; see Lie (1) and Low. Der. *logg-ats, logg-ets*, a game with bits of wood; *logg-wood*, so called because imported in *logs*, and also called blockwood (Kerser).

**log** (2), a piece of wood with a line, for measuring the rate of a ship (Scand.) The same word. The Swed. *logg*, as a seaterm, whence *logg-lina*, a log-line, *log-bok*, a log-book, *logg*. to heave the log, Dan. *log*. *log-line, log-log*, logge, vb. seem to have been all borrowed back from E.

**loggerhead**, a dunce, a piece of timber (in a whale-boat) over which a line is passed to make it run more slowly. (Scand and E) A similar formation to *blockhead*. Cf. Icel. *lággr*, gen. of *lág*.

**Log** (3), a liquid measure. (Heb.) In Lev. xiv. 10 — Heb. *lôg*, a liquid measure, 12th part of a *hin*; *ouigt*, ‘a basin.’

**Logarithm.** (Gk.) *Coin* from Gk. *lógos*, stem of *lógos*, a word, a proportion, ratio; and *árdwós*, a number; the sense being ‘ratio-number’ See Arithmetic.

**Loggerhead;** see *Log* (1).

**Logic**, the science of reasoning correctly (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *logique* = L. *logica*, for *ars logica*, logic art. — Gk *λογική*, for *λογική τέχνη*, logic art; where *λογική* is fem of *λογοκός*, reasonable — Gk *λόγος*, a speech — Gk. *λέγειν*, to say. — I. *legere*, to speak; see Legend. Hence all words in *-logy*, the chief being astro-*logy*, bio-*chrono*- *concho*- *daxo*- entomo- *ethno*- *genia*- geo- *meteoro-* *minera*- *mytho*- *neuro*- *novus*- ornitho-* osteo*- patho-*philo*- *phrenes*- *physic*- *psycho*- *tauto*- *theo*- *zoö-logi*; see these in their due place.

**Loin.** (F — L.) M. E. *loine* — O. F. *louge*, also *longe*. — Late I. *lumbra*, fem. of an adj. *lumbere* (not found), from L. *lumba*, loin. See Lumbar.


**Loll**, to lounge about. (E.) M. E. *lollen, lullen*. Cf. Icel. *lolla*, ‘segniter agere,’ Hallóðórsson; M. Du. *lollen*, to sit over the fire; the orig. sense was prob. to
LOLLARD

doze; M. Du. lolle-banck, 'a sleeping seate,' Hexham. Allied to Lull.

Lollard, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (M. Du.) It was confused with M. E. loller, i.e. one who rolls, a lounging, lazy fellow; see Loll above; but the words are prob. related. Latinised as Lollardus from M. Du. lollaerd, (1) a number of prayers and hymns, (2) a Lollard, lit. 'God-praiser' or 'singer'; first applied to a sect in Brabant. Formed with suffix -æræd (same as E. -ard in drunk-ard) from M. Du. lollen, lullen, to sing; see Lull.

Lone, short for alone; see Alone.


longevity, length of life. (L.) From L. longévitas, long life. Long-us, long; oūitas, usually oūas, age; from oū-, a stem formed from oúum, life. See Age.

longitude. (F. - L.) F. longitude = L. longitudín, length; in late Lat., the longitude of a place. L. long-, stem formed from longus, long; with suffix -stó-dó. Der. longitudín-al, from stem longitudínun.

Loo, a game at cards. (F.) Formerly called lanterloo. + F. lanturelu, lanturelu, interj., nonsense! fudge! also a game at cards. The expression was orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville (ab. 1630), afterwards used to give an evasive answer. Being purposely nonsensical, it admits of no further etymology. 

Loof; see Luff.

Look, to see. (L.) M. E. looken. A. S. locian, to look. + O. Sax. lókon, to look; cf. M. H. G. luken, to mark, behold, G. lugen, to look out. Brugm. i. § 421(7) 

Loom (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) M. E. lome, a tool, implement. A. S. gelóma, a tool, implement, instrument. Der. hear-loom, where loom meant any implement, hence a piece of furniture.

LOOSE

Loom (2), to appear faintly or at a distance. (E.?) Orig. sense doubtful. (Not = M. E. luomen, to shine, as that has a different vowel.) If it meant orig. 'to come slowly towards,' it answers exactly to E. Fries. lümen, Swed. dial. loma, to move slowly; cf. M. H. G. luomen, to be weary, from the adj. lüom, slack. Kilian has M. Du. lome, slow, inactive. The Teut. base of the adj. is *lom-, connected by gradation with E. Lame. See Loom (2). Cf. Lowl. Sc. loamy, dull, slow; E. Fries. lünkig.


Loon (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name loom. + Icel. lóur, Swed. Dan. lom, a loon. Perhaps from lånab, from the lane or awkward motion of diving-birds on land; cf. Swed. dial. lomma E. Fries. lümen, to move slowly; see Loom (2) above.

Loop, a noose. (Celtic.) G. Douglas has lóop-knot (Æn. xii. 603); also lóopis, and lóopit, 'looped.' Apparently Northern, and borrowed from Gael lub, a bend, loop, noose, winding, meander (whence Lowl. Sc. loops, the windings of a river). So also Irish lub. = Gael. and Irish lubh, to bend; cf. O. Irish lubhtha, bent.

Loop-hole, a small aperture in a wall. (F. - Low G.) M. E. lóop. P. Pl. - O. F. *loope (not found). Languedoc loyp, a small window in a roof (Wedgwood). + M. Du. lippen, Du. lippen, to lurk (see Frank); Low G. lipen, in the same sense as Low G. gliypen, to peep (Lubben). Hence, the sense was 'peep-hole.' Or else from loop (above).

Loose, slack. (Scand.) M. E. lous, los; Prof. Zupitza shews in Anglia, vi. 152 that it is due to the Scand. form. [The true M. E. form is lees, answering to A. S. leas, (1) loose, (2) false.] -Icel. lauss, Swed. Dan. los. loose; O. Sax. los, M. Du. los, (1) loose, (2) false (where mod. Du. has los, loose, los, false); G. los, loose; Goth lauss, empty, vain. Teut. type *lauss, from *laus-, 2nd grade of Teut. *lausan-, to lose. See Lose.

-les, suffix. (E.) M. E. -lees, -les; A. S. -leas, the same as leas, loose, free from (above).

loose, loosen, vb. (E.) The true form is loose, later losen by analogy with
LOOT

strengthen, &c. A late derivative from the adj. above. Other languages derive the verb directly from the adj.; thus Du. lossen, Icel. leysa, Swed. losa, Dan. lose, G. losen, Goth. lausiyan, to loosen, are derived (respectively) from Du. los, Icel. laus, Swed. and Dan. los, G. los, Goth. laus, loose, vain.

Loot, plunder. (Hindi.—Skt.) Hindi lāt (with cerebral t), loot, plunder. The cerebral t (which is elided.—Skt. lōtṛa) is not preserved in English. See Rupture, Rob. Loot = that which is robbed. (Cf. Iliom, Pers. Dict. § 608.)

Loover; see Louver.

Lop. (M. Du.) M. Du. lüppen, to main, castrate, mod Du. lubben. Cf. Lithuan. liupė, to see. See Lib.

Loquacious, talkative. (L.) Coined from L. loquacis, decl. stem of loquax, talkative.—L. loqui, to speak.

Lord, a master. (E.) ‘Loaf-keeper,’ A. S. hlaford, a lord; early form hlæford, for hlæf-ward, a loaf-ward; see Loaf and Ward. For the loss of w, cf. A. S. fullhūt, from fullhūt, baptism.


Lorel; see losel.

Lorimer, a maker of horses’ bits, spurs, &c. (F. — L.) Also lormer. — O. Fr. lori- nier. Lorinier, M. F. lor nier, later lormier, a ‘spurrier;’ Cotgrave. — O. Fr. lörer, larin, rein, bridle, bit.—Late L. lōrēnum, lōrānum, a rein, bit.—L. lōrum, a thong.

Loriot, the golden oiole. (F. — L.) F. loriot, corruptly written for l’oriot, where oriot is another form of oriol; see Oriole.

Lorn, lost. (E.) M. E. loren, pp. of lesen, to lose; see Lose.

Lory, a bird of the parrot kind. (Malay.) Also called lur; and (formerly) nory, nury. — Malay liri, nurī, a lury or lory.

Lose. (E.) The form formerly in use was lose; M. E. lesen. (The mod. form lose has got its sound of (uu) from the influence of M. E. losen, to loose, con-

fused with M. E. losien, to be lost.] The M. E. lesen is from A. S. -lēsan, strong verb, to lose (pt. t. -lēas, pp. -lōren). This is cognate with Du. -lēsen (only in comp. ver-lēsen), G. -līren (only in comp. ver-līren), Goth. -luisan (only in fra-luusan, to lose). Teut. type *lēsan-. Cf. L. lu-ere, Gk. λύ-ειν, to set free. Der. lorn, lost, A. S. pp. -lōren; also forlorn, q. v.

Loss, sb. (E.) M. E. los, A. S. los, destruction. Allied to Lose; being derived from Teut. *lus-, weak grade of *leisan-, to lose (above).

Lossel, lorel, a worthless fellow, reprobate. (E.) One devoted to perdition; cf. A. S. los, destruction, los-ian, to be lost, to perish. From los- (A. S. los-), weak grade of the strong verb lōsan, to lose, pp. lōr-en (for older *los-en). Lor-el is formed from the base lor- of the pp. in use, and los-el from the older form of the same. For the suffix, cf. A. S. wac-ol, watchful.

Lot, a potion, share. (E.) M. E. lot, A. S. hlót (<*hiulotan), lot, share. — A S. hlút-, weak grade of hlīotan (pt. t. hlīat), to obtain by lot. + Du. lot; Icel. hlíti, allied to str. vb. hlíta, to obtain by lot; Dan. lot, Swed. lot. All from the weak grade of Teut. *hlītan-, to obtain by lot; cf. A. S. hlīet, hlīt, G. los, Goth. hlītus, a lot, from *hlīaut, 2nd grade of the same verb.

Loth; see Loath.

Lotion, a washing, external medicinal application. (L.) L. lūtio-um, acc. of lūtio, a washing. — L. lūtus, pp. of lūiare, to wash. See Lave. Brugm. i § 352(3).

Loto, Lotto, a game. (Ital — Teut.) F. loto; a F. form of the Ital. lotta, a lottery, a word of Teut. origin; see Lot.

Lottery. (E.; with F. suffix.) In Levins, ed. 1570. Formed by adding -ery to E. lot; cf. brew-ery, fish-ery. The F. loterie is borrowed from English or from Ital. loteria (Torriano).

Lotus, the Egyptian water-lily. (L. — Gk.) L. lotus, lūdus. — Gk. λούδος, (1) the Gk. lotus, (2) the Cyrenian lotus, the eaters of which were called lūtophagi, (3) the lily of the Nile.

Loud. (E.) M. E. loud. A. S. hlād. + Du. luid, G. laut. Teut. type *hlīdös, for earlier hlīthōs (with the accent on o); allied to the Idg. type *klīthos (with weak grade *klō) as seen in L. -clitus, in inclitus, renowned, Gk. κλωτός, renowned,
Lough

Skt. <i>gruta</i>-, heard, from <i>gru</i>, to hear. (✓KLEU.) Brugg. i. §§ 100, 113.

<i>Lough</i>, a lake. (Irish.) i. loch; see Loch.

<i>Lounge</i>, to loll about. (F. — L.) From <i>lunge</i>, an idle fellow or loungier, not an uncommon word in the 16th and 17th centuries. — F. <i>longis</i>, an idle, drowsy, and stupid fellow (Cot.). Littré supposes that this sense of <i>longis</i> was due to a pun, having reference to <i>L. longus</i>, long, hence a long and lazy man; for, strictly speaking, <i>Longis</i> is a proper name, being the O. F. form of <i>L. Longius</i> or <i>Longinus</i>, the name (in the old mysteries) of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ. This name first appears in the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus, and was doubtless suggested by Gk. λόγγυς, a lance, in John xix. 34.


<i>Lout</i>, a clown. (E.) The lit. sense is 'stooping,' from M. E. <i>louten</i>, to stoop, bow. — A. S. <i>lótan</i>, to stoop + Icel. <i>litr</i>, stooping, bent (which prob. suggested our use of the word), from <i>lita</i>, to stoop; cf. Swed. <i>liuta</i>, Dan. <i>lude</i>, to stoop, lean.

<i>Loaver</i>, <i>Loover</i>, an opening in the roofs of ancient houses. (F.) M. E. <i>lover</i> (used to translate O. F. <i>louvert</i> in the Romance of Parthenay, 1175), but really from O. F. <i>louver</i>, lover, used as a gloss to Late L <i>lóvium</i>, a word also explained by M. E. <i>louer</i>. — Romanic type <i>*lóvium</i>, adj. form due to Late L. <i>lóvium</i>, a lover. (For the intercalated <i>l</i>, cf. F. <i>pouvoir</i>, from O. F. <i>pouivre</i>—Span. <i>poder</i>.) Prob. an opening over a fireplace; from Icel. <i>hlöð</i>, n. pl., a hearth. (Academy, Dec. ’94.)


<i>Love</i>, affection. (E.) M. E. <i>love</i> (love). A. S. <i>lęfu</i>, love. From the weak grade (lub) of Teut. base *<i>leub</i>. + Goth. <i>lubô</i>; O. H. G. <i>lieba</i>; cf. also G. <i>liebe</i>; Russ. <i>liobov’</i>; Skt. <i>lobha</i>, covetousness, <i>lubh</i>, to desire. Closely allied to <i>Lief</i>. (✓LEUBH.)

Der. <i>love</i>, vb.; <i>belove</i>, first appearing in M. E. <i>biulufen</i>, to love greatly.

Lubricate

<i>Low</i> (1), humble, inferior. (Scand.) M. E. <i>lou</i>, also <i>lah</i>. — Icel. <i>lág, low</i>; N. Fries. <i>leeg</i>; Swed. <i>läg, Dan. lav</i>. The orig. sense is that which lies down, or lies low (as we say); from Icel. <i>lág</i>, stem of pt. pl. of <i>liggja</i>, to lie. See Lie (1). Der. <i>be-low</i> (= by low); also <i>lower</i>, vb., i.e. to let down, from <i>low-er</i>, comparative of <i>low</i>, adj.


<i>Low</i> (3), a hill. (E.) In place-names. A. S. <i>hław</i>, a hill; properly a slope. + Goth. <i>hlaut</i>, a grave; <i>hlains</i>, a hill; Lat. <i>clitus</i>, a hill. From a Teut. base *<i>klei</i>, 2nd grade of the Teut. root *<i>klei</i>- (Idg. ✓KLEI), to lean, incline. Allied to Lean (1).

<i>Low</i> (4), flame. (Scand.) Icel. <i>logi</i>, flame; cf. L. <i>lax</i>. Allied to Lucid.

<i>Lower</i> (1), to let down. (E.) From <i>low-er</i>, comparative of adj. <i>low</i>.

<i>Lower</i> (2), to frown. (E.) M. E. <i>lourou</i>, <i>luren</i>, to lower, frown. Cf. M. Du. <i>loeren</i>, 'to leere, to frowne,' Hexham; Low G. and E. Fries. <i>liren</i>, to lower, frown, peer; M. H. G. <i>liren</i>, G. <i>lauern</i>. Cf. Icel. <i>lira</i>, to doze.

<i>Lown</i>; see Loon (1).

<i>Loyal</i>, faithful. (F. — L.) F. <i>loyal</i> (Cot.). — L <i>ligiths</i>, legal (hence, just, loyal); see Legal.

<i>Lozenge</i>, a rhombus; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond shape. (F.) Formerly <i>losenge</i>, esp. a shield of a diamond shape (in heraldry). — O. F. <i>losenge, lozeng</i> (F. <i>fusange</i>), a lozenge. Origin disputed; prob. from O. F. <i>lauze</i>, borrowed from Prov. <i>lauza</i>, a square flat stone, tombstone; allied to Span. <i>lauze</i>, the same. — L. <i>lapidem</i>, acc. of <i>lapis</i>, a stone. See <i>lausa</i>, <i>lauza</i>, a flat stone for buildings (Ducange).

<i>Lnber</i>, a dolt. (E.) M. E. <i>lobe</i>, <i>lobur</i>. Cf. M. Du. <i>lubben</i>, 'a lubard, a clowne,' Hexham; Low G. <i>lubes</i> (the same); Norw. <i>lubb</i>, <i>luba</i>, one of round thick figure; <i>lubben</i>, short and thick. Also W. <i>lob</i>, a dolt, lubber, <i>labi</i>, a stripping, looby. Cf. <i>lob</i> in Shakespeare, M. N. D. ii. 1. 16. Allied to Lump; cf. E. Fries. <i>lobbe</i>, <i>lob</i>, a flabby lump.

<i>Lubricate</i>, to make slippery. (L.) From pp. of L. <i>lubrícâre</i>, to make slippery. — L. <i>lubrícus</i>, slippery. Allied to Goth. <i>slípan</i>, to slip. See Slip.
LUCED

Luce, the pike; a fish. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Lit. ‘wolf-fish.’ — M. F. luce, lus, a pike; Cot. — Late L. lucius, a pike. — Gk. λύκος, a wolf; also a (ravenous) fish. Cf. ‘Pyke, fishes, dentsrix, lucius, lupus;’ Prompt. Parv. ‘Luce, fishes, lucus;’ id.

Lucid, bright. (L.) L. lucidus, bright.

— L. lúcère, to shine; cf. lúx, light. + Gk. λευκός, bright; Skt. ruch, to shine. Allied to Light (1). (✓ LEUK.) Der. luci-fer, i.e. light-brunger, morning-star, from ferre, to bring.

Luck, fortune. (Du. — M. H. G.) M. E. lûkke (15th c.). Not found in A.S.; and Fries. luk is late. — Du. lük. From M. H. G. ge-lûcke, good fortune; G. glück (for ge-lûck). The Fries. luk, Swed. lycka, Dan. lykke (like Du. luk) are borrowed from G. (Kluge). Perhaps akin to G. locken, to entice, allure.

Lucere, gain, profit. (F. — L.) F. lucre.


Lucubration, a production composed in retirement. (L.) Properly, a working by lamp-light; from L. lúcubrátio, the same. — L. lúcubrátus, pp. of lúcubrâre, to bring in lamps, to work by lamp-light. — L. lúcubrum, prob. a faint light; at any rate, obviously formed from lúx-, stem of lúx, light; cf lúcère, to shine. See Light (1), Lucid.

Ludicrous, laughable. (L.) I. ludicrous, done in sport; with suffix -ous = I. lúdi-, for lúdus, sport. — I. lúcère, to play.

Luff, Loof, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) From M. E. lôf, a contrivance for altering a ship’s course; see Layamon, iii. 476. It seems to have been a sort of large paddle, used to assist the helm in keeping the ship right. Prob. named from the resemblance of a paddle to the palm of the hand; cf. Lowl. Sc. loof. Icel. lóð, Goth. lôfa, palm of the hand. Cf. also Du. loef, Dan. luv, Swed. lof, weathergage; Dan. lüue, to luff; and perhaps Bavarian laffen, blade of an oar, flat part of a rudder. See E. Fries. lôf, lôf in Koolman. Der. lóveer.

Lug, to drag. (Scand.) Swed. lugga, to pull by the hair; cf. lugg; the forelock; Norw. lugga, to pull by the hair; cf. lugg, hair of the head. Also cf. Low G. luken, to pull, pull by the hair; A.S. lükán, to pull up weeds; Dan. luge, to weed.

β. The A. S. lükán is a strong verb, allied to a Tent. type *leuk-ān-, to pull (pt. t. leuk, pp. leukanos). Lug is from the weak grade *luk. Der. lug-age, with F. suffix as in bagg-age.

Lugsail, a sort of square sail. (Scand. and E.) Prob. from the verb to lug; the sail is easily hoisted by a pull at the rope attached to the yard. Or named from lugger, its apparent derivative, as if a ship furnished with lugsails; but cf. Du. logger, which seems to mean ‘slow ship,’ from Du. lag, slow, E. Fries. lug. (Doubtful.)

Lugubrious, mournful. (L.) From L. lugubris, mournful; with suffix -ous. — L. lúcère, to mourn. Cf. Gk. λαπάω, said.

Lukewarm, partially warm. (E.) M. E. luk, leek, tepid. (Luk-warm = tepidly warm.) Cf. Du. leek, luke-warm; E. Fries. liuk, like, tepid, weak, slack.

q Distinct from low-warm.

Lull, to sing to rest. (E.) M. E. lullen. Not in A. S. — Swed. billa, Dan. lulle, to hum, lull; M. D. Mullen, to sing in a humming voice; E. Fries. lollen, to sing badly, howl, cry. From the repetition of lu, lu, in lulling children to sleep. This is a drowsier form of lát la! used in cheerful singing; cf. lilt; and see Lollard. Cf. Gk λαλέω, to speak.

Lumb, relating to the loins. (L.) I. lumbaris, adj.; whence lumhār, an apron (Jerem. xii. i). — I. lumbus, the lom. + A. S. lendenn, pl., the louns, Du. lendenen, pl.; Swed. lund, Dan. lend, lom; G. lende, haunch. Brugm. i § 360.

Lumago, pain in the lowns. (L.) I. lumbago, pain in the louns — I. lumbus, lom.

Lumber (1), useless furniture. (F. — G.) Formerly lombar (1487); lumbar (Blount). Perhaps the lumber-room was orig. Lombard-room, where the Lombard broker bestowed his pledges. Cf. Lombardier, a broker, Lombard, a bank for usury or pawns; Blount. — F. Lombard, a Lombard (who acted as pawnbroker in the 14th century). — I. Longobardus, also Langobardus. — G. Langhart, a name given to the men of this tribe. Cf. A. S. Longbéardaws; the Lombards. See Ducange. (Etym. disputed.)

Lumber (2), to make a great noise. (Scand.) In Palsgrave. A frequent. verb of Scand. origin. — Swed. dial. lomra, to
LUMINARY

resound; cf. Swed. ljumm, a great noise, Icel. hjómr, a sound, a tune. From Teut. base *hieu-, to hear, whence also Goth. hlúma, hearing. See Loud.


Luminous, bright. (F. — L.) F. lumineux. — L. lúminös, bright; from lúmin-, for lúmen, light (above).

Lump. (Scand.) M. E. lompe, lump. — Swed. dial. and Norw. lump, a block, stump, piece hewn off a log; Swed. lumpor, pl., rag; Swed. Dan. lumpen, paltry. Cf. Du. lump (whence G. lumpen), a rag, lump, lump, clumsy; E. Fries. lump, clumsy, thick, vile, lumpy.


Lunatic. (F. — L.) F. lunatique. — L. lúnicus, mad; lit. affected by the moon. — L. lúna, moon.

Lunch, a large piece of bread, &c. (E.?) Lunch, 'a gobbet, or piece;' Minsheu. Connected with lump, like lunch with lump, lunch with lunch. See Lump.

luncheon, lunch, a slight meal. (E.?) Lunch is now used as shott for luncheon, though luncheon itself is an extension from lunch, a lump. Cot. gives M. F. carbot: 'a luncheon, or big piece of bread,' &c., also horion, a cuff, thump, also a lunche or big piece.' Luncheon appears to be for lussin, as in 'a huge lussin of bread,' Thoresby to Ray (1703), which is probably used as lunch or luncheon. At any rate, luncheon is clearly from lunch, a large piece (above). — Quite distinct from luncheon.

Lung. (L.) M E. lung, pl. lumpes, longes, A S lunge, pl. lungena. — Du. long, Icel. longu, pl., Dan. lung, Swed. lunga, G. lungen, pl. Allied to A. S. longe, quickly (orig. lightly), also to Sk. káy-hu, Skt. laghu-, light. The lungs are named from their lightness; cf. E. lights, i.e. lungs; Russ. leghoe, lung, as compared with Russ. laghii, light; Port. leve, lungs, from Port. leve, light; see Light (2). Brugm. i § 691.

LURK

Lunge, a thrust, in fencing. (F. — L.) Formerly longe. The E. a longe is a mistaken substitute for F. allongé (formerly al ignorance), a lengthening; i.e. an extension of the body in delivering the thrust. — F. allonger, to lengthen (formerly alonger). — F a (from L. ad), to; and L. *longère, only used in comp. é-longère, to lengthen, from longus, long. See Long.

Lupine, a kind of pulse. (F. — L.) F. lupin. — L. lupinus, a kind of pulse; orig. neut. of lupinus, wolfish, though the reason is not clear. — L. lupus, a wolf; see Wolf.

Lurch (1), to lurk, dodge, pilfer. (E.) Allied to Lurk. Cf. birch, birk. The senses are (1) to lie in wait, lurk, (2) to pilfer, steal. Der. lurch-er, 'one that lies upon the lurch, or upon the catch, also a kind of hunting-dog;' Phillips.

Lurch (2), the name of a game. (F.) 'To leave in the lurch ' is due to an old game. — M. F. lourche, 'the game called lurche, or lurc'h in a game;' il demoura lourche, he was left in the lurch;' Cot. Cot. also gives ourche, 'the game at tables called lurch.' — Bavarian lure, beaten at draughts. Cf. Ital. lurco, 'the game lurc'h,' Torrano. Cf. Low L. lurculus, 'parvus lusus;' Ducange.

Lurch (3), to devour; obsolete. (F. ? — L.) 'To lurc'h, devour, or eate greedily;' Bare. — O. F. *lurcher (?); cf. Ital. lurc'are, 'to lurc'h or devour greedily,' Torrano. — Late L. lurcâri, lurcâre, to devour greedily.

Lurch (4), a sudden roll sideways. (E.?) 'A lee lurc'h, a sudden roll (of a ship) to the leeward;' Webster Obscure; perhaps merely lurc'h (1) in the sense to stoop or dodge; see Lurch (1).


Lurid, wan, gloomy. (L.) L. luridus, pale yellow, wan.

Lurk, to lie in wait. (Scand. ?) M. E. lurken, lornken — Norw. lurk, to sneak away, go slowily; Swed. dial. lurka, to do anything slowly; E. Fries. lurken, to shuffle along. Perhaps extended from lur-, as in Norw. lura, Dan. lure, to lie in
LURY

Luscious, delicious. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin. Still, we find in The Anturs of Arthur, ed. Robson, st. 36, 'with luscios drinks;' and in Sir Amadace, st. 27, 'with liciuss drinke.' The latter form is short for delicious; so that luscious may be the same, but confused with lusty. Also lushtios (Spenser); lusthous (Falsgrave).

Lust. (F.) The usual old meaning is pleasure. A.S. lust, pleasure. Du. lust. Icel. lyst, lusti, Dan. lyst, Swed. and G. lust, Goth. lustus, pleasure. Allied to Skt. lushed, to desire; Gk. λυπεύω. Brugm. i. § 518 (2). Der. lust-y, formerly 'pleasant.'

Lustration; see Lustre (2).

Lustre (1), splendour. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. lustre — Ital. lustro, 'a lustre, a glasse, a shining,' Florio; cf. Late L. lustrum, a window. — L. lustrare, to shine. Prob. from a lost adj. *lustrus (for *lusustrus), shining; from luce, to shine.

Lustre (2), Lustrum, a period of five years. (L.) L. lustrum, an expiatory sacrifice; also a period of five years, because: every five years a lustrum was performed. The orig. sense is 'a purification'; from luce, to wash, purify.

Lustration, a purification by sacrifice. (L.) From L. lustratio, an expiation. — L. lustratus, pp. of lustrare, to purify — L. lustrum, an expiatory sacrifice (above).

Lute (1), a musical instrument. (F—Arab.) M. E lute — M. F. lut (Cotgrave), mod. F. luth. We also find Prov. laut. Span. lute, Port. alhóude, Ital. luto, Du. luit, Dan. lut, G. lute. The Port. form shews the Arab. origin; since an in alhóude is for al, the Arab. def. art. — Arab. al, the; al, wood, timber, a staff, stick, wood of aloes, lute, or harp.

Lute (2), a kind of loam. (F.—L.) O. F. lut, clay, loam. — L. lutum, mud, that which is washed down. — L. luere, to wash. Allied to Lave.

Lutestring, a lustrous silk. (F.—Ital.—L.) A curious corruption of lustring, a sort of shining silk (Kersey). — F. lustrine, lutestring, lustring. — Ital. lustrino, lustring, tinsel; from its gloss. — L. lustrare, to shine; see Lustre (1).

MACARONI


-ly, a common suffix. (E.) A S. -lic; adj. suffix; -lice, adv. suffix; from lic, like; see Like (1).

Lyse, a mixture of ashes and water, for washing. (E.) M. E. lie. A. S. ëalh. — Du. loog, G. lauge, O. H. G. lousa, lyse. Perhaps allied to Icel. laug, a bath; and to L. lauire, to wash. Cf. Lather.

Lyn, a lime-hound: K. Lear, iii. 6. 72. Short for Limehound.

Lymph, a colourless fluid. (L.) L. lympha, O. L. lympha (Brugm. i. § 102), water, lymph, also a water-nymp. The spelling with y is due to a supposed connexion with Gk. νύφη, a nymph (prob. false). It is rather allied to Limpid.

Lynch, to punish by mob-law. (E.) From Charles Lynch, a Virginian planter (1730–96); Cent. 18c. The name is from A. S. hline, a ridge of land. See Link (1).

Lynx, a keen-sighted quadruped. L.—Gk.) M. E lynx. — L. lynx. — Gk. λύγξ, a lynx; allied to λευκός, bright, and named from its bright eyes. Cf. Skt. ruch, to shine, luach, to see. Cognate forms are A S. lex, Swed. lo, G. luchs, Lith lysis, a lynx; and (probably) Russ ruвье, Pers. ruв, Zend raožha; Student's Pastime, p. 393.


M.

Macadamise, to pave a road with small broken stones. (Gael. and Heb.; with F. suffix.) Named after Mr. John Macadam, A.D. 1819. Macadam = son of Adam. — Gael. mac, son; Heb. ādām, a man, from root ādām, to be red.

Macaroni, Macaroni. (Ital.—L.) Ital. maccaroni, 'a kind of paste mente,' Florio. Prob. from Ital. maccare, 'to bruise, batter, to pester,' Florio; i.e. to reduce to pulp. — L. macă, base of maccăre, to macerate. See Macerate.

Der. macaronic, i.e. in a confused or mixed state (applied to a jumble of languages).
**MACAROON**

Macaroon. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. macaron, pl. macarons, 'macarons, little fritter-like buns, also the same as macaroni'; often applied to a kind of biscuit.

Macaw, a kind of parrot. (Caribbean.) Said to be the native name in the Antilles (Webster). Brazilian macae (Cent. Dict.).

Mace (1), a kind of club. (F. - L.) O. F. mace (F. masse). - Folk-L. *matte, a beetle, only preserved in dimn. matcola, a little beetle. See Korting. But see Franck (s. v. metselten).

Mace (2), a kind of spice. (F. - L. - Gk. - Skt ?) F. macis, mace (O. F. maceis, maces, Godefroy). It seems to have been confused with M. F. macer, which is not mace, as many imagine, but a reddish, aromaticall, and astrigent rind of a certain Indian root'; Cot. Both prob. from L. macer, macer, i.e. the 'rind of a great root, which beareth the name of the tree itself,' Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 8. - Gk. μάκις; doubtless of Eastern origin.

Macerate, to soften by steeping. (L.) From pp. of L. mācerāre, to steep; frequent from a base māc-.


Mackerel, a fish. (F. - L. - O. F. mackerel (F. maquereau). From Late L. mäquerellus (= mackerel).

Mackintosh, a waterproof overcoat (Gael.) Gael. Macchintosh, the name of the inventor.

Macrocosm, the whole universe. (Gk) Gk. μακρός, long, great; κόσμος, the world. Cf. micrōs.

Maculate, to defile. (L.) From pp of L. maculāre, to spot. - L. macula, a spot, dimun of a form *maca, not used. Der. immaculate, orig. a pp.

Mad. (E.) [The word was formerly sometimes long. M. E. maad.] But the M. E. mād is from A. S. (ge-)māed, mad-dened, shortened to (ge-)māed (cf. fat); pp. of ge-mādan, to drive mad. [The M. E. maad answers to A. S. mid; cf. A. S. ge-māad, Corp. Gloss. 2105; hence mid-mād, madness (Green)] 4 O. Sax. ge-māid, foolish; O. H. G. gīmit, vain; Icel. meidr, pp. of meita, to maim, hurt; Goth. ga-maitis, maimed. The orig. sense seems to be 'severely injured'; the prefix ge-, gi-, ga- is unessential.

**MAGGOT**

Madam, my lady. (F. - L.) F. madame, i.e. ma dame, my lady. - L. mea domina, my lady; see Dame.

Madder, a plant. (E.) M. E. madder, madir. A. S. maddr; also madere. + Icel. maðra, Du. mede, mee.

Madeira, a sort of wine. (Port. - L.) Named from the isle of Madeira, i.e. 'the well-wooded.' - Port madeira, wood, timber. - L. māteria, stuff, wood, timber. See Matter (1).

Mademoiselle, miss. (F. - L.) F. ma, my; demoiselle, damsels; see Damsel.

Madonna, my lady. (Ital. - L.) Ital. ma, my; donna, lady, from L. domina; see Dame.

Madrepora, coral. (F. - Ital. - L. and Gk.) F. madre-pore. - Ital. madre-pora. The lit. sense is 'mother-stone,' a fanciful name, due to the existence of such terms as madre-selva, honeysuckle (lit. mother-wood), madre-bosco, woodbine (lit. mother-bush), madre-perla, mother-of-pearl. Here madre is from L. māter, acc. of māter, mother; see Mother. Pora is from Gk. πόρος, a light fribale stone, also a stalactite. But the word has certainly been understood (prob. misunderstood) as connected with whose, whence numerous scientific terms such as cateni-pora, tubi-pora, denti-pora, gemmi-pora. 'Scientific' etymology is usually clumsy, and frequently wrong. We may conclude that F. and E. pore have been understood in the place of Gk. πόρος, by confusion of ideas. See Pore.

Madrigal, a pastoral song. (Ital. - L. - Gk.) Ital madrigale, a short song, pastoral ditty; for *mandragale. Florio also gives mandriale, mandriano, a herdsman, also a madrigal. - Ital. mandra, a herd, flock. - L. mandra, a stall, stable. - Gk. πάρηπα, a fold. + Skt. manus, a laying up in store.

Maggott, a grub. (E.) M. E. maggot, magat. Cf. W. mægat, macar, a maggott; magaaid, grubs. But maggot appears to be an A. F. perversion of M. E. maddok, the usual word for maggot. Also M. E. madok, dimin. of A. S. mapa, mapu, a worm. + Du. maad; G. made; Goth. matha.
MAGI

Cf. also Dan. maddik, Norw. makk, Icel. mýðr; see Mawkiš.

Magi, priests of the Persians. (L. — Gk. — Pers.) L. magi, pl. — Gk. μάγοι, pl. of μάγος, a Magian, one of a Median tribe; also an enhancer, properly a wise man who interpreted dreams. — O. Pers. mag-w-, Pers. mağh, mağh, one of the Magi, a fire-worshipper (Horn, § 984). Der. mag-i-, short for mag-i-ct; mag-i-ca-n.

Magistrate. (F. — L.) F. magistrat, a magistrate, ruler. — L. magistratus, 1) a magistracy, 2) a magistrate. — L. magister, a master. L. mag-is-ter is a double compar. form; cf. mag-nus, great.

Magnanimity, Magnate; see under Magnificent.

Magnesia; see Magnet.

Magnet, the lodestone. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. magnete — O. F. magnete, also maneté (13th cent.). — L. magnētum, acc. of magnēs, for Magnēs lapis = Magnesian stone, the lodestone. — Gk. Μάγνης, also Μαγνήτης, Μαγνήσιος, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly; whence μάγχιος (or Μαγνήτης), Magnesian stone, lodestone, or a metal like silver. Der. magnēsia, an old name. in Chaucer, C. T. 16923, or G. 1455), for a mineral brought from Magnesia; now differently applied. See Schade, p. 1395.

Magnificent. (L.) L. magnificēns, lit. doing great things, hence, grand. — L. magnī-, for magnus, great; -ificus, for faciens, doing, from facere, to do. See magnitude.

Magnify. (F. — L.) M. F. magnifie — F. magniﬁer. — L. magnificare, lit. to make large — L. magnus, for magnus, great; -ificus, for facere, to do.

Magniloquence. (L.) L. magni-loquentia, elevated language. — L. magni-, for magnus, great; -loquens, stem of pres. pt. of loqui, to speak; see Loquacious.

Magnitude, greatness. (L.) L. magnītūdō, size. — L. magnus, great. + Gk. μεγάς, great; Skt. mahānt, great; A.S. mīcel. See Mickle.


Magnanimous, high-minded. (L.) L. magnanimus; with suffix -ous (L. -ōsus). — L. magnus, great; animus, mind.

Magnate, a great man, noble. (F. — L.) F. magnat. — L. magnátēm, acc. of

MAIL (BLACK)

magnās, a prince (Judith v. 26). — L. magnus, great. Magnate is due to the use of L. magnās in Hungary and Poland.

Magnolia. (F.) A genus of plants named after Pierre Magnol, of Montpellier, in France; died A. D. 1715.

Magpie, a bird. (F. — L. — Gk.; and F. — L.) Also called magot-pie, maggot-pie. Mag is short for Magot = F. Margot, a familiar form of F. Marguerite, also used to denote a magpie. This is from L. Margarita, Gk. μαργαρίτης, a pearl; cf. Pers. مَرْغَرِیت, a pearl, from Skt. man-jari, a pearl. Pie = F. pie, from L. pīca, a magpie; see Pie (1).

Maguey, the American aloe. (Cuba). Of Cuban origin (Oviedo). Not Mexican, which has no g; the Mex. name is meytl.

Maharajah, great king. (Hind. — Skt.) From Skt. mahā-rīja-, great king. Cf. L. magnus rex So also mahā-rāni, great queen; from Hind rāni, Skt. rājī, queen.

Mahdi, a spiritual director. (Arab.) Arab. māhdi, the guided one; from ma, prefix, and hādi, to guide. Cf. hādi, a guide. (Rich. Dict. pp. 1661, 1670.)

Mahogany, a tree. (Hayti.) From mahagoni, in the old Carib dialect of Hayti. (Garden and Forest, no. 438, July 15, 1896)

Mahometan; see Mohammedan.

Mahout, an elephant-driver. (Hind.) Hind. mahāwat

Maid, Maiden. (E.) M. E. mayde, merely short for earlier maiden, meiden. A. S. mægden, a maiden, cognate with O. H. G magatun, a maiden (with fem. suffix -in). The form without this suffix is A.S. mæg, a maiden, cognate with Goth. magathis, a virgin, G. magd. Related to A. S. magu, a son of a kinsman, cognate with Goth. magus, Icel. morg, and perhaps with Corn. maw, a boy. See Stokes (in Fick, ii. 198). Kluge compares O. Irish mac, W. mab, son. Der. maiden-hood, also spell maiden-head.

Mail (1), steel network for armour. (F. — L.) O f. maillé, mail, also a mesh of a net. — L. macula, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net; see Maculate.


Mail (Black), a forced tribute.
MAIL

(Scand.) Mail is a Scottish term for rent. Blackmail or black rent is the rent paid in cattle, as distinct from white money or silver. — Icel. máli, agreement, payment; cf. mail, speech, law-suit, agreement. Allied to A.S. mæpel, mæl, a speech.


Main (1), sb., strength. (E) M.E. main, A.S. mægon, strength + Icel mægin, O Sax. mægin, strength. Allied to May (1) and Might (1).

Main (2), adj., chief, principal. (Scand.) M.E. main, adj. — Icel. mægin, strong. Distinct from main, sb., which is of A.S. origin; see above.

Mainour. (F. — L.) In the phr. 'taken with the mainour' or 'taken in the manner'; i.e. caught in the act Anglo-F. mainour, mainnour, O F. manteure, lit. manoeuvre; hence, act. See Manoeuvre. We find also 'to be taken with the manner,' i.e. with the stolen chattel in hand; A.F. eve mainnoure.

Maintain, to keep in a fixed state, support. (F. — L.) M.F. maincirca. — F. maincre, — L. manu tenere, to hold in the hand; or more likely (in late L.) to hold by the hand, to abct. — L. manus, abl. of manus, hand; tenere, to hold; see Manual and Tenable.

Maize, Indian corn. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span maiz — W. Indian mahiz, mahis, in the old Camb dialect of the Isle of Havitt.


Major, a title of rank. (L.) L miusior, greater; comparative of magnus, great. Der. major-domo, imitated from Span. mayor-domo, a house-steward.

Make. (E.) M.E. maken. A.S. ma-

MALIGN

cian, pt. t. macode, to make. — Du. maken; G machen. Allied to Match (1), q.v.

Mali-, prefix, bad. (F. — L.) F. mal. — L. malius, bad; see Malice.

Malachite, a green stone. (Gk.) Named from its colour, which resembles that of mallow-leaves. Formed with suffix -ītēs (Gk. -ής) from μάλαχ-η, a mallow. See Mallow.

Malady. (F. — L.) F. maladie. — F. malade, sick; oldest flelling malabde. Cf. O. Prov. malades, malades, sick. — L. male habitus, out of condition (hence sick, ill); cf. male habens, sick, Matt. iv. 24 (Vulgate). — L. male, badly, from malsus, bad; habitus, pp. of habère, to have; see Habit. McK So Schwan. Not from male aptus (Diez); this would mean 'foolish.'

Malapert, saucy. (F. — L.) O.F. mal apert. — O. F. mal, ill; apert, expert, ready, skilful. The sense is 'badly expert,' i.e. m-chievous. — L. male, badly; expertus, skilful, confused with apertus, pp. of apere, to open; see Expert and Aperient.

Malaria, noisome exhalation. (Ital. — L. and Gk.) Ital. mal'aria, for mala ari, bad air. — L. mala, fem. of malsus, bad; and Ital ari, air, which represents Late L. *ari, for aër, fem. of aëris, adj. from aër, air. See Air.

Male. (F. — L.) O. F. masle (later mâle); F. mâle. — L. masculus, male. See Masculine.

Malediction, a curse. (F. — L.) M.F. malediction. — L acc. maledictionem, a curse. — L. mala dicere, pp. of maledière, to speak evil of. — L. male, adv., evilly; dicere, to speak. So also male-factor, an ill-doer, from factor, a doer; from facere, to do. So also malevolent, lit. wishing ill, from violent-, stem of velens, pres. pt. of nello, to will, to wish.


Malingering, to feign sickness. (F. — L. and G) From F. malingre, adj., diseased, formerly ugly, loathsome (Colt). — F. mal, badly; O. F. haingre, heingre, thin, ema-
MALISON

malty, -L. male, adv., badly; G. hager, thin, lean (Korting).

malison, a curse. (F.—L.) A.F. maleison; O. F. maitson, popular form of malediction; see Malediction above. (So also benison for benediction.)

Malkin, a kitchen-wench. (F.—O. H. G.) Malkiu is for Mald-kin, the dimin. of Mald, Mole, or Mau, i.e. Matilda. See Grimalkin. ] Not the dimin. of Mary; cf. 'Malkyne, or Maut, Molt, Mawde, Matildis, Matilda;' Prompt. Parv.

Mail (1), a large wooden hammer. (F.—L.) M. E. malte — O. F. mal, mail, f. mail, 'a mallet'; Cot. — L. malleum, acc. of malleus, a hammer.

mail (2), the name of a public walk. (F.—Ital.—G. and L.) In Pall Mall, and the Mall in St. James's Park. Named from E. pail-mall; M. F. pale-malle, because the game so called was played there; this game of pall-mall was like the modern croquet, which is imitated from it.—M. Ital. palamaglio, 'a stick with a mallet at one end,' for playing the game of pall-mall; Florio. Also spelt pallamaglio; lit. 'mallet-ball.' — Ital. pallà, a ball; maglio, a ball. A hybrid word. — O. H. G. palia, M. H. G. balle, G. ball, a ball; L. malleum, acc. of malleus, a hammer. See Ball.

malleable. (F.—L.) M. F. malleable, 'malleable, hammerable, pliant to the hammer;' Cot. From obs. L. *malleäre, to hammer, of which the pp. malleatus occurs. — L. malleus, a hammer.

mallet, a small mallet. (F.—L.) M. E. mailet. — F. maillet, 'a mallet'; Cot. Dimin. of F. mail; see Mail (1) above.

Mallard, a wild drake. (F.—L.) M. E. malard. — O. F. malard; formed with suffix -ard (of G. origin, from G. hart), from O. F. male, male. See Male. The suffix -ard was particularly applied to males, so that the idea of 'male' appears twice.

Malleable, Mallet; see Mail.

Mallecho, malefaction, mischief. (Span.—L.) Hamlet, iii. 2. 147.—Span. mallecho, 'misdone; an euill deed;' Minsheu. — Span. mail, ill; hecho, done, pp. of hacer, to do. — L. male, ill; factus, pp. of facere, to do. See Fact.

Mallow, a plant. (L.) M. E. malwe. — A. S. malwe; borrowed from L. malva, a mallow. — Gk. μαλάχη (= *μαλάχη), a mallow; named from its emollient properties; cf. Gk. μάλασσα, to make soft, μαλάκος, soft, mild. Cf. Malachite.

Malmsey, a strong sweet wine. (F.—Gk.) A corruption of M. E. melasive, malmesey. — A. F. malmesey (Ducange); F. malmoise, 'malmesie'; Cot. From Malvasia, now called Napoli di Malvasia or Monenvasia (μων-εβασία), a town on the E. coast of Lacedæmonia in Greece.


Maltreat. (F.—L.) F. maltraiter, to treat ill. — L. male, ill; tractare, to handle, treat; see Treat.

malversation. (F.—L.) F. malversation, 'misdemeanor;' Cot. (Hence fraudulent behaviour.) — F. malverser, to behave ill. — L. male, ill; ursāri, to be engaged in, from ursāre, frequent. form of uedere, to turn; see Verse.

Mamaluke, Mameluke, an Egyptian light horse-soldier. (F.—Arab.) M. F. Mameluc; Cot. — Arab. mamluk, a purchased slave or captive, lit. 'possessed.' — Arab. root malaka, he possessed.

Mamma. (L.) Also mama; for ma ma, a mere repetition of ma, an infan-tine syllable. Many other languages have something like it; cf. F. maman, Span Du. and G. mama, Ital. and L. mamma, a child's word for mother.

Mammalia, the class of animals that suckle their young. (L.) From L. mam mātis (neut. pl. mammālia), belonging to the breasts. — L. mamma, the breast. Brugm. 1. § 887 (2).

mammillary, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) From L. mammillāris, adj.; formed from L. mamma, the breast.

Mammon. (L.—Gk.—Syrae.) L. mammōna.—Gk. μαμωνᾶ, Matt. vi. 24.— Syr. mamōnā, which occurs in Chaldee Targums, and in the Syriac version of St. Matthew, and means 'riches.' Cf. Heb. matmōn, a hidden treasure, from tāman, to hide.

Mammoth. (Russ.—Tatar.) Russ. mamont', a mammoth, species of elephant. An older form is mammot; see N. E. D. Said to be from Tatar mamma, the earth;
because the Siberian peasants thought the animal burrowed in the earth like the mole. But no such Tatar word has been found.


*manikin, manakin,* a dwarf, small man. (F. - Du.) M. F. *manquein,* ‘a puppet.’ - M. Du. *manneken* (Hexham); double dimin. of Du. *man,* a man.

*mankind,* the race of men. (E.) A. S. *mancyn,* mankind. - A. S. *man,* man; *cyn,* kind, race; see *Kin.*

**Manacle,** a handcuff. (F. - L.) M. E. *manacle,* also *mancyle.* - F. *manille.* - L. *manicula,* dimin. of *manica,* a long sleeve, gauntlet, handcuff. - L. *manus,* the hand. See *Manual.*


**Manatee,** a sea-cow. (Span. - W. Indian.) Span. *manati,* a sea-cow. From its name in the language of Hayti.

**Manchineel,** a tree. (F. - Span. - L.) So called from its apple-like fruit. - F. *mancenille,* the fruit of the manchineel tree. - Span. *manzamilla,* the same; also *manzamilla,* a little apple-tree, a manchineel tree; dimin. of Span. *manzana,* an apple; O. Span. *masoun* (Diez). - L. *Matiaum,* fem. of *Matianus,* adj. the epithet of a kind of apple; lit. ‘Matian.’ - L. *Matius,* the name of a Roman gens.


**Mandarin,** a Chinese governor of a province. (Port. - Malay. - Skt.) Not a Chinese, but Skt. word (through the Portuguese) - Port. *mandarim,* a mandarin. - Malay (and Hindu) *mantri,* a counsellor, minister of state. - Skt. *mantrin,* a counsellor; *mahamantrin,* the prime minister. - Skt. *mantra,* advice, counsel. - Skt. *manu,* to think.

**Mange.**

**Mandate,** a command. (F. - L.) M. F. *mandat.* - L. *mandatum,* a charge. - L. *mandatus,* pp. of *mandare,* to enjoin; lit. to put into one’s hand. - L. *manus,* hand; *dare,* to give; see *Manual* and *Date.* Brugm. i. § 589 (2, b).

**Mandible,** a jaw. (L.) L. *mandibula,* jaw. - L. *mandere,* to chew.


**Mandolin,** a guitar. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) F. *mandoline.* - Ital. *mandolino,* dimin. of *m tendola,* mandora, a kind of guitar. Variants of Ital. *pandora.* See further under *Banjo.*


**Mandrrel,** the revolving axis to which turners fix their work in a lathe. (F. - Gk.) From *mandrin,* a punch, a mandrel. Perhaps from Gk. *mauvperopas,* an enclosed space, sheepfold, also used to mean ‘the bed in which the ‘stone of a ring is set,’ much like *L.* *mandrel.* See *Madrigal.* But cf. Oscan *mamphur,* part of a lathe; Brugm. i. §§ 571, 757.


**Manege,** the same as *Manage.*

**Manganese,** a metal. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) An old term, newly applied. ‘Manganese, so called from its likeness in colour and weight to the *magnes* or loadstone, is the most universal material used in making glass;’ Blount, ed. 1674. - M. F. *manganese* (Cot.) - Ital. *manganese,* ‘a stuffe or stone to make glasses with; also, a kind of mineral stone;’ Florio. A perverted form of *magnesia,* as shewn in the Cent. Dict.; cf. *mangnet* for *magnet* in Palsgrave; see *Magnet.*

**Mange,** scab or itch in dogs. (F. - L.)
MANGER

Made out of adj. mangy, a mistaken form, due to M. E. manieive, sb. the mange. — O. F. manjue, mange. — O. F. manucher (F. manger), to eat. — L. mandicare, to eat; wandicus, a glutton; mandere, to chew.


Mangel-wurzel, (properly) a kind of beet. (G.) Corrupted from G. mangold-wurzel, lit. ‘beet-root.’ — G. mangold (M. H. G. mangolt), beet, derived by Schade from the personal name Mangold; wurzel, root, allied to E. Wort (1).

Mangle (1), to mutilate. (Perhaps F. — G.) In Sir T. More. Works, p. 538. We find Anglo-F. mangle, to mangle (Godefroy); and mangle, to maim, in Langtoft’s Chron. i. 254. Frequent form of O. F. mahaigner, to maim — O. F. mahant, a maim, hurt. See Maim.

Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing linen; to smooth linen. (Du. — Late L. — Gk.) Borrowed from Du. maugelen, to mangle, roll with a rolling-pin; mangel-stok, a rolling-pin, cylinder for smoothing linen. The corresponding Ital. word is mangano, ‘a kind of press to press buckram’; Florio. Both Du. and Ital. words are from Late L. manganum, mangano, a military instrument for throwing stones, worked with an axis and winch. Indeed, the Ital. mangano also means a mangonel. — Gk. μάγαγωρ, a machine for defending forts, also the axis of a pulley.

mangonel, a war-engine. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. mangonel (later magonneau), a mangonel. — Late L. mangonellus, dimin. of mangano (above).

Mango, a fruit. (Port. — Malay. — Tamil.) Port. manga. — Malay manggō, formerly mangka, the mango-fruit. The Malay word is of Tamil origin. — Tamil māṅkōy, i.e. ‘māṅ-fruit,’ the tree being māṅarum, i.e. māṅ-tree (Yule).

Mangosteen; see Mangle (2).

Mangrove. (Hybrid; Malay and L.) ‘A sort of trees called mangroves;’ Eng. Garner, vii. 371; A. D. 1689. Meant, as I suppose, for mangroves, from the peculiar growth in groves or thickets. — Malay manggi—manggi, the name for the tree (Ciwford).

MANSE

Mania, frenzy. (L. — Gk.) L. mania. — Gk. μανία, frenzy, orig. mental excitement; cf. μετό, mind. Der. mania-c, F. maniaque.

Manifest, apparent. (F. — L.) F. manifeste. — L. manifestus, evident. The lit. sense is doubtful. — L. manis, hand; -festus, apparently the same as in -festus, hostile. It has been doubtfully connected with -fendere, to strike, as in of-fendere.


Manifold; see Many.

Manikin; see Man.

Manioc, the cassava-plant. (Brazil.) Brzil. manioc; whence Port. mandioca.

Maniple, a handful, small band of men, priest’s scarf. (L.) L. manipulus, a handful, a wisp of straw used as an ensign, a band of men round such an ensign. — L. mani- for manus, hand; -pulsi, lit. filling, from the weak grade (*ful) of the root *pl₃, to fill; cf. L. plēnus, full. Cf. L. disi-pulsi, a disciple.

manipulate, to handle. (L.) A coined word, and ill coined. Cf. L. manipulātium, adv. by troops; but it was rather made directly out of the sb. manipulus (above).

Manito, a spirit, fetish. (Algonkin.) Algokin manito, manitu, a spirit, demon. (Cuoq)

Mankind; see Man.

Manna. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. manna. — Gk. μαννα. — Heb. מַן, manna. β. Hardly from Heb. מַן הָע, what is this? Exod. xvi. 15; but from màn, (it is) a gift; cf. Arab. man, favour, also manna.

Manner, way (F. — L.) M. L. manere. — A. F. manere, M. F. maniere, manner, habit (Cot.); Late L. manieria. — L. manus, the hand.

manoeuvre. (F. — L.) F. manœuvre, properly, handiwork. — Late L. manuopera, also manopera, a working with the hand. — L. manus, abl. of manus, hand; opera, work; see Operate.

Manor, (formerly) a residence for a nobleman. (F. — L.) O. F. manoir, a mansion. — O. F. manoir, maner, to dwell. — L. manère; see Mansion.

manse, a clergyman’s house, in Scotland. (L.) Late L. mansa, a farm-dwelling. — L. mansus, pp. of manère (below).
MANSION

mansion. (F.-L.) O. F. mansion, a dwelling-place. L. mansionem, acc. of mansio, an abiding, abode. L. mansus, pp. of manere, to remain, dwell. Gk. μενεω, to stay, remain. (☞ MEN.)

Mantel, a shelf over a fire-place. (F.-L.) The same word as mantle below; in old fire-places, it projects like a hood, to catch the smoke. Der. mantel-shelf, mantel-piece.

mantilla, a long head-dress. (Span. mantilla; dimin. of mantu, a cloak, veil (below).)

mantle, a cloak, covering. (F.-L.)

M. E. mantel, O. F. mantel, later mantou, a cloak, also the mantle-tree of a chimney; Cot.-L. mantelium, a napkin, also a cloak; cf. L. mantile, a towel. We also find Late I. mantum, a short cloak, whence Ital. and Span. mantu, F. mante, a mantle. Der. mantle, vb., to form a covering upon, to gather a scum on a surface. Brugm. i. §§ 134 (1), 483 (7).

Mantua, a lady's gown. (Ital.) 'Mantoe or Mantua gown, a loose upper garment,' &c.; Phillips (1706). Mantoe is from Ital. mantoe, a mantle (see mantle); but Mantua gown must refer to Mantua in Italy, though this connexion arise from mere confusion. Der. mantua-maker.

Manual, done by the hand. (F.-L.)

Formerly manual. L. manuālis, adj., from manus, the hand. (☞ MÉ, to measure, from manus, the hand.)

manufacture. (F.-L.) F. manufacture, M. F. manufacture, lit. a making by the hand. L. manuā, abl. of manus, hand; factūra, a making, from facere, to make.

manumit, to release a slave. (L.) I. manumittīre (pp. manumissus), to release, let to send away from one's hand. L. manuā, abl. of manus, hand; mittāre, to send; see Mission. Der. manumission, from the pp.

manure, vb. (F.-L.) Formerly simply 'to till,' or to work with the hand; Othello, i. 3. 328. A contracted form of manuēre; which see.

manuscript, written by the hand. (L.) Properly an adj., but also as a sb. - Late L. manuscriptum, a thing written by the hand. L. manuā, abl. of manus, hand; scriptūm, neut. of pp. of scribere, to write; see Scribe.


Map, (F.-L.) The oldest maps represented the world, and were called mappe-monde. This is an O. F. form of L. mappa mundi, map of the world. L. mappa meant a napkin, hence a painted cloth. See Mop. Der. apron, napery, napkin.


Mar, to injure. (E.) M. E. merren. O. Merc. merian, in comp. āmerian, to hinder; A. S. āmyryan, to obstruct, waste, hinder; cf. gemear, an impediment. § M. Du. merren, Du. marren, to retard; O H. G. mārjan, to hinder, vex; Goth. marzjan, to cause to stumble. Teut. base *marz-. Brugm. i. § 903 b.

marline, a small cord used for binding ropes. (Du.) Du. marlīn, also marlīn, a marline. Iu marren, to bind, tie; and lain, linge, from F. ligne, a line. See Moor (2); and Line. Der. marline-spitke.

Marabou, Marabout, a kind of African stork; also, its downy feathers. (F.- Port. -Span.-Arab.) F marabout.

- Port. marabuto. - Span. marabito, a Mahommedan sage. - Arab. mūrahī, quiet, still; a hermit, sage; a religious sage among the Berbers (whence the bird's name came). Cf Maravedi.

Maranatha, our Lord cometh. (Syriac.) Syriac mārān athā, our Lord cometh; cf. Arab mār, lord (from Syriac).

Maraschino, a cordial. (Ital.-L.) Ital ma>rascinō. - Ital. ma>asca>ama>rasca, a black and sour cherry. - L. amārus, bitter.

Maraud, to wander in quest of plunder. (F.) M F. maraund, 'to play the rogue, beg;' Cot.-F. maraud, a rogue, vagabond. Etym. disputed. Bugge connects it with F. mal, evil; as it for *malaud (Late L. *malaudus).

Maravedi, a very small coin. (Span.-Arab.) Span. maravedi, the smallest Spanish coin; orig. a gold coin first struck during the dynasty of the Almora-vides at Cordova, A.D. 1094-1144. Cf. Port. maravedim, marabitino, a maravedi.
MARBLE

—Arab. Murābitūn, the Arab. name of the above-mentioned dynasty; pl. of murābit; see Marabou.

Marble. (F. — L.) M. E. marbel; also marbre. — O. F. marbre. — L. marmore, acc. of marmur, marble, considered as a masc. sb.; but it is commonly neuter. + Gk. μάρμαρος, explained as a glistening white stone, as if from μαρμαρόω, to sparkle; cf. ἀσπίδα, dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' See Marmoset.


Marcascent, withering. (L.) marcescens, stem of pres. pt. of marcescere, imperfective form of marcere, to wither, lit. to grow soft. Brugm. 1. § 413 (8).


March (2), to walk with regular steps. (F. — L. ? or G.? ) F. marcher, to march. Of disputed origin; perhaps from a Late L. *marcare, to beat (hence to tramp), from marcus, a hammer (Scheele).

March (3), the name of a month. (F. — L.) A. F. Marz (pron. marts). — L. Martius, the month dedicated to Mars.

Marchioness. (Low L. — G.) The proper F. form is margueise; the E. marchioness answers to Low L. marchionessa, formed with fem. suffix -essa (Gk. -essα) from Low L. marchionem, acc of marcio, a prefect of the marches. — Low L. marcha, a boundary. — O. H. G. marcha, a boundary. See Mark (2).

Marchpane, a sweet cake, made with almonds and sugar. (F. — Ital.) O. F. marcepain; now masepain. — Ital. marcipane, marzapane, a marchpane; Florio. Origin of marcia unexplained, but prob. from a proper name (such as L. Martia): pane is from Lat. acc. pānem, bread.


Margin. (L.) L. margin-, stem of margo, a border, brink; cognate with Mark (2).

Margrave, a lord of the marches. (Du.) Du. markgraaf, a margrave. — Du. mark, a boundary, march; graaf, a count. So also G. markgraf. (That the word is Du. appears from the fem. form margravine, which answers to Du. markgravin, not to G. markgrafen.)

Marigold, a plant. (Heb. and E.) Compounded of Mary (from the Virgin Mary) and gold (from its colour).


Marish, a marsh. (F. — L.) M. E. maris, marais. — A. F. marcis — O. F. marais, of which the oldest form was maresc (Hatzfeld). — Late L. mariscus, from Low G. marisch, a marsh. See Marsh

Marital, belonging to a husband. (F. — L.) F. marital. — L. maritillus, adj. formed from maritus, a husband. This is a masc. sb. made to accompany L. marita, a woman provided with a husband. — L. mari-, for mās, a man, husband; see Masculine.


Marjoram, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. majoran (without r). — O. F. majorane (Godefroy); F. majoilaine. Cf. Ital. majorana, Span. mayorana, Port. maioana, marjoram, Late L. majorāna, majoraca; variously corrupted from L. marārānus. — Gk. μαργαρίτας, marjoram.


Mark (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) A. S. meare, fem. + O. Sax. marka; Du. mark; G. mark, fem., O. H. G. marzah; Goth. marka, confine, coast. So also Icel. mark, f., a forest (orig. a boundary). Tent. type. *marka, fem. Allied to L. margo, a margin, Zend merceu, Pers. marz, a border; O. Irish mrug.

Mark (3), a com. (E.) M. E. mark, A S. meare, marc, a coin; a weight equal
MARKET

to half a pound; O. Fries. merk. + Du. mark; G. mark, a weight of silver, a coin; Icel. mark. β. Orig. a particular weight. There is nothing to connect it with Mark (1).

Market. (F. — L.) Late A.S. market, from Picard F. market. [Cf. Du. mark; F. marché, O. Prov. mercaz, Ital. mercato, a market.] — L. mercatus, tractive, also a market (whence G. markt, &c.). — L. mercatus, pp. of mercārī, to trade; see Mercantile. (Pogatscher.)

Marl, a rich earth. (F. — L. — G.)
O. F. marle (F. marne); Picard marle.
—Late L. margila, dimin. of Late L. marga, marl; of Celtic origin (Pliny).

Marline; see Mar.

Marmalade. (F. — Port. — L. — Gk.)
F. marmelade, Cot. — Port. marmelada, orig. a conserve of quinces — Port. marmelo, a quince. — L. meliūrum, lit. honey-apple; also a quince. — Gk. μελιμυλον, a sweet apple, apple grafted on a quince. — Gk. μέλι, honey; μυλον, an apple; see Melon.

Marmoset, a small American monkey. (F. — L.) Much older than the discovery of America; M. F. marmosette, a kind of ape (Manudville, p. 210). — M. F. marmoset, F. marmouset, ‘the cock of a cistern or fountain, any antick image from whose teats water trillet, any puppet or antick;’ Cot. Thus it meant a grotesque creature, orig. a grotesque ornament on a fountain. Formed, by a Parisian change of r to s, as in chaise for chaire (a chair), from Late L. marmorītum, a thing in marble, applied to fountains. [Thus the rue des marmousets in Paris was called in late Latin vicus marmorītorum; Littre.] — L. marmor, marble; see Marble. ¶ This Latin form is incorrect. It appears that the transference in sense from ‘image’ to ‘ape’ was certainly helped on by confusion with F. marmot, ‘a marmoset, or little monkey,’ which is a different word from E. marmot (see below).

Marmot, a mountain-rat. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. marmotte — Ital. marmotta, an ape, substituted for marmot, ‘the mountain-rat, a marmotan’ (Torriano), a marmot. From the Romansch (Grisons’ name marmont; O. H. G. marmunti, marmunto, a marmot. — L. mūs-, stem of mūs, mouse; and mont-, stem of mons, mountain. Thus the sense is ‘mountain-mouse.’ (See Diez.)

MARROW


Maroon (2), to put ashore on a desolate island. (F. — Span.) From F. marron, adj., fugitive, applied to a fugitive slave who takes refuge in woods. [Hence I. maroon, to treat as a fugitive, cause to be fugitive.] A clipped form of Span. cimarron, wild, unruly; hence, savage. Of unknown origin. ¶ Negro cimarron or cimmarron was an everyday phrase for a fugitive slave hidden in the mountains, in Cuba, about A. D. 1846.

Marque, letters of. (F. — G.) A letter of marque was a permission by a ruler to make reprisals on the country of another ruler; it had particular reference to passing beyond the march or limit of one’s own country. — O. F. marque, a boundary. — M. H. G. marke, a boundary; see Mark (2) above. See marcha (1) in Ducange.

marquee, a large tent. (F. — Low L. — G.) For marquees; the s being dropped because it was thought to be a plural form. An E. spelling of F. marquise, a large tent; orig. a tent for a marchioness or lady of rank. — F. marquise, a marchioness, fem. of marquis, a marquis; see marquis below.

marquess. (Span — Low L. — G.) Span marques, a marquis; see marquis.

marquis. (F. — Low L. — G.) M. E. markis. — O. F. markis, later marquis, ‘a marquess, governor of a frontier town;’ Cot. — Low L. marchen(t), a prefect of the marches. — O. H. G. marcha, a march or boundary. See Mark (4). ¶ The true O. F. form was marchis; altered to markis by the influence of Ital. marchese.

Marquetry, inlaid work. (F. — M. H. G.) F. marquerie, inlaid work. — F. marqueuter, to inlay, diversify, orig. to mark slightly with spots; iterative form of marquer, to mark. — F. marque, a mark. — M. H. G. mark, G. marke, a mark. See Mark (1).

Marrow, pith. (E.) M. F. marew, mery. O. Merc. merch, A. S. mearc (dat. mearg) + Du mergi, Icel. mergr, Swed. merg, Dan. mær, G. mark, O. H. G. mareg; [not W. mer; Corn. maru.] Farther allied to Russ. moeg, Zend mauga, marrow; Skt. majjan, marrow of bones, pith of trees. Idg. type magha. — Brugm. i. § 642
MARRY

Marsh, a swamp. (E.) M. E. mersch. A. S. mersc, a marsh; early form merisc< *mar-tisc, lit. mere-ish, i. e. full of meres or pools. – A. S. mere (for *mari), a mere, lake. See Mere (1).
Marshal, master of the horse. (F.– O. H. G.) Lit. ‘horse-servant,’ a groom; it rose to be a title of honour. – M. F. mareschal (F. mareschal), a ‘marshall, a farrier,’ Cot. – O. H. G. marascald, lit. horse-servant, a groom. – O. H. G marak, a horse; *skalk, a servant; cf. Goth. skalks, a servant. See Mare.
Marsupial, (L.– Gk.) Applied to animals that carry their young in a sort of pouch. – L. marsupium, a pouch – Gk. μασκόνιον, a little pouch, dimin. of μασκόν, a bag.
Mart, a shortened form of market. (F.– L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. Prob influenced by Du markt, market (of Latin origin). See Market.
Martello tower, a watch-tower. (Ital.– L.– Gk.– Pers.) [Not so called because the watchmen gave the alarm by striking a bell with a hammer; see Anosto, Orlando, x. 51; xiv. 100. From Ital. martello, a hammer, Late L. martellus.] But named from Mortella bay, Corsica (Davies). – Ital. mortella, a myrtle. See Myrtle.
Marten, a kind of weasel. (F.– Low L.– Teut.) Short for mart en (16th cent.); M. E. martin (Lydg.), adj. made of mart en’s fur; from O. F. martre, the same. The M. E sb. was marter, martre. – F. martre. – Low L. pl. martures. Of Teut. origin; cf. Du. marter, G. marder, a marten; A S. mear, Icel. mörðr, Swed mard, Dan maar (for *maard), a marten.
Martin, a bird (F.– L.) F. martin, (1) a proper name, Martin, (2) the same name applied to various birds and animals. Thus martin-pêcheur is a kingfisher; oiseau de S. Martin is the ring-tail, and martinet is a martin (Cot’). A nickname, like our robin, jenny-wren, &c.; so that the bird is named after Martin as a proper name. From L. Mart-, stem of Mars.
Martinet, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) So called from a F. officer named Martinet (temp. Louis XIV); dimin. form of Martin.

MASCULINE

Martinmas, martlemas, the feast of St. Martin; Nov. 11. (F. and L.) Martinmass is a corrupt form of Martinmass, suggested by Bartle for Bartholomew. See Mass (2).
Martingale, a strap fastened to a horse’s girth to hold his head down. (F.– Span.– Arab.) Also applied to a short spar, in ships, under the bowsprit; but this is only due to a supposed resemblance to a horse’s martingale. – F. martingale, ‘a martingale for a horse;’ Cot. [Referred by Littré to the wearing of breeches, called chausses à la martingale (Rabelais); but this is quite another word.] – Span. al-martaga, ‘a kind of headstall for a horse, trimmed, gilt, and embroidered;’ Minsheu (1623); where al is merely the Arab. def. article. The sb. may be derived from Arab rataka, in the sense ‘to cause to go with a short step’; see Yule. I find Arab rataka given by Richardson as a verbal root, whence ralak, going with a short quick step.
Martinmas, Martlet (1); see Martin.
Martlet (2), the bird called the swift, as depicted in heraldry. (F.– L.) An E. substitution for F. merlette, ‘a martlet, in blazon,’ Cot. Lit. ‘a little blackbird;’ dimin of merle; a blackbird. – L. merula; see Merle. We find O. F. merlos, martlets; Roll of Caerlaverock, p. 7.
Martyr. (L.– Gk.) A. S. martyr. – L. martyr. – Gk. μάρτυς, μάρτυς, a witness, lit. one who remembers, records, or declares. Cf. Skt. sur, to remember.
Masculine. (F.– L.) F. masculin.
L. masculinus, extended from masculus, male. L. mas-, stem of mās, a male; with double dimin. suffix -cū-lus.

**Mash**, to beat into a mixed mass. (E.)

A mash is properly a mixture; and to mash was, formerly, to mix, the M. E. form of the verb being mēsken, as if from L. mēscan, from a sb. māsc. (The vowel has been shortened.) We find A.S. mǣx-wyrtr (for *mǣsc-wyrtr), mash-wort, new beer; so that the word is English; but it is commoner in Scandinavian, whence Lowl. Sc. mask. Cf. Swed. dial. mask, Swed. mask, brewer’s grains, whence mäska, to mash; Dan. and North Fries. māsk, grains, mash, Dan. maske, to mash, laden pigs with grains; Norw. mørsk, shr., meiska, vb. + G. meisch, a mash, meischtzen, to mash. The sb. form appears to be the original. Cf. also Lithuan. maic-ytr, to stir things in a pot, from mės-ti, to mix.

The form of the Tcut. base is *māisk-*, so that it may be connected by gradation with mix. See Mix.

**Mask, Masque**, a disguise for the face; masked entertainment. (F. — Span. — Arab.) The sense of ‘entertainment’ is the true one; the sense of ‘disguise’ is secondary. ‘A jolly company in maner of a maske,’ F. Q. lii. 12 5. ‘Some hau e I sene dounce in a maske;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 1039. More uses maskers in the sense of ‘visors’ (correctly, according to the Spanish use) — F. masque, a mask, visor; a clipped form, duceto F. vb. masquer, really short for *masquerer*; the fuller form comes out in M. F. masquerizé, maskel, masquerice, masquerade, ‘a mask or mummary;’ Cot. — Span. mascara, a masker, a masquerader; also a mask. — Arab. maskharat, a buffoon, jester, man in masquerade, a pleasantry, anything ridiculous. — Arab. root sakhkira, he ridiculed (Dozy). Der. masquerade, M. F. masquerade, F. masquerade, Span. mascarada.

**Mason.** (F. — G. ?) O. F. masiron; F. maçon, Low L. macio, a mason; we also find the forms machio, māco, maco, mactro, mactio, matio. From Tcut. stem *matron-*, i.e. cutter; from a base *mat-*, to cut or hack, whence also E. mallet. Cf. O.H. G. mezzo, a mason, whence G. steinmetz, a stonemason.

**Masque;** see Mask.

**Mass.** (1) a lump. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. masse. — L. massa — Gk. μᾶσσα, a barley cake; allied to μαγμα, any kneaded mass. — Gk. μᾶσσα, to knead. Der. mass-ive, mass-y; also a-mass.

**Mass** (2), the celebration of the Eucharist. (L.) M. E. messe. O. Merc. messe, (Matt. viii. 4); A.S. messe, (1) the mass, (2) a church-festival. — Folk-L. messa (Ital. messa); Late L. missa, (1) dismissal, (2) the mass. Usually said to be from the phr. *in, missa est* (go, the congregation is dismissed) used at the end of the service; in any case, the derivation is from L. missus, pp. of *muttere*, to send away. Cf. Du. mis, mass. ¶ For the change of vowel from i to e, cf. Icel. messa, Swed. messa, Dan. messe, O. H. G. messa (as well as missa), all in the sense of ‘mass’; also O. F. messe, Ital. messa. And see Missal.

**Massacre.** (F. — O. Low G. ?) F. massacre, a massacre; massacrer, to massacre. Of disputed origin; it may perhaps be referred to Low G. matsken, to cut, hew, Du. matten, to maul, kill. Cf. G. meisten, a massacre; from meisten, frequent. of mieten, to cut, kill. And see Mason.

**Mast.** (1), a pole, to hold the sails of a ship. (E.) M. E. mast, A.S. mast, stem of a tree, bough, mast. — Du. mast, Swed. and Dan. mast, G. mast. Probably cognate with L. mātus (<*mazdos*), a mast; Brugm. 1. § 587.

**Mast** (2), fruit of beech-trees. (E.) The orig. sense is ‘edible fruit,’ used for feeding swine. A. S. mast, mast. — G. mast, mast; masten, to fatten. Prob. allied to Skt. māda(ś), fat; Brugm. i. § 608.

**Master.** (F. — L.) M. E. maister. — O F. maistre. — L. magistrum, acc. of magister, a master; see Magistrate. Der. master-y, O F. maistrie.

**Mastic, Mastich, a kind of gum resin.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. mastic, ‘mastic, a sweet gum’; Cot. — L. masticha. — Gk. μαστιχή, the gum of the tree σχίνος, called in Latin lenticus. So called because used for chewing in the East. — Gk. μαστίχη, base of μάστιχος, mouth, μαστάζειν, to chew; cf. Gk. μαστόμω, I chew.

**Masticate.** (L. — Gk.) From pp. of L. masticare, to chew, quite a late word; properly, to chew mastic. — L. mastiché, mastic (above). ¶ The true L. word for to chew is mandere.

**Mastiff.** (F. — L.) The A. F. form was mastin, as in O. F.; hence F. mātin, a
Mastodon, an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Named from the nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. —Gk. ωοτ-ος, the female breast; άνω-, short for άνωρ-, stem of άνως, a tooth; see Tooth.

—L. matta (Late L. nata), a mat; whence Du. mat, G. matte, F. mate, &c.

Matador, the slayer of the bull in a bull-fight. (Span. —L.) Span. matador, lit. slayer. —Span. matar, to kill. —L. matire, to kill.

Match (1), an equal, a contest, marriage. (E.) M. E. mescce, mache, orig. a comrade. —A.S. -mecca, whence gemaecca, a comrade, companion, spouse; from the more original form -maec, Durh. Kit. 165 (whence M. E. make, Ch.), gemeca. + Icel. maka, Swed. make, Dan. maae, O. Sax. gimako, a mate, comrade.  Б All closely related to the adj. seen in Icel makr, suitable, M. H. G. gemach, suitable; and further to A. S. macian, to make, or 'fit together.'  ¶ Mate, as used by sailors, is prob. Dutch; see Mate (1).

Match (2), a prepared 10pc for firing a cannon. (F. —L. —Gk.) M. E. macche. —O. F. mescce, mache (F. miche), Wick of a candle, match to fire a gun, 'match of a lamp;' Cot. —Late L. myxsa (= Gk. μυξα) ; Late L. myxsus, the nozzle of a lamp, through which thewick protrudes; also, a Wick. —Gk. μυξα, the nozzle of a lamp; older senses being (1) mucus (2) nostril. Allied to Mucus. Der. matchlock, the lock of a gun holding a match; hence, the gun itself.

Mate (1), a companion. (O. L. G.) M. E. mate, a fellow (Prompt. Parv.); Low G. mate, mate (Lubben); maat (Bremen); M. Du. maat, ‘a mate,’ Hexham; Du. maat. + O. H. G. g-mazzo, a meat-companion, mess-mate. Cf. Goth. matjan, to eat, mat, food. See Meat.

Mate (2), to check-mate, confound. (F. —Pers. & Arab.) From the game of chess. Check-mate means 'the king is dead'; cf. M. F. eschec et mat, 'check-mate'; Cot. [Here et is not wanted.] Godefroy has 'mat du roi,' i.e. death of the king. —Pers. shah mat, the king is dead, check-mate. —Pers. shah, king (see Check); māt, he is dead, from Arab. root māṭa, he died. Cf. Heb. māṭeh, to die.  ¶ Hence Turk. and Pers. māṭ, astonished, confounded, amazed, receiving check-mate; F. mat, 'mated, quelled, subdued,' Cot.; M. E. mate, confounded.


Maternal. (F. —L.) F. maternel. —Late L. materneis. —L. materius, belonging to a mother. —L. matr, mother; cognate with Mother.

Mathematic, pertaining to the science of number. (F. —L. —Gk.) O. F. mathematique. —L. mathematicus. —Gk. μαθηματικος, disposed to learn, belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics. —Gk. μαθηματ-, stem of μαθημα, a lesson. —Gk. μαθηματικος, future of μαθαειν, to learn.

Matins, Mattins, morning prayers. (F. —L.) F. matins, a pl. sb. from F. matin, morning, orig. an adj. —L. matutinum, acc. of matutinus, adj., belonging to the morning. Cf. Ital. mattino, morning. —L. Matutina, the goddess of dawn, as if from a masc. *mātīthus, with the sense of 'early,' or 'timely.'

Matras, a long-necked glass bottle; in chemistry. (F.) F. matras; also in Cot matrac, matraz, matelas; Span. matraz. Perhaps Arabic; see Devic.

Matricide, murderer of a mother. (F. —L.) F. matricide, adj., 'mother-killing'; Cot. —L. matricida, a matricide. —L. matricid, decl. stem of māter, mother; cedere, to slay; see Mother, Cæsura.  ¶ We also use matricide to represent L. matricidum, the slaying of a mother.

Matriculate, to enrol in a college. (L.) From pp. of Late L. matricularem, to enrol; a coined word. —L. matricula, a register; dimm. of matrix (stem mātric), meaning (1) a breeding animal, (2) womb, matrix, (3) a public register, roll, list, lit. parent-stock. See matrix (below).

**MATRIX**

matrix, the womb, cavity or mould.
(L.) L. mātrix, a breeding animal, the womb. – L. mātrī-, for māter, mother.

matron, a married woman. (F. – L.) F. matrone. – L. mātrīna; extended from mātrī-, stem of māter, a mother.


matter (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F. – L.) The same word as matter (1); see Littre, s. v. matiere, § 8.

**Mattins**; see Matins.

Mattock. (L.) A. S. mattuc. Cf. W. matog, a mattock, hoe; Gael. madag, a pickaxe; Russ motuška, Lithuan, matikkas, mattock (from Teuton) ; see Mason.

**Mattress.** (F. – Arab.) O. F. materas; Picard and Walloon matraus; F. matelas. Cf. Span. al-madraque, a mattress; where al is the Arab. def. art. – Arab. matrah, a situation, place, a place where anything is thrown; this word came to mean also anything hastily thrown down, hence, something to lie upon, a bed (Devic). – Arab. root tara'a, he threw prostrate.

**Mature**, ripe. (L.) L. mātūrus, ripe.

**Matutinal**, pertaining to the morning. (L.) L. matentīnus, adj., belonging to the morning. See Matins.

**Maundlin,** sickly sentimental. (F. – L. – Gk. – Heb) Orig. shedding tears of penitence, like Mary Magdalen. From M. E. Maudelein, the same as Magdelaine. – O. F. Maudelaine, Maudeline. – L. Magdelīnae. – Gk. Μακυδαλή, i.e. belonging to Magdala; Luke vii. 2. – Heb. migdal, a tower; whence Magdala as a proper name.

**Maugre**, in spite of. (F. – L.) The proper sense is 'ill will,' as in P. Plowman, B vi. 242. – O. F. maugre, maugre, lit. ill will; but also with sense 'in spite of.' – O. F. mal, ill; gré, gret, a pleasant thing. – L. mālus, bad; grātum, neut. of grātus, pleasing.

**Maul,** to beat grievously. (F. – L.) M. E. malen, to strike with a mall, or mace; from M. E. molle, sb., a mall, mace; see Moll (1).

**Maulstick,** a stick used by painters to steady the hand. (Du.) Du. maalsok, lit. 'painting stick.' – Du. malen, to paint, and sok, a stick. The cognate G. malen signified orig. to mark, from G. mahl, O. H. G. māl, a mark, point of time; see Meal (2) and Stock.

**MAUND** (1), a basket. (F. – Low G.) [A.S. mānde.] Later, Picard and O. F. mande. – Du. mand; prov. G. mand, mandle, manne (whence F. manne); E. Fries. mande.

Maund (2), a (very variable) weight. (Arab.) Arab. mānī; Pers. man. Cf. Heb. māneh, Gk. μᾶν. See Yule.

**Maundy Thursday,** the day before Good Friday. (F. – L.; and E.) Maundy is M. E. maundee, a command, used with esp. reference to the text 'Mandatum novum,' John xiii. 34. The 'new commandment' is 'that ye love one another'; but in old times it was applied to the particular form of devotion to others exemplified by Christ, when washing His disciples' feet (on the first Maundy Thursday).

See my note to P. Plowman, B xvi. 140. This M. E. maundee = O. F. mante, that which is commanded; from L. mandatum, a mandate, command. Not connected with maund. Cf. O. H. G. mandat, the washing of feet (Otfri); from L. mandatum.

**Mausoleum,** a magnificent tomb. (L. – Gk.) L. mausoleum, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausōlēs. – Gk. μαυσολεῖον; from Μαύσωλος, Mausōlēs, a king of Caria.

**Mauve,** mallow colour. (F. – L.) F. mauve, a mallow. – L. matua, mallow.

See Mallow.

**Mavis,** the song-thrush. (F. – C.?) M. E. mavis–F. mavis, a 'hostle; cf. Span. mavis, a thrush. Perhaps Celtic; cf. Bret. milfd, milvid, a mavis, also milchoud (at Vannes); Corn. melhus, O. Corn. melhew, a lark.

**Mavourneen,** my darling. (Irish.) From Irish mou, my; and mhur-mun, mutated form of mur-mir, darling, from murirn, affection. (Mh = v.)


**Mawkish,** squeamish. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) The older sense is loathsome, lit. 'maggoty.' Formed, with E. suffix-iss, from M. E. makw, makw, a maggot, a contracted form of M. E. mkdek, a maggot.

– Icel. mādkir, Dan. maddik, a maggot (whence Norw. makk = L. makk). Derived from the form which appears as A. S. māda, Du. G. māde, maggot. See Moot.

**Maxillar, Maxillary,** belonging to the jawbone. (L.) L. maxillāris, adj.; from maxillā, jaw-bone.
**MAXIM**

**Maxim**, a proverb (F. — L.) F. maxime, — L. maxima, for maxima sententiârum, an opinion of the greatest importance, chief of opinions, hence a maxim (Duc.). Orig. fem. of maximus, greatest, superlative of magnus, great.

**maximum.** (L.) Neut. of maximus, greatest (above).

**May** (1), I am able, I am free to do. (E.) Pres. t. may, pt. t. might; the infin. (not in use) should take the form mow. M. E. mowen, mowen; pres. t. may; pt. t. might. — A. S. magan, to be able; pres. t. mag; pt. t. mihte. (Here mag is the old perfect of a strong verb.) O Sax. mugan, magan, pres. mag, pt. mahta; Icel. mega, pres. mi, pt. miði; Du. mogen, pres. mag, pt. mag, magt; Dan. pres. ma, pt. maatte; Swed. pres. mi, pt. miðte; G. mogen, pres. mag, pt. mochte; Goth. magan, pres. mag, pt. mahta; Russ. moche, to be able, pres. mogu; cf. Gk μεγαί, means.

**May** (2), the fifth month. (F. – L.) O. F. Mai, — L. Maius, May.

**Mayor.** (F. — L.) M. E. maire = F. maire. — L. magior, nom greater; see **major** above. | Mayor is a late spelling, introduced in the middle of the 16th century; it answers to O. F. maior, from L. magior, acc.; cf. Span. mayor.

**Mayweed**, Anthemi-cotula. (E.) Formerly mathew-wood; from A. S. megha.

**Maze.** (E.) M. E. maze; we also find M. E. amase, to confuse. The A.S *masian appears in the comp. pp. ð-masod. Cf. Norweg. masa-st (where -st is reflexive), to lose one’s senses and begin to dream, masa, to pore over a thing, also to prate, chatter; Icel. masa, to prate, chatter; Swed. dial. masa, to bask in the sun, to be lazy, lounge about. Cf. E. in a maze = in a dreamy perplexity. The orig. sense seems to have been ‘to be lost in thought,’ dream or pore over a thing, whence the idea of ‘perplexity’ for the sb.

**Mazer**, a large drinking-bowl. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. maser. — A. F. mazer (Capo); O. F. masere, a bowl of maple-wood, also of metal. — O. H. G. masar, mark in wood, also maple. +Icel. mosir, a maple-tree, spotted wood; whence mosur-bolli, a mazer-bowl, so called because made of maple-wood; the maple-wood was called mossur or ‘spot-wood’ from its being covered with spots. But the word for spot is only preserved in other languages, as in M. H. G. mase, a spot, and in E. Measles, q. v.

**Meat** (1) a ground grain. (E.) M. E. mele. A. S. meda, meda. Du. mede, mede, mede, med, med, Swed. meden, G medeth; also Irish med, W. medd, Lith medus, Russ. med, Gk. μέθη: Skt. medh, sweet, also as sb., honey, sugar. Idg. type *medh-*, Bruggin. ii. § 104. Cf. Lith. medis, honey.

**Meat** (2), a meadow. (E.) So called because ‘mown.’ M. L. meda, A. S. međ, a mead. [Alled to prov. E. math, a mowing, as in aftermarket, and A. S. međan, to mow; G. mäh, a mowing, M. H. G. mät, a mowing, a mead.] Cf. M. H. G. mate, a meadow, Switz. mat, a meadow (as in Zermatt, Andermatt). Also Gk. μαδος, a harvest, ùniew, to mow. See **Mow** (1).


**Meal** (1), ground grain. (E.) M. E. mele. A. S. meda, meole. +Du. medel, meel, Icel. mjol, Dan. meel, Swed. mjol, G. mehl. Teut. type *meles’*, neut. All from Idg. root MEΛ, to grind, as in O. Irish mel-im, Ch. Slav. mel-q, I grind; the 2nd grade is Teut. *melaz, to grind, as in Icel. mela, Goth. malan, O. H. G. malan, to grind, cognate with Lith. mali, L. malere.

**Meal** (2), a repast. (E.) M. E. mele. A. S. med, (1) a time, portion of time, stated time; (hence a common meal at a stated time, not a hastily snatched repast). 

+Du. maal, (1) time, (2) meal; Icel. mál,
MEAN

measure, time, meal; Dan. maal, Swed. mäl, measure, meal; Goth. měl, a time; G. mahl, a meal, mäl, time. From Idg. √ME(ME); cf. Mele and Moon. See Prellwitz, s.v. μέδομαι.


Mean (2), common. (E.) M. E. mene. A.S. mēne, usually ge-mēne, common; O. Fries. mène, common. See Common.

The peculiar sense of base, vile, may be due to confusion with Mean (3), which sometimes meant 'muddling.' It does not appear that it was confused with A.S. mēne, wicked, or with the Icel. meinn, hurtful.

Mean (3), intermediate, (F.-L.) A.F. meien (F. moyen). — L. mediānus, extended form from mediā, middle; see Mid. Der. mean, sb., common in pl. means.

Mean (4), to lament. (E.) In M N D. v. i. 330 (ed. 1623). A.S. mēnan, to bemoan; see Mean. So also, probably, in Merch. Ven. iii. § 82.

Meander, a winding course. (L.-Gk.) L. Meander. — Gk. Μαιανδρός, a winding stream; Pluyl. v. 29.


| Wholly unconnected with M. E. mesel, a leper, which merely meant orig. 'a wretch,' from O.F. mesel, L. mesillus, from L. miser, wretched.


Mechanic, pertaining to machines. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E mechanike, in the sense 'mechanic art.' — O. F. méchanique.

MEDELE


Meddle. (F.—L.) M. E. medlen, simply in the sense 'to mix.' — A. F. medler; O. F. meiller, mesler, to mix (F. mèler). — Late L. miscäule, to mix; cf. L. miscellus, mixed. — L. miscère, to mix. See Miscellaneous.

Mediate, adj., acting by or as a means. (L.) From L. mediâtus, pp. of mediâre, to be in the middle (Palladius). — L. medius, middle. See Medium. Der. mediätion, mediat-or.

Medic, a kind of clover. (L.—Gk.) L. médica. — Gk. Μηδική, Median grass; fem. of Μηδίκος, belonging to Medina.

Medicene, a remedy. (F.—L.) O. F. medecine. — L. medicina. — L. medicine, a physician. — L. mederi, to heal Cf. Zend madh, to treat medically. Der. medical; Late L. medecalis, from medicus (above); medicate.

Medieval, relating to the Middle Ages. (L.) Also written medieaval. Coined from L. medi-us, middle; *au-um, age; see Medium and Age.

Mediocre, middling. (F.—L.) F. mediocre. — L. mediocris, acc. of mediocri, middling; formed from medi-us, middle. See Medium.


Mediterranean, inland, said of a sea. (L.) L. mediterrâne-us, situate in the middle of the land. — L. medi-us, middle; terra, land; see Medium and Terrace.

Medium. (L.) L. medium, the midst, also a means; neut. of medi-us, middle. Allied to Mid.

Medlar. (F.—L.—Gk.) The name of a tree, bearing fruit formerly called medles. M. E. medler, the tree, also called medle-tree (A.F. medle = O.F. mesle). — O.F. mesle, a medlar (whence mesler, the tree); Gascon mesplo. — L. mespilum. — Gk. μέσπιλον, a medlar (whence also F. nèfle).

Medley, confusion, mixture. (F.—L.) M. E. medlee — A. F. medlee; O. F. medle,
MEDULLAR

melle, mesle (fem. medlee, mellee, meslee), pp. of the verb medler, to mix, confuse. See Meddle. The fem. form medle = F. mêlée.

MEDULLAR, belonging to the marrow. (L.) L. medullär; adj. -L. medulla, marrow.


Meerschaum, a substance used for making pipes. (G.) G. meerschaum, lit. sea-foam (because it is white and light). - G. meer, lake, sea; schaum, foam, lit. scum; see More (1) and Scum.


Meet (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.) M. E. meltan O. Merc. mōtlan; A. S. mētan, to find, meet (for *mōtlan). Formed by mutation from A. S. mōt, a meeting, assembly. + Icel. meta, mōta, from mōt; Goth. gamōtjan, Swed. mōta, Dan. møde, to meet. See Moot.

Megachtherium, a fossil quadruped, (Gk.) Lit. 'great wild beast.' - Gk. μέγας, great; θηρίον, dimin. of θήρ, a wild beast.

megalosaurus. (Gk.) Lit. 'great lizard.' - Gk. μεγάλος, decl stem allied to μέγας, great; σαῦρος, a lizard.

Megrim, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. migraine, the megrim; Cot. Lat. hēmigrānea, megrim. - Gk. ἥμικρανόν, half of the skull. - Gk. ἥμι-, half; κρανίον, cranium.

Melancholy, sadness. (F. - L. - Gk.) Supposed to be due to excess of a black bile. - M. E. melancholy, O. F. melancholie. - L. melancholia. - Gk. μελάχυλη, melancholy. - Gk. μελάγχολος, jaundiced.

Melilot, a plant. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. melilot (Cot.). - L. mellíolos. - Gk. μελίλωτος, melílōton, a kind of clover, named from the honey in it. - Gk. μέλι, honey; λωτός, lotus, clover.

Melliorate, to make better. (L.) From pp. of Late L. mellīrāre, to make better. - L. melior, better. + Gk. μᾶλλον, rather, comp. of μᾶλα, adv., very much.

Mellifluos, sweet. (L.) Lit. 'flowing sweetly,' 'flowing like honey.' - L. mellī, decl. stem of mel, honey; -īnus, flowing, from fluere, to flow; see Fluent. Cf. Gk. μελί, Goth. mēith, Irish mil, W. mēl, honey.

Mellow, fully ripe. (E.) M. E. melowe, orig. soft, pulpy. Pegge notes that, in Derbyshire, a mellow apple or pear is called a mealie one; and mellow may be an adjectival use of meal. The M. E. melowe may represent A. S. mēl-, as in melwe, dat. of mēl, meal. Cf. Du. melischt, Low G. mals, soft, mellow; from Teut. *malman, to grind; see Meal (1).

Note also Du. molmen, to mould, mol, soft; Goth. gamalwæths, crushed; Du. melig, soft. See Franck, s. v. mollig.

Perhaps confused with O. Merc. merwe, tender (Mat. xxiv. 32; A. S. mecna, G. mere, mellow.

Melocoton, a quince, a peach grafted on a quince (Span. - L. - Gk.) In Nares. Span. melocoton (Pineda). - Late L. melum cotonicum (Ducange). - Gk. μηλόν Κοδώνων, a quince. See Quince.

Melodrama, (F.) Formerly melodrame. - F. melodrame, acting, with songs. - Gk. μήλος, a song; δράμα, an action, drama; see Drama.

melody, (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. melodie. - l. melódia. - Gk. μελοφωνία, a singing. - Gk. μελόφων, adj., musical. - Gk. μῆλος, a song, φωνή, a song, ode; see Ode.

Melon, a fruit (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. melion. - l. melionem, ace of meli, an apple-shaped melon. - Gk. μῆλον, an apple, also applied to other fruits. Cf. l. melum, apple, prob. borrowed from Gk. Melt. (E.) M. F. melien, pp. malt, molen. A. S. melian, pt. t. malt, + Gk. μήληδω, to melt. Allied to Skt. mīdū, O. Slavonic mladu, soft; Brugm. i. § 580, ii. § 690. (ɔMEL.) See Mild.

Member. (F. - L.) F. membre, -l. membrum, a member. Brugm. i § 875.

membrane. (F. - L.) F. membrane. - l. membrana, a skin covering a member of the body, a membrane - l. membrum.

Memento, a memorial. (L.) L. me-mento (I.uke xxiii. 42), remember me;
MEMORY

imperative of meminī, I remember; Brugm. ii. § 846. (✓MEN.)

Memory. (F. – L.) M. E. memorie.
- A.F. memorie; F. mémoire. – L. memoria, memory. – L. memor, mindful, remembering. This L. memor appears to be a re-duplicated form; cf. Gk. μέμορ-ός, anxious, μεμόρω, care, thought. Allied to Skt snr, to remember. (✓SMER.)

memoir, a record. (F. – L.) Commoner in the pl. memoirs, – O.F. memoires, notes for remembrance, records; pl. of memoir, memory (above).

Menace. (F. – L.) O. F. menace = L. pl. minācā, threats. – L. minācē, stem of minax, full of threats, also, projecting forward. – L. mina, things projecting forward, hanging over and ready to fall, hence threats. – L. manāre, as in c-manāre, to project, put out.

Menagerie, a place for keeping wild animals. (F. – L.) F. ménagerie, orig. a place for keeping household animals (Brachet). – F. ménager, to keep house. – F. ménage, O. F. mesnage, a household. – O. F. mesner, mesnere, mañner, a family, the same word as Late L. mansnada, mansnada, masnata, Ital. masnada, a family (answering to a Lat. type *manṣonata) = L. mansion-, stem of mansio, an abiding, abode, see Mansion.

Mendid. (F. – L.) M. E. menden, short for M. E. amenden, to amend, by loss of a, see Amend.

Mendacity. (L.) From L. mendaciō, falschood = L. mendāi-, stem of mendax, false.

Mendicant, a beggar (L.) L. mendict-, stem of pres. pt. of mendicāre, to beg = L. mendicens, beggarly, poor.

Menial, one of a house-hold, servile (F. – L.) Properly an adj.; M. E. meynal, as ‘her meynal chirche’ = the church of their household, Wychl., Rom. xvi 5 = O. F. meynier. meynier, a household, whence M. E. meynere, meynere, a household, troop, retinue, once a common word; with suffix -al. See Menagerie.

Meniver, Miniver, a kind of fur. (F. – L.) M. F. meniver (meniver) = O. F. meuwer, meu vair, minver; lit. ‘little vair’. – O. F. meu, small, from L. minutus, small; vair, a fur, from L. narius, variegated. See Minute and Vair.

Menses. (L.) L. mensēs, monthly discharges; pl. of mensis, a month. Allied to Month.

MERCURY

menstruous. (L.) From L. mensēr-us, monthly. – L. mensis, a month.

menstruum. (L.) Late L. mensērnum, a solvent; a word in alchemy; from the notion of some solvent agency of menstrual blood.

Mensuration, measuring. (L.) From L. mensūrātio, a measuring. – L. mensūrātus, pp. of mensūrāre, to measure. – L. mensūrā, measure; see Measure.

Mental. (F. – L.) F. mental, – Late L. mentālis, mental = L. mens-, stem of mens, mind. Brugm. i. § 431 (2).


Mentor, an adviser. (Gk.) Gk. Μέντορ, Mentor (Homer, Od. ii) ; explained as ‘adviser’; cf. L. monitor (Vaniček). See Monition.

Mephitis, a pestilential exhalation. (L.) L. mephitis (Veigil).


mercenary. (F. – L.) F. mercenaire.
- L. mercāriāris, older form mercennārius, a hireling. For *mercēd-narius; from merēd-, stem of mercē, pay. = L. merc-, stem of mercx, merchandise.


mercy. (F. – L.) F. merci; O. F. mercy. = L. mercedem, acc. of mercēs; see mercenary.

Mere (1), a lake (E.) M. E. mere. A. S. mere, sea, lake, m.; orig. type *mari, n. + Du. meer; Icel. marr, sea; G. meer, sea; Goth. maris, Russ. mere, Lithuan.
MERE
märés, pl., W. mbr, Gael. Irish muir, L. mare, sea.
Mere (2), pure, simple. (L.) L. merus, pure, unmixed (as wine).
Mereilles, a game. (F.) From F. mérélle, a counter; Low L. merellus. Of unknown origin.
Meric trimming, alluring by false show. (L.) L. merétrix us, pertaining to a courtesan; with suffix -ous. -L. meretric-, stem of meretrix, a courtesan. -L. merère, to gain, receive hire.
Merge, to sink, plunge under water. (L.) L. mergere, to dip. -Skt. manj, to dip, bathe. Brugm. i. § 816.
Meridian, pertaining to mid-day. (F. L.) O. F. meridien. -L. meridianus. -L. meridies, mid-day, derived from the old locative meri-diēs, as if meaning 'in the clear day,' from L. merus, clear, diēs, day; but really from medi-diēs, from medius, mid. Brugm. i. 587 (7)
Merino, a variety of sheep. (Span. L.) Span. merino, roving from pasture to pasture. -Span. merino, an inspector of sheep-walks. -Late L. mègurinus, a major-domo, steward of a household; cf. Late L. mægurālis, a head-shepherd. -From L. māior, greater; see Major.
Merit, excellence, worth. (F. L.) M. E. merite. -O. F. merité - L. meritum, a thing deserved, orig. neut. of meritus, pp. of merere, to deserve; orig. 'to receive as a share,' if it is allied to Gk. μέρος, a share, μέροποι, I receive a share.
merlin, a kind of hawk. (F. -L.) M. E. meslion - M. F. esmerillon, emerillon, 'the hawk termed a merlin;' Cot. Cf. Ital. smerlo, a kind of hawk. -Prob. from L. merula, a blackbird; the initial s being unoriginal (Diez).
Der. warth.
Mesentery. (L. -Gk.) L. mesenterium -Gk. μησοντέρον, a membrane in the midst of the intestines. -Gk. μέσος, middle, cognate with L. medius; ἐνεποτ, entrail. See Mid and Entail.
Metal, the opening between the threads of a net. (E.) M. É. maske. A. S. max (=masc, by the common interchange of sc and cs = x); cf. A. S. mascre, a mesh, dimin. form. + Du. maas, Icel. moskvi, Dan. maske, Swed. maska, G. masch, W. mäsg. -Org. sense 'a knot,' from the knots in a net; cf. Lithuan. mazgas, a knot, magstas, a knitting-needle, allied to megst, verb (pres. t. meig-n), to knot, weave nets. -From an Idg. root *meig, to weave. Brugm. i. § 816 (2).
Mesmerise, to operate on the nervous system of a patient. (G.) Named from Mesmer, a German physician (about 1765).
Mess (1), a dish of meat, portion of food. (F. -L.) M. E. messe - O. F. mes, a dish, course at table (now spelt mets, badly). -Cf. Ital. messa, a course at table. -O. F. mes, that which is sent, pp. of mettre, to send. -L. missus, acc. (or neut.) of missus, pp. of mittere, to send; in late L., to place. See Missile.
Mess (2), a mixture, disorder. (F. -L.) The same word as above; food badly cooked. Perhaps confused with mash, sb. 'Mescolare, to mixe, to mash, to mess;' Florio 'Mescolanza, a mellie, a mess, a mixture;' id.
Message. (F. -L.) F. message -Late L. missāticum, a message. -L. missus, pp of mittere, to send. -Der. messenger, with inserted n, for M. E. message, formed from message with suffix -er.
Messiah, the anointed one. (Heb.) Heb. māshiakh, anointed. -Heb. māšiakh, to anoint.
Messuage, a dwelling-house with offices. (F. -L.) M. E. messuage - A. F. messuage, a manor-house; Low L. messuāgium, mansuāgium. -Late L. mansuāticium, a mansion; prob. shortened by confusion with mansāticum, acc. of mansātus, a mansion. -L. mansūnem, acc. of mansio, a mansion; confused with Late L. manwa, with a like sense and origin. See Mansion and Manse.
Meta-, prefix (Gk.) Gk. μέτα, prep., among, with, after; as a prefix, it commonly signifies 'change.' + Goth wth, A. S. mid, G. mit, with; Icel. með.
Metal. (F. -L.) M. E. metal. -O. F. metal. -L. metallum, a mine, metal. -Gk. μετάλλον, a cave, mine, mineral,
 METALLURGY

metal. Allied to μεταλλάω, I search after, explore.

metallurgy, a working in metals. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. metallurgie. - Late L. *metallurgia. - Gk. μεταλλουργός, adj., working in metals. - Gk. μεταλλω-; metal; ēργον, work; see Work. Q L. ὑμ. Gk. υντο < οὖ.<

Metamorphosis, transformation. (L. - Gk.) L. metamorphōsis. - Gk. μεταφορά, a change of form. - Gk. μετά, here denoting 'change'; and μορφή, I form, from μορφή, sb., shape.

Metaphor. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. metaphor, 'metaphor.' - Cot. - L. metaphorai. - Gk. μετάφορα, a transferring of a word from its literal signification to Gk. μεταφέρων, to transfer. - Gk. μετά, signifying 'change'; φέρω, to bear; see Bear (1).

Metaphrase. (Gk) From Gk. μετάφρασις, a paraphrasing; lit. change of phrase. - Gk. μετά, signifying 'change,' and φράσις, a phrase; see Phrase.

Metaphysics, the science of mind. (L. - Gk.) Formerly also metaphysic. - L. metaphysica, neut. pl. metaphysics. - Gk. μετα-τά φωσικά, after physics; because the study was supposed to follow that of physics or natural science.

Metathesis. (L. - Gk.) L. metathesis. - Gk. μετάθεσις, transposition. - Gk μετά, implying 'change'; θέσις, a placing, see Thesis.


Metempsychosis, transmigration of souls (Gk.) Gk. μεταψυχosis. - Gk. μετα-ψυχικός, I make the soul pass from one body to another. - Gk μετά-δ, denoting 'change'; ἐν (for εν), in, into; ψυ-χ-η, the soul. See Psychical.

Meteor. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. metere, 'a meteor;' - Cot. - Gk. μετέφωρος, a meteor; neut. of adj. μετέφωρος, raised above the earth, soaring in air. - Gk. μετά-, among; μετέφωρος, prob. from ψεύδων, to lie (see Prellwitz).

Methelin, mead. (W.) W. meddygyn, mead, lit. healing liquor = W meddyg (from L. medicus), healing; lynn, liquor.

Methinks, (E.) Lat. 'it seems to me;' here me is the dat. case, and thinks is an impers. verb, from M. E. thinke, to seem; A. S. mē ψινκεβ, it seems to me; from ψινκ, to seem. + O. Sax. thunkian, Icel. þjukja, Goth. thugjan, i.e. 'thunkian, G. dunken, to seem' (by gradation) to A. S. panke, a thought, and þencan, to think. See Thank, Think.

Methode, a method. (F. - L. - Gk.) M F. methode, 'a method;' - Cot. - L. methodus. - Gk. μέθοδος, an enquiry into, method, system. - Gk. μέθε, for μετά, among, after; δόξα, a way; the lit. sense is 'a way after,' a following after. (V S E D )

Methylated, used of spirits of wine when mixed with methyl to make it undrinkable. (L. - Gk.) Formed with suffix -ated from methyl, meaning a gas procured by the destructive distillation of wood. Methyl is a Latinised spelling coined from Gk. μέθυ, mead, wine (see N. E. D.), and γάτη, wood.

Metonymy, the putting of one word for another. (L. - Gk.) L. metonymia. - (Gk. metonymia, change of name. - Gk. μετά, implying 'change'; ὑομα, name.


Metropolis, a mother-city. (L. - Gk.) L. metropolis = Gk. μητρόπολις, a mother-state; the city of a primate. - Gk μητρόπολις, for μητρόπολις, a mother; πόλις, a city. See Mother and Polioe.

Mettle, spirit, ardour. (F. - L. - Gk.) Another spelling of metal; in Shakespeare, no distinction is made between the two words in old editions, either in spelling or in use (Schmidt) With special allusion to the metal (or mettle) of a sword-blade.

Mew (1), to cry as a cat; a word of imitative origin. (E) M E. mawen + Pers. maw, Arab maw, mewing of a cat. Der. mewal, from F. miadier, to mew.


Mew (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F. - L.) The pl mews now means a range of stabling, because the royal stables were rebuilt (A. D. 1534) in a place where the
royal falcons had been kept (Stow). M. E. mewe, mew, a cage where hawks were kept when moulting. — O. F. me, a mouting, also a mew for hawks; Guernsey mew, a mew. — F. meur, to change, moul. — L. mūltre, to change. Der. mew-s, as above. See Mutable.

**Mew**; see Mew (1).

**Mews**; see Mew (3).


**Miasma**, pollution, infectious matter. (Gk.) Gk. μίασμα, a stain. — Gk. μαίαιέων, to stain.

**Mica**, a glittering mineral (l.) *Mica*, a crumb, little quantity of anything that breaks off; also, a glimmer, or cat-silver, a metallic body like silver, which shines in marble,' &c.; Phillips (1706). — L. mica, a crumb; cf. F. and Span. mica, mica. But it seems to have been applied to the mineral from the notion that this sb. is related to L. mūltre, to shine, which is probably not the case.

**Mich**, to skulk, play truant (E.) M. E. micheun, to pilfer. A.S *mícian*; not found, but alluded to G. mächelnings, mischievously. Der. miche-cr. micheing (Shak.).


**Microcosm**, a little world. (F. — L.). F. microcosme; — L. microcosmus. = Gk. μικρόσομος, a little world. — Gk. μικρός, little, for σμερ)πος, little; κόσμος, world; see Cosmique.

**Microscope**, an instrument for viewing small objects (Gk.) Gk. μικρός, little; skpos-eiv, to see; see Scope.


**Midden**, a dunghill. (Scand.) M. E. midding. — Dan. midding (for *móddyang). — Dan. móg (Icel. mykt), muck; Dan. dynge, a heap; lit. ‘muck-heap’). Dan. dynge = Swed. dynga, dung; allied to E. dung. And see Muck.


**midriff**, the diaphragm separating the heart from the stomach, &c. (E.) M. E. midriff, A. S. midriff, also midrīf. — A. S. mid, middle; hrīf, the belly. + O. F. mider, from mid, middle, ref, rif, the belly; Du. middelef; With A. S. hrīf of L. corp-or, body.

**midship**, short for amid-ship; hence midship-man.

**midst**, the middle. (E.) In midst, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 25; formed, with added t, from M. E. in muddes, equivalent to amid; see Amid.

**midwife**, the woman who is with another, a helper. Cf. A. S. mid, prep., together with; ref, a woman. ‘Thu, the lit. sense is a woman who is with another,’ a helper. Cf. A. S. mid-werwan, to work with. So also Span. comadre, lit. ‘co-mother,’ a midwife. Cf. Du medehelpen, to assist (from mede, with, helpen, to help); G. mit-helfer, a helper with assistant.

**Midge**, (F.) M. E. migge, mygge. A. S. mig, better myg, a midge, gnat. + Du. mig, Low G. migge, Swed. myg, Dan. myg, G. micke. Tect. type *migga, f., or *migges, m.; prob. 'burzer;’ cf. Gk. μύγα, to mutter, μίγα, a fly (Phellwatz); also Icel my, a midge.

**Midrift, Midship, Midst, Midwife**; see Mid.

**Mien**, look. (F. — C.) F. mine ‘the look;’ Cot. (Whence Ital. mina, Ilai-feld.) Prob. from Bret. mën, muzzle, beak (also used of men), Cf. W. min, lip; Ir. men, mouth; Corn. mën, men, lip, mouth (Thurneysen). Celtic type *meknā (*meknō-), open mouth (Stokes).

MIGHT

mahts, G. macht. Teut. type *mah-tiz, f.; from the verb *mag-an-. See May (1).

Might (2), pt. t. of may. (E.) See May (1).

Mignonette, a plant. (F.) F. mignonnette, dimin. of mignon, darling; see Minion.


Milch; see Milk.


Mille. (L.) M. E. mil, A. S. mil. - L. pl. milia, commonly mililia, a Roman mile. - L. milia, sing., a thousand, whence milia (pl milia) passuum, a thousandpaces, a Roman mile. (L. Du. mil, G. milch, Swed. mil. Dan. mil, all from L.)

milfoil, yarrow. (F. - L.) Lat. thou-sand-leaf; - F. mille, thousand; A. F. fole, F. mille, leaf. - Late L. millifolium, milfoil. - L. milli, thousand. folium, leaf; see Foil (2).

Militate, to contend. (L.) From pp. of L. militare, to serve as a soldier. - L. militus, stem of miles, a soldier.

militia, troops. (L.) L. militia, (1) warfare, (2) troops. - L. militus, stem of miles, a soldier.


milksop, an effeminate man. (E.) M. E. milksoppe, Ch. C. T. 13916 (B 3100).

MINECE

Lit. 'bread soaked in milk;' hence, a soft fellow. - M. E. milk, milk; soppe, a sop; see Sop.

Mill. (L.) M. E. miln, myln, mulne; whence mille, mille, by assimilation of n. A. S. myln, myren. - Late L. mòlina, for molina, a mill; extended from mola, a mill. See Molar.

Millennium, a thousand years. (L.) L. millenium. - L. mille, thousand; annus, year; see Annual.


Milliner. (Ital.) Formerly also milianer (Ben Jonson). Disputed; but certainly for Milander, a dealer in goods brought from Milan, in Italy.

Million, a thousand thousand. (F. - L.) F. million; Late L. mìliù, lit. 'great thousand,' an augmentative form. - L. mille, thousand. Der. Hence bi-tillion, tri-tillion, quadri-tillion are formed, by a sort of analogy, in order to express shortly the ideas of bi-million, tri-million, &c.; where bi- means 'to the second power, not 'twice.'

Milt (1), the spleen. (E.) M. E. milke. A.S. milce. + Du. milt, Icel. mil, Dan. milt, Swed. mjölke, the spleen; G. milz, O. H. G. miþzi, milk. From the verb to milt in the sense to digest; cf. Icel. milta, (1) to milt, (2) to digest. See Melt.

Milt (2), soft roe. (Scand.) A corruption of milk, due to confusion with milk (1). M. E. mylke of fyshe; Vocab. 591. 16. - Swed. mjölke, milk, from mjölk, milk; Dan. fiskemilk, soft roe of fishes, lit. 'fishmilk;' G. fischmilch, milk. Cf. M. Du. melker van een visch, 'the milk of a fish,' Hexham.

 Mimic, (L - Gk.) L. mimicus; farcical. - Gk. μύκων, imitative. - Gk. μύος, an imitator, actor, mime.

Minaret, a turrent on a mosque. (Span. - Arab.) Span. minarete, a high slender turret. - Arab. manârât, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret. - Arab. manâr, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse. Allied to Arab. nær, fire. + Heb. manârâh, a candlestick; from nûr, to shine.

Mince, to cut up small. (F. - L.) M.E. mincen. - M.f. mincer, O.F. mincière, to mince; cf. mince, adj., small. - Late L. *minütärre, to mince (Schwan, § 199); from Late L. minütía, a small piece. - L.
MINUS

minūtus, small. Cf. A.S. minsian, to diminish. See Minish. Der. mince-pie, formerly mince-pie, i.e. pie of minced meat.


Mine (1), belonging to me. (E.) M.E. min, pl. mine; often shortened to my. A S. min, poss. pron. (declinable), from min, gen. of 1st pers. pronoun. — Goth. meins, poss. pron.; allied to meina, gen. case of 1st pers. pronoun; so in other Teut. tongues. Cf. L. mens. See Me.

my. (E.) M.E. my, my; short for min (above), by loss of final n. Der. my-self, M.E. mi-self, formerly me-self.

Mine (2), to excavate. (F.—C.) F. miner. Of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. mignleus, a mine (cf. clên, hollow); W. mwyn, ore, a mine, mwyn-glawdd, a mine (cf. clawdd, a pit); O. W. mwyna, ore (Davies); Irish mein, ore; Gael. mein, mien, ore, a mine (Thurneysen). Celtic type *mein, ore (Stokes).


Miniber; see Meniver.

Minnow, a small fish. (E.) M.E. menow, A.S. myne, a minnow; cf. O.H.G. müniza, a minnow (Kluger). ¶ We find another word, viz. M.E. menu, a small fish; from O. F. menuiser, a small fish — Late L. type *miniata. — L. minūtus, minute, small; see Minute.

Minor, less (L.). L. min-or, less; the positive form occurs in A S min (i), Irish min, small. — Icel. minnur, adv., less, Goth. minniza, less. Brugm. i. § 84.


Minstrel. (F.—L.) M.E. minstral, or menestral — O. F. menestrel, menestral. — Late L. ministrālis, a servant, retainer, hence one who played instruments or acted as jester. — L. minister, a servant; see Minister. Der. minstrelc-y, M.E. minstrelciē.

Mint (1), a place where money is coned. (L.) M.E. mint, mynt, A.S. mynen; cf. O.H.G. minuz, G. minze. From L. minūta, (1) a mint, (2) money (Pogatscher). Minūta was a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coned. — L. monēre, to warn; Brugm. ii. § 79. See Money.

Mint (2) a plant. (L.—Gk.) A.S. munte, munka. — Gk. μύκβα, mint.

Minuet, a dance. (F.—L.) So called from the small steps taken in it. — M.F. menuet, 'smallish, little, pretty.' Cot. Dimm. of M.F. menu, small. — L. minūtus, small; see Minute.

minus, less. (L.) Neut. of minor, less; see Minor.

MIND

small. — L. min-ima, very small; superl. fem. allied to min-or, less. See Minor.

Minion, a favourite. (F.) F. mignon, sb., a favourite. — F. mignon, adj., minion, dainty, also pleasing, kind. Of doubtful origin. Cf. G. minne, love; see Minikin. Or from Celt. mnu-, small (Korting).

Minish, to lessen. (F.—L.) M.E. menusen. — F. meniser, to minish (answering to Late L. *minitāris). — L. minūtus, small; see Minute. Doublet, mince.

Minister. (F.—L.) M.E. ministre. — F. ministre. — L. acc. ministrum; nom. minister, a servant. L. min-is-ter formed with suffix -ter from *min-es, allied to min-or, smaller; from the base min-, small; see Minor.

Miniver; see Meniver.

Minnow, a small fish, (2) F. minen, from L. menis, small; see Minor.

Mino, a small fish. (E.) M.E. mi, my; short for min (above), by loss of final n. Der. my-self, M.E. mi-self, formerly me-self.

Mine, to excavate. (F.—C.) F. miner. Of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. mignleus, a mine (cf. clên, hollow); W. mwyn, ore, a mine, mwyn-glawdd, a mine (cf. clawdd, a pit); O. W. mwyna, ore (Davies); Irish mein, ore; Gael. mein, mien, ore, a mine (Thurneysen). Celtic type *mein, ore (Stokes).


Miniber; see Meniver.
MINUTE

minute, sb. (L.) M. E. minute, sb. —L. minūtā, a small part; orig. fem. of minūtus, small, pp. of minuere, to make small.—L. min-, small; base of min-or, less. See Minor.

Mint, a pert wanton woman. (Low G.) Low G. mints, (1) masc, a man, (2) neut. a pert female. Cf. G. mensch, neut., a wench. The G. mensch was orig. an adj., from mann, a man. Cf. A. S. mennisc, human; from mann, a man. See Man.

Miocene, less recent. (Gk.) Gk. μισείος, for μισός, less; μαυ-ός, new, recent.


Mirror. (F. —L.) M. E. mirour = O. F. miroir, later miroir, a looking-glass, mirror (answering to L. mirāri iuim). —Late L. mirāre, to behold, L. mirāri. See Miracle.


Mis-, prefix. (E.) The A. S. mis-occurs in mis-déd, a mis-deed, and in other compounds. It answers to Du, Dan. Icel. mis, Swed. G. miss, Goth. missa-, with the sense of ‘wrong.’ Teut. type *misse-, Icel. type *mist-; allied to O. H. G. midan (G. meidan), to avoid; lat. mitter, to send away, pp. misius. Brugm. i § 794. Der mis-become, -behave, -believe, -decend, -do, -give, -lay, -lead, -like, -name, -shape, -time, -understand. Also prefixed to words of F. and L. origin, as in mis-apply, calculate, -carry, -concave, -conduct, -construe, -date, -demeanour, -employ, -fortune, -govern, -guide, -inform, -interpret, -judge, -place, -print, -pronounce, -quote, -represent, -rule, -spend, -term, -use, &c. Also to Scand. words, as in mis-call, -hap, -take. See Miss (1).

Mis- (2), prefix. (F. —L.) The proper spelling is M. E. mes-, as in mes-chief, mischief. The same as O. F. mes-, Span. mens-, from L. minus, less; with the sense of ‘bad.’ Frequently confused with the prefix above. Der. mis-adventure (q. v.), -alliance, -chance (q. v.), -chief (q. v.), -count (q. v.), -creant (q. v.), -nomer (q. v.), -prise (q. v.).

Misadventure. (F. —L.) O. F. mesadventure; see Mis- (2) and Adventure.

Misanthrope. (Gk.) Gk. μισανθρω-πος, adj., hating mankind. —Gk. μισ-ίν, to hate, from μισ-ος, hatred; διώρως, a man. Der. misanthrop-ic, -ist, -y (Gk. μισανθρωπία).

Miscellaneous, various. (L.) L. miscellane-us; with suffix -eus. —L. misc-cellus, mixed —L. miscère, to mix; see Mix.

Mischance. (F. —L.) M. E. and O. F. meschance; see Mis- (2) and Chance.

Mischief. (F. —L.) M. E. meschief. —O. F. meschief, a bad result. Cf. Span. menos-cabe, diminution, loss. See Mis- (2) and Chief.

Miscount. (F. —L.) O. F. mesconter; see Mis- (2) and Count.


Mishap. (Scand.) M. E. mishappen, verb, to fall out ill; see Mis- (1) and Hap.

Mishna, a digest of Jewish traditions. (Heb.) Heb. mishnah, a repetition, a second part. —Heb. root shănāh, to repeat.

Mismaner, a misnaming. (F. —L.) It answers to an O. French mesnommer, to misname; used as a sb. with the sense ‘a misnaming.’ —O. F. mes-, badly; nom-mer, to name. See Mis- (2) and Nominal.

Misprise, Misprize, to slight (F. —L.) In As You Like It, i. 1. 177, —M. F. mespriser, ‘to desist, contain;’ Cot. —O. F. mes-, badly; Late L. pretiāre,
MISPRISION

to prize, esteem, from L. *pretium*, price. See *Miss* (2) and *Price*.

**Misprision**, a mistake, neglect. (F. — L.) M. F. *mesprison*, 'misprision, error, offence;' Cot. Cf. F. *néfraise*, a mistake. — O. F. *mes-,* badly, ill; Late L. *presnités-,* acc. of *presnis* (short for L. *prehensio*), a seizing, taking, apprehending, from L. *prehendere*; to take. □ Quite distinct from *mistrise*.


**Miss** (2), an unmarried woman (F. — L.) A contraction of *mistress*; Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 9, 1662. See *Mistress*.

**Missal**, a mass-book. (L.) Late L. *missale*, a mass-book. — Late L. *missa*, mass; see *Miss* (2).

**Missel-thrush**; see *Mistle-thrush*.

**Mistle-thrush**; see *Mistle-thrush*.

**Mist** (1), a weapon that may be thrown. (L.) Properly an adj., 'that may be thrown.' — L. *missillas*, that may be thrown. — I. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, (perhaps for *mitiere*), to throw; send; pt. t. *miss*, + O. H. G. *midan*, to avoid; see *Miss* (1). Brugm. i. § 930.


**Mistake**, to err. (Scand.) Icel. *mis-*

**Mistake**, to take by error, make a slip. — Icel. *mis-,* wrongly; *taka*, to take. See *Mis-* (1) and *Take*.

**Mister, Mr.**, a title of address. (F. — L.) A corruption of master, due to the influence of *mistris*, which is an older word than master; see below.

**Mistress**, a lady of a household. (F. — L.) O. F. *maitresse*, 'a mistress, dame;' Cot. (F. *maitresse*.) Fem. of O. F. *maistre*, a master; see *Master*.

**Mistery, Mystery**, a trade, handicraft. (F. — L.) The mystery plays (better spelt *mysterijs plays*) were so called because acted by craftsmen; from M. E. *mistere*, a trade, craft, Ch. C. T. 615. — O. F. *mestier*, a trade, occupation (F. *métier*). — Late L. *misterium* (also written *mysterium*) by confusion with that word in the sense of 'mystery', short form of L. *minsterium*, employment. — L. *mister*, a servant; see *Minister*.

**Mistle-thrush**. (E.) So called from feeding on the berries of the mistletoe; from A. S. *mistel*, mistletoe (below). + G. *misteldrossel*, mistle-thrush.


**Mistress**; see *Mist*. 

**Misty** (1), adj. formed from *Mist*. 

**Misty** (2), doubtful, ambiguous, as applied to language. (F. — L. — Gk.) In the phrases 'misy language' and 'misliness of language,' *misty* is not from E. *mist*, but is short for *mytic*; see Palmer, Folk-Etymology. See *Mystic*.


**mite** (2), a very small portion. (Du.) M. E. *mite*. — M. Du. *mijt*, mite, a very small coin, mite, bit cut off. See above.

**Mitigate**. (L.) From pp. of L. mitigāre, to make gentle. — L. *mit-its*, gentle; -igire, for esigere, to make.

**Mitre**, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *mitre*. — L. *mitra*, a
MITTEN

cap. — Gk. μίρπα, a belt, girdle, head-band, fillet, turban.


mixture. (L.) L. mixtura, a mixture. — L. mixtus, pp. of miscère, to mix (above).


Mixen, Mizzen, a sail in a ship. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. mizaine, explained by Cotgrave as 'the foresail of a ship.' — Ital. mezzana, 'a sail in a ship called the poopo or mizen-sail,' Florio. Cf. Ital. mezzano, 'a meane man. between great and little;' id. The orig. sense seems to have been 'in the middle,' as a foresail between jib and mainsail. — Late L. meditius, middle (whence also f moyen, E mean). — L. mediatus, middle. See Medium.


Mnemonic, the science of aiding the memory. (Gk.) Gk. μνημονία, mnemonics; neut. pl. of μνημονικός, belonging to memory. — Gk. μνημον-, stem of μνήμη, mindful — Gk. μνήμα, I remember. (From μνήμη, a grade of √MEN.)

Moan, sb. (E) M. E. monc, a communication, also a complaint; corresponding to A. S. *mān- (not found), supposed to be cognate with O. Fries. mène, an opinion, O. H. G. meina, an opinion, thought. Hence was formed A. S. mēnan, to mean, intend, relate, also to complain, moan, lament, M. E. mīen, to lament, now obsolete, its place being supplied by the form of the sb., used as a vb. See further under Mean (1). Cf. means (some edd. moans) in Shak. M. N. D. v. 330. Der. beenan, vb., substituted for M. E. bimēn, A. S. bi-mān, to moan.

Moat. (F. — Teut.) M. E. mote. — O. F. moite, an embankment, dike; Norman dial. motte, a moat, foss. [As in the case of dike, the same word means either the trench cut out or the embankment thrown up, or both together; cf. Low L. mota, (1) a mound, (2) a mound and moat together; also spelt motte.] The same word as F. motte, 'a clod, lump, sodd, turf, little hill, butt to shoot at;' Cotgrave. Cf. also Ital. motta, a heap of earth, also a hollow, trench (like E. moat), Span. mota, a mound; Romansch muotta, rounded hill. Of Teut. origin; from Bavarian mott, peat, heap of peat (Diez). Prob. allied to Mud; cf. Du. moeder, mud.

Mob (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) A contraction of mobile uulcus, i.e. fickle crowd. Both mob and mobile were in use, in the same sense, A. D. 1692—5. L. mobile, neut of mobilis, moveable, fickle. — L. mūiere, to move. See Move.

Mob (2), a kind of cap (Du.) From Du. mopnuts, a woman's nightcap (where mots means cap); M. Du. mop, a woman's coil (Sewel); Low G moff, a woman's cap (Dannöll). Mobile, easily moved. (F. — L.) F. mobile. — L. mobilis; see Mob (1).

Moccassin, Mocassin, a shoe of deer-skin. (N. American Indian.) From the Algonquin makisin (Cuq).

Mock, to deride. (F. — L.) M. E. mocken. — O. F. moquer, later moquer. According to Kotting, it is the Picard form of moucher, to wipe the nose; and Cotgrave has moucher, 'to sneye, or make cleanse the nose; also, to spume, mocke, scoffe, deride;' for which Corblet gives the Picard form mouker. Cf. Ital. moicare, 'to blow the nose, also to mocke;' Florio. — Late L. mūicare, to blow the nose. — L. mucus, mūs, mucus. See Mucus.


Model. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. modèlle (F. modèle). — Ital modello, 'a modell, frame, mould;' Florio. From dimin. of L. modulius, a standard, measure, which is again a dimin. of modus, measure. Der. re-model.

moderate, temperate. (L.) From pp. of L. moderāri, to regulate. From a stem
**MODERN**

moder-, for modes-, extended from mod- us, a measure. See modest.

modern. (F. - L.) F. moderne. -L. modernus, belonging to the present mode; extended from a stem moder- (above).

modest, moderate, chaste, decent. (F. - L.) F. modest. -L. modestus, modest, lit. 'keeping within measure.' From a neuter stem modes-, with suffix -us; see moderate (above). Brugm. II. § 132.

modicum, a small quantity. (L.) Neut. of L. modicus, moderate. -L. modus, measure.

modify. (F. - L.) F. modifier. -L. modificare -L. modi, for modus, measure, moderation; -ficare, for facere, to make.

modulate, to regulate. (L.) From pp. of L. modulāri, to measure by a standard. -L. modulus, dimin. of modus, a measure; see model.

Mogul, a Mongolian. (Pers.) Pers Moghul, a Mogul; another form of Mongol.

Mohair, cloth of fine hair. (Arab.) A changed spelling (by confusion with hair) of mockakraine (Hakluyt, ii. 273); whence F. moaïre (1650), mod. F. moire; also F. moncayar. -Arab. mukhayyar, a kind of coarse camlet or hair-cloth; Rich. Dict., p. 1369.

Mohammedan. (Arab.) A follower of Mohammed. -Arab. muhammad, praise-worthy. -Arab. hamada, he praised,

Mohur, a gold coin. (Pers.) Pers. muhr, muhar, a gold coin worth 16 rupees (Wilson); muhr, mohur, Rich. Dict., P. 1534.

Moidore, a Portuguese gold coin. (Port. -L.) See Bailey's Dict. - Port. moeda d'our, a moidore, É1 7s.; lit 'money of gold.' - L. moneta, money; Æ. of: aurum, gold. See Money.

Moity, half. (F. - L.) F. moitié, a half. -L. mediātēmen, acc. of mediātus, a middle course, a half. -L. medius, middle. See Medium.

Moil, to toil, drudge. (F. - L.) Formerly moille, to defile with dirt; later moill, 'to dawbe with dirt, to drudge'; Phillips. The older sense was to dirty, hence to drudge, from the dirt consequent on toil. Spenser has moyle, to sully, Hymn of Heav. Love, st. 32. Still earlier, we have M. E. moiilen, to moisten, wet. -O F. moiiller, moiller (Littre), later mouiller, to wet, moisten, orig. sense, to soften, which (in the case of clay) is effected by wetting it.

This verb answers to a Late L. *mollière, to soften; not found. - L. molli-s, soft. Thus the senses were, to soften, moisten, dirty, soil oneself, drudge.

Moire, watered silk. (F.) From F. moire, used in two senses. In the sense mohair, it is borrowed from E. mohair (Hatzfeld). In the sense of watered silk, it may represent L. marmor, shining like marble, from warmer, marble (Korting); but this may be only a transferred sense of the former.

Moist. (F. - L.) M. E. moiste, often with the sense 'fresh'; Ch. C. T. 459. 12249. - O. F. moiste, later moite. Etym. disputed; (1) from L. musteus, new, from L. mustum, must; (2) from L. muce- dus, mucidus, moudly, from L. mucus (Korting); (3) from L. muscus, later form of mucidus (Hatzfeld). Der. moisture, O. F. moisteur.

Molar, used for grinding. (L.) I. moil-iris, adj., from mola, a mill. Cf. molere, to grind. (MEL) Brugm. ii. § 690.

Molasses, syrup made from sugar. (Port. - L.) Formerly melasses = Port. melaco, molasses; cf. Span. melaza (same). - L. mellea, used with honey. - L. mel, honey.

Mole (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) M. E. mole, A. S. mæl, a spot (whence mole by the usual change from a to long ə).
+ O. H. G. mein, Goth. mail, a spot.

Mole (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. mople + M. Du. and Du. mol, Low G. mull (Berghaus). Prob. related to M. Du. mull, 'the dust or crumblings of turf,' Hexham; M. E. maul, A. S. myl, dust, which are further related to Mould (1). The sense may have been 'earth-grubber,' or 'crumbler,' from the weak grade of MEL, to pound. Cf. E. Fries. mullen, to grub; mulle, a child that grubs in the ground; melle, mol, a mole; Low G. mult-worm, a mole (Danneil). ¶ Another name was formerly moldwarþ (1 Hen. IV. iii. 149), lit 'the animal that casts up mould.' M. E. moldwarþ; from mold, mould, werfen, to throw up. See Warp. Cf. Isl. moldvarja, a mole, O. H. G. multwurf, G. maultwurf.

Mole (3), a breakwater. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. môle. - Ital. mole, mole, 'a great pile.' Florio. - L. molēm, acc. of mōles, a great heap.

molecule, an atom. (L.) Formerly molecula; Bailey. Coined from L. molēs,
Molest, to annoy. (F. — L.) F. molest. — L. molestāre. — L. molestus, troublesome; formed with suffix - tus, from a stem moles-, extended from mol-; allied to melāri, to strive, and to Mole (3).


Mollusc. (F. — L.) F. mollusque. — L. mollusca, a soft-shelled nut; which some molluscs were supposed to resemble. — L. mollis-ti, soft.

Molten, old pp. of Melt, q. v.

Moly, a plant. (L. — Gk.) L. mōly. — Gk. μωλυ. Homer, Od. x. 305.


Monad, a unit, &c. (L. — Gk.) L. mon-ad-, stem of monas, a unit. — Gk. μονάς, a unit. — Gk. μονός, alone.

Monarch, a sole ruler. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. monarque. — L. monarcha. — Gk. μονάρχης, a sovereign, sole ruler. — Gk. μον- (fōi μωρός), alone; and ἄρχειν, to rule.

Monastery. (L. — Gk.) L. monastē-rum. — Gk. μοναστήριον, a minster. — Gk. μοναστήρ, dwelling alone. — Gk. μονάρχης, to be alone. — Gk. μονός, alone.

Der. monast-ic from Gk. μοναστικός, living in solitude.


Monetary, relating to money. (L.) L. monē-tā-rius, lit belonging to a mint. — L. monē-ta, (1) a mint, (2) money. See Mint (1).


Monger, a dealer, trader. (L.) Hence iron-monger, coster-monger. M. E. monger; A. S. mangere, a dealer, merchant; A. S. mangian, to traffic; — L. māgus, a dealer.

Mongoose; see Mongoose.

Mongrel, an animal of a mixed breed. (E.) Spelt mungril in Levis (1570). It stands for *mong-er-el, i.e. a small animal of mixed breed; cf. cock-er-el, pick-er-el (small pike). — A.S. mang, a mixture. See Mingle.


Monkey, an ape. (Low G. — Ital. — L.) Borrowed from M. Low G. Moneke, the name of the ape’s son in Reinde de Vos (where -ke is for -ken, dimin. suffix; so that the F. version has Monnekin; Godefroy). Formed with Low G. dimin. suffix -ken = G. -chen, from M. F. monne, an ape. — M. Ital. mona, monna, ‘an ape, a munkie, a munkie-face; also a nickname for women, as we say gammer, goodie.’ Florio. Monna is a familiar corruption of madonna, i.e. my lady, mistress; Scott introduces Monna Paula in the Fortunes of Nigel. See Madonna. § From the same source is M. Ital. monichio, ‘a pugge, a munkie, an ape;’ Florio. This is the Ital. equivalent of the Low G. word.

Mon-, prefix, sole. (Gk.) Gk. μον-ος, single.

Monochord, a musical instrument having but one string; see Chord. So also mono-cotyledon, mono ocular, mono-ode, mono-logue (from Gk. λόγος, a speech), mono-syllable, mono-tone; see Cotyledon, Ocular, Ode, Syllable, Tone.

Monopoly, exclusive sale. (L. — Gk.) L. monopolium. — Gk. μονοπόλιον, right of monopoly; μονοπαλία, monopoly. — Gk. μονό-ς, sole; πωλεῖν, to sell, barter.

Monsoon, a periodical wind. (Ital. — Malay. — Arab.) Ital. monsone — Malay mīsir, a season, monsoon, year. — Arab. mawsim, a time, season. — Arab. wasim (root wasam), marking.


Month. (E.) M. E. monēt, later month. A. S. mōnād, a month; from mōnā, moon. See Moon. — Du. maand; Icel. mánuðr. Dan. maaned, Swed. månad; G. monat, Goth. mēnðs, a month. Teut. stem *mēnōð-, Cf. also Lithuan. mėnės; Russ. mėisės; I. mensis, Irish and W
**MONUMENT**

mis, Gael. mios, Gk. μῦς, Skt. mās, a month; all connected with Moon, q.v.

**Monument,** a memorial. (F. - L.) F. monument. - L. monumentum, a memorial. - L. monu-, for moni-, as in moni-tus, pp. of monère, to advise, remind; with suffix -mentum.


Mood (2), manner, grammatical form. (F. - L.) The same word as Mode, q.v.; but confused with mood (1).


**Mooshee,** a secretary, interpreter (Arab.) Arab. مكسي, a secretary, a language-master or tutor.


Moor (2), to fasten up a ship. (E.) A. S. *mōr-tan, whence mīrels, a mooring-rod. Cf. Du. mieren (Franc.), usually maren, to tie, bind, moor a ship.

Moor (3), a native of N. Africa. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. More, a Moor; Cot. -L. Maurus. - Gk. Mæpos, a Moor. Der. black-a-moor, corruption of blackmoor (Minsheu), i.e. black Moor.

**Moose,** the American elk. (W. Indian.) The native W. Indian name; *'Knistineaux mousvah, Algonquin mous,'* cited in the Cent. Dict. Cuoq cites Algonquin mons (with n).

Moot, to discuss a point. (E.) Chiefly used in phr. *'a moot point.'* Minshu gives moot as a verb, to discuss. The proper sense of moot is *'meeting,'* as in moot-hall, hall of assembly; hence, to moot is to discuss at a meeting; and a moot point is one reserved for public discussion. M. E. motien, to discuss. A. S. mōtian, to converse, address a meeting, discuss; from A. S. mōt, a meeting, also gemōt, esp. in phr. witeną gemōt = meeting of wise men, parliament. +Icel. mót, M. H. G. mōus, a meeting. Teut. base *mōt-. Der. meet.

**Mop** (1), an implement for washing floors. (F. - L.) In a late ed. of Florio's Ital. Dict., pannature is explained by a maunluk, a map of clouts or rags to rub withal; Halliwell gives mop, a napkin; Gloucestershire. Prob. from O. F. mappe, a napkin (afterwards turned into nappe). - L. mappa, a napkin (of Punic origin). See Map. ![Cf. strof, strap; knot, knap. The Celtic forms are from E.](https://example.com/image).

Mop (2), a grimace; to grimace. (E.) The same word as mop (below).

mope, to be dispirited. (E.) The same word as mope, to grimace; cf. *'in the mops,'* i.e. sulky (Halliwell). + Du. mopen, to pour, be sulky; M. Swed mopa, to mock (hare); Westphal. mopen, to grimace; (i. muf, sulken, pouting (Flugel), Bavar. mufen, to growl, pout. And see mow (3).

Moraine, a line of stones at the edges of a glacier. (F. - Teut.) F. moraine; cf. Ital mora, a pile of rocks. - Bavarian nur, sand and broken stones, fallen from rocks in a valley; the lit. sense being perhaps 'crumbled material.' Cf. G. nur, *soft, O. H. G. nurwē, Icel. mörja, to crush.

**Moral,** (F. - L.) F. moral, - L. morális, relating to conduct. - L. mor-, from nom. mōs, a manner, custom.

Morass, a bog (Du. - F - Low G.) Du moeras, marsh, fen; M. Du. moeras, adj., belonging to a moor, as if from the sb moor, moor, mire, but really an altered form of M. Du. marasch, macrasch, a marsh (Kilian) - O. F. maresque, marsh, adj., marshy; also, as sb.; a marsh; Low L. mariscus. - Low L. marsh, a marsh. See Marish, Marsh. Cf. G. morast (for *morask), Swed. moras, Dan. morads, a morass; all from Du. or Low G.


**Mordacity,** sarcasm. (F. - L.) Little used. - F. mordacité. - L. acc. mordaci-
MORE

tātem, from mordācītās, power to bite. — L. mordāc-, stem of mordax, biting. — L. mordēre, to bite. Cf. Skt. mardaya, to rub, break in pieces, from mrd, to rub. Brugm. ii. § 794. (✓MERD.)

More. (E.) This does duty for two distinct M. E. words, viz. (1) mo, more in number, (2) more, larger. a. The former is from A.S. mā, more in number, orig. an adv. form, like G. mehr, Goth. maits. b. The latter is from the corresponding adj. A. S. mor, greater; cognate with Icel. meiri, Goth. maiza, greater. See Most. (The notion that mo is a positive form is quite wrong; the positive forms are much, mickle, many. The r in more represents an earlier -ś-, which in the adv. (being final) was regularly lost. Brugm. i. § 200.

Morganatic. (Low L. — G.) Low L. morganātā, in the phrase matrīnīnī ad morguīnīcum, a morganatic marriage. Coined from G. morgen, here short for morgengabe, lit. morning-gift, org. a present made to a wife on the morning after marriage, esp. if the wife were of inferior rank. See Morn.

Morian, a Moor. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Fss. lxviii 31; lxxvii, 4 (P. B. version). — O.F. Morien, Mortaine (Godofroy). — Late L. *Mauritanus, for L. Mauritanicus, a Moor. — L. Mauritania, the land of the Moors. — L. Maur-us, a Moor. — Gk. Μωρίς. See Mor (3).

Morion, an open helmet. (F. — Span.) F. morion. — Span. morrion; cf. Port. morroão, Ital. morione, a motion. The word is Spanish, as we may accept the prob. derivation from Span. morra, the crown of the head; a word of unknown origin. Cf. Span. morroe, anything round; moron, a hillow.

Mormonite. The Mormonites are the followers of Joseph Smith, who in 1827 said he had found the book of Mormon. An invented name.


Morning. (E.) Short for morwening. Ch. C. T., A 1063; formed from M. E. morwen (above) by adding the substantival (not participial) suffix -ing (= A. S. -ving). So also even-ing, from even.

Morocco, a fine kind of leather. Named from Morocco, in N. Africa; which was named from the Moors dwelling there.

Morose. (L.) L. morōsus, self-willed; (1) in a good sense, scrupulous; (2) in a bad sense, peevish. — L. mor-, nom. mōs, (1) self-will, (2) custom, use. Confused with L. mōra, delay, in the 17th cent.

Morphia, Morphine, the narcotic principle of opium. (Gk.) From Gk. Morpheus, Morpheus, god of dreams (Ovid); lit. 'shaper,' i.e. creator of dreams. — Gk. μορφή, a shape, form. Der. meta-morph-, a-morph-ous; from μορφή.

Morris, Morris-dance. (Span. — L. — Gk.) The dance was also called a morisco, i.e. a Moorish dance. — Span. Morisco, Moorish. — Span. Moro, a Moor. — L. Maurus, a Moor. See Moor (3).

Morrow. (E.) M.E. morwe, from an older form morwen (from A.S. morgen), by loss of final n. See Morn. Thus M. E. morwen gave rise (1) to morrow, by loss of n; (2) to mower, by loss of w, and contraction; cf. M. E. morowen, Gawain, 1208. [Or else morne, dat., is from A.S. morngene, short form mornge.] Der. tomorrow = A. S. tō morgene, i.e. for the morrow, where tō is a prep. (E. to), and morgene is dat. case of morwen, morn.

Morse, a walrus. (F. — Finnish.) F. morsue. — Finnish mursu, a morse; whence also Russ. mor', a morse (with s sounded as f. j). The true Russ. name is morskaia korova, the sea-cow.


Mortal, deadly. (F. — L.) F. mortal. — L. mortālis, adj.; from mort-, stem of morts, death. From L. morti, to die; cf. Skt. mṛ, to die, mṛta, dead; Russ. mert-vui, dead; Lithuan. morti, to die; Pers. morda, to die; Gk. ἐπορεύομαι, mortal. Allied to Murder. Brugm. i. § 500.

Mortar (1) Morter, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. (L.) M. E. mortar. A.S. morter. — L. mortarium, a mortar.

mortar (2), cement. (F. — L.) M. E. morter. — F. mortier, 'mortar.' Cot. — L. mortarium, mortar; lit. stuff pounded
MORTGAGE

together; a different use of the word above.

Mortgage, a kind of security for debt. (F. — L.) O. F. mortgage, lit. a dead pledge; because, whatever profit it might yield, it did not thereby redeem itself, but became dead or lost to the mortgager on breach of the condition. — F. mort, dead; gage, a pledge. — L. mortuus, dead, pp. of mort, to die; gage, a pledge; see Mortal and Gage (1). Der. mortgagee, where -ee answers to the F. -e of the pp.

Mortify. (F. — L.) M. F. mortifier. — L. mortificare, to cause death. — L. mort-, decl. stem of mor-, death; -ficare, for facere, to make

Mortise, a hole in a piece of timber to receive the tenon. (F.) Spelt mortisse in Palsgrave. — F. mortaise, 'a mortaise in a piece of timber;' Cot. Cf. Span mortaja, a mortise. Orig. unknown, Devé suggests Arab mortaz, fixed in the mark (said of an arrow), very tenacious (said of a tuner).

Mortmain. (F. — L.) Property transferred to the church was said to pass into mortmain, lit. 'dead hand,' because it could not be alienated. — L. mortuam, acc. fem. of mort-us, dead; maxium, acc. of maximus, hand. See Mortal.

Mortuary, belonging to the burial of the dead. (L.) Chiefly in the phr. 'a mortuary fee,' which was also called mortuary for short — Late L. mortuarius, neut of mortuarius, belonging to the dead. — L. mort-us, dead; pp. of mori, to die.

Mosaic-work, ornamental work made with small pieces of marble, &c. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. mosaique, 'mosaicall work;' Cot. — Ital. mosaico, 'a kind of curious stone worke of divers colours;' Florio — Late L. mosaicus, adj., an extended form from L. musaeum (opus), mosaic work — Late Gk μουσαιν, mosaic work, lit. artistic, neut. of μουσικη, belonging to the muses, artistic. — Gk μουσα, a muse. Cf. Museum.

Moslem, a Mussulman. (Arab.) Arab muslim, 'a musulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith;' Richardson Cf. Arab. mulsallim, one who acquisces. A musulman is one who professes islam, i.e. submission to the will of God and to the orthodox faith. — Arab. salama, to be resigned. ¶ The E words moslem, muslimian, islam, and salam are all from the same Arab. root salama.

MOTHER

Mosque, a Mohammedan temple. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. mosquée; Cot. — Span. mezquita, a mosque. — Arab. masjid, masjed, a temple, place of prayer. — Arab. root sajada, to adore, prostrate oneself.

Mosquito, a gnat. (Span. — L.) Span. mosquito, a little gnat; dimin. of mosca, a fly. — L. musca, a fly. Cf. Gk. μυγα, Lithuan. mužė, a fly.

Moss. (E.) M. E. mos; A. S. mos, a swamp. + Du. mos; Icel. mosi, moss, also a moss or moorland; Dan. mos, moss, mosse, a bog, moor; Swed. mossa; G. mos, moss, a swamp, O. H. G. mos. Teut. base *mus-; allied to M. H. G. mus, O. H. G. muis, A. S. mės, moss (Teut. base *moms-); and to Mire Cognate with Russ. mos'k, moss, L. muscìs, moss. ¶ Note E. moss in sense of bog, moorland; hence mss-trooper. Brugm. i. § 105.

Most. (E.) M. E. most, mést. — A. S. mōst. + Du meest, Icel. mestr, G. meist, Goth. maists; the superlative form corresponding to comp more. See More ¶ The o (for early M. E. o) is due to the o in more.

Mote, a particle of dust, speck. (E.) M. E. mot, A. S. mot, a mote. + Du. mot, sawdust; E. Fries. mut, grit.

Motet, Motett, a short piece of sacred music. (F. — L.) F. motet, 'a verse in musick;' Cot. [Ital. mottetto, 'a ditte, a witte saying;' Florio] Dimin. of O F. mot, a saying. — L. mutium, a murmur; see Motto.

Moth. (E.) M. E. mothe. A. S. mōd, mohde. + Du mot, Icel. motti, G. motte, a moth; Swed. mått, a mite. ß. Perhaps related to A S meda, a maggot, Du. G mado, a maggot, Goth. mucha, a worm. Kluge allies these forms to the verb to mouw, i.e. to cut, as if the sense were 'cutter.' Cf. E. after-math.

Mother (1), a female parent. (E.) M. E. moder. A. S. mōder, mōder, a mother; the change from d to th is late, after A. D. 1400. + Du. moeder, Icel. modir, Dan. Swed. moder, G. mutter; Irish and Gael. matheoir; Russ. matr, Lithuan mati, L. mater, Gk μητη, Pers. mūder, Skt. mātā, māth-. Orig. sense uncertain.

mother (2), hysterical passion. (E.) In King Lear, ii. 4. 56. Spelt moder in Palsgrave; and the same word as the above + Du. moeder, a mother, womb, hysterical passion; cf. G. muttersbeschwerung, mother-fit, hysterical passion.
MOTHER

Mother (3), lees, mouldiness. (E.) A peculiar use of Mother (1). Cf. Du. moer, lees, dregs, mother, variant of moeder, a mother (Frans). So also G. mutter (1), a mother, (2) mother, sediment. We even find Gk. γαφατ, an old woman, used in the sense of mother or dregs. ‡ Not to be connected with Low G. mudder, mud; or with E. mud.

Motion. (F.—L.) F. motion, = l. mōtōnem, acc. of mōtio, movement. = l. mūtus, pp. of mōvere, to move. See Move.

motive. (F.—L.) M.F. motif, 'a moving reason;' Cot.—Lat. mōtivus, moving. = l. mōt-us, pp. of mōvere, to move.

Motor. (L.) L. mōt-or, a mover.

Motley, of different colours. (F.) M.E. matelée. Ch. C. T. 271. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from O. F. matelé, 'clotted, curled;' Cot. Cf. M. F. mattonné, as in ciel mattonné, 'a sky full of small curled clouds;' id. [Thus the origin, sense of motley was merely 'spotted.'] = Bavarian matte, cuds (Schmeller). 2. Or from O. F. motel, M. F. motteau, 'a clot of concealed moisture.' Cot.; app a deriv. of M. F. motle, a clot, lump; see Most Der. motto-ed, for O. F. matelle above, by substituting the E. pp. suffix -ed for the F. pp. suffix -é.


Mould (1), earth. (E.) M. E. mōde. A.S. moide, dust, soil, earth ‡Icel mold, Dan. mud, Swed. mull (for *mulde), mould. Goth. mūda, dust; O. H. G. mōla, mould. Allied to the shorter forms seen in Du. mull, G. mull, A. S. mūl, dust; cf. O. H. G. mēihan, Icel. myða, to crush. The lit sense is 'crumbled.' From Tent mull, weak grade of ♦MEL.1. To grind. See Meal. Mill. DER. mould-er, to crumble; also mold-y (which seems to have been confused with Mole (1), q.v.).

Mould (2), a model, form. (F.—L.) M. E. mōde, with excentrcit d. — Norman dial mōde, O. F. mole, môle (F. mōle), a mould; once spelt mode in the 12th cent. (Littré). = l. modulium, acc. of modulator, dimin. of modus, a measure. See Mode.

Mould (3), a spot. (E.) For mole; mold in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 12. 7. 'One yron mole defacest the whole piece of lawne,' Lyly, Euphues, p. 39. This is now called iron-mould (with added d). We also find M. E. moled, spotted; hence mod. E. mouldy (in some senses); by confusion with mould (1). See Mole (1).

Mouldy, musty. (Scand.) Orig. distinct from mould, ground; also from mould as used in iron-mould. Formed from the sb. mould, mustiness, in which the final d is excescent. From the M. E. verb moulere, moulene, to grow musty; formerly very common, and much used in the pp. moulded. Note also the M. E. moul, mould, mouldiness, answering to Dan. mul, Swed. dial mul, muel, mujel, Swed. mogel. Cf. also Dan. mullen, mouldy, mulle, to become mouldy; Swed. dial mullas, Swed. moglas, to grow mouldy; Icel. myglia, to grow musty. From mug-, as in Icel. mugga, mugginess. See Muggy. Thus mould is 'mugginess' in this use.


Mound, an earthen defence, a hillock. (F.—L.) A F. mound, variant of munt, a hill (Vie de S. Auban). = L. montem, acc. of munt, a hill. ‡ Note also A. S. munt, protection, chiefly as a law-term; but also munt-boorh, a protecting hill, a mound.

MOUNT (1), a hill. (F.—L.) M. E. mount. = F. mont. = L. montem, stem of muns, a hill. = •MEN, to put out; see Mound. Cf. A. S. munt (borrowed from L.).

Mount (2), to ascend. (F.—L.) F. monter. = F. mont, a hill. [The verb is due to O F. a mont, up-hill.] = L. montem, acc. of munt (above).

Mountain. (F.—L.) O. montarne (F. montagne). = Late L. montina, by-form of montina, a mountain = L. montāna, neut. pl., mountainous regions; from mont-tinus, adj. from muns (stem mont-), a mountain.

Mountebank, a quack doctor. (Ital. —L. and G.) Lit. one who mounts a box, to proclaim his nostrums. = Ital. montambanco, a mountebank; M. Ital. monta in bano, the same. = Ital. montare, to mount; in, on; banco, a bench. Here montare is the same word as F. monter, to mount; in = L. in, on; and banco is from O. H. G. banc, a bench; see Bank (2).

Mourn. (E.) M. E. murnen. A. S.
MOUSE


[†SMER.]

Mouse. (E.) M. E. mous. A. S. mūs (pl. mūs). + Du. muis, Icel. mūs, Dan. muis, Sweed. mus, G. muis, Russ. musheke, L. muis, Gk. μῦς, Pers. mūsh, a mouse; Skt. mūsha-, a rat, a mouse. Perhaps from MEUS, to steal; Skt. mūsh, to steal. See Muscl(e). (1)

Moustache, Mustache. (F — Ital. —Gk.) F. moustache. — Ital. mostacchio, ‘a face, a snout, a mustachio;’ Florio. — Gk. μοστάχιον, stem of μοστάχης, the upper lip, a moustache, Doric form of μοστάχης, the mouth, upper lip See Mastic.

Mouth. (E) M. E. mouth A. S. mūh, + Du. mond, Icel. munur, Dan. mund, Sweed. mun, G. mund, Goth. munths. Teut. type *muθthus, masc. ; Idg. type *muθtos, of l. muthan, the chin.

Move. (F —L.) M. E. mouwen (m = w). — O. F. mover (F. mouvour). — L. mouère, to move, pp. mouēre. Dor. motion


Mow (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) M. E. moue, A. S. mēg, a mow. + Icel. mýgr, a swathe, also a crowd; Norw. muoga, múa, a heap (of hay) Cf Muck.

Mow (3), a grimace; obsolete (F. — M. Du.) F. moue, ‘a moe, or mouth,’ Cot.; Norman dial. mœ. — M. Du. mouwe, the protruded under-lip, in making a grimace (Oudemans). Cf. Mop (2).

Much. (E.) M. E. moche, muche, adj., later forms of M. E. mochel, muchel, michel. For the loss of final l, cf. L. velchen, from A. S. wæncel. The change of vowel (from michel to muchel) seems to have been due to association with M. E. lutel, little, from A. S. lytel. The orig. A. S form was muchel (cf. Low Sc. mickle, great. + Icel. nikkill, great; O. H. G. mikhil; Goth. mikilis. Cf. Gk. μεγάλ-η, fem. of μγας, great.


Muck, filth. (Scand.) M. E. muck. — Icel. myki, dung; mōka, to shovel dung out of a stable; Dan. møg, dung; Norw. mok-dunge, a muck-heap, allied to mukka, a heap. ¶ Not allied to A. S. meor, dung.

Muck, Amuck, a term applied to malicious rage. (Malay.) Only in phr. ‘to run amuck,’ where amuck is all one word; yet Dryden actually has ‘runs an Indian muck,’ Hind and Panther, iii. 1188. To run amuck = to run about in a rage. — Malay åmuk, ‘rushing to the state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder;’ Marsden.

Mucus, slimy fluid. (L.) L. mūcus, slime. + Gk. μῦκα, mucus; μῦξα, snuff of a wick. Cf. Skt much, L. mungere, Gk. ἄπο-μῦσσευ, to cast or wipe away.


Muddle, to confuse. (E.) Lit. to dabble in mud; frequentative from mud. ‘Muddle, to rout with the hill, as geese and ducks do; also, to make tipsy and unfit for business;’ Kersey. + Dan. muddre, to stir up mud, mudder, mud (from Du.). + E. Fries muddelen, to dirty; M. Du. muddelen, ‘to mudd water,’ H eyham; Pomeran. muddclu, to disorder.

Muezzin, a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. (Arab.) Arab. muaazzin, mu-ezzin, the public crier, who assembles people to prayers. — Arab. azaan, the call to prayers (Palmer); ṣaw, the ear.

Muff (1), a warm, soft cover for the hands. (Walloon. — F. — Low L.) A late word. Formerly mufle; Minsheu. Prob. from Walloon mousfe (Sigart). Cf. Du. mof; Low G. muf (Berghaus) + E. Fries muf. The word mufle is found earlier, and is more widely spread; so that Wall. moffe is merely a short form of F. moffe; see below.


Muff (2), a simpleton. (E.) Lit. ‘a mumbler,’ or indistinct speaker; hence a stupid fellow. Cf. prov. E. muf, muffle,
MUFFLE

to mumble; also muffle, maffe. + Du. mussen, to dote; prov. G. mussen, to be sulky. Allied to Mumble.

Muff; see Muff (1).

Mufti, a magistrate. (Arab.) Arab. mufhit, a magistrate. Allied to Arab. fathwa, a judgment, doom, sentence. The phr. in mufiis means in a civilian costume, not in military dress.

Mug. (Low G.) In Levin's (1570). Cf. Irish mugan, a mug; Norw. mugga, mugge, an open can; Swed. mugg; a mug. — E. Fries. mukke, a cylindrical earthen vessel, Groningen mokke (Molema, p. 543); whence also Norm. dial moqué, a cup, Guernsey mogue.

Muggy, damp and close. (Scand.) From Icel. mugga, soft drizzling mist; whence muggwred, muggy, moist weather. Cf. Norw. mugg, fine rain; muggen, moist, mugg, Dan. muggen, musty, moulidy, muge, to grow musty.

Mugwort, a plant. (E.) M. E. mow-gwort, A S mugewort. For the latter syllable, see Wort (1). The sense of A. S. mugg is unknown, unless it be by form of A. S. megg, a midge; cf Norw. mugg, O. Sax mugga, Du. mug, a midge; O. H. G. muge, a midge. [Like feabane.]

Mulatto, one of mixed breed (Span. — L.) Span. mulato, a mulatto. Usually derived from Span. mula, a she-mule, as being one of a mixed breed. The usual forms for 'young mule' are mulato, m., muleta, t. Hence der. by De Sacy from Arab. muwalad, lit. 'begotten'; also used to mean 'one who has an Arabian father and a foreign mother'; allied to Arab. varlad, a son. See Devce.

Mulberry. (L. and E.) M. E. mool-berry. Here the l stands for an older r, by dissimilation; and M. E. oo answers to A. S. ò, as usual. Thus the M. E. mool is the same as A. S. mór, in mør-beam, a mulberry-tree. Again, the A. S. mór is borrowed from L. morus, a mulberry-tree. The word berry is E.; see Berry. Cf. also Gk. μούρον, μούρον, a mulberry, μούρεα, a mulberry-tree. Similarly, G. maulbeere, a mulberry, is O. H. G. mirberi, from L. mörus and O. H. G. beri, G. beere.

Mulot, a fine. (L. — E.) L. mulota, a fine; also spelt multa. Perhaps orig. 'damage;' from L. multi-äre, to injure. Brugm. i. § 756. Der. mulot, verb.

MULLEIN

Mule. (F.—L.) F. mule, — L. mûlus, a mule (whence also A. S. mîl) .

Mulled, applied to ale or wine. (E.) Mulled wine first appears in 1618, and is of uncertain origin. Perhaps from M. E. mulleyn, to break to powder, to crumble, from multi, powder, perhaps with reference to the powdered condiments. From A. S. myl, powder. Blount's Gloss. has vinum moltitum, as if from F. moller, L. mollire, to soften.

Mullein, the verbascum. (F.) M. E molcyn. A F. molerne; F. molâne. The M. E. name was softe, i.e. the soft. This suggests a derivation from O. F. mol, soft; from L. mollis, soft.

Mullet (1), a fish. (F.—L.) M. E. molte, mullet. — F. mulet; Cot. Dimin. from L. multus, the red mullet.

Mullet (2), a five-pointed star. (F.—L.) O F. mollette, a rowell, whence it came to mean the 'mullet' of heraldry; also M. F. mollette, a mullet, rowell of a spur;' Cot. Dimin. from L. multa, a mill, whence Ital. mola, a mill-stone, mill-wheel, molla, a clock-wheel with cogs. See Mill.

Mulligatawny, a hot soup. (Tamil.) Tamil muligatu-tamir, lit. 'pepper-water;' Yule. Cf Malayalam mulaka, pepper.

Mullion, an upright division between lights of windows. (F.) A corruption of munnon, which occurs with the same sense. The lit. sense is 'stump.' because the mullion is properly, the stump or lower part of the division below the tracery. — F. muggleon, a stump. (Cf. L. trumun = M. F. tronçon, dimun. of F. tronc = Ital. tronco. — O. F. motin, maimed (Suppl to Dict). Cf. Bret. mouï, mon, maimed, also occurring in the forms maïk, mouëk, moïr. Also Span. mullon, the stump of an arm or leg; Ital. mugrone, 'a carpenter's munion or trunon,' Torriano.

Multangular, &c.; see Multitude.

Multitude. (F.—L.) F. multitude. — L. multitudinem, acc. of multitúdo, a multitude. — L. multi, for multus, many, much; with suffix -túdo. From L. multus come also multi-angular, multi-lateral, &c.

Multifarious. (L.) L. multisfari-ús, manifold; with suffix -ous. The orig. sense seems to be 'many-speaking,' i.e. speaking on many subjects. — L. multi-, for multus, many; far, to speak; see Fate.

Multiply. (F.—L.) F. multiplier.
MUM

- L. multiplicâre. - L. multiplic-, from multiplex, many-fold; cf. picâre, to fold. See Plait.

Mum, a kind of beer (Low G.). In Pope. Said to have been so named after Chr. Mumm, a brewer of Brunswick (ab. 1487). Cf. Du. mon in Franc.; G. mumme.

Mum! silence! (E.) M. E. mom, mum, to express the least sound made with closed lips. Cf. L. mu, Gk. μο, the same.

mumble, to speak indistinctly. (E.) For mum-m-le. M. E. momelen, manelen, to speak indistinctly; frequent form due to M. E. moni, muni (above). + E. Fries. mummelen; Du. mommelen.

mummer, a masker, buffoon. (F. - Du.) M. F. monneur, a mummer, one that goes a-mummimg; * Cot. - M. Du. mommen, to go a-mummimg; cf. momenda, a mummer’s mask; Low G. mumme, a mask. β. The word is imitative, from the sound mum or mon, used by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces. Cf. G. mummel, a bug-bear. Der. monnery, M. F. monnerie (F. monerie).

Mummy. (F. - Ital. - Arab. - Pers.) F. mome (mume in Cotgrave). - Ital. mummia, mumia (Florio). - Arab. mumiya, a mummy; the substance with which mumies are preserved. (Cf. Pers. mumayin, a mummy.) - Pers. mûm, mûm, wax; much used in embalming.

Mump, to mumble, sunk, beg (Du.) A mumper was a cant term for a beggar.

- Du. mommen, to mump, chet (Sewel); cf. momelen, mumpelen, to mumble (Hexham). Thus mump is merely an emphatic form of mum, M. D. momnen, to say mum, also to mask. Cf. Norw. munna, to munch. See Mumble.

mumps. (Du.) ‘To have the mumps‘ or ‘to be in the mumps‘ was to be sulky or sullen; hence it was transferred to the disease which gave one a sullen appearance. From mump (above).

Munch, to chew. (E.) M. E. monken (Chaucer). Doubtless an imitative word, like mump. Kilian has M. D. moncken, mumpelen, ‘mustiarse.’ Cf. E. Fries. and Low G. munkeln, to mumble; and see Mump. ¶ It cannot be from F. manger (< L. mandicâre).

Mundane, worldly. (F. - L.) M. E. mondain. - F. mondain. - L. mundânuus, adj. from mundus, the world (lit. order). - L. mundus, clean, adorned. Der. supramundane; from L. supra, above; mundus, the world.

Mungoose, a kind of ichneumon. (Telugu.) Telugu mangis; ‘Jerdon gives mangas, however, as a Deccani and Mahtrari word;’ Yule.

Municipal. (F. - L.) F. municipal.

- L. municipalis, relating to a township.

- L. munificus, a township which had the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. - L. municeps, stem of municeps, a free citizen, one who undertakes duties. - L. munir, for munus, obligation, duty; capere, to take. See Brugm. i § 208.

munificence, liberality. (F. - L.) F. munificence. - L. munificentia; formed from munificentus, bountiful. - L. munir, for munus, a duty, also a present - fice, for facere, to make.


munition. (F. - L.) F. munition.


Munition, old form of Mullion, q. v.

Mural. (F. - L.) F. mural. - L. muralis, belonging to a wall. - L. murus, a wall.


Muriatric, briny. (L.) L. murâticus, lying in brine. - L. muria, brine, salt liquor.

Muricated, prickly. (L.) L. mûricâtus, prickly. - L. mûritc, stem of mûrex, a prickly fish, a spike. + Gk. μοα (for μωα), a sea-muscle; from μος, a mouse, a sea-muscle. See Muscle (2).

Murky, Mirky. (Scand.) The y is a modern addition. M. E. mirke, merke. - Icel. myrkr (for *mirkwoc, Noreen), Dan. Swed. mork, dark, mirky. + A. S. mirre; O. Sax. mirki. ¶ The A. S. form would have given mirch.

Murmur, sb. (F. - L.) F. murmure.

- L. murmur, a murmur; murmure, to
**MURRAIN**


**Murrain**, cattle-disease. (F. — L.)

M. F. morraine, also morin. — O. F. morine, a carcase of a beast, also a murrain; Norm. dial. murine. Cf. Span. morríña, Port. marrinha, murrain. — O. F. morir (F. mourir), to die. — L. morí, to die. See Mortal.

**Murrey**, dark red; heraldic. (F. — L.)

In Falsgrave. — M. F. morée, ‘a kind of murrey, or dark red colour’; Cot. [Cf. Ital. mora, mulberry-coloured.] — L. morum, a mulberry. See Mulberry.

**Murrion**; see Morion.


**Muscle** (1), the fleshy part of the body. (F. — L.) F. muscle. — L. musculus, acc. of musculus, (1) a little mouse, (2) a muscle, from its creeping appearance when moved. Dimin. of L. mus, a mouse; see Mouse. (Cf. F. souris, (1) mouse, (2) muscle.)

**muscle, (2)**, muskel, a shell-fish. (L.) In earlier use. M. E. muscle, A.S. musc, muscle (Wright), a muscle (fish).

— L. musculus, a sea-muscle, also a little mouse (as above).

**Muscoïd, moss-like.** (L. with Gk. suffix.) L. musco-, for muscus, moss; and Gk. suffix -eîs, like, from eîdos, form. See Moss.

**Muse** (1), to meditate. (F. — L.) M. E. musen. — F. muser, ‘to muse, dream;’ Cot. — O. F. mouer, the mouth, muzzle (Godefroy); see Muzzle. The image is that of a dog sniffing the air when in doubt as to the scent; cf. Ital. museré, to muse, also to gap, about, ‘to hound ones muscle or snout in the air,’ Floro, from Ital. muso, snout.

**Muse** (2), a goddess of the arts. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. muse. — L. músa. — Gk. μοῦσα, a muse.

**museum.** (L. — Gk.) L. mûsion — Gk. μουσεῖον, temple of the muses, a study, a school. — Gk. μουσα, a muse.

**Mushroom.** (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. muscheraun. — M. F. mouscheron, mousse, a mushroom; extended from F. mouse, moss (Hatzfeld). — O. H. G. mos (G. moor), moss; see Moss.

**Music.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. musik.

— F. musique. — L. música. — Gk. μουσική, musical art, fem. of μουσικός, belonging to the muses. — Gk. μουσα, a muse.


**Musk**, a perfume. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.)

F. musc. — L. muscum, acc. of muscus. — Gk. μύχος. — Pers. Musk, musk. Cf. Skt. muska, a testicle, because musk was obtained from a bag behind the musk-deer’s navel; it also means ‘little mouse,’ from musk, to steal. See Mouse.

**Muset, (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. mousquet, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk; (another sort of gun was called a falconet, another a saker, a kind of hawk). — Ital. moschetto, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk, so called from its small size. Deriv. of Ital. mosca, a fly. — L. musca, a fly. Doublet, mosquite.

**Muslin.**

(F. — Ital. — Syriac.) F. mousseline; O. F. mosolino. — Ital. moscalino, dimin. of mosco, muslin. — Syriac Musul, a city in Kurdistan, whence it first came, Arab Mawsil (the same).

**Musquito;** see Mosquito.

**Musssel;** see Muscle (2).

**Musulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith.** (Pers. — Arab.) Pers. musulmân, an orthodox believer. — Arab. moslim, muslim, a moslem; see Moslem.

**Must** (1), part of a verb implying ‘obligation.’ (E.) Only the pt. t. remains, which is now only used as a present. M. E. mot, moot, preterito-pres. t., I am able, I am free to, I ought; pt. t. moust, meste, I was able, I ought. A. S. ic môt, preterito-pres. t.; ic míst, I must, new pt. t.; infin. *môtan + O. Sax. *môtan, pr. t. ic môt, pt. t. ic móst, Du. moeten, to be obliged; Swed. måste, I must (compare the E use); G. mussen, pr. t. ich muss, pt. t. ich mussste; Goth. pr. t. ik ga-môt, pt. t. ik ga-môsta, lit. ‘I find room.’

**Must** (2), new wine. (L.) M. E. must. A. S. must. — L. mustum, new wine; neut. of musus, fresh, new.

**Mustachio;** see Moustache.
**MUSTANG**


**Muster.** (F. — L.; with Teut. suffix) M. E. *mostard* — O. F. *mostarde* (F. *moutarde*). Cf. Ital. *mostarda.* It took its name from being mixed with *moust* or vinegar (Littre). — L. *museum,* must; with suffix -ard (<G. *harrow*).

**Muster.** (F. — L.) M. E. *moustre,* a muster of men, lit. display — O. F. *mostre,* another form of *monstre,* ‘a pattern, also a muster, view, shew;’ — Cot. The fem. form of *F. monstre,* a monster; see *Monster.* Cf. O. Norm. dial. *muster,* Gascon *mustra,* to shew.

**Musty,** mouldy, damp. (L.) A doublet of *musty,* used by Chaucer in the sense of ‘new,’ but by Ascham in the sense of ‘moist.’ — L.* mutus,* like must, new. — L. *museum,* must. See *Muster* (2). Perhaps influenced by F. *moutre,* ‘mouldy, musty, dusty,’ Cot.; from which, however, it cannot possibly be derived.

**Mutable.** (L.) M. E. *mutable,* — L. *mutabilis,* changeable. — L. *mutare,* to change. Prob. for *mutare,* allied to *mutatus,* mutual, and to Gk. *μοιρός,* thanks, favour (Prewitt).


**Mute.** (1.) dumb (L.) From L. *mutus,* dumb. Cf. Skt. *mīka,* dumb. qf The M. E. *muet,* *mowet,* mute, is from a Romanic form *mūtātus,* formed from L. *mutus* (O. F. *muë* by changing -tus) — L. *mutes,* a cap. See *Amice* (2).

**Mute.** (2.) to dung; used of birds. (F. — M. Du.) M. F. *mutre,* ‘to mute as a hawke;’ Cot. Short for M. F. *esmutra,* the same; oldest spelling *esmëltre.* — M. Du. *smellen,* *smilen,* to smelt, to liquefy; also to mule (Hexham). See *Smelt.*

**Mutilate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *mutilāre,* to maim. — L. *mutiūrus,* maimed. + Gk. *μυτόλος,* *μυτόλος,* curtailed, docked.

**Mutiny.** (F. — L.) Formed from the old verb to *mutine;* Haml. iii. 4. 83. — F. *mutiner,* ‘to mutine;’ Cot. — O. F. *muitin,* tumultuous. — O. F. *mute,* a sedition; (cf. Low L. *mōta,* a pack of hounds = mod. F. *meute*). — Folk-L. *movita,* (lit. moved, hence, a movement, bustle), fem. of *movitus,* new pp. of *muëre,* to move. Cf. mod. F. *émeute.*

See *Move.*

**Mutter,** to murmur. (E.) M. E. *muttern,* motern. A frequentative verb, from a base *murt,* to express inarticulate mumbling, as in E. Fries. *møyen,* to mutter; Swed. dial. *mutila,* *muttra,* Norw. *mutra.* So also L. *muttire,* *mûtire,* to mutter, prov. G. *mutter,* to whisper.

**Mutton.** (F. — C.?) O. F. *mouton.* — O. F. *moute* (F. *mouton*), a sheep; Low L. *mullo,* a sheep. Cf. Ital. *montone* (for *moltone*), a sheep. Prob. of Celtic origin, from Celt. type *moltos,* a sheep; whence Irish and Manx *molt,* Gael. *molt,* W. *molit,* Corn. *moils,* Bret. *moant,* a wether sheep. qf Diez cites Prov. *mout,* Come *mout,* Grisons *mût,* cast-rated, and derives all from L. *mutibus,* mamed; but this is not now accepted.

**Mutual.** (F. — L.) O. F. *mutuel.* Extended from L. *mutu-us,* mutual, reciprocal, orig. ‘exchanged’ — L. *mutēre,* to change. See *Mutable.*

**Muzzle,** snout. (F. — L.) M. E. *mosel.* — O. F. *musel* (Burguy), *musel* (A 1), 1521, Godefroy; later museau, ‘muzzle;’ Cot.; Norm. dial. *muel* (Du. *Bois*). Diez shews that the orig. F. form was *morsele* (still preserved in Bret., morzel or musel, a muzzle, forms borrowed from O. F. *). This (O. F. *morsele* is a dimin. from Late L. *morsu,* a moseul, also a snout, beak — L. *morsu,* a bite; from *morsus,* pp. of *mordere,* to bite. See *Mordacity.*


**Myriad.** (Gk.) Gk *μυρίας,* the number of 10,000 — Gk. *μυρίος,* numberless.


**MYRTLE**

*murr*, (1) bitter, (2) myrrh, named from its bitterness. + Heb. *mor*, myrrh.


**Mystic** (2), Mystery, a trade, handicraft; see Mystery.

**Mystify** (F. — Gk. and L.) F. *mystifier*, a modern and ill-coined word; coined from Gk. *μυστήριον*, mystic. and F. *sier*, from L. *sciēre*, for *sacer*, to make.

**Myth**, a fable. (Gk.) Gk. *μυθος*, a fable.


**N**.


**Nabob**, an Indian prince. (Hind — Arab.) Hind *nawab* or *nawwab*, orig. a pl. sb., but used in the sing., as a title of honour. Pl. of Arab. *nāshī*, a vice-gerent, deputy, viceroy. Cf Arab. *nawb*, supplying the place of another.

**Nadir**, the point of the sky opposite the zenith. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. *nadir*. — Span. *nadir*. — Arab. *nazir*, short for *nāzīrīsam*, the nādir; lit. 'corresponding to the zenith.' — Arab. *nazīr*, alike, corresponding to; *asāṃt*, the azimuth, also the zenith. See Azimuth, Zenith. (The z is here the 17th letter of the Arab. alphabet.)


**Nankeen, Nankin**. a kind of cotton cloth. (Chin., etc.) So called from Nankin, in China. — Chin. *nun-kīng*, south court; cf. pe-king, north court (Yule).


**Nap** (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (M. Du.) M. E. *noppe*, nap (Prompt. Parv.). Prob. introduced by Du. cloth-workers. [A. S *knopta* is unauthorised.]

**NAPE**

give a nap to; Dan. noph, nap; nappe, to friz; Low G. nobbe, nubbe, nap. Allied to Norw. noppa, to pluck off with the fingers; A. S. knopian, to pluck. Voc. 480. 23; Goth. dis-kniupan, to be torn to pieces, dis-kniupan, to tear to pieces. Teut. root *knup.

*Nape*, the joint of the neck behind. (E.) M. E. nape; also nape (Palsgrave). The same as O. Fries. hals-knap, nape of the neck; which links it with A. S. ceap, the top of a hill; and with Knop.

*Napery*, linen for the table. (F.-L.) O. F. naperte. — Late L. naptoria, nap-paria, the office in a household for supplying table-linen. — Late L. napa, a cloth, for L. mapa, a cloth. See Map. Napkin.


*Napkin*, a small cloth. (F.-L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. napokin, also nanop, both dim. forms of O. F. nappe, a cloth, from Late L. nopa; see Napery.

*Narcissus*, a flower. (L. — Gk.) L. narkissos — Gk. vaipnosos; named from its narcotic properties. See below.

*narcotic*, producing stupor. (F.-Gk.) F. narcotique. — Gk. vapiptikos, benumbing. — Gk. vapiwo, I benumb; vapiwao, I grow numb. — Gk. vaphe, numbness, 01ng. contraction; for *avaph*, i.e. contraction. Allied to Snare (Trellwitz).


*Nargileh*, Nargili, Nargile, a pipe or smoking-apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. (Pers.) — Pers. nargil, a coco-nut, because these pipes were originally made with a coco-nut, which held the water. Cf. Skt. nrrikera, nrrikela, a coco-nut. (Devic, Yule.)

*Narration*. (F.-L.) F. narration. — L. acc. narrationem, a tale. — L. narratur, pp. of narrare, to relate, lit. to make known. — L. narius, gnarius, knowing, acquainted with — Gk. G.N., to know; see Know. Brugm. i. § 457 (2).

*Narrow*. (F.-L.) M. E. narowe, narowe, naroe. A. S. nearu, narrow, closely drawn. + O. Sax. naro; dnu, naer, dimal, sad. Perhaps allied to Nerve (Franck).

*Narwhal*, sea-unicorn. (Scand.) Dan. Swed. narval; Ice. nahuvalr, a narwhal. The lit. sense is ‘corpse-whale’; the fish being (often) of a pallid colour; perhaps a ‘popular etymology.’ — Ice. ná-r, corpse; hvalr, whale.

**NASEOUS**

*Nasal*. (F.-L.) F. nasal. — Late L. násalis, belonging to the nose. — L. násus, nose. See Noae.

*Nascent*, springing up. (L.) L. nasc-ent, stem of pres. pt. of nasci, to be born, arise, spring up, imperative verb with pp. nátus. See Natal.

*Nasturtium*, a flower. (L.) Lit. ‘nose-wring,’ from the sharp smell. — L. nasturtium, cress; better spelt nasturcim. — L. nás-us, nose; torquere, to twist, torment; see Torment.

*Nasty* (Scand.) Formerly also nasky; see Maun-lave in Cot. Cf. Swed. naskig, nasty, dirty, also spelt snaskig; Swed. snuskig, nasty. — Swed. dial. snaska, to eat like a pig, to be slovenly; Dan. snaske, to eat like a pig. + Low G. nask, nasty. — Norw. nask, greedy, naska, to champ; E. Fries. nasken, G. naschen, O. H. G. nasken, to eat dainties.


*Natation*, swimming. (L.) From the acc. of L. natātus, a swimming. — L. natātus, pp. of natāre, to swim, frequent of nāre, to swim. Cf. Gk. νήνη, to swim, O. Irish nēim, I swim. See Náid.


*Natron*, native carbonate of sodium. (F. — Span. — Arab. — Gk. — Heb.) A doublet of nitre; see Nitre.


*Nauseous*. (L.-Gk.) L. nauseósus, adj.; from nausea, sea-sickness. — Gk. vaúdia, sea-sickness. — Gk. vaóis, a ship. See Nave (2).
NAUTCH

Nautch, a kind of ballet-dance by women. (Hind.-Prakrit.-Skt.) Hind. (and Mahrrati) nāchā. - Skt. nṛtya, dancing, acting; orig. fut. pass. part. of nṛt, to dance, to act. Der. nautch-girl, a dancing-girl (Yule).

Nautical. (L.-Gk.) From L. nautic-us, nautical. - Gk. ναυτικός, pertaining to ships. - Gk. ναύτης, a sailor; from ναῦς, a ship. See Nave (2).

Nautilus, a shell-fish. (L.-Gk.) L. nautius. - Gk. ναυτιλός, a sea-man; also the nautius (from its sailing). - Gk. ναύτης, a sailor; from ναῦς, a ship.


Nave (2), the body of a church. (F.-L.) From O. F. nave (F. nef), a ship, also the body of a church; said to be named from its lengthy shape. - L. nāvetem, acc. of nāuis, a ship. + Gk. ναῦς, a ship, O. Irish nau, Skt. nava-. Brugm. i. § 184.

Navel. (E.) M. L. navel (υ=ν). A. S. nafela, nablū, navel. + Du. navel, Icel. nafli, Dan. nave, Sweed. nafle, G. nabel. Teut. type *nablōn; from the form seen in Letiish nābū, navel; see Nave (1). Cf. also Ipers. naf, navel; Skt. ṇabhit-, (1) nave, (2) navel; related (with a difference of gradation) to Gk. ὠμαλός, navel, Lat. umbilicus, O. Irish umbhe. Similarly, navel (1) is alluded to L. nāβō, boss (of a shield). Brugm. ii. § 76.

Navigable, that can be traversed by ships. (F.-L.) F. navigable. -L. navi-gābilis. - L. nāvigāre, to navigate. - L. nāvus, for nāuis, a ship; -igāre, for agere, to drive.


navvy, a labourer employed on railways, &c. (L.) Short for navigator, formerly used to mean a labourer employed on canals for navigation; first used, according to Haydn, about 1830.


NECK


Nazarite, a Jew who made vows of abstinence, &c. (Heb.; with Gk. suffix.) Heb. nāzār, to separate oneself, vow, abstain; with suffix -ite (=L. -ita, Gk. ναζής).

Neap, scanty, very low; said of a tide. (E.) M. E. neep; A. S. nēp (or nēp).

Near, nigh. (E.) Now used as a positive, but orig. the comparative of nigh. [The form nearer is a double comparative.] M. E. nerre, adj., nere, adv., higher; A. S. nēar, comparative adv. from nēah, nigh.+Icel. nér, adv., both positive and comparative; orig. the latter. See Nigh.

Neat (1), black cattle, an ox. (E.) M. E. neet, both sing. and pl. A. S. nēat, pl. nēat, cattle + Icel. naut, pl. naut, cattle; Sweed. not; Dan. nod; M. H. G. nōz, cattle. Teut. type *nautom, neut. β. Usually explained as ‘domestic’ or ‘useful’; from the 2nd grade (naut) of Teut. *naut-an, to employ; seen in A. S. nōtan, to use, employ, Icel. njōla, G. geniessen, Goth. niu-tan, to enjoy, get benefit from. Cf. Lithuanian nauudž, usefulness. (NEUD.) Brugm. i. § 221. Der. neat-herd.


Nebula, a misty patch of light. (L.) 1. nebula, mist + Gk. νέφος, cloud; Du. nevel, Icel. nēf, G. nebel, mist. Allied to Gk. νέφος, cloud, W. nēf, O. Ir. nem, heaven, Russ. nebó, heaven; also Skt. nabhas, sky, aether. Brugm. i. § 554.


Neck. (E.) M. E. nekke. A. S. hnecca, neck, orig. nape of the neck. + Du. nek, G. genik; Teut. type *hnekkon-. Cf. also Icel. hnakkt, Dan. nakke, Sweed. nake, G. nacken, O. H. G. (h)nack, nape of the neck, back of the head; from Teut. type *hakkon-. β. Orig. sense ‘projection’; further allied to Irish cnoc, hill.

(ﾈﾈ) *Necromancy* was called ‘the black art’ owing to a popular etymology from L. *niger*, black; cf. the Late L. *nigromantia*.

**Nectar.** (L. — Gk.) L. *nectar.* — Gk. *νεκταρ*, the drink of the gods.


Nefarious. (L.) L. *nefar-i-us*, impious; with suffix *-ous*. — L. *nēfās*, that which is unlawful. — L. *ne-, for *nē*, not; *fās*, law, allied to *fārī*, to speak, declare. Cf. Skt. *bhāsh-, to speak.*


Neglect. (L.) L. *neglectus*, pp. of *neglegere*, to neglect. — L. *neg*-; not (see *Negation*); and *egere*, to gather, select.


Negotiate, to do business. (L.) From pp. of L. *negotiāri*, to do business. — L. *negōtiōnum*, business; compounded of *neg-*; not (see *Negation*), and *ōtium*, leisure.


Nemesis. (E.) A beverage invented by Colonel Negro (one of a Norfolk family) in the time of Queen Anne.


Neighbour. (F.) M. F. *neighbour*; A. S. *nēahgebir* or *nēahbīr*; — A. S. *nīh*, nīh, *bīr*, or *begir*, a husbandman, the same word as *Du. boer*, a boor. — See *Boor*.

+ G. *nachbar*, M. H. G. *nachbīr*; from *nāch*, nīh, *bīr*, a husbandman


Neology, the introduction of new phrases, (Gk.) (Gk. *νίος*; new; *λογία*, from *λόγος*, discourse, from *λέγειν*, to speak; see *New*.


Nepenthēe, Nepenthēes, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Gk. *νεπένθης*, an epithet of a soothing drug (in Homer); neut. of *νπενθης*, free from sorrow. — Gk. *νη-, neg. prefix; *πνευ-, grief, allied to *ɲανος*. See *No* (1) and *Pathos*.

NEREID

L. nēptēm, acc. of nēpōs, a grandson, also a nephew. + Skt. nāpāt, a grandson; Pers. nāwāda, a grandson; A. S. nēfna, a nephew; G. nēfē, nephew; Du. nēf, idg. type nēf; whence orig. Teut. type nēfōd, later nēfōn-. The fem. type is Igd. nēpti (Skt. nāpti, L. nēptis), Teut. nēsti-> nistī- (A. S. nist, Du. nisth). Der. nēpōt-, favouritism to relations from L. nēptēr, stem of nēpōs. Brugm. i § 149.

Nereid, a sea-nymph. (L.—Gk.) L. Nereiδ, stem of Nēres.—Gk. Νέρες, a daughter of Nēreuς (Gk. Νέρος), an ancient sea-god. —Gk. νηπός, wet; cf. Gk. ναυ, to flow (Prellwitz). (CN/NA)

Nerve. (F.—L.) F. nerf; Crit.—L. nerumm, acc. of nervus, a sinew. Perhaps allied to Gk. νερός, a sinew, string; Skt. snīva, a tendon. See Prellwitz.

Nescient, ignorant. (L.) From L. nescient-, stem of nesciēns, pres. pt. of nescire, not to know. — L. ne-, not; scire, to know. See Science, Niece.

Nesh, tender, soft. (E.) M. E. nesh A. S. hnes, soft. + (oth hnaskwus, soft, tender


Nest. (E) M. L. and A. S. nest. + Du. nest, O H. G. and G. nest; Bret neiz, Irish and Gael. nead, O. Irish, nēt, W. wyth, L. nidus (for *nidos), Skt nīḍa, a nest, a den β. Orig. ‘a place to sit in.’ Explained as short for *nis- disobed, a place in which to sit down; cf. Skt. nīśad, to sit down. Here -sād is the weak grade of *-śad, to sit. See Sit. Der. nest-le, from A. S. nestlan, to make a nest; nest-l-ing Brugm. i § 81.


Net (2), a list of all charges. (F.—L.) F. net, pure; hence, free; see Neat (2).

Nether, lower. (E.) M. E. nether. A. S. nēðhera, nīðhera, nether; a comp. adj. due to nider, adv. downward, also a compar. form. To be divided as ni-her, the suffix -her being comparative, as in o-ther, nei-ther (cf. Gk. -thero, Skt. -tara-). We find Skt. ni-tarān, adv., excessively, continually, grammatically a comp. form from ni, downward, into. + Icel. neðri, adj., neðarr, adv.; Dan. neder- (in comp.), whence ned, downward; Swed. nedre, G. nieder, nether; Du. neder, adv., down. Cf. Russ. ниже (yi as in F.) adv., lower.

Der. nether-most, corruption of A. S. nīðer-pest, extended (by the usual superlative suffix -est) from an earlier *ni-dem-a, where -dem- = Idg. -to-mo (as in L. op-ti-nus).


Neuralgia, pain in the nerves. (Gk.) From Gk. νευρ-ον, a nerve, and ἀγάς-os, pain; with suffix -ia. The Gk. νευρόν may be allied to L. nervus; see Nerve.

Neuter. (l.) L. neuter, neither: hence, sex-less. — L. ne, not; nder, whether; see Whether. Der. neuter- al, &c.

Never. (E.) M. E. neuer (n = v). A. S. nēfre.—A. S. ne, not; affē, ever; see Ever.

New. (E.) M. E. newe; A. S. nēwe, nōwe. + Du. nieu, Icel. NRF, Dan. new. G. neu, G. neu, L. novus, W. newydd, Irish and Gael. niadh, Lithuan. nauja, Russ novos, Gk. νέος (=νέον), Pers. nau, Skt. nav(a), (for *natsya), new. Igd types *nuwos, newos; Brugm. i §§ 120, 38; n. § 63 Allied to Skt. nu, now; hence new = ‘that which is now,’ recent. See Now.

Newfangled, fond of novelty. (E.) The a has been added. M. E. newe-fangle, i.e. fonde of what is new. Compound of newe, new, and fangle, ready to catch from the base fang, as in A S fangen, pp. of fang, to catch. The suffix -el is the same as in A. S. spe-ciel, fond of speaking, talkative; &C See Fang.

News, tidings. (E.) Formerly newes, sb. pl., lit. new things; see the Kingis Quair, st. 179 It is a translation of F. nouvelles, news, pl. of O. F. novel, new. Cf. Du. nieuws (Sewel).

Newel, the upright column round which a circular staircase winds. (F.—L.) Formerly newell.—O. F. nucl, novel, later noyau, ‘the stone of a plume, the nuel or spindle of a winding staire;’ Cot.—L. nucale, neut. of nuclasis, lit. belonging to a nut; hence a kernel or stone of a plum. — 1. nac-, stem of nux, a nut. ¶ Named
NEWFANGLED

from its central position. Cf. F. nœil, a
nut (dial. of La Meuse).

Newfangled, News; see New.

Newt, a kind of lizard. (E.) The initial n is unornigual; a newt stands for an
eave. M. E. newte; also eave, which is a
shortened form of M. E. evete. — A. S.
efeta, a lizard. See Bft.

Next, highest. (E.) M. E. next; also
nēst, superl. of nēb, nigh; A. S. nēkst,
superl. of nēb, nēah, nigh. See Nigh.

Nias, a young hawk, a nanny. (F.—L.)
M. F. niars, ’a nestling, niny;’ Cot.—
Late L. acc. type nidiācem (Ital. nidace).
— L. nidus, a nest. See Nest.

Nīb, point of a pen. (E.) Another form
of nēb; see Neb. Cf. E. Fries. nibbe, nīd, Low G. nībe, a neb.

Nibble. (E.) Lat. ‘to nip often;’ the
frequent of nip, to pinch off, the end of
grass, &c. — Low G. nibbeln, knibbeln, to
nibble, to gnaw slightly. (Cf. dibble from
dip) ¶ Or we may regard it as an attenuated
form of Du. knabbelen, to nibble.

Nice, fastidious, delicious. (F.—L.)
M. E. nice, foolish, simple, later fastidious,
and lastly delicious. — O F. nice, lazy,
simple; orig ignorant; Romanic necium
of nesciut, ignorant — L. nē, not; sci-ere, to
know. See No (1) and Science.

Niche, a recess in a wall for a statue.
(F.—Ital.—L.) F. niche — Ital. nicchia,
a niche, a shell-like recess in a wall. — Ital.
nichio, a shell, also a notch (Flono) — L.
mittus, mītellus, acc. of mītillus, mītillus,
a sea-muscle. ‘Derived in the same way as
Ital. secchia from situla, a bucket, and vec-
chio from ucitus, old; as to the change of
initial, cf. Ital. nespola with L mespulum,
a medlar;’ Diez. [The same change occurs in F. nattes, a mat, and in napkin]
We also find mītillus, a sea-muscle; cf. L.
musculus, a sea-muscle; see Muscle
(1). Cf. Gk. μυρίκος (Liddell).

Nick (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.)
Nick is an attenuated form of noke, a
notch; see Nock. So also tip from
top.

Nick (2), the devil. (F.—L.—Gk.)
Short for Nicolas. [Not from A. S nīcera
water-sprite, hogboblin; Icel nýkr, Dan
nok, nisse, Swed. nakk, G. nix, a water-goblin. See Kluge, s. v Nix.]

Nickel, a grayish white metal. (Swed.
—G.) G kupfernickel, nickel of copper;
shortened to Swed. nickel. So named

by Cronstedt (a Swed. mineralogist) in
1754 (Cent. Dict.).

Nicknack; see Knicknack.

Nickname. (E.) M. E. nekename,
also ekename; (a nekename = an ekename).
See Prompt. Parv.; cf. Du. toenaam, G.
zuename. From eke and name. + Icel.
auknfni, Swed. oknumn, Dan. okenavn,
an eke-name, nickname.

Nicotian, belonging to tobacco. (F.)
M. F. Nicotianes, ‘Nicotian, tobacco, first
sent into France by Nicot in 1560;’ Cot.
Nicot is a personal name.

Niece. (F.—L.) M. F. niece, necey. —
M. F. niece (F. niece). — Late L. nepēta, a
niece. — L. nepēta, a granddaughter, niece;
used also fem. of L. nepōs, nephew. See
Nephew.

Niggard, a miser. (Scand.) M. E.
mgard; where the suffix -ard is off F.
ougn (= O. H. G. hart, hard). We also
find M. E. mgare, a naggard, and mgissge,
adj., stingy; and even mg. — Icel. hvegr,
niggardly. Swed. njugg, niggardly, scanty;
Cf. Mid. Dan. nygger, Swed. dial. mugger,
nuggy, + A. S. hvegr, niggardly (Noreen).
Cf. M. Du. mugger, ‘nimble, careful, or
diligent,’ Hexham.

Nigh. (E.) M. F. nēh, neih, ney. A. S.
nēah, nēh, nigh; adv and prep. + Du.
na, adv. (in nā-būt, a neighbour); Goth.
type *nēhvo-. Root unknown.

Night. (E.) M. E. night, niht. A. S.
niht, neah; O. Merc. neht, + Du. G. nacht,
Icel. natt, niht, Dan. nat, Swed. natt, Goth.
nahts. Teut. type *nihts; Æg. type
naktis, Russ. noch, L. noche (stem noce),
Gk. νέχ (stem νεχτ-), Skt. ṇakta-. ¶ For
the old system of reckoning by nights, cf.
sennight, fortnight

nightingale. (E.) M. E. nightengale,
early nightegale (the n having been
inserted); A. S nihtegale. — A. S nihtle,
for niht, night; gale, a singer, from
galan, to sing. Lat. ‘singer by night.’
A. S. gal-an is from gal-, 2nd stem of
gielian, to yell. See Yell. So also Du.
nachtgaal, Dan. nattergal, Swed. naktergal,

nightmare, an incubus. (E.) M. E.
nightemare.
From A. S. niht, night; mære, a nightmare, incubus; allied to
a Teut. verb *marjan-; to crush, Icel.
merja (pt. t. marði), to crush. [Mara is
nightshade, a plant. (E.) A. S. nihtscæda. Cf. Du. nachtschade, M. Du. nachtschade, G. nachtschatten. Also Swed. natt-skate-grass, as if from natt-skas, a bat, and gras, grass (Rietz).

Nigherescent, growing black. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of nigrescent, to grow black, ineptive of nigître, to be black. —L. nigër, for nigler, black.

Nihilist, a member of a revolutionary secret society, esp. in Russia. (L.) etymologically, one who denies real existence.

—L. nihil, nothing.

Nilgau; see Nyilghau.

Nimble, active. (E.) M. E. niviel; the b is excrecent. Lit. ' ready to catch; ' from A. S. nim-an, to catch, take, seize, with suffix -al, as in speccol, talkative. We actually find A. S. numol or numul, taking, seizing, or able to receive; from the weak grade (num-) of the same verb. Cf. Icel. nema, Goth. numan, G. nehmen, to take. Perhaps related to Gk. νέμω, to occupy, νέμεω, to distribute. (γemi.)

Nincompoop, a simpleton. (L.) Thought to be a corruption of L. non compositus (nivitis), not sound in mind.

Nine. (E.) M. E. nine, where the final -e is a pl. suffix, and nin-1s for nijen, nine (layamon). A. S. nigen, nigen, nine. —Du. neger, Icel. níu, Dan. ni, Sw. nio, G. nien, Goth. niu; cf. also W. naw, Ir naor, L. novem, Gk. ηεννά, Zend nava, Pers. nakh, Skt. nava, nine. Idg. type *newon. Brugm. II § 173.

Ninny, a simpleton. (E.) [Cf. Ital. ninnu, a child (Diez). Cf. Span. niño, a child, one of little experience. Ital ninna, a lullaby, nurse's song to lull children to sleep, also mamma.] Of imitative origin.

Nip. (E.) M. E. nippen, for knippen, see G. Douglas, p. 1. to θεν Μ engr. I. 94. Not in A. S. From the weak grade (knip-) of a Teut. verb *kneipan-, to pinch, as seen in Du. knippen, to pinch, Dan. knibe, Sw. knipa; G. kneifen, kneyzen, to pinch (from Low G.). Allied to Lith. gnyb-ti, to pinch; or to Lith. kneb-ti, to pinch.

Nipple, a teat. (E.) Formerly nible (Nares); noble (Palsgrave); dimin. of nib or neb; see Neb. Cf. O. F. nisle, nisfe, a nose, Ital. nisfola, nisfa, a snout, from the Teutonic (Low G. nibbe, a beak). Der. nipple-wort.

Nit, egg of a louse; a louse. (E.) M. E. nite, a nit, also a louse; A. S. knite, a louse's egg. —Du. neet; Icel. nitr, pl., Dan. gnid, Swed. gnet; G. niss; Gk. kovis (stem kovĩ); W. nedd, pl., nits; cf. also Russ. gnida, a nit.


Nizam, the title of a ruler in the Deccan, in Hindustan. (Hind. — Pers. — Arab.) From the Arab. nizām, government, which the Persians pronounce as nizām. Though the proper sense is 'government,' in the phrase nizām-l-mulk it is used as a title, meaning 'governor of the empire'; first used by Asaf Jāh in 1713 (Yule.) —Arab. root nadhama, he arranged or ordered. (Devic, Richardson.)

No (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.) M. E. no; A. S. nā, adv., never, no. —A. S. ne, not; ā, ever (whence M. E. oo, d, ever, now obsolete). See Aye. β. With A. S. ne, not, cf. Goth. ni, Russ. ne, Irish, Gael. W. ni, L. ne (in non-ne), Skt. na, not.

No (2), none. (E.) Short for none, q.v. Der. no-body, i.e. none body; it took the place of M. E. no man. So also no-thing.

Noble. (F. — L.) F. noble. —L. nō-bilem, acc. of nībilis, well known. For O. L. gnōbilis. —L. gnīs, base of nīscere (i.e. gnōvere), to know; allied to E. Know. Der. nobil-i-ty, O. F. nobillité, L. acc. nobilitatem. Also i-noble.

Nobody; from no and body; see No (1).

Nock, an indentation, notch; obs. (M. Du.) M. E. nokke. —M. Du. nocke (Kilian), a notch in the head of an arrow; M. Swed. noka, a notch; Swed. dial. nokke, nokk. The M. Swed. noka also denotes the same as Icel. knokki, i.e.
**NOCTURN**

the small metal hooks holding the thread in a distaff. [†] The M. Ital. nocca, a nook, is of Teut. origin. Distinct from *notech*.

**Nocturn**, a service of the church. (F. — L.) F. nocturne, a nocturn; orig. nocturnal. — Late L. nocturna, a nocturn; fem. of L. nocturnus, nocturnal. From *nōct-, stem of nōx, night. See *Night*.

**Nod.** (E.) M. E. nodden. Not in A.S.; but the orig. began with *bn*. The orig. sense was to push, beat, shake. Cf. Icel. knyfja, a rammer for beating turf; O. H. G. *knō(t)on* (*knō(t)on*?), to shake; Bav. *noettin*, to move to and fro. Teut. base *nkeud*.

**Nodle**, the head. (E.) M. E. nodde, nodul, the nodule, nape, back of the head. 'Occiput, a nodyle;' Vocab. 673. Dimin. of *knod*, a word not found in M. E., but the same as M. Du. *knoodle*, a knob (Hexham), Du. *knod*, a club; cf. G. *knoten*, a knob, knob. This is a mere variant of *knot* (Fr. *franc*). Cf. Low G. *knuddel*, a ball of yarn, a hard swelling under the skin (Berghaus).

**Node**, a knot (L.) L. nódas, a knot. **Noggin**, a wooden cup. (Scand.) Cf. Irish *noggin*, Gael. *noitean*, a noggin; Gael. *cnagan*, a little knob, a peg, an earthen pinkin, *cnagaire*, 'a knocker; a gill, noggin; a quart measure;' all from L. (Macbain). Also Lowl. Sc. *noggin*, nogge; spelt *knoggin* by Swift. For *knoggen*, with -en as in wood-en, from *knog*, variant of *knag*, a knob, peg, also a keg (Jamieson), *knagge*, a keg (id.). Of Scand. origin; see *Knag*.

**Noise.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. noise. — F. noise, O. Fr. noisé, noise, a debate, quarrel, noise. Cf. Prov. *noissa, nausa*, nausca. B. Deer holds that it can only be derived from L. *nausa*, sea-sickness, disgust, hence annoyance, &c.; the L. word being borrowed from Gk. See *Nausea*.

**Noisome**, annoying, troublesome. (F. — L.; with E suffix) Formed from M. E. *noy*, annoyance; with E suffix -some. This M. E. *noy* is short for M. E. *noy-an*, anoi. — O. F. anoi, vexation; see *Annoy*.

**Nole, Noll**, head; see *Noile*.


**Nomenclator**, one who names things. (L.) L. *nomenclator*, lit. 'name-caller.'

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**NOOSE**

— L. *nōmen*, name; *calāre*, to call; see *Calends*.

**nominal.** (F. — L.) F. *nominal*. — L. *nominalis*, nominal; belonging to a name. — L. *nōmin-,* for *nōmen*, a name; see *Noun*.

**nominate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *nomināre*, to name. — L. *nōmin-,* for *nōmen*; see *Noun*.

**Non-, prefix, not.** (L.) L. *nōn*, not.

**nonage.** (L. and F. — L.) I. e. *non-*, *age*, minority So also *non-conforming, non-descript, non-entity, non-juror*, *nonsense*, *non-suit*. See *One*.

**None.** See *One*.

**Nonchalant**, careless. (E. — L.) F. *nonchalant*, careless; pres. pt. of O. F. *non-halour*, to be careless about. — O. F. *non*, not; *chaloir*, to glow, hence to be hot over, take care for. — L. *non*, not; *calère*, to glow.

**None.** (E.) M. E. *noon, non*. — A. S *ne*, not; *ān*, one; see *One*. Hence *no* as in *nothing, no-body*, by loss of final *u*.

**Nones**, the ninth day before the ides. (I.) From L. *nōna*, ninth (i.e. ninth day), fem. of *nōmus*, ninth, from *nōmē*, nine. See *Nine*.

**Nonpareil**, matchless. (F. — L.) F. *non*, not; *pareil*, equal — L. *non*, not; Late L. *pariculis*, equal, double dimin. from *par*, equal. Cf. *Apparel*.

**Nonplus.** (L.) 'To be at a nonplus,' to be in perplexity, not to be able to proceed. — L. *non*, not; *plus*, more, further.


**Noon, mid-day.** (L.) Orig. the ninth hour or 3 p.m., but afterwards the time of the church-service called *nōme* was shifted to mid-day. We find A. S. *nōn-tūd* (lit. *noon-tide*), the ninth hour, Mk. xv 33. — L. *nōna*. 1 e ninth hour, fem. of *nōmus*, ninth. See *Nine*.

**Noose**, a slip-knot. (Prov. — L.) In Beaufort and Fletcher. The word was imported from Gascony by sailors. — *cascon nus*; O. Prov. *nolte*; Prov. *nov*, a noose or loop. [Cf. Prov. *novel-lent*, a running noose; pl. *noues*; *nous de l'arbre*, a noose for mooring ships; note *gasc. nouset*, a knot, *nousera*, to tie a
NOR

knot.] – L. nōdus, nom., a knot. See Knot.

Nor. (E.) M. E. nor, short for nother, neither. – A. S. nāwer, contracted form of nāwēder, neither. – A. S. nā, not; nōwer, whether.

Normal, according to rule. (L.) L. normalis, adj. – L. norma, a carpenter's square, rule, pattern.

Norman, Norse; see North.

North. (E.) A. S. nórd; Du. noord, Icel. nódr; Dan. Swed. G. nörd. Root unknown; some compare Umbrian nōrtrus, on the left hand (to one looking eastwards); Gk. νότος, lower.


norse. (Scand.) From Norw. and Dan. nörd; Norse; Icel. norr-; Norse. Short for *North-isk, i.e. North-ish.


Nosophy, science of disease. (Gk.) Gk. νόσος-s, disease; -logia, from λόγος, discourse, from λαγεῖν, to speak.

Nostril. (E.) Nostril = nose-thril or nose-thril. M. E. nosethril, A. S. nosdylr. – A. S. nos-; nose; dylvel, a perforation, orifice; see Thrill.

Nostrum, a quack medicine. (I. L.) L. nostrum, lit. 'our own,' i.e. a special drug peculiar to the seller. Neut. of notser, ours – L. nōs, we. Cf Skt. nās, us.

Not (1), a word expressing denial. (E.) M. E. not, short form of nought, naught, see Naught.

Not (2), I know not, or he knows not. (E.) Obsolete. M. E. nōt, noot. A. S. nēt. – A. S. ne, not; wēt, I know, or he knows; see Wit.


– L. nota, a mark; see Note.

Notary. (F. – L.) M. F. notaire. – L. acc. notārium (from notārius), one who makes notes, a scrivener. – L. nota, a note; see Note.

Notch, an incision, a score; also, as vb., to incise, nick. (F.) For *otch, by association with nōck, which has a similar meaning. M. E. ochen, to cut, cut into, occurs in the Morte Arthure, 2565, 3676. Notch was often particularly used with reference to the scoring of tallies, and cricket was once scored by counting notches.

– O. F. oche (F. hauche), 'a nick, nock, or notch, the cut of a tally;' Cot. Also ocher, 'to nick, nock, notch, to cut as a tally;' id. The O. F. oche, Gascon osco, is of unknown origin. There is a similar difficulty as to initial n in the word nōch or ouch; see Ouch.

Note, a mark. (F. – L.) F. note. – L. nota, a mark, lit. that by which a thing is known. Perhaps for *gnōta, and allied to nōtus, known, pp. of noscere; Bréal. (For the short o, cf. L. cognitus = *cognitus.) Der. not-at-ion, from L. notatio, from pp. notitus; and see not-able, not-ary above.

Nothing. (E.) Short for no thing; see None.

Notice. (F. – L.) F. notice. – L. nōtītia, a being known, knowledge – L. nōtus, pp. of noscere, to know. See Know.

Notify. (F. – L.) F. notifier. – L. nōtificāre, to make known – L. nōtī-, for nōtus, known; -ficāre, for facere, to make.

Notion. (F. – L.) F. notion. – L. a c. nōtōnem, an investigation, a notion – L. nōtus, pp. of noscere, to know. See Know.

notorious. (L.) From L. nōtōr-ius, manifest; with suffix -ous. – L. nōtrā, a voucher, witness. – L. pp. nōtrus, known. Der. notori-e-ly, M. F. notorieil (Cot.).

Not-pated, close shorn. (E.) See 1 Hen. IV. ii. 4. 78. From A. S. knot, close shorn; and Pate.

Notwithstanding. (E.) M. E. nought withstanding, Gower, C. A. ii. 181. From naught and withstand.

Naught, the same as Naught.


Noun, a grammatical term. (F. – L) O. F. noun, non, nun (F. noun), a name. – L. nōmen, a name. See Name.

Nourish. (F. – L) M. E. norisen. – O. F. nouris-, norris-, stem of pres. pt. of


novice, a beginner. (F. — L.) F. novice.

— L. novitius, novitium, new, fresh, a novice. — L. nous, new. Der. noviti-ate, from M.F. novitiat, the estate of a novice, Cot., from Late L. novitiatus, sb.

November. (L.) L. November, the ninth month of the Roman year. — L. novem, nine. See Nine.


Noway, Noways. (E.) The older form is noways. — A. S. nánes wages, by no way, the gen case used adverbially. See None and Way.

nowhere. (E.) A.S. nākwār — A. S. ni, not; hwār, where. See No (1) and Where.

nowise. (E.) Short for in no wise, M. E. on none wise; where none is dat. of M. E. noon, none, and wise is dat. of wise, a way, from A S. wise, a way. See None, and Wise, sb.

Noxious. (L.) L. noxius, hurtful. — L. noxa, hurt. — L. nocère, to hurt; cf nex, destruction, + Skt. निधाः (nīḍāḥ), destruction. (✓NEK) Brugm. i. § 794.

Nuzzle, a snout. (E.) Formerly nodule; dimin of nose

Nucleus, core. (L.) L. nucleus, small nut, kernel. — L. nuc-, stem of nux, a nut.

Nude, naked. (L.) L. nūsus, bare; for *nogivados. Allied to Naked.

Nudge, a slight push. (E.) Lowl. Sc. nodge, to push, strike, strike with the knuckles; North. E. nög, to jog. Perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. Norw. nugga, to rub, push, allied to nyggja (pt. t. nogg) to push; Swed. dial. nogga, to move slightly.

Nugatory, trifling, vain. (L.) L. nūgātorius, adj. from nūgātor, a triller; cf. nūgātus, pp. of nūgāri, to trifle. — L. pl. nūgē, triffes.

Nugget, a lump of metal. (E.) Formerly niggot; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Cf. prov. E. nug, a block of wood; nigg, a small piece (Essex); nog, knog, a block of wood, knob, peg; allied to Knag. See Noggin.


Null, invalid. (F. — L.) F. nul. — L. nullus, none. — L. ne, not; ulus, any, short for *unulus, dimin. of unus, one.

Nullah, a water-course, bed of a torrent. (Hind.) Hind. nåda, a water-course (Yule).

Numb. (E.) M. E. none, nomen, pp. seized, taken, caught with, overpowered, deprived of sensation. Pp. of M. E. nimen (A.S. niman) to take; see Nimble. — Icel. numinn, bereft, pp. of nema, to take.

Number. (F. — L.) F. nombre. — L. numerum, acc. of numerus, a number. Cf. Gk. νομος, law, νομιν, to distribute. (✓NE) Der. out-number.

numeral. (L.) From L. numerālis, belonging to number. — L. numerus (above).

numeration. (F. — L.) F. numération. — L. acc. numerātionem, a numbering. — L. numerātus, pp of numerāre, to number. — L. numerus, a number

numerous. (F. — L.) M. F. nombreux (Cot.). — L. numerōsus, adj.; from numeros, sb, a number.

Numismatic, relating to coins. (L. — Gk.) Comed from L. numismat-, stem of numisma, current coin. — Gk. νομίσμα, a custom, also current coin. — Gk. νομίσκω, to adopt, use as coin. — Gk. νόμισμα, usage. — Gk. νομίσμα, to distribute. (✓NE)

Nun. (L.) M. E. and A. S. nunne. — Late L. nunna, nonna, a nun; orig. a title of respect; oldest sense, ‘mother.’ It answers to L. nunna, father, also a monk (Ducange). — Gk. νόμισμα, aunt; Skt. nānā, mother, a familiar word used by children. Formed like ma-ma, da-da (daddy), and the like. Der. nunn-er-y, from O. F. nonnerie, which is from O. F. nonne, Late L. nonna.

Nuncheon, a luncheon. (Hybrid; L. and E.) The ending is confused with that of luncheon. M. E. nonechenech (for none-schenche), Riley, Memorials of London, p. 265; lit. a ‘noon-drink,’ to accompany the nonemete or ‘noon-meat.’ — M. E. none, noon; schenech, a pouring out of drink. — A. S. wil, noon (of L. origin; see Noon); scenean, to pour out drink. — B. The A. S. scenean is lit. ‘to pour out through a pipe;’ derived from A. S. sceaw, a shank, hollow bone, pipe; see Shank.

NUNCUPATIVE

nuncio.—L. nuntium, acc. of nuntiust, a bringer of tidings. Prob. for *nouentius, a bringer of news, from nōnus, new.

Nuncupative, declared by word of mouth. (F.—L.) F. nuncupatifé (Cot.) — Late L. nuncupātus, nominal.—L. nuncupātus, pp. of nuncupāre, to call by name. For *nōmī-numpāre; from L. nōmen, name. capere, to take. Brugm. ii. § 34.

Nuphar, a kind of water-lily. (Pers.—Skt.) Pers. nūfar, short for nīūfār; see Nenuphar.

Nuptial. (F.—L.) F. nuptial — L. nuptialis, belonging to a marriage. —L. nuptia, s. pl., a wedding.—L. nupta, a bride; fem. of pp. nūbere, to marry, lit. ‘to veil.’


Nut. (E.) M. E. note, nutc; A. S. hnutu.—Du. noot, Icel. hnot, Swed. not, Dan. nod, G. nuss. Cf. Irish hnu, Gael. chu, W. nwen, a nut. Der. nut-hatch, i.e. nut-hacker; see Hatch (3).

Nutmeg, the musk-nut. (E.; and F.—L. — Pers.—Skt.) M. E. notemuge, later nutmegge. Here -muge is from O. F. mugue, musk.—L. muscum, acc. of muscus, musk; see Musk. Cf. O. F. mugette, a nutmeg, also called naix muscade, Span. nuez moscada, Ital. noce moscada, Late L. muscāda, nutmeg.

Nutation, a nodding. (L.) From L. nūtātio, a nodding.—L. nūtāre, to nod, frequent. of nūere, to node.—Gk. νευερ, to nod. (ienia)

Nutrimen, food. (L.) L. nūtrīmen tum, food.—L. nūtrīre, to nourish, suckle, feed.

Nutritious. (L.) L. nūtrītus, for nūtrīc-, adj., nourishing; with suffix -ous. —L. nūtrīc-, stem of nūtrīx, a nurse.—L. nūtrīre (above).

Nutritive. (F.—L.) F. nutritif. Formed with F. suffix -if (L. -ius), from nūtrīt-us, pp. of nūtrīre (above).

Nuzzle, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Formerly nousle, nosyll; a frequent verb; from nose, sb. Cf. Swed. nosa, to smell; also Bav. nuseln, noseln, to seek about, also, for to speak through the nose;

OATS

E. Fries. nusseln, Swed. dial. nössl, to nuzzle.

Nylghau, a kind of antelope. (Pers.) Pers. nilgāw, a nylghau, lit. ‘blue cow.’—Pers. niil, blue (see Lilac); and gāw, a cow, allied to E. Cow.

Nymph. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. nymphē. — L. nympha.—Gk. νυμφη, a bride.

O

O (1), Oh, interjection. (E.) M. E. o; not in A.S.—Du. Dan. Swed. G. Goth. L. o; Gk. ο, ω. There was no distinction, formerly, between o and oh.

O (2), a circle. (E.) So called because the letter o is of a circular shape.

Oaf, a simpleton. (Scand.) Prov. E. awf, an elf.—Icel. álfr, an elf. Chaucer uses ík in the sense of ‘simple.’ A variant of elf; see Elf.

Oak. (E.) M. E. ook; A. S. ǣc. —Du. Icel. eik; Dan. æg, eg; Swed. ek; G. eiche; Teut. base *aik-.

Oakum, tow from old ropes. (E.) A. S. acumba, tow. (For the sound-change, cf. E. oak < A. S. ǣc.) Lit. ‘that which is combed out.’ — A. S. ā, prefix; comban, to comb, from camb, a comb; see A—(4) and Comb. Cf. O. H. G. a-chambi, tow; of like origin.


Oasis. (L.—Gk.—Egypt.) L. oasis. — Gk. ὀασίς, oasis, a fertile islet in the Libyan desert. Of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic ouahe, an oasis, a dwelling-place, oukh, to dwell (Peyron).

Oast, Oast-house, a kiln for drying hops. (E.) M. E. oost, ost. A. S. āst, a kiln, drying-house.—Du. eest, M. Du ast (the same). Allied to L. astus, Gk. ἀῖδος, a burning heat. (enia) See Ether.


Oats. (E.) M. E. otes, pl. A. S. āte, sing.; pl. ātan. Perhaps allied to Icel. eitilt, a nodule in stone, Norw. eitl, a gland, knot, nodule, Russ. iadro, a kernel,
ball, Gk. ὀξός, a swelling. From the swollen shape. (EID)

Ob-, prefix. (L.) It changes to oc- before i, of- before f, op- before p. L. ob, with very variable senses; as, towards, at, before, upon, over, about, near. Cf. Osan op, near, Gk. ἐν, upon; Brugm. i. § 557.

Obdurate. (L.) L. obduration, pp. of obduriōre, to harden. L. ob; and dūrus, hard. See Dure.

Obdient. (F.-L.) O. F. obedient.
- L. obedientem, stem of pres. pt. of obdīgere (O. L. obedīre), to obey. L. ob-, near; and audire, to hear. See Audience Brugm. i. § 250. Der. dis-obdient.

Obecaise. (F.-L.) M. E. obeissance.
- O. F. obeissance, later F. obéissance, service, a salute. O. F. obeissant, pres. pt. of obeir, to obey. L. obdīrente (above)

Obelisk. (F.-L. - Gk.) O. F. obelisque.
- L. obeliscum, acc. of obeliscus. Gk. ὀβελισκός, a pointed spire; hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of ὀβελός, a spire.

Obese, fat. (L.) I. obesus, (1) eaten away, wasted; (2) fat, lit. ‘that which has devoured.’ L. obesus, pp. of obedere, to eat away — L. ob, near, edere, to eat. See Edible. Der. obes-ic-y


Obfuscate, to darken. (L.) From pp. of L. ob-fuscire, to obscure. L. ob, near; and fuscus, brown. See Fuscous.

Obit, a funeral rite. (F.-L.) O. F. obist. L. acc. obstum, a going to or down, downfall, death. L. obstum, supine of ob-ire, to go near. L. ob, near; ire, to go.

Object, vb (F.-L.) F. objecter. L. objectare, to throw against, oppose; frequent. of ob-icere (obiceri), to cast towards.
- L. ob, towards; icere, to cast. See Jet (I).

Objugation. (F.-L.) F. objugation.
- L. acc. oburgatōnem, a chiding.
- L. obiurgatus, pp. of obiurgāre, to chide.
- L. ob, against; iurgāre, to sue, chide, which stands for *iurgicare; from iūr-, stem of ius, law, and -igare, for agere, to drive, pursue. Cf. Navigate.

Obulate, widened at the sides. (L.) L. oblatus, spread out (at the sides). L. ob, towards; latus, borne, carried out, pp. of tollere, to bear. See Tolerate.

Oblation, an offering. (F.-L.) F. oblation, an offering; Cot. L. acc. oblātionem, acc. of oblātio, an offering. L. oblātus, used as pp. of offerre, to offer (but from a different root); see Tolerate.

Oblige, to constrain. (F.-L.) F. obliger. L. obligāre, to bind together, oblige. L. ob, near; ligāre, to bind. See Ligament.

Oblique, slanting, perverse. (F.-L.) F. oblique.
- L. obliquus, oblius, slanting, sideways, awry. L. ob; *līquis, oblique (not in use).

Obliterate. (L.) From pp. of L. oblitterāre, to efface. L. ob, over; littera, a letter. See Letter. If it seems to have been associated with L. oblīnere, to smear over; though there is no etymological connexion.


Oblong, long from side to side. (F.-L.) F. oblong. L. oblongus, long across.
- L. ob, over; longus, long; see Long.

Obloquy, calumny. (L.) L. obloquium, contradiction. L. obloqui, to speak against.
- L. ob, against; logi, to speak. See Loquacious.

Obnoxious, offensive. (L.) Formerly in the sense of ‘liable to.’ L. obnoxi-us, liable to hurt or harm, with suffix -ous.
- L. ob, against; noxius, hurtful. See Noxious.

Oboe. (Ital. - F.-L.) Ital. oboe. F. hautbois; see Hautbois.

Obolus, a small Gk. coin. (L. - Gk.) L. obolus. Gk. ὀβόλος, a small coin, perhaps orig. in the shape of a spike or nail; Allied to Gk. ὀβελός, a spurt.

Obscene. (L.) L. obscēnus, obscaenus, obsceans, repulsive, foul. Etym. unknown.

Obscure, dim. (F.-L.) F. obscur.
- L. obscūrus, dark, lit. ‘covered over.’ L. ob; and -scūrus, 1 e. covered; cf. Skt. skhi, to cover. (EADK) Brugm. i. § 109; ii. § 74. See Sky.

- L. ob, near; sequi, to follow. See Sequence.

Obsequious. (F.-L.) M. F. obsequieux; Cot. L. obsequiōsus, full of compliance L. obsequium, compliance. L. obsequi, to comply with (above).

Observe. (F.-L.) O. F. observer. -
OBSIDIAN

L. obseruidre, to take notice of, mark. — L. ob, near; seruare, to keep, heed.

Obsidian, a vitreous stone. (L.) From L. Obsidieus lapis (false reading for Obsidius lapis), a stone found by one Obsidius (false reading for Osibus) in Ethiopia (Pliny, lib. xxxvi. c. 26, lib. xxxvii. c. 10).

Obsolete, going out of use. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. obsoletere, to grow old, inceptive form of obsolere, to decay. Origin doubtful; perhaps from L. ob, against; sole, to be wont.

Obsolete. (L.) L. obsoletus, pp. of obstruire (above).

Obstacle. (F. — L.) F. obstacle. — L. obstauidum, a hinderance. — L. ob, against; stiœcum, double dimin. from stiœre, to stand.

Obstetric, pertaining to midwifery. (L.) L. obstetricus, adj. from obstetricus, stem of obstetricus, a midwife; lit. an assistant, stander near. — L. obstare, to stand near; with fem. suffix -tax (of the agent).

Obstinate. (L.) L. obstinatus, resolute; pp. of obstinare, to set about, be resolved on; lit. ‘to put oneself near’ — L. ob, near; and *staniare, to place oneself, cf. Russ. stanovite, to set; from √STA. See State.

Obstreperous, clamorous. (L.) L. obstreper-us, clamorous; with suffix -ous. — L. ob, against, near; strere, to rattle.

Obstruction, obligation. (L.) Coned from L. obstreperus, pp. of obstangere, to bind, fasten — L. ob, over; stringere, to draw tight. See Stringent.

Obstruct. (L.) From L. obstrueitus, pp. of obstruire, to build in the way of anything, lit. build against. — L. ob, against; strueere, to build. See Structure.


Obtrude. (L.) L. obtrudere, to thrust against. — L. ob, against; trudere, to thrust. See Thrust.


Obverse, lit. turned toward; one, used of the face of a coin. (L.) L. obversus, pp. of obvertere, to turn towards — L. ob, towards; vertere, to turn. See Verse.

Obviate. (L.) From pp. of L. obstruire, to meet in the way, prevent — L. ob, against; uia, way. See Viaduct.

Obvious. (L.) L. obvi-us, lying in the way, evident; with suffix -ous. — L. ob, over against; uia, the way.

Oca, the name of a certain edible root. (Peruvian.) Peruv. occa, the same.


Occident, west. (F. — L.) O. F. occident, west — L. occident, stem of pres. pt. of occidere, to fall, set (as the sun). — L. oc- (for ob), at; cadere, to fall.

Occiput. (L.) L. occiput, back of the head. — L. oc- (for ob), over against; caput, the head. See Capital.


Occur. (F. — L.) M. F. occurrer. — L. occurrere, to run to meet, occur — L. oc- (for ob), against; currere, to run. See Current.

Ocean. (F. — L. — Gk.) O F. ocean. — L. oceanum, acc. of oceanus — Gk. òkeanós, the great stream supposed to encompass the earth.

Ocelot, a quadruped. (Mexican.) Mexican ocelot, a tiger, applied by Buffon to the ocelot.


Octagon, a plane 8-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. ókta, for ókta, eight; γων-ia, an angle, connected by gradation with γῶνν, knee; see Knee.

Octahedron, a solid 8-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. ókta, for ókta, eight; ἕδρα, a base, from the base ἔδρ-, to sit; see Sit.

Octangular, having eight angles. (L.) From L. oct-ā, eight, anguins, angle.

Octant, the aspect of two planets when distant by the eighth part of a circle. (L.) L. octant, stem of octans, an instrument for measuring the eighth of a circle. — L. oct-ā, eight.
OCTAVE

octave. (F.-L.) Lit. 'eighth;' hence, eight days after a festival, eight notes in music. - F. octave, an octave (Cot.). - L. octō, fem. of octōactus, eighth. - L. octō, eight. + Gk. ókto, eight; cognate with E. Eight. Doublet, utas.

October. (L.) L. Octōber, the eighth month of the Roman year. - L. octō, eight.

octogenarian, one who is eighty years old. (L.) From L. octōgenarius, belonging to eighty. - L. octōgeni, eighty each, distributive form of octōactus, eighth. - L. octō, eight; -ginta, probably allied to decem, ten. Brugm. ii. § 164.

octutoron, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. (L.) One who is, in an eighth part, a black. Comed from L. octō, eight; in imitation of quaduōron.

octosyllabic. (L. - Gk.) L. octosyllabicus, having eight syllables. + Gk. ókto, eight; συλλαβή, a syllable; see Syllable.

Octroi, a toll. (F.-L.) F. octroi, O. F. oro, orig. a grant; verbal sb. from O. F. otrier, to authorise, grant. - Late L. auctōriāre, by-form of auctōriāre, to authorise. - L. auctor; see Author

Ocular. (L.) L. oculāris, belonging to the eye. - L. oculus, eye; cognate with Gk. ὀφθαλμός, eye. See Optic

Odalisque, a female slave in a Turkish harem. (F.-Turk.) F. odalisque; better odalique (Devic). - Turk. odalıq, a chambermaid. - Turk. ọda, a chamber.

Odd, not even, strange. (Scand.) M. F. odde - Icel. oddi, a triangle, a point of land; metaphorically (from the triangle), an odd number (orig. three); hence also the phr. standāsp i odda, to stand (or be) at odds, to quarrel; oddānambr, the odd man, third man who gives a casting vote, oddātaka, an odd number. Allied to odddr, a point of a weapon (for *oddar) + A. S. ord, a point of a sword, point; Dan. od, a point, Swed. udde, odd, udde, a point; G. ort, a place, M. H. G. ort, extreme point. Tent. type * unwdr.

Ode, a song. (F.-L. - Gk.) F. ode. - L. óda, òdē. - Gk. ódē, a song; for òdē, a song. - Gk. ὀδήσσω, to sing. Allied to O. Irish suad, W. gwedd, a cry, shout. (+WElD.) Der. ep-ode, palin-ode


OGE.

Cf. Gk. ὄξιν (≡*όξιν), to smell. (√OD.)

Der. odorous, from L. odor-us, with suffix -ous; the accent has been thrown back.


off, away from. (E.) An emphatic form of of. M. E. of; as in 'Smiteth of my head' = smite off my head; Ch. C. T. 782 (Harleian MS.).

Offal, waste meat. (E.) M. E. ofal, falling remnants, chips of wood, &c. From off and fall. + Du. afval, windfall, offal; Dan. affald, a fall off, offal; Sweed. affall; G. abfall; all similarly compounded.

Offence. (F.-L.) O. F. offence, offense. - L. offensa, an offence; orig. fem. of pp. of offendere, to dash against (below).

offend. (F.-L.) M. E. offend. - F. offendre - L. offendere, to dash or strike against, injure. - L. of (for ob), against; *fendere, to strike. See Defend

Offer. (L.) A. S. ofiri-an. - L. offerre, to offer. - L. of (for ob), near; ferre to bring, cognate with E. hear. Der. offer-t-or-y, from F. offertoire, L. offertorium, a place to which offerings were brought.

Office, duty. (F.-L.) F. office. - L. officium, duty; lit. 'service.' Perhaps from opi-, foropus, work; and facere, to do (Walde). Der. offic-er, F. officier, Late L. officiarius; offic-e-ous, F. officieux, L. officiōsus.

Officinal, pertaining to or used in a shop or laboratory. (F.-L.) F. officinal. - L. officina, a workshop, office; contracted form of officina (Plautus). - L. opi-, foropus, work, -fic, for facere, to do.

Ofing, the part of the visible sea from the shore. (E.) Merely formed from off, with the noun-suffix -ing. See off.

Offscouring. (E.) From off and scour. So also off-set, off-shoot, off-spring.


Ogee, Ogive, a double curve. (F.-Span.-Arab.) An ogive (ogive) or ogee, a wreath, circle, or round band in architecture,' Minshew. An ogee arch is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides. - M. F. augive, F. ogive, an ogee or ogee
Ogle, to glance at. (Du.) A frequent form of Du. oogen, 'to cast sheepes eyes upon one;' Hexham. (Cf. Low G. eogenh, to ogle, from oegen, to look at.)—Du. ooge, eye; cognate with E. eye.

Ogre, a monster. (F.—I.) F. ogre

Oh; see O (1).

Oil. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. oile.—A. F. oile (f. huile).—L. oleum; from olea, an olive-tree.—Gk. ὠλαια, an olive-tree. See Olive.

Ointment. (F.—L.) The former t is due to confusion with anoint; the M. E. form is oiment. —O. F. oignement, an anointing, also an unguent. —O. F. oigne-r, the same as oindre, to anoint; with suffix -ment.—L. unguentum, to anoint. See Unguent.

Ole. (E.) M. F. old. O. Merc. ald, later ald; (A. S. eald).—Du. oud (for oald), G. alt; cf Goth althas. Teut. type *aldez; luid type *al-tes, formed with pp. suffix -tes from *al, as seen in l. al-crc, Icel al-a, to nourish, bring up; so that the sense was orig. brought up β. l. altus, high, is prob. the same word, with a newer sense.

Oleaginous. (L.—Gk.) L. oleaginos-us, oily, with suffix -ous; adj., from olea, an olive-tree. See Oil.

Oleander, the rose-bay-tree. (F.—Late L.) M. F. oleandre, rose-bay-tree (Cot.). The same as lat. oleandro, Spanish elendro (Minshoe), Port. elendo, lourdno, all variously corrupted from Late L. lorandrum (taken for l'orientum). It seems to have been confused with oleaster. 2. Isidore gives the name as 'avodandarum, vulgo lorandrum.' This shows that the name was a corruption of rhododendron, due to confusion with L. laurus, laurel.

Oleaster, wild olive. (L.—Gk.) L. oleaster, Rom. xi. 17; formed from olea, an olive-tree.—Gk. ὠλαια, an olive-tree.

Olfactory, relating to smell. (L.) L. olfactōrīus, adj., from L. olfactor, one who smells, olfactus, a smelling.—L. olfactus, pp. of olfacere, olefacere, to scent.—L. olfere (also olère), to smell; facere, to make, cause. This L. olere stands for *odere; cf. od-or, scent; and cf. L. lacrūma for lacrūma. Allied to Gk. ὀδοὺς, scent.

Oligarchy. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. oligarchie—Late L. oligarchia.—Gk. ὀλιγαρχία, government by a few men.—Gk ὀλγηγρία, for ὀλγος, few, little; and -αρχία, from ἀρχή, to rule.

Olio, a mixture, medley. (Span.—L.) A mistaken form for olia, intended to represent Span. olla (pronounced olya), a round earthen pot, also an olio, esp. in phrase olla podrida, a hodge-podge.—L. olla, O. Lat. aula, a pot.

Olive. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. olive.—L. oliva.—Gk. ὠλαια (for *thaiFa), an olive-tree. Brugm. i. § 121 (2).

Omadaun, Omadhawn, a simpleton. (C.) Anglo-Irish; from Irish amadan, a simpleton.—Irish amad (the same).—Irish an-, for an-, neg. prefix (cf. Gk. ἄν—);—mad, O. Irish -met, mind, cognate with L. mens and E. mind. Cf. L. amens, mad.

Ombre, a game at cards (Span.—L.) From Span. juego del hombre, lit. 'game of the man' (whence F. homme).—L. hominem, acc. of homo, a man. See Human.

Omega, the end. (Gk.) Gk. ω, called ω μέγα, i. e. great o, long o; which is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet, as opposed to alpha, the first letter. Μέγα is neut. of μεγας, great, allied to E. Mickle.

Omelet, a pan-cake, chiefly of eggs. (F.—L.) F. omelette, aumelette (Cot.). These are from O. F. omelette, but this again was preceded by the form alemette, which is, through change of suffix, from alemelle (Scheler). The sense of alemelle was 'a thin plate,' still preserved in F. aumelle, sheathing of a ship. Godefroy gives O. F. alemelle, blade of a knife; thus the omelet was named from its shape, that of a 'thin plate' of metal. 2. Lastly l'alemelle is a corruption of la lemelle, the correct O. F. form.—L. lāmella, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of lāmina, a thin plate; see Lamina. See this clearly traced by Scheler and Littre.
OMEN

Omen, a sign of a future event. (L.) L. omen; O. Lat. osmen. Der. ominous.

Omit, to neglect. (L.) L. omittere, (pp. omissionis), lit. 'to let go.' For *omittère <*ob-mittère; from ob, by, mittère, to send. See Missile. Der. omis-sion, from F. omission, an omission,' from L. acc. omissionem; from the pp.

Omni-, prefix (L.) L. omnis, all. Der. omni-potent, all-powerful; omni-present, everywhere present; all-knowing; omni-toruous, all-devouring; see Potent, Present, Science, Voracious.

omnibus, a public vehicle. (L.) So called because intended for the use of all.

-omnibus, for all; dat. pl. of omnis.

Comonly shortened to bus

Omrah, a prince, lord. (Arab) 'Airgrettis by omrahs worn;' Scott, Vis. of Don Roderick, st. 31. Omrah is properly a plural, like Nabob, q.v. —Arab. umarā, pl. of amir, a prince, emir; see Emir. Cf. the Arab tule amīrūl-umarā, prince of princes (Yule).

On. (E) M. E. on, A S. on, Æ Du. aan, Ícel ā, Swed å, G. an (whence Dan. an), Goth. ana, Gk. ána, Russ на. Idg. type *ana.

Once; see One

Once, sometimes for Ounce (2).


Once. (E) M. E. ones; A S. ānes, adv., once. Ong gen. case (masc. and neut.) of ān, one; the gen case was used adverbially, as in need, two-ce, thre-ice.

One (2), a person, spoken of indefinitely. (E) In the phrase 'one says,' one means 'a single person.' Merely a peculiar use of the ordinary word one. (E) Not F. on.


Onion, a plant. (F. —L.) F. oignon —L. unōnum, acc. of uno, a large onion; see Union (2).

Only. (E) M. E. onli, adj. and adv.; A. S. ānlīc, adj., unique, lit. 'one-like.'—A. S. ān, one; Icī, like.

Onomatopoeia, name-making, the formation of a word with a resemblance in sound to the thing signified. (Gk.) Gk. onomatopoeia, the making of a name. —Gk. onomatō-ω-, combining form of onoma, a name; and ποιεῖν, to make; see Name and Poem. Brugm. ii. § 117.

Onset, an assault. (E) Due to the phr. set on! i.e. attack! From on and set.

Onslaught, an attack. (E) From on and M. E. slaht, A S. slæht, a stroke, blow, formed from slītan, to strike; see Slay. And cf. slaughter.

Onward, Onwards. (E) From on and -ward, -wards; see Toward.

Onyx, a kind of agate (L.—Gk.) L. onyx —Gk. όνυξ, a nail; a veined gem, onyx, from its resemblance to the finger-nail. See Nail.

Oolite, a kind of limestone. (F.—Gk.) F. oolithie (with th sounded as t). —Gk. όίλθις, egg, λιθ-ος, stone. Lit. 'egg-stone.' See OvaL.

Ooze, moisture, soft mud. (E) Formerly õose; M. E. wose. A S. wōs, moisture, juice ; Icel. vör, wetness. Perhaps confused with A. S. wīse, soft mud; which is cognate with Icel. veisa, a stagnant pool. Der. oze, vb.

Opacity; see Opaque.

Opal, a gem (L.—L.) F. opale. —L. opalis, an opal. Cf. Gk. ὁπάλλιος, an opal. ; Skt ūpala-, a stone, gem.


Open, unclosed. (L.) The verb is from the adj. open, which is sometimes shortened to of (Coriol. 1. 4. 43). A S. open, adj, open, with the form of an old pp. + Du open, adj; Icel open; Swed. open; G. offen. Teut. types *upōn, *upōnos. Perhaps connected with the idea of the lifting of a tent-door; cf. A S. up, up. See Up. Der. open, vb., A. S. openian, to make open.

Opera. (Ital.—L.) Ital. opera, a work, a musical play. —L. opera, work; see below.

operate. (L.) From pp. of L. operārī, to work. —L. opera, work; from opera, (for *opēs-), stem of L. opus, work, tool. + Skt. apas, work.

Ophidian, relating to serpents. (Gk.)
OPHICLEIDE

Formed with suffix -an (L. -ānus), from Gk. ὀφίλον, ὀφιδίον, dimin. of ὀφίς, a serpent. Cf. the form ὀφίλον (see ZOE μα). + Skt. akṣa-, L. anguis, a snake.

ophicleide, a musical instrument. (F. -Gk.) Lit. a ‘key-serpent’; because made by adding keys to an old musical instrument called a serpent (from its twisted shape). — L. ὀφίς, a serpent; κλέτ-, stem of κλείς, a key.

Ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye. (Gk.) Gk. ὀφθαλμία. — Gk. ὀφθαλμός, the eye, Boeotian ὀκταλός, for ὀκταλός (cf. Skt. akṣa-, eye); Doric ὀπταλός, the eye. From Idg. base *op-, eye; cf. Russ. oko, eye, Skt. aksha-, akski, Lith. akis, L. oc-ut-us. See Prellwitz. And see Ocular.


Opium. (L -Gk.) L. opium. — Gk. ὀπιόν, poppy-juice. — Gk. ὀπί, sap.

Opossum, a quadruped. (W. Indian.) — W. Indian opassom; in the language of the Indians of Virginia; Capt Smith, p 59.

Oppidan. (L) L. oppidānus, belonging to a town. — L. oppidum, a town; O. L. oppedēm. Apparently from L. op- (ob), near; *pedum (Gk. πέδων), a field, plain; Brugm. i. § 65. (Explained as ‘protecting the plain’; the derivation is clearer than the sense.)

Oppilation, a stopping up. (F. -L.) M. L. oppiliation, ‘an obstruction;’ Cot. — L. acc. oppiliationem. — L. oppilātūs, pp. of oppiliāre, to stop up. — L. op- (for ob), against; pīlāre, to ram, from pilum, a pestle. And L. pilum is for *pins-īunum, from pinsēre, to pound.

Opponent. (L) L. oppōnēnt-, stem of pres. part. of oppōnēre, to oppose. — L. ob, against; pōnere, to place. See Position.

Opportunity, timely. (F. -L.) F. opportun. — L. opportūnus, convenient, seasonable, lit. ‘near the harbour,’ or ‘easy of access.’ — L. op- (ob), near; portūs, access, harbour. See Port (2).

Oppose. (F. -L. and Gk.) F. opposer, to withstand. — L. op- (ob), against; poser, to place, from Late L. pensāre, used to translate L. pōnere, to place. See Pose. Opposite. (F. -L.) F. opposite. — L. oppositus, pp. of oppōnere, to set against. — L. op- (ob), against; pōnere, to set. See Position.

Oppress. (F. -L.) F. presser. — Late L. oppressāre, frequent. of L. opprimere, to oppress. — L. op- (ob), near; premer (pp. pressus), to press See Press.

Opprobrious. (L.) From L. opprobriōs, full of reproach. — L. opprobrium, reproach. — L. op- (ob), on, upon; probrium, disgrace.

Oppugn, to resist. (F.-L.) F. opugner. — L. oppugnāre. — L. op- (ob), against; pugnāre, to fight, from pugnus, a fist. See Pilugism


Optic, relating to the sight. (F.-Gk.) F. optique. — Gk. ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; cf. ὀπτικός, a spy. From the base op-, (for ok-) seen in Ionic ὀπ-ων-α, I have seen, ὀπ-ωμι, I shall see; cf. L. oc-culus, the eye. See Ocular.

Optimism, the doctrine that all is for the best. (L.) From L. optimus, O. Lat. optimum (Brugm. ii. § 73), best; with suffix -iun, (Gk. -ios). L. op-temius is a superl form from a base op- (i.e. choice, select); cf. optare, to wish.

Option, choice. (F. -L.) F. option — L. optōnem, acc. of optio, choice. Allied to L. optare, to wish; see Optative.


Or (1), conj., offering an alternative. (E.) Short for other, outhcr, another, the M. E. forms, which answer to A. S. ðawæh-er, ðawher. But this M. E. other took the place of A. S. ðode, or.

Or (2), ere. (E.) M. E. or, unemphatic form of ēr, ere. A. S. ēr, ere; see Ere. (In the phrases or ere, or ever.)

Or (3), gold. (F. -L.) In heraldry. F. or. — L. aurum, gold.

Orach, a pot-herb. (F. - L. - Gk.) Also arrache — F arrache, 'orache, orage;' Cot A Picard form corresponding to F. arrache (Hatzfeld). [Cf Walloon arīp, orach (Remacle); Ital. aripecie.] L. arriplicem, acc. of atriplex, orach. — Gk. ἀριπλεκτος, ἀριπλεκτος, orach.

ORACLE

— L. orāculum, a divine announcement; formed
from ὀρᾶ-ρε, to pray, from ὄρ- (for ὀς), the mouth (below).

oral, spoken. (L.) Coined from L. ὄρ-(for ὀς), the mouth. ὄρα, mouth of a river.

Orang-outang, a large ape. (Malay.) Malay  ὄραṅg-ūlān, lit. 'wild man' - Malay  ὄραṅg, a man; ūlān, hūlān, woods, wilds of a country, wild.

Orange. (F. - Ital. - Arab. - Pers.) O F. orange (F. orange). For *unrengae, but the initial n was lost (in Italian), and then urrenge became urrenge by a popular etymology from  ὄρ, gold. Cf. Span. naranja, an orange. - Ital. arancia, an orange; Low Lat. arangia. - Arab. nārānji, nārīnji. - Pers. nārān, an orange. Allied to Pers. mār, a pomegranate.


Orator, (F. - L.) Formerly orator. - F. orateur. - L. oratōrem, acc. of ὀράτορ, a speaker. - L. ὀράτος, pp. of ὀράει, to pray, to speak (above).

Orb, (F. - L.) F. orbe. - L. orbem, acc of orbīs, a circle, sphere.

orbit, (L.) L. orbīta, a track, circuit; formed with suffix -ta from orbī-, decl. stem of orbīs, an orb, circle.

Ore, Ork, a large marine animal; a narwhal, or grampus. (L.) See Nares.

- L. orca, perhaps the narwhal (Pliny).

Orchard. (L. and E.) M E orchard. A. S. orceard, older form ortgeard. Cognate with Goth. aurūti-gaðs, a garden (Gk. κήπος). The latter element, A. S. geard, is the mod. E. yard; see Yard. The former element is merely borrowed from L. hortus, a garden, both in E. and Gothic; see Horticulture. As the L. hortus is cognate with E. yard, the form ortgeard merely repeats the idea of 'yard.' ¶ So in Brugm. i. § 767; but some consider A. S. ortgeard as wholly Teutone, and connect it with A. S. uyrtgeard, Dan. ugeard, Swed. ortegår, a kitchen-garden, from A. S. uyrt, Dan. ort, Swed. ort, a wort. (See Wort in Franck.) See Wort.

Orchestra. (L. - Gk.) L. orchestra. - Gk. ὄρχεστρα, an orchestra; which, in the Attic theatre, was an orchestra on which the chorus danced. - Gk. ὄρχεστρα, I dance.

Orchis, a plant (L. - Gk.) L. orchis. - Gk. ὄρχης, a testicle, a plant with roots

of testicular shape. Der. orchid, where the suffix -id was suggested by the Gk. ἐνδος, shape; cf. cyclo-id, cono-id.


Der. pre-ordain.

Ordeal, a severe test, judgment by fire. &c. (E.) M. E. ordele. A. S. orēl, ordel, a dealing out, judgment, decision. O. Friesic ordel. - A. S. or-, prefix, out; dōl, dōl, a dealing; see Deal, Dole. The prefix or- = Du. oor-, G. ur-, Goth. urs-, out (hence, thorough). + Du. ordreel, O. Sax. urdeil, G. urteil, judgment; similarly compounded.


ordinal, shewing the order. (L.) L. ordinālis, adj. in order. - L. ordi-n-, declensional stem of ordō, order.


ordination. (L. From L. ordinātio, an ordinance. also ordination, - L. ordinātus, pp. of ordināre, to ordain. See Ordain.

ordination, artillery. (F. - L.) Formerly, ordination; it had reference to the bore or size of the cannon, and was thence transferred to the cannon itself (Cot.; s v ordonnance); see ordinance.


Ore, (E.) M. E. or, oor. A. S ēr, ore, ore of metal, allied to ēor, a mine. E. Fries. ūr, ore. + Du. oer, ore. ¶ Distinct from A. S. ēr, brass, which is cognate with Goth. aís, L. aes, brass. But the words may have been confused.

Oread, a mountain-nymph (Gk.) From Gk. ὀρεάκτης, stem of ὀρεάς, an oread. - Gk. ὄρος, a mountain.

Organ, (F. - L. - Gk.) F. organe. - L. organum, an implement. - Gk. ὀργανὸς, an
ORGIES
implement; allied to ἐργον, work; see Work.

Origes, sacred rites, revelry. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. orgies. — L. orgia, sb. pl., a festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies. — Gk. ὀργια, sb. pl., orgies, rites, from sing. ὀργον, a sacred act; allied to ἐργον, work.


Oriel, a recess (with a window) in a room. (F. — L.) M. E. oriol, oryll, a small room, portico, esp. a room for a lady, boudoir — O. F. oriol, a porch, gallery, corridor. — Late L. oriolum, a small room, recess, portico; prob. for aureolum (?), that which is ornamented with gold — L. aurum, gold. □ See Pliny, lib. xxxii c. 3, for the custom of gilding apartments. Cf. Oriole.

Orient, eastern. (F. — L.) F. orient. — L. orient, stem of orienus, rising, the east; orig. pres. pt. of oriri, to rise, begin + Skt. r, to rise.


Oriflamme, the old standard of France. (F. — L.) F. oriflamme, the sacred standard of France. — Late L. auriflamma, lit. ‘golden flame,’ because the banner was cut into flame-like strips at the outer edge, and carried on a gilt pole. — L. aurum (for aurum), gold; flamma, flame.


Origin. (F. — L.) F. origine. — Lat. originem, acc. of origo, a beginning. — L. oriis, to rise.


Orison, a prayer. (F. — L.) O. F. orison, oreison (F. oraison). — L. oratio, acc. of oratorio, a prayer; see Oration.

Orle, a kind of fillet, in heraldry, &c. (F. — L.) F. orle, m., M. F. orle, f., a hem, narrow border; cf. Late L. orla, a border, edge. — L. type *orula, dumin.

ORTHODOX
of L. ὀρα, border, edge. Cf. L. ὀρα, mouth.

Orlop, a deck of a ship. (Du.) Formerly orlope (Phillips). Contracted from Du. overloup, a running over, a deck of a ship, an orlope (Sewell). So called because it traverses the ship. — Du. over, over; loopen, to run; see Elope, Leap.

Ornolu, a kind of brass. (F. — L.) F. or moulu, lit. ‘pounded gold.’ — F. or, from L. aurum, gold; and moulu, pp. of moudre, to grind, O. F. molandre, from L. molere, to grind.


Orrate. (L.) From pp. of L. ornare, to adorn.

Ornithology, the science of birds. (Gk.) Gk. ὀρνιθος, for ὀρνις, a bird; ἀλογα, from λογος, a discourse, λαγενευ, to speak. Allied to A. S. earn, G. aar, W. cryr. an eagle, named from its soaring; cf. Gk. ὀρνις, I stir up, rouse.

Ornithorhyncus, an Australian animal. (Gk.) Named from the resemblance of its snout to a duck’s bill. — Gk. ὀρνιθο— (for ὀρνις), bird; ρυχος, a snout.


Orpiment, yellow sulphuret of arsenic. (F. — L.) Lit. ‘gold paint.’ F. orpiment. — L. auripigmentum, gold paint. — L. aurum (for aurum), gold; and pigmentum, a pigment, paint, from pingere, to paint.


Orrery, an apparatus for illustrating the motion of the planets. (Ireland.) Constructed at the expense of Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, about 1715. Orrery is a barony in co. Cork, Ireland.


Ort; see Orts.

Orthodox, of the right faith. (L. — Gk.) Late L. orthodoxus. — Gk. ὀρθοδοξος, of the right opinion. — Gk. ὀρθος, upright,
ORTHOEPY

right; δόξα, an opinion, from δοικεῖν, to seem. Cf Arduous. Brugm. ii. § 143.

orthoepe, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) From Gk. ὀρθοπεδία, orthoepey. = Gk. ὀρθός, right; ἐν-os, a word; see Epic.


orthopterous, lit. straight-winged. (Gk.) Gk. ὀρθός, straight; πτερόν, a wing.

Ortolan, a bird. (F. - Ital. - L.) O. F. hortolan. = M. Ital. hortolano, a gardener, also an ortolan, lit. 'haunter of gardens.' = L. Hortulánus, a gardener. = L. Hortulus, dimin. of hortus, a garden; allied to Yard.

Orts, remnants, leavings. (E.) M. E. ortes From A. S. or-, out (what is left); etan, to eat. Proved by M. Du. orde, ooracte, a piece left after eating, Swed. dial. orate, urate, refuse fodder. The same prefix or- occurs in oral. Cf. also Low G. ort, an ort; Dan. dial orad, orrel, an ort; N. Fries. ort, to leave remnants after eating.

Oscillate, to swing. (L.) From pp. of L. oscillāre, to swing. = L. oscillum, a swing.

Osculate, to kiss. (L.) From pp of L. osculāri, to kiss. = L. osculum, a little mouth, pretty mouth; double dimin. of ὀ, the mouth.

Osier. (F') F. osier, 'the ozier, red withy, water-willow tree,' Cot. Cf. Late L. ósiera, ausara, a bundle of osiers or twigs of willow (9th cent.).

Osium, a metal. (Gk.) The Oxide has a disagreeable smell. = Gk. ὄσμις, ὄσμη, a smell = Gk. ὀζων (for ὄζων τοῦ), to smell; cf. ὄψις, scent. See Odour.

Osprey, the fish-hawk. (L.) A corruption of ossifugare, the older name for the bird. = L. ossifragus, ossifraga, an osprey = L. ossifragus, bone-breaking (from its strength). = L. osi-, decl. stem of os, bone; frag-, base of franchise, to break.

osseous, bony. (L.) L. osse-us, bony; with suffix -ous = L. oss-, stem of os, a bone. Cf. Gk. ὄσσεως, Skt. asthi, a bone. Brugm. i § 703.

ossifrage. (L.) In Levit. xi. 13; see Osprey.

ossify, to turn to bone. (F. - L.) From L. ossi-, decl. stem of os, bone; F. - fier, for L. -ficāre, to make, from facere, to make. Der. ossific-at-ion.

Ostensible. (L.) Coined from ostensi- (for ostensus), pp. of ostendere, to shew; with suffix -bitis. See below.

ostentation. (F. - L.) F. ostentation. = L. ostentātiōnem, acc. of ostentatio, display. = L. ostentātus, pp. of ostentāre, intensive form of ostendere, to shew, lit. stretch before. = L. os- (for *os-, related to ὄφ-), near, before; tendere, to stretch. See Tend (1). For *ops, see Brugm. i § 143.

Osteology, science of the bones. (Gk.) Gk. ὄσσεως, a bone; ὄσπαι, from ὁλός, a discourse, λέγειν, to speak. See osseous.

Ostler; see Hostler.

Ostracise, to banish by a vote written on a potsherd. (Gk.) Gk. ὄστρακ-ις, to ostracise. = Gk. ὄστρακος, a potsherd, tile, voting-tablet, orig. a shell; allied to Gk ὄστρεος an oyster, orig. a shell. See Oyster.

Ostrich, a bird. (F. - L. and Gk.) M. F. ostrice, ostyche. = O. F. ostrice; mod. F. auroch. [Cf. Span. avestrus, Port. abestres, an ostrich.] = L. aius strīthio, lit. ostrich-bird. Here strīthio is from Gk. στρυβίων, an ostrich; extended from στρυβός, a bird.

Other, second, different. (E) M. E. othere; A. S. ðer, other, second. + Du. ander, Icel. annar (for *anbar-), Dan. anden, Swed. annan, G. ander, Goth. anthar; Lithuan. antras, Skt antara, other. In Skt. antara, the suffix is the same as the usual comparative suffix (as in Gk. ὄφω-τερος, wiser). Cf. Skt. ant-ya-, other, different.

Otter. (E) M. E oter, A. S. otor + Du. otter, Icel otar, Dan. oder, Swed. uter, G. otter; Russ ὑαρά, Lith ὑδρα; also Gk. ὑδρα, a hydra, water-snake. Teut type *otros, m; ἐλαχ. types *udros, m, *udrā, f. Allied to water; compare Gk. ὑδρα, hydra, with ὑδρομ, water. The sense is 'dweller in the water.' Doublet, ὑδρα, q v.

Otto, the same as Attar.

Ottoman, a low stuffed seat. (F. - Turk) F. ottomane, an ottoman, sofa. = F. Ottoman, Turkish. So named from Othman or Osman, founder of the Turkish empire.

Ouch, Nouch, the socket of a precious
OUGHT

stone, ornament. (F. — O. H. G.) Usually ouch; yet nouch is the true form. M. E. nouche. — O. F. nouche, nosche, nusche, a buckle, clasp, bracelet (Burguy); Low L. nusca. — M. H. G. nuske, O. H. G. nusca, a buckle, clasp, brooch. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Irish nasc, a tie, chain, 1ing, naspham, I stand (Schade, Stokes).

Ought (1), pt. t. of Owe, q. v.

Ought (2), anything; see Aught.


Ounce (2), Once, a kind of lynx (F. — L. — Gk.) F. once; M. F. lonce, Cot. Cf. Port. onça, Span. onza, Ital. onza, an ounce; also Ital. onza, an ounce (Floreo, 1508), obtained by treating onza as if = Fonza — Late L. type *lymca, lynx-like, fem. — L. lynx, stem of lynx, a lynx. — Gk. λύγς, a lynx; see Lynx. For F. o < Gk. ύπος, stem of ὄψιος, a lynx. See Oaf and Elf.

Our. (E.) A.S. ource, of us; gen. of wert, we. The possessive pronoun was also ource, which was regularly declined. The form ource stands for *ō-sere — cf. Goth ussara, gen. pl. of Gothic ves, we.

Ourang-outang; see Orang-outang.

Ousel, a kind of thrush. (E.) M. E. oisel. A.S. ēsle. For *orseal-; in older *onesal-; G. ansel, O. H. G. anwala, an ouzel. The L merula (whence E. merle) can stand for *mesula, and may be connected with G. ansel by gradation. See Merle.

Oust, to eject. (F. — L.) A. F. ouster (Bozon), M. F. oster, to remove; 'Cot (F. olter). Of disputed origin, some derive it from obstare, to thwart, which gives the right form, but does not suit the sense; Nez suggests L. *hastare, a derivative of haurire (pp hausites), to draw water. Cf. E. ex-haut, and L. exhauriere, in the sense 'to remove'.

Out, without, abroad. (E.) M. E. oute, ut, adv. A.S. ute, ıtan, adv., out, without; formed (with adv. suffix -e or -an) from A.S. ute, adv., out, from + Du. ute, Icel. út, Dan. ud, Swe.d. ut, G. aus, Goth. ût (= A. S. út), ıta (= A. S. ûtan); Skt. ud, up, out. Hence numerous compounds, such as out-balance, out-bid, out-break, presenting no difficulty.

Outer, comp. form; see Utter.

Outlaw. (Scand.) M. E. outlawe. — Icel. útlagi, an outlaw, lit. out of (beyond) the law. — Icel. út, out; lag, law; see Out and Law. Cf. L. exlex, lawless.

Outlet. (E.) M. E. utlete, lit. 'a letting out.' A.S. ût, out; létan, to let.

Outmost; see Utmost.


Outrigger. (E. and Scand.) A projecting spar for extending sails, a projecting rowlock for an oar, a boat with projecting rowlocks. From Out and Rig.

Outward. (E.) A.S. úteward, outward. — A. S. ûte, out; sweard, -ward; see Toward.

Oval, egg-shaped. (F. — L.) F. oval. Formed with suffix -ad (<L. — aŭtis) from L. õuun, an egg, + Gk. φιόν, φίνον, an egg. The Gk. φίνον is for *φωνο, related by gradation to L. ausis, a bird (like φα, a sheep-skin, from ὀς, a sheep); see Aviary. Perhaps cognate with Egg. Der. ov-ar-y, Late L. ovaria, the part of the body in which eggs are formed in birds; ov-form, egg-shaped; ov-parous, from L. õu-parus, egg-producing (see Parent).

Ovation, a lesser Roman triumph. (F. — L.) F. ovation. — L. acc. ovātionem, from ovātus, a shouting, exultation. — L. õvatus, pp. of õvare, to shout. + Gk. εὐαίων, to shout, from εὔαί, εὔοι, interjections of rejoicing, esp. in honour of Bacchus.

Oven, (F.) M. E. ouen (= ovcn). A.S. ofen, ofn. + Du oven Icel. ofn, onn (also ogn), Swe.d. ogn, G. ofen, Goth. ausins. Teut. types *uino-, uino-; Idg. type *uynos. Allied to Skt. úkhā, a pot (cf. Gk. λένος, an oven); this older sense is remarkably preserved in A.S. ofnet, a pot, vessel.

Over, above, across. (E.) M E ower (= over). A. S. ofer + Du over, Icel. yfri, ofr, Dan. over, Swe.d. ower, G. über, Goth. war; Gk. ὑπέρ, L. super, Skt. uparī, above. The Idg. form is *uper, closely related to *uperos, upper (Skt. upara-, L. superonus, A. S. yfera). This is a comparative form from Idg. *uper- (Skt. upa, near, on, under; Gk. ὑπό, L. s-ub, Goth.
**OVERT**

*uf*, under; cf. A. S. *ufan*, E. *owe* in *ab-owe*). Closely allied to Up. *Overs* hence a large number of compounds beginning with over, which present no difficulty.

**Overt**, open, public. (F. *-L.) Of. *overt* (later ouvert), pp. of *ouver* (later ouvrir), to open. The etymology is disputed. *Overs* Diez says that *ouver* is a shortened form of O. F. *a-ouver*, *a-ouver* (Livre des Rois), answering to Prov. *adouvrir*, to open. The latter can be resolved into L *ad*, *de*, *aperire*, where *ad* is a mere prefix, and *dé-aperire* is to uncover. B. Littre considers *ouver* to be for *aouvrir*, i.e. L. *aperire*, to open; the change being due to association with *couver* (F. *couver*), to cover. Cf. Port. *avuir*, to open


**Oviform, Oviparous**; see Oval.

**Owe**, to possess; hence, to possess another's property, be in debt, be obliged. (E.) M. E. *a-egen*, *a-uen*, *owen*, orig. *to possess.* A. S. *a-egan* is *ic* *ah*, really an old perf. tense; hence was formed the new pt. *ehte*, M. E. *ahete*, *aughte*, *oughte*, mod. E. *ought*.

**Owing** in phr *owing to* - due to, because of. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of *owe*, vb.


**Own** (2), to possess. (E.) M. F. *a-mien*, *ahmen*, *ahmen*, *ohnen*. A. S. *a-egam*, to appropriate, claim as one's own; denom. vb., from A. S. *a-egen*, own (above). + Icel. *eigna*, to claim as one's own; from *eiginn*, one's own. Der. *own-er*.

**OZONE**

**own** (3), to grant. (E.) A development from *own* (2), to appropriate, claim; hence, to acknowledge. See Johnson. *Ourses* usually said to have been due to A. S. *unnan*, M. E. *unnen*, to grant, of which there is no clear trace.


**Oxide**, a compound of oxygen with a non-acid base. (Gk.) Coined from ox- (for oxy-, as in oxy-gen) and -ide, Gk. *-ide*, like See Oxygen.

**Oxlip**, a flower. (E.) A. S. *oxanslyppe*, orig. an ox-slop, piece of ox-dung (a coarse name, like some other plant-names). - A. S. *oxan*, gen. case of *oxa*, ox; *slyppe*, a slop; see Slop. (So also cow-slop = cow-slop.)

**Oxygen**, a gas often found in acid compounds. (Gk.) Lit. 'acid-generator.' - Gk. *oixos*, sharp, acid; γεν-, to produce, base of γενομαι, I am born.

**Oxymel**, a mixture of honey and vinegar. (L. -Gk.) L. *oxymeli*. - Gk. *oixmela*. - Gk. *oixos*, sharp, acid; μέλι, honey; see Mellifluous.

**Oxytone**, having an acute accent on the last syllable. (Gk.) Gk. *oixtonos*, shrill-toned. - Gk. *oixos*, sharp; τόνος, a tone; see Tone.

**Oyer**, a term in law. (F. -L.) *Oyer et terminer* means, literally, 'to hear and determine.' - A F. *oyer* (F. *our*), to hear. - L *audire*, to hear.


**Ozone**, a substance perceived by its smell in the air after electric discharges. (Gk.) Gk. *oixos*, smelling; pres. pt. of *oixos*, to smell. See Odour.
**PABULUM**

**PA-PE.**

**Pabulum.** (L.) L. pābulum, food; from the base pā-, as seen in pā-ni, pt. t. of pascer; to feed. See Pastor.

**Face,** a step. (F. — L.) M. E. pas — F. pas — L. passum, acc. of passus, a step, pace, lit. a stretch, distance between the feet in walking. — L. passus, pp. of pandere, to stretch. See Expand.

**Pacha;** see Pasha.

**Pachydermatous,** thick-skinned. (Gk.) From Gk. παχύς, thick; and δέρμα, skin. Gk. παχύς is allied to Skt. bahu-, strong. See Derm.

**Pacify.** (F. — L.) F. pacifier — L. pacciicare, to make peace. — L. pāci-, decl. stem of pax, peace; -ciare, for facere, to make. See Peace.

**Pack,** a bundle. (Low G. — L.?) M. E. pakke (13th cent.). — M. Du. pack (Du. pak); cf. Icel. pakki, Dan. pakke, Swed. packa; G. pack. [Cf. also Irish pac, Gael. pac, from L.; Bret. pak, from Romani; Ital. pacco, F. paquet; Late L. paccus.] Prob. of Late L. origin; from the L. base pac-, as in pp. pactus, from pangere, to fasten (Korting). See Pact.

**Der. pack-age, with F. suffix -age (cf. bagg-age); pack-et, from F. paquet, a packet, bundle, dimin. form from Low G. pack, M. Du. pack.

**Fact,** a contract. (L.) L. pactum, an agreement. — L. pactus, pp. of pacisci, to agree, inceptive form of O. L. pacere, to agree (Breal). Allied to pangere (pp pactus), to fasten, fix; Skt. pac, to bind, Gk. πάγωμι, I fasten. Brugm. i. § 200; ii. § 70.

**Pad (1),** a soft cushion. (Low G.?) Also in the sense of ‘saddle’ (Levins, 1570); also in the sense of ‘bundle’ (Halliwell). Of obscure origin. In the sense of cushion beneath an animal’s foot, it agrees with M. Du., Low G., and Pomeranian pad, sole of the foot, perhaps borrowed from Slavonic. Cf. Russ. podoshka, sole of the foot; podushka, a cushion, pad; also Lith. padas, (the same). Cf. Pod.

**Pad (2),** a thief on the high road. (Du.) We now say foot-pad. Formerly a pedlar, one who goes on the pad, i. e. foot-path. — Du. pad, a path; see Path. (Many cant words are Dutch.) Der. pad, a nag, orig. pad-nag, a road-nag; pad, vb., to tramp.

**Paddle (1),** to finger, dabble in water. (Low G.?) Formerly also to finger, handle;
PALEOLOGY

Pajamas, Pyjamas, loose drawers. (Hind.—Pers.) Hind. pājāmā, pājāma, drawers, lit. 'leg-clothing';—Hind. pā, leg; jāma, garment.—Pers. pāž, cognate with E. foot; jāmā, a garment (Horn, § 412).

Palace. (F.—L.) M. E. palais.—F. palais.—L. palātium, orig. a building on the Palatine hill at Rome; esp. a palace of Augustus on this hill. The Palatine hill is supposed to have been named from Pales, a pastoral divinity.

Paladin. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. paladin, a knight of the round table.—Ital. paladin, a warrior; orig. a knight of the palace or royal household.—L. palātinus; see Warrior.

Palæo-.; see Paleo-.

Palanquin, Palankeen, a light litter in which travellers are borne on men's shoulders (Port.—Hind.—Sk.) Cf. F. palanquin. From Port. palanquim, a palankeen. All from Hindustāni palang, a bed, bedstead (Forbes); otherwise pālkī, and (in the Carnatic) pāllakī (Wilson); Pali pāllaka, a palankeen (Vule).—Sk. paryanka- (Prakrit pālanka-), a couch-bed, bed. Apparently named from the support afforded to the body.—Skt. pāri (= Gk. περί), round, about; ἀνκα-, a hook, also the flank.

Palat. (F.—L.) O. F. palat. = L. palātium, the palace, roof of the mouth.

Palatine. (F.—L.) In phr. 'count palatine,' the proper sense is 'pertaining to the palace or royal household.'—F. palatin = L. palātinus, (1) the name of a hill at Rome, (2) belonging to a palace; see Palace.

Palaver. (Port.—L.—Gk.) A parley.—Port. palavra, a word, parole.—L. parābola = Gk. παράβολή, see Parable.

Pale (1), a stake, limit. (F.—L.) M. E. paal = F. pal, 'a pale, stake;' Cot.-L. pāulum, acc. of pālus, a stake. For pāclus, from pā-, to fasten, as in pācisci, to stipulate. Brum. ii. § 76. ¶ The heraldic pale is the same word; so is pole (1).

Pale (2), wan. (F.—L.) O. F. pale, later pāle (F. pāle = L. pālīdum, acc. of pālīdus, pale. Allied to Fallow.

Paleography, the study of ancient modes of writing. (Gk.) = Gk. παλαγγείον, old, from πάλαι, adv., long ago; παράφυσις, to write.

Paleyology, archaology. (Gk.) From

Pageant, an exhibition, spectacle. (Late L.—L.) Orig. the moveable scaffold on which the old Mysteries were acted. M. E. pageant (Prompt. Parv.), also pageyn, pagyn; formed with exeresis t after n, from Late L. pāgīna, a scaffold, stage for shows, made of wooden planks.—L. pāgīna, a page of a book; in Late L. a plank of wood. Named from being fastened together; see Page (2). Der. page-ant-r-y

Pagoda, an Indian idol's temple. (Port.—Pers.) From Port. pagoda, pāgode, a pagoda.—Pers but-kadah, an idol-temple.—Pers. but, idol, image, kadah, habitation. (The initial Pers. sound is sometimes rendered by ã, as in Devic's Supp to Littré.) Perhaps confused with Skt. bhagavati, ñ, venerable, as the name of a goddess (Vule).

Pail, (E.) M. E. pāle. A. S. pēgel, a pail (Bosworth-Toller). See Anglia, vii. 450. Cf Dan. pēgel, half-a-punt; M. Du. pēgel, the contents or capacity of a pot Partly, from O. F. pēle, a pan, liquid measure.—L. pātellā, dimin. of pātina, a pan.

Pain, (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. peine = F. peine, a pain, a penalty.—L. pāna, punishment, penalty, pain.—Gk. παμή, penalty. Idg type *spainā; cf O. Ir. cin, a fault. Fr. cain, Zend kānē, punishment, Pers kīn, revenge, Russ тяже, a price, Gk. τιμω, to pay a price. Brumg. i. § 202. Cf Pine (2).

Painim; see Paynim.

Paint; see Paynim.

Painter, a rope for mooring a boat. (F.—L.) Assimilated to painter, one who paints; but also spelt penter (1661); and perhaps adapted from O.F. penter, pendent (Godfrey), a perch for hanging clothes to dry, also strong cordage.—Late L. penditōrium, a perch for clothes. Cotgrave has penteur, the name of one of the ropes which pass over the top of a mast. From Low L. *penditum, for L. pensus, supine of pendentir, to hang.

Pair, two equal or like things (F.—L.) M. E. peire. —F. paire, 'a pair;' Cot. = F. pair, 'like, equal;' id. = L. pārem, acc. of pār, equal. See Par.

PAGEANT

leaf. Orig. a leaf; and named from the fastening together of strips of papyrus to form a leaf.—L. pag-., base of pāngere, to fasten (pp. pāctus < pag-tus).

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PALEONTOLOGY

Gk. παλαιός, old; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

Paleontology, the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) From Gk. παλαιός, old; ὄνομα, decl. stem of ὄν, existing; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

Palestra, a wrestling-school. (L.) Gk. L. palestra. -Gk. παλαιστρα, a wrestling-school. -Gk παλαιέιν, to wrestle. -Gk. πάλη, wrestling.

Paletot, a loose garment. (F.) Mod. F. paletot, formerly spelt pailletot, pailletot, a sort of coat; whence M. E. pailtuk, used of a dress worn by soldiers, knights, and kings, and usually mad of silk or velvet. Explained by Dyez as paille-touque, a cloak with a hood; from L. palla, a mantle, and W. toc. Bret. tok, a cap. Littré derives O. F. pailletoc from M. Du. pailtroc, a mantle, but Franck says that this M. Du word is taken (with alteration) from the O F. word. Cf. Bret. paltok, a peasant's robe; from pallen, a covering (L. palla); and tok, a cap. Whence also Špan. paletoque.

Palette, a small slab on which painters mix colours. (P. - Ital. - L.) F. palette, orig. a flat blade, spatula, and lastly, a palette. - It. paletta, a flat blade, spatula; dimin. of pala, a spade - L. pāla, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed 'pelt' for putting bread into an oven. See Peel (3).

Palfrey. (F. - Low L. - C.) M. E. palefri, palfres. - O F. palefri (F. palefri) - Low L. paraveredūs, lit. 'an extra post-horse' (White). - Low L. para- (Gk. παρά), beside, hence, extra; nerūdus, a post-horse, courier's horse. Β. Here ureūdus stands for *uo-redud, from a Celtic type *uo-redo-, a carriage-horse. - Celtic *uo (Ir fo-, W. go-), under, in; and Celtic *reidi, Gaulish L. rēda, rhēda, a carriage. The Celt *uo-redo- appears in W. goudd, a horse. The Celt *reidi is from the verb seen in O. Irish riadh-uim, I travel, ride, cognate with E. ride (Stokes). Cf. Du. paard, G. pferd, O H. G. pferd, a horse, also from paraveredūs.

Palimpsest, a MS. which has been twice written on, the first writing being partly erased. (Gk.) Gk. παλιμπήστως, a palimpsest, neut. of παλιμπήστως, scraped again (to renew the surface). - Gk. πάλιμπ- (for πάλιν), again; ψήστος, scraped, from ψεῖν, to rub.

Palindrome, a word or sentence that is the same whether read forwards or backwards. (Gk.) Such a word is madam.

- Gk. παλινδρόμος, running back again; ðρόμος, a running, from ðραμεῖν, to run; see Dromedary.

Palinode, a recantation, in song. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. palinode (Cat.). -L. palinodia. - Gk. παλινδοία, a recantation, esp. of an ode. - Gk. πάλιν, back, again; ψηθ, an ode. See Ode.

Palisade. (F. - L.) F. palissade, a row of pales - F. paliss-er, to enclose with pales. - F. pails, a pale, extended from pal, a pale; see Pale (1).

Pall (1), a cloak, mantle, shroud. (L.) A S. peall - L. pallium, a coverlet, cloak; Sievers, § 80.

Pall (2), to become vapid. (F. - L.) Pall is a shortened form of appall, formerly used in the same sense. Palsgrave has palle and appalle, both in the sense of losing colour by standing as drink does; also 'I palle, I fade' See Appal.

Palladium, a safeguard of liberty. (L. - Gk.) L. Palladium; Virg. Aen. ii. 166, 183. - Gk. Παλλαδίον, the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy depended. - Gk. Πάλλας (stem Παλλαδ-) Pallas, an epithet of Athena.

Pallet (1), a kind of mattress, properly one of straw. (F. - L.) M. E. pailet. - F. paillet, a heap of straw, given by Littré as a provincial word. Cf. paillat, a pallasse, in pátios of Lyons (Puitspelu). - F. paille, straw. - L. pala, straw, chaff. + Gk. πάλη, fine meal; Sk. palála, straw; Russ polova, chaff; Lith pelai, pl., chaff.

Pallet (2), an instrument used by potters, also by gilders; also a palette. (F. - Ital. - L.) It is a flat-bladed instrument for spreading plasters, gilding, &c.; and is a doublet of Palette.

Palliase, a straw mattress. (F. - L.) F. paillasse (with ll mouillés), a strawbed; spelt paillase in Cotgrave. - F. paille, straw; with suffix -ace (<L. -aceus). - L. pala, straw. See Pallet (1).

Palliate, to cloak, excuse. (L.) From L. palliatus, covered as with a cloak. -L. pallium, a coverlet, cloak. See Pall (1).

Pallid. (L.) L. pallidus, pale.

Pallor. (L.) L. pallor, paleness - L. pallere, to be pale. See Pale (2).

Fall-mall; see Mall (2).

Palm (1), inner part of the hand. (F. - L.) M. E. paume, palm of the hand. - F. paume. - L. palma, the palm of the hand.
PAGEANT

Gk. παλάνη, the palm of the hand; A.S. falm, the same; O. Irish lám, W. llaw. Brugm. i. § 529 (2). Der. palm-ist-r-y.

Palm (2), a tree. (L.) A.S. palm. = L. palma, a palm-tree. Der. palm-er, M. E. palmer, one who bore a palm-branch in memory of having been to the Holy Land; hence a palmer or palmer-worm, a sort of caterpillar, supposed to be so named from its wandering about. Also palm-ary, deserving the palm (of victory).

Palpable, that can be felt. (F. – L.) F. palpable (Littre, Palsgrave). = L. palpātus, that may be felt. = L. palpāre, palpāri, to feel, to handle.

Palpitate, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. palpātum, to throb.


Palter, to dodge, shuffle, equivocate. (Scand.) Spelt palter in Cotgrave, s. v. harceler. The orig. sense is to haggle, to haggle over such worthless stuff as is called palmrie in Lowland Scotch. More literally, it is 'to deal in rags, to trift'; see further below.

Paltry, worthless. (Scand.) Lowland Sc. palmrie is a sb., meaning trash; so also Norfolk paltry, 'rubbish, refuse,' Forby. But both sb. and adj. are from an old sb. palter, rags, which is still preserved in Hungarian and Scandinavian. = Swe. paltor, rags, pl. of palla, a rag, tatter; Dan pallet, rags, pl. of pall, a rag. The adj. itself is found in Low G. paltrig, ragged, from palte, a rag, piece torn off a cloth; and in prov. G. palterig, paltry, from palter (pl. paltern), a rag (Flugel). We find also M. Du. pallet, a fragment, Frisian palt, a rag; E. Fries. palterig, paltrig, ragged. Possibly of Slavonic origin. Cf. Russ. polotno, platin, linen, platnie, to patch.

Pampas, plains in S. America. (Peruvian.) The final s is the Span. pl. suffix. = Peruvian pampa, a plain.

Pamper, to glut. (O. Low G.) Frequent. from Low G. pampen, to cram. = Low G. pampe, broth, pap, nasalised form of pappe, pap. Cf. Low G. (Altmark) pampen, pappen, to cram oneself (Danneil). See Pap (1).

Pamphlet, a small book. (F.? – L.? – Gk.? ) Spelt pamphlet, Test. of Love, pt. iii. 9. 54. Etym quite uncertain. We find F. pamphile, the knife of clubs, from the Gk. name Pamphilus; similarly, I should suppose that there was a F. form pamphlet or Late L. *pamfiléus, coined from L. Pamphila (of Gk. origin), the name of a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous epitomes of history. G. Paris suggests L. Pamphilus, the name of a medieval Lat. comedy. We find Low Lat. panfilus (A.D. 1344).

Pan. (E.?) M. E. panne, A.S. panne, a pan, broad shallow vessel; cf. Irish panna, W. pan, a pan. = Late L. panna, a pan (whence also Du. pan, G. Pfanne, O. H. G. Pfanne). If not of Teut. origin, it may be a corrupted form of L. patina, a shallow bowl, pan, bason. Der. pancake; pannikin (M. Du. panneken).

Pan-, prefix, all. (Gk.) Gk. παν, neut. of πᾶς, all.

Panacea, a universal remedy. (L. – Gk.) L. panacea, = Gk. πανάκια, a universal remedy; allied to πανάκης, all-healing. = Gk. πᾶν, all (above); δικτυα, I heal, ἀκός, a remedy.

Pancreas, a fleshy gland, commonly called sweet-bread. (L. – Gk.) L. pancreas. = Gk. πάγωρας, sweet-bread; lit. 'all flesh,' from its softness. = Gk. πᾶν, all; κρέας, flesh, for κρέας; cf. Skt. kṛṣaya, raw flesh, L. crūd-ūs, raw. See Pan- and Crude.

Pandect, a digest. (F. – L. – Gk.) Usually in pl. pandects. = M. F. pandectes, pl. (Cot.). L. pandectae, the title of a collection of laws made by order of Justinian; also (in sing.) pandecta. = Gk. πανδικτα, pandects; from Gk. πανδικτής, all-receiving, comprehensive. = Gk. πᾶν, all; διχῶμαι, I receive. See Pan-.

Pandemonium. (Gk.) The home of all the demons. = Gk. πᾶν, all; δαίμων, for δαῖμον, a demon; see Pan- and Demon.

Pander, Pandar, a pimp. (L. – Gk.) L. Pandarus. = Gk. Πάνδαρος, a personal name; the name of the man who procured for Troilus the favour of Chryses. The name is from Homer (II. ii. 827); but the story belongs to medieval romance.

Pane, a patch of cloth, plate of glass. (F. – L.) M. E. pane, a portion. = F. pan, 'a pane, piece, or pannel; ' Cot. = L. passum, acc. of pannus, a cloth, rag, patch. Allied to Vane.

Panegyrus. (L. – Gk.) L. panegyricus, a eulogy; from L. panegyricus, adj.
PANEL

- Gk. πανέρμος, fit for a full assembly, festive, solemn; hence applied to a festival oration. — Gk. πανήγυρα, a full assembly.
- Gk. πανταλόν, all; —γυρά, related to ἀγορά, a gathering, a crowd.

Panel, Pannel, a board with a surrounding frame, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. panel, (1) a piece of cloth, sort of saddle, (2) a schedule containing jurors’ names; the general sense being ‘little piece.’ — O. F. panel, M. F. paneau (later paneau), ‘a panel of wainscot, of a saddle,’ &c.; — L. paneau, dim. of panus, a cloth; see Pane. Der. en panel, im-panel, to put upon a panel, enroll jurors’ names.

Pang, a sharp pain. (E?) Spelt ‘prange of love’; Court of Love, l. 1150 (ed. 1561); M. E. pronge, a throe, a woman’s pang (Prompt. l’arv.). The sense is ‘a sharp stab,’ a prick; see Prong. For the loss of r, cf. speak for spread.

Panic, extreme fright. (Gk.) Gk. τὸ πανερός, Panic fear, supposed to be inspired by the god Pan. — Gk. παντάριος, adj., from πᾶν, Pan, the rural god of Arcadia.

Panicle, an inflorescence. (L.) L. pāncula, a tuft; double dimin. of pānus, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle. — Gk. πᾶνσος, the same. Allied to L. pannus, cloth; see Pane.

Pannage, food of swine in woods. (F. — L.) Anglo-F. pannage; M. F. pannage, ‘pannage, mastage, mome for feeding of swine with mast;’ Cotgrave. — Late L. pānestaticum, pastonasticum, pannage. — Late L. pōnestāre, to feed on mast, as swine — L. pōstān, stem of pōstia, grazing, used in Late L. to mean right of pannage. — L. pastās, pp. of pasīrere, to feed


Pannikin, a little pan. (L.; with E. suffix.) Dimin. of Pan. Cf. M. D. pānneken, Westphal, pānneken, the same.

Panopoly, complete armour. (Gk.) Gk. πανοπλία, full armour. — Gk. πᾶν, all; —λα, arms, armour, pl. of —λον, an implement, from Gk. ἔργον, I am busy about. Brugm. ii. § 657. And see Pan-

Panorama, a kind of large picture. (Gk.) Lit. ‘a view all round.’ — Gk. πᾶν, all; ὅραμα, a view, from ὅρω, I see. See Pan- and Wary.

PANTY

Pansy, heart’s-ease. (F. — L.) F. pensée, ‘a thought; also, the flower pansy;’ Cot. (It is the flower of thought or remembrance.) Prop. fem. of pp. of F. penser, to think. — L. pensāre, to weigh, ponder, frequent of pendere, to weigh. See Pendant. Cf. Chaucerian Pieces, xxi. 62 (note).

Pant, to breathe hard. (F. — L.? — Gk.? M. E. panter, to pant (15th cent.). The O. F. pantais (Godefroy) meant ‘shortness of breath, in hawks,’ and was a term in hawking. So also F. pantais, short-winded, F. panteler, to pant; Gascon pantacha, to pant; A. F. pantoisier. The O. F. pantais is a verbal sb. from O.F. pantasser, to breathe with difficulty; cf. Prov pantaisa, to pant, dream. Prob. from Late L. *phantasiāre, by-form of phantastiēri, to imagine, dream (Ducange). — Gk. φαντασία, a fancy; see Fancy. (G. Paris, in Romania, vi. 628.) ¶ Not from W. pantu, which does not mean to press (Duez), but to sink in, indent.

Pantaloons, a kind of trousers. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. pantalon. — Ital. pantalone, a buffoon; from the personal name Pantalone, common in Venice, St. Pantalone being a well-known saint in Venice. Prob. from Gk. πανταλέων, lit. ‘all-lion,’ a Gk. personal name. — Gk. πανταλόν, —, all; λεόν, lion.


Panther, a quadruped. (F. — L.) M. E. panter. — O. F. panthere. — L. panthera, panther. — Gk. πάνθρωπ, a panther; prob. of Skt. origin. ¶ A supposed derivation from πάν, all, ὅρπ, a beast, gave rise to numerous fables.

Pantomime, a dumb actor; later, a dumb show. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. pantomime, an actor of many parts in one play. — L. pantominus. — Gk. παντομιμος, allimitating, a pantomimic actor. — Gk. παντο-, for πᾶς, all; μίμος, a mime, imitator; see Pan- and Mimic.

PAP

O. F. paneterie. - Late L. pāνετάria, pāνη-
taria, a place where bread is made or
kept. - Late L. pāνeta, one who makes
bread. - L. pāν-is, bread; cf. pas-
cere, to feed. (✓PA.)

Pap (1), food for infants. (E.) 'Pap-
mate for chylery.' Prompt. Parv. (A. D.
1446). Cf. M. E. pappe, only in the sense of 'breast.' Of infantile origin, due to
the repetition of pa, pa, in calling for
food; cf. L. pāpa, pappa, the word by
which infants call for food. So also Du.
pap, E. Friese. and G. pappe, pap; Dan.
pap, Swed. papp, paste-board. Cf. pap
(2), Papa.

Pap (2), a teat, breast. (E.) M. E.
pappe. Cf. M. Swed. papp, the breast;
changed in mod. Swedish, to palt. So
also Swed. dial. pappe, N. Friese. pap,
pape, Luthuan. pāpas, the breast. Much
the same as Pap (1), and due to the
infant's call for food.

Papa, father. (F. – L.) Not found in
old books; rather, borrowed from F. papa.
- L. pāpa, a father, bishop, pope. Cf.
L. pāpas, a tutor, borrowed from Gk.
pάπας, papa; Homer, Od. vi. 57. Due
to the repetition of pa, pa; see Pap (1).

Pope.

Papal, belonging to the pope. (F –
L.) F. papal. - Late L pāpālis, adj.,
from L. pāpa, a bishop, spiritual father.
Cf. Gk. παπάς, πάππας, papa, father
(above).

Papaw, a fruit. (Span. – W. Indian.)
Span. papa (Pineda). - Carib ababai
See Yule.

Paper. (L. – Gk. – Egyptian?) A. S.
paper; directly from L. papyrus; see
Papyrus.

Papier-maché, paper made into pulp,
moulded, dried, and japanned. (F. –
L.) F. papier, paper, from L acc. papīrum;
F. mâché, lit. chewed, pp of mâcher, L.
masticāre, to chew. See Masticate.

Papilionaceous, having a winged
corolla resembling a butterfly. (L.)
Coined, with suffix -aceus, from L. pap-
ilion-, stem of papilio, a butterfly; see
Pavilion.

Papillary, belonging to or resem-
binding nipples or teats, warty. (L.) From
L. papilla, a small pustule, nipple, teat;
dimm. of papula, a pustule. + Luthuan.
pāpas, a teat, pampeti, to swell out. See
Prellwitz, s. v. πέμψις.

Papyrus. (L. – Gk. – Egyptian?) L.
papyrus. – Gk. πάπυρος, an Egyptian rush
or flag, of which a writing material was
made. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Par, equal value. (L.) L. pār, equal.
Perhaps allied to Pare.

Para-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. παρά, beside.
Allied to Skt pār, away, from, L. per,
through, and to E. for-in-for-give.

Parable. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. para-
bole – O. F. parabol – L. parabola, Mark
iv. 2. – Gk. παραβολή, a comparison, a
parable. – Gk. παραβάλλειν, to cast or put
beside, to compare. – Gk. παρά, beside;
βάλλειν, to cast. Brugm. ii § 713.

Parabola, a certain plane curve. (L.
– Gk.) L. parabola. – Gk. παράβολα, the
conic section made by a plane parallel
to the surface of the cone; see Parable.

Parachute, an apparatus for break-
ing a fall from a balloon. (F. – L.) F.
parachute, lit. that which parries or guards
against a fall. – F. para-, as in para-
sole; and chute, a fall. Here para-
represents Port. or Ital. pararve, to ward off;
and chute is equivalent to Ital. caduta, a fall,
orig fem of cadute, fallen, from L. cadere,
to fall. See Parasol.

Paraclete, the Comforter. (L. – Gk.)
L. paraclesus. – Gk. παράκλητος, called to
one's aid, the Comforter (John xiv 16).
– Gk. παρακάλειν, to call to one's aid.
– Gk. παρά, beside; καλεῖν, to call.

Parade, display. (F. – Span. – L.) F.
parade, a show, also 'a stop on horse-
back.' Cot. The latter sense was the ear-
lier in French – Span. parada, a stop,
halt, from parar, vb., to halt, also to get
ready. – L. parāre, to get ready. See
Pare. The sense 'display' was due to the
F. verb parer, to deck, trim, from the
same L. parāre.

Paradigm, an example, model (F. –
L. – Gk.) F. paradigme. – L. paradigm.
– Gk. παράδειγμα, a pattern, model, ex-
ample of declension. – Gk. παρά, beside;
δείκνυμι, I point out, show. See Di-
tion.

Paradise. (L. – Gk. – Pers.) L. para-
dissus – Gk. παραδίσους, a park, pleasure-
ground; an oriental word of Pers. origin.
– Zend pārādāsā, an enclosure, place
walled in. – Zend pari ( = Gk. παρίλ),
around; die (Skt. dih), to mould, form,
shape (hence to form a wall of earth).
✓V/HIGH; see Dough.

Paradoxe. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. para-
doxe. – L. paradoxum, neut. of paradoxus,
PARAFFINE
adj.  = Gk. παράδοχος, contrary to received opinion.  = Gk. παρά, beside; δόκα, opinion, from δοκεῖν, to seem; see Dogma.

Paraffine. (F. — L.) Named from its having but small affinity with an alkali.  = F. paraffine.  = L. par-um, little; affinis, having affinity; see Affinity.

Paragoge, the addition of a letter to the end of a word. (L. — Gk.) [Thus, in tyranny, the final letter is paragoge.]  = L. paragōge.  = Gk. παραγωγή, a leading by or past, alteration.  = Gk. παράγειν, to lead past.  = Gk. παρ-ά, beyond; ἄγειν, to lead; see Agent.

Paragon. (F. — Span — Gk.) M. F. paragon — M. Span. paragon, a model of excellence. Cf. Ital. paragone, ‘a paragon, a match, an equal’; Florio; and Ital. paragonare, to compare. The latter answers to the Gk. παρακονώνειν, to rub against a whetstone (hence, probably, to try by a touchstone, compare).  = Gk. παρ-ά, beside; ἀκόνη, a whetstone, alluded to ἀκός, a sharp point. (✓AK) See Tobler, in Zt. für roman. Philol. iv. 373.

Paragraph, a short passage of a book. (F. — L. — Gk.) Actually corrupted, in the 15th century, into paragravie, pycrafte, and pilcow.  = F. paragraphe.  = Late L. paragraphum, acc of paragraphus.  = Gk. παράγραφος, a line or stroke in the margin, a paragraph-mark; hence the paragraph itself.  = Gk. παρά, beside; γράφειν, to write; see Graphic. (N. B. The pilcow or paragraph-mark is now printed ¶.)

Parallax, the difference between the real and apparent places of a star. (Gk.) Gk. παράλλαξις, alternation, change; also parallax (in modern science).  = Gk. παράλλαξαν, to make things alternate.  = Gk. παρά, beside; ἄλλασσαν, to change, alter, from ἄλλας, other; see Alien.

Parallel, side by side, similar. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. parallest, Cot. — L. parallēlus.  = Gk. παράλληλος, parallel, beside each other  = Gk. παρ-ά, beside; ἄλλαλης, one another, only in the gen. dat. and acc. plural. β. The decl. stem ἄλλαλε- stands for ἄλλα- ἄλλο, a reuplicated form, lit. ‘the other the other’ or ‘one another’; from Gk. ἄλλος, other; see Alien.

Parallelogram. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. paralelograme, Cot. — L. parallelogrammum.  = Gk. παραλληλόγραμμον, a figure contained by two pairs of parallel lines.  = Gk. παράλληλο-ς, parallel (above); γράμμα, a line, from γράφειν, to write.

parallelopiped. (L. — Gk.) So written; a mistake for parallelepiped.  = L. parallelepipedium.  = Gk. παραλληλε-πιεδόν, a body formed by parallel surfaces.  = Gk. παράλληλη-ος, parallel; ἐν-πεδόν, a plane surface, neut. of ἐπι-πεδός, on the ground, from ἐν, upon, and πέδον, the ground.

Paralogism, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. paralogisme — L. paralogismus.  = Gk. παραλογισμός, a false reckoning or conclusion.  = Gk. παράλογος, beside; λόγος, reason; see Logic.

Paralysis. (L. — Gk.) L. paralysis.  = Gk. παραλίως, a loosening aside, disabling of nerves, paralysis or palsy.  = Gk. παράλυειν, to loosen aside.  = Gk. παρά, beside; λύειν, to loosen, allied to Lose. Der. paralysis, from F. paralyser, verb formed from F. sh. paralysis, paralysis. Also paralytic, from Gk. παράλυτικός, afflicted with palsy. Doublet, palsy.

Paramatta, a fabric like merino. (New S. Wales.) So named from Paramatta, a town near Sydney, New South Wales. Properly spelt Parramatta; the lit. sense is ‘place of cels’; where παρα represents cels, and ματτά, place. Parramatta is also the name of the river; Caramatta, ten miles off, is not a river.

Paramount, of the highest importance (F. — L.) O. F. par amont, at the top, above, lit. ‘by that which is upwards.’  = L. per, by; ad montem, to the hill, upwards; where montem is acc. of mons, a hill. See Mount.

Paramour. (F. — L.) M. E. par amour, with love; orig. an adverb-phase.  = F. par amour, with love; where par < 1. per, and amour is from L. amōrem, acc. of amor, love. See Amatory.

Parapet, a rampart, breast-high. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. parapet — Ital. parapetto, a wall breast-high; lit. ‘guarding the breast.’  = Ital parare, to adorn, also to guard, parry; petto, breast.  = L. parāre, to prepare, adorn; pectus, the breast. See Pare.

Paraphernalia, ornaments. (L. — Gk.) Properly the property which a bride possesses beyond her dowry. Formed by adding L. neut. pl. suffix -alia to Late L. parapherna-, the pro-


**PARAPHRASE**

Property of a bride over and above her dowry. — Gk. παράφερω, that which a bride brings beyond her dowry. — Gk. παράδει, beside; φερνή, a dower, that which is brought, from φερειν, to bring, allied to E. Bear (1).

**Paraphrase.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. paraphrase. — L. paraphrasin, acc. of paraphrasis. — Gk. παράφρασις, a paraphrase, free translation. — Gk. παράδει, beside; φάσις, a phrase, from φάσεως, to speak; see Phrase.

**Paraquito, Parakeet,** a little parrot. (Span.) Span. periquito, a little parrot, dimin. of perico, a parrot. Diez supposes perico to be a nickname, meaning 'little Peter,' dimin. of Pedro, Peter. See Parrot.

**Parasol,** a measure of distance. (Gk. — Pers.) Gk. παρασύγγθ, of Pers origin. Mod. Pers. farsang, fersang, a league. (Horn, § 818.)

**Parasite.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. parasite. — L. parasitus, eating beside another at his table, a flatterer, toad-eater. — Gk. παρά, beside; σίναω, wheat, food. Orig. in a good sense; see Gk. Lex.

**Parasol,** a sun-shade. (F. — Port. — L.) F. parasol, 'an umbrella,' Cot. — Port. parasol (or Ital. parasolé), an umbrella to keep off the sun's heat. — Port. para-r (or Ital. parare), to ward off; sól (Ital. sole), sun. — L. parare, to prepare; sólum, acc. of sól, sun. See Parry and Solar.

**Parboil.** (F. — L.) It now means 'to boil insufficiently,' by confusion with part.

The old sense is 'to boil thoroughly.' — O. F. parbouillir, to cook thoroughly, also, to boil gently (Godefroy). — Late L. perballire, L. perballire, to boil thoroughly. — L. per, through; and bullire, to boil; see Boil (1).

**Parcel.** (F. — L.) M. E. parcel. — F. parcell, a small piece or part. — Late L. particella, only preserved in Ital. particella, a small part. Dimin. of L. particula; see Particle.

**Parch,** to scorch. (F. — L.) Very difficult. M. E. parchen, to parch. Not the same as M. E. perchen, to pierce, an occasional form of percen, to pierce; the sense being too remote. I suggest that it meant to dry or harden like parchment; from O. F. parche, a shortened form of parchement which actually occurs (Bartsch, Chrestomathie, 1887, col. 309, l. 16); whence Span. parche, the end of a drum. Cf. also prov. F. pois sans parche, for pois sans parchemin; Vocab. du Haut Maine, by C. R. de M., Paris, 1859. See further below.

**Parchment.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. perachemen. — O. F. parchemyn. — L. pergamina, pergamena, parchment; fem. of L. Pergamēnus, belonging to Pergamos (where parchment was first invented). — Gk. περγαμηνή, parchment, from Περγαμος, Περγαμον, Pergamum, in Mysia of Asia Minor.


**Pardon,** forgiveness. (F. — L.) M. E. pardoun. — F. pardon, sb. — F. pardonneur, to forgive — Late L. perdônaire, to remit a debt, pardon. — L. per, fully; dônare, to give; see Donation.

**Pare,** to shave off. (F. — L.) M. E. paren. — F. parer, to deck, trim, pare. — L. parare, to get ready, prepare.

**Parégoric,** assaying paint (L. — Gk.) L. parégoricus, assaying. — Gk. παργορικός, addressing, encouraging, soothing. — Gk. παργορική, to address. — Gk. πάδα, beside; ὄραμα, an assembly, whence also ὄραμα, to address an assembly.

**Parent.** (F. — L.) F. parent, a kinsman — L. parentem, stem of parentis, a parent, lit. one who produces. — L. parere, to produce. Brugm. 1. § 515.

**Parenthesis.** (Gk.) Gk. παρέθεσις, an insertion, a putting in beside. — Gk. παρ-ά, beside; ἐν, in; βίας, a placing; see Thesis.

**Parget,** to plaster a wall. (F. — L.) Nearly obsolete; once common. M. E. pargeten; as if from O. F. pargeter, to spread abroad, cast around, Lat. peractare (not in Ducange, but found in the 14th cent.). Cf. 'Perjacio, Anglice, to perjette;' Vocab. 602. 7. As if from L. per, fully; sectare, to cast, frequent. of incere, to throw. See Jet (1). 2. But really substituted for O. F. pergeter, to rough-cast a wall (Godefroy). — L. proiectare, to cast forth; from pro and sectare. Cf. Walloon perget, to parget (Remacle).

§ Also spelt spargetten, where the s of spargettten = O. F. es., L. ex (intensive).

**Parhelion,** a mock sun. (L. — Gk.) L. parhelion. — Gk. παρηλιον, neut. of παρηλιος, beside the sun. — Gk. παρ-ά, beside; ἡλιος, sun; see Heliacal.
**Pariah**

Pariah, an outcast. (Tamil) Tamil paraiyan, corruptly pariah, Malayālīm parayan, a man of low caste, performing the lowest menial services; one of his duties is to beat the village drum (called parai in Tamil), whence, probably, the appellation of the caste. (H.H. Wilson.)

**Parian**, belonging to Paros. (Gk.) Paros is an island in the Aegean sea.

**Parietal**, forming the walls, applied to two bones in the front of the skull. (L.) L. parietalis, belonging to a wall.

**Parish.** (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. parishiche, F. paroisse, L. paroecia. - Gk. παροοία, a neighbourhood; hence an ecclesiastical district. - Gk. παροικος, neighbouring. - Gk. παρόν, near; oikos, house, abode, allied to Vicinage. Der. parision-er, formed by adding -er (needlessly) to M. F. parissen, a parishioner.

**Parity;** see Pellitory.

**Parity,** equality. (F.-L.) F. parité. - L. paritatem, acc. of paritās, equality.


**Parley.** (F.-L.-Gk.) F. parler, sb., speech, talk, a parley. - F. parler, vb., to speak. - Late L. parabolare; to talk. - L. parabola; see Parable.

**Parliament.** (F.-L.-Gk.; with F. suffix.) M. E. parlement. [We also find Late L. parlamentum, corresponding to our spelling parliament] - F. parlement. 'a speaking, parleying, a supreme court;'] Cot. - F. parler, to speak (as above); with F. suffix-ment (L. -mentum).

**Parlour.** (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. parlour, parliour. - O. F. parleoir, a parlour, lit. a room for conversation. - F. parlér, to speak; with suffix -oir < L. àdorium; so that parlour answers to a Late L. form *parabolòrium, a place to talk in. (Cf. F. dotor < L. dormitorium.) See above.

**Parolous.** (F.-L.) Short for parolous.

**Parochial.** (L.-Gk.) L. parochialis.

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**Parry**

- L. parochia, same as parcia, a parish; see Pariah.

**Parody.** (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. and F. parodie. - L. parodia. - Gk. παροδία, also παροδίς, a song sung beside (i.e. in imitation of) another. - Gk. παράδια, beside; φόβη, an ode. See Ode.

**Parole.** (F.-L.-Gk.) F. parole, a word, esp. a promise; the same word as Prov. parausa, Span. palabra (= *parabila), Port. palavra. - Late L. parabola, a discourse; L. parabola, a parable. See Parable, Palaver.

**Paronymous,** allied in origin; alike in sound. (Gk.) Gk. παρονυμος, formed from another word by a slight change. - Gk. παρά, beside; δούμα, a name. Der. paronom-as-ia, a slight change in a word's meaning, from Gk. παρωνομασία, better παρωνομασία.

**Paroxysm.** (F.-L.-Gk.) F. paroxysme. - L. paroxysmus. - Gk. παροξυμος, irritation, the fit of a disease. - Gk. παροξυμώνω, to irritate. - Gk. παρά, beside; οξύων, to sharpen, from οξύς, sharp. See Oxygen.

**Parquetry,** a mosaic of wood-work for floors. (F.-Teut.) F. parquerie. - F. parquer, to inlay a wooden floor. - F. parquet, a wooden floor; orig. a small enclosure; dimin. of F. parc, a park. See Park.

**Parricide,** (1) the murderer of a father; (2) murder of a father. (F.-L. or L.) The former is the older E. sense, and answers to F. parricide, L. parricida, for older pāricidas (Brugm. ii. § 190), a murderer of a relative. - L. parri-, for pāri-, a relative (cf. Gk. παῖος, a relative, Frellwitz, s. v. παῖος); and cadere, to kill (whence -ida, a slayer). 2. The second sense is directly from L. parricidium, the murder of a relative, from the same sb. and vb.

**Parrot.** (F.-L.-Gk.) F. Perrot, of which the lit. sense is 'little Peter,' given to the bird as a nickname; see Cotgrave. Also written Pierrot, both forms being from Pierre, Peter. - L. Petrum, acc. of Petrus, Peter. - Gk. πέτρος, a stone, rock; also Peter. Der. F. perroquet, borrowed from Span. perichistio or periquito, dimin. of Perico, Peter; see Paraquito. Q The F. word is prob. imitated or translated from Span. or Portuguese.

**Parry,** to ward off. (F.-L.) Formerly parze, sb., a warding off. From F. paré,
PARSE

fem. pp.; used as equivalent to Ital. parata, a defence, guard. — F. parer, to prepare, also to guard, ward off. — L. paräre, to prepare. See Pare.

Parse, to tell the parts of speech. (L.) To parse is to tell ' quae pars orationis,' i.e. what part of speech a word is. — L. pars, a part. See Part.


Parsimony, frugality. (F. — L.) M. F. parsimonie; Cot. — L. parsimōnia, better parcimōnia. — L. parci, for parcus, sparing; with suffix -mōnia (Idg. -mōnīa). Allied to parere, to spare.

Part, (F. — L.) Formerly persely. — F. persil; older form persel. — L. petroselinum. — Gk. πέτροσινον, rock parsley. — Gk. πέτρος, rock, stone; σέληνος, a kind of plant; see Celery.

Parsnip, Parsnip. (F. — L.) Formerly parsnep, and still better pasneppe, as in Palsgrave; the r being intrusive. — O. F. pastenague, a parsnip (by dropping te) — L. pastinaca, a parsnip perhaps orig. a root dug up. Perhaps from L. pastinare, to dig up — L. pastinum, a two-pronged dibble. - The ending -enep was assimilated to that of turnep.

Parson, (F. — L.) M. E. persone, which also means person; see Late L. persona, a person of rank, a choir-master, curate, parson (Ducange). See Person.

Parson-age, (F. — L.) Derived from parson. See Person.

Partition. (F. — L.) F. partition, acc. of pars, a part. Orig. ' a share,' that which is provided; from the same root as portion. Brugm. i. § 527. Der. part, vb.; partake, participle, &c.

Partake, (F. — L.; and Scand.) For part-take, i.e. take part. Wyclif has part-takyng, 1 Cor. x. 16 (earlier version). See Part and Take.

Parterre, (F. — L.) F. parterre, an even piece of garden-ground. — F. parterre, along the ground. — L. per terram, along the ground. See Terrace.

Partial, (F. — L.) F. partial, — Late L. partialis, referring to a part only. — L. parti, decl. stem of pars, a part. See Part.

PARTURIENT

participate. (L.) From pp. of L. participäre, to take a part. — L. particip-, stem of particeps, sharing in. — L. parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part; capere, to take.

particle. (F. — L.) The l is an E. insertion, as in syllable. — F. participe. — L. particium, a participle; supposed to partake of the nature both of an adjectival sb and a vb. — L. particip-, stem of particeps, sharing in; see above.

particle. (F. — L.) F. particule (16th cent.). — L. particula, double dimin. from parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part.

partisan (1), an adherent of a party. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. partisan — Ital. parti-giano, a partner; answering to a Late L. form partiti-anus. — L. partitus, pp. of partiti, to part, divide — L. parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part. Others (see Kör- ting), give the Late L. form as partisi-anus, extended from parti-, stem of pars, a part.

Partisan (2), Partizan, a halberd. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. partiziane, 'a partisan, or leading-staffe,' Cot.; O. F. pour-traine (15th cent., Littré); pertesana (Godefroy, s. v. partizianier). — Ital. partegiana, 'a partesan, iauelin;' Fiorio. (The M. F. partiziane is an accommodated spelling, to make it look like M. F. pertusier, to pierce through, due to L. per-tundere.) Cf. Late L. partesanà, pertxàna. Apparently connected with the word above, as if the weapon of a partisan (Diez).

Partition. (F. — L.) F. partition — L. acc. partitionem, a sharing, partition. — L. partitus, pp of partiri, to divide — L. parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part; see Part.

partner. (F. — L.) A curious corruption of M. E. pa-rer, frequently misread and misprinted as partener, by the common confusion between c and t in MSS, and through the influence of part. — O. F. partenier, M. F. pa-sonneir, 'a partner, or co-partner;' Cot. — Late L. *parti- nonarius, of which the shorter form partici- narius occurs. — L. partitio-nem, acc. of partitio, a sharing, share; see Partition.

Partridge, a bird. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. pertreche. — F. perdrix, where the second r is intrusive. — L. perdicem, acc. of perdix — Gk. πέρδικα, a partridge.

Parturient, about to produce young. (L.) L. parturient-, stem of pres. pt. of parturire, to be ready to produce young. From part-, as in part-us, pp. of pare,
to produce. Brugm. ii. § 778. Der. partur-it-ion, F. parturition.

Party. (F. - L.) M. E. partie, usually ‘a part’ → O. F. partie, a part, a party; Cot. L. partita, fem. of partitus, pp. of partiri, to divide. See Partition.

Parvenu, an upstart. (F. - L.) F. parvenu, lit. one who has arrived, hence, one who has thriven. Pp. of parvenir, to arrive, thrive. → L. per-venire, to arrive, come through. → L. per, through: venire, to come; see Venture.

Parvis, a porch, room over a porch. (F. - L. - Gk. - Pers.) O. F. parvis, a porch, outer court before a house or church; variant of parvisis, parvis, parais, paradise (Low L. parvisus). → L. paradisus, a church-porch, outer court, paradise. See Paradise. The v. was inserted in pare-'i, to avoid hiatus.

Pasch, the Passover. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) A.S. pascha. → L. pascha, - Gk. πάσχα, - Heb pasakh, a passing over, the passover; Exod. xii. 11. - Heb. πασάχ, he passed over.

Pash, to dash. (Scand.) Swed. dial. paska, to dabble in water, Norweg baska, to dabble in water, tumble, work hard; the same as Dan. baske, to slap, baxter, to box, Norw. baksa, to box; Swed. dial. baska, basa, to beat; from bas-a, to beat. Cp. prov. E. bash, of which it is a mere variant. And see Flash, Baste (i).

Pasha, Pacha. (Pers.) Also bashaw. Pers. bāshā, bādshāh, a governor of a province, great lord; the same as pāshā, a prince, great lord; lit. ‘a protecting king.’ → Pers. pād, protecting; shāh, king. See Bezoar and Shah.

Pasquin, Pasquinade, a lamppoon. (F. - Ital.) Formerly also pasqui; M. F. pasquille.) → F. pasquin (whence pasquinead, a pasquin, lamppoon. → It. Pasquino, ‘a statue in Rome on whom all libels are fastened;’ Florio. From the name of a cobbler at Rome, whose stall was frequented by gossips; his name was transferred to a statue found near his stall at his death, on which the wits of the time secretly affixed lampoons; see Haydn.

Pass, to move onward. (F. - L.) M. E. passen. → F. passer. → Late L. passāre, to pass. → L. passus, a step; see Pace. β. Diez takes Late L. passāre to be the frequent form of pasāere, to stretch; it makes but little difference.

Passage. (F. - L.) F passage. → Late L. passāticum, a right of passage. → Late L. passāre; see above. Der. passenger, for M. E. passager.


Passport. (F. - L.) F. passeport, written permission to travel from a port, &c. → F. passer, to pass; port, port, from L. portus; see Pass and Port (2).

Paste. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. paste; F. pâte → Late L. pasta, paste. → Gk. παστή, a mess of food; orig. fem. of παστός, besprinkled, salted; from πάστεω, to sprinkle. The orig sense was ‘a salted mess of food.’

Passy, M. E. paste, O. F. pasté (F. pâté), a pasty; pasty-ry, orig. a room in which pasties were kept (cf. pantry, buttery). And see Patty.

Pastel, a coloured crayon. (F - Ital. - L.) An artist’s term → F. pastel, a pastel, crayon; ‘Hamiltion. → It. pastello, a pastel. → L. pastilium, acc. of pastillus, a little loaf or roll; the pastel being named from being shaped like a roll. Dimin. of pastus, food → L. pastus, pp. of pascere, to feed. not allied to paste; see pastille below.

Pastern. (F. - L.) Formerly pastron; Falsgrave. → M. F. pasturon, the pastern of a horse; ‘Cot. (F. pâturon.) So called because a horse at pasture was tethered by the pastern; the tether itself was called pasture in O. French. → O. F. pasture, pasture. See pasture.

Pastille, a small cone of aromatic substances, to be burnt in a room. (F. - L.) F. pastille, a little lump or loaf; see Cotgrave → L. pastilium, acc. of pastillus, a little loaf; dimin. of pastus, food; see Pastel.

Pastime. (F. - L.; and E.) From pass and time; imitating F. passe-temps.


Pasture. (F. - L.) O. F. pasture, a feeding. → L. pastūra, a feeding. → L. pastus, pp. of pascere, to feed.

Pat (i), to strike lightly. (E.) In
**PAT**


**Pat** (2), a small lump of butter. (E.) Cf. Irish *páit*, a lump, lump, *patteog*, a small lump of butter; Gael. *pait*, *patteog* (the same); where the form *pait* is borrowed from E. Prob. from the verb *pat* (1) above, as being *patted* into shape; just as *dab*, a small lump, is from the verb to *dab*.

**Pat** (3), quite to the purpose. (E.) Due to a peculiar use of *pat*, to strike, tap; see *Pat* (1). 'It will fall [happen] *pat*;' Mid. N. Dr. v. 188. Cf. *dab*, *sb.*, an adept, from the verb to *dab*.

**Patch** (1), a piece sewn on a garment, a plot of ground. (E.? M. E. *patche*. Apparently a by-form of *patch*. 'Platch, a large spot, a patch, a piece of cloth sewn on to a garment to repair it;' Dial. of Banffshire, by W. Gregor. Cf. Low G. *plakke, plugk*, (r) a spot, (2) a patch, (3) a patch or plot of ground; also M. E. *plekke*, a plot (of land), Du. *plek*, a patch of ground.

**patch** (2), a patch fellow. (E.? Temp. iii. 2. 71. *Patch* meant a fool or jester, from the parti-colored or patch-like dress; Wolsey had two hawks so named (Nares). The same word as *patch* (1). Der. *patch-ock*, a clown, a dimin. form, Spenser, View of Ireland, Globe ed., p. 636, col. 2; spelt *pajock*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 295.

**Patchouli**, a scent. (F. - Dravidian.) F. *patchouli*, of obscure origin. Apparently from E. *patcha-leaf*, i.e. 'green leaf,' imitating the vernacular *pach-pot*, where *pat* is Hind. for 'leaf.' Or from Dravidian words meaning 'green leaf.' Cf. Tamil *pachchai*, green, *ilai*, leaf (Knight); Malayālim *pachchila*, green leaf (Gundert); Canarese *pachcha*, green, *yele*, leaf (Reeve).

**Fate**, the head. (Unknown.) M. E. *pate*. Of unknown origin; perhaps suggested by Late L. *platta*, the clerical tonsure. Cf. M. Du. *platte*, 'vertex rarus,' Kilian; G. *platte* a plate, a bald pate, in vulgar language, the head (Flügel); M. H. G. *plate*, a plate, shaven pate. All from Gk. *πατάριον*, flat, broad. Cf. M. F. *pate*, a plate; Cot.


**Patois**, a vulgar dialect of French. (F. - L.) Fr. *patois*, country talk; which stands for an older form *patrois*, given by Godofry (Duce, Littré). - Late L. *patro-ensis*, a native, hence, belonging to the natives. - L. *patria*, native country. - L. *patria-, for pater, a father.


**Patriot**, a Roman nobleman. (L.) Formed, with suffix *-an*, from L. *patri-ius*, noble; a descendant of the *patriae*, i.e. senators or fathers of the state.


**Patriot.** (F. - Late L. - Gk.) O. F. *patriote*. - Late L. *patriotea*. - Gk. *πατριώτης*, properly, a fellow-countryman. - Gk.
PATRICIAN

πατριά, a race, from πατρ-., for πατήρ, a father. □ The mod. sense of πατριός arose in French.

πατρικός, pertaining to the fathers of the church. (F. - L.) F. patristique (Littre). Coined from L. πατρί-., πατερ-, a father; with the Gk. suffixes -ιστ- and -ικ. 

Patrol, a going of the rounds in a garrison. (F.) F. patrouille, 'a still night-watch in warre.' Cot. Lit. a tramping about; from O.F. (Picard) patrouiller, to paddle in water, the same word (but with inserted r) as patouiller, to paddle or dabble in with the feet; also patrolli, in the pâtis of Lyons (Puitspelu). Formed from O.F. polet (F. patte), the paw or foot of a beast. Of uncertain origin; perhaps imitative. Cf. Late L. pata, the paw of a cup, base of a tower; also G. patsche, an instrument for striking the hand, patschfuss, web foot of a bird; patschen, to strike, dabble, walk awkwardly; Low G. patzen, to paddle in water with the feet (kichey); Bavarian patzen, to pat; see Pat (1). □ Hence also Span. pata, paw, patuilar, to run through mud, patruiar, to patrol; and Ital. pattuglia, a patrol (without the inserted r).

Patron, (F. - L.) F. patron. — L. patroniun, acc. of πατριός, a protector; extended from πατ-, stem of πater, father.

πατρονιμικός, belonging to the father's name. — Gk. πατρονυμικός, a name taken from the father. — Gk. πατρυμία, a name from πατήρ, a father; ὅνομα, a name; see Name.

Patten, a clog. (F.) Formerly patren — Lat. paten, a patten, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar.' Cot. — M.F. pate (F. patte), a paw or foot of a beast, 'also a foot-stall of a pillar.' Cot. See Patrol.

Patter, to strike frequently, as hail. (E.) A frequentative of pat; see Pat (1). Cf. prov. E. (Lonsdale) patle, to pat gently.

Pattern, an example, model to work by. (F. - L.) M. E. patron; (the old spelling). — F. patron, 'a patron . . . also a pattern, sample.' Cot. See Patron.

Patty, a little pie. (F. - L. — Gk.) Mod. F. pâté; O.F. pasté, a pasty. — Late L. pastillum, neut. of pp. of pastiare, to make paste. — Late L. pasta, paste; see Pasta.

Paucity, fewness. (F. - L.) F. paucité.

PAWL

— L. paucitatem, acc. of paucitās, fewness.
— L. paucus, few; allied to Few.

Paunch. (F. - L.) O. F. panche (Picard); also pance; F. panse. — L. panticus, acc. of pantex, belly, paunch.

Pauper. (L.) L. pauper, poor. Paw is allied to paucus, few; -per, (perhaps) to L. parāre, to provide. Lit. 'provided with little.'

Pause, a stop. (F. - L. — Gk.) F. pause. — Late L. pause — Gk. παύσις, a pause, ceasing. — Gk. παύειν, to make to cease; παύεσθαι, to cease. Doublet, pose, q.v.

Pave. (F. - L.) M. E. pauen = (paven).
— F. pave, to pave. — Late L. pavare, corrupt form of L. paurere, to beat, strike, ram, tread down. Cf. Skt. pavi-, thunderbolt. Der. pavement, F. pavement, L. pauimentum, a hard floor, from pavire, to ram; also pav-i-or (cf. law-y-er), from F. paveur, 'a paver,' Cot.

Pavilion. (F. - L.) M. E. pavilion. — F. pavillon, a tent; so called because spread out like the wings of a butterfly. — L. pavilium, acc. of pavile, (1), a butterfly, (2) a tent.

Pavin, Pavan, a stately Spanish dance. (F. — Span. — L. — Pers. — Tamil.) F. pavana = Span. pavana, a grave dance (see Pavan in Nares). Prob. from a Late L. *pavanus, peacock-like, from the row of stately dancers (Scheler); cf. Span. pava, a peahen, a turkey, pavaada, a flock of turkeys, pavo, adj., like a peacock (whence pionuear, to walk with affected gravity). — Late L. pavus, earlier L. pāuo, a peacock. See Peacock.

Pavise, a large shield. (F.) Also spelled paves, pavis, pauce, pavays, paves.
— F. pavois, 'a great shield.' — Late L. pavensis. (Span. paves; Ital. pavesse, pavescer, Florio.) Of uncertain origin; perhaps from the city of Pavia, in Italy. Godfrey has the adj. pavoins, pavois, pavois, pavois, adj. 'de Povie;' as in the phr. escu pavois, shields of Pavia.


Pawl, a short bar, as a catch to a windlass. (F. - L.) O. F. paul, variant of pal,
PAWN

pel, a stake (whence W. pal, a pole, cf. F. pal, a pole, a stake, bar). — L. pænum, acc. of pænus, a stake. See Pale (1).

Pawn (1), a pledge. (F. — Teut.) F. pan, ‘a pane, piece, panel, also a pawn, gage, skirt of a gown, pane of a hose,’ &c.; Cot. In the sense of ‘pane,’ F. pan is of Latin origin; see Pane. In the sense of ‘pawm,’ F. pan is rather from Du. pand; cf. G. päand, O. H. G. phant, a pledge. Der. im-pawn, to put in pledge, to pledge; pawn, vb.

Pawm (2), a piece at chess. (F. — L.) M. E. paune, poune, poum. — O. F. paon, a pawm (Roquelort), also poon (Littre); but the older form is peon (F. pion), agreeing with Span. peon, a foot-soldier, pawn, Ital. pedone, a foot-soldier, pedona, a pawn (Florio). — Late L. pedonem, acc. of pedo, a foot-soldier. — L. ped-, stem of pes, foot. ¶ The O. F. paon is the same word; cf. F. faon (F. fauon), from Late L. fædonem, shewing the same substitution of a for e; there is no need to connect it with F. paun, a peacock, as Littre does, ignoring the Italian and Spanish words.

Pawnee, drink. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind pani, water. — Skt. pānīya, allied to pana, a beverage. — Skt. pā, to drink.

Paxwax, strong tendon in the neck of animals. (E.) M. E. paxwax, also fexwax, the latter being the right form (see Prompt. Parv.). — A. S. feax, fex, hair; weaxan, to grow. Thus the lit. sense is perhaps ‘hair-sinew,’ because it is where the hair ends; cf. G. haarwachs, a tendon.

Pay (1), to discharge a debt. (F. — L.) M. E. pänen. — O. F. payer, payer (F. payer), to pay, to content. — L. pācērē, to pacify; in late Lat., to pay a debt. — L. pāc-, stem of pax, peace; see Peace.

Pay (2), to pitch the seams of a ship. (F. — L.) A. F. peier (O. F. poier, Godefroy), to pitch. — L. pācērē, to pitch. — L. pāc-, stem of pax, pitch; see Pitch. ¶ The M. E. word for ‘pitch’ is peis, from A. F. pois (O. F. pois), pitch; from L. acc. pīcēm.


M. E. paynim, a pagan; but this sense is due to a singular mistake. A paynim is properly not a man, but a country or district, and is identical with paganism, formerly used to mean heathendom, or the country of pagans. Rightly used in

King Horn, 803, to mean ‘heathen lands.’ — O. F. paimisme, lit. paganism; Late L. pāgānīmus. Formed with suffix -ismus, from L. pāgān-us, a pagan. See Pag-

Pea, a vegetable. (L.) Formerly pease, pesē; M. E. pese, pl. pesein or peseis. A. S. pīsa, pl. pisaiu. — L. pisum, a pea. + Gk. nivos, a pea. (PLIS.)


Peach (2), to inform against. (F. — L.) Short for M. E. apechen, to impeach, by a variant of impechen, to impeach, by the substitution of prefix a- (L. ad) for im- (L. in). See Impeach.

Peacock. (L. — Pers. — Tamil; and E.) M. E. pocok, pocok; where poc = E. cock. We also find M. E. po; A. S. pēa, pēwa; all from L. pānō (whence Du. paaww, G. pfauw, F. paon). The same as Gk. ταυς, for ταυ, a peacock; the change from τ to Ъ being due to the fact that the word was foreign both to L. and Gk. — Pers. tāwus, tāus, a peacock. — O. Tamil tokkai, togai, a peacock; see Max Muller, Lect. on Lang. i. 190 (ed. 1891).

Also pocover, which is still a surname.

Pea-jacket, a coarse thick jacket. (Du. and F.) The prefix pea-is borrowed from Du. piej, pije, a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; Hexham has M. Du. pijje, ‘a pie-gowne, rough gowne, such as seamen weare.’ The same as Low G. pija, N. Fines. pie, pie-jacket; — M. Du. pije, or pije-laken, ‘a rough or a hairy cloath;’ Hexham. Prob. from F. pie, a mag-pie; cf. E. pied, spotted. See Pie (1). Also Low G. pije, pigge, pyke (Brem. W.), perhaps from L. pica.

Peak. (F. — L.) M. E. pec. [Cf. Irish peas, a sharp-pointed thing; from F. peak.] A variant of pike, q. v. Cf. dial. of Normandy pec, a hob (or mark) in the game of quoits (Godefroy, s. v. pec); also Low G. peck, a pike, pointed weapon.

Peal, a loud sound, chime of bells, noise of a trumpet. (F. — L.) A shortened form of appeal, M. F. appel, appel; Cot. gives appel, pl. appeaux, ‘chimes.’ Note also
M. E. apel, an old term in hunting-music (Halliwell); this we now call a \textit{peal}. The prefix \textit{a-} was prob. mistaken for the E. indef. article. The O. F. \textit{apel} is from O. F. \textit{apelier}, vb.; see \textit{Appeal}.

\textbf{Pea\n
n}; see \textit{Pean}.

\textbf{Pear}, a fruit. (L.) A. S. \textit{pere, perce} = L. \textit{pirum}, a pear (whence also Ital. \textit{perra}.


\textbf{Pearl-barley.} (F. - L.; and E) F. \textit{orge \textit{perle}}, pearl-barley (Hamilton). But this seems to be a corruption of \textit{orge \textit{pelé}}, ‘pilled barley,’ Cot. See \textit{Peel} (1).


Late L. \textit{fægænæs}, neut. of \textit{fægænas}, belonging to a village = L. \textit{pagnus}, a village, district. See \textit{Pagan}.

\textbf{Peat}, a kind of turf for fuel. (C.) Latinised as \textit{peta} (Ducange); whence \textit{pe\textit{t}æ\textit{na}}, a place for getting peat. Apparently from O. Gael. \textit{pett}, a piece, from W. \textit{petli}, a thing, a piece. See \textit{Piece}.


\textbf{Peccable}, liable to sin. (L.) Coincd as if from L. *\textit{pecăba}l\textit{is}, from \textit{pecăcere}, to sin. Brumg 1. § 885.


\textbf{Peccary}, a quadruped. (F. - Carib.-bean.) F. \textit{péc\textit{ari}}, a peccary (Buffon). - Carib. \textit{pakira}, the name used in Guiana; see N. and Q., 9 S. iv. 496. Cf. \textit{pachira}, the name given to the peccary in Oronoko (Clavigero, Hist. Mexico); Span. \textit{pacquire} (Pineda).

\textbf{Peck} (1), to strike with the beak, to pick up. (L.) M. E. \textit{pek\textit{k}}, used as equivalent to \textit{pek\textit{en}}, to pick or peck up. A mere variant of \textit{pick}; see \textit{Pick}.

\textbf{Peck} (2), a dry measure, 2 gallons. (F. - L.) M. E. \textit{pek\textit{k}}, a peck. A. F. and O. F. \textit{pek}. From the verb \textit{pek\textit{en}}, to peck or snap up; cf. L. \textit{pek\textit{e}}, to pick up (as a bird); prov. F. \textit{pek\textit{e}}, meat, victuals. (So also F. \textit{picotin}, a peck (measure), \textit{pic\textit{otre}, to peck as a bird.) See \textit{Peck} (1), \textit{Pick}.

\textbf{Pectina\n


\textbf{Peculate}, to pilfer. (L.) From pp. of L. \textit{pecul\textit{ari}-}, to appropriate to one's own use. Formed as if from *\textit{peculi\textit{um}, for \textit{peculi\textit{um}, private property}; see below.

\textbf{peculiar}, one's own, particular. (F. - L.) M. F. \textit{pecu\textit{lier}-}, L. \textit{pecu\textit{li\textit{àris}}, one's own. -L. \textit{peculi\textit{um}, private property; closely allied to \textit{pec\textit{u\textit{ma}, money; see below.}


\textbf{Pedagogue}, a teacher. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. \textit{pedagoge}, L. \textit{pedag\textit{ges}}, Gk. \textit{pe\textit{d\textit{a\textit{g\textit{y}o\textit{g}}, a slave who led a boy to school; hence, a tutor. -Gk. \textit{pe\textit{d\textit{a\textit{g\textit{y}o\textit{g}}, stem of \textit{pe\textit{da\textit{i}, a boy; \textit{pe\textit{d\textit{a\textit{g\textit{y}o\textit{g}}, leading, from \textit{pe\textit{da\textit{g\textit{y}o\textit{g}}, to lead. The Gk. \textit{pe\textit{d\textit{a\textit{i}} = \textit{pe\textit{da\textit{i}, allied to L. \textit{puer}, a boy See \textit{Puerile}, \textit{Puberty}.

\textbf{Pedal}, belonging to the foot. (L.) The \textit{pedal} keys in an organ are acted on by the feet -L. \textit{ped\textit{ib\textit{l}}}, belonging to the foot. -L. \textit{pod}, stem of \textit{p\textit{e\textit{s}, foot + A S. \textit{f\textit{ot}, foot. See Foot.

\textbf{Pedant.} (F. - Ital. - Gk.) M. F. \textit{pedan\textit{te}, \textit{Ital. \textit{pedante}, 'a pedante, or a schoolmaster, the same as \textit{pedagogo}.' Florio. The suffix -\textit{ante} is a pres. participial form; the stem \textit{ped-} is prob. the same as in Ital. \textit{pedagogo}, and therefore due to
PEDDLE
Gk. παϊδεν (whence a Lat. form *paedare), to instruct; see Pedagogue.

Peddle, to deal in small wares. (E.? Coined from the sb. pedlar, later form of peddar; see Pedlar.

Pedestal. (Span.—Ital.—L. and G.) Span. pedestalal, ‘the base of a pillar,’ Minsheu; borrowed from Ital. piedestallo, ‘a footstall or treshall [threshold] of a door;’ Florio. Lit. ‘foot-support.’ Composed as if from L. pedem, acc. of pes, a foot; and O. H. G. stil (G. stall), a stall; see Stall.

pedestrian. (L.) Properly an adj.; from L. pedestri-, decl. stem of pedestor, one who goes on foot. For *pedet-tr; from pedit-, stem of pedes, one who goes on foot; with suffix -ter (ldg. -ter). Ped-it-is from pede-, stem of pes, foot; and it-um, supine of ire, to go. Brugm. ii. § 123.

pedicel, pedicle, the foot-stalk of fruit. (F.—L.) Pedicel is from mod. F. pédaicelle; but pedicle (older and better) from M. F. pedicule, a leaf-stalk; Cot.—L. pediculus, little foot, foot-stalk, pedicle; double dimin. of ped-, stem of pes, foot.

pedigree. (F.—L.) Old spellings pedegree (1627); pedigrew (1570); petygrue (1530). Also, in Prompt. Parv. (1440) pedgru, petygrou, with slight variations, explained by ‘lynce of kynrede and awncetrye, Stemma, in scalis.’ Also pedgrue, Lydgate (1426; in Polit. Poems, ii. 138). A. F. peé de grue, foot of a crane; from a three-line mark (like the broad arrow) used in denoting succession in pedigrees.—L. pedem, acc. of pes, foot; de, of; gruem, acc. of grus, a crane, cognate with E. Crane.

pediment, an ornament finishing the front of a building. (L.) The N. E. D. shows that the older form was periment, described as a workman’s term, and corrupt English. I suggest that a periment was substituted for operiment, a covering; from L. operimentum, covering (common in the Latin Vulgate version of the Bible).—L. operire, to cover. A pediment forms a sort of cover over doors, niches, &c. For the etymology of L. operire, see Cover. (Perhaps influenced by confusion with impediment.)

Pedlar, Peddler, Peddler, a dealer in small wares. (E.? The old word was usually peddare, pedder, a man who hawked about fish in baskets called peds, or occasionally pads. See Pedde in Prompt.

Par. ; Norfolk ped (Forby); Lowl. Sc. peddir, a pedlar (Jamieison). The orig. sense of ped was ‘hamper,’ and the word may be related to pad. See Padlock.

Pedobaptism, infant baptism. (Gk.) From Gk. παῖδος, for παῖς, a boy; and baptism. Cf. Pedagogue.

Peel (1), to strip off skin. (F.—L.) From F. peler, to ‘unskin’; Cot. (Cf. M. Ital. pellare, ‘to unskin,’ Florio).—O. F. pel, skin.—L. pellem, acc. of pellis, a skin. See Pell (2). Q Confused with F. piller; see below.

Peel (2), to pillage. (F.—L.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 136. Distinct from pell, to strip; another spelling of pille; see Pile (2).

Peel (3), a fire-shovel. (F.—L.) Once a common word.—O. F. pelle (Littrc), F. pelle, a fire-shovel.—L. palla; see Palette.

Peel (4), a small castle. (F.—L.) M. E. pel, a small castle, orig. a stockade or wooden fortress.—O. F. pell (also pal), a stake.—L. pātum, acc. of pālus, a stake. See Pale (1).

Peep (1), to chirp, cry like a chicken. (F.—L.) M. E. pipen. —O. F. piper, also piper, to chirp as a bird.—L. pipāre, pipire, to chirp. See Pipe (1) and Peep (2).

Peep (2), to look through a narrow aperture. (F.—L.) Palsgrave has. ‘I peke or prie, Ie pipe hors;’ i.e. I peep out. Thus peep is directly from F. piper, lit. to pipe, but also used in the sense to peep. [It arose from the exclamation pipe! (Du. dial. piep ’, Molema), made by a hider in the game of peep-bo, bo-peep, or hide-and-seek; cf. Du. dial. piepen. (1) to say piep! (2) to peep out.] Cot. gives F. piper, ‘to whistle, chirp like a bird, couzen, decerve, cheat, begulle; piepe, ‘the peeping or chirping of small birds, counterfeited by a bird-catcher, also a counterfeit shew; ’pipe, ‘a bird-call.’ The F. piper is from L. pipāre, pipire, to chirp; see Pipe.

Peer (1), an equal. (F.—L.) The twelve peers of France were of equal rank. M. E. pere, per. —O. F. per, peer. later pair, a peer; or as adj. equal.—L. parem, acc. of par, equal. See Par. Der. peerless.

Peer (2), to look narrowly, pry. (E.? M. E. piren, E. Fries. piren, Westphal. piren, Low G. piren, to look closely. Cf. also piren, to peer, orig. to draw the eye-
PEER

lids together, so as to look closely; Swed. pliva, Dan. plivre, to blink.

Peer (3), to appear. (F. - L.) Short for appear, just as M. E. peren is short for apperien; see Appear.

Peevish, fretful, whimpering. (F.) M. E. peuisch, peyueshe; also penych, pevage, uncount, perverse (G. Douglas). The leading idea seems to be 'whining,' 'making a plaintive cry.' Cf. Dan. dial. piave, to whine; Lowl. Sc. pev, to make a plaintive noise, E. pew in pewet, a bird; Low G. pausen, to whimper. See Pewet.

Of imitative origin. For the suffix, cf. thiev-ish, mop-ish.

Peewit; see Pewet.

Peg, a wooden pin (E.) M. E. pegge. Cf. Du. and Low G. pegel, a measure of liquid capacity, such as was marked by pegs in a 'peg-tankard.' Apparently allied to Dan. pig, Swed. piggy, a spike; W. pig, a peak, point; Corn. peg, a prick; see Peak.

Peise, Peize, to weigh. (F. - L.) M. E. poisen; A. F. poiser, to weigh; O.F. poiser, see Poise, which is a doublet.

Peitrel; see Poitrel.


Pelican. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. pelican - L. pelicanus, pelécamus. - Gk. πελεκαν. wood-pecker, also a water-bird. Named from its large bill, as the wood-pecker was named from its pecking. - Gk. πελεκαν, I hew with an ax, peck. - Gk. ΠΕΛΕΚΑΝ, an ax. + Skt. paracamu, an ax.


Pell, a skin. (F. - L.) M. E. pell, pel. - O. F. pel (F. peau). - L. pellem, acc. of pellis, a skin See Pell (2).


Pellicle, a thin film. (F. - L.) F. pellicule. - L. pellicula, a small skin; dimm. of pellis, a skin. See Pell.


Pellitory (2), the plant pyrethrum. (Span. - L. - Gk.) Span. pelitre [Ital. pilatro]. - L. pyrethrum. - Gk. πυρεθρος, a hot spicy plant. - Gk. πυρ, fire.

Pell-mell, confusedly. (F. - L.) O. F. peste-mesle, 'pelf-mell, confusedly;' Cot. Spelt pellemelle in the XIIIth cent. (mod. F. pelle-mêle). [Apparently understood to mean 'stirred up with a fire-shovel.' - F. pelle, a fire-shovel; O. F. mesler, to mix up; see Peel (3) above, and Medley.] But orig. only a reduplicated form of mesle, as mesle-mesle and melle-melle also occur. See Korting, § 5336.

Pellicul. (F. - L.) F. pellucide. - L. pellinidus, pellucidus, transparent. - L. per; and fûcidus, lucid. See Lucid.

Pelt (1), to throw, cast. (L.) M. E. pelten, also piten, putten, to thrust, cast. The forms piten, putten, answer to an A. S. form *ptilan. - L. pullere, to beat, strike, knock. Pullare (like pulsare) is a derivative of pellere, to drive. See Pul- late.

Pelt (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F. - L.) M. E. pelt, a shortened form of peltry, skins, peltry-ware, dealing in skins. - O.F. pelleteire, the trade of a Skinner. - O.F. pelletier, a Skinner. Formed like bijou tier, with suffix -tier = L. -tarius) from O. F. pel, a skin. - L. pelis, a skin. See Pell. All pel, O. H. G pelis, answers to E. pelisse; see Pelisse.

Pelvis, the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen. (L.) L. pelvis, a basin, hence the pelvis.

Penniman, a preparation of dried meat. Of N. American Indian origin.

Pen (1), an instrument for writing. (F. - L.) O. F. penne. - L. penna, a feather. - O. L. penna (for *penna or *petna). Brugm. i. § 762 (2). From PET, to fly. See Feather.

Pen (2), to shut up. (L.) M. E. pennen. A. S. pennian, only in the comp. on-pennian, to unpen, unfasten. Pennian is properly to fasten with a pin or peg; cf. Low G. pennen, to bolt a door, from penna, a pin or peg; see Pin. Note E. Fries. penna, penn, filen, pin, a pin, a peg.


Penance. (F. - L.) M. E. and O. F.
PENCILE

Penance, older form peneance.—L. penitentia, penitence. — L. panteient-, stem of pres. pt. of panteire, to cause to repent. See Penitent.


Pencil. (F. — L.) The old sense was a small hair-brush for painting.—M. F. pincel, later pinceau, ‘a pensill, brush.’

Penelope. (Gk.) A leading character in the Odyssey. The daughter of Laërtes and Anticlea, the wife of Odysseus. L. Penelope, Penus, Penus, a name may be derived from pennis, a feather. See Penned.

Penned. (L.) Penned. SeePenn.

Pennel. (Icel.) Originally a tool, also a book. See Penn.

Penny. (E.) M. F. pen; pl. penies, contracted form pens (whence mod. E. pence). A.S. pening, penning, a penny; later penig, whence M. E. peny. — By-form pending (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 471); as if formed with E. suffix -ing from the base *pand. B. This base is usually identified with Du punt, a pawn, pledge, G. pfland, O. H. G. plaut, see Pawn (1) above. In this case, the lit. sense may have been ‘little pledge,’ i.e. a token, coin. + Du. penning, Icel. penningur, Dan Swed. penning; G. penning, O. H. G. phantaine, phantaine, dimin. of plant.

Penn-royal, a herb (F. — L.) A popular form of the old name pulial royal. Cotgrave translates M. F. puliez by ‘penny royaill, puliaill royaill;’ from Late L. pulegium. The above old name is due to L. pulegium régium, a name given to the plant from its supposed efficacy against fleas (cf. L. flea-bane). From L. pulex, a flea, but this was only a ‘popular’ etymology.

Pensile, suspended. (F. — L.) M. F. pensil; Cot. — L. pensilis, pendent; from pensilis, unused pp. of pendere, to hang.

Pension. (F. — L.) F. pension — L. pensionem, acc. of pensio, a payment. — L. pensio, pp of pendere, to weigh, weigh out money, pay.


Pent, for pennei, pp. of Pen (2), q.v.

Pentagon, a plane five-sided figure. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. pentagone, L. penta-agonus, adj., pentagonal. — Gk. pentagonos, pentagonal; neut. pentagonov, a pentagon. — Gk. pent-, for penté, five. — Gk. gen., an angle, from gen, a knee; see Kneel. And see Five.

Pentameter, a verse of five metres. (L. — Gk.) I. pentameter. — Gk. pentá- meteros. — Gk pentá-, for penté, five. — Gk. pentá-, a metre.

Pentateuch, the five books of Moses. (L. — Gk.) I. pentateuchus. — Gk. pentá-, five (above). — Gk. pentá-, a tool, also a book.

Pentecost, Whitsunday; orig. a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the
PENTHOUSE

Passover. (L. - Gk.) L. pentecoste. - Gk. πέντεκοστή, Pentecost, Acts ii. 1; fem. of πεντεκόστος, fiftieth. - Gk. πέντε-
kovta, fifty.

Penthouse, a shed projecting from a building. (F.-L.) Formerly pentice, whence it is corrupted. - M.F. appentis, appennis, 'a penthouse;' Cot. - L. appendicium, an appendage, allied to appendix (the same). - L. ap- (ad), to; pendere, to hang.

Pentroof, a roof with a slope on one side only. (F.-L.; and E.) This has affected the sense of penthouse, though they mean quite different things. Here pent is from F. pente, a slope, formed from F. pendre, to hang. - L. pendere, to hang.

Penultimate, Penumbra; see Peninsula.

Pennyroy, Parnum; see Parnella.


Peony, Paeony, a flower. (F.-L. - Gk.) Altered to suit the Lat. spelling. M. E. pone. - O. F. pone (F. p商学院). - L. paeonia, medicinal, from its supposed virtues; fem. of Paeonius, belonging to Paeon, its supposed discoverer. - Gk. παεωνία, peony; from Παέων, Παεων. See Pean.

People. (F.-L.) M.E. people, people. - A F. people, pèle; O. F. pple; F. peuple. - L. populum, acc. of populus, people.

Pepper. (L.-Gk.-Skt.) A. S. pipor. - L. piper. - Gk. πέπης. - Skt. pipalli, (1) fruit of the holy fig-tree, (2) long pepper; from pippala-, the holy fig-tree.

Peppercorn, one of the constituents of gastric juice. (F.-Gk.) Mod. F. pepsine. - Gk. πέψις, digestion; for *πεψις < *πεπ 
tis, related to πέπτειν, to cook. (✓PEQ.) See Cook.

Per-, prefix, through. (L.; or F.-L.) L. per, through; whence F. per-, par-, per-.

Perambulate, to walk about through. (L.) L. per, through; and ambulatus, pp. of ambulare, to walk about. See Amble.

Perceive. (F.-L.) O F. percevoir. - L. percevere, to apprehend; - L. per, thoroughly; capere, to seize.

perception. (F.-L.) F. perception.

Perform, to achieve. (F.-O.H.G.;
PHERME

with L. prefix.) Corrupted from M.E. parfournen, later parfournen. - O. F. parfournir, 'to perform;' Cot. = L. per, thoroughly; and O. F. fournir, to furnish, provide; see Furnish.

Perfume, vb. (F. - L.) F. parfumer, to perfume, lit. to smoke thoroughly. = L. per, thoroughly; fumāre, to smoke, from fumus, smoke; see Fume.

Perfunctory. (L.) L. perfunctorius, careless done. = L. perfunctus, pp. of perfungi, to perform fully, get through with.

- L. per, thoroughly; fungī, to perform; see Function.

Perhaps. (L. and Scand.) A clumsy hybrid compound. = L. per, by (as in per-chance, where per is, strictly, F. par); kaps. pl. of hap, chance.

Peri, a fairy. (Pers.) Pers. pari, a winged spirit; orig. a malevolent but beautiful female spirit; Zend pairīka. Horn, § 310.

Peri-, prefix, round (Gk.) Gk. ἐπί, around, about. + Skt. pari, round about. Allied to per-, prefix.

Pericardium, the sac surrounding the heart. (L. - Gk.) L. pericardium = Gk. περικάρδιον. = Gk. ἐπί, around; καρδία, the heart; see Heart.

Pericarp, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) Gk. περικάρπιον, shell of fruit. = Gk. ἐπί, around; καρπός, fruit; see Harvest.

Pericranium, the membrane that surrounds the skull. (L. - Gk.) Late L. pericranium. = Gk. περικράνιον, neut. of περικράνιον, surrounding the skull. = Gk. ἐπί, round; σκαλπίω, skull.

Perigee, point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (Gk.) From Gk. ἐπί, about, here 'near'; γη, earth. See Geography.

Perihelion, the point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπί, round, near; ἄκλος, the sun. See Heliocent.

Peril, danger. (F. - L.) M. F. peril. = L. periculum, periculum, danger, lit. 'a trial.' = L. perire, to try; an obsolete verb, of which the pp. perire is common. Allied to Gk. πείρα, an attempt; and ultimately to E. fare; see Fare. Cf. E. fear; G. gefahr; peril. (✓ PER.) Der. perilous.

Perimeter, lit. 'the measure all round.' (L. - Gk.) L. perimetrum = Gk. περιμέτρον. = Gk. ἐπί, round; μέτρον, a measure. See Metre.

Period, time of a circuit, epoch, perfect sentence. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. période, a perfect sentence. = L. periodus. = Gk. περιόδος, a going round, circuit, complete sentence. = Gk. περί, round; δῶς, a way; see Exodus. § The sense of 'circuit' is directly from Gk.

Peripatetic, a walking about. (L. - Gk.) L. peripatéticus. = Gk. περιπατήσιμος, given to walking about, esp. while disputing; a name given to followers of Aristotle. = Gk. περιπατέω, I walk about. = Gk. περι, about; πατεία, I walk, from πάτος, a path.

Periphery, circumference. (L. - Gk.) L. periferia, periphery = Gk. περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle. = Gk. περί, around; φέρω, to carry, cognate with E. Bear, vb.

Periphrasis. (L. - Gk.) L. periphrasis. = Gk. περιφράσις, circumscription, Gk. περι, around; φέρω, to declare, express. See Phrase.

Perish. (F. - L.) M. E. perschen. = O. F. persier, stem of pres. pt. of perir, to perish. = L. perire, to come to naught, perish. = L. per-, used with a destructive force (like L. for- in for-do); and ire, to go.

Periwig, a peruke. (F. - Ital. - L.) Formerly periwige, perwiche (Minshew). This is a corrupted form, used in place of peruke. = F. perruque; see Perraque.

Periwinkle (1), a plant. (L.) Formed, with suffixed -le and inserted i, from M. E. perwenke, a periwinkle; a S. perwince. = L. perwincæ, a periwinkle; also called musca perwincæ, a name doubtless orig. given to some twining plant. = L. per, through, thoroughly; miniciræ, to bind, allied to Withy.

Periwinkle (2), a small univalve mollusc. (Gk. and E.) A corrupt form, due to confusion with the word above. The better name is simply winkle: see Winkle. Also found as pennywinkle; Halliwell.

Perjury. (F. - L.) F. parjurer. = L. perīurāre, to forswear. = L. per, in the sense of 'beyond, against'; iūrāre, to swear. See Jury.

Perk, to make smart or trim. (F. - L.) [Cf. W. per, compact, trim; peru, to smarten, trim; perus, smart; all prob. from E.] M. E. perke, used of birds, to trim their feathers. Cf. prov. E. perk up, to recover from illness. All prob. from M. E. perke, a perch (on which a bird sits

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up). — North F. perque, perke, for F. perche; see Perch (1). Cf. Walloon pierke, a perch; and F. être perché sur, to be conceived of (like E. perky). Perhaps associated with Pert.

Permant. (F.—L.) F. permanent.
— L. permanentus, stem of pres. pt. of permanere, to endure, lit. abide through. — L. per, through, manère, to remain. See Mansion.

Permeate, to pervade, pass through small openings. (L.) From pp. of L. permuère, to pass through. — L. per, through; mé, to pass, go. See μοιρὸς in Prellwitz.

Permit. (L.) L. permittère (pp. permittissus), to let pass through, lit send through. — L. per, through; mittère, to send. See Missile. Der. permission.

Permutation. (F.—L.) F. permutation.
— L. acc. permutationem, a changing. — L. permutátus, pp. of permuère, to change thoroughly. — L. per, thoroughly; mittère, to change. See Mutative.

Pernicious, hurtful. (F.—L.) F. pernicieux. — L. perniciosus, destructive. — L. pernicīs, destruction. — L. per, thoroughly; nīcēs, for nēcēs, decl. stem of nēx, slaughter; see Interneine.

Peroration. (F.—L.) M. F. peroration.
— L. perorationem, acc. of perorātus, the close of a speech. — L. peroráitus, pp. of perorāre, to complete a speech. — L. per, through; orāre, to speak. See Oration.

Perpendicular. (F.—L.) F. perpendicular.
— L. perpendicularis, according to the plumb-line. — L. perpendicularum, a plummet, for careful measurement. — L. perpendicere, to weigh or measure carefully. — L. per, thoroughly; pendere, to weigh.

Perpetrate. (L.) From pp. of L. perpetrāre, to perform thoroughly. — L. per, thoroughly; patrāre, to accomplish.

— M. F. perpetuus. — L. perpetuālis, universal; in later use, permanent. — L. perpetuus, continuous, constant, perpetual. — L. perpet-, stem of perpes, lasting throughout. continuous. — L. per, through; pet-, as in pet-ere, to seek. See Petition.

Perplex. (F.—L.) Perplexed, pp., was first in use. — M. F. perplexus, ‘perplexed, intangled,’ Cot. — L. perplexus, entangled, interwoven. — L. per, thoroughly; plexus, entangled, pp. of plectere, to weave; see Plait.

Perquisite, a small gain. (L.) Late L. perequistum, an extra profit above the yearly rent, arising from fines, wights, &c.; neut. of perequītus, pp. of perquirere, to seek after thoroughly. — L. per, thoroughly; quære, to seek. See Query.

Perruche. (F.—Ital.—L.) In use in the 16th cent. — F. perruche — It. perucca, M. Ital. peruccia, ‘a periwig; Florio; also spelt parucca. The same as Port. perucca, Span. peluca, Sardinian peluca, orig. a mass of hair, and allied to M. Ital. pelucca, ‘to pick or pull out hares or feathers one by one;’ Florio. — From Ital. pelo, hair. — L. pilum, acc. of pilus, a hair.

Perry. (F.—L.) M. E. pereye; ‘Pere
tum, pereye;’ Vocab. 603. 11. From an A.F. form (mod. Norman poire). Cf. F. poire, ‘perry, drink made of pears,’ Cot; which is formed with suffix -e (L. -itus, made of) from F. poire, a pear. — L. parum, a pear. See Pear.


Persist. (F.—L.) F. persister. — L. persistere, to continue, persist — L. per, through; sistere, to stand, orig. causal of stāre, to stand. See State.

Person. (F.—L.) M. E. persone, persoune. — O. F. persone, F. personne. — L. persona, a mask used by an actor, a personage, character played by an actor, a person. — L. personāre, to sound through; the large-mouthed mask of the actor was named from the voice sounding through it. A popular etymology; for the d is long. See Sound (3).

Perspective. (F.—L.) F. perspective, the optike art; Cot = L. *perspectuāna, the art of inspecting; orig. fem. of *perspectuus, looking through — L. perspectus, pp. of perspicere, to look through. — L. per, through; specere, to look. See Species.

Perspicacity, keenness of sight. (F.—L.) F. perspicacitēs. — L. acc. perspicaci-
tētem, sharp-sightedness. — L. perspicacī-, decl. stem of perspicax, sharp-sighted. — L. perspicere, to see through (above).

Perspicuous, clear. (L.) L. per-
spicu-us, clear; with suffix -ous. — L. per-
spicere, to see through (above).

Perspiration, a sweating. (F.—L.)
PERSUADE

F. perspiration. — Late L. acc. *perspiratio(nem), lit. a breathing through. — L. perspirare, to breathe through. — L. per, through; spirare, to breathe. See Spirit.

Persuade. (F. —L.) F. persuader. — L. persuadere, to advise thoroughly, succeed in advising. — L. per, thoroughly; mādere, to persuade. See Susion.

Perl, saucy. (F. —L.) M. E. pert, shortened form of aper, formerly used in the same sense Same Malapert.

Pertain. (F. —L.) M. E. partenem. — O. F. partenir. — L. pertinere, to extend through to, belong. — L. per, thoroughly; tenere, to hold, hold to. See Tenable.

pertinacity. (F. —L.) F. pertinacité (16th cent.). Comed, with suffix -tēt, from L. pertinax, very tenacious. — L. per, thorough; tenax, tenacious, from tenère, to hold.

pertinent. (F. —L.) F. pertinent. — L. pertinentem, stem of pres. pt. of pertinere, to belong to, relate to; see Pertain.

Perturb. (F. —L.) M. F. perturber; Cot. — L. perturbi.re, to disturb thoroughly. — L. per, thoroughly; turbare, to disturb. See Turbid.

Peruke; see Perruque.

Peruse. (F. —L.) The orig. sense was ‘to use up,’ to go through thoroughly; hence to examine thoroughly or all over, to survey; the only difficulty in the word is in its change of sense. From per, thoroughly; and use, q. v. Cf. O. F. perusse sa vie, to live out his life.

Pervade. (L.) L. peruidere, to go through. — L. per, through; mādere, to go. See Evade, Wade.


Pervicacious, wilful. (L.) Coined from L. pervicāci, decl. stem of pervicāx, wilful; allied to pervicus, stubborn. Perhaps from per, through; and vicus, weak grade of vicī, as in vicī, pt. t. of vicere, to conquer. See Victor.

Pervious, penetrable. (L.) L. pervīt-us, passable; with suffix -ous. — L. per, through; via, a way. See Viaduct.

Pessimist, one who complains that all is for the worst. (L.) Coined from L. pessim-us, worst; a superl. perhaps connected with pior, worse. Brugm. ii. § 73.

PETITION

Pest. (F. —L.) F. peste. — L. pestem, acc. of pestis, a plague.

Pester. (F. —L.) Formerly to encumber, clog; and short for impester. — M. F. empestrer, ‘to pester, intangle, encumber.’ Cot. (F. empêtrer) Orig. ‘to hobble a horse at pasture.’ — Late L. im- (in), on, upon; pastōrium, a clog for a horse at pasture, from pastus, pp. of pascere, to feed. See Pastor.

Pestiferous. (L.) L. pestifier-as, or pestifere, plague-bringing; with suffix -eous.

— L. pesti-us, plague; ferre, to bring. See Pest and Bear (t).

pestilent. (F. —L.) F. pestilent, — L. pestilentem, stem of pestilens, hurtful; formed as if from a verb *pestiere, from pestilis, pestential. — L. pesti-, decl. stem of pestis, a plague (above).


Pet (1), a tame animal, a child treated fondly. (Unknown.) Formerly peat. [Cf. Irish peat, sb., a pet; adj., petted; Gael. peata, a pet, a tame animal; borrowed from F.] The word is prob. of F. origin; but has not been traced. Perhaps from O. F. puet, short for petit, small; see Petty. And see petiol, dear little child, in Godefroy.

pet (2), a fit of peevishness. (Unknown.) We also find petisch, capricious, i. e. like a pet or spoilt child; see above. Hence the plur. ‘to take pet,’ or ‘to take the pet,’ i. e. to act like a spoilt child; and finally pet, sb., a fit of wilfulness.

Petal. (Gk.) Gk πέταλον, a leaf (hence petal of a flower); nent. of πέταλον, spread out, flat; from the base pet-, as in πετάνωμαι, I spread + L. patulis, spreading; from patēre, to spread. (PET.)

Petard, an explosive war-engine. (F. —L.) M. F. petard, petart, ‘a petard or petarre,’ Cot. Lit. ‘explosive.’ Formed with suffix -art (= G. harz, hard, common as a suffix) from M. F. pester, to break wind. — L. pet, a breaking wind, slight explosion. — L. petītum, nent. of petītus, pp. of petere (for *pzedere), to break wind. See Brugm. i. § 857.


Petition. (F. —L.) M. F. petition; Cot. — L. acc. petitionem, from petilio, a suit. — L. petitus, pp. of petere, to attack, to
PETREL

beseech, ask; orig. to fall on. Allied to E. Feather. (v/PET.) See Brugm. i. § 560.

**Petrel**, a bird. (F.-G.-L.-Gk.) Formerly peterel. - F. pêtré, pêtrêl; formed as a dimin. of Pêtre, i.e. Peter, and the allusion is to the action of the bird, which seems, like St. Peter, to walk on the sea. The F. form of Peter is Pêtre; Pêtre is for G. Petere, Peter; cf. the G. name for the bird, viz. Petersvogel (=Peter's-fowl, Peter's-bird). - L. Petrus. - Gk. πέτρος, a stone, Petor (John i. 42).

**petrify**, to turn into stone. (F.-G. and L.) M. F. petrifîer; as if from a L. *petrîfiare, not used. - L. petrî-, for petra, a rock; -ficare, for facere, to make. The L. petra is borrowed from Gk. πέτρα, a rock; cf. πέτρος, a stone.

**petroleum**, rock-oil. (L.-Gk.) Consd. from L. petr-a, rock; oleum, oil. - Gk. πέτρα, rock; ὀλέαν, oil; see Oil.

**Petronel**, a horse-pistol. (F.-Span. - L.) M. F. petrinal, 'a petronell, or horseman's piece;' Cot. Said to have been invented in the Pyrenees; and almost certainly derived from Span. petrina, a belt, a girdle (so that petrinal would orig. mean what was attached to the belt). Allied to Span. petral, a poitrel; and named from going round the breast. - L. pectoral. - Gk. πετρινόν, a piece, stem of pectus, the breast. See Pectoral.

**Petty**, small. (F.-C.?) M.E. petit. - F. petit, small. Cf. O. Ital. pitetto, small. Perhaps allied to piece, from a Gaulish base pett- (Celtic *gett-); cf. Bret. pec, a piece; W. pêth, a part; Irish cuid, O. Ir. cust, a part, share. See Korting, § 6101; Stokes (s. v. gett). Der. petti-fogger, where fogger is equivalent to M. Du. foeker, 'a monopole or an engrosser of wares and commodities,' Hexham; foeker being prob. a corruption of the surname Fugger, Englished as Fugger (N. E. D.).

**Petulant**, (L.) L. petulânt, stem of petulans, forward, pert, ready to attack. - L. petere. See Petition.

**Few.** (F.-L.-Gk.) M.E. pew, pue. - A F. pui, a platform (Liber Albus); O.F. pui, an elevated space; pue, an open gallery with rails (hence applied to an enclosed space or to a raised desk to kneel at). - L. podium, a balcony, esp. near the arena, where distinguished persons sat. (So E. Pew meant a place for distinguished persons in church.) - Gk. ποδίων, which came to mean a foot-stool, gallery to sit in, &c.; lit. 'little foot.' - Gk. ποδί, for ποίης, foot. See Foot. Cf. M. Du. puye, 'a pue,' Hexham; borrowed from O. F. puye, pue.


**Pewter.** (F.-Teut.? L.M ewitir. O. F. peutre, peantre, peautre, a kind of metal (Roquefort). Older form pettre, akin to Span. pettre, Ital. pettro, pewter. Diez remarks that the Ital. pettro is believed to be derived from English, which he rejects, but only on the ground that pewter could not become pettro. However, pettro is probably (like O. F. peautre), an adaptation of the form found in O. F. *espeltrre (espéautre), E. spelter; see Spelter.

**PH.**

Ph. Initial pʰ is distinct from p, and has the sound of p; it represents the Gk. φ, almost every word beginning with ph being of Gk. origin. The only exceptions are pʰecon (also fœon), philibeg, betterlilbeg, which is Gaelic, and Pharisce, really of Hebrew origin, but coming to us through Greek.

**Phaeton**, a kind of carriage. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. phâton; occurring a d. 1713. - L. Phaethon. - Gk. Φαθέων, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun; lit. 'shining,' being pres. part. of φαθεων, to shine. - Gk. φαειν, to shine. See Phanrom. See Prellwitz, s. v. φαειν. (v/BHA.)

**Phalanx.** (L.-Gk.) L. phalanx. - Gk. φαλαξ, a battalion. See Plank.

**Phantasm;** see below.

**Phantom.** (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. fantone. - O. f. fantasme - L. phantasma (whence E. phantasm). - Gk. φαντασμα, a vision, specere, lit. apparition. - Gk. φαντατισιον, to display. - Gk. φαν-, as in φανερον (αρερον), to shew, lit. to cause to shine; whence *φαντατισιον, one who shews as in εφο-φαντατιον). - Gk. φασιν, to shine. +Skt. bhā, to shine. (v/BHA.)

**Pharisee, one of a religious school among the Jews. (L.-Gk.-Heb.) L. phariseus, phariseneus. - Gk. φαρισαιος, Matt. ix. 11, lit. 'one who separates himself.' - Heb. pārash, to separate.
PHARMACY

— L. pharmacia — Gk. φαρμακεία, knowledge of drugs. — Gk. φάρμακον, a drug.

Pharynx. (L. — Gk.) L. pharynx. — Gk. φαράγχη, the joint opening of the gullet and wind-pipe, a cleft, a bore; allied to φαραγχή, a chasm. From the root φαρ-, to bore; see Bore (1). (✓BIA.)

Phase, Phasis, an appearance. (L. — Gk.) Late L. phasis, pl. phases. — Gk. φασίς, an appearance; from base φας, to shine; cf. φα-ος, light. (✓BIA.) B. The Gk. φασίς also means 'a saying, declaration,' in which sense it is connected with φημή, I speak, declare, from φησι, to speak. Der. em-phasis.

Pheasant, a bird. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formed with excrescent t after n; from M. E. fesant, a pheasant — O. F. faisant — L. fæsivina, a pheasant; for Philodes avus, Phasian bird. — Gk. φασιάνος, a pheasant, lit. Phasian, i.e. coming from the river Phasis in Colchis.

Pheee; see Foco.

Phenix, Phœnin. (L. — Gk.) L. phœnis — Gk. φωνὴ, a phenix 'Herc. ii. 73.' Perhaps named from its bright colour, like that produced by the Phenician dye; see Phyn, bk. x. c. 2.

Phenomenon, a remarkable appearance. (L. — Gk.) L. phenomenon — Gk. φαινόμενον (pl. φαινόμενα), an appearance, neut. of pass. part. of φαίνειν, to shew (pass. φαίνομαι, I appear). See Phantom, Hierphant, Syecphant.

Pheon, Pheon, a barber's arrow-head. (F. — L.) M. L. sion, Bk. of St. Alban's. Perhaps an error for tieon; since O. F. *tieon might come from Late L. feto, acc. fetoem, an arrow-head.

— Gk. φιάλη, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl (applied in F. to a small bottle).

Philanthropy, love of mankind. (L. — Gk.) L. philanthropia — Gk. φιλανθρωπία, benevolence. — Gk. φιλάνθρωπος, loving mankind. — Gk. φίλος, for φιλός, friendly; find; ἄνθρωπος, a man.

philharmonic, loving music. (Gk.) From Gk. φιλός, friendly, fond of; and L. harmoni-a < Gk. ἀρμονία, harmony; see Harmony.

philippic, a discourse full of invective. (L. — Gk.) L. Philippicum, pl. Philippica, used to denote the celebrated orations of Demosthenes against Philip. — Gk. Φίλιππος, Philip; lit. 'a lover of horses.' — Gk. φίλος, fond of; ἰππος, a horse.

philology, study of languages. (L. — Gk.) L. philologia. — Gk. φιλολογία, love of discourse, love of literature and language. — Gk. φιλόλογος, fond of discourse; also, a student of literature and language. — Gk. φίλος, fond of; ἰππος, discourse, from ἰππεῖν, to speak.


philltre, a love potion. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. philltre — L. philtrum — Gk. φιλτρον, a love charm, love potion, drink to make one love — Gk. φίλος, dear; — τρόπος (cf Inlg. -tros), denoting the instrument.

Philibeg, a kit; see Fillibeg.

Phlebotomia, blood-letting. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. phlebotomie. — L. phlebotomia. — Gk. φλεβοτομία, blood-letting, lit. cutting of a vein. — Gk. φλεβός, for φλες, a vein, from φλε-είν, to gush; τομας, cutting, from τέμνειν, to cut; see Tome.

Phlegm, slimy matter in the throat, sluggishness. (F. — L. — Gk.) The use of the term was due to the supposed influence of the 'four humours': phlegm causing a sluggish or 'philagmatic' temperament. — M. F. phlegme. — L. phlegma — Gk. φλέγμα (base φλέματις), (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) viscus humour, phlegm — Gk. φλέγμα, to burn. + L. flamma, to burn; see Flame. Der. phlegmat-, from base φλέματις.

phlox, a flower. Gk.) It means 'flame,' from its colour. — Gk. φλόξ, flame. — Gk. φλέγμα, to burn (above).

Phocene, belonging to the family of seals. (L. — Gk.) From L. phoca, a seal. — Gk. φύω, a seal. See Prellwitz.

Phexii; see Phenix.

Phonetic, representing sounds. (Gk.) From Gk. φωνητικός, belonging to speaking — Gk. φωνή, I produce a sound. — Gk. φωνή, a sound; cf. φημί, I speak. (✓BIA.) Der. phono-graph, -ogy, &c.

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PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus. (L. - Gk.) L. phos-
phoros, light-bringing, i.e. producing light. - Gk. φῶς, light (= φῶς, light), from base φα-, to shine; *φαρ-, bringing, from φέρειν, to bring. (ΒΗΑ and ΒΙΕΛΕΚ)

Photography. (Gk.) From Gk. φωτιστήριον, for φωτις, light (above) ; and γράφειν, to write.

Phrase. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. phrase, = l. phrasum, acc. of phrasis. - Gk. φρασις, a speaking, a speech, phrase. - Gk. φράζειν (= *φράζ-ω), to speak; cf. φραζή, shrivelled.

Phrenology, science of the functions of the mind. (Gk.) From Gk. φρήν, for φην, mind; Λόγια, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Phthisis, consumption of the lungs. (L. - Gk.) L. phthisis - Gk. φθίσις, consumption, decay. - Gk. φθίνω, to decay, wane. Cf. Skt. kshita, to destroy, kshidate, decay. Der. phthisic, properly an adj., from L. phthisicus, adj., consumptive; but used as a sb. (= L. phthisica passio), with the same sense as phthisis; often called and spelt tisic.

Phylactery, an amulet, amongst the Jews. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. filaterie. Wyclif. = O. F. filaterie (Godefroy); Mod. F. phylactere. = L. phylactērum. = Gk. φυλακτήριον, a preservative; Matt. xxii. 5. = Gk. φυλακτὴρ, a guardian. = Gk. φύλαισις, to guard; φύλαξ, a guard.

Physic. (F. - L. - Gk.) Orig. the healing art; hence, medicine. = O. l. physique, science of medicine; also, natural philosophy = L. physis, natural science. - Gk φυσική, fem. of φυσικός, natural, physical.

Physiognomy, visage, expression of features. (F - L. - Gk.) M. E. fissonie, vissonie. = O. F. physiognomie, later physiognomie, a knowledge of a man's character by his features; hence features, expression. Formed as if from L. *physiognomonia, but due to the longer form physiognomonia. - Gk. φυσιογνωμονία, the art of reading the features; sometimes φυσιογνωμονία. = Gk. φυσιογνώμων, adj., judging character. = Gk. φυσιο-, for φύσις, nature; γνώμων, an interpreter; see Gnomon.

PHOSPHORUS

PICKADILL

Physiology, the science of nature. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. physiologie; Cot. = L. physiologia - Gk. φυσιολογία, an enquiry into the nature of things. - Gk. φύσις, for φύσις, nature, -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

PI-PY.

Piacular, expiatory. (L.) L. piaculāris, adj., from piaculum, an expiation - L. piae, to propitiate - L. piaus, devout. See Pious.

Piano forte, Piano. (Ital. - L.) So called from producing soft and loud effects.

Pianoforte, Piano. (Ital. - L.) - It. piano, soft; forte, strong, loud. - L. piánus, level (hence smooth, soft); fortis, strong; see Plan and Force.

Piastra. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. piastre. - Ital. piastra, plate of metal, also a piastra or coin: allied to It. piastra, a platter. - L. cupulastrum, a platter (with loss of em). - See Plaster.

Piazza. (Ital. - L. - Gk.) Ital. piazza, a market-place, chief street - Folk-L. *plattia; L. platea, plateā; see Place.

Pibroch, a martial tune. (Gael. - L.) Gael. piobaircheadh, a pipe-tune, tune on the bagpipe. - Gael. piobair, a pipe. - Gael. piob, a pipe. - E. pipe. See Pipe.

Pica; see Pie (1).

Picador, a horseman with a lance, in bull-fighting (Span. - L.) Span. picador, int. a pricker. - Span. picar, to prick. - Late L. piere; see Pick.

Picaninny, a negro or mulatto infant. (Span.) From peckan, a dimin (in Surinam) of Span. pechote, small, allied to Ital. piccolo, small. Of uncertain origin.

Pickadill; see Pickadill.

Pice, a small copper coin. (Marath.) Hind. and Marathi paisa, a copper coin; sometimes rated at four to the anna, or sixty-four to the rupee (H. H. Wilson).

Pick, to peck, pierce, also to pluck, &c. (E.) M. E. pikken, peken, used as equivalent words, Ch. C. T., Group B. 4157. [Cf. Irish pioc, Gael. pioc, to pick, nibble, pluck, peck; W. pigo, to pick, peck, pick, choose; Corn. piga, to prick.] Allowed to A. S. pican (written pycan), to peck, and the sb. pēca, a sharp point, Voc. 3. 13. From a Teut. base *pić, allied to Spike. And see Pike. From an Idg. root *spi-; cf. *spi-k, as in L. spīca.

Pickadill, piccadill, a piece set round the edge of a garment, a collar. (F.)
**PICKAX**

- Span. — Teut.) Obsolete; but preserved in Piccadilly, a street in London, named from a certain house, which was 'a famous ordinary near St. James's'; see Blount and Nares. — M.F. picois; pl. picois, "the several pieces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet;" Cot. Formed, with Span. dimin. suffix -illo, from Span. picado, pp. of pifar, to puncture; cf. Span. picadura, a puncture, an ornamental gusset in clothes. — Span. pica; to prick, from puta, a pike (hence a picking instrument); a word of Teut. origin; see Pike.

**Pickle**. (F. — L.) Not an ax at all, but a corruption of M. E. pikois, pikes, a mattock. — O F. pique, later piques, a mattock. — O F. piquer, to pierce, thrust into — F. pique, a ‘point’ or kind of mattock.

- Late L. pica, a pickax. Cf. A. S. pice, a pike; Bret.ピック, a pick; W. pic, a point, pike, Irish piccad, a mattock; see Pike

**Picket**, a peg for fastening horses, a small outpost (F. — L.) F. piquet, piquet, a little pickax, a pick thrust in the ground. Dimin. of F. pic (above).

**Pickle**, a liquid in which substances are preserved. (Teut.) M. E. pikle, pickyl; Prompt. Parv. Probably from pickle, frequent. of pick, in the sense to pick out or ‘cleanse’; with reference to the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation of pickling is begun. We find M. E. pykelynge, ‘purguluo,’ derived from ‘pugyn, ou delyn, ou cullyn owte the ondelyne, purgo, purgulo, segrego’; Prompt. Parv. See Pick. We also find Du. pekel, pickle; which some have derived from the name of the supposed inventor of pickling, whose name is variously given as Hekelier, Peckel, and Pickel; a story unsupported by evidence.

**Picnic**. (F.) Found in F. as early as 1692, and in Swedish before 1788; but borrowed in those languages from Low G. Origin obscure. Pick is prob. from pick (Du. picken), to nibble; cf. slang E. pick, food, peckish, hungry. Nic is for Nick, a trifle; another name for a picnic was nickmack (Foote, Nabob, act i).

**Picture**. (L.) I. pictura, properly the art of painting. — L. pictus, pp. of pingere, to paint. Allied to Skt. piny, to dye, colour; Gk. ποικίλος. Brugm. i. § 701.

**Piddle**, trifling. (Scand.?) From the verb pickle, to trifle (Ascham); other forms are pittile (Skinner), pettile (Halliwell).

**PIEPOWDER COURT**

- Swed. dial. pitilla, to keep on picking at; frequent. of Swed. peta, to pick, poke.

**Pie** (1), a magpie; unsotted printer's type. (F. — L.) The unsorted type is called pie, i.e. a jumble; see pie (3); also pê, as if short for pica, from the common use of pica-type; see below. The magpie is M. E. pre. — F. pre — L. pica, a magpie. Cf. L. picus, woodpecker, Skt. pika-, Indian cuckoo.

**Pie** (2), a book which ordered the manner of performing divine service. (F. — L.) Here pie is (as above) a F. form of L. pica, which was an old name for the Ordinale; so called from the confused appearance of the black-letter type on white paper, resembling a magpie. Certain sizes of type are still called pica.

**Pie** (3), a pasty. (F. — L.) M. E. pie. prob. the same word as pie (1); from the miscellaneous nature of its contents. E. pies seems to be Latinised as pici, Babees Book, pt ii. 3651. Cf. pie (2). Gael. pighe, a pie, is from E.

**Piebald**, of various colours, in patches. (F. — L.; and C.) Compounded of pie, a magpie, and bald; see Bald. The old sense of bald, or bald'd, is streaked, from W. bal, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse. Cf. skew-bald.

**Piece**. (F. — C.) M. E. pice, piece. — O. F. piece; F. pièce. Cf. Itat. pessa, Span. pesca, Prov. pessa, pesa, Port. pesa, a piece — Late L. peta, a piece; cf. Late L. petium, a piece of land (A.D. 757) — Celtic (Gaulish) *petti*, a piece, portion, answering to O. Celtic *petli*, the same; evidenced by O. Irish cuit (Ir. cuid), a piece, share, W. peth, a piece, a thing, Corn. peth, Bret pe; a piece (Thurnycsen, Stokes, Kortung). Esp. used of a piece of land.

**Piece-meal**. (F. C.; and E.) M. E. pie-mele, by pieces at a time. The M. L. suffix -mele, lit. ‘by bits,’ occurs in other compounds, and is also spelt -mellum; from A.S. meddum, dat. pl. of med, a portion; see Meal (2).

**Piepowder court**, a summary court of justice formerly held at fairs. (F. — L.) The E. piepowder represents O. F. pied poudriere, i.e. dusty foot. The court was called, in Latin, Curia pedis pulverisati, the court of the dusty foot, from the dusty feet of the suitors. — F. pied, foot, from L. pedem, acc. of pes; O. F. pouldre (=poul-
**PIER**

dread, pp. of pounder, to cover with dust, from pounder, dust; see Powder.


Pierce. (F. - L ?) M. E. perceen - F. percer; O. F. perceer (Roland). Generally thought to be contracted from a hole - O. F. pertuis, to pierce, lit. to make a hole - O. F. pertuis, a hole (Ital. porteggio). The O. F. pertuis (like Ital. pertugio), answers to a Late L. *pertusus*, extended from L. pertusus, pp. of pertundere, to thrust through, pierce. (Ennius has latus pertudit hasta - the spear pierced his side; Lewis.) - L. per, through; tundere, to beat; see Contusum. *Commonly accepted; some suggest Late L. *per-ittāre*, to go through; cf. 1 in-sītāre. See Initiate and Commence.


**PIG**

Pig. (E.) M. E. pigge. Prov. F. pèg (Berks.). Cf. A. S. pēg; 'of swinorda od pēges foed;' Burch, Catt. Saxon. ii. 223 But the connexion is doubtful. *Certain masses of molten metal are called sovns and pigs; hence pig-iron*

Pigeon, a bird. (F. - L.) F. pigeon, a pigeon, a dove - L. pīgnōmen, acc. of pīnio, lit. 'changer.' - L. pīpōre, to chirp. See Pipe.

Piggin, a small wooden vessel. (E.) Cf. Gael. píog, a pitcher, jar; dimin. of pīc, pīghadh, an earthen jar; Irish pigín, small pail, pighead, earthen jar; W. pycyn, a piggin; all borrowed from E. Prot. for *piggin, adj., from pig, in the sense of 'earthen vessel,' as in G. Douglas, tr. of Vergil, bk. vii. See Pig.

Pight, old form of pitched; see Pitch (2).

**PIGMENT**

Pigment. (L.) L. pigmentum, colouring matter. - L. pīg-, base of pīngere, to paint; with suffix -mentum. See Paint.

Pigmy; see Pygmy.

Pike, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish. (E.) M. E. pīc, a peaked staff, pīc, a spike; also M. E. pīk, a fish, named from its sharply pointed jaws. A. S. pīc, a point, a pike. (Hence Irish fisc, a pike, fork, Gael. fīc, W. fīg, Bret. pīk, pike, point, pickax.) Closely allied to pick, sb., a mattock; ultimately allied to spike. See Pick. Der. pīk-er-cl, a young pike (fish); pike-staff, also found as piked-staff, i.e. staff armed with a pike or spike.

**PILASTER**

Pilaster, a square pillar. (F. - Ital. - L.) Pīlastre. - Ital. pilastro, 'a pilaster, a pillar;' Florio. - Ital. pila, 'a flat-sided pillar; id. - L. pīla, a pillar. See Pile (2).

Pilchard, a fish. (E ?) Formerly pitchler; cf. Irish pīlsir, a pilchard. Of unknown origin. Cf. Dan. dial. pilke, to fish (in a particular manner), Swed. dial. pīka, from Norw. pilk, an artificial bait.

**PILCROW**

Pilcrow, a curious corruption of Paragraph, q. v.

Pile (1), a tumour, lit. a ball. (L.) Only in the pl pīles. - L. pīla, a ball.

Pile (2), a pill, heap. (L.) M. E. pīle; F. pīle. - L. pīla, a pillar, a pier of stone. *In the phrase cross and pile (of a coin), answering to the modern 'head and tail,' the pile took its name from the pile or short pillar on which the coin rested when struck; see Cotgrave, s. v. pile.*

Pile (3), a stake. (L.) A. S. pīl, a stake. - L. pilum, a javelin; orig. a pestle. For *pins-lum. - L. pinsere, to pound. + Skt. pīsh, pīṣṭha, to pound. + The heraldic pile (F. pile) is a sharp stake.


Piles, small tumours. (L.) See Pile (1).

Piller. (F. - L ?) O. F. pelfrere, to rob, piller. - O. F. pelfre, plunder; see Peal.

Pilgrim. (Ital. - L.) Ital. pellegrino, a pilgrim. - L. peregrinus, a foreigner, stranger; as adj. foreigner. - L. peregni, adv., away from home; see Peregination.

Cf. O. H. G. pīler, from Ital.

**PILL**

Pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (F. - L.) Short for pītule; cf. O. F. pīle, a pill. - F. pītule, 'a pill;' Cot. - L. pītula, a little ball, globule; dimin. of pīla, a ball. See Pile (1).

Pill (2), to plunder. (F. - L.) Also spelt peal; and, conversely, peal, to strip; is spelt pill; the words have been confused, but are really different; see Peel (2). M. E. pīllen, to plunder. - F. pīler. - L. pīlare, to pull out hair, also to plunder;
PILLAGE

from pilus, hair. (Distinct from L. compitiäre.) Der. pil-lage, F. pillage.

Pillage; see above.

Pillar. (F. — L.) M. F. pilier — O. F. pilier, later pilier. (Span. pilar.) — Late L. pilére, a pillar = L. pilā, pillar, pier. See Pile (2).

Pillau, Pilaf, a dish of meat or fowl, boiled with rice and spices. (Pers.) Pers. pilāv, pilāw, a dish made of rice and meat; Palmer.

Pillian. (C. — L.) Mod Norman and Guernsey pillon are probably borrowed from E. Low sc. pilyane, in 1503 (N.F.D.); which was adapted from Gaelic. Pilsgrave has 'pyllion for a woman to ride on.' Cf. Irish píllin, pillin, a pack-saddle; Gael. pillean, pillin, a pack-saddle, cloth put under a rustic saddle; Irish pill, a covering, peall, a skin; Gael. peall, a skin, coverlet: all from E. or from L. pelēs, a skin.] See Pell.

Pillery, (F) p. pilori, 'a pillory,' Cot. Of unknown origin; other remarkable variants occur, viz. O. F. piloriin pellorin. Port. pelorinho, Prov. esp. pillorin, Late L. pilloriacum, spiliarium. There seems to have been a mist of initial r.

Pillow, (L.) M. E. pilow; A. S. pyle; both from L. pilinus, a cushion, pillow, bolster; whence also Du. peulaw, G. pfuhl, Westphal. pfulf.

Pilot, one who conducts ships in and out of harbour. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. pilot, Cot. (F. pilote), O. F. pedot; cf. M. F. piloter, to take soundings (Pilsgrave). Prob. borrowed from Ital. pilota, also pedota, a pilot (Florio); cf. Late L. pedota, a pilot. — Late Gk. *πηδότης, a steersman; formed from Gk. ηδός, a rudder, blade of an oar.

Pimento, allspice. (Port. — L.) Also pimentum — Port. pimenta, pimento. The same as O F. piment, a spiced drink. — L. pigmentum, (1) a pigment, (2) the juice of plants; see Pigment.

Pimp, a pandar. (F. — L.) Prob. a smartly dressed fellow. — M. F. pimpier, to dress up smartly. A nasalised form of F. piper, to pipe, also to beguile, cheat; cf. also Prov. pimpier, to render elegant, from pimpé, sb. (equivalent to L. pipéru) meaning (1) a pipe, (2) a bird-call, (3) a snare; besides which, F. piper meant to excel in a thing. Note also F. pimpante, smart, spruce; and see Litré = L. pipère, to chirp 'hence to pipe.' See Pipe.

PINE

Pimpernel, a flower. (F. — L.? ) M. F. pimpernelle (F. pimprenelle). Cf. Span. pimpinela, Ital. pimpinella. Origin unknown. Q Diez considers these words to be borrowed from L. *bipinella, bipennula, a dimin. of bipennis, i.e. double-winged. The pimpernel was confused with burnet (Prior); and the latter (Poterium santus) has a feather-like arrangement of its leaves. Cf. Rosa pimpinellifolia. If this be right (which is highly doubtful), we refer the word to L. br., double; penna, a wing.

Pimple. (F.?) [Cf. A. S. piplian, to be pimply. The alleged A. S. pipel is Lye's misprint for uwinpel! Prob. not an E. word, but borrowed from some O. F. or Late L. form. Cf. F. pompette, 'a pimple or pimple on the nose or chin,' Cot.; and Span. pompa, a bubble. Also Gk. πυματις, a bubble, blisters, Lith. pampši, to swell; L. papsula, a pimple.

Pin, a peg, &c. (L.) M. E. pinne, a peg. A. S. pin, a pen, style for writing (Toller). [We find also Irish pin, Gael. pinne, a pin, peg, spigot; W. pin, pin, style, pen, Du. pin, pin, peg, Swed. pin, a peg, Dan. pind, a (pointed) stick, Icel. pins, a pin, Low G. penn, a peg.] All from L. pinna, a wing, fin, pen; cognate with E. Fin. See Brugm. n. § 66 (note).

Pinch, (F. — Teut.) North F. pincher, F. pinçon A nasalised form of M. Ital. pizzare, piccare, to nip; cf. Ital. pinso, a stung, goad, pincette, pincers. The orig. sense seems to have been a slight prick with a sharp-pointed instrument, from a Tent. base pice, whence E. pike, pick; cf. A. S. pite, a point, pike. Cf. also Du. pissen, pissen, to pinch (Hexham). Der. pinchers or pin-ners; cf. M. F. pinces,' a pair of pincers; ' Cot.

Pinchbeck, a metal. (Pers. al. name.) From the inventor, Mr. Chr. Pinchbeck, the elder, a London watchmaker (c. 1670-1732). From Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

Pindar, Pinner, an impounder. (E.) Formed with suffix -er of the agent from A. S. pyndan, to pen up — A. S. pand, an enclosure See Pound (2). Q Not allied to pen (2).

Pine (1), a tree. (L.) A. S. pin-treō, a pine-tree. — L. pinus, a pine; t.e. pinus. — Gk. vī-ros, a pine; Skt. pittrār, lit. 'resin tree.' L. pītuita, phlegm, also 'resin.' See Pip (1). Der. pine-apple, org. 'a fir-cone.'
PINE

Pine (2), to long for; to suffer pain, waste away. (L. - Gk.) M. E. pinen, to suffer, more frequently, to torment; a verb formed from M. E. pine, torment. - A. S. pin, pain; borrowed from L. pena, pain; see Pain.

Pinfold, a pound. (E.) For pindfold; (also spelt pindfold, Birch, iii, 309).
- A. S. pynulan, to pen up (from pund, an enclosure); and fold. See Pindar.

Pinion, joint of a wing. (F. - L.) F. pignon, a gable-end; Cot. O. F. pignon, a feather, a pennon on a lance. Cf. Span. pignon, a pinion. [Again, the mod. F. pignon has the sense of E. pinion, a small wheel working with teeth into another; in which case the derivation is from L. pinna, the float of a water-wheel.] - L. pinna, a wing; see Pin.

Pink (1), to pierce, prick. (L.?) M. E. pynken, to prick. Used as a nasalised form of pick. We may note E. pink, to cut round holes or eyes in silk cloth (Italey), as equivalent to M. F. pinjer, the same (Cotgrave). Cf. Pinch. Q Or from A. S. pynca, pina, a point, which seems to have been borrowed from L. punctum; see Puncture.

Pink (2), half-shut, applied to the eyes. (Du.-L.) Obsolete; cf. 'pink eye,' Antony, ii. 7. 121. - M. Du. pinken (also pinck-oogen), to shut the eyes (Hexham). The notion is that of narrowing, bringing to a point; see Pink (1). Cf. Prov. E. pink, a very small fish, minnow.

Pink (3), the name of a flower, and of a colour. (L.) As m. violet, mauve, the name of the colour is due to that of the flower. The flower is named from the delicately cut or pined edges of the petals; see Pink (1). β. Similarly, M. F. pince, a pink, is from fr. pincer, to pinch, nip; but F. pince and E. pink are not the same word; though they are related.

Pink (4), a kind of boat. (Du.) See Narc. Short for M. Du. espincke, also written pincake, 'a pinke, or a small fisher's boat,' Hexham; (whence also F. pinque, Span. pique, a pink). The same word as Icel. espignir, Swed. esp Ling, a long boat; named from Icel. eie, aspen-wood, M. Du. epe, an aspen-tree. See Aspen.

Pink-eyed, having small eyes; see Pink (2).

Pinnace. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. piniace, pinasse, 'the pitch-tree; also a pinnace;' Cot. - Ital. pinaccia, a pinnace (Florio).

So named because made of pine. - L. pinus, a pine. See Pine (1).

Pinnacle. (F. - L.) F. pinacle, Cot. - L. pinnaculum, a pinnacle (Matt. iv. 5). Double dimin. of Late L. pinna, a pinnacle (Lu. iv. 9), L. pinna, a fin, &c. See Pin.

Pinnate, feather-like. (L.) L. pinnae, substituted for pennatus, feathered.

Pinn, a measure for liquids. (F. - L.) F. pinte; cf. Span. pintu, a spot, mark, pint. Named from being a marked piece of a larger vessel; cf. O. F. pinter, to measure wine. - Late L. pincta, a pint; for L. picta, fem. of pictus, painted, marked, pp. of pingere, to paint. So also Span. pintura = a picture.

Pioneer, a soldier who clears the way before an army. (F. - L.) Formerly pionier, F. pionnier, O. F. pionier, a pioneer; a mere extension of F. pion, O. F. peon, a foot-soldier, but esp. applied to sappers and miners. See further under Pawn (2).

Piony, the same as Peony.


Pip (1), a disease of fowls. (F. - L.) M. E. pippe. - M. F. pepie, 'pipp;' Cot. (Mod. Norman pippe; Span. pepita, Port. perce, Ital. pepita.) - L. pipitia, phlegm, theum, also the pip (whence *pipitia, *pipita, Late L. pipido). Hence also Du. pip; Swed. pipp, &c. B. L. pipitia is from a stem pip-, for which see Pine (1).

Pip (2), the seed of fruit. (F. - L. - Gk.) Short for pipinn or pepin, the old name. - M. F. pepin, a pip. Allied to Span. pepita, a pip [quite distinct from pepita, pip in fowls]; and prob. to Span. pepino, a cucumber. B. Some have supposed that pepin was first applied to the remarkable seeds of the cucumber and melon; and is derived from O. F. pepon, L. pepo, a melon, borrowed from Gk. pepon, a melon. γ. This Gk. pepon was orig. an adj, signifying 'ripened' or 'ripe;' (cf. pepere, to cook, to ripen); allied to Skt. pach, L. cuore, to cook. See Cook.

Pip (3), a spot on cards. (F. - L. - Gk.) Apparently a peculiar use of Pippin.

The spots were at first called peeps (1604); from peeps, for pepins, i. e. apples (1600); M. E. pepin, a pip (Cursor Mundi).

Pipe, a musical instrument formed of a long tube; a tube, cask. (L.) M. E. pipe;
PIPKIN


Pipkin, a small earthen pot. (L., with E. suffix.) A dimin. (with suffix -kin) of E. pipe, in the sense of cask. This particular sense of pipe may have been imported; it occurs both in F. and Du.; see πιπε in Cotgrave, *pipé in Hexham.

Pippin, a kind of tart apple. (F. — L. — Gk.) Named from seed-pips; the old sense of *pippen was a pip; see Pip (2). 'Perhaps an apple raised from the pip or seed;' Wedgwood. (So Arnold's Chron.) Cf. O. F. and Norm. dial. *pepin, an apple raised from seed.

Pique, wounded pride (F. — L.) M. F. *pique, *pique, 'a pike, pike-man; also a pike [pique], debate, quarrel;' Cot. The same word as pique, lit. 'a piercer,' that which pierces. See Pike. Der. *pique, vb., *piqueant, pres. part of F. *piquer, vb.

Fiquet, a game at cards. (F. personal name?) Littré says *piqueut was named from its inventor; but see Hatzfeld.

Pirate. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *pirate. — L. *piratā — Gk. πιρατής, one who attempts, one who attacks, a pirate. — Gk. πιράω, I attempt. — Gk. πιρά (for *πέραω), an attempt. See Peril

Pirogue, a sort of canoe (F. — W. Indian.) De foe has *piragua — F. *pargue (Span. *piragua) From the native W. Indian name; said to be Caribbean.

Pirouette, a whirling round, quick turn. (F.) F. *pirouette, 'a whirling about, also a whirligig;' Cot. Dimin. of the Guernsey word *piroue, a little wheel or whirligig (Metivier). The latter part of the word simulates F. *roue (L. rota), a wheel. Allied to M. Ital. *pirole, a peg, a child's top. Origin unknown.

Piscées, the Fishes. (L.) L. piscēs, pl. of piscis, a fish; cognate with E. Fish.

Fish! (E.) Of imitative origin; beginning with expulsion of breath, and ending in a hiss.

Pismire, an ant. (F. and E.) The old name of the ant; from the strong uniusmous smell of an anthill. The first syllable is from F. *pisser (below). The second is M. E. mire, an ant, prob. a native word. Cf. Du. mier, M. Du. mière,

E. Fries. mire, an ant. Teut. type *miron-. B. We also find the similar (but unrelated?) forms: Swed. myra, Dan. myre, Icel. maurre, an ant. Also Irish *morrh, W. môr, pl. myr, Russ. muravjei, Gk. μυρης, Pers. mür, môr, an ant; Corn. murrían, ants.

Piss. (F.) F. *pisser; supposed to be a Romance word, and of imitative origin.


Pistol, in a flower. (L.) Named from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar. — L. *pistillum, a small pestle, dimun. of an obsolete form *pistrum, a pestle. — L. *pistum, supine of pisere, to pound. — Gk. πιστέω, Skt. pish, to pound. (V.PIS.) See Pestle.

Pistole, a small hand-gun. (F. — Ital.) F. *pistole. — Ital. pistola, 'a dag or pistol,' Florio. We also find M. Ital. *pistolese, 'a great dagger,' in Florio; and it is agreed that the name was first applied to a dagger, and thence transferred to the pistol, which even in E. was at first called a dag (F. dagge, a dagger). A pistol is to a gun what a dagger is to a sword. B. The Ital. *pistolese (=Late L. *pistoleensis) means 'belonging to the *pistola;' so also Ital. *pistola is from *Pistola, now called *Pistola, a town in Tuscany, near Florence. The Old Lat. name of the town was *Pistôrium. See Scheler.

Pistola, a gold coin of Spain. (F — Ital.) The name, however, is not Spanish, but French, and the coins were at first called *pistolets. The name is of jocular origin. — F. *pistolet, a little pistol, also a pistolot; Cot. Diez explains that the crowns of Spain, being reduced to a smaller size than the French crowns, were called *pistolets, and the smallest *pistolets were called *biden; cf. F. *bidet, a small *pistoll; Cot. — F. *pistole, a pistol; see above.

Piston. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. *piston, 'a bellastell,' Cot.; also a piston. — Ital *pistone, a piston; *pestone, a large pestle. — Ital. *pestare, Late L. *pistāre, to pound. — L. *pustus, pp. of *pissere, to pound. See Pistil.

Pit. (L.) M. E. *pit, *put; A. S. *pyt. — L. puteus, a well, pit (Luke xiv. 5). Per-
PITAPAT

haps a spring of pure water, from L. patus, pure, allied to pirus; see Pure. Der. pit, vb., to set in competition, from the setting of cocks to fight in a pit.

Pitapat. (E.) A reduplication of pit, weakened to pit in the former instance.


Pitch (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a camp. (L.) A palatalised form of pīc, to throw, Cor. i. 1. 204, esp. to throw a pike or dart; also to plunge a sharp peg into the ground for fixing tents. M. E. pichchen, pt. pichte (later pight). See Pike.

Pitcher. (F.-O. H. G.-L.) M. F. picher.—O. F. picher, also pechir; M. F. pichier, 'a pitcher; a Languedoc word.' Cot.—O. H. G. pēchēr (G. becher).—Late L. *bicēcarium, for L. bicēcarium, a wine-vessel; prob. from Gk. βίκες (the same). See Beaker.


Pittance, a dole. (F.) M. E. pitanse. — F. pittance, 'meat, food, victual of all sorts, bread and drink excepted;' Cot. Cf. Span. pitanza; Ital. pitanza (which is prob. corrupted by a supposed connexion with pieta, pity); also Span. pitar, to distribute or dole out allowances. B. Ducange explains Late L. pītantaia as a pittance, or a very small coin issued by the counts of Piotiers (Pictaeva). Yet we also find Late L. pittantia, which Thurneysen connects with Ital. pitto, F. pit-t, small, alluded to Piece.


Doublet, pety. Der. pete-ous, for M. E. pīctous, from O. F. piteous<Late L. piteos, merciful.

Pivot, a pin on which a wheel, &c. turns. (F.-Ital.-L.?) F. pivot. Formed, with dimin. suffix -ot, from Ital. piva, a pipe. The Ital. piva meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with fine bore; cf. pivola, a peg.—Late L. pīpa, a pipe; allied to L. pīpēre, to chirp; see Pipe. So Diez ; much disputed.

Pixy, a fairy. (Scand.) Also picky; Cornwall picky. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. fyske, a dwarf, goblin (Kietz).

PLAINTIFF

Placable. (L.) L. placābīlis, easy to be appeased.—L. plācāre, to appease.

Placard. (F.—Du.) F. placard, plaquard, 'a placard, inscription set up; also rough-cast on walls;' Cot.—F. plaquer, to rough-cast; also to stick or paste on; Cot.—Du. plakken, to glue or fasten up, formerly 'to plaster,' Hexham. Prob. of imitative origin (Franch).

Place. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. place. — Folk-L. *platia; L. platea, also plaeta, a broad way, a courtyard.—Gk. πλατεία, a broad way; fem. of πλατός, broad. If A place was orig. a courtyard or square, a piazza. Cf. Ital. piazza (=F. place). See Piazza, Plate.

Placenta, a substance in the womb. (L.) L. placenta, lit. a flat cake.+Gk. πλακοῦς, a flat cake; cf. πλάζτ, a flat surface.

Placid. (F.—L.) F. placide, 'calm;' Cot.—L. placidus, pleasing, gentle.—L. placēre, to please. See Peace.

Plack, a third of a (Scotch) penny. (Du.) From M. Du. placke, 'a French sous;' Hexham. Also, 'a spot.'—M. Du. placken, 'to plaster;' see Placard.

Plagiary. (F.—L.) F. plagiaire, one who kidnaps; also 'a book-theef;' Cot.—L. plagiarus, kidnapper.—L. plagium, kidnapping; plagiaire, to ensnare.—L. plaga, a net.

Plague. (F.—L.) M. E. plag, — O.F. pliage, plague (F. plâge, — L. plâga, a stroke, blow, injury, disaster.+Gk. πλῆγή, a blow, plague, Rev. xvi. 21, from πλῆγα, from πληγ- ( = *πλῆγ-γινω), to strike; cf. L. plagère, to strike. Drugm. i. § 569.

Plaice, a fish. (F.—L.) O. F. plaie, pleis.—L. plātessa, a plaice; so called from its flatness. From the base plat-, as seen in Gk. πλατός, flat, broad; cf. Place.

Plaid. (C.—L.) Gael. (and Irish) plaide, a blanket, plaid. Allied to peal-laid, a sheep-skin.—Gael. (and Irish) peal, a skin.—L. pellis, a skin. See Pell.

Plain, flat, evident. (F.—L.) F. plain, — L. piānus, flat.

Plaint, a lament. (F.—L.) M. E. plainte.—O. F. plainte.—Late L. plancta, for L. planctus, lamentation.—L. planctus, pp. of plangere, to bewail. See Plague. plaintiff. (F.—L.) M. E. plaintiff.—F. plaintiff, 'a plaintiff;' Cot. Formed with suffix -if (L. -ius), from planctus, pp. of plangere (above).
PLAINTIVE

plaintive. (F. - L.) F. plaintive, fem. of F. plaintif (above).

Plait. (F.-L.) From M. E. plait, sb., a fold. - O. F. plait, plait, plet, a fold - Late L. type *plícitum, for plícitum, short form of plícitum, by-form of L. plícitum, neut. of plícitus, pp. of plícere, to fold, see Ply. - Cf. Implicit; and see Plieach.

Plan. (F.-L.) F. plan, 'the ground-plot of a building;' Cot = F. plan, flat; learned form of F. plan = L. plānum, acc. of planus, flat. Properly, a drawing (for a building) on a flat surface.

plane 1), a level surface (F.-L.) F. plate, fem. of plan, flat (above). - L. plana, fem. of planus, flat.

plane (2), a tool; also to render a surface level. (F.-L.) M. E. plane, a tool. - F. plane - Late L. plana, a tool for planing. 2. We find also M. E. plana, to plane. - F. planer. - L. plānāre, to plane - L. plānum, flat.

Plane (3), a tree. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. plane. - F. plane = L. plātanum, acc. of platanus, a plane - Gk. πλατάνος, a plane; named from its spreading leaves. - Gk. πλατή, wide. Bruggi, s. § 444.

Planet. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. planet. - O. F. planete - L. planēta - Gk πλανήτης, a wanderer; also πλανής, a wanderer; the pl πλανήτες means the wandering stars or planets. - Gk. πλανάωμαι, I wander. - Gk. πλάνη, wandering

Planisphere, a sphere projected on a plane. 1. And Gk From L. plānum, flat; and E. sphere, of Gk. origin; see Sphere.


Plant. (L.) M. E. plante. A S. plant. - L. planta, a plant; properly, a spreading sucker or shoot; also, the sole of the foot. From the base plant - see Place.

plantain. (F.-L.) F. plantain - L. plantātum, acc of plantātus, a plantain. Named from its spreading leaf, allied to Plant (above).

plantigrade, walking on the sole of the foot. (L.) From plantis, for planta, the sole or flat part of the foot; grad-, to walk. See Plant, Place.

Flash (1), a paddle, shallow pool. (L.) M. E. plashes. Cf. M. Du. plash, a splash, pool; plaschen in 't water, to splash or plunge in the water; Hexham.

PLATTER

Cf. also G. platschen, Dan. pladske (for *platse), Swed. plaska (for *platska), to dabble, from the Teut. base *plat, to strike, seen in A. S. plattan, to strike.

Flash (2), the same as Plach.

Plaster. (L.-Gk.) M. E. plaste; A. S. plaster. [Also spelt plâistcr = O. F. plastre.] - L. emplastrum, a plaster for wounds, the first syllable being dropped. - Gk. ἐμπλαστόν, a plaster, a form used by Galen instead of ἐμπλαστόν, a plaster, neut. of ἐμπλαστός, daubed on or over - Gk. ἐμπλάσω, to daub on. - Gk. ἐμ- (for ἐν), on; πλασίω, to mould, form in clay or wax Here πλάσσω = *πλάστ-γεν-; allied to E. fold, vb.

Plastic. (L.-Gk.) L plasticus. - Gk. πλαστικός, fit for moulding; - Gk. πλάσσω, to mould (above).

Plat (1), Plot, a patch of ground; see Plot (2).

Plat (2), to plait; see Plat.

Platane, a plane-tree (L.-Gk.) L. plantānum = Gk. πλατάνος; see Plane (3).

Plate, a thin piece of metal, flat dish. (F.-L.) M. E. plate = O. F. plate; properly the fem. of plat, flat. - Late L. plate, a lamina, plate of metal, fem. of Folk-L. plattus, flat (cf. Span. plato, plate, silver; but the Span. word was borrowed from French; whence also Du. Dan. plat, G. Swed. plat, flat + Lithuan platus, Gk. πλάτος, broad; Skt. prithus, large. (v.PlET.)

plateau, a flat space (F.-L.) F. plateau, for O. F. platei, a small plate; dim. of plat, a plate. - F. plat, flat (above)

platform, a flat surface, level scaffolding; formerly, a ground-plan, plan (F.-L.) F. plateforme, 'a ground-plan, model;' Cot. = F. plate, fem. of plat, flat; forme, form. See above, and see Form.

plattina, a metal. (Span.-F.-L.) Span. platina; named from its silvery appearance. - Span. plata, silver. - O. F. plate, hammered plate, also silver plate; see Plate.

platitude. (F.-L.) F. plateudre, flatness, insipidity. Coined from F. plat, flat; see Plate.

Platoon, a company of men. (L.-I.) Earlier form peloton (Stanford). - F. peloton, a tennis-ball, also a group of men, a platoon. Dimin. of M. F. pelote, a tennis ball; see Pellet

Platter, a flat plate (F.-L.) M. E. plater. - A. F. Plater (Bozon). Formed
PLAUDIT

(with suffix -er) from O. F. plat, a plate; see Plateau.

Plaudit, applause. (L) Formerly plaudit or pladit. - L. plaudere, clap your hands; 2 pers. pl. imp. of plaudere, to applaud.

Play, a game. (E.) M. E. play. A. S. plega, a game, sport; also (commonly), a fight, battle. Cf. A. S. plegian, to play, clasp; plegian mid handium, to clap hands. Not allied to plift (Franck).

Plea, an excuse. (F.-L.) M. E. ple. play - A. F. plee (Bozon); O. F. ple, plat, occasional forms of O. F. plat, plaid, a plea. - Late L. platicum, a decree, sentence, &c. (with numerous meanings), orig. a decision, that which has seemed good. - L. plactium, neut of plactus, pp of placere, to please. See Plea, Plead.

Pleach, to interwine boughs in a hedge. (F.-L.) M. E. plechen. - O. F. pleesier, pleisser, later plisser, to plash, plant young branches; &c.; C. - Late L. type *plesitäre, later plesiare, to pleach - Late L. type *plica, later plessa, a thicket of woven boughs. - L. plectere, to weave; extended from base Plek, to weave, whence also plaire, to fold. See Ply.


pleasure. (F.-L.) An E spelling of F. plaisir, pleasure (like E. leisure for A. F. leisir). This F. sb. is merely the infin. mood used substantively. - L. placere; see Please.

Ploat, another form of Plait.

Plebeian, vulgar. (F.-L.) O. F. plebeien (F. plébéien); formed, with suffix -en (L. -ānis), from L. plēbeius, adj. from plēbes, more commonly plēbō, the people. Cf. Gk. πλῆθος, a multitude.


PLIGHT

Pleiocene, more recent; Pleistocene, most recent. (Gk.) From Gk. πλεῖος, more, or πλείστος, most; and καινός, recent, new. Πλεῖον, πλεῖστον are comp. and superl. of πολύς, much.

Plenary, full. (Late L.-L.) Late L. plenarius, entire. - L. plenus, full. - Gk. πλήρης, πλῆς-ως, full; πλή-πλή-μι, I fill. Allied to Full.

plenipotentiary, having full powers. (L.) Coined from L. plēns, for plēno, decl. stem of plēneus, full; and potenti, for potent, powerful; with suffix -arius; see Potent.

plentitude, fullness. (F.-L.) O. F. plente. - L. plentitudo, fullness. - L. pleni-, for plenus, full; with suffix -tudo

Pleopasm, (L.-Gk.) L. pleonasmus. - Gk. πλευοσάμος, abundance. - Gk. πλευόσις, to abound, lit. to more. - Gk. πλευχον, neut of πλευχω, πλήω, more, comparative of πολύς, much, allied to πλέω, full. See Plenary.

Plethora, excessive fullness, esp. of blood. (L.-Gk.) L. plēthora. - Gk. πληθορία, fullness - Gk. πληθος, a throng, crowd; allied to πλήρης, full. See Plenary.

Pleurisy, inflammation of the pleura or membrane which covers the lungs. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. pleurésie. - L. pleurisias; also pleuritis. - Gk. πλευρίτις, pleurisy - Gk. πλευρά, a rib, side, pleura. Der. pleurite, from πλευρίτις; pleuro-pneumonia, inflammation of pleura and lungs, from πνευμόνω, a lung; see Pneumatic.

Pliable, flexible. See Ply.

pliant. (F.-L.) F. pliant, pres. pt. of plier, to bend; see Ply.

Plight (1), pledge; hence, as vb., to pledge. (E.) M. E. plīht, danger, also engagement, pledge. A. S. plīht, risk, danger. Formed, with suffix -t (ldg. -tē), from the strong vb. pīten, (pleh-an), pt. t. pleath, to risk; cf. pleoh, danger. - M. Du. plicht, duty, debt, use; plegen, to be accustomed; G. pflicht, duty, from O. H. G. pflegen (G. pflegen), to promise or engage to do. Teut. root, *pleh-.
PLIGHT

Der. plight, vb. A. S. plihtan, weak vb, from pliht, sb.

Plight (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, also state, condition. (F. - L.) Misspelt. In all these senses, the sb. was formerly M. E. plite. - O. F. plite, fem. (given as plyte in Godefroy, pleiste, pleyte in Roquefort), state, condition. - L. plicta, fem. of plicatus, pp. of picare, to fold. It is the fem. of plait; see Plait and Fly.

Plinth, the lowest part of the base of a column. (F. - L. - Gk.; or L. - Gk.) F. plinthe. - L. plinthus. - Gk. πλίθος, a brick, plinth. Perhaps allied to Flint.

Plod. (E.) Orig. to splash through water or mud; hence, to trudge on laboriously, toil, such as concert, state, ... heavily.

Under the influence of this word the form plumb,* straight downward,' has become plump. See above. 398

Plume, (L. - Gk.) A. S. plume, a plum; formed (by change of r to l) from L. prunum, a plum. See Prune.

Plumage. (F. - L.) F. plumage, 'feathers;' Cot. - F. plume. - L. pluma, a feather; see Plume.

Plumb, a lead on a string, as a plummet. (F. - L.) Formerly plomb; M. E. plom. - F. plomb, 'lead, a plummet;' Cot. - L. plumbum, lead. Cf. Gk. πόλυβος, μολύβδος, lead. Der. plumb, vb., to sound a depth; plumb-er, sb., F. plombier.

plumbago, blacklead. (L.) L. plum-bago, a kind of leaden ore. - L. plumbum, lead (above).


Plummet. (F. - L.) M. E. plomet. - O F. plummet; M. F. plombet; dunin. of plomb, lead; see Plumb (above)

Plump (1), full, round, fleshy. (E. or O. Low G.) M. E. plomp, rude, clouish; also plump, sb., a cluster or clump. The word seems to be L., especially if the prov. E. plim, to swell out, -1 an allied verb. Cf. plump, to swell (Nares). + M. Du. plomp, clouish, dull (a metaphorical use, from the notion of thickness); E. Fries. and Low G. plump, bulky, thick; Swed. Dan. G. plump, clumsy, blunt, coarse. See Plump (3). Der. plump-er, a kind of vote (to swell out a candidate's chances against all the rest).

Plump (2), straight downward. (F. - L.) Formerly plim, plomb; Milton, P. L. ii. 933. - F. à plomb, downright (cf. Ital. cadere a piombo, to fall plump, lit. like lead) - F. plomb, lead. - L. plumbum, lead. See below, and see Plunge.

Plump (3), vb., to fall heavily down. (E. 2) Of imitative origin. Cf. E. Fries. plumpen, to fall heavily, plumpen, to plunge into water; so also Du. plumpen, G. plumpen, Swed. plumpa, to fall heavily. Under the influence of this word the form plumb, 'straight downward,' has become plump. See above.
PLUNDER

Plunder, to pillage. (G.) G. plündern, to steal trash, to pillage; from plunder, sb., trumpery, trash, baggage, lumber; orig. of Low G. origin; cf. M. Du. plunderen, plunderen, to pillage, connected with Low G. plünnen, plünen. E. Fries. plunde, plunne, bag, worthless household stuff. Hence to plunder is to strip a house even of its least valuable contents.

Plunge. (F.—L.) F. plonger, ‘to plunge, dive;’ Cot. Formed from a Late L. *plumbicäre, not found, but verified by Ycard plonger, to plunge; see Diez, s.v. plombar. A frequentative form from L. plumbium, lead; cf. Ital. plombar, to throw, hurl, fall heavily like lead, from plumba, lead. See Plum (2).

Pluperfect. (L.) Englished from L. pluperficiendum, by giving to plùs the F. pronunciation, and dropping quam. The lit. sense is ‘more than perfect,’ applied to a tense. — L. plius, more; quam, than; perfectum, perfect. See Perfect.


Plurisy, superabundance. (L.; misformed.) Shak. uses plurisy to express plethora; so also Massinger and Ford. Formed from L. plûr-, from plus, more, by an extraordinary (prob. a jocular) confusion with pleurisy.

Plush. (F.—L.) F. peluche, ‘shag, plush;’ Cot. (Cf. Span. pelusa, nap, Ital. peluza, soft down.) From the fem. of a Late L. form *pilicicus, hairy, not found. — L. plus, hair. See Perruque, Pile (3).


Ply. (F.—L.) M. E. plien, to bend, to mould as wax (hence, to toil at). — F. plier, ‘to fold, plait, ply, bend;’ Cot. — L. pliicare, to fold. — Gk. πλέκω, Russ. плести, G. flechten, to weave, plait. (VPLEK.)

Der. pli-ant, bending, from F. pliant, pres. pt. of plier; pliers or phiers, pincers for bending wire; pliable (F. pliable).

Pneumatic. (Gk.) Gk. πνευματικός, relating to wind or air. — Gk. πνεύμα (stem πνευμα-), wind, air. — Gk. πνεύμα (for πνέφ-ειν), to blow. Allied to Neese.

POET

Pneumonia. (Gk.) Gk. πνευμονία, disease of the lungs. — Gk. πνευμόνα-, stem of πνεύμων, for πνεύμων, a lung, by a false connexion with πνεύμ-, to breathe (above). The Gk. πνεύμων is allied to L. pulmo, a lung; Ith. plauzei, pl. the lungs.

Poach (1), to dress eggs. (F.—O. I.ow G ?) Formerly poch. — F. pocher; Cot. gives aff poche, a poched (poached) egg. The orig. sense was prob. ‘a poached egg, i.e. an egg so dressed as to preserve it in the form of a pocket. — F. poche, a pocket; see Pouch. See Scheele’s explanation.

Poach (2), to intrude into preserves. (F.—L.) M F pocher; Cot. explains pocher le labeur d’autrui by ‘to poch into, or intrude upon, another man’s employment, practise, or trade.’ The old sense was ‘to thrust or dig out with the fingers,’ Cot. (if this be the same word); or rather, to put the thumb into. Cf. prov. E. poach, to trend into holes; Picard pocher, ‘tâter un fruit avec le pouce, poucher, ‘presser avec le pouce;’ Corb. Perhaps from L. pollicem, acc. of pollex, the thumb; cf. O. F. pochier, poicier, the thumb. But partly from Poke (2).

Pock (1), a pustule. (E.) Small pox = small pocks, where pocks is pl. of pok. M. E. pokke, a pocket, pl. pokkes. A. S. poc, a pustule.+ E. Fries. pok, pokke; Du. pok, G. poche, a pocket. Cf. GaeL. pucaid, a pimple, Irish puccd, a pustule, puccad, a swelling up, Gael. poc, to become like a bag (from E.).

Pocket, a small pouch. (F.—Scand.) M. E. poket. — Norman dial. *pouquette, dimin. of O. Norain. poque (see Norman dial. pouque, Métique), the same as F. poche, a pocket, poch. — Icel. poki, a bag; cf. M. Du. poke, a bag (Hexham). See Poke (1).

Pod, a husk. (E.) Of doubtful origin. Cf. M. Du. puden, ‘husokes,’ Hexham; Westphal. puddek, a lump, a pudding; Low G. pudlig, thick; prov. E. podly, fat and round; pudde, short and fat. See Pudding and Pout.


poesy. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. poesie.

— M. F. poesie. — L. poësia, acc. of poëtis, poetry. — Gk. ποëtis, a composition, poem.

— Gk. ποëtiv, to make.

Poet. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. poète. — L.
POIGNANT

tókia — Gk. ποιημά, a maker. — Gk. ποιητής, to make; with suffix -της of the agent.

Poignant. (F. — L.) F. poignante, staining, pres. part. of poindre, to prick. — L. puncte, to prick.

Point. (F. — L.) M. E. point. — O. F. point, point, a point, prick — L. punctum.

Pole, polis, to balance, weigh. (F. — L.) M. E. poise, poisen. — O. F. poiser, liter fere, to weigh; A. F. pesier — L. pondäre, to weigh. Allied to O. F. poir, A. F. pes, a weight (now misspelt pois, from a notion of its being derived from L. pondus, which is not the case). — Late L. pondum, pena, a portion, weight; L. pondus, a portion weighed out to spinners, a task — L. pondus, pp. of pondere, to weigh. See Pendent.

Polish, polis, poison. — L. pudorem, acc. of polio, a draught, esp. a poisonous draught; see Potion.

Poleax, polea, armour for a horse's breast. (F. — L.) M. F. poitrail, Cot.; A. F. poitrail. — L. pectoralis, of pectoralis, belonging to the breast. See Pectoral.

Poke (1), a bag, pouch. (Scand.) M. E. poke [ Cf. A. S. pocca, pocca, polha, pohta, pocha, a bag]. — L. pocci; M. Du. pole, a bag.

Poke (2), to thrust, push. (E.) M. E. poken, pukken (whence Irish poc, a blow, kick, Corn poc, a shove, Gael. puc, to push) + Du. poken; E. Fries. pokern, frequent., to keep on poking about; Pomeran pok en; G. pokken. From Teut. base *puk; of imitative origin. Der. pok-er.

Pole (1), a large stake. (L.) M. E. pole, formed (by usual change of a to ă) from A S pāl, a pale, pole. — L. pālus, a stake; see Pole (1).

Pole (2), a pivot, end of earth's axis. (F. — L. — Gk.) O F. pol. — L. polem, acc. of polis — Gk. πόλεως, a pivot, hinge. — Gk. πόλεως, to be in motion; allied to Russ. kolos, a wheel. (✓QEL) Brugm. 1, § 6:2.

Pole-ax, a kind of ax. (L. and E.) From pole and ax. Cf. Westphal. pāl-axe, from pāl, a pole. But formerly pol-ax, from the Low G. polexe, from pole, the pole, the head. See, accordingly, Pole (1) and Poll.

Polecat, a kind of weasel. (Hybrid.) M. E. polewat, where cat is the ordinary word; also pulkat. From F. poule, a

POLL

hen, because the pole-cat slays capons; see Chaucer, C. T. 1278. Cf. the pronunciation of pool-try, from A. F. poletrie; see Catchpoll.

Polemical, warlike. (Gk.) From Gk. πολεμικός, warlike. — Gk. πόλεμος, war.


Der acro-polis, metro-polis, cosmo-polite.

Policy, a warrant for money in the funds, a contract of insurance. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) Confused with policy, from police, with which it has nothing to do. — F. police (Hamilton; cf. M. Ital. polizia, a schedule, Florio). — Late L. politicum, poloticum, corruptions of poliptychum, a register (a common word; Ducange) — Gk. πολιτικός, a piece of writing in many folds, hence a long register; orig. neut. of πολίτης, having many folds. — Gk. πόλις, much; πόλις, crude form of πόλις, a fold, leaf, layer, connected with πάνω, to fold up. (Supp. to Dzéz.) Better thus: the Port. form apólise, M. Span. polícia, M. Ital. polizia, polisca, prob. represent Late L. apóliassa, apólise, ‘cauto de sumpta pecunia;’ Duc. Cf. Port. apólisse, a plain proof. — Late Gk. ἀπόδειξις, a showing forth, a proof. — Gk. ἀπόδειξις, I point out. — Gk. ἀπό, from, forth; δείκνυς, I shew. (Korting, § 6258.)


Polite. (L.) L. politus, polished; pp. of polite, to make smooth (above).

Politics; see Police.

Polka, a dance. (Polish.) Said to have been first danced by a Bohemian peasant-girl in 1831, and to have been named polka at Prague in 1835 — Pol polka, a Polish woman. Another dance is called the Polonaise, with the same literal sense; another the Cracowienne, lit. a woman of Cracow; another the Mazurka, q. v.

Poll, the head, esp. the back part. (O. Low G.) Hence it means also a register of heads or persons, a voting-place, &c. M. E. pol; a poll; pol bi pol, head by head, separately. — Low G. polle; M. Du. polle,
Pollen

pol, bol, 'head or pate,' Hexham; Swed. dial. pull, Dan. pult (for poll). Cf. E. Fries. pol, round, full, fleshy. Der. poll, to cut off the hair of the head. Also poll-ard, a tree that is polled, leaving a large knobbed head; also, formerly, a clipped corn.

Pollen. (L.) L. pollin, pollis, fine flour. Cf. Gk. πάλος, fine meal.

Pollock, Pollack, a fish. (E.) Prob. from E. poll; cf. E. pollard, which is a name of the chub. See pollard, under Poll. Hence Irish pollóg, a pollock; Gael. pollag, a whiting. (Doubtful)

Pollute. (L.) L. polluitus, pp. of polluere, to defile. Orig. to wash over, as a flooded river — L. polli,— allied to O. L. por-, towards; liere, to wash; see Lave.

Polo, a game. (Balti.) 'It comes from Balti, polo being properly, in the language of that region, the ball used in the game.' Vulg: Balti is in the high valley of the Indus.

Polony, a Bologna sausage. (Ital.) Ital. polonina, where they were made (Evelyn)

Poltroon, a dastard, lazy fellow. (F. — It.) F. poltron, a sluggard; Cot. — Ital. poltron, a varlet, coward, sluggard; cf. poltrone, to lie in bed. — Ital. poltro, a bed, couch; orig. 'a colt,' also 'a varlet,' Florio. Cf. F. poute, a beam, M. F. poutre, 'a silly,' Cot. — Late L. pullitrum, acc. of pullitrus, a colt; Duc — L pullus, a colt, foal. See Foal. For change of sense, cf. Pulley, Chevrons.


Polyanthus, a flower. (L. — Gk.) L. polyanthus — Gk. πολυάνθος, many-flowcred. — Gk. πολλός, many; ἀνθος, flower


Polyglot, speaking many languages. (Gk.) Attic Gk. πολυγλωσσος. — Gk. πολ-, much, many; γλώσσα = γλώσσα, tongue, language; many; see Gloss.

Polygon, a many-sided plane figure. (L. — Gk.) L. polygōnum. — Gk. πολύγωνον, neut. of πολύγωνος, having many angles. — Gk. πολύ-, many; γωνία, an angle, from γόνιον, a knee.

Polyhedron, a many-sided solid figure. (Gk.) Gk. πολύ-, many; -εδρα, for έδρα, a base, from the base έδος, to sit; see Sit.

Polynomial. (Gk. and L.) Coined to go with bi-nomial. — Gk. πολυ-, many; L. nomen, a name, term.

Polypus, Polyp, an aquatic animal of the radulate type. (L. — Gk.) L. polypus.

— Gk. πολυπόνος, many-footed. — Gk. πολύ-, many; πόνος, a foot. Cf. F. polype. Ital. and Span. polipo, L. polypus (gen. polypis); all false forms, due to treating the Lat. ending -pōn as if it were -pūn.

Polysyllable. (Gk.) From poly- and syllable. Cf. Gk. πολυσύλλαβος, adj.

Polytheism. (Gk.) From poly- and theism

Pomade, Pommade. (F. — Ital. — L.) L. pommade, pomatum; so called because orig made with apples. — Ital. pomada, pomata, 'a pomad to supple one's lips, lip-salve,' Florio. — Ital. poma, an apple. — L. pomum, an apple, fruit.

Pomander, a globe-shaped box for holding ointments or perfumes. (F. — L. and Arab.) Spelt pomander (1518); pommauder (Skelton). Cf. M. F. pomendier, 'a pomander;' Palsgrave (prob. from E.); and note M. Span. poma, a pomander (Minsheu), which is a fem. form, from poma, an apple. B. The suffix -ander is lat ambre, amber. We find pōnum ambre for the pestlestone; MS. Hall. 2378, p. 324, in Medical Works of the 14th cent., ed. Henslow, p. 122. Cf. O. F. pome de d'ambre (Rom. Rose, 21008). — L. pōnum, an apple; and see Amber.

Pomegrante. (F. — L.) O. F. pome grante (also turned into pome de grante by confusion of the sense); the same as Ital. pomo granaio. — L. pomum, an apple; grānum, full of seeds, from grānum, a grain, seed; see Grain.

Pomelle, a knob. (F. — L.) M. E. pemel, a boss. — O. F. pome (later pomeau), a pommeau; lit. 'small apple.' Dimm. from L. pōnum, an apple.


Pond. (E.) M. E. pond, variant of pound, an enclosure; it means a pool formed by damming up water; see Pound (2). Cf. Irish pont, (1) a pound, (2) a pond.

Ponder, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) L. ponderāre, to weigh — L.
PONENT

ponder-, for *ponines-, stem of ponitus, a weight. — L. pendere, to weigh. See Pendant.


Poniard. (F. — L.; with G. suffix.) F. poignard, a dagger. — F. poing (O.F. poing), the fist; with suffix -ard < Gk. hart (lit. hard). [So also Ital. pugnale, a poniard, from pugno, fist; Span. pujal; a poniard, from puño, fist, onfll., hilt.] — L. pugnus, fist. See Pugnacious.

Pontiff. (F. — L.) M.F. pontif; F. pontife. — L. pontifex, a Roman high-priest; lit. 'a path-maker' or 'road-maker,' but the reason for the name is not known. — L. pont-, representing pon, a path, a bridge; facere, to make. Cf. Gk. ποιειν, sea. Brugm. i. § 140.

Pontoon. (F. — L.—C.) F. pontion, a lighter, bridge of boats, 'a wherry, Cot. — L. pontēnum, acc. of ponte, a boat, bridge of boats. The word is of Celt. origin; see Punt.

Pony. (F. — L.) Cf. Gael. ponaith, a little horse, a pony; vulgar Irish pont, both borrowed from English. Lowl. Sc. pourny. — O.F. pouniet, a little colt ('Gode-froy'); dimm. pont, a colt, foal. — Late L. acc. pullānum, a young horse. — L. pullus, a foal; cognate with E. Foal.

Poodle. (G.) G. pudel, a poodle: Low G. pude, pudel-hund, allied to Low G. püdel, to waddle, used of fat persons and short-legged animals. Cf. Low G. püdel-dikk, unsteady on the feet, puddig, thick. Allied to Pudding.


Pool (1), a small body of water. (E.) M. E. pol, pool. A. S. pol; [Irish poll, pull, a hole, pit; Gael. poll, a hole, pit, bog, pool; W. pulw, Corn. pol, Manx poil, Bret. poull, a pool]. — Du. poel, G. pfuhl, O. H. G. pfuol. Teut. type *polos; cf. Lith. baldū, a swamp. (The Celtic forms are borrowed.)

Pool (2), receptacle for the stakes at cards. (F. — L.) F. poule, (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at various games; the stakes being the eggs to be got from the hen — Late L. pulla, a hen; fem. of L. pullus, a young animal; see Foal.

Poop. (F. — L.; or F. — Ital. — L.) F. poupe, poupee. — L. puppim, acc. of puppes, hinder part of a ship. || Or F. poupe is from Ital. poppa, popp; Hatzfeld.

Poor. (F. — L.) From M.E. poure (= poure), poor. — O.F. poure, poor. — L. pauperem, acc. of pauper; see Pauper.

Pop. (E.) 'To poppe, coniectare;' Levins. Of imitative origin; allied to M.E. poupen, to blow a horn; also to Puff.

Pope, the father of a church, bishop of Rome. (L. = Gk.) M. E. pope; A. S. pāpa, pope, with the usual change from ā to ē — L. pāpa, pope, father; see Papal.

Popinjay, orig. a parrot. (F. — Bavarian and L. ; with modified suffix.) M. E. popingay, also spelt papejay (= papejay). The n is inserted as in passe-n-ger, messer-n-ger. — F. papagei, 'a parrot or popinjay;' Cot. Cf. Span papagayo, Port. papagaio, a parrot; (whence Arab. babagāhā, a parrot). β. But there is also O. F. papageau, a parrot (13th cent.), Ital. papagallo, a parrot, lit. 'a talking cock;' and this is the older form. [The change was due to the substitution of jay (F. gaz, geai) for 'cock,' because the jay seemed to come nearer than a cock to the nature of a parrot ] Cf. Bavarian papen, a parrot, from pappen, to chatter (= E. babelle). A similar name is Lowl. Sc. bublyjok (i.e. babble-jack), a turkey-cock.

Poplar, a tree. (F. — L.) O. F. polplier; F. pêuplier. Formed with suffix -ier (= L. arius) from O. F. *polier, later people, a poplar. — L. populum, acc. of populus, a poplar.

Poplin. (F. — L.) F. popeline, a fabric; at first called papeline, A. D. 1667 (Littre). [Therefore not from Poppeling or Popperingen, near Ypres, in W. Flanders; as in N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 305.]

Poppy. (L.) A. S. popig, also popog, from L. papuār, a poppy (with change of suffix).


Popular. (F. — L.) F. populaire. — L. popularis, adj., from populus, the people.

Porcelain. (F. — Ital. — L.) Named from the resemblance of its polished surface to that of the univalve shell with the same name. — F. porcelaine, porcelaine; 'the purple-fish, the Venus-shell;' Cot. — Ital. porcellana, 'the purple-fish, a kind of fine
PORCH

earth, whereof they make... porcellan

Porch. (F. — L.) F. porche. — L. por-

Porcupine. (F. — L.) M. E. porcopyn

Porcupine (L.) to look steadily, gaze long.

Pot (a), a harbour. (L.) M. E. port.

Post; see port (3) above.

Postcullis. (F. — L.) M. E. portcullis.

Porphyry. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E.

Porpoise, Porpess. (F. — L.) M. E.

PORTCULLIS

porpes. — O. F. porpeis, a porpoise; now

obsolete (except Guernsey porpeis), and

replaced by marrsoun, borrowed from G.

meeerechwaet (mere-swine). For *por-

peis. — L. per-um, acc. of porcus, a pig;

pisem, acc. of piscis, a fish. See Pork

and Fish.

Porridge. (F.) Another form of

pottage, which first became podiaga (as

preserved in Craven poddeth) and afterwards

porridge, just as the Southern E. errish is

corrupted from eadliss (A. S. eddis), stubble.

Similarly, poltanner (Palsgrave) was an old

form of porringer. Cotgrave has 'pottle,
pottage, porridge.'

porringer. (F.) Formed from porrige

(= porridge) by inserted n, as in messenger

(F. messager); with E. suffix -er. It means

a small dish for porridge (above).

Port (1), demeanour. (F. — L.) M. E.

port — F. port, 'the carriage, or demeanor

of a man,' Cot A sb. due to the verb

porter, to carry. — L. portaire, to carry.

Allied to Fare. (✓ Fr. GER. Der. port,

vb, as 'to port arms,' and (probably)

'to port the helm'; port-ed, P. L., iv. 98.0.

Also port-er, a bearer of a burden,

substituted for M. E. portour, from F. porteur.

Hence porter, the name of a strong malt-

liquor, so called from being the favourite
drink of London porters (1730); port-folio,

a case large enough to carry folio paper

(cf. F. porte-feuille), port-maistre, F.

porte-maistre, see Mantle, Mantua, port-

ly, port-ls-ness.

Port (2), a harbour. (L.) M. E. port

A.S. port — L. portus, a harbour; cognate

with E. Ford. Closely allied to Port (3).

Brugm. i. § 514.

Port (3), a gate, entrance. (F. — L.) F.

porte. — L. porta, a gate. Allied to Gk

πύνος, a ford, way; see above. Der.

port-er, F. portier, L. portarius; port-al,

O. F. portal, Late L. portile.

Port (4), a dark wine. (Port. — L.)

Short for Òporto wine. — Port. oporto, i.e.

the harbour; where o is the def. art. (= 

Span. o = L. ilium), and porta is from L.

portum, acc. of portus, a harbour.

portal; see port (3) above.


— O. F. porte colesse (13th cent.), later porte

coullisse, ou coullisse, a portcullis, lit. sliding

door. — L. porta, a door; Late L. cólátieca

(sc. porta), from cólatus, pp. of cólare, to

flow, glide, slide; see Colander and

Gullis. We find the Late L. forms cólá-
PORTE

dissus, cólācius, porta cólācia, port-cullis; from the same source.

porte, the Turkish government. (F. - L.) The Sublime Porte is a F. translation of Babî Ali, the chief office of the Ottoman government, lit. 'high gate;' (Arab. bab, gate, 'alîy, high'). - F. porte, a gate. - L. porta, gate; see Port (3) above.

Portend. (L.) L. portendere, to predict; lit. to stretch out towards, point out. - L. por- (O. Lat. port-), towards; tendere, to stretch. Der. porten, O. F. portent, L. portentenum, neut. of pp. of portendere.

Porter (1), a carrier, see Port (1).

Porter (2), a gate-keeper; see Port (3).

Porter (3), a kind of beer; see Port (1).

Portes, Ports, a breviary. (F. - L.) M. E. portus, porthor. - O. F. porthor; a translation of the Latin name portorum. - F. porter, to carry; hors, forth (O. F. for) - L. portäre, to carry; foris, abroad.

Portico. (Ital. - L.) Ital. portico. - L. porticum, acc. of porticus; see Porch.

Portion. (F. - L.) F. portion - L., acc. portionem, a share, from portio; closely allied to port, stem of pars, a part.

Portly; see Port (1).

Portrait. (F. - L.) M. F. pourtrait, a portrait; Cot. - M. F. pourtrait, pourtrait, pp. of pourtrait, to portray (below).

portray, pourtrait. (F. - L.) M. E. pourtraien. - O. F. portraire, pourtraire, to portray. - Late L. prôtraire, to depict; L. prôtrahere, to draw forward, to reveal. - L. pro, forth; traheare, to draw. See Trace (1).

Pose (1), a position, attitude. (F. - L. - Gk.) Modern; but important. - F. pose, attitude. - F. poser, to place, set. - Late L. possiâre, to cease; also to cause to rest (substituted for L. ponère, the sense of which it took up). - L. pausa, a pause. - Gk. παύσις, a pause. - Gk. παύειν, to make to cease; παύειντα, to cease. \* One of the most remarkable facts in F. etymology is the extraordinary substitution whereby late L. pasiâre, coming to mean 'to cause to rest,' usurped the place of L. ponère, to place, with which it has no etymological connexion. This it did so effectually as to restrict F. pondre (=L. ponère) to the sole sense 'to lay eggs,' whilst in all compounds it thrust it aside, so that comparsiâre (F. composer) usurped the place of L. componere, and so on throughout. But note that, on the other hand, the sb. position (with all derivatives) is virtually derived from the pp. of ponère; see Position; and see Repose.

Pose (2), to puzzle by questions. (F. - L. and Gk.) M. E. apposer, to question; not really=F. apposer, but substituted for M. E. opposii, to oppose, hence, to cross-question; see Oppose. \* Confused with appose, because of appositer, which see. See Appose in N. L. D.

Pose (3), a cold in the head. (C.) In Chaucer. A S. gespos, a cough (where ge- is a mere prefix). Borrowed from W. peurach or pîs, a cough; allied to Irish casadhais, Russ. kashche, prov. E. hoast, a cough, Skt. kaus, to cough. (\*QAS.)

Position. (F. - L.) F. position. - L. positionem, acc. of positio, a placing. - L. positus, pp. of ponère, to place. B. Pônere is for po-si-nere, where po- stands for an old prep., and sînere is to allow; see Site. \* Quite distinct from pose (1).

positive. (F. - L.) F. positif. - L. positiviis, settled. - L. posit-us, pp. of ponère, to set, settle.

Posse. (L.) L. posse, infin. to be able; used as sb., meaning 'power.' See Potent.

Possess. (L.) L. possidere, to possess. The orig. sense was 'to remain master.' - L. pot-, as in pot-is, able, having power; sedere, to sit. Cf. Potent.

Posset, a warm curdled drink. (F.) M. E. posyet. - M. F. possette, 'a posset of ale and mylique,' Palsgrave. Origin unknown; cf. L. posca, sour wine and water. [Irish posaid, a posset, W. posel, curdled milk, posset, are borrowed from E.]

Possible. (F. - L.) F. possible. - L. possibilis, that may be done. Cf. L. posse, to be able; see Potent.


post (2), a military station, a public letter-carrier, stage on a road. (F. - Ital. - L.) Orig. a military post; then a fixed place on a line of road, a station; then a stage, also a traveller who used relays of
horses, &c. — F. poste, masc., a carrier, messenger; fem., posting, a riding post. — Ital. posta. — Late L. postus, fem. posta, a post station. — L. postius, pp. of póneré, to place.

Post-., prefix. (L.) L. post, after, behind.

Post-date; from post and date.

Posterior, hinder. (L.) L. posterior, comp. of postérus, coming after. — L. post, after. Der. posterior-t, i.e. posterior parts.


Postern. (F. — L.) O. F. postel, also spelt posterne (by change of suffix); later postere, ‘a back-door to a fort,’ Cot. — L. posturila, a small back-door. — L. post; us, behind.

Posthumous, posthumous. (L.) L. posthumus, the latest-born; hence, as sl., a posthumous child. Written posthumus owing to a popular etymology from post humum, forced into the impossible sense of ‘after the father is in the ground or burned’; hence F. posthume, port posthème; but Span. and Ital. postumo are right. β. L. postumus = *post-tu-mus, a superl form of post, behind, cf. op-tu-mus, best.

Postil, an explanatory note or commentary on the Bible. (F. — L.) M. F. postille. — Late L. postilla, a marginal note in a Bible. Derived by Ducange from L. postilla verba, 1. e. after those words, because the gloss-es were added afterwards.


Post-meridian, Pomeridian, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) L. pomeridius, also postmeridianus, the same. — L. post; after; meridius, adj., from meridi, noon; see Meridian.

Post-mortem. (L.) L. post, after, mortem, acc. of mors, death

Post-obit. (L.) L. post, after; obitum, acc. of obitum, death.

Postpone, to put off. (L.) L. postpôneré, to put after, delay. — L. post; after; pôneré, to put.

Post-prandial, adj., after-dinner. (L.) From L. post prandium, i.e. after dinner. For L. prandium, see Brugm. ii. § 165.

Postscript. (L.) L. postscriptum, that which is written after. — L. post, after; scriptum, neut. of pp. of scribere, to write.

Postulate, a self-evident proposition. (L.) L. postulatum, a thing demanded (and granted); neut. of pp. of postulare, to demand. Derived from poscere, to ask. Brugm. i. §§ 483(7), 502.


Posy. (F. — L. — Gk.) In all its senses, it is short for poesy. It meant a short poem, esp. a short motto in verse on knives and rings, Hamlet, iii. 2. 162; hence it meant a nosegay, because the flowers chosen for it enigmatically represented a posy or motto. It even meant a collection of precious stones, forming a motto; Chambers, Book of Days, i. 221. See Poesy.

Pot. (E.) M. F. pot. A. S. pott + L Fries Du. pot; Icel. þot; Swed. pota; Dan. potter; Low G. pot. Also Irish pota, Gaët pot, W. pot, all from E. Also F. pot, Bret. péd, Span. pote; from Low G. Tent. type *pôtes. Hence Low L. pottus, also spelt pötus (as if from L. pôtare, to drink). Der. to go to pot, i.e. into the cooking-pot.


Potash. (E.) From pot and ash; ash obtained by boiling down burnt vegetable substances in a pot. Latinised as potassa; whence potass-i-um.

Potation. (L.) From L. pótáta, a drinking. — L. pótátor, pp. of pótäre, to drink. See Potable.

Potato. (Span — Haytu.) Span. patata, a potato — Hayti batata, a yam.

Potch, to thrust; see Pocha (2).

Potent. (L.) L. potent-, stem of potem, powerful, pres. part. of posse, to be able, possum, I am able. L. possum is short for *pot-sum or *pot-sûm, from pots, powerful, orig. ‘a lord;’ allied to Skt pats, a master, lord, Luthnan. patts, Russ. podé in go-póde, lord. Brugm. i. § 158.

Potion. (F. — L.) F. potion — L.
**Pottage**

Potiumem, acc. of pōtio, a draught. — L. pōtus, drunken; see Potable, Poison.

**Pottage.** (F. — Low G.) M. E. potage.
- F. potage; formed with F. suffix -age (L. -aticum), from F. pot, a pot, of Teut. origin. See Pot.

**Potter.** (E.) To potter is to poke about, hence to stir, confuse, disorder, also to do a thing inefficiently; so also potther, to poke, disorder (Bailey, Halliwell). These are frequentative forms of put, to thrust; see Put. Cf. M. Du. poteren, 'to search one thoroughly', Hexham; Du. pouteren, to fumble, poke about; Norw. pota, M. Swed. potta, to poke.

**Pottle.** (F. — Low G.) M. E. potel. — O. F. pouche, a small pot, small measure; dimin. of F. pot, a pot. — Low G. pott; see Pot.

**potwalloper.** (Hybrid.) Lit. 'one who boils a pot,' hence a voter who has a vote because he can boil a pot on his own fire. Wallop, to boil fast, is from M. E. swalopen, to gallop. Golding has 'seethings a-swallop', boiling rapidly; tr. of Ovid, f. 82. See Gallop.

**Pouch.** (F. — M. Du.) M. E. pouche. — O. F. pouche, variant of poche; see Pocket.

**Poult, a chicken.** (F. — L.) M. E. puilet. — F. poulet, a chicken; dimin. of poule, a hen. — Late L. pulla, a hen; fem. of pullus, a young animal. See Pool (2), Der. poulet-er, afterwards extended to poulet-er-y; poult-y (for poulet-y), A. F. poletre.

**Poultice.** (F. — L.) Gascoigne has the pl. puilliaces (Steel Glas, 997). — M. F. *puil-ice*, formed from M. F. puile, 'a poultice'; Cot. [ Cf. M. Ital. poliglia, 'a pultis,' Florio.] — Late L. pūlia, a kind of pap; from puili-, as in L. pull-īs; gen. of puilis, a thick pap, or pap-like substance. + Gk. πόλτρα, porridge.

**Poultry.** See Poult.

**Pounce (1), to seize with the claws.** (F. — L.) Orig. a term in hawking; a hawk's claws were termed pounces; cf. O. F. ponce, a fist. A pounce is also a punch or stamp (Nares); a pousson was a dagger (Barbour). Cf. Gascon pouchoon; O. F. pointon, punch-on (Ital. punz-one, Span. punz-on), a punch, sharp point. Cf. Ital. punzone, 'a bodkin, a goldsmith's pouncer or pounce;' Florio. From the base seen in Ital. punz-ellare, to prick, goad, Span. punz-ar, to punch. The Span. punzar answers to a Late L. *punctiare*, not found, but regularly formed from L. punctus, pp. of pungere. See Pungent.

**Pounce (2), fine powder.** (F. — L.) F. ponce; *pierre ponce*, a pumis stone; Cot. — L. punicum, acc. of punicus, pumice; see Punicus. Der. pouncet-box.

**Pound (1), a weight, a sovereign.** (L.) Orig. a weight. M. E. pund. A. S. pund, pl. pund. — L. pondō, a weight, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight'; allied to pondus, a weight. See Ponder.

**Pound (2), an enclosure for strayed cattle.** (E.) M. E. pond, A. S. pond, an enclosure. Hence pindar. Doublet, pond.

**Pound (3), to bruise in a mortar.** (E.) The d is excescent. M. E. pounen; also poun, as in comp. to-pounen, to pound thoroughly. — L. pūnus, pure; see Pure. So in Guernsey, 'J'ó perdre qui pure dans l'auge,' I hear the cider pouring into the trough (Moisy).

**Pourtroy;** see Portray

**Pout (1), to swell out, to sulk.** (E.) See below. [W. pādu, to pout, to be sullen, is from E.]

**pout (2), a fish.** (E.) A. S. ãle-pūtan, pl., eel-pouts. The fish has the power of inflating a membrane above the eyes; hence A. S. *pōt-* = *pout-* er. From a Teut. base *pōt-*an, to swell out. Cf. Du. poot, a frog, from its rounded shape; pootaald, an eel-pout; pust, a pimples (from a shorter base *pū-*) Swed. pūta, a cushion (from its shape; Swed. dial. pūta, to be inflated). Cf. Prov. pot, pount, a full lip; fa de pots, to pout (Mistral). Cf. Pudding.


**Power.** (F. — L.) M. E. poer; later po-w-er, the w being inserted. — A. F. poer.
POX

O. F. pooir (mod. F. pouvoir), to be able; hence, as sб., power. — Late L. potere, to be able; for L. posse, to be able. See Possible, Potent.

Pox — see Pock.

Praam, Pram, a flat-bottomed boat. (Du. — Slav.) Du. praaam; M. Du. prame. — Pol and Bohem. pram.

Practice. (F. — L. — Gk.) [Formerly practise, from the verb to practiser. — O. F. pratiser, pratiser. — Late L. practicauer.] The M. E. form of the sb. was practiske. — M. F. pratique, practice. — L. practicus, flem. of practicus. — Gk. πρακτικός, fit for business; whence ἡ πρακτική, practical science, experience. — Gk. πράσασιν (=πράκ-γείων), to do, accomplish. Der. praction-er, formed by needlessly adding —er to the older term practician, from M. F. practicion, 'a practicer in law'; Cot.

Pretor, Pretor, a Roman magistrate. (L.) L. pretor, lit. a goer before, leader; for *pra-ior. — L. praes, before, *ior, a goer, from ir£, to go.


Prairie, an extensive meadow. (F. — L.) F. prairie, a meadow. — Late L. prātāria, meadow-land. — L. prātium, a meadow.


France. (E.) M. E. pracen, prauenc, used of a horse; it means to make a show, shew off; apparently an A. F. adaptation of M. E. praken, to trim. Cf. Dan. dial. prænde, prænde, to go proudly, as a prancing horse; pransk, proud; Sweed. dial. pranga, to shew off. So also M. Du. pronken, to make a show, to strut about; Low G. pronken See below.

Prank (1), to deck, adorn. (E.) M. E. praken, to trim; allied to obs. E. prink, to trim (Nares). Prink is a nasalised form of prick; cf. Lowl. Sc. proek, to be spruce, prick-me-dainty, finical, prink, primp, to deck, to prick. Prank is an allied form to these; see further under Prick. So also M. Du. pronken, to display one's dress, pronkèpenken, pronke-prinken, to glitter in a fine dress; Low G.


prank (2), a trick. (E.) An act done to shew off, a trick to make people stare; from Prank (1).


Pre-. beforehand. (L.; or F. — L.) M. F. prer, L. praer, from L. praer, prep., before. For *praieri, a locative form. Hence numerous compounds, many of which, like precaution, are of obvious origin.


Prebend. (F. — L.) O. F. prebende (F. prebende). — L. prebenda, a payment, stipend from a public source; orig. fem. of gerundive of prebère, to afford, give — L. prea, before, hâbère, to have; whence præbère, to hold forth, give, contracted to præbère. Der. prebend-er-y.

Precarious. (L.) L. precāri-us, obtained by prayer or as a favour, doubtful, precarious; with suffix -ous. — L. precāri, to pray. — L. preс-, stem of preс, a prayer. +G. fragen, to ask; Goth. frahu-nan, A. S. frignan, to ask; Lith. prasisiti; Russ. provitse; Pers. pursidan; Skt. prach, to ask. (PREEK.) Brugm. i. § 607.

Precaution. (F. — L.) From Pre- and Caution.


Predecessor. (L.) L. præcessor, the leader of a choir. — L. præa, before; and cantor, a singer, from canere, to sing; see Cant (1).
PRECEPT

Precept. (F.-L.) O.F. precept. - L. præceptum, a prescribed rule. - L. præcessus, pp. of præcipere, to take beforehand, give rules. - L. præ, before; capere, to take. Der. precept-or.

Precinct. (L.) Late L. praecinctum, a boundary. - L. præcinctus, pp. of præcingere, to gird about. - L. præ, in front; cingere, to gird. See Circumference.


Precipice. (F.-L.) F. précipice. - L. præcipitum, a falling headlong down, a precipice. - L. præcipit-, decl. stem of preceptus, headlong. - L. præ, before; and caput-, decl. stem of caput, head. Der. precipitate, from L. præcipitare, to cast headlong.

Precise. (F.-L.) O.F. prècèss, strict.
- L. præciscus, cut off, concise, strict; pp. of præcidere, to cut off. - L. præ, in front; cepere, to cut. See Essence.

Preclude. (L.) L. præcludere, to shut off, hinder access to. - L. præ, in front; claudere (pp. clausus), to shut. Der. præclusus, from the pp præclusus. Cf. Conclude.

Precocious. (I.) Coined (with suffix -ous) from L praecoccus, decl. stem of præcox, prematurely ripe. - L. præ, before; coquer, to cook, to ripen. See Cook.

Precursor. (L.) L. præcurror, a forerunner. - L. præ, before; cursus, a runner, from curs-us, pp. of currere, to run. See Current.

Predatory, given to plundering. (L.) L. praedatorius, plundering. - L. prædator, a plunderer. - L. prædæri, to plunder. - L. præda, booty. ß. Præda = praedat-a, that which is seized beforehand; from prea, before, and hed-, base of -hendre, to seize, get, cognate with get; see Get. (So also prendere = prehendere.) γ. Irish spreadh, cattle. W. praidil, flock, herd, booty, prey, are from L. præda.

Predecessor. (L.) L. prædīcessor. - L. præ, before; dīcessor, one who retires from an office, from dīcessus, pp. of dīcidere, to depart. - L. dē, from; cēdere, to go. See Cede.

Predicate. (L.) From pp. of prædicare, to publish, proclaim, declare. - L. præ, before; dicere, to tell, publish, allied to dicere, to say. See Dictation.

predicament. (L.) L. prædīcāmentum, a term in logic, one of the most general classes into which things can be divided. - L. prædicāre, to declare (above).

Predict. (L.) L. prædīctus, pp. of prædicere, to say beforehand, foretell. - L. præ, before; dicere, to say. See Dictation.

Predilection, a choosing beforehand. (L.) From L. præ, before; dīlectio, choice, from diligere, to choose; see Diligent.

Preface. (F.-L.) O.F. prèface. - L. præfatio, a preface. - L. præfātus, spoken before, pp. of præfāri, to speak beforehand. - L. præ, before, fāri, to speak. See Fate.


Prefigure. (F.-L.) From PRE- and Figure.

Pregnant, fruitful, with child. (L.) In Milton, F. L. n. 779. Directly from L prægnāntem, acc. of prægnans, pregnant. Prægnans has the form of a pres. part. of an obs. verb prægnāre, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. - L. præ, before; gnāre, to bear, of which the pp gnātus or nātus is used as the pp. of the inceptive mfn. nasci, to be born. See Natal.

Prehensile, adapted for grasping. (L.) Coined with suffix -ile (L. -ilis) from L. præhens-us, pp. of præhendere, prendere, to lay hold of. - L. præ before; obsolete -hendere, to grasp, cognate with E. Get, q.v.

Prejudge. (F.-L.) O.F. prèjuger. - L. præjudicāre, to judge beforehand. - L. præ, before; sīducē, to judge, from sīdic-, stem of sīdēx, a judge. See Judge.

prejudice. (F.-L.) O.F. prèjugic. - L. præjudicium, a judicial examination, previous to a trial, also a prejudice. - L. præ, before; sīdicium, judgment, from sīdic-, stem of sīdēx, a judge.

Prelate, a church dignitary. (F.-L.) O.F. prèlat. - L. prælatus, set above; used as pp. of præferre, to prefer (but from a different root) - L. præ, before; lātus, borne, set, pp. of tollere, to lift, bear. See Tolerate

Preliminary, introductory. (F.-L.)
PRELUDE

Coined from pre-, prefix, before; and M.F. liminaire, 'set before the entry of, dedicatory,' Cot. From L. pre, before; and limināris, adj., coming at the beginning or threshold = L. limin-, stem of limen, threshold. See Limit.

Prelude, an introduction. (F.-L.) M.F. prélude, 'a prelude, preface, preamble;' Cot. = Late L. *praësidium. = L. praetūdε, to play beforehand, give a prelude - L. praē, before; ĭūdēre, to play. See Ludicrous.

Premature. (F.-L.) From Præ and Mature.

Premier. (F.-L.) F. premier, first. = L. primārium, acc. of primārius, chief. = L. primus, first. See Premiere (1).

Premiss, Premise. (F.-L.) Better premiss than premise. - O. F. premissee (f. prémissee), in use in the 14th century (Littre). = L. prēmissa (sententia being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent before or stated beforehand. Fem. of prēmissis, pp. of prēmittere, to send before. = L. praē, before; mittēre, to send. See Missile. Der. premissee, s. pl., the adjuncts of a building, first stated in full, in a lease, and afterwards referred to as the premisses; or otherwise, due to the custom of beginning leases with premisses setting forth the names of the grantor, grante, and things granted. Also premiee, vb., with accent on ē.

Premium, L. premium, profit; lit. 'a taking before;' for *pra-umium. = I. praē, before; emere, to take. Cf. Exempt.

Premonish, to warn beforehand. (F.-L.) Coined from pre-, before (for L. praē); and monish, a corrupted form of M.E. monenest, to warn, Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 1. See Admonish. Der. premonitor-y, from I. prēmonitor, one who warns beforehand, from prēmonēre, to warn beforehand.

Prentice, short for Apprentice, q.v.

Prepare. (F.-L.) M.F. preparer; Cot. = L. preparamēre, to make ready beforehand. = L. praē, before; parāre, to prepare. See Pare.

Prepense, premeditated. (F.-L.) 1. As if from M.F. pre-, beforehand; penser, to think. = L. praē, beforehand; pensāre, to weigh, ponder, frequent. form of ponderēre, to weigh; see Pendant. 2. But in the phr. malice prepense, it is an altered form of A.F. purpensē, pp. of purpenser, to meditate on, with prefix pur- (F. pur-) from L. pro.

Prenumerate. (I.) From pp. of L. proponērāre, to outweigh. = L. praē, before; ponderāre, to weigh; see Ponder.


Preposterous. (I.) L. propositus-um, inverted, hand side before; with suffix -ous. = L. praē, before; posterus, late, coming after. See Post.

Prerogative. (F.-L.) A.F. prērogative, a privilege. = L. praērogatio, a previous choice, preference, privilege. = L. praē, before; rogāre, to ask. See Rogation.

Presage. (F.-L.) O F. præsage. = L. praesagium, a divining beforehand = L. praēsagīre, to perceive beforehand. = L. praē, before; sīgīre, to observe, perceive. See Sagacious.


Present (1), near at hand. (F.-L.) O.F. present. = L. present-, stem of present, i.e. being in front or near. = L. praē, in front; -ens, for *es-ens, being, from √ES, to be. Cf Absent. Der. present-ly; presence, sb., O.F. presence, L. præscientia.

present (2), to give. (F.-L.) O.F. presenteur. = L. prēsentāre, to place before, hold out, offer. = L. present-, stem of present (above). Der. present, sb., a gift.


Preside. (F.-L.) O.F. presider, to
**PRESS**

Preside, govern.-L. *praesidère*, to sit before, preside over.—L. *pra*, in front; sedère, to sit. See Sedentary.


**Press** (2), to hire men for service, make men serve as sailors, &c. (F.—L.) *Press* is a corruption of the old word *presse*, ready; whence *presse-money*, ready money advanced to a man hired for service, earnest money; also *impress*, a verb (now *impress*), to give a man earnest money. When it became common to use compulsion to force men into service, it was confused with the verb to press. *Prest money* was money lent.—O. F. *prester* (F. *préter*), to lend, advance money.—L. *præstare*, to stand forth, come forward, furnish, offer, give.—L. *pra*, in front; *stare*, to stand. See State. Der. press-gang, im-press, im-press-ment.

**Presume**. (F.—L.) M. E. *presumen*.—O. F. *presumer*.—L. *praesumere*, to make beforehand, presume, imagine.—L. *pra*, before; *simere*, to take; see Assume. Der. presumpt-ion, &c (from the pp. *presumpt-us*).

**Pretend**. (F.—L.) O. F. *pretendre*.—L. *pretendere*, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege. pretend.—L. *pra*, before; *tendere*, to stretch. See Tend (1). Der. *pretense*, misspelt for pretense (O. F. *pretens**, f. Godefroy), from the fem. of Late L. *pretensus*, used for L. *pretentius*, pp. of pretendere.

**Preter**, prefix. (L.) L. *preter*, beyond; comparative form of *pra*, before; see Pre-.

**Preterite**. (F.—L.) M. E. *preterit*.—O. F. *preterit*, m., *preterite*, fem.—L. *preteritus*, pp. of *pretendere*, to pass by.—L. *preter*, beyond; *ire*, to go.

**Pretermit**, to omit. (L.) L. *pretermittere*, to allow to go past.—L. *preter*, beyond; *mittere*, to send. See Missile. Der. pretension, from the pp.

**Preternatural**. (L.) From L. *preter*, beyond; and natural, adj., from nature. See Nature.

**Prestext**. (F.—L.) M. F. *pretexte*, a pretext.—L. *praetextum*, a pretext; orig. neut. of *praetexit*, pp. of *pretextere*, lit. to weave in front.—L. *pra*, in front; *textere*, to weave. See Text.


**Prevail**. (F.—L.) O. F. *prevail*, p. of *prevailoir*, to prevail.—L. *praevale*rire, to have great power.—L. *pra*, before, excessively; *uælire*, to be strong. See Valid Der. *prevalent*, from L. *praevallen*; stem of pres. pt. of *praevale*rire; to prevail.

**Prevaricate**. (L.) From pp. of L. praevulicarii, to straddle, hence to swerve, shuffle, shift, quibble.—L. *pra*, before, excessively; uari-itus, straddling, from uarius, crooked. See Varicose.

**Prevent**. (L.) The old meaning was 'to go before'; cf. M. F. *prevener*, 'to prevent, anticipate, forestall;' Cot.—L. *praevent-us*, pp. of *praevener*, to go before.—L. *pra*, before; *uenire*, to come. See Venture.

**Previous**. (L.) L. *prævius*, on the way before, going before; with suffix *-ous*.—L. *pra*, before; *ua*, a way.


**Priest**, three of a sort, at cards. (F.—L.) A contraction of *pair-royal*; (see Nares).

**Price**. (F.—L.) M. E. *pris*; O. F. *pris*, also spelt *preis*, price, value, merit.—L. *pretium*, price. See Precious.


**Pride**. (F.—L.) M. E. *pride*, *prude*. A. S. *prýfe*, pride; regularly formed (by
PRIEST

the usual change from ū to y) from A.S. prút, proud, of F. origin. See Proud.


Frigr (1), to steal. (E.) Cant pryge, to ride, ride off with a horse which a man has to take care of; prigger of prauencers, a horse-stealer; see Harman's Caveat, pp. 42, 43, and p. 84. col. 3. Modification of prick, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 1. See Prick.

Frigr (2), a pert, pragmatical fellow. (E.) From the verb to prick, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up. Lowl Sc. prisme-dainty, prick-me-dainty, a prig. See above.

Prim, neut. (F.-L.) O.F. primo, masc., prime, fem., prime, forward, also prime, masc. and fem., thin, slender, small, as cheveux primes, 'smooth or delicate hair,' Cot. The sense is first-grown, small, delicate - L. primus, first (below). Thus the word was perhaps confused with prink, to deck; see Prank.

Prime (1), first, chief (F.-L.) F. prime, properly 'prime,' the first canonical hour. - L. prima, fem. of primus, first. Primus is for *primum, and is related to priscus, ancient, pristinus, primitive, and to primus, adv., former. Brugm. ii. § 165. Cf. A.S. for-ma, first, from fore (see Former); Gk. πρῶτος, first, from πρῶτον; Skt. praca-ma, first. Der. primary; prin-ce, O. F. prima, L. acc. prim-alem, from prima, a chief man.

Prime (2), to make a gun quite ready. (F.-L.) Cf. prime, to trim trees; prime, first position in fencing; and esp. the phr. 'to put into prime order.' A peculiay use of prime (1).

Primer, an old game at cards. (Span. - L.) Span. primer, lit. 'first.' - L. primarius, chief; see Premier.

Primaveal. (L.) Conceived from L. primus, first; au-um, age; with suffix -al; cf. L. primus, primeval.


Primogeniture. (F.-L.) M. F. primogeniture, 'the being eldest;' Cot. - L. primogenitus, first-born. - L. primo-, for primus, first; genus, pp. of signum (base gen-), to beget, produce; see Genus.

Primordial, original. (F.-L.) F. primordial. - L. primordialis, original. - L. primordium, origin. - L. prim-us, first; ordiri, to begin, allied to ordo, order.

Primrose. (F.-L.) As if from F. prime rose, first rose; L. prima rosa. Such is the popular etymology; but, historically, primrose is a substitution for M. E. primrose, a primrose. Dimin. of Late L. primula, a primrose (still preserved in Span. primula, the same). Again, primula is a derivative of primus, first.

Prison. (L. - Gk.) L. prison. - Gk. πρίσμα (stem πρίσματ-), a prism; lit. a piece sawn off. - Gk. πρίσματ-, for *πρίσματ-, to saw. (Gk. πρίσματ-.) Der. prismat-ic.
PRISTINE

Pristine, ancient. (F. L.) M. F. pristime. L. pristinus, ancient; allied to L. pris-cus, former, and to prime (1).

Private. (L.) L. privatus, apart; pp. of privare, to bereave. L. privus, single; lit. put forward, snubbed from the rest.

Privet, a shrub. (F.? L.?) Priset is of unknown origin. Privet also occurs as a spelling of private, and one of the names of privet is privy, spelt pruive by Tusser; but there is no sure connexion. We also find, for privet, the names prim, prumprint, prime print, perhaps print may have arisen from prim, i.e. pruned or trimmed. Privet named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. prime, to cut trees (Halliwell). See Prum and Prime (1).

Privilege. (F. L.) O. F. privilege. L. praeilegium, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of one, a privilege. L. prius, for prinus, single; leg., stem of lex, law.

privy, private. (F. L.) O. F. prive (F. prive), private. L. prnatus, private; see Private.

Prize (1), a thing captured from the enemy or won in a lottery. (F. L.) F. prise, a seizure also, a prize; see Prize.

Prize (2), to value highly. (F. L.) M. F. priser, F. priser, to esteem. O. F. pris (F. prx), a price, value. L. pratum, value. See Price.

Prize (3), the same as Prize.

Pro-, prefix. (L. or Gk., or F. L.) L. pro-, prefix, before; cf. also pr(a) (pro, abnd. form used as a prep). Also Gk προ-, prefix; πρ(o), prep., before; cf. Skt. pr, before, away. See pre-, prefix, pror, pri-me, pri-vate, provo, provo, etc.

Proa, Proe, Prow, Prow, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay prahu, paua, a general term for small ships.

Probable. (F. L.) F. probable. L. probable, that may be proved. L. probatere, to test, prove, orig. to try the goodness — L. probus, good, excellent. See Prove.


probe. (L.) A coined word; cf. Late L. proba, a proof. L. probare, to test; see above.

probity. (F. L.) F. probaté, honesty. L. probitatem, acc. of probitas, honesty. L. probus, honest, excellent.

PRODIGY

Problem. (F. L. Gk.) O. F. problem. L. problema. Gk. προβλήμα, a thing thrown forward, or put forward as a question for discussion. Gk. πρό, forward; βλήμα, a casting, from βάλλω, to cast.

Proboscis. (L. Gk.) L. proboscis. Gk. προβοσκις, an elephant’s trunk or ‘feeder.’ Gk. πρό, in front; βλέψω, to feed; see Botany.

Proceed. (F. L.) O. F. proceder. L. procedere, to go forward; L. prd, before; cedere, to go. See Cede. Der. process (mod. L. procedus); processus.


Procrastinate, to postpone. (L.) From pp. of L. procrastinare, to delay, put off till the morrow. L. prd, forward, off; crastinus, belonging to the morrow, from crad, morrow.

Procreate. (L.) L. procreatus, pp. of procreare, to generate. L. prd, before, foith; creare, to produce, See Create.

Proctor. (L.) M. F. proctor; short form of procurator. O. F. procurator. L. acc. provocatorem; see Procurator.

Procumbent, prostrate. (L.) L. procumbent, stem of piunumbes, pres. pt. of procumbere, to sink forwards. L. prd, forwards; iumbere, to recline, allied to iubare, to lie down, See Covey.

Procurator. (L.) L. procurator, a minister, deputy. L. procuiritas; see below.

procure. (F. L.) F. procurer. L. procurare, to take care of, manage, L. prd, before; iuare, to take care, from iura, care. See Cure.

Prodigal. (F. L.) O. F. prodigal. Late Lat. prodigalis; due to L. prodigus, lavish; for *prod-agus, L. prd-, forth; and agere, to do, act. See Agent.

Prodigy. (F. L.) Englished from F. prodige, a prodigy, wonder. L. prodigium, a token, portent, prophetic sign. B. Perhaps for *prodagium, i.e. a saying beforehand, from prd (pr), before, and *agium, a saying, as in ad-agium; see Adage. Brugm. i. § 759.
PRODUCE

Produce, vb. (L.) L. producere, to bring forward. — L. prō, forward; dōcere, to lead. See Duke. Der. product-ive, -ion (from the pp. below).

Product, sb. (L.) L. productus, produced; pp. of producere (above).


Profane, impious. (F. — L.) F. profane. — L. profanus, unholy; lit. before (i.e. outside of) the temple. — L. prō, before; σαμίν, a temple. See Confess.


Proffer. (F. — L.) From O. F. profferir, porfferir (Godfrey). To proffer. — O. F. pro, prefix (L. prō); and offrēre, ofrēre, from L. offerre, to offer. See Offer.

Proficient. (L.) L. proficientem, stem of pres. pt. of proficere, to make progress, advance. — L. prō, forward; fācie, to make. See Fact.

Profile. (Ital. — L.) Ital. profilo, a sketch of a picture, outline (Florio). — L. prō, before, in front; filium, a thread (Ital. filo, thread, line). ♦ The mod. F. profilo is also from Ital. profilo.


Proficile. (L.) L. prōfiscitūs, cast down, abandoned, dissolved; pp. of prōfisci, to dash down. — L. prō, forward; fīgūres, to strike, dash. See Afflict.

Profound, deep. (F. — L.) F. profond, L. profundum, acc. of profundus, deep. — L. prō, forward, hence downward; fundus, bottom, allied to Bottom. Der. profund-ity, M. F. profundité.

Profuse, lavish. (L.) L. prōfusus, pp. of prōfusare, to pour forth. — L. prō, forth; fācie, to pour. See Fusc (1).

Progenitor. (F. — L.) Formerly progenitore, — M. F. progenitor, — L. progenitor, acc. of progenitum, an ancestor. — L. prō, before; senex, a parent, from the base of gignere, to beget (VeGEN.) See Genua.


Program, Program. (F. — L. — Gk.) Probably spelt, if from F. programme; formerly programma (1706), from L. programma. — Gk. προγράμμα, a public notice in writing. — Gk. πρό, beforehand; γράμμα, a writing, from γράφω, to write.

Progress, advancement. (F. — L.) M. F. progres (F. progres), L. progressum, acc. of progressus, an advance. — L. progressus, pp. of progredi, to go forward. — L. prō, forward, and gradī, to walk. See Grade.

Prohibit, to check. (L.) From L. prohibitus, pp. of prohibēre, to hold before, put in one’s way, prohibit. — L. prō, before; habēre, to have, keep. See Habit.

Project, sb., a plan. (F. — L.) M. F. project (f. projec), a project, purpose. — L. proiectum, neut. of proiectus, pp. of proicere (proincere), to dig forth, hence in L. pro, purpose, plan. — L. prō, forth; fācie, to cast. See Jet (1).

Prolate, extended in the direction of the polar axis. (L.) L. prolūtus, extended. — L. prō, forward; lūtus, carried, pp. of tollere, to lift, bear See Tolerate.

Prolepsis, anticipation (L. — Gk.) L. prolēpsis. — Gk. πρόληψις, lit. a taking beforehand. — Gk. πρό, before; λῆψις, a seizing, from λήω, to seize, of lambanōn, to seize. See Catalepsy.

Proletarian, a citizen of the lowest class, useful only by producing children. (L.) From L. proletarius, one who served the state by help of his children only. — L. proles, offspring (below).

Prolific, (F. — L.) F. prolifique, fruitful. — L. proli-, decl. stem of proiles, offspring; fiscus, from fiscare, to make. Perhaps L. proles = prō-iles, from prō, before, and obiāre, to grow, whence ad-slēcere, to grow up, cf. sub-iles, sub-iles. See Adult.

Prolix. (F. — L.) F. prolīx, L. prolixus, extended. Lit. ‘that which has flowed forth or beyond bounds; from prō, forth, lique, liquid, to flow. Cf. -lixus, soaked. See Liquid.

Prolocutor, the chairman of a con-
PROLOGUE

ference. (L.) L. prōlocitor, an advocate. -L. prōlocitūs, pp. of prōloqui, to speak in public. -L. prō, publicly; loqui, to speak. See Loquacious.

Prologue, a preface. (F. -L. -Gk.) F. prologue. -L. prolōgum, acc. of prolōgo. -Gk. πρόλογος, a fore-speech. -Gk. πρό, before; λόγος, a speech. See Logie.


Promenade, a walk. (F. -L.) Formed with O. F. suffix -ade (<L. -āda) from O. F. promener, to walk. -Late L. prōminārē, to drive forwards. -L. prō, forwards; Late L. minārē, to drive, lead; from L. mināri, to threaten. See Menace.

Prominent, projecting, forward. (L.) L. prōminēnt-, stem of pres. pt. of prōminērē, to project forward. -L. prō, forward; -minēre, to project. See Menace.

Promiscuous, mixed, confused. (L.) For L. prōmisīus, mixed. -L prō, forward (here of slight force); miscère, to mix. See Miscellaneous.

Promise, an agreement to do a thing. (F. -L.) Formerly prōnēs. -F. promesse, 'a promise'; Cot. -L. prōnissa, fem. of prōnissus, pp. of prōmīttere, to send or put forth, to promise. -L. prō, forward; mittēre, to send. See Missile. Der. prōniss-o-ry.

Promontory, a headland. (L.) L. prōmontorium, a ridge, headland. Prob. from prōminērē, to jut out; see Prominent, and cf. Mount.

Promote, to advance, further. (L.) From L. prōmōt-us, pp. of prōmōnērē, to move forward. -L. prō, forward; mouēre, to move. See Move.

Prompt. (F. -L.) F. prompt. -L. promptum, acc. of promptītus, promptus, brought to light, at hand, ready, pp. of prōmītere, to bring forward; for prōmīttere
-L. prōd, forward; emere, to take, bring. Cf. Exempt.

Promulgate. (L.) From pp. of L. prōmulgārē to publish. (Of unknown origin.)

Prone. (F. -L.) M. F. prōné. -L. prōnem, acc. of prōnus, inclined towards. Prōnus is prob. allied to Gk. πρόφθης, headlong; cf. Skt. prāvana, inclined to, prone.

Prong, spike of a fork. (E.) Spelt prongue in Levins (1570). The M. E. prong, a pang, sharp pain, is the same word. Cf. M. E. prangelen, to constrain (Havelok). Also Du. prangen, to pinch, oppress; M. Du. prangen, to oppress, shake, constrain; prange, a muzzle, shake, collar; Low G. pragen, to press, push hard; prange, a stake; G. pranger, a pilory; Goth. ana-praggan (=prangan), to press. All from a Teut. base *prang, to press, nip, push.

Pronoun. (F. -L.) Coined from L. prō, for; and E noun; suggested by F. prononcer, L. prōnomen, a pronoun. See Noun.

Pronounce. (F. -L.) F. prononcer. -L. prōnuntiāt-, to pronounce, lit. tell forth. -L. prō, forth; nuntiāt-, to tell. See Nuncio. Der. pronunciat- ion, from L. pp. prōnuntiāt-us, with suffix -īōn-.

Proof, a test, evidence. (F. -L.) Formerly prōfe (1551); altered from M. E. profe, prōwe. -F. preuve, a trial; Cot. -Late L. proba, a proof. -L. prōbāre, to test. See Prove, Probable.

Prop. (E.) M. E. proppe. [Also Irish propa, Gael. prop, a prop, support; borrowed from E.] Cf. Du. prop, a stopple; M. Du. prop, proppe, 'a prop, a stopple,' Hexham; proppen, 'to prop, stay, or bear up,' Hexham; Low G. prop, a plug, G. propf, a cork, also a graft. All from a Tent. base *prop, to stop up, to support. 

Propagate. (L.) From the pp. of L. prōpагāre (or prō-), to peg down, propagate by layers; allied to prōpāges, prōpāgo (or prō-), a layer, and from the same source as compāges, a fastening together. -L. prōd, forth; pāg-, base of pangere, to fasten, set (hence, to peg down). Der. propagandist, a coined word; from the name of the society entitled Congregatio de propaganda fide, constituted at Rome, A.D. 1622. And see Prune (1).

Propel, to urge forward. (L.) L. prōpellere, to drive forward. -L. prō, forward; pellēre, to drive; see Pulse (1). Der. propuls-ion, from pp. prōpuls-us.

Propensity, an inclination. (L.) Coined from L. prōpensus, hanging down, inclining towards; pp. of prōponentre, to hang down or forward. -L. prō, forward, pendēre, to hang. See Pendant.

Proper, one's own, peculiar, suitable. (F. -L.) M. E. propre. -F. propre. -L.
PROPERTY

proprium, acc. of proprius, one’s own. Prob. from pro prius.

property. (F. — L.) M. E. propertie. O. F. processed, property (Littre), also propriety, fitness. — L. proprietatem, acc. of proprietatis, property, ownership; also propriety of terms. — L. proprius, one’s own.


prophet. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. prophete. — L. prophēta. — Gk. προφήτης, one who declares, an expounder, a prophet. — Gk. πρό, publicly, lit. before; φη-μι, I speak; with suffix -της of the agent. (✓ BHA.) Allied to Fame.


Propitious, favourable. (F. — L.) L. pro fitus, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense ‘flying forwards.’ — L. pro-, forward; ā-tere, to seek, orig. to fly. See Petition. Der. propitiatory, from pp. of L. propositare, to render propitious.

Proportion. (F. — L.) F. proportion. — L. acc. proportionem, from proportio, comparative relation — L. prō, before, in relation to; portio, a portion, see Portion.

Propose. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. proposer, lit. to place before. — L. prō, before; F. poser, to place, from Gk. See Pose.


propound. (L.) The d is excrescent; formerly propone, propone. — L. propone(re) (above).

Propriety. (F. — L.) M. F. propriété, a property, also ‘a comely assoiment,’ Cot. — L. acc. proprietatem, from propriitas, property; also, propriety. — L. proprius, one’s own. Doublet, property.

Prorogue. (F. — L.) O. F. proroguer. — L. prōrogāre, to propose an extension of office, lit. to ask publicly; hence, to defer. — L. prō, publicly; rogāre, to ask. See Rogation.

Pros-, towards. (Gk.) Gk. πρός, towards; fuller form προι, extended from πρό, before. Skt. prati, towards, from pra, before. See Pro-.

PROSTHETIC

Proscenium, the front part of a stage. (L. — Gk.) L. proskénion. — Gk. προσκήνιον, the place before the stage (or scene). — Gk. πρό, before; σκήνη, a scene. See Scene.


Prose. (F. — L.) F. prose. — L. prosa, for prorsa oratio, direct speech; hence, unembellished speech; fem. of prosus, forward, short for proserus, lit. turned forward. — L. prō, forward; iuris, pp. of iurare, to turn. See Verse.

Prosecute. (L.) From L. prōsecutūs, pp. of prōsequi, to pursue. — L. prō, forward; sequi, to follow. See Sequence.

Doublet, pursue.

Proselite, a convert. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. prosétilt, acc. of prosédus, — Gk. προστήλω, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts ii. 10. — Gk. προσφερ-χωμαι, I approach, 2 aor. προσθήλων (= προσθήλων). — Gk. πρός, to; ἐρχομαι, I come. [Gk. ἐρχομαι and ἐλθων are from different roots; the latter goes with ἔλθων, I will come; from ✓ L. EUDH.]

Prosody. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. prosódic. — L. prosodía, — Gk. προσφοίδα, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody, (or lyes of verse). — Gk. πρός, to, accompanying; ὕδη, an ode. See Ode.

Prosopopoeia, personification. (L. — Gk.) L. prosopopoeia, — Gk. προσποίποιεις, personification. — Gk. προσποίποιεις, to personify — Gk. πρόσωπον, a face, a person; ποιεῖν, to make. Πρόσωπον is from πρός, towards, and ὄψ, stem of ὄψ, face, appearance. See Pros., Optic, and Poem.


Prosperous. (L.) L. prosper, adj., prosperous; with suffix -ous. Cf. L. prosperus, by-form of prosper. Lit. ‘according to one’s hope’ — L. prō, for, according to; sper-, weak grade of spēr- for spēs, hope. Der. prosper, vb.; O. F. prosperer, L. prosperere, to prosper; from prosper, adj.

Prosthetic, prefixed. (Gk.) Modern; as if for Gk. προσθετικός, lit. disposed to add; due to Gk. προσθετ-ος, added, put to. — Gk. πρός, to; θέ-τος, placed, put,
PROSTITUTE

verbal adj. from the base θε-, to place. See Thesis.

Prostitute. (L.) L. prostituita, f. pp. of prostituiere, to expose openly, prostitute.
- L. prō, forth; statuere, to place, causal of stāre, to stand. See State.

Prostrate. (L.) L. prōstrātus, pp. of prōsternere, to throw forward on the ground. - L. prō, forth; sternere, to spread. See Stratum. Der. prostration.

Protean. (L.-Gk.) From L. Protones (misdivided as Prote-us), a sea-god who often changed his form. - Gk. Πρωτός, a sea-god: cf. πρῶτος, first, chief.

Protect. (L.) From L. protectus, pp. of protegerere, to protect; lit. cover in front. - L. prō, in front; tegere, to cover. See Tegment.

- L. prō, forth, in public; testāre, to witness, from testis, a witness. See Testament.

Prothalamium. (L.-Gk.) Late L. *prothalamium. - Gk. *πρωθάλαμιον, a song written before a marriage; a coined word.
- Gk. πρῶτος, before; θάλαμος, a bedroom, bride-chamber. Coined to accompany episthalamium, q.v.

Protocol, the first draught of a document. (F.-L.-Gk.) M F. protocole, 'the first draught or copy of a deed.' - Late L. protocollum. - Late Gk. πρωτόκολλον, explained by Scheler to mean orig. a first leaf, glued on to MSS, in order to register by whom the MS. was written, &c. By a decree of Justinian, certain MSS. were to be thus enclosed by a fly-leaf. It means 'first glued on,' i.e. fastened on at the beginning. - Gk. πρῶτος, first; κόλλα, glue, from κόλλα, glue. Πρωτός is a superl. form from πρῶ, before; see Pro-

protemartyr. (F.-L.-Gk.) M F. promartyre - Late L. prōmārtur. - Gk. πρωτομάρτυρ, lit. 'first martyr.' - Gk. πρωτος, first (above); μάρτυς, a martyr; see Martyr.

prototype. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. prototype. - L. acc. prototypum. - Gk. πρωτότυπος, a prototype, neut. of πρωτότυπος, according to the first form. - Gk. πρῶτος, first (above); τύπος, a type; see Type.

Protract. (L.) From L. protractus, pp. of prodrarere, to draw forward, also to extend, prolong. - L. prō, forth; trahere, to draw. See Trace (1), Portray.

Protrude. (L.) L. prōtrudere, to thrust forth. - L. prō, forth; trādere (pp. trāsitus), to thrust. Der. protrusion (from the pp.). Cf. Intrude.

Protuberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of prōtuberāre, to bulge out. - L. prō, forward; ūber, a swelling. See Tuber.

Proud. (F.-L.) M. E. prūd, later proud; older form prūt. A. S. prūt, proud; whence the Icel. prūtr, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed; cf. Dan. prud, stately. - O. F. prōd, prūd, fem. prōde, prūde, valiant, notable (taken in a bad sense), See further under Prowess. Der. pride.

Prove, to test, demonstrate. (L.) The usual old sense is to test or try - A. S. prōfan. [Cf. O. F. prover, later prover, 'to prove, try, essay, verify;' Cot.] - L. probāre, to test, try the goodness of. - L. probus, excellent. See Probable.

Provender. (F.-L.) The final r is an O. F. addition. - O. F. provender (Godefroy), usually provende. 'provender, also, a prebendary;' Cot. - Late L. praebenda, an allowance of provisions, also a prebend; see Prebend.

Proverb, (F.-L.) F. proverbe. - L. pronubium, a common saying. - L. prō, publicly; nārum, a word, cognate with E Word

Provide. (L.) L. prōvidere (pp. prōvidus), to foresee, act with fore-light. - L. prō, before; videre, to see. See Vision.

Der. provident, providion.

Province. (F.-L.) F. province - L. provincia, a territory brought under Roman government. (Of doubtful origin.)


Provoke. (F.-L.) F. provoquer; Cot. - L. prōnocāre, to call forth. - L. prō, forth; vocāre, to call. See Vocal.

Provost, a prefect. (L.) A. F. provost; [cf. M. F. provost, 'the provost or president of a college;' Cot.] A. S. prōfast, I. prōfastus, a prefect, one set over. - L. prōfōnera, to set over. - L. prō, before; ūnera, to put. See Position.

Prow, front part of a ship. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. prōne (F. prōne), prow. [Cf. Ital. prodà.] - L. prōna, a prow; the 2nd r disappearing to avoid the double trill (as also in Prov. Span. Port. prōa, Genoese
PROWESS

prua).—Gk. προφα, the prow.—Gk. πρό-, before, in front. See Pro-

Prowess, bravery. (F.—L.) M.E. prowes, prurses.—O.F. prouesse, prowess; formed with suffix -esse (<L. -ita) from O.F. prou (F. proux), valiant. ß. Etym disputed; we also find O F. prod, prud, prou, prous, pru; Prov. prov, Ital. prode, valiant, notable (whence Ital. prodesa, prowess). Also O.F. prou, sb., advantage (whence M.E. prow, advantage). Although O F. prod was used to translate L. prōdis, the spelling with d shows there is no connexion between these forms. y. Scheller explains it from L. prōd, as occurring in prōd-esse, to benefit; so that prōd was taken to mean 'for the benefit of'; and we even find F. prov used as an adverb, as in prou, 'much, greatly, enough:' Cot Prōd is the old form of prōd, before.

Prowl. (O. Low G.) M.E. prullen, to search after continually. 'I prole, I go here and there to seek a thynge,' the alms-grave. 'Proellyn, scuttor. Prellynge, or skeyngye, perscutatone;' Prompt. Pav. It also meant to rob, plunder. Like the word plunder, it prob meant 'to fetch trifles,' or 'to sneak after trifles;' from Low G. prul, prulle, a trifle, thing of small value (Bremens). Cf. Du. prul, 'a bawble' (Sewel), prullen, 'bumber, luggage, pelf, trumpery, toys' (id.); prullenkooper, a vagabond (Calisch); Ê. Fres prulle, prul, a trifle. Root unknown

Proximity. (F.—L.) F. proximité: —L. proximītātem, acc. of proximitates, nearness — L. proximum, very near; a superl form from prope, near. See Pro-

Proximity. 

Proxy. (Late L.—L.) Palsgrave has proquesy; short for procuracy. —Late L. procurātūs, used for L. procurātio, management. —L. procurāre, to manage, to pro-

Procurer. 

Prude, a woman of affected modesty. (F.—L.) F. prude, M.F. prude, orig. a good sense, chaste; used (but not originally) as the fem. of F. pruex, O.F. præv, excellent, which at first had but one form for the masc. and fem. (Godefroy). Perhaps the forms praeamme, præfemme arose from misunderstand the O.F. phases præe d'omme and præe de femme (Tobler). O F. præe is a variant of O F. prod, prou; see Prowess

Prudent. (F.—L.) F. prudent. —L. prudentem, acc. of prudens, contr. form of

pruidentes, foreseeing, pres. pt. of pruιi-

dere, to foresee. —L. prō, before; uīdere, to see. See Vision.

Prune (1), to trim trees. (F.?—L.?) Very difficult. M.E. proren, prunen, to dress oneself up smartly, trim; Gascoigne has pruyne, to prune off shoots. But these are two distinct words. 1. The M. E. pronen, to trim, esp. used of a bird dressing its feathers, is from O.F. porogn-, a stem of porovaire, used in the same sense; from L. prōs, prefix, and ungere, to anoint. 2. Prune, to prune trees, is from O.F. *por rognier, from L. prōs, prefix, and rognier, to prune < L. *rotundīrare, to make round. See Round.

Prune (2), a plum. (F.—L.—Gk.) L. prun. —L. prūnus. —Gk. πρυνόν, shorter form of προφυνόν, a plum.

prunella, prunello, a strong woollen stuff, orig. of a dark colour. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. prunelle, a slob (with ref to the colour); whence prūnella is a Latinised form. Dimin. of F. prune (above).


Pry, to peer into, search inquisitively. (F.—L.) M. F. prien. —O.F. prier, prer, to pillage [to search for plunder] —Late L. prēdāre, to plunder, also to investigate; Duc.—L. prada, prey; see Frey.

Psalm. (L.—Gk.) M. E. psalm, formerly salm. —L. psalmus.—Gk. ψαλμος, a touching, twitching the strings of a harp; also a song, psalm.—Gk ψάλλω, to touch, twitch, twang a harp Der. psalmody. F. psalmodie, L. psalmòdia, Gk. ψαλμοδια, a singing to the harp, from θο, a song; see Ode.


Pseudonym. (F.—Gk.) F. pseudon-

nym (1690). —Gk. ψευδώνυμος, adj., called by a false name. —Gk. ψευδ- or, falsehood (ψευδ-), from ψευδ-, to lie; ομω, a name.

Pshaw, interjection. (E.) An imitative word; cf. pish, pooh.

Psychical, pertaining to the soul. (L.
PSYCHOLOGY


**psychology.** (Gk.) Gk. *ψυχο-, for *ψυχή*, soul, life; -λογία, from *λόγος,* a discourse, from *λέγειν,* to speak.

**Pterarmioglia,** a bird. (Gael.) Formerly terminganted. - Gae! *tarmachan.* Irish *tarmachan* - *πέρα* was probably due to a notion of a Greek origin; but Gk. *πτερομή* means 'milloil'!

**Puberty.** (F. -L.) F. *puberté,* youth. - L. *puerilitas,* acc. of *pueritas,* age of maturity. - L. *pubēs,* the signs of manhood, hair.

**Public.** (F. - L.) F. *public,* masc., *publique,* fem.; Cot. - L. *publicus,* belonging to the people; also *publicaceos,* *publices* (in inscriptions). - L. *publicus,* the people.


**Publication.** (F. - L.) F. *publication.* - L. *acc. publicacionem* - L. *publicatus,* pp. of *publicare,* to make public. - L. *publicus,* public.

**Publish.** (F. - L.) M. E. *publishen.* An analogical formation; founded on F. *publier,* to publish. - L. *publicare* (above).

**Puce,** the name of a colour. (F. - L.) Lit. 'flea-colour.' - F. *pucé,* a flea; *couleur pucé,* puce; O. F. *pule.* - L. *pūcem,* acc. of *pūcē,* a flea. *pūcē* Said to be the same as *púcē,* which was also the name of a dark-brown colour, but the form *pucē* is difficult to explain. The Picard and Walloon form of *pucē* was *pucē.*

**Puck.** (E.) M. E. *pouke.* A S. *púca* (Napier); whence Irish *púca,* an elf, sprite, W. *puca,* *puví* + *cluí* *púki,* an imp.

**Pucker,** to gather into folds. (Scand.) Particularly used of the folds in the top of a *pocket* or bag, when gathered together by drawing the string tight. So also M. Ital *saccolare,* to pucker, from *sacco,* a sack; and E. *purse,* as 'to *purse* up the brows.' Cf. Norman F. *pougue,* for F. *poche,* a pouch, bag. See *Poke (1).*

**Pudding,** an intestine filled with meat, a sausage; hence, a sort of light food, made of flour, eggs, &c. (E.) M. E. *pudding,* *pudding* - *Cf* Low G. *pudding,* a pudding; *puddle-wurst,* a black-pudding;

**pudding,** thick, stumpy; Westphal. *pudding,* a lump, a pudding. Apparently from a Teut. base *puut,* to swell out, similar to *put,* cf. A. S. *put-uc,* a wen (Toller); and see *Poodle* and *Pout.* B. Cf. also Irish *putog,* a pudding, Gael. *putag,* W. *poten,* a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *pot,* a bag, pudding; also *W. putyn,* a short round body, Gael. *put,* a buoy, inflated skin; all borrowed words. See *Pout.*

**Puddle (1),** a small dirty pool. (E.) M. E. *pudel.* Dimin., with E. suffix -el, of A. S. *pudil,* a ditch, a furrow (Toller).

**Puddle (2),** to make thick or muddy. (E.) From the sb. above.

**Puerile.** (F. - L.) M. E. *pucril* (15th cent.); - L. *pucrillus,* boyish. - L. *puer,* a boy.

**Puerperal,** relating to child-birth. (L.) From L. *puerpera,* fem. adj, bearing a child. - L. *puer,* a boy; and *parere,* to bear; see Parent.

**Puff,** to blow. (E.) M. E. *puffen,* of imitative origin + G. *puffen,* to puff, pop, Dan. *puffe,* to pop, Swed. *pufa,* to crack, push; W. *puff,* a puff (from E.).

**Puffin,** a bird. (E.) From its *puffed* out appearance, or from its swelling beak.

**Pug,** a monkey, a kind of dog. (E.) Orig an imp, or little demon (Ben Jonson); see *Nares,* s. v. *puck.* A later form of *puck.* Cf. Dan. dial. *puge,* a 'puck,' 'sprite;' and (perhaps) Dan. dial. *pugge,* a toad. 'A *pug-dog* is a dog with a short monkey-like face.' Wedgwood.

**Puggery, Puggery,** a scarf round the hat. (Hind.) Hind. *pugri,* a turban; Yule.

**Pugilism.** (L.) From L. *pugil,* a boxer. Allied to L. *pugnax,* Gk. *πυγν-α* the fist.

**Pugnacious.** (L.) Coined from L. *pugnáci,- decl stem of pugnax,* combative.

- L. *pugnáre,* to fight. - L. *pugnis,* the fist.

**Puise, Punny.** (F. - L.) *Punny* is for *puisne,* a law-term, implying inferior in rank. - A. F. and M. F. *puisné,* 'puiny, younger, born after.' Cot. - L. *post nátus,* born after. See *Natal.*


**Puke,** to vomit. (E.) Prob of imitative origin, partly suggested by *spew.* Cf.
Pule

G. *spucken*, to spit; O. F. *esoupir*, to spit, *esput*, *esput*, a spitting.

Pule, to chirp, to whimper. (F. L.)... Perhaps the latter represents...
**PUNCH**


**Punch** (1), to perforate. (F. — L.) M.E. *punchen*, to prick; which seems to have been coined from the sb. *punchion*, *punchun*, *punsoun*, a dagger, awl. See Puncheon (1).

**Punch** (2), to beat, bruse. (F. — L.) Short for *punish*; M.E. *punchen* and *punchisen* are equivalent (Prompt. Parv.). See Punish.

**Punch** (3), a beverage. (Hind. — Skt.) So called from consisting of five ingredients, spirit, water, lemon-juice, sugar, spice; introduced from India, by way of Goa; mentioned a.d. 1669. — Hind. *punch*, five — Skt. *pañcha*, five. See Five. ¶ The Hind. short a is pronounced like E. in mud; it occurs again in punat, *punchah*.

**Punch** (4), a short, hump-backed fellow in a puppet-show. (Ital. — L.) A contraction for the *Punchinello*, which occurs a.d. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. *pulcinello* (by the change of l to n, the Ital. ci being sounded as E. ch). *Pulcinello* is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. *punzella*, ‘punch, buffoon,’ Meadows. A dimin. form of Ital *pulcerno*, a young chicken; cf. *pulcella*, a young girl; from L. *pullus*, the young of any animal, allied to *puer*, a boy. See Pullet. The lit. sense of *pulcinello* is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. ¶ Confused with Prov. E. *punch*, short, fat, which is (perhaps) allied to Bunch. Jody is for Judith, once a common name.

**Puncheon** (1), a punch or awl. (F. — L.) M.E. *punchun*, *punsoun*. — Gascon *pounchoun*, M.F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*), ‘a bodkin, also a punchen, a stamp,’ &c.; Cot. Cf. Span *punzon*, a punch, Ital. *punzona*, a punch, bodkin, also a wine-barrel. — L. *punctum*, acc. of *puncto*, a pricking, puncture. The gender of this word was changed from fem. to masc., whilst at the same time the sense was changed from ‘pricking’ to ‘pricker.’ — L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see Pungent. See also *Puncheon* (2).

**Puncheon** (2), a cask. (F. — L.) From Gascon *pounchoun*, a punch or awl; M.F. *poinson* (F. *poinçon*), ‘a bodkin, also a punchen [steel tool], also a stamp, mark, print, or seal’ upon it, which was made with a *puncheon* or stamp. See Puncheon (1). ¶ So also M. Ital. *punzone* means both *puncheon* or bodkin, and *puncheon* or wine-vessel.

**Punchinello**; see Punch (4).

**Punctate**, dotted. (L.) Coined from L. *punctum*, a point; with suffix -ate (*i*-itus). — L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick; see Pungent.

**punctilio**. (Span. — L.) Span. *puntiilo*, a nice point of honour; dimin. of *punto*, a point. — L. *punctum*, a point; see Punctate, Point.

**punctual**, (F. — L.) M.F. *punctuel*, ‘punctual;’ Cot — Late L. *punctualis*. — *punctu-m*, a point; see Point.

**punctuate**. (L.) From pp. of Late L *punctuäre*, to determine, define. — L. *punctum*, a point (above).

**puncture**, (L.) L. *punctura*, a prick. — L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to prick.

**Pundit**, a learned man. (Skt.) Skt. *pandita*- (with cerebral nd), adj., learned, sb., a wise man, scholar. — Skt. *pand*, to heap up or together. See note to Punch (3).

**Pungent**. (L.) L. *pungent-,* stem of pres. pt. of *pungere*, to prick, pt. t. *pung-i*, pp. *punctus*. (Base PUG.)


**Punkah**, a large fan. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. *pamkha*, a fan; allied to *pamka*, a wing, feather, *paksha*, a wing. Allied to Skt *paksha*, a wing. Cf Pers *pukan*, a sieve, a fan. See note to Punch (3).

**Punt** (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (L. — C.) A S *punt*. — L. *ponto*, a punt (also a pontoon); a word of Gaulish origin. From Celtic type *gonto*; cf. L. *contus* <Gk *kontos*, a punting-pole, whence prov. E. *quont*, *quant*, a punting-pole.

**Punt** (2), to play at a game at cards called basket. (F. — Span — L.) F. *fonte*, a punt, a punter, a red ace, *pouter*, to punt. — Span *punto*, a point, also a pip at cards. — L. *punctum*, a point. See Point. ¶ Or immediately from Spanish.

**Punny**; see Punsne.

**Pupa**, a chrysalis. (L.) L. *pupa*, a girl, doll, puppet (hence, undeveloped insect). Fem. of *pupus*, a boy; allied to *pustis*, *puer*, a boy. (V PEU.)
pupil (1), a scholar, ward. (F. - L.) O.F. pupile, F. pupille (masc.). - L. pupillus, acc. of pupillus, an orphan-boy, ward; dimin. of pupus, a boy (above).

pupil (2), the central spot of the eye (F. - L.) F. pupille (fem.). - L. pupilla, a little girl, also pupil (name due to the small images seen in the pupil). Fem. of pupillus (above).

puppet. (F. - L.) M. E. poupet. - M. F. poupette, 'a little baby, puppet.' Cot. Dimin. of L. pupa; see Pupa (above).

puppy, (1) a whelp; (2) a dandy. (F. - L.) 1. F. poupee, 'a baby, puppet.' Cot. Here 'baby' really means 'doll,' but it is clear that, in F., the term was applied to the young of an animal, esp. of a dog. The F. poupee (as if < L.*pupellus, is a derivative of L. pupa; see Pupa (above). 2. In the sense of 'dandy,' puppy represents M. F. poupee, pupin, spruce, trim (as if < L.*pupinum); from the same source. Der. pup, short for puppy.

Pur-, prefix. (F. - L.) O. F. pur-, F. pour-, pour, (Span. por), for, a curious variation of L. pro, for. Thus pur- and pro- are equivalent, and purvey, pro-ride are doubles.

Purblind. (F. - L. and E.) Org pureblind, i.e. wholly blind, M. E. pur blind, Rob of Gloucester p. 376. See Pure and Blind. It afterwards came to mean partly blind, prob. through confusion with the verb to pore, as Sir T. Elyot wrote: 'pore-blind' (Similarly purboil, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially). Pore = wholly. Tw. Nt., v. 86.

Purchase, vb. (F. - L.) M. E. purchase, purchase. - O. F. purhacer, to purchase eagerly, acquire, get - O. F. pur (F. pour), from L. præ; and O. F. chacer; see Chase (1).


purge. (F. - L.) F. purger. - L. purgāre, to purify. L. purgāre = *purīgāre (Plautus has expurīgāto). - L. purūs, pure; agere, to make.


Purim, an annual Jewish festival; the feast of lots. (Heb.) Heb. pūrim, lots; pl. of pūr, a lot. See Esther ix. 26.

Puritan. (L.) A coined word, to designate one who aimed at great purity of life; see below.


Purl (1), to flow with a murmuring sound. (E.) Cf. M. E. prile, purl, a whirly-gig (toy). So also Swed porla, to purl, bubble as a stream; a frequent form from a base pur-, imitative of the sound. See Purr, Purl (4).

Purl (2), spaced beer. (F. - L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. But it should be pearl. It was a term in cookery; thus sure porle is sugai boiled twiced, bouillon porle, jelly-booth. Cf. G. perlen, to pearl, rise in small bubbles like pearls. See Pearl.

Purl (3), to form an edging on lace, invert stitches in knitting. (F. - L.) Frequently misspelt pearl. Contraction of purule. - M. F. purrouler, to purule, emblower on an edge. - F. pour (L. pūr), confused (as often) with F. pur (L. per), throughout: fil a thread, from L. filum, a thread. See File (1), Profile.

Purl (4), to upset. (E.) Better purl; from M. E. prull, a whirligig, formed by the frequent suffix -l from the mutative word purl, to whirl. See Purr, Piroquette. So also Ital. prolare, 'to twirl round;' Flono. See Purl (1).

Purlieu, the border of a forest, &c. (F. - L.) Formerly porlallé, altered to purlieu by confusion with l lieu, a place; also spelt purle. The O. F. porlale, porlalle is a sort of translation of Late L. perambulatio, which meant 'all that ground near any forest, which, being made forest by Henry II., Rich I., or king John, were made by perambulations granted by Henry III., severly again from the same.' Manwood's Forest Laws. The etymology is from O F. pur (F. pour) < L. prō, and O. F. alec, a going, for which see Alley.


Purple. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. purpre (with r) - O. F. porpre, later pourpre, purple. - L. purpura, the purple-fish. - Gk. πορφύρα, the purple-fish; cf. Gk. πορφύρεος, purple, orig. an epithet of the surging sea. - Gk. πορφύρειν, reduplicated.
PURPORT

form of φύειν, to mix up, stir violently, allied to Skt. root bhū, to be active.

** Purport, to imply.** (F.-L.) O. F. purporter, purporter, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find purport, sb., tenor (Roquefort). - O. F. pur, F. pour, from L. prōs, according to; porter, to carry, bring, from L. portāre. For the sense, cf. import. See Port (1).

** purpose (1), to intend.** (F.-L. and Gk.) O. F. purpur, a variant of proposer, to propose, intend. - L. prō, before; and F. poser, to place; see Pose (1).

** Purpose (2), intention.** (F.-L.) M. E. purpos. - O. F. purpur, a variant of propose, a purpose. - L. propōsītium, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of profundere, to propose. - L. prō, before; pronēre, to place. See Position.

** Purr, Pur.** (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. (cf. Scotch piis, a gentle wind; E. buzz; Irish burrus, a gurgling sound. See Purl (1), Purl (4), and Pirouette.

** Purse.** (L.-Gk.) M. E. purs; also purs A S. purs. Eng Stu. x 1. 65 [Also purs - O. F. purse, later bourse, a purse.] - Late L. bursa, a purse. - Gk. βούρς, a hide, skin, which purses were made. Der. purse, vb., to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

** Purslain, Purslane, a herb.** (F.-L.) M. E. purslane, porcelaine - M. F. porcelaine, pourslane; Pliny; usually spelt portulica

** Pursue.** (F.-L.) O. F. persuir, persuair, poursuir, pourcser, to pursue; mod. Norman F. pursuir, mod. F. poursuir, to pursue. - O. F. pos, pur < L. prō, and sunt < Late L. sequere, for L. sequi, to follow. Der pursu-ant, from the pres. pt. of O. F. pursuir; pursuivant, from the pres. pt. of poursuir; pursuait, from F. poursuite, fem. sb. answering to L. prōsecūta, fem. of the pp. of i. prōsequi, to pursue.

** Pursey, short-winded.** (F.-L.) M. E. purcy, also purcy (Palsgrave). - M. F. pourcif (Palsgrave), variant of pouslif, pursie, short-winded, 'Cot. - M. F. pousier, F. posser, to push, also to pant; see Push.

** Furtenance.** (F.-L.) Short for M. E. aportenenance; see Appurtenance.

** Purulent.** (F.-L.) F. purulent. - L. pusulentus, full of matter. - L. pur-, stem of pīs, matter; see Pus.

** Purvey.** (F.-L.) M. E. purveien, purveien, (purveien, porveien), to provide.

** Putrid,** a proviso. (F.-L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute; so called because it orig. began with puru-est, it is provided. - O. F. pourveu, pp. of O. F. pourvoir (F. poursuir), to provide. - L. prōvidere, to provide. See Provide.

** Push,** white matter from a sore. (L.) L. pus (gen. puris), pus. + Gk. πῶς, matter; Skt. pūya, pus, from pūy, to stink. Allied to Foul. (F.-L.) Brugm. i. 113.


** Pusillanimous.** (L.) L. pusillanimus, mean-spirited; with suffix -ous. - L. pusillus, mean, small; amimus, courage. Pusillus is related to pudus, small; cf. pulus, a boy. (F.-L.)

** Puss, a cat, hare.** (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the spitting of the cat. We find also Du. poes, Low G. pus, puzale, Swed. dial. pus, Norw. puse, pulis; Irish and Gaul pus (from L.). And even S. Tamil pusu, cat, pus, in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan.; 1st. pus, a word to call a cat.

** Pustule.** (F.-L.) F. pustule. - L. pustula, another form of pusula, a blister, pimple. Perhaps allied to Gk. φυσαλή, a bladder, φωσάω, I blow.

** Put.** (E.) M. E. puten; A. S. potian, to push, thrust; [whence also Gael. put, to push, thrust; W. putia, Corn. foot, to push, kick]. + Du. poten, to plant, set, foot, a twig. M. Du. poete, a scion, plant (see Franck); N. Fries. putie, Dan. pute, to put, place; Swed. dial. putta, to push.

** Putative, reputed.** (F.-L.) F. putatif. - L. putifimus, presumptive - L. pūtilus, pp. of pūtere, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clean, then to make clear, to come to a clear result - L. putus, clean. (F.-L.)

** Putrefy.** (F.-L.) M. F. putrefier; as if from L. *putrificare;* but the true L. forms are putrefacere, to make putrid, putrefieri, to become putrid. - L. putrīs, putrid (below); facere, to make.

** Putrid.** (F.-L.) M. F. putride. - L. putridus, stinking. - L. putr-, decl. stem of puter, putris, rotten; cf. putere, to be rotten, pūtere, to stink. See Pus.
PUTTOCK

Puttock, a kite, hawk. (F. and E.) M. E. puttoke. The surname Puttock was also sometimes spelt Putthawk. - Prov. E. putt, for poult, a chicken; and E. hawk. See Poult.

Putty. (F. - Low G.) M. F. poté, calcined tin, also putty; orig. a potent (of bits of broken metal); cf. M. F. pottein, bits of broken metal, pottin, solder. All from F. pot, a pot, of Germanic origin. See Pot.

Puzzle, a difficult question. (F. - L. and Gk.) Orig. a sb, and short for opposal, spelt both opposayle and opposaye in Lydgate's, with the sense of question. These are from the verb opposer, like dent-al from deny, &c. See Pose (2).

Pygmy. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. pygme, adj., dwarf-like; Cot. - L. pygmneus, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. Pygmeae, the race of Pygmies. - Gk. πυγμαῖος, pygmies, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πυγμή, i.e. about 1 1/2 in. (from the elbow to the knuckles).

- Gk. πυγμή, a fist; see Puglist.

Pylorus. (L. - Gk.) L. pylorus - Gk. πύρωρος, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gate-keeper. - Gk. *πυρ-οροσ (Pirellwitz); from πύρα = πύλη-α, a gate; ὄρος (cf. ὄρος), a keeper, watcher, allied to Wary.

Pyramid. (L. - Gk.) Formerly pyramis - L. πυραμίς (stem πυραμίδ-) - Gk. πυραμίς (stem πυραμιβ-), a pyramid, Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyre. (L. - Gk.) L. pyra - Gk. πύρα, a funeral pile. - Gk. πῦρ, fire; allied to E. Fire.

pyrites. (L. - Gk.) L. pyrites - Gk. πυριτίς, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire. - Gk. πῦρ, fire.

pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. πυρός, for πῦρ, fire; τεχνος, artistic, from τέχνη, an art; see Technical.

Python, a large snake. (L. - Gk.) L. python, a serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi. - Gk. Πύθων (the same). - Gk. Πυθά, a former name of Delphi.

Pyx. (L. - Gk.) Shortened from L. pyxis, a box. - Gk. πυξίς, a box. - Gk. πυξός, box-wood. Allied to Box (1), Box (2).

Q.

Quack (1), to make a noise as a duck. (L.) M. E. queke, as a duck's cry; an imitative word. + Du. kwaken, kwakkenn,

QUADROON


quack (2), to cry up a nostrum. (Du.) Due to the older word quacksalver; hence, to act as a quack-salver or a quack. - Du. kwaksalver, a quacksalver. - Du. kwaksalven, vb., to apply salves in a trifling way. Cf. Du. kwaken, to croak, which came to mean 'to tisfe, linge' (Franck); and Du. zalf, a salve; see Salve.

Quadragesima, forty days of Lent. (L.) 1. quadragesima, lit. fortnight; fem. of quadragesimus; older form quadrar-gensimus, fortnight. - L. quadrāginitā, forty. - L. quadr-, related to quattuor, four; -γίνατα, added to Gk. κόντα (for δέκαντα), and to L. decem, ten. See quadrate.

quadrangle. (F. - L.) F. quadrangle. - L. quadrangulum, sb., neut. of quadrangulus, four-cornered. - L. quadr-, related to quattuor, four; angulus, angle. See Angle (1).

quadrant. (L.) M. E. quadrant. - L. quadrānt-, stem of quadrans, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. quādr- (above).

quadrate. (L.) L. quadrātus, pp. of quadrāre, to make square. - L. quadr-, allied to quattuor, four; see Four. Brugm. i. § 168.

quadrennial. (L.) For quadrēn-nial, adj. - L. quadrēnni-um, a space of four years; with suffix -al. - L. quadr-, belonging to four; annus, a year; see Annals.

quadrilateral. (L.) L. quadrāli-tār-is, four-sided; with suffix -al. - L. quadr- (above); later, for -latus-, stem of latus, a side. See Lateral.

quadrille. (F. - Span. - L.) Formerly a game at cards for four. - F. quadrille, (1) fem., a troop of horses; (2) masc., but orig. fem., a game at cards. The former answers to Ital. quadriglia, M. Ital. quadriglia, a troop; but the latter to Span. cuadrilla, a meeting of four persons. - Span. cuadra, a square. - Late L. quadrā, fem. of quadrus, square.

quadrillion, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) - L. quadr-, i.e. four, to -illion, which is mu-illion without the m.

quadroon. (Span. - L.) For quarto- n. - Span. cuarteron, the child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a black; also a fourth part. - Span.
QUADRUPED

cuato, a fourth part. — L. quartum, acc. of quartus, fourth; see quartern.

quadrupe. (L.) L. quadrupedus, footed; quadrupeds, stem of quadrupes, four-footed. — L. quadrupes, four times; pes, a foot; see quadrant.

quadrupe. (F.—L.) F. quadruplé, acc. of quadrupes, four-fold. — L. quadruplum, acc. of quadrupes, four times. — F. quadruple, quaterne, four times; see quadrant.

Quaff, to drink in large draughts. (E.) Spelt guauht (Palsgrave); guast (Sir T. More). A Southern form of Lowl. Sc. wauchit, to quaff; from waucht, sb. a draught. — O. Nethumb. *waht = A. S. wæht, ‘moistened’: from weæcan, vb. to moisten. Allied to Du. wáh, moist. See Wake (2).

Quaggia, a quadruped. (Kaffir.) A Xosa-Kaffir word. — Kaffir ngwawa (W. J. Davis); where the r is guttural. See N. and Q. 9 S. v. 3.

Quagmire. (E.) Spelt quack-mire in Stanbury; i.e. quaking bog.

Quaigh, Quaich, a cup (C.—L.) Gael. owach. — L. raucus, a cup.

Quail (1), to cower. (F.—L.) Not from A. S. cwealan, to die, though perhaps sometimes confused with it. But the same word as prop. E quail, to curdle, used of milk. See Prompt. Parv., and Way’s note. The M. E. quaien, to curdle, coagulate, is from O. F. coailer, quaillier, F. cailler, to coagulate, to curdle (see Supp. to Godefroy). — L. coagulare; see Coagulate.


Quaint, neat, odd, whimsical (F.—L.) M. E. quenit, also quoynt, count, commonly with the sense of ‘famous.’ — O. F. and M. F. cont, ‘quaint, compt, neat, fine.’ Cot. — L. cognitum, well-known, pp. of cognoscere, to know; see Cogniscence.

Der ac-quaint.

Quake, (E.) M. F. quaken, cwakien. A. S. cweacian, to quake; cf. cweacan, to wag; F. Fries. kwakkeien, to be unsteady.

Quaker (A.D. 1650); see Haydn.


Quallify. (F.—L.) F. qualifier. — Late L. qualificare, to endue with a quality. — L. qualis, of what sort; facere, to make.

Qualm, (E.) M. E. qualm, usually ‘a pestilence.’ A. S. cwealum, pestilence. + O. Sax. qualm, destruction, death; O.H.G. qualm, destruction. [Perhaps not the same word as Du kwalm, thick vapour.] Tent. type *kwalmaz, masc.; from *kwal, 2nd grade of *kvel-an-, to die. See Quell.

Quandary, a perplexity (L.—Gk.) Orig. a morbid state of mind; Knol. of Buning’s Pestle, 1. 1. It probably arose from ‘condary, for hypo-condary, a morbid state of mind. ‘I, seeing him so troubled, asked him what newes... had put him in so great a hypo-condary;’ Blackhall, Brief Narration, 1640 (Spalding Club), p. 175. See Hypochondria. (H.B.)

Quantity (F.—L.) M. E. quantitee.

— F. quantité. — L. quantitatem, acc. of quantitas, quantity. — L. quantus, for quantus, how much. Related to quant; and to quis, who. Brugm. i. § 413.

Quarantine. (F.—L.) O. F. quarantaine (Roquefort), usually quarantaine, a space of forty days. — F. quarante, forty.

L. quadrāgintā, forty, see Quadragesima.


Quarrel (2), a square-headed cross-bow bolt. (F.—L.) M. E. squarel. — O F. quareuil, M. F. quarréen, a diamond, square tile, cross-bow bolt. — Late L. quadrélle, a quarrel. — L. quadrās, square; see Quadrangle.

Quarry. (F.—L.) A place where stones are dug. (F.—L.) Formerly quarrer; M. E. quarrere, a place where stones are squared. — O. F. quarrere, a quarry; F. carrière. — Late L. quadrivis, a quarry for squared stones. — L. quadrāre, to square. — L. quadrās, square. [The sense was suggested by L. quadrātūrn, a stone-squarer, also a stone-cutter (merely).]

Quarry (2), a heap of slaughtered game. (F.—L.) M. E. querré. — O. F. cueire, cuire (F. curée), intestines of a slain animal, the part given to hounds; so called because wrapped in the skin. — F.
QUART

cuir, a skin, hide. — L. corum, hide. See Cuirass.

Quart, the fourth of a gallon. (F. — L.) M. E. quarte. — F. quarte. — L. quartum (i.e. pars), a fourth part; fem. of quartus, fourth. Related to L. quattuor, four. Brugm. i. § 279.

quartan. (F. — L.) F. quartame, recurring on the fourth day (said of a fever). — L. quartāna (febris), a quartan fever; fem. of quartānus, belonging to the fourth. — L. quartus, fourth (above).


quartern, fourth of a pint (F. — L.) Short for quarteron. M. E. quarteroun. — O F. quarteron, a quarteron. — Late L. quarteronum, acc. of quartero, a fourth part — Late L. quarternus, from L. quartus, fourth.

quartet, quartette. (Ital. — L.) Ital. quartetto (quartette is a F. spelling); dim. of quarto, fourth. — L. quartus, fourth.

Quartz, a mineral. (G.) G. quarz, rock-crystal; M. H. G. quarrz

Quash. (F. — L.) M. E. quaschen — O. F. quasser, later casser, to break, quash. — L. quassāre, to shatter; frequent. of quatere (supine quassum), to shake.

Quassia, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by Linnaeus (like dahlia from Dahl) from Quassi, a negro of Surinam, who pointed out the use of the bark as a tonic in 1730. Quassi is a common negro name.

Quaternary, consisting of fours (F. — L.) F. quatemaire. — L. quaternārūs. — L. quaternī, pl. four at a time. — L. quattuor, four.

quaternion. (L.) L. quaterniōn, stem of quaternō, a band of four men; Aes xii. 4 — L. quaterni, pl.; see above.

quatrain. (F. — L.) F. quatrain, a stanza of four lines. — F. quatre, four. — L. quattuor, four.

Quaver, vb (F.) Frequent. of quave, M. F. quacien (au = u), to quake. Allied to M. E. quappen, to throb, palpitate. Compare Quake. Der. quaver, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see quiver (1).

QUERN

Quay, a wharf. (F. — C.) Formerly kay; M. E. key, kee. — M. F. quay (F. quai), the key of a haven; 'Cot. = Bret. kaē, an enclosure, a quay; W. cæ, an enclosure, hedge. Celt. type *kagri-, allied to Haw, Hedge.

Queen, a woman; used slightly. (E.) A. S. cwenē. Õ. H. G. kvina, a wife; Goth. kvindo. Teut. type *kvenoun-. Also Irish ben, W. bun, a woman; Russ. jena, wife; Idg. type *gwen-en-. Cf. Gk. γυνή, Pers. zan. See Queen. Brugm. i. § 670.

Queasy. (Scand.) M. E. quassy, causing or feeling nausea. — Norw. kevis, sickness after a debauch; Icel. svei-kvesa, colic. Cf. Icel. kveisa, a whitlow, boil; Low G. quese, a blister; vesen-kopp, a braw-disease in sheep; F. Fries. kwawe, a blister, boil, worm causing giddiness in sheep.

Queen. (E.) Differing in gradation from quean, which spelling is restricted to the use of the word in a lower sense. A. S. cwēn, a woman; O Merc. kwēn + Icel. kvōn, wife; Goth. kwēns, woman. Teut. type *kwōniz, fem.; Idg. type *gwen-en-, cf. Skt. jānti-, wife. Brugm. i. § 677. (GwEN.)

Quer. (Low G.) A cant word — Low G. quere, across; cf. quere, obliquity. In Awdelay's Fraternity of Vagabonds, p. 4, 'a quere fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. Low G. in der quere liggen, to lie across, he quarrelly. So also G. quer, transverse; querckof, a queer fellow. G quer answers to O. H. G. twer, transverse, Icel. þær (whence E. thwart). See Thwart.

Quell, to subdue. (E.) M. E. quellen, to kill. A. S. cwelian, to kill; causal of cwewan, to die. Æ. wuellen, Icel. keyla, Swed. kvea, Dan. kvale, to torment, choke; all causal forms. Teut. type *kwahjan-; from *kwæl, 2nd stem of *kwel-an-, to die. See Quail (1).

Quench. (E) M. E. quenchen. A. S. cwencan, to extinguish; causal of A. S. cwencan (pt. cwenc), to go out, be extinguished. Cf. O. F. Fries. kwnka, to be extinguished.

Querimoniuous, fretful. (L.) From L. quērimōnīus, a complaint. — L. querī, to complain; with Idg. suffixes -mōn-jā-.

Quern, Kern, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) M. E. querne. A. S. cwern, cwyrn; orig. 'that which grinds.' Æ. Du.
QUERULOUS

kwern, Icel. kwern, Dan. quern, Swed. quarn, Goth. kwairnum. Teut. type *kwernuz. Cf. also Russ. jernove, a millstone; Lith. girna, stone in a hand-mill. Brugm. i. § 670.

Querulous, fretful. (L.) L. querulus, full of complaints. — L. queri, to complain. + Skt. grava, to sigh. Brugm. i. § 355.

Query, an enquiry. (L.) For quere, i.e. enquire thou. — L. quere, imp. sing. 2 pers. of quereuer, to seek; for *ques-ere, as in L. quaero, I beg. Brugm. ii. § 662.

quest, a search. (F. — L.) O. F. queste; F. quête — L. quiesita (rés), a thing sought; fem. of pp. of quereuer, to seek.

question. (F. — L.) F. question. — L. acc. questionem, an enquiry. — L. ques, base of quereuer, to seek, with suffix -tion.-

Queue, a tail. (F. — L.) F. queue, a tail. — L. cauda, a tail; see Caudal.

Quibble. (L.) Dimin. of quib, a sarcasm (Ash); which is a weakened form of giv. See Quij.


Quicken. (E.) M. E. quicken, orig. to become alive. — A. S. cuic, alive.

Quid, a mouthful of tobacco (E.) Merely another form of cud; M. E. quide, cud. See Cud.

Quiddity, a nicely, cavil. (L.) Late L. quid situs, the nature of a thing. — L. quid, what; i.e. what is it? Neut. of quis, who; see Who.

Quiet, adj. (L.) L. quietus, quiet; orig. pp. of *quiere, only used in the inceptive form quiescere, to be still. Cf. quiæs, rest. Allied to O. Pers. shiytti, a place of delight, home; Pers. shadi, pleased; and to E. While. Brugm. i. §§ 130, 675; Horn, § 767. Der. quiet, sb. and vb.; quietus, sb.; quiescent, from stem of pres. pt. of quiescere.

Quill (1). a feather, pen. (E?) M. E. guille. "Quillle, a stalk, Calamus." Prompt. Parv. Quill also meant the faucet of a barrel, or a reed to wind yarn on. This is a difficult and doubtful word, not found at an early date. Apparently E.,

and of Teut. origin. ♦ Low G. kiiil, a goosequill (Berghaus); Westphalian kwisle (Woeste); G. kiel, M. H. G. kil or kil.

Quill (2), to pleat a ruff. (F. — L.) From O. F. cuillir (F. cuiller), to gather, pluck; also used in the sense of to pleat; see Rom. Rose, 1219, and Chaucer's translation — Folk-L. *colligere, for L. collogere, to pull, collect. See Coll. Allied to the Guernsey word enquiller, to pleat (Métivet).

Quillet, a sly trick in argument. (L.) Short for L. quidibiet, anything you choose. — L. quid, anything; libet, it pleases (you).

Quilt, a bed-cover, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. quille. — A. F. and O. F. cuille, a quilt (12th cent.) — L. culcita, a cushion, mattress, pillow, quilt.

Quinary, consisting of fives. (L.) L. quinarium, arranged by fives. — L. quini, live at a time. For *quin-ci, from quinque, five. Cf. bini, two at a time. See Five.

Quince. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly quence, quyns. (Cf. M. F. cagnassse, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. quyne, corn, or coin, a quince. — O. F. coin, F. com, a quince. [The same as Prov. codoyng; cf. Ital. cotogna, a quince.] — L. *cotonium, for *cydonium; (the Ital. cotogna being from 1. cydonia, a quince). — Gk. κυδώνιον μῆλον, a quince, lit. a Cydonian apple. — Gk. Κυδώνια, Κυδώνια, Cydonia, one of the chief cities of Crete.

Quincunx, an arrangement by fives. (L.) Applied to trees arranged like the spots on the side of a die marked ©; L. quincunx. — L quinque, five; uncia, an ounce, small mark, such as a spot on a die; see Uncial.

Quinine, extract of Peruvian bark. (F. — Peruv.) F. guinine, formed with suffix -ine (L. -ina), from F. quina, Peruvian bark. — Peruvian kina, or kina-kina, said to mean 'bark,' esp. that which we call Peruvian bark.

Quinquagesima. (L.) L. quinquagésima (dies), fiftieth (day); fem. of quinquagesimus, fiftieth. — L. quinquás, for quinquâ, five, allied to E. Five; gézimus, for *-gensimus, allied to decem, ten; see Quadragesima. ♦ So also quinquaginal, having five angles; quinquennial, lasting five years.

Quinsy. (F. — Gk.) Formerly also squinquancy. — O. F. quincence (Supp. to
QUINTAIN

Godefroy, s. v. esquinance); also squinance (16th cent.); squinance, 'the squinance or squinzie;' Cot. Formed (sometimes with prefixed s = O.F. es, L. ex, very) from Gk. ἱσκώνη, lit. a dog-throttling, applied to a bad kind of sore throat. — Gk. ἵσκ-, stem of ἱσκόω, a dog; ἵγχ-, to choke.

Quintain. (F. — L.) M.F. quintaine, a post with arms, for beginners to tilt at. The form of the word is such that it must be allied to L. quintana, a street in the camp, which separated the fifth maniple from the sixth; where was the market and business-place of the camp. Doubtless this public place was also the scene of martial exercises and trials of skill; the Late L. quintana means (1) a quintain, also (2) a part of a street (space) where carrying could pass. — L. quintīnus, from quintus, fifth. I. *quinc-tus, from quinte, five. See Five.

Quintal, a hundred-weight. (F. — Span. — Arab. — L.) F. quintal (Cot.). — Span. quintal. — Arab. quītār, a weight of 100 lbs. Not a true Arab. word; but formed from L. centum, a hundred.

Quintessence, pure essence. (F. — L.) Lit. 'fifth essence.' — I. quinta essentia, fifth essence (in addition to the four elements). See below; and Essence.

Quintuple, five-fold. (F. — L.) F. quintuple = L. *quintuplus, a coined word. — L. quintus, fifth, for *quinctus; from quinquē, five; -plus, i.e., -fold; see Double.

Quip, a taunt, vulg. (L.) Formerly quota or quot ; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. i. = L. quaerpe, forsooth (ironical). For *quide-; Brugm. i. § 585. — Der. quibel.

Quire (1), a collection of sheets of paper. (F. — L.) Spelt cwaer in the Ancrep Kriule. — O. F. quaer (13th cent.), later quayer, cayer; mod. F. cahier = Late L. quaternum, a collection of four leaves (we find Late L. quaternus, glossed by A. F. quaer in Wight's Voc. i. 116); whence also Ital. quaterno, a quire. Allied to L. quattuor, four. [The suffix -num is lost as in F. enfer from L. infernun.] || Not from L. quaternus, which could not thus suffer loss of the acc. termination -numen.

Quire (2), a band of singers; see Choir.

Quirk, a cavil. (M. Du. — F. — L.) M. Du. kuerken, 'a cunning trick,' Hexham. Dimin. of M. Du. kure, Du. kuur, a whim, also a cure. = F. cure, a cure. — L. cura; see Cure. Cf. E. Fries. kure, kurke, a whim.

QUOT

Quot, freed, free. (F. — L.) Orig. an adj., as in 'quit claim.' M. E. quyt, quit, also quitte, free; adj. — O.F. qui, discharged, released, free. — Late L. quītus, quietus, altered forms of Late L. quiēitus, at rest, hence, free. Cf. Late L. quiēta clamantia, A.F. quiēt(e) claim; quiērum clamāre, quiērum clamāre, to quit a claim; quiēlāre, quiēlāre, to quit, to free from debt. See Quit. — Der. quīt, vb. F. quitter, O.F. qui, from the adj.; hence quiet-ance, O. F. quittance, Late L. quiētantia; acquit. Cf. Coy.

Quite. (F. — L.) M. E. quiote; an adverbial use of the M. E. adj. quite, free, now spelt quit; see above.

Quiver (1), to shiver. (F.) Allied to obsolete adj. quiver, full of motion, brisk; A. S. cwifer, in the comp. adv. cwifer-lice, eagerly. Cf. M. Du. kuyzen, kuyveren, to quiver (Kihan); E. Fris. kwiwer, lively, kwiefen, to be lively.


Quixotic. (Span.) Named from Don Quijote or Quijote, a novel by Cervantes.

Quoif; the same as Conf.

Quoin, a wedge. (F. — L.) The same as F. coin; see Coin.

Quoit, Coit, a ring of iron for throwing at a mark. (F. — L.) M. E. coite, coyte; cf. Lowl. Sc. cost, to push about, juttle. — Prob. from O. F. cottiier, quiossier, to press, push, hasten, incite, urge on (which prob. also had the sense 'to hurl'). Of unknown origin. Cf. Prov. colier, to hasten, urge.

Quorum. (L.) It was usual to nominate members of a committee, of whom (quorum) a certain number must be present to form a meeting. — L. quōrum, of whom; gen. pl. of qui, who. Allied to Who.

Quota, a share. (Ital. — L.) Ital. quota, a share. — L. quota (pars), how great a part; fem. of quatus, how great. — L. quot, how many; allied to qui, who; see Who.

Quote. (F. — L.) Formerly also cote. — O. F. qoeter, coter, to quote. — Late L. quiōtare, to mark off into chapters and verses, for references; hence, to give a reference.
QUOTH

—L. quotus, how many, how much, with allusion to chapters, &c.; see above.

Quoth, he said. (E.) Properly a pt. t M. E. quoth, quod. —A. S. cuoht, pt. t of cuoahtan, to say. —Icel. kvad, pt. t. of kvada, to say; Goth. kweth, pt. t. of kvathan, to say. Der. quotha, for quoth he.

Quotidian, daily. (k.—L.) F. quotidienn. —L. quotidianus, daily. —L. quotus, for quotus, how many; dies, a day. Thus quotidianus = on however many a day, on any day, daily.

quotient. (F.—L.; or L.) F. quotient, the part which falls to each man’s share, Cot. —L. *quotient-, the imaginary stem of L. quotens, how many times; which is really indeclinable. —L. quot, how many. See Quote.

R.

Rabbit, to cut the edges of boards so that they overlap and can be joined. —F. —L.) M. E. rabet, sb., Prompt. Parv. ‘Rabetynge togedy of two bodys;’ id. Apparently from O. F. rabatre, to abate, diminish, hence, to thyn down. —F rô- (l.-re), again; and abatre, to abate, see Abate. Confused with F. raboter, to plane; from F. rabot, a plane; cf. Rebate.

Rabbi, Rabin, su (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. rabbi, John 1. 38. —Gk. ῥαββί. —Heb rabbi, literally ‘my master.’ —Heb. rab, great; as sb., master; and i. my. —Heb root ṭāhab, to be great. (The form rabin is French.)

Rabbit. (Walloo — M Du.) M. E. rabat. —Walloo rabbot (Remacle). Dimin of M. Du. robbe, dimin. robbelen, a rabbit (Kilian). | The true E. name is copy.

Rable. (M. Du.) From the noise made by a crowd — M. Du. rablemen, to chatter; Low G. rabreln, to chatter, babble. The suffix -le gives a frequentative force, rable = that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. Rap; and see Rappare.

Rabid, mad. (L.) L. rabidus, mad. —L. rabere, to rage, rave. Cf. Rage

Raca. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. Chaldee rækô, worthless; hence, foolish.

Raccoon, Racoon. (N. American Indian.) Spelt râcoon in Bailey (1735). The native W. Indian name. ‘Arathkone,’ a beast like a fox;” glossary of Indian Words subjoined to A Historie of Travaila into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hakluyt Soc. in 1849).

RACK

Race (1), a swift course. (Scand.) M. E. ras (North); *rees (South), from A. S. rēs. —Icel. rás, a running, race. Teut. base *rēs-. Hence it is not for *rans, i. e. a running (as in Noreen).

Race (2), a family. (F. — It.) F. race. —Ital. raza, rasa, also M. Ital. vaglia, ‘a race, broode,’ Florio. Of doubtful origin; but answering to L. type *radia, allied to radiére, to radiate. (Korting, § 6612)


Raceme, a cluster. (F. — L.) F. racème.

—L. racémum, acc. of racemus, a cluster.

Rack (1), a grating above a manger, an instrument of torture. (E.) In some senses the word is doubtless English; cf. M. E. rekhe, a rack for hay. In the particular sense ‘to torture,’ it may have been borrowed from M. Du. raken, to rack, to torture. The radical sense of rack is to extend, stretch out; hence, as sb., rack is a straight bar (cf. G. rack, a rail, bar); hence, a frame-work, such as the bars in a grating above a manger, a frame-work used for torture, a bar with teeth in which a cog-wheel can work. On the rack = in great anxiety; a rack-rentis a rent stretched to its full value, or nearly so. Allied words are Icel. rakkr, straight, rekki, to strain, M. Du. raken, to stretch, reach out, to rack; Swed. râk, straight, G. rack, a rack, rail, raken, to stretch; esp. Low G. râck, a shelf, as in E. plate-rack. Cf. Goth. ri-faljan, to stretch out. | Rack is used in many senses; see rack (2), rack (3), &c.

Rack (2), light vapourous clouds, mist. (Scand.) See Hamlet, ii. 2. 506; Antony, iv. 14. 10. M. E. rak. —Icel reka, drift, motion, a thing drifted; cf. skýrek, the rack or drifting clouds —Icel. reka, to drive, thrust, toss; cognate with A. S. wercean, to drive. See Wreak. Cf. Swed. sköppest raker — the ship drifts.

Rack (3), to pour off liquor, to clear it from dregs or lees. (F. — L.) Musheu (1627) speaks of ‘rackt wines.’ — M. F. raquèl; whence van rãqué, ‘small, or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture;’ Cot. Cf. Languedoc raqua, to glean grapes; raquo, skin of grapes (D’Hombres); Span. razon, sou; rasar, to scrape. Prob. of L origin; see Rascal.
Rack (4), the same as wrack; in the phr. 'to go to rack and ruin'; see Wrack.

Rack (5); see Arrack.

Rack (6), a neck of mutton. (E.) A.S. hracca, the back of the head (occupit); see Sonner, and Vocab. 468, 21. Q We also find rack (7), for rack, to care; rack (8), to relate, from A. S. racu, an account; rack (9), a pace of a horse, i.e. a rocking pace; see Rock (2). Also rack (10), a track, cart-rut, from A. S. racu, a track.

Racket (1). Raquet, a bat with a net-work blade. (F.-Span - Arab.) M. F. raket; borrowed from O F.; cf. M. F. raquette - Span. raqueta, a racket, battledore. - Arab. ráḥat, the palm of the hand (hence the game of five, which preceded rackets). To this day, tennis is called in F. paume, i.e. palm of the hand, though now played with bats.

Racket (2), a noise. (E.) Of imitative origin, cf. rattle, rap. So also Gael. racait, a noise; Irish rachan, noise; Gael. rach, to make a noise like geese or ducks.

Raccoon; see Raccoon.

Racy, of strong flavour, spirited. (F.- ItaI.; with E. suffix) Kācy = indicative of its race, due to its breed. See Race (2).

Radiant. (L.) From stem of pres pt. of L. radiāre, to shine. - L. radius, a ray.

Radical; see Radix.

Radish. (F. - Prov. - L.) F. radis (not a true F. word, but borrowed from Provençal). - Prov raditās, a root. - L. radīcula; see Radix. Q Or the F. radis is from Ital. radice.

Radius, a ray. (L.) L. radius, a ray.

Doublet, ray (1)

Radix, a root (L.) L. radix (stem rādic-), a root. + Gk. ῥάδις, a branch, rod; ῥάδια, a twig See Root and Wort.

Der. radic-al, L. radicālis.

Raffle, a kind of lottery. (F. - G.) M. E raffle, a game at dice - M. F. raffle, raffle, a game at three dice; O. F. raffle, a gust of wind; F. rafier, to snatch up + G. raffen, to snatch up; frequent of raffen, to snatch away, carry off hastily. See Rap (2)

Raf (Scand.) M. E. rafl, a spar, beam; orig. sense 'rafter.' - Icel. rafr (rāfr), a rafter, beam (where the final r is merely the sign of the nom. case); Dan. raff, a rafter, a beam. Allied to Icel.

raf, raff, a roof, cognate with O. H. G. rāf, a spar, rafter. Allied to Gk. ῥάδιας, a root, ῥάδιος, to cover. (VS REBH) Q Not allied to A. S. hrōf, a roof.

Rafter, a beam to support a roof. (E.) A. S. ræftor. An extension of the word above.

Rag, (Scand.) M. E. ragge We only find A. S. ragge, for *rægge, rough, shaggy; as if formed from a sb. *ræg-. - Norw. ragg, rough hair, whence raged, shaggy (E. ragged); Swed. ragg; rough hair, whence raggig, shaggy, Icel. rógg, shagginess, rággarðr, shaggy. Orig. sense 'shagginess,' whence the notion of untidiness. Q The resemblance to Gk. πᾶνος, a shred of cloth, is accidental. Der. rag- stone, i.e. rugged stone; rag-wort, i.e. rugged plant.

Rage. (F. - L.) F. rage, - rage, acc of râbeis, rage. - L. rabere, to rage. And see Rave.

Ragout, (F.) F. ragoùt, a seasoned dish - F. ragoûter, to coax a sick man's appetite. - F. re, again; a, to; goutier, to taste. - I. re; ad; gustare, to taste. See Gust (2).


Rail (1), a bar. (F. - L.) M. E. rail. Not found in A. S. - O F. reille, a rail, bar; Norman dial raile. - L. régula, a bar. See Rule. Cf. Low G. regel, a rail, cross-bar; Swed. regel, a bar, bolt; G. regel, O. H. G. rigil, a bar, bolt; all from L.


Rail (3), a bird. (F. - Teut.) O. F. râisle; M. F. râste, 'a raile,' Cot.; F. râle. (From its cry.)


Raiment, (F. - L. and Scand.; with F. suffix.) Short for arra-ment; see Array.

RAINEDER

Raindeer; see Reindeer.

Raise. (Scand.) M. E. reisen — Icel. reisa, to make to rise, causal of risa (pt. t. rei), to rise; so also Dan. reise, Swed. reisa, to raise. See Rise, Rear (1).

raisin. (F. - L.) M. E. reisin. — O. F. raisin, a grape; also a bunch. — Folk-L. racinium, for L. racemum, acc. of racemus, a cluster.

Rajah, prince. (Skt.) Skt. rājā, the nom. case from the stem rājan, a king. Cognate with L. rex; see Regal.

rajpoot, a prince. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. rājpīt, a prince; lit, 'son of a rajah.' — Skt rāj-ā, a king; putra, son.

Rake (1), an implement. (E.) A.S. raca, a rake. + Du. rakel, a rake, Dan. rage, a poker, Swed. raka, an oven-rake (with base rak-); also Icel. reka, a shovel, G. rechen, a rake (with base rek-). Allied to Goth. rīkan (Teut. type rēk-an-; pt. t. rak), to collect, heap up. Cf. Icel. raka, vb., to rake. Der. rake, vb.

Rake (2), a dissolute man. (E.) Not M. E. rakel, rash, oddly corrupted to rakehell (Trench, Nares), and finally shortened to rake. But really (see N. E. D.) from rake and hell. 'Suche a feloe as a manne should rake helre for;' Udall.

Rake (3), the projection of the extremities of a ship beyond the keel, the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. (Scand.) 'In sea-language, the rake of a ship is so much of her hull or main body, as hangs over both the ends of her keel;' Phillips (1706). Evidently from rake, vb., to reach, extend (Halliwell). — Swed. dial. raka, to reach, raka fram, to reach over, project; Dan. rage frem, to project, jut out. Cf. Icel. rakr, Swed. rak, straight. Allied to Raek (1).

Rakehell, a vagabond; see Rake (2).

Raki, arrack. (Turk. — Arab ) Turk. rāqi, arrack. — Arab. 'arq, arrack; see Arrack.

Rally (1), to re-assemble. (F. — L.) F. rallier. — F. re-, again; allier, to ally, see Ally. Cf. prov. F. raller, to rally, grow convalescent; dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse).

Rally (2), to banter. (F.) We also find the sb. rallery, 'pleasant drolling,' Phillips, ed. 1706. This is, of course, another spelling of ralliery; and rally is merely another form of rail (2), from F. railler, to deride. See Rail (2).


Ramadan, a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth month, named Ramadan. — Arab. ramadan, pronounced raman in Turkish and Persian. As it is in the ninth month of the lunar year, it may take place in any season; but it is supposed to have been originally held in the hot season. The word implies 'consuming fire;' from Arab. root ramef, it was hot. (Devic, Richardson.)

Ramble. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. ramen (?), prov. E. rame, to rove, to gad about (Yks.). Cf. E. Fries. ramen, rāmen, to rove, ramble. The b is excescent, and ramble is for prov. E. rammule, to ramble (Whitby Glossary).


Ramp, Romp, to bound, leap; properly to climb, scramble, rear; also to sport boisterously. (F. — Teut.) M. E. rampen, to rage; cf. rampant (F. rampant), rearing, said of a lion. — F. rampir, 'to creep, run, crawl, climb;' Cot. Orig. sense 'to clamber;' cf. M. Ital. rampare, to cloutch, rampo, a hook. According to Diez, the Ital. rampare (Prov. rapar) is a nasalised form from Low G. rappen, to snatch hastily, Dan. rafte, to hasten; cf. G. raffen, to snatch; see Rape (1). But Korting derives Ital. rampa, a grip, from Low G. ramp (Lübben), Bavar. arramp, a cramp, scurvie; which is allied to rampe, 2nd grade of O. H. G. rimfschan, to cramp. Cf. Ripple (2).

Rampart. (F. — L.) Also spelt rampir, ramper, ramper. — M. F. rempart, rempar, a rampart of a fort. — M. F. remparer, to put again into a state of defence. — L. re-, again; im- (in). in; parāre, to get ready. See Pare.

Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; for rams-en-s. Here ramsen = A. S. harems, ramsons; a pl. form, from a sing. hramse. + Swed. rams-lök (lock-leeck); Dan. rams; Lithuan. kermusis; wild garlic; Irish creamh, W. craf; garlic; Gk. ῥαπάνη; an onion (Stokes-Fick. p 98).

Ranch, Rancho, a rude hut. (Span. — Teut.) Common in Mexico. — Span. rancho, a mess, set of persons who eat
RAPE

and drink together; formerly, 'a ranke,' Minshen. Prob. borrowed from Prov. 
reue, a rank; O. F. rong; see Rank, 
Range.

Rancid. (L.) L. rancidus, rancid. Cf. 
L. rancens, stinking, as if from an infin. 
*rancēre, to stink.

Rancour. (F. -L.) M. E. rancour. - 
A.F. rancour. - L. rancōren, acc. of rancor, 
spite, orig. rancidness. See above.

Random, said of done at hazard. (F. - 
Teut.) M. F. randon; esp in prn. in 
randon, in great haste. - O. F. randon, the 
force and swiftness of a great stream; 
whence prn. à randon, in great haste, with 
impetuosity; from O. F. randir, to run 
swiftly. So also Span. de randon, de randon, 
rashly, impetuously. - G. rand, a brim, 
edge, verge, margin; whence Ital. a randa, 
with difficulty, exactly (lit near the verge). 
Cf. G. bis am rande voll, full to the brim.
The sense of O F. randir has reference to 
the course of a full or brimming river + 
A. S. rand, Icel. ron, Dan. rand, rim, 
 verge; Swed. rand, a stripe. See Rand.

Range. (F. -O. H. G.) The sense 'to 
rave' arose from the troopings about 
of ranks of armed men. - F. ranger (O. F. 
renger), to range, rank, order, array, lit. 
'to put into a rank' - F. rang (O. F. reng), 
a rank (below).

Rank (1), a row, line of soldiers, class. 
(F. -O. H. G.) M. E. reng, renk. - O F. 
reng (F. reng), a rank, row, list, range. 
- O. H. G. hrunc, a ring, ring of men, hence 
a row or rank of men. See Ring.

Rank (2), coarse in growth, very fertile; 
also rancid, (E) The sense 'rancid' is 
due to confusion with O F. rance, 'musty'; 
Cot., which is from L. rancidus. But M. E. 
rank means strong, forward; from A.S. 
ranc, strong, proud, forward. + Du. rank, 
lank, slender (like things of quick growth). 
Icel. rakkr (for *runkr), straight, slender, 
Swed. rank, long and thin, Dan rank, erect.

Rankle, to fester. (F. - L. - Gk.) 
A F. rankler, to fester; O. F. draoncler, 
roncler, rancler (so that it once began 
with d; see Godefroy). - O.F. draoncle, 
roncle, rancler, an eruption of the skin. 
- Late L. dracunculus, dracunculus, (1) a 
 little dragon; (2) a kind of ulcer (as 
dragons were supposed to be venomous). 
- Late L. draco, a dragon. See Dragon. 
(Phil. Soc. Trans. 1891.)

Ransack. (Scand.) Icel. rannsaka, to 
search a house, ransack; Swed. ransaka, 
Dan. ransage. - Icel. rann, a house, abode; 
sak-, related to sakja, to seek. The Icel. 
rann stands for *raun, and is the same as 
A. S. ern, a cot, Goth. raun, a house; see 
barn. Cf. A. S. raen, a plank, beam; and 
see Seek. - Cf. Norman dial. ransaque, 
Gael. rannsach, from Scand.

Ransom, redemption. (F. -L.) M. E. 
ransoun (with final n) - O F. rason, 
later raun, a ransom. - L. redemptio, 
acc. of redemptio, a buying back. - L. 
redemptus, pp. of redimere, to redeem; see 
Redeem. Doublet, redemption.

Rant. (Du.) M. D. randen, to dote, 
be enraged; also spelt randen; see Kilian. 
Cf Westphal. ranten, to prate.

Rantipole, a romping child. (Low G.) 
Cf. M. D. wranagh, E. Fries. wantrag, 
Low G. wranzig, peevish, quarrelsome; 
and Poll. See Frampol.

Ranunculus. (L.) L. ranunculus, a 
little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin. 
of *rana, a frog.

Rap (1), to strike smartly; a smart 
stroke. (Scand.) Dan. rap, a rap, tap; 
Swed. rapp, a blow; Swed. rapp, to beat; 
f. G rappen, to rattle. Of imitative 
origin; allied to Rattle, Racket (2).

Rap (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (E.) 
M. E. rapan, to hasten, act hastily. Cf. 
M. D. rappen, 'to rap up, gather,' Hex- 
ham; Du. rap, quick; Icel. hrapa, to 
fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. rappa, 
to seize, snatch, Dan. rapps, to make 
haste; Swed rapps, Dan. rap, quick, 
brisk; G. raff, to snatch. From Teut. 
basis *rapp-. - Cf. Cheyney in the phrase to 
rap and rend. And see Rapt, Rape (1).

Rapacious. (L.) Coined from L. 
rapi̇cār, for rapax, grasping. - L. rapere, 
to grasp. Brumg. 1. § 477.

Rape (1), a seizing by force. (F. - L.) 
A F. and Norm. dial. rape, rap; cf. Late 
I. rappus, rapus (for L. raptus. - O. F. 
rapt. - L. raptum, acc. of raptus, a rape. 
- L. raptus, pp. of rapere, to seize. 
Cf. O. F. raper, Gascon rapa, to seize. 
β. But, apparently, confused with M E. 
rape, haste, hurry, a common word; see 
Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener. - Icel. 
hrap, ruin, falling down. hrapadr, a hurry, 
hrapa, to hasten; Swed. rapp, Dan. rap, 
quick; see Rap (2). Der. rake, vb.

Rape (2), a plant. (L.) M. E. rape. - 
L. rāpe, rōpum, a turnip, a rape. + Gk. 
πίπως, a turnip, paqavis, a radish; Russ. 
riepa, a turnip; G. rübe.
RAPE

Rape (3.), a division of a county, in Sussex. (E.) Of uncertain origin. It occurs in Domesday Book as rap, and was spelt rep in 1380. Prob. from A. S. rāp, a rope; used for measurement. See Rope.


Rapier, a light narrow sword. (F. - Span. - O.H.G.) M. F. rapiere, rapiere, also raspiere (Littre); it was considered as Spanish. 'Rapiere, Spanische swarde,' Palsgrave, p. 908. Perhaps raspiere was a name given in contempt, meaning a 'rasper' or poker; hence it was called 'a proktin-spit of Spaine'; Nares. Cf. Span. raspadera, a raker. - Span. raspar, to rasp. scratch - O. H. G. raspen, to rasp. See Rasp. ¶ So Diez; Littre rejects this probable solution.


Rapparee, an Irish robber. (Irish.) Irish rapaire, a noisy fellow, sloben, robber, thief; cf. rapal, noise, rapach, noisy. Cf. Gael. rapair, a noisy fellow. All perhaps from E. rabble (Macbain).

Rappe, a kind of snuff. (F. - O. H. G.) F. rapé, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp. of raper, to rasp; see Rasp.

Rapt, carried away. (L.) From L. raptus, pp. of rapere, to seize; see Rap.

Raptorial. (L.) Used of birds of prey. - L. raptó-r-um, from raptor, one who seizes; with suffix -al - L. rapere, to seize.

Rapture. (L.) Comed, as if from L. *rapátria, from L. raptus, pp. of rapere.

Rare. (F. - L.) F. rare - L. rāsum, acc. of rārus, rare.

Rascal, a knave, villain. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. raskalle, the common herd. [It was a term of the chase; certain animals, not worth hunting, were so called. The hat, till he was six years old, was accounted rascal. A. F. raskaille, a rabble; also raskaaille, whence mod. F. rascaille, 'the rascality or base or rascal scum, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts of any company,' Cot. Due to an O. F. word cognate with Prov. Span. Port. rasar, to scrape; the orig. sense being 'scrapings'; cf. M. F. rasque, 'sector'; Cot. All from a Late L. *rāsacie, a frequent form from rāsum, supine of rādere, to scrape; see Rase (below); and Rash (2).


Rash (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F. - L.) O. F. rasche, rasque, rache. The same as Prov rasca, the itch. So called from the wish to scratch it, cf. Prov. vascar, to scratch, equivalent to a Late L. *rāsicäre. - L. rāsum, supine of rādere, to scrape. See Rascal.

Rash (3), to pull, tear violently. (F. - L.) 'Rashing off helmets,' F. Q. v 3. 8 M.E. aracen, afterwards shortened to racen. - O. F. estrachie (F. arracher), to root up, pull away violently - L. extrādicäre, root out - L. ex, out; rātāric, to root; from rādic-, stem of rādix, a root. See Radix.

Rash (4), a kind of serge. (F. - Ital.) M. F. ras, serge. - Ital. racia, 'silk rash.' Florio From Rascia, a district in the S. of Bosnia.

Rasher, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (B.) 'Rasher on the coales, quasi rashly or hastily roasted,' Minshen. This is right; cf. 'Rashed, burnt in cooking, by being too hastily dressed;' Halliwell. See Rash (1)

Rasorial. (L.) L. rāvī-r-um, from rāsor, one who scrapes; with suffix -al - L. rāsum, supine of rādere, to scrape


Rasp-berry, a kind of fruit. (F. - O. H. G.; and L.) Formerly called raspis, raspes, but this is merely a pl. form used as a singular. Named from its uneven surface. So also M. Ital. rapo, a rasp, also a raspberry.

RATAFIA

*Der. rat, vb., to desert one's party, as rats are said to leave a falling house.* And see Ratten.

Ratafia, a liquor. (F - Arab. and Malay.) F. *ratafia*; cf. *tafia*, rum-arrack -Malay *araq tafia*, the spirit called *tafia*; where *araq* is borrowed from Arab. *araq*, arrack.

Ratch, a rack or bat with teeth. (G.) Also, a wheel with teeth: in clockwork. It answers to G. *ratsche* (N.E.D.). G. *ratsche*, a watchman's rattle (Weigand).

*Der. ratch-et*, in watch-work, 'the small teeth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel that stop it in winding up;' Phillips.

Rate (1), a proportion, standard tax. (F - L) A. F. *rate*, price, value. - L. *rata*, fem. of *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reor*, I think, judge, deem. Brug. i. § 200.

Rate (2) to scold, chide (F - L.) M. E. *raten*, Ch. C. T. 3463; *araten*, to reprove. Also spelt *roller*, *aretten*. - O. F. *reter*, *reter*, *aretel*, *aretet*, to accuse, to impute; Norman dial. *reter*, *rettet*, to blame. - L. *ad*, to; and *reputare*, to count. See Repute. ✴ Not from rate (1).


Ratify. (F - L.) F. *ratisfer*. - Late L. *ratificare*, to confirm. - L. *rati-, for ratus, settled; -ficare, for facere, to make. See Rate (1).

Rate (1) *ratio*. (L.) L. *ratio*, calculation. - L. *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, I think, deem.

Ration, rate or allowance of provisions. (F - L.) F. *ration*; L. *rationem*, acc. of *ratio* (above). Doublot, reason.

Ratlines, Ratlins, Ratlings, the small transverse ropes crossing the shrouds of a ship. (E.; and F - L.) Now turned into rat-lines, as if affording ladders for rats to get up by. But the old term was *radelines*, or *raddelyng* of the shrouds, Naval Accounts (1485-97), ed. Oppenheim, pp. 185, 207. Prob. the same as prov. E. *raddels*, long pieces of underwater twisted between upright stakes (hence, cross-lines of the shrouds); cf. Du. *weefliemen* (weave-lines), ratlins. Cf. prov. E. *raddle*, a hurdle; perhaps allied to rod. Palsgrave has 'radyll of a carte.'

Rattan, a Malacca cane. (Malay.) Also spelt *ratan* (Johnson). - Malay *roalan*, the rattan-cane.

Ratten, to take away a workman's tools for offending the trades' union. (F. - Low L. - Teut.) *Ratten* is the Hal-lamshire (Sheffield) word for a rat; hence applied to working secret mischief, which is attributed to rats. 'I have been rat-tened; I had just put a new cat-gut band upon my lathe, and last night the rats have carried it off;' N. and Q. 3 S. xii. 192. M. E. *raten*, a rat - F. *raton*, dimin. of *F. rat*, see Rat.

Rattle, to clatter. (E.) M. F. *ratelen*. A. S. *hratelan*, only preserved in A. S. *hratlele, hratleyfyt*, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. + Du. *raten*, G. *rasseln*, to rattle; allied to Gk. *ραδιόω*, to shake. Cf also Gk. *ρυθόλων*, a rattle

Rauhght, pt. t. of Reach, q. v.


Rave. (F - L.) M. F. *raven* - O. F. *raver*, cited by Diez, s. v. *raver*, as a Lor-raine word; hence the derivative *ravasser*, 'to rave, talk idly;' Cot. Godefroy has O. F. *rever*, *raver*, *rever*, to stroll about, also to rave; cf. F. *raver*, dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse). Allied to Sp. *racion*, to ravel, a verb formed from the sb. *ravia*, rage, allied to L. *rabies*, rage. - L. *rabere*, to rage; see Rabid. ✴ This is the solution given by Diez; but see Korting, s. v. *ravia*.

Ravel, to untwist, unweave, entangle. (M. Du.) The orig. sense has reference to the untwisting of a string or woven texture, the ends of threads of which become afterwards entangled. To unravel is to disentangle; to ravel out is to unweave. - M. Du. *ravelen*, to ravel; mod. Du. *rafelen*, E. Fries. *rafel*, to fray out, unweave; Low G *refchen*, to fray out. Cf. Du. *rafel*, E. Fries. *rafel*, *rafel*, a frayed edge. Also Norman dial. *raivel*, to ravel; Pomeran. *rabben*, *uprabben*, to ravel out. Of unknown origin; but cf A. S. *arafian* (or *ārafiian?*), to unravel, Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed. Sweet, p. 245. l. 22. ✴ The M. Du. *ravelen*, to dote (from O. F. *raver*, see Rave), is a different word. Der. *un-

ravel.
RAVELIN

Ravelin, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F. - Ital.) F. ravelin. - M. Ital. ravelinio, revellino (Ital. revellino), a ravelin. Origin unknown; thought to be from L. *rau-, back, uama, a rampart; which is unlikely

Raven (1), a bird. (E.) M. E. raven A. S. hrēaw, hrēf + Du. raaf, Icel. krafa, Dan. ravn, G. rabe. Tent. type *hrabnoz, m. Perhaps allied to Gk. νόφας, a raven, L. corvus.


ravine, a hollow gorge. (F. - L.) F. ravin, a hollow worn by floods, also a great flood; O. F. ravine (above).

ravish, to seize with violence (F. - L.) M. E. raivisthen - F. raviss-, stem of pres. pt. of ravaire, to ravish - Folk-L. rapire, for L. rapere, to seize.


Ray (1). (F. - L.) O. F. ray; F. rai. - L. radius, acc. of radius, a ray. See Radius.


Ray (3), a dance. (Du.) M. Du. rey, a dance; Du. lei, a chorus.

Rayah, a person, not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitance-tax, a word in use in Turkey (Arab.). It may be explained as 'subject,' though the orig. sense is 'a flock,' or pasturing cattle. - Arab. rāiyah, rā'iyah(t), a flock, subject, peasant; from rā'y, pasturing, tending flocks. Cf. Ryot.

Raze, the same as Rase (above).

razor. (F. - L.) F. rasoir, a razor, lit. a shaver. - F. razer, to shave; see Rase.

Rassia, a sudden raid. (F. - Algiers.) F. rassia, raszia; borrowed from the Algerine raisia, which is a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. ḡāsia, a raid, expedition against infidels (Devic). - Arab. ḡāṣī, a hero, a leader of an expedition.

REAM

Re-, Red-, prefix, again. (F. - L.; or L.) L re-, red; commonly re-, except in red-eem, red-olent, red-dition, red-ound, red-undant. - Hence a large number of compounds, such as re-address, re-arrange, which cause no difficulty.

Reach (1), to attain. (E.) M. E. rēcan, pt. t. rāghte, raughte, pp. raught. - A. S. rēcan, rēcean, pt. t. rāhte. - Du. reiken, O. Friesic reka; G. reichen. The A. S. rēcean is closely allied to the sb. ge-rēc, opportunity; giving as the orig. sense 'to seize an opportunity.' Tent. type raikjan-. (Distinct from A. S. reccan, to stretch ) Der. reach, sb., which also means 'a stretch in a river.'

Reach (2), to try to vomit; see Retch.

Read, (E.) M. E. reden. A. S. rédan (strong verb), to counsel, consult, interpret, read; with the remarkable pt. t. réord. [Also as a weak vb., pt t. rédd; prob. by confusion with rédan, to dispose of, to govern.] Allied to Goth. garódan, to provide, Icel. rōða (pt. t. rēth), to advise, G. rathen (pt. t. riehth), to advise. Tent. type *rō̄dan-. Perhaps allied to L. rē-i, to think. Der. riddle (1), q. v.

Ready, (E.) M. E. reeti; with change of suffix from A. S. rēde, ready; orig. 'equipped for riding;' or 'prepared for a raid'; [ready = 'fully dressed,' is common in Tudor E.;] usual form ge-rēde = A. S. rōd, 2nd stem of rédan, to ride. So also G. be-reit, ready, from reit-en, to ride; Goth. garódat; Icel ge-reðr, ready; cf. Goth. rāđjan, to order, appoint And cf. G. fertig, ready, from fahren, to go. See Ride.

Real (1), actual. (F. - L.; or L.) Either from O. F. reel (F. réel), or directly from Late L. rēligis, belonging to the thing itself. - L. rés, a thing. Der. real-ist.

Real (2), a small Spanish coin. (Span. - L.) Span. real, lit. a 'royal' coin = L. régalis, royal; see Regal.

Realgar, red arsenic. (F. - Span. - Arab.) F. régal, Span. régalar, red sulphuret of arsenic. - Arab. rāhy al-ghār, powder of the mine, mineral powder. - Arab. rāhy, powder; al. the; ghār, a cavern, mine.

Realm, (F. - L.) M. E. reialme, realme. - A. F. realme (F. royaume), a kingdom; answering to a Late L. *rēglîmen. - L. régalis, royal; see Regal.

Beam. (F. - Span. - Arab.) M. E. reeme. - O. F. raine (F. rame), a ream or
bundle of paper. — Span. resma, a ream. — Arab. risma(†), pl. rizam, a bundle.

Reap. (E.) M. E. repen (pt. t. rep, pp. repen). O. Merc. repan, A.S. repan, pt. t. rep, pt. pl. repen. [But a commoner form is A.S. ripan (pt. t. rip, pp. ripén); whence A.S. rip, E. ripe; see Ripe. The co-existence of these two strong verbs is remarkable.] The A.S. repan is from a Teut. base *repan-; whence Du. repel, a plax-comb (see Ripple (1)), and Swed. repa, to rip up (see Rip). The A.S. ripan is from a Teut. base *reip-; whence Ripe and Ripe.

Rear (1), to raise. (E.) M. E. reken. A S. rēkan, to rear; the exact equivalent of Icel. reisa, to raise. Tent. type *rasyan (cf. Goth. ur-risan, to raise up); whence A.S. rēkan, by Verner’s law. See Raise.

Causal form of rīsan, to raise (pt. t. rīs = Goth. rais). Doublet, raise.

Rear (2), the back part. (F.-L.) M. E. rere, chiefly in adv. arere, arrere, in the rear. — O. F. riere, backward; whence ariere (F. arrière), behind, backward. — L. retro, backward; whence ad retro > F. arrière. See Retro.


Rearmouse; see Rearmouse.

Rearward, the rear-guard. (F.-L. and G.) The old spelling is rereward, M. E. rerewarde, i.e. guard in the rear. See Rear (2) and Ward.


Reave, to rob. (F.) M. E. rewean (= reven); pt. t. rewele, reste, pp. rai, rest. A.S. rēfan, to despoil; lit. to strip; cf. A.S. rēf, clothing, a robe, spoil, plunder. — A.S. rēf, 2nd grade of strong verb rēfan, to break. ± Icel. raufa, to reave, rauf, spoil, from rauft, 2nd grade of rjāfa, to break up, violate; G. rauben, to rob, raub, plunder. The strong verb is of the Tent. type *reuwan- (pt. t. *ruā). Cf L. rumpere, to break. Brugm. i. § 701.

Rebate, to blunt a sword’s edge. (F.-L.) O. F. rebatre, to beat back again. — F. re- (L. re-), back; O.F. batre, F. battre, to beat; see Batter (1).

Rebeck, a three-stringed fiddle. (F.-Arab.) O F. rebece, also spelt rebbebe; M. Ital. rebecca, also ribebba, a rebeck. — Arab. rabab, rabab(†), a rebeck (Devic).

Rebel. (F.-L.) The verb is from the sb, and the sb. was orig. an adj. M. E. rebel, adj., rebellious. — F. rebelle, rebellious. — L. rebellem, acc. of rebellis, renewing war. — L. re-, again; bellum, war = O. L. duellum, war; see Duel. Der. rebel, sb. and vb.; rebell-ion, -ions.

Rebound; see Bound (1).

Rebuff, a pulse. (Ital.) In Milton, L. ii. 936. — It. ribuffo, ribiffa, a check. — Ital. ribuffare, ‘to check; chide;’ Florio. — Ital. ri- (L. re-), back; buffare, a word of imitative origin, like E. puff; see Puff.

Rebuke, to reprove. (F.-L.) M. E. rebuk, A.F. rebuker. — O.F. (Picard) rebuker, to defeat (a plan); O. F. rebukier, rebuchier (Godefroy). — O F. re- (L. re-), again, back; and O. North. F. bicus, biskier, to beat, orig. to cut trees, to lop: This verb is from O. F. busche, F. buche, a log; Late L. busca, a log. Cf. Picard busker, biker, to strike, beat (Corblet); Walloon busquer, buquer, to strike, buque, a log (Sigart); Norm. dial. bâquette, a billet. Orig. ‘to lop, to cut back.’ For O. F. rebuker, see Chardry, Vie des Set Dormans, l. 1589.

Rebus, a representation of a word by pictures. (L.) Thus Bolton was represented by pictures of a bolt and a tun. — L. ribus, by things, i.e. by means of things; abl. pl. of rēs, a thing. See Real (1).

Rebut. (F.-L. and M. H. G.) O. F. rebouter, to repulse. — L. re-, again; M.H.G. bösen, to beat; see Beat.

Recall. (L. and Scand.) From L. re, back; and call, of Scand. origin.

Recant. (L.) L. recantare, to sing back, echo; also, to recant, recall. — L. re-; back; cantare, to sing. See Cant (1).

Recede. (I.) L. recedere, to go back. — L. re-, back; cedere, to go; see Cede.


Recent. (F.-L.) M. F. recent (F. récent). — L. recent-, stem of recens, fresh, new, orig. ‘beginning anew.’ — L. re-, again; -cent-, a stem allied to Russ po-chin-ate, to begin, O. Irish ccl-, first; and to Gk. nauvos, new (Prellwitz).

Receptacle. (F.-L.) F. réceptacle. — L. receptáculum, a place to store away. — L. recept-us, pp. of recipere; see Receive.


RECEPTION

**reception.** (F.-L.) F. réception,-L. acc. réceptiōnem, a taking back.-L. receptus; as above.  
**Recess.** (L.) L. recessus, a retreat. -L. recessus, pp. of re-cédere, to recede. See Recede.

**Recheat,** a signal of recall, in hunting. (F.-L.) From A F. réchet, variant of O F. recet, a place of refuge, a retreat (Godfrey) -L. receptum, acc. of receptus, a retreating, retreat.-L. receptus, pp. of recipere, to receive; see Recieve.

**recipe.** (L.) L. recepīre, to take thou; imp. of recipere, to receive (above).  
**recipient.** (L.) L. recipīent-, stem of pres. pt. of recipere, to receive  
**Reciprocal.** (L.) From L. reciprocus, returning, alternating; Lit. ‘directed backwards and forwards’; from L. *rec-*, backwards (from re-, back); and *prop-*, forwards, whence procūl, afar off Brugm. in § 86.

**Recite.** (F.-L.) M. F. reciter,-L. recitāre, to recite -L. re-, again; citāre, to quote; see Cite.

**Reck,** to regard (E.) M. E. rekken; often recchen. A.S. recan, recean (for *rāk-jan*); but the pt. in use is rōk-te, from an infin. recan (for *rōk-jan*), from the strong grade *rōk-*. + Icel rakja; O. Sax. rōkjan, to rock, heed. Formed from a sb with base rac-, strong grade rō-, care, which exists in the cognate M. H. G. ruoch, O. H. G. ruoh, care, heed (whence the M. H. G. ruochen, O. H. G. ruohhjan, to rock). β. The Teut. stem *rōk-* is the strong grade of *rāk-*, as seen in Icel. rök, a reason, A. S. racu, account. reckoning, O. Sax. raka, a business, affair, O. H. G. rakha. Der. rak-les, A. S. rēco-lēs; cf. Du. roekeloos, G. ruchlos.

**reckon.** (E) M. E rekken A. S. ge-receanan, to explain; allied to ge-reccan, recan, to rule, order, direct, explain, ordain, tell. + Du. rekenen, (whence Icel reikna, to reckon, Dan. regne, Swed. rakna, are borrowed); G. reckenn, O. H. G. rekkhanōn, to compute, reckon. β. All secondary verbs; allied to the sb seen in A. S. racu, an account, Icel. rök, nent. pl., a reason, ground, origin, O. H. G. rakha, a thing, subject. See Reck.

**Reclain;** from Re- and Claim.

**Recline.** (L.) L. reclināre, to lean back, lie down.-L. re-, back: *élīnāre, to lean. See Lean (1) and Incline.

**Recoup.** (F.-L.) M. E. recluse, orig. fem. -O. F. recluse, fem. of reclus, pp. of reclīvere, to shut up.-L. reclīdēre, to uncloset; but in late Lat. to shut up.-L. re-, back: claudere, to shut. See Clause.


**Recoil,** vb. (F.-L.) M. E. recoilen. -A. F. recueillir; F. reculer, ‘to recoyle, retire;’ Cot. Lit. to go backwards.-F. re-, back; cul, the hinder part.-L. re-, back; cūlum, acc. of cūlus, the hinder part.

**Recollect,** to remember. (F.-L.) Lit. ‘to gather again;’ from re-, again, and collect; see Collect.

**Recommend,** to commend to another. (F.-L.) From Re- and Command; imitated from F. recommander, ‘to recommend;’ Cot.

**Recompense,** to reward. (F.-L.) M F. recompense, ‘to recompence;’ Cot. -L. re-, again; compensäre, to compensate; see Compensate.

**Reconcile.** (F.-L.) O. F. reconcilier. -L. re-, again; conciliäre, to con clave; see Conciliate.

**Recondite,** secret. (L.) L. reconditus, put away, hidden, secret; pp. of recondere, to put back again. -L. re-, back: condere, to put together. β. The L. condere (pt. t. conditi) is from con- (cum), with, and the weak grade of DHIE, to place, put. Brugm. i. § 573.  

**Reconnoitre,** to survey. (F.-L.) O F. reconnoistre, M. F. recognoistre, ‘to recognise, to take a precise view of;’ Cot. -L. re cognoscere, to know again See Recognise.


**Recount.** (F.-L.) M. F. recountir, to tel, relate -F. re- (L. re-), again; aconter, to account; from a (L. ad); to, and conter, to count. See Count (2). Recount = re-ac-count.

**Recoup,** to diminish a loss. (F.-L. and Gk.) Lit. to secure a piece or shed. -L. recoupe, a shed.-F. recouper, to cut
RECURSE

again. — L. re-, again; and F. couper, to cut; see Coppioe.

Recourse. (F. — L.) F. recours. — L. recursum, acc. of recursus, a running back; from pp. of recurrire, to run back. — L. re-, back; currere, to run; see Current.

Recover. (F. — L.) O. F. recoverer, recouvrer (L. recoverer). — L. recuperare, to recover, also to reconstruct oneself. A difficult word; perhaps orig. 'to make good again,' from Sabine cupra, good, of which the orig. sense may have been 'desirable,' from L. cupere, to desire. Brumg. n. § 74.

Recreant. (F. — L.) O. F. recrantee, faint-hearted; pres. pt. of recrérer, to believe again, also to give up, give back (hence, to give in). — Late L. recrédere, to believe again, recant, give in. — L. re-, again; crédere, to believe; see Creed.


Recriminat. (L.) From L. re-, again; and criminatus, pp. of criminari, to accuse of crime, from crimen, a crime; see Crime.

Recruit. (F. — L.) F. recruter, to levy troops (littré) An ill-formed word, from.recruiter, mistaken form of recruire, fem. of recru, pp. of recrérer, to grow again. F. recruer, sb., means 'a levy of troops;' lit. 'new-grown.' — L. recruterere, to grow again. — L. re-, again; crérire, to grow; see Crescent.

Rectangle, a four-sided right-angled figure. (F. — L.) F. rectangle, adj., right angled (Colt.) — L. rectangulus, having a right angle — L. rectus, right; angulus, an angle Rectus was orig. the pp. of regere, to rule; see Rectgent and Angle (i).

rectify. (F. — L.) F. rectifier. — Late L. rectificare, to make right. — L. rectus, for rectus, right (above); -facère, for facere, to make.

rectilinear. (L.) From L. rectilinéus, formed by straight lines — L. rectus, for rectus, right, straight; linea, a line.

rectitude. (F. — L.) F. rectitude. — L. rectitudine, uprightness. — L. recti- (above); with suffix -tudo.

Recumbent. (L.) L. recumbent-, stem of pres. pt. of recumbere, to recline; where cumere is a nasalised form allied to cubère, to lie down. See Incumbent and Covey.
REDRESS

Redress. (F. - L.) F. redresser, to put straight again. - F. rec, again; dresser, to erect, dress; see Dress.

Redstart, a bird with a red tail. (E.) From Red; and start, a tail (A.S. stearto).

Reduce. (L.) Orig. to bring back. - L. redundare, to bring back. - L. re-, back; dicere, to lead. See Duke. Der. reduction (from the pp. reduc-tus).

Redundant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. redundare, to redound. See Redound.

Reechy, dirty. (E.) Lt. 'smoky'; palatalised form of reeky; cf. Low Sc. niece, smoky. See Reek.

Reed. (E.) M. E. reed. A. S. hrōd, a reed + Du. riet; G. riet, ried. Teut. type *hreudom, neut.

Reef (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) Formerly riff = Du. ruf, a reef; + Icel. rif, a reef, allied to rīsa, a fissure, rift; Dan ren, a sand-bank (revel, a shoal, renne, to split); Swed. refta, refta, a sand-bank, a cleft, gap. The Du. and Icel. rīva, Dan. ren, may represent a Teut. type *rebdom, n.; perhaps allied to Rib. Cf. Norw. ribbe, a mountain-ridge.

Reef (2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) M. E. rīfa. - Du. rief, 'a rift in a sail,' Sewel; M. Du. rīf, rift, a reef; + Icel. rif, a reef in a sail, Dan. robust, robust, reef; Low G. rēf, rift, a small sail; Pomeran. raff, a little extra sail, bonnet.


Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. reile; A. S. hrōd, a reed. + E. Fries. rēl; N. Fries. reel. Kluge derives A. S. hrōld from a form *hrōchil, but this would give A. S. hreid; see Eng. Stud. xi. 512. Der. reel, vb., to wind, turn round, stagger.

Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) Gael. righil, rúidhil, rúidhil, a reel.

Reest, the wood on which a plough-counter is fixed. (E.) Also wreest (wrongly), rest A. S. rīcost.

Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.) Du. reeven, to receive. - Du. reef, a reef in a sail; because a reeved rope is used for reefing; see Reef (2).

Reeve (2), an officer, steward. (E.)

REFRESH

A. S. gerēfa, an officer; orig. sense perhaps 'numberer,' registrar (of soldiers); for *gerōfa. From rōf, a host (as in segg-rōf, a host of men); cf. O. H. G. rōva, a number. Cf. Allied to G. graff. Der. borough-reeve; port-reeve; sheriff, q. v.


Refel. (L.) L. refellere, to refute, shew to be false. - L. re-, back; failere, to deceive; see Fallible.

Refer, to assign. (F. - L.) O. F. reférer (F. référer). - L. referre, to bear back, relate, refer. - L. re-, back; ferre, to bear; see Fertile.

Refine, to assign. (F. - L.) Coined from re- and fine (1), but imitated from F. raffiner, to refine, comp. of L. re-, again; L. af = ad, to, and, and F. fin, fine. Der. refine-ment; cf. F. raffinement.

Reflect, to bend back rays of light. (L.) L. fractus, pp. of refringere, to bend back. - L. re-, back, frangere, to break; see Fragile. Der. reflect-or-y, a mistaken form for refractary, from L. refractarius, stubborn, obstinate. Also refrangible, a mistaken form for refringible.

Refrain (1), to restrain, forbear. (F. - L.) M. E. refrenen - O. F. refreten, to repress; Cot. - L. refrēnare, to bridge, hold in with a bit - L. re-, back; frena, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of frena is prob. due to a derivation from L. frendäre, to champ, as if for *frēn-l-men. If so, it is allied to Grind. (f) Prob. sometimes confused with M F. refrémandre, 'to bridge;' Cot.; this is from L. refringere, to break back (below).

Refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F. - L.) F. refain; so also Prov. refrans, a refrain, refranher, refranher, to repeat. So called from frequent repetition; the O. F. refrénandre, to pull back, is the same word as Prov. refranher, to repeat; both are from L. refringere, to break back (refract, hence, to repeat) - L. re-, back; frangere, to break; see Fragile.

Refresh. (F. - L. and G.) M. E. re-
REFRIGERATE

refreschen.—O. F. refreshir; Cot.—L. re-, again; O. H. G. frisc (G. frisch), fresh. See Fresh.

Refrigerate. (L.) From pp. of L. re-frigeräre, to make cool again.—L. re-, again; frigeräre, to cool, from frigus, cold. See Frigid.

Reft, pp. of reave; see Reave.


Refugee. (F.—L.) M. F. refugié, pp. of se refugier, to take refuge. —F. refuge (above).

Refugent. (L.) From L. refugent-, stem of pres. pt. of refugère, to flight back. —L. re-, back; fugère, to shine. See Fulgent.

Refund, to repay. (L.) L. refundere, to pour back, also to restore, give back (see below).

refuse, to deny a request. (F.—L.) M. E. refuse. —O. F. refuser (the same as Port. refusar, Ital. refusare, to reject). It answers to a Late L. type *refusâre, formed as a frequentative of refundere, to pour back, also to restore, give back (whence to reject). —L. re-, back; fundere, to pour; see Fuse (1). β. We may also note E. refuse, sb.; O. F. refus, refuse; cf. O. F. mettre en refus, faire refus à, to abandon, reject (Godefroy).

refute, to oppose, disprove. (F.—L.) M. F. refuter. —L. refutâre, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. ‘to beat back;’ see Confute.

Regain. (F.—L. and O H. G.) F. regagner. —L. re-, back; and F. gagner, to gain. See Gain (1).


Regale, to entertain. (F.—Ital.) M. F. regaler, to entertain. Not allied to regal, as Cotgrave suggests; but the same as Span. regalar, to make much of, pamper; orig. to melt (Diez). 1. Dicz derives it from L. regedere, to melt, thaw; from L. re-, back, gelâre, to freeze (see Gelid). 2. Hatz’deld derives F. régaler (ultimately) from Ital. regalâre, to give presents to; from Ital. gala, mirth. See Gala.

Regard, vb. (F.—L. and O H. G.)

F. regarder, to look, look at, view.—L. re-, back; F. garder, to guard, observe; of O. H. G. origin; see Guard.

Regatta. (Ital.) Orig. a strife, contention, hence a race, rowing-match. —Ital. regatta, rigatta, ‘a strife for the maistrie;’ Florio.—M. Ital. rigatâre, to contend for the mastery, to wrangle, to haggle as a huckster does. So also Span. regata, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Of unknown origin.

Regenerate. (L.) From pp. of re-generâre, to produce anew. —L. re-, again; generâre, to produce, from gener-, for genes-, stem of genus, kindred. See Genus.


regicide, slayer of a king; slaying of a king. (F.—L.) M. F. regicide (Minshiu). —L. rég-, for rex, king, allied to regere, to rule; -cida, a slayer, from cedere, to slay. Also: from L. rég- (as before), -cidium, a slaying, from cedere.

regiment. (L.) L. regimen, guidance.

—L. regere, to rule, direct.

regiment. (F.—L.) M. F. regiment, a ‘regiment of soldièrs,’ Cot.; also, a government.—L. regimentum, rule, government.—L. regere, to rule.

region. (F.—L.) M. F. region.—L. regiōnum, acc. of regio, territory. —L. regere, to rule, govern.

Register. (F.—L.) M. F. registre, ‘a record;’ Cot.—Late L. registrum, more correctly regestum, a book in which things are recorded (L. regeruntur). —L. regestum, neut. of pp. of regerere, to bring back, record.—L. re-, back; gerere, to carry. See Gerund. Cf. L. regestia, pl. a registri.


Regress, return. (L.) L. regressus, sb.—L. regressus, pp. of regressi, to go back. —L. re-, back; gradii, to go. See Grade.

Regret, sorrow. (F.—L. and Scand.) F. regret, grief; regretter, to lament (Cot.). The oldest form of the verb is regreter. Of disputed origin; see Scheler.
most likely solution is that which derives
O. F. regaver from L. re-, again, and the
verb which appears in Icel. gráta, Swed.
gråta, Dan. græde, A. S. grœtan, Lowl. Sc.
greit, to weep, bewail. See Greit (2).

Cf. 'I mone as a chyldhe dothe for
the wantyng of his nourse or mother, je
regret'; Palsgrave.

Regular. (L.) L. régulâris, according
to rule. — L. régula, a rule; regere, to rule. See Regent.

— O. F. reherser, rehecer, to harrow over
again; hence, to go over the same ground.
— L. re-, again; O. F. hercer, to harrow,
from herce, sb., a harrow See Hearse.

— M. F. regne. — L. regnum, kingdom — L.
regere to rule. See Regent.

Reimburse, to refund. (F. — L. and
Gk.) Adapted from F rembourser by
substituting L. re-im- for F. rem- (with
the same force). — L. re- again; in-
(for in), in; F. boruse, a puse. See Purse.

Rein. (F. — L.) M. E. reine. — O. F.
reine, rem of a bundle (The same as Ital.
redina, Span. renda, transposed form of
redina). — Late L. *redina, not found, but
a short form allied to L. reinitamculum, a
rem. — L. reême, to hold back. — L. re-,
back; tenère, to hold. See Retain

Reindeer, Raindeer, a kind of deer.
(Scand.) M E. raynedere. Formed by
adding deer (see Deer) to Icel. hrenn,
a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. ren, a rein-
der, A. S. hren [We also find Dan.
remsdyr, Du. rendier, G. renntier.] Teut.
type *hrainos; a true Teut. word, as the
forms shew. βDiez refers us to Lapp
raingo, but this is merely a bad spelling
of Swed. renko, i.e. rem-cow. The true
Lapp word is pätsö, a reindeer; nor can
the Icel. word have been suggested by
Lapp reine, a pasturage for rein-deer;
Ibrie, Lexicon Lapponicum, p. 374.

Reins, the lower part of the back. (F.
— L.) O. F. reins. — L. rénes, pl., kidneys,
reins.

Reject. (F. — L.) M F. rejeter (16th
cent.): F. rejeter; oldest spelling regoter.
— O. F. re-, back; getter, getter, to throw,
from L. tacière; see: Jet (1)

Rejoice. (F. — L.) M E. reioon — O.
F. regier, stem of pres. pt. of regier
(mod. F. réjouir), to gladden, rejoice — L.
re-, again; O F. regier, to rejoice, from L.
ex, much, very, and gaudere, to rejoice.
See Gaud.

Rejoin. (F. — L.) Lit. to join again;
in legal language, to answer to a reply. —
F. rejoignir, a stem of rejoindre, to rejoin.
— L. reungi, to join again. — L. re-,
again; iungiure, to join. See Join. Der.
rejounder, which is the F. infin. mood used
as a sb., as in the case of altainder.

Relapse, to slide back into a former
state. (L.) From L. relapsus, pp. of rectus;
to slide back. — L. re-, back; läbi, to slide;
see Lapse.

Relate, to describe, tell. (F. — L.) F.
relater, 'to relate;' Cot. — Late L. relâtâre,
to relate. — L. relâtus, used as pp. of referre,
to relate (but from a different root). — L.
re-, again; lâtus, for lâtus, borne, pp. of
tollere, to bear See Tolerate.

Relax. (L.) L. relaxâre, to relax. — L.
re-, again; laxère, to slacken, see: Lax.

Doublet, release.

relay (1), a set of fresh dogs or horses,
a fresh supply. (F. — L.) Orig. used of
dogs and horses — F relais, a relay; chien de relais, chevaux de relais, dogs or
horses kept in reserve; Cot. 'The orig.
sense is 'a rest,' and chien de relais are
dogs kept at rest; cf. à relais 'at rest, that
is not used,' Cot.; and see relais in
Godefroy. — O. F. relâsser, to relinquish.
— L. relaxâre, to loosen, let loose, allow
to rest; see Lax. Cf. Italian cam di
relasse, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of
Florio by Torriano, 1688).

Relay (2), to lay again (I. and E.)
From re- and day. See Lay (1)

— O. F. releisier (M. F. relaisser), to
relax. — L. relaxâre, to relax; see Relax.

Relegate, to consign to exile. (L.)
From pp. of L. relégâre, to send away,
remove. — L. re-, again, back; légâre,
to send appoint; see Legate.

Relent. (F. — L.) Altered from F.
relenter. to slacken, to relent (cf. L. relen-
tescere, to slacken). — F. ra-, for re-a. (L.
re-ad); L. lentus, slack, slow, allied to
lens, gentle, and to E. lithe. See Lenient
and Lithre.

Relevant. (F. — L.) The orig. sense
is 'helpful,' hence, of use for the matter
in hand. — F. relevant, pres. part of relever,
to raise up, assist, help — L. releuâre,
to raise again. — L. re-, again; leuâre, to raise,
from leuís, light. See Levity.

Relic, a memorial. (F. — L.) Chiefly
RELICT

relict, a widow. (L.) L. relicta, fem. of relictus, pp. of reliquiere, to leave behind (above).

Relieve, (F. — L.) M. E. relieuen (= relieuen). — F. relever, to raise up, relieve. — L. releïtare, to again; see Relevant Der. relief; M. E. releif, O. F. relief (F. releif), a sb. due to the verb relever.

Religion. (F. — L.) F. religion; Cot. — L. acc. religionem, from religio, piety; allied to religiosus, fearing the gods, pious. Re-ligens is the opposite of neg-ligens, negligent; see Neglect. Allied also to di-ligent, and to Gk. ἀλληγέω, to reverence.


reliquary, a casket for relics. (F. — L.) F. reliquaire, a casket wherein relics be kept; Cot — late L. reliquarium (same sense). — L. reliquia, orig. stem of reliquo, relics; see Relic (above).

relique; the same as Relic.

Relish, orig an after-taste. (F. — L.) M. E. relics, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208. — O. F. reles, relafis, that which is left behind; also a relay; see Relay (1).

Reluctant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of remolctare, reluctari, to struggle against — L. re-, back; luctari, to struggle, from lucta, a wrestling. Allied to Gk λυγιζων, to bend, writh in wrestling; Lith. liguarn, flexible, Skt. ruj, to bend, break. (VLEUGH)

Rely, to repose on trustfully. (F. — L.) We find "to relye their faite upon"; where relye = fasteren. — F. relier, to bind up, or together. — L. reliquare, to fasten. L. re-, back; ligère, to bind; see Ligament. [* But much influenced by E. lie, vb., to repose, though this had required a pp. retain.] Der. reliance.

Remain. (F. — L.) O F. pres. s. (je) remain; cf. M. F. impers. vb. il restain-t, it remains. [The infin. remaindre is preserved in L. remainder, used as a sb.] — L. remain-er, I remain; remain-de, it remains; remainder, to remain. — L. re-, behind; manère, to stay. See Mansion

Remand, to send back. (F. — L.) M.F. remainder. — L. remainder, to send back

word. — L. re-, back; mandäre, to send; see Mandate.

Remark, to take notice of. (F. — L. and Teut.) F. remarquer, to mark, note, heed. — L. re-, again; marquer, to mark, from marque, sb., a mark; see Mark (1).


Remember. (F. — L.) O F. rememo-br. — L. rememorari, to remember. — L. re-, again; memorare, to make mention of, from memor, mindful. See Memory.

Remind, to bring to mind again. (L. and L.) From Re- and Mind.

Reminiscence. (F. — L.) M. F. remniscence. — L. reminiscientia, remembrance. — L. reminisci, stem of pres. pt. of reminisci, to remember — L. re-, again; and base of me-mm-i, 1 remembrace. Allied to Gk. μεμορ, I yearn, Skt. man, to think. (√MEN.)

Remit, to abate. (L.) L. remittere (pp. remissus), to send back, slacken, abate. — L. re-, back; mittere, to send; see Missile. Der. remiss, adj, from pp. remissus, remiss-ion.


Remonstrate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. remonstrare, to expose, to produce arguments against. — L. re-, again; monstrare, to show, from monstrum, a portent; see Monster.

Remorse. (F. — L.) M. F. remorses; Cot — late L. remorsus, remorse. — L. remorsus, pp. of remonstrère, to bite again, to vex — L. re-, again; morderare, to bite; see Mordacity.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. remotus, pp. of remouère, to remove; see Remove. Or from M. F. remote, f 'remove, removed,' Cot.; from L. pp. f remota.

Remount, to mount again. (F. — L.) F. remonter — F. re-, again; monter, to mount; see Mount (2).

Remove. (F. — L.) M. F. remouvoir, Cot. See Ro- and Move.

Remunerate, to recom pense. (L.) From pp. of remûnerère, remûnerari, to reward. — L. re-, again; mûnerare, to bestow a gift, from mûner- (for *mûner-),
RENAISSANCE

stem of mūnus, a gift, also, an office. See Municipal.


Renard; see Reynard.

Rencontre, Rencontre. (F. - L.) F. rencontre, a meeting. = F. rencon- тре, to meet. = F. re-, again; encontre, to meet, encounter; see Encouter.

Rend. (E.) M.E. renden. A.S. renfan, to cut or tear. =O Fr. rennd, to tear; North Fr. renne, renne, to tear apart. Der. rent, sb., from pp. rent.

Renderer. (F. - L.) M.E. rendren = F. rendre = L. reddere, to give back. = L. red-, back; dare, to give; see Date (1).

rendezvous. (F. - L.) F. rendezvous, 'a rendezvous, place appointed for the assemble of soldiours;' Cot. = F. rendez-vous < L. reddite nob, render yourselves, imperative pl. of reddere (above)

Renegado, Renegado. (Span. - L.) Span. renegado, an apostate, one who has denied the faith; orig. pp. of renegar, to forsake the faith = L. re-, again; negāre, to deny. See Negation.

Renew. (L. and E.) From L. re-, again; and E. new.

Rennet (1), the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk coagulate. (E.) M.E. rennet; from M.E. rennen, to run; prov. E. run, to coagulate, coagulate. See Run. Hence rennet is also called runnet ( Pegge's Ken- ticsims); also ranning ( Derbyshire), from A.S. irnan, to run. So also M. Du. rinsel, rangel, ranninge, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from rinnen, 'to presse, curdle;' Hexham, Cot. G. rinnen, to run, curdle, coagulate.

Rennet (2), a sweet kind of apple. (F. - L.) Formerly spelt renate, from an odd notion that it was derived from L. renátus, born again! = F. renette, rainette, a rennet; the same as rainette, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. raine, a frog. = L. rāns, a frog. Cf. Ranunculus.

Renounce. (F. - L.) F. renoncer. = L. renuntiāre, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce. = L. re-, back, again; nuntiāre, to tell, bring news, from nuntius, a messenger. See Nuncio.

REPEAT

Der. renunciat-ion, F. renonciation, from L. pp. renuntiātus.

Renovate. (L.) From L. renouātus, pp. of renovāre, to renew. = L. re-, again; nouāre, to make new, from novus, new. See Novel.

Renoun, fame. (F. - L.) M.E. renoun. = A. F. renoun, renun; O. F. renon (12th cent.). [ Cf. Port. renome, Span. renombre, renown.] = O. F. renomer, to make famous. = L. re-, again; nōmi-nāre, to name, from nōmen, a name; see Noun.

Rent (1), a tear; see Rend.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F. - L.) M. E. rente. = F. rent. [ Cf. Ital. rendita, rent; Late L. rentilta, nasalised form of L. reddita, fem. of pp. of reddere, to render; see Render.

Renunciation. (F. - L.) M.F. renonciation, 'renunciation; Cot. = L. acc. renuntiātōnem, prop. an announcement. = L. renuntiō-l-us, pp. of renuntiāre, orig. to announce; see Renounce.

Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F. - L.) M.F. reparāre, to recover, repair, make ready anew. = L. re-, again; parīrē, to get ready; see Fare. Der. repar-able, M. F. reparāble, L. reparābilis; repar-at-ion, M. F. reparātion

Repair (2), to resort to. (F. - L.) M. F. reparier, to haunt; Cot. Older form repa-rier ( Burgny). = L. repatrīare, to repair to one's own country. = L. re-, back; patria, native country, from patri-, for pater, a father.

Repartee, a witty reply. (F. - L.) F. repartie, 'a reply;' Cot. Orig. fem. of reparti, pp of M. F. repartir, to re-divide, to answer thrust with thrust, to reply. = F. re-, again; parīrē, to part, also to rush, dart off, hurt out laughing. = L. re-, again; parīrē, to share, from parti-; for pars, a part. See Part.

Repast, a meal. (F. - L.) O. F. repast, later repas. = L. re-, again; pastum, acc. of pastus, food, from pascre, to feed. See Pastor.

Repay. (F. - L.) O. F. repayer. = O. F. re- (L. re-), back; paier, to pay; see Pay.

Repeal. (F. - L.) Altered from O. F. repeeler, F. rappeler, to repeal. = O. F. re- (L. re-); apeler, later appeler, to appeal. See Appeal. Repeat = re-appeal.

Repeat. (F. - L.) Formerly repe- te. = M.F. repeter, Cott. = L. repelerēre, to attack
REPEL

gain, reseck, repeat. — L. re-, again; pelere, to attack; see Petition. Der. repetiti-

Repel. (L.) L. repellere, to drive back. — L. re-, back; pellere, to drive; see Pulse. Der. repulse, pp. repulsius.

Repent, to me. (F. — L.) F. repentir, to repent. — L. re-, again; penitente, to cause to repent; see Penitent.

Repercussion. (L.) From Re- and Percussion.

Repertory, a treasury. (F. — L.) M. F. repertoire. — L. repertorium, an inventory. — L. referior, a finder, discoverer. — L. repereve, to find out. — L. re-, again; parere (Emnus), usually parere, to produce; see Parent.

Repine. (L.) Compounded of L. re-, again; and pines, to fret; see Pine (2).

Replace. (F. — L. and Gk.) From re- (F. re-, L. re-), again; and Place.

Replenish. (F. — L.) O. F. replenis-, stem of pres. pt. of replenir, to fill up again; now obsolete. — L. re-, again; Late L. *plenire, to fill, from L. plenus, full.

replete, full. (F. — L.) M. F. replet, masc; replie, fem., full. — I. replitus, filled up; pp. of replire, to fill again. — L. re-, again; plere, to fill; see Plenary.

Replevy, to get back detained goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. — Teut.) F. re- (I. re-), again; O. F. plevir, to be surety. See Pledge.

Reply. (F. — L.) M. F. replien, O. F. repliens, the old form afterwards replaced by the ‘learned’ form repliquer, to reply — I. replire, lit to fold back; as a law term, to reply — L. re-, back; pleire, to fold. Der replique, a repetition; from I. replica, a sb. due to L. replire, to repeat, reply.

Report. (F. — L.) M. E. repores — F. reporter, to carry back. — L. reportio, to carry back. — L. re-, back; portare, to carry; see Port (1) The E. sense ‘to relate’ is due to F. rapporter, O. F. raporer; with prefix re- < L. re-ad.

Repose. (F. — L. and Gk.) F reposer, to rest, pause; Late L. repausare, to pause, rest. — L. re-, again; pausare, to pause, from pausa, sb., due to Gk. παύσας, a pause. ¶ Important; this is the verb which seems to have given rise to poser and its com-

Repository, a storehouse. (F. — L.) M. F. repositore, a storehouse. — L. repositoriwm — L. repositus, pp. of reponeere, to

lay up, store. — L. re-, again; ponere, to place; see Position.

Reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. reprehendere, to hold back, check, blame. — L. re-, back; prehendere, to seize, to hold. See Prehensile.

Represent. (F. — L.) O. F. representere. — L. representare, to bring before again, exhibit. — L. re-, again; presentare, to present; see Present (2).

Repress. (F. — L.) From F. re-, again, and presser, to press; but used with sense of L. repromine (pp. represus) to press back, check. — L. re-, back; premere, to press; see Press.

Reprive, vb. (F. — L.) [A doublet of reprove.] M. E. reproven, to reprove, reject, disallow; to reproive a sentence is to disallow it. — O. F. reprover, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of reprouer (F. réprover), to reprove; see Reprovo. Cf. Schwan, § 348(4).

Reprimand. (F. — L.) F. réprimande, formerly reprimende, ‘a reproof,’ Cot. — L. reprimenda, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the genitive of reprimere, to repress; see Repress.

Reprisal. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. reprovoile, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb repruse, to seize in return; from F. repris, pp. of repandre < I. reprehendere, (here) to seize again] — Ital ripresaglia, booty. — M. Ital ripresa, a taking again; fem. of ripreso, pp. of riprendere, to reprend, also to retake. — I. reprehendere, to seize again, also, to reprohend; see Reprehend.

Reproach. (F. — L.) F. reprocher, to reproach. Cf. Span. reprochar, Prov. repriprochar; to reproach; answering to Late L. *repropiae, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. — L. re-, again; proprius, nearer, comp. of prope, near. See Pro-

pinquity. ¶ A translation of L. obiciere (objicere), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (L.) L. probatios, reprovced, rejected; pp. of reprobare, to reject upon trial. — L. re-, back; probare, to test. See Probable

reprove. (F. — L.) M. E. reproven, also reproven. — O. F. reprover (F. réprouver), to reprove, condemn. — L. reprobare, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F. — L.) F. reptile, ‘crawling;’ Cot. — L.
REPUBLIC

reptilem, acc. of reptilis, creeping. — L. reptus, pp. of ripère, to creep. + Lithuan. replo, to creep.

Republic. (F.—L.) M. F. republique, 'the commonwealth'; Cot. — L. républica, a republic. — L. rés, a matter, state; publica, fem. of publicus, public. See Real.

Repudiata. (L.) From pp. of L. repudiä, to reject. — L. repudium, a casting off, divorce. Perhaps from L. re-, away; pud-, base of pudère, to feel shame; cf. pudor, shame, pró-pudium, a shameful action.

Repugnant. (F.—L.) M. F. repugnant, pres. pt. of repugner, 'to repugne, thwart;' Cot. — L. re-pugnâre, to fight against — L. re-, back; pugnâre, to fight; see Pugilism.

Repulse. (L.) From L. repulsâ, sb., a refusal; or repulsâre, vb. — L. repuls-us, pp. of repellere; see Repel. Cf. Norman dial. repulser, to repulse.

Repute. (F.—L.) M. F. reputer. — L. repulière, to repulse (lit reconsider). — L. re-, again; pudière, to think, see Pusitive.

Request. (F.—L.) O. F. requeste. — L. requisiita, a thing asked, fem. of pp. of requirere, to ask back. — L re-, back; and questiere, to seek. See Quest.

require. (F.—L.) M. E. requeren, but also requieren — M. F. requërir; O F. requuerre, with i pr. s. requier. — L. requierere (above). Der. requisi-tis, from pp requisissus.

Requiem. (L.) The Mass for the Dead was called requiem, because it began 'Requiem aeternam dona eis.' — L. requiem, acc. of requiès, repose. — L. re--; quiès, rest. See Quiet.

Requite. (F.—L.) Also spelt requit, Temp n. 3, 71. From re- and qui, see Quit.

Reheros, a screen at the back of a thing, esp. of an altar. (F.—L.) From M. E. reere, rear, and F. dos, back, from L. dorsum, back. See Rear (2) and Dorsal.

Reermouse, Rearmouse, a bat. (E.) A.S. hrérımüs, a bat; from the flapping of its wings. A.S. hréran, to agitate, allied to hrér; adj., stirring, quick; mís, a mouse. Cf. prov. L. flitter-mouse, a flutter-mouse or bat. And cf. Uproar.

Perhaps a popular etymology; cf. early A.S. hréthama-mus, a bat; Epinal Gl. 978.

Rescraward; see Rearward.

Rescind, to repeal. (F.—L.) F. rescinder, to cancel; Cot. — L. rescindere, to cut off, annul. — L. re-, back; scindere, to cut. Allied to Schism. (V.SKHEID.)

Rescript. (F.—L.) M. F. rescript, a reply in writing. — L. rescriptum, neut. of pp. of rescribere, to write back. — L. re-, back; scribere, to write; see Scribe.

Rescue, vb. (F.—L.) M. E. rescouen. — O. F. rescouer, to rescue, save. [The same word as Ital. risucuere.] — Late L. rescuere (a.d. 1198); for re-excudere, to drive away again. — L. re-, again; ex, away; quâtere, to shake; see Quash.

The M. E. sb. was rescous, from O.F. rescouesse < Late L. pp. fem rescussa.


Resemble. (F.—L.) O. F. resemble. — O F. re-, again; semblier to seem, be like. — L. re-, again; simulâre, to make like; see Simulate.

Resent. (F.—L.) M. F. se resenIR (or reseniter), to have a deep sense of. — L. re-, again; sentière, to feel. See Sense. Der. resentment.


reservoir. (F.—L.) F. réservoir. — Late L. reservatórium, a store-house, formed from reseruâre, to reserve. Cf. Late L. seruatórum, a store-house (Lewis).

Reside. (F.—L.) M. F. resider, to reside, stay. — L. residere, to sit or remain behind — L. re-, back; sedère, to sit; see Sedentary. Der. resid-ence


Resilient. (I.) L. resilíent, stem of pres. part. of resilíre, to leap back. — L. re-, back; salire, to leap. See Salient.


Resist. (F.—L.) O. F. resister L. resistere, to stand back, withstand. — L. re-, back; sistère, to stand, from stâre, to stand; see State.
RESOLUTE

Resolute. (L.) L. resolutus, pp. of resoluere (below).

resolve. (L.) L. resolviere, to loosen, melt; hence to separate into parts (also, to decide, resolve). — L. re-, back; solviere, to loosen; see Solve. Der. resolution (from pp. resolutus).

Resonant. (L.) From resonant-, stem of pres. pt. of L. resonare, to sound back, echo, resound — L. re-, back; sonare, to sound, from sonus, sound. See Sound (3).

Resort, to betake oneself to. (F. — L.) M. F. resoriri, resoriri, 'to issue, go forth again, resort;' Cot. Orig. a law term; to appeal — Late L. resorire, to resort to a tribunal; cf. resoriri, to return to any one. — L. re-, again, sortiri, to obtain; so that re-sortiri is to re-obtain, gain by appeal. — L. re-, again; sorti,- for sorti, a lot; see Sort.

Resound. (F. — L.) O. F. resonir (14th cent.) — L. resonare; see Resonant.

Resource. (F. — L.) M. F. rersource, later resource, 'a new source;' Cot. — F. res-; again; source, source; see Source.

Respect, sb. (F. — L.) F. respect, 'respect, regard;' Cot — L. respectum, acc. of respectus, a looking at — L. respectus, pp. of respecere, to look at, look back upon. — L. re-, back; specere, to see; see Species. Der. respect, vb.; respect-able, respect-able; also dis-respect

respire, delay, reprove. (F. — L.) O. F. respirt, a respire. Orig. sense regard, respect had to a suit on the part of a judge — L. acc. respectum, respect (above)

Respire, to breathe, take rest. (F. — L.) L. respirare — L. respire, to breathe again or back. — L. re-, back; spereare, to breathe; see Spirit

Resplendent. (L.) From L. resplendens, stem of pres. pt. of resplendere, to glitter — L. re-, again; splendere, to shine. see Splendour.

Respond. (F. — L.) O. F. respondir — L. respondere (pp. respondens), to answer — L. re-, back; respondere, to promise; see Sponsor. Der. response, from O. F. respondere, an answer, from L. respondens, neut. of pp. respondens.

Rest (1), repose. (L.) A S rest, rest, rest. Cf. Du. rust, Dan. Swed. rust, IceL. rot (the distance between two resting-places), Goth. rasta (a stage), O. H. G. rasta, G. rast, rest. The A S rest, fem., answers to Teut. type *rast-ja, orig. 'a halting-place,' which (like O. H. G. rasta) is from Teut. root *ras, to dwell, as seen in Goth. ras-n, a house. See Ransack. Brumg. i. § 903 c.

Rest (2), to remain, be left over (F. — L.) F. rester, to remain. — L. restare, to stop behind, remain — L. re-, back; stare, to stand; see State. Q] Distinct from rest (1), repose.

Restaurant. (F. — L.) Mod. F. restaurant, lit. 'restoring'; pres. pt. of restaurer, to restore, refresh; see Restore.

Restharrow, a plant. (F. and E.) For arrest-harrow, because its tough roots stop the harrow. Cf. the F. name arret-beauf, lit 'stop-ox.'

Restitution. (F. — L.) F. restitution. — L. restitutionem, acc. of restitutio, a restoring. — L. restituitus, pp. of restituere, to restore. — L. re-, again; statuire, to set up, place, causal of stare, to stand; see State.

Restive. (F. — L.) Confused with restless, but it really means stubborn, refusing to move — M. F. restif, 'restie, stubborn, drawing backward;' Cot. — F. rester, to remain; see Rest (2). Q] Hence F. rusty in the phr. to turn rusty to be stubborn.

Restore. (F. — L.) O. F. restorer, also restaurer. — L. restaurare, to restore — L. re-, again; *stauare, to set up; see Store Brumg. i. § 198.


restrict. (L.) From L. restrictus, pp. of restricere, to bind back (above).

Result, vb. (F. — L.) M. F. resulter, 'to rebound or leap back; also to rise of, come out of;' Cot. — L. resultere, to rebound; frequent of resliere, to leap back; see Resilient. Der. result-ant.

Resume, to take up again. (F. — L.) M. F. resumer. — L. resumer. — L. re-, again; simere, to take; see Assume. Der resumep-ian (from pp. resumpt us).


Resuscitate, to revive. (L.) L. resus-
RET

citâtus, pp. of resuscitâre, to revive. — L. re-, again, sus-, up, and citâre, to rouse; see Cite.

Ret, to steep flax. (M. Du.) M. Du. retên, reten, to steep flax; Du. reten. Cf. Pomeran. reten, Swed. rota, Norw. royla, to ret; also Du. rote, rente, Low G. rote, E. Fries. roote, a retting-pit. Lit. 'to make rotten;' formed from mutation by Teut. *pant; for which see Rotten. Cf. Du. rooten, to ret.

Retail, sb. (F.—L.) To sell by retail is to sell by small pieces. — O. F. retalial, a sherd, paring, small piece. — O. F. retailler, to sherd, cut small. — O. F. re- (= L. re-), again; tailler, to cut; see Tailor.

Retain. (F.—L.) F. retenir. — L. retenâre, to hold back; pp. retentus. — L. re-, back; tenâre, to hold; see Tenable.

Der. retention-en (from the pp.).

Retalliate, to repay. (L.) From pp. of L. retâlère, to require; allied to tâlôre, retaliation in kind, as in lex talionis, the law of retaliation. — L. tâli-, decl. stem of tâlis, such of a kind. Cf. Gk. τήλιος, of such an age. From the Idg. base *ta-, allied to Gk. τῷ, to thâta. See That.

Retard, to delay. (F.—L.) F. retarder, to hinder. — L. retardâre, to delay. — L. re-, again; tardâre, to make slow, from tardus, slow. See Tardy.

Retch, Reach, to try to vomit. (E.) A.S. hrâcan, to clear the throat, hawk, spit. — A.S. hrâca, spittle; cf. hrâcebræc, hoarseness. — Icel. hrâkja, to spit; from hrâki, spittle. Prob. of imitative origin.

Retention. (F.—L.) M. F. retention, 'retention;' Cot — L. acc. retentâniun, a holding back. — L. retent-us, held back, pp. of retinerâre, see Retain.

Reticent, silent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. reticère, to be very silent. — L. re-, back, very; and taçère, to be silent. See Tacit.

Reticule. (F.—L.) F. râdicule, a net for the hair, a reticule. — L. râdiculum, a little net; double dimm. of râte, a net. See Reticule.

Rétina, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) Neo-Lat. râtina; so called because resembling network. Coined from râti-, for râte, a net.

Retine. (F.—L.) M. E. retenue. — O. F. retenue, a body of retainers; fem. of retenu, pp. of retenir, to retain; see Retain.

Retire. (F.—Teut.) M. F. retirer, 'to retire, withdraw;' Cot. — F. re-, back; tirer, to pull; see Tier, Tirade.

Retort, a censure returned; tube for distilling. (F.—L.) M. F. retort, pp. 'twisted, violently returned,' retorte, 'a lymbeck,' Cot.; lit, a thing twisted back. — M. F. retrôrt, pp. of retrôdre, to twist back. — L. retotquère, to twist back. — L. re-, back; torquère, to twist; see Torture.

Retract. (F.—L.) M. F. retrâctier, 'to revoke;' Cot. — L. retractâtiâre, frequent, of retrôhare, to draw back. — L. re-, back; trôhare, to draw: see Tract (1).

rreat, sb. (F.—L.) M. E. retrete. — O. F. retrete, later retreata, a retract, fem. of retel, pp. of retrôtre, to withdraw. — L. retrô hare, to draw back (above).

Retrench. (F.—L.) M. F. retrêcher, 'to curtail, diminish;' Cot. — L. re-, back; and O. F. trenaître, to cut; see Trench.

Retribution. (F.—L.) M. F. retribu-tion, — L. acc. retribûtâniun, requital. — L. retribuitus, pp. of retribuire, to pay back. — L. re-, back; tribuire, to pay; see Tribute.

Retrieve, to recover. (F.—L. and Gk.) Formely retrêve. — O. F. retrêve, 3rd pers. sing. indic of retrover, later retrover, to find again. — L. re-, again; O. F. trover, to find; see Trover.

Retro-, backwards. (L.) L. retrô, backwards; a case of a comparative form from re- or red-, back. The suffix -trô (-trâ), in ci-trô, ci-trâ, answers to Goth. brô in fahbrô, hence; see Brugm. ii. § 75. See Rear (2).

Retrocension. (F.—L.) M. F. rétroçension, acc. of retrôcesso, a going back — L. retrôcess-us, pp. of retrôcèdere, to go further back. — L. retrô, backwards; cèdere, to go; see Cede.


Retrogression. (L.) Coined from pp. of L. retrô-grádi (above).


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Rhetoric, a reciter of epic poetry. — Gk. ῥήτωρ, stem of fut. of ῥήτω, to stitch together, fasten together; φιδί, an ode; see Ode.

Rhetoric. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. rhetorique; Cot. — L. rhetorica, i.e. rhetorica ars, the art of rhetoric; fem. of rhetorices, adj. — Gk. ῥήτορικος, rhetorical; adj. from ῥήτορος, an orator, speaker. For ῥήτορ, related by gradation to ῥώπ, to speak (for *ῥέπ-ερν). Allied to Verb.


Rhinoceros. (L. — Gk.) L. rhίνοερος. — Gk. ρινόκερς, lit. ‘nose-horned.’ — Gk ριζο-, for ῥιζ, nose; κέρας, a horn, allied to Horn.

Rhizome, a rootlike stem. (F. — Gk.) F. rhiζone — Gk. ρίζωνα, root. — Gk. ρίζων, to cause to take root. — Gk. ρίζα, root. See Root.

Rhododendron. (L. — Gk.) L. rhοδοdενδρον. — Gk. ρόδοδενδρον, the rose-bay, oleander. — Gk. ρόδο-, for ῥόδον, rose, δένδρον, tree. Gk. ῥόδος is of Armenian origin; see Rose Rhodomontade; see Rodomontade.

Rhomb, Rhombus. (L. — Gk.) L. rhombus (F. rhombe). — Gk. ῥόμβος, a thing twirled round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirling spindle, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles — Gk ῥόμβωσις, to revolve. Allied to Wrinkle (Prellwitz). See also Rumb.

Rhubarb. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. rhuebarbe, F. rhubarbe — Late L. rhuebarbarum (= rhœum barbarum). — Gk. ῥῆμα, ῥήματα, rhubarb; lit. ‘Rhœum from the barbarian country.’ Gk. ῥῆμα is an adj. from ῥῆμα, the rha-plant, rhubarb, which was also called ῥαμ Ποτικομ. ῥαμ took its name from the river Ράμ, i.e. the Volga. And see Barbarous.

Rhumb; see Rumb.

Rhyme; see Rime (1)


Perhaps allied to G. rebe, a tendril; from the idea of clasping (Kluge).


Riband, Ribbon. (F.) M. E. riban, riban. [Also Irish riben, a ribbon; Gael. ribean, a ribbon, fillet; from E.] — O. F. riban (F. ribon), a ribbon (littre); Gascon and Languedoc riban; Norman dial. riban. Low L. ribanum (A 1367). Origin unknown; cf. Dan. virde-band, a twisted band.


Rich. (E.) M. E. riche, — A. S. rice, powerful, rich. [We also find O. F. riche, from O. Sax. riki, allied to O. H. G. richi, M. H. G. riche (G. reich), powerful.] + Du. rijk, Icel. ríkr, Swed rik, Dan. rig, Goth. rekis. Teut. type *riks-, powerful, from the base rik- as seen in Goth. reih-s, a ruler; cognate with the Celtic base rig-, as in Gaulish ríx, a king (cf. O. Irish ri, gen. rig, a king, W. rhi, a chief); unless the Teut. base rik- is merely borrowed from the Celtic rig-. Cf. I. ríx, gen. ríggis, a king. All from ✓REG; to rule (L. regere). See Regent. Brugm. i. §§ 135, 549 c.


Rick. (E) Rick is from A. S. hryce, as in corn-hryce, corn-rich. We also find M. E. rick, A. S. hreāc, a heap a rick. + Icel. hrauber, a rick; Du. roock. Cf. O. Irish cruch, a rick; and see Rück (4).

Rickets, a disease of children, accompanied by softness of the bones and great weakness. (E.) A prov. E. word first noticed about A 11620; whence the medical term rachitis was coined about
RICOCHET

1650, with allusion to Gk. páxis, the spine. Cf. prov. E. rickety, i.e. tottery, weak, unstable. Formed from M.E. *wrikken, to twist, wrest, still in use in the phrase 'to wrick one's ankle,' Alluded to A.S. *wringan, to twist; see Wring and Wry. Cf. Du. *wrikken, Swed. *ricka, to be rickety; Swed. *rickug, rickety.

Ricochet, the rebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. *ricochet, 'the sport of skimming a thimble stone on the water, called a Duck and a Drake;' Cot. Origin unknown


Riddle (1), an enigma. (L.) Properly riddles; and the pl. should be riddles-es. M.E. *redels - A.S. *riedels, *rödels, a riddle, ambiguity, something requiring explanation. - A.S. *rådån, to discern, explain, see Read. + Du. *raadsel, for *raadsel-to, the A. S. *els being for -el; G. *rade, a riddle. We still say to read a riddle, i.e. to explain it.


Riff-raff, refuse. (F. - Teut.) M.E. *rif and *raf, things of small value, hence every bit. - M.F. *rif et *raf, every bit; also rifle et rafle. 'Il ne luy laurra *raf ny raf, he will strip him of all,' Cot. Here *rif or *rafle is a thing of small value, from *rifler, to rifle, ransack; and *rafle is from M.F. *rafller, to rifle, ravage. Both are words of Teut origin, drawn together by their sound, though of different origin. F. *rifler is from Icel. *hrifa (see Rife (1)); M. F. *rafller is from G. raffen, to seize.


Rife (2), a kind of musket (F. - Teut.) Short for *rifled gun, from the verb rifle, to groove. - O. F. *rifler, to scratch, graze (Godfrey). - Low G. *rifeln, to furrow, chamer: E. Fries. *rifeln (the same), rifel, a groove; Dan. rifle, to rifle, groove, rifle, a groove; Swed. *refta, to rifle. So also G. *riele, a furrow; riefen, riefeln, to rifle (from Low G.). All allied to Rive, and to Rive.


Big (2), a frolic, prank. (E.? I) We also find *rig, to be wanton; *rigger, wanton. *rîu *wrijg, and allied to wriggle; see Wriggle. Cf. Norw. *rigga, to rock; E. Fries. *wriegen, to wiggle; Du. *wrikken,
to stir to and fro, *wriggelen*, to wriggle; and see *Rackets*.

**Rig** (3), a ridge. (E.) M. E. *rig*, Northern form of *rigge*, *rugge*, a ridge. See *Ridge*.


**Righteous.** (E.) Corruption of M. E. *rightwusan*; A. S. *rihtweis*, i. e. wise as to what is right. - A S. *riht*, right; *vis*, wise.

**Rigid.** (L.) L. *rigidus*, stiff. - L. *rigère*, to be stiff. Brugm. 1. § 875.

**Rigmarole.** (Scand.; and F. - I.) Well known to be a corruption of *ragman-roll*, orig. a deed with many signatures, a long list of names; hence, a long stupid story. Lit. 'coward's roll.' - Icel. *ragmenus*, a coward, from *ragr*, a coward, and *maðr* (= *mannr*), a man; with the addition of *roll*, for which see *Roll*. The Icel. *ragr* seems to be allied to Icel. *argr*, a coward, A. S. *carg*.

**Rigol, a circlet.** (Ital. - O. H. G.) In Shak - Ital *rigola*, a little wheel (Torriano); cf. *riga*, a line, a stripe. - O H. G. *riga*, *riça*, a line, the circumference of a circle (G. *rihe*). See *Row* (1).

**Rile; see *Roll**.


**Rimer, a tool for enlarging holes in metal.** (E.) From A. S. *ryman*, to enlarge. - A. S. *râm*, wide. See *Room*.

**Rimple, to ripple, as the surface of water.** (E.) To *rimple* is to shew wrinkles - A. S. *hrimpel*, a wrinkle. - A. S. *hrump*, *hrump*, weak grade of *hrimpem* or *rimpe*, to wrinkle. - Du. *riempel*, a wrinkle, *riemelen*, to wrinkle; O H. G. *hrimpem*, M. H. G. *riemen* (cf. G. *rumßen*), to crook, bend, wrinkle. (See Franck.) See *Rumple*.


**Bink, a course for the game of curling, &c.** (E.) A peculiar form of *ring*, in the sense of *prize-ring*, &c. Cf Low G. *rûnk*, a ring.

**Rinse.** (F.) M. F. *rinser*, 'to rewash linen clothes;' Cot F. *rinser*; from O. F. *rainsier* (Littré). Cf. O. F. *rencier*, to rinse (Godefroy). Of unknown origin.


**Rip.** (Scand.; or F. - Scand.) M. E. *ripen*, to grope, search into; *ripen up*, to seek out (cf. E. *rip up*). Cf. O. F. *riper*, to scratch (Godefroy). - Norweg. *ripa*, to scratch, Swed. dial. *ripa*, to scratch, pluck asunder (like E. *rip open*); Dan. *oprippe*,

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RIPE

to rip up; Swed. repa upp, to rip up, repa, to scratch. Allied to Du. repel, G. riefel, a flax-comb; see Ripple (1). The Teut. base takes a double form; see Reap; cf. Rip (below) and Rope.


Ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax-stalks. (E.) M. E. ripplen, ripelen, to ripple; from the sb. rippel, a flax-comb (Jamieson). Formed, with suffix -en, of the agent, from the weak grade, *rip-, of A. S. riapan, to reap, cut; see Reap. Cf. Swed. repa, to ripple flax, orig. to scratch, rip; see Rip (above). + Du. repelen, to ripple, from repel, a ripple, from M. Du. repen, to beat flax; G. riefeln, to ripple, from riefel, a ripple.

Ripple (2), to cause or shew wrinkles on the surface, sand of water. (Scand.) A late word; the same as Ripple (3) below. The older word was Rimple, q. v.

Ripple (3), to graze slightly. (Scand.) A. G. rippl, to graze, rub. — A. G. rippe, to graze, rub.

Rise. (E.) M. E. risen, A. S. risan, pp. rissen. + Du. rissen, orig. to move, also in M. Du. to fall (contrary to the L. sense); Icl. rista; O. H. G. risan, to move up or down, to rise, to fall; Goth. ur-ris-an, to arise. Teut. type *reis-an-, to slip away. Der. raise, rear, vb.


Risk. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. risque, peril; Cot. Orig. a maritime word — Ital. risco, peril; Florio; the same word (probably) as Span. risco, a steep abrupt rock; whence the sense of 'peril,' as shewn by Span. arriagar, O. Span. arriscar, to venture into danger (lit. to go against a rock). The orig. sense of risco is cut off, sheer, like a sharp rock. — L. rescire, to cut back, cut off short (curiously verified by the use of the Com. word resega, a saw, also risk; Diz); and cf. Port. risco, (1) rock, (2) danger. — L. re-, back; secur, to cut; see Section. (See further in Diz and Korting.)

Rissole, a minced-meat fritter. (F. — L.) F. rissole; O F. roissole, roussole. — Late L. type *russolea; from L. ruscens, reddish, or rather brownish; from the colour. — L. russus, red. See Russet.

ROAD


Rival. (F. — L.) F. rival = L. rivalis, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. — L. rius, a stream. Cf. Skt. ri, to go, flow.


Rivel, to wrinkle. (E.) M. E. riuelen (u = v). — A. S. rifeled, wrinkled (Eng. Stud. xi. 66); cf. ge-riifian, to wrinkle; a frequent form from the weak grade of Teut. *reif-an, as seen in Icl. rifa, to rive; see Rive (above). Cf. A. S. gerifod, wrinkled; Aelf Hom. i 614.

River. (F. — L.) M. E. ricer (u = v). — A. F. rivere, O. I. rivere. (F. rivière.) The same as Span. ribera, a shore, strand, sea-coast, Ital. riviera, shore, bank, also a river; l ate L. riphera, (1) shore, bank, (2) river. — Late L. riparius, belonging to a shore. — L. ripa, shore, bank. Allied to Rive.

Rivet. (F. — Scand.) F. rivet, 'the welt of a shoe,' Cot.; also a rivet (Littre). — F. river, to rivet, clench, fasten back. — Icl. rifa, to tack, sew loosely together; rifa saman, to stitch together. Cf. Shetland riv, to sew coaisely, Aberdeen riv, to rivet.

Rivulet. (L.) Dimm. from L. rivulus, a small stream; dimm. of riusus, a stream; lit. 'flowing.' Cf. Ital. rivioletto (Torriano). See Rival.

Rix-dollar, a c. n. (Du. — G.) Du. riks-daalder, a rix-dollar. — G. reichs-thaler, a dollar of the empire. — G. reich, gen. case of reich, empire, allied to G. reich, rich; and thaler, a dollar; see Rich and Dollar.


Road. (E.) M. E. rood, rode (both for ships and horses). — A S. räd, a road, also a raid — A. S. râd, 2nd stem of rian, to ride. See Ride. Doublet, raid.
ROAM

Roam. (F. - L.) M. E. romen. Coned from O. F. romier, a pilgrim to Rome; cf. O. F. romel, a pilgrim, romerec, a pilgrimage; Span. romero, a pilgrim; M. E. Rome-rennere, a runner to Rome, pilgrim; also Late L. romens, Ital. Romeo, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim. All from L. Rōma, Rome.

Roan. (F.) M. F. roan; 'cheval roan, a roane horse,' Cot. Mod. F. roan, Span. roano, Ital. rovano, roano (Florio). Origin unknown. Sometimes derived from the town of Rouen, with which Ital. rovano can have nothing to do.

Roan-tree, Rowan-tree, the mountain ash. (Scand.) Spelt ron-tree, roantree, rovan-tree in Jameson = Swed. ronn, M. Swed. ron, roon, roan-tree; Dan. ron, Icel. reynir. The Icel. reynir is for *reynir<rekynir, a derivative of rauðr, red; from the colour of the berries (Norrean). See Red.


Rob (1). (-O. H. G.) M. E. robbe. - O. F. robe, more commonly rob, to disrobe, spoil, strip off clothing, plunder. - F. robe, a robe; see Robe.

Rob (2), a conserve of fruit. (F. - Span. - Arab.) F. rob, 'the juice of black whortleberries preserved;' Cot. - Span. rob, thickened juice of fruit with honey. - Arab. rubb, 'a decoction of the juice of citrons and other fruits, insipissated juice, rob;' Richardson.


Robe. (F. - O. H. G.) F. robe, formerly also robbe, - M. H. G. raub, O. H. G. raup (G. raub), booty, spoil; hence, a garment taken from the slain, clothing + A. S rīaf, Icel. rauf, sb.; see under Reave. Der. dis-robe.

Robin. (F. - O. H. G.) F. Robin, proper name; pet name for Robert.

RODOMONTADE


Robust. (F. - L.) F. robuste. - L. robustus, strong; - O. L. rōbus (L. rōbus), strength; orig. a tough tree, oak.

Roc, a huge bird. (F. - Pers.) F. rock (Littre). - Pers rukb, the name of a huge bird; also a hero.

Rochet, a fine white linen robe, like a surplice, worn by bishops. (F. - M. H. G.) F. rochet, 'a frock; a prelate's rochet;' Cot. - M. H. G. roc (G. rock), a frock, coat.

Rock (1), a large mass of stone. (F.) O F. roke (13th cent.), also rougë, roque; commonly roche, a rock. The same as Walloon roc, Languedoc roya, f., Prov. roca, Span. roca, Port. roca, rocha, Ital. rocca, rocia, a rock. Cf. Low L. roca (Ducange). We also find Ir. and Gael. roc (prob from L.), and Bret. rock (prob. from F.). Also A. S. stán-roc (11th c.), Origin unknown.

Rock (2), to shake, totter. (E.) M. E. roken. A. S. ruccan (C. Hall); N. Fries. roche. + Dan. rokke, to rock, shake, Swed. dial. rukka, to wag. Allied to Dan. rykke, to pull, rykk, a pull; Icel. rykkr, a hasty pull; G. ruck, a pull, jolt; Du. ruk, a jerk. Teut. types *ruckkan-, *ruckjan-, to jolt, jerk (Franck). The base *rukkan-may be related to *renkan-, to shake, as seen in Swed. dial. runka, to shake 'pt. t. rank, supine runkit'; Swed. runka, to shake. See Luetz.

Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Icel. rokkr, Swed. rock, Dan. rok, a distaff + G. rocken; Du. rok, roksen.

Rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital. - G.) M. Ital. rocchetto, 'a bobbin to wind silke upon; a spumb of wilde fier;' Florio. So named from its shape, resembling that of a bobbin or a distaff - M. H. G. rocke, G. rocken, a distaff (above).

Rocket (2), a plant. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. roquette. - Ital. ruchetta, dimin. of rucca, garden-rocket - L. ērūca, a sort of colewort; whence also G. ranke, rocket.

Rod, a wand. (E.) See Hood.

Rodent, gnawing. (L.) From rōdent- stem of pres. part. of rōdeō, to gnaw. Allied to Rase.

Rodomontade, vain boasting. (F. -
F. *rodomontae.* — Ital. *rodomontata,* a boost. Due to the boastful character of *Rodomonte,* in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, b. xiv.


**Roe** (2), spawn. (Scand.) For *roue*; the final *n* was dropped, being mistaken for the pl. suffix, as in *shoon* for shoes, *eyne* for eyes. M. E. *rouwe* — Icel. *hrogn,* Dan. *roge,* Swed. *rom,* roe + G. *ogen,* toe (whence F. *roge,* toe).


**Rogue.** (F. — C.) F. *rogue,* ‘arrogant, proud, presumptuous, rude, surly;’ Cot. Cf. E. *rogue* — saucy. The orig. sense was a surly fellow; hence a vagabond. — Bret. *rok,* roag, arrogant, proud. Or from Low G. *rook,* a rook, a thief. (Doubtful; see Scheler.)

**Roil, Eile,** to vex. (F.?) The old word *roil* meant (1) to disturb, (2) to vex. See Davies, Supp. Gloss. Of doubtful origin; prob. French. Cf. O. F. *roiller,* *roillier,* to roll, to give one a beating; M. F. *rouiller,* to pummel.

**Roistering,** turbulent (F. — L.) From the sb. *roister,* a bully, turbulent fellow. — F. *rrois,* ‘a ruffin, royster, sawte fellow;’ Cot. By-form of O. F. *ruse,* a rustic, the *r* being epenthetic; cf. O. F. *ruistre,* *rustes,* *ruste,* adj., strong, vigorous, rude, violent (Godefroy). — L. *rusticum,* acc. of *rusticus,* rustic. See *Rustic.*

**Roll,** vb (F. — L.) M. E. *rollen.* — O. F. *roler,* *rouler.* — Late L. *rotulare,* to revolve, roll. — L. *rotula,* a little wheel; dimin. of *rota,* a wheel. See *Rotary* Der. *roll,* sb., a scroll; O. F. *role,* L. *rotulus.*

**Romance.** (F. — L.) O. F. *romans,* romans, a romance. The form is due to late L. adv. *romāni,* as in the phr. *romānīcī* logūi — O. F. *paver* romaniz, to speak Romance, i.e. the vulgar Latin dialect of everyday life, as distinguished from book-Latin. *Romāni,* i.e. Roman-like, is from L. *Romānus,* Roman. — L. *Rōma,* Rome.

**romaut.** (F. — L.) O. F. *romaut,* oblique case of O. F. *romaniz,* a romance; see above. Der. *romaut-ic.*

**Romp;** see *Ramp.*

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**ROE**

**Bondeau.** (F. — L.) F. *rondeau,* a kind of poem, O. F. *rondel,* see *Rondelet.*

**Rood,** the cross; a measure of land. (E.) The same word as *rod,* which is shortened from M. E. *rood* (also *rodel,* a rood, a rod. Both *rood* and *rod* are used as measures, though the former is restricted to square measure, and the latter to linear; both senses are due to the use of a *rod* for measurement. A. S. *rōd,* a gallows, cross, properly a rod or pole. + O. Fries. *rōde,* gallows; O. Sax *rōda,* cross, gallows, Du. *roebe,* rod, perch, wand; G. *ruthe,* a rod of land; O. H. G. *ruota,* a rod, pole. Teut. type *rücka,* fem., a rod, pole. The short *o* in *rod* is due to the final *d;* cf. *red,* head, dead. The A. S. *rōd* is not older than the 11th cent. Cf. *Ratlines.*


**Root** (1), lowest part of a plant. (Scand.) M. E. *root.* — Icel. *röt,* Swed. *rot,* Dan. *rod,* a root. For *wōl,* cognate with L. *rādix,* and allied to Goth. *waurts,* a root, A. S. *wyrêt,* a wort, a root; the initial *w* being
dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the combination wr (later vr). See below. And see Radix and Wort.


**Roquelaure**, a short cloak. (F.) Named after the duke of Roquelaure (ab. 1715) — Todd.

**Rose**. (L. — Gk. — Armenian.) A. S. rose. — L. *rosa*; borrowed from Gk. *ρόδα*, a rose; whence a form *ροδία* > *rosa*; Æolic *βρόδον* (for *φρόδον*). — Armenian *vard*, a rose; whence also Pers. *göl* See *Julep*. Der. *rhododendron* (Gk. *βένδρον*, a tree).


**Rosin**; see Resin.

**Roster**, a military register. (Du.) From Du. *rooster*, a grate, griddleiron; hence, a list in parallel lines; lit. ‘roaster.’ — Du. *roosten*, to roast; see Roast.

**Rostrum**. (L.) L. *rostrum*, a beak; pl. *rostra*, a pulpiter for speakers in the forum, adorned with beaks of ships taken from the Antitaeans. For *råd-trum* = L. *rådere*, to gnaw, to peck. See Rodent. (Cf. *claust-trum* < *claust-trum*.)

**Rot**, vb. (E) A weak verb; the proper pp. is *rotted*, but rotten is commoner, which is a Scand. form (see below). M. E. *roten*, pp. *roted*. A. S. *rötian*, pp. *rotod*. + Du. *rotten*, to rot; O. H. G. *rösen* (also *rößen*), to rot. See further under Rotten.


**Rote** (1), routine, repetition. (F. — L.) M. E. *bi rote*, with repetition, by heart; lit. in a beaten track. — O. F. *rote* (F. *route*), a way, a beaten track. See Route.


**Rotundity.** (F. — L.) F. *rotondité* — L. *rotunditatem*, acc. of *rotunditas*, roundness — L. *rotundus*, round; see Round.


**Roué.** (F. — L.) F. *roué*, lit. broken on the wheel; hence a prophylate, supposed to merit that punishment. Pp. of *rouer*, to turn round (L. *rotare*). — F. *roue*, a wheel. — L. *rota*, a wheel. See Rotary.


**Rouleau.** (F. — L.) F. *rouleau*, a roll of paper; hence, *c’ins* in a roll of paper. Dimin. of O. F. *role*, M. F. *roule*, a roll; see Roll.

**roulette**, a game of chance. (F. — L.)
ROUN

F. roulette, a game in which a ball rolls on a turning table; dimin. of rouelle, a little wheel; see Rowel.

Roun, Round, to whisper. (E.) Shak. has round, with excescent d. M. E. rounen. A. S. rūnian, to whisper.—A. S rūn, a whisper. +G raunen, to whisper, from O. H. G. rūn, a secret; see Rune.


roundel, a kind of ballad. (F. — L.) O. F. rondel, later rondeau, a poem containing a line which recurs or comes round again. — F. rōnd, round (above).


House (1), to exute, to wake up. (Scand.) ‘Excute, to stir up, rouve,’ Cot. — Swed. rusa, to rush, rusa up, to start up; Dan russe, to rush. Cf. A. S. hrōsan, to rush, to fall down quickly; from Teut. base *hreus-.

House (2), a drinking-bout (Scand.) In Shak. — Dan. rus, intoxication. Dan. svene rūsen ud = to sleep out a reose, to sleep oneself sober; Swed. rūs, drunkenness + Du. roes, drunkenness. (Du. roeb, Allied to East Friesic rūc, noise, uproar, ‘row;’ rūsen, to make a noise. [G. rausch, a drunken fit, is borrowed from some other Tent. dialect.] Otherwise, rouse is short for carouse, to drink carouse > to drink a rouse; N. E. D.

Rout (1) a defeat, (2) a troop or crowd. (F. — L.) F. route, a row, defeature; also a rowt, heard. flock, troop; also a rutt, way, path; Cot. — L. rūpta, pp of ruptus, broken; from rumpere. This L. rūpta came to mean (1) a defeat, flying mass of broken troops; (2) a fragment of an army, a troop; (3) a way broken or cut through a forest, a way, route.

route, a way, course. (F. — L.) F. route, a way, route; see the word above.

routine, a beaten track. (F. — L.) F. routine, usual course; lit. small path. Dimin. of r. route.

Rover, a pirate. (Du.) M. E. rover. — Du. roover, a robber, pirate, thief. — Du. rooven, to rob. — Du. roof, spoil. + A. S rēaf, Icel. rauf, G. raub, spoil; see Reave. Der. rove, vb., to wander; evolved from the sb.

Row (1), a line. rank. (E.) M. E. rove. — A. S. ráw, rēw, a row; hēgérēw, a hedge-row. Tent. type *raigjwā, fem., from a root-verb *reihwan. (pt. t. *raihw); whence also G. reih-e, a row, Du. rij, M. Du. rij-e, a row, O. H. G. riga, a line. Idg. root *reikh, whence Skt. rikhā, a line.


Row (3), an uproar. (Scand.) For rouse; for loss of final s, cf. pea, cherry, sherry, shay (chaise). See Rouse (2).

Rowan-tree; see Roan-tree.

Rowel. (F. — L.) M. F. rowelle, a little wheel (on a bit or a spur). — Late L. rovetella, dimin. of rota, a wheel. See Rotary.

Rowlock, Rollock, Rullock, the place of support for an oar. (E.) Spelt ovlok in the Liber Albus, pp. 235, 237. A corruption of oar-lock — A. S. ärlo, a rowlock. — A S. är, oar; loc, cognate with G. lōch, a hole. The orig. rowlocks were actual holes, and were called also oar-holes.


Rub. (F.) M. E. rubben Not in A. S. + Dan. rubbe, Norw rubba, E. Fries. rubben, to rub, scrub; Norw. rubben, rough, uneven; E. Fries. rubbierg, rough; Du. rubbelig, 'rugged,' Sewel; also (from E.) Gael. rub, to rub, Irish rubadh, a rubbing, W. rwbio, to rub. Further allied to Icel. rūfmann, rough, Lith. rūpas, rough. ¶ Not allied to G. reiben; rather to L. rumpere and L. Reave.

Rubbish, broken stones, waste matter, refuse. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. robbeus, roberbus, Prompt. Parv.; pl. of an old form *robel, clearly represented by mod. E. rubble; see below. ¶ Rubbish is, in fact, a corrupt form of the old plural of rubble.

RUBICUND

of F. robe in the sense of 'trash,' so well preserved in the cognate Ital. roba, 'a gowne, a robe, wealth, goods, gear, trash, pelle,' Florio. Cf. Ital. robbaccia, old goods, rubbish; robiccia, trifles, rubbish; from roba. See Robe. Rubicund, ruddy. (F. - L.) F. rubicundus, very red. - L. rubìere, to be red. See Red.

rubric, a direction printed in red. (F. - L.) F. rubrique. - L. rubrica, red earth; also a title written in red. - L. ruber, red (above).
ruby, a red gem. (F. - L.) O. F. rubis; F. rubis (where s is the old sign of the nom. case) Cf. Span. rubí, rubín, Port rubím, Ital. rubino. - Late L. rubinus, a ruby; from its colour. - L. rubeus, red; rubère, to be Allied. See Red.

Buck (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.) Icel hrukkka, a wrinkle; cf. hrokkim, curled, pp. of hrokkva, to recoil, give way, curl, Norw rukka, a wrinkle. Cf. Swed ryuka, Dan ryuko, a wrinkle. From Teut. base *hruke- (Norcen).

Buck (2), a heap, small pile. (Scand.) Norw. and M. Swed. ruka, a heap; cf. Icel. hjaukr, a heap, hill; see Rick.

Rudder. (E.) M. E. röder, rother. A.S. röðr, a padle. Here röder = rowing implement; from röw-an, to row. (Paddles preceded rudders.) + Du. roer (for roedær), an oar, rudder; Swed. roder, ro; Dan. ror, G. rufer. See Row (2).

Ruddock, a red-breast. (L.) A. S rudduc. Hence W. rhuddog, Corn. ruddoc, a red-breast. See below.

ruddy. (E.) M. E. rody, A.S. rode, ruddy. From A.S. *rude-, weak grade of rôdan, to redden, a strong verb, whence also A.S. róad, red; see Red.

Rude. (F. - L.) F. rude. - L. ruden, acc. of rudi, rough, raw, rude.

rudiment. (F. - L.) F. rudiment - L. rudimentum, a thing in the first rough state, a first attempt. - L. rudi-t, rude.


Buff (1), a kind of frill. (E.) 'Ruff of a shirt;' Levins (1570). So called from its uneven surface; apparently shortened from ruffle, verbal sb. from ruffle, vb., which was in early use. See Ruffle (1).

Buff (2), the name of a bird. (E.?) Said to be named from the male having a ruff round its neck in the breeding season. But the female is called a reeve, which points to formation by vowel-change from some different source.


Buff (4), a game at cards. (F.) A modification of O. F. ruffle, roufle, ronfle, M. F. ronfle, 'hand-ruffe, at cards,' Cotgrave; jouer à la ronfle, 'to play at hand-ruffe, also to snore,' id. Cf. Ital. ronafa, ronfare, to snort, to trump at cards. From Tuscan ronfare (F. ronfer), to snore, snort; supposed to be from L. re-in-flère, to re-inflate (Korting). See Inflate. But it may be of imitative origin.

Ruffian, a bully. (F. - Ital. - Teut.) Walloon ruffian, M. F. rüffen, rüfien, 'a bawd, pandar;' Cot. Ital. ruffiano, ruffiano, 'a wander, ruffian, swaggerer;' Florio. For *ruffianus, formed with L. suffix -anus from Low G. ruffeln, to act as pandar. See Ruff (2).

Ruffle (1), to disorder a dress. (E.) M. E. ruffelen, to entangle, run into knots; also (apparently) to rumple, Cursor Mundi, 2639. Allied to Ruff (1) above. + M. Du. ruffelen, to ruffle, wrinkle, ruffel, a wrinkle, a crumple; E. Fries. ruffelen, rufeln, to pleat. From *ruf, weak grade of Teut. *rufan-, to break, tear; see Rave. Cf. Lithuan rũple, rough bark on old trees. Der. rũle, sb.

Ruff (2), to bluster, be turbulent. (M. Du.) Obsolete. Rufflers were cheating bullies, highwaymen, lawless or violent men (Nares) - M. Du. ruffelen, ruffen, to pandar (Oudemans); Low G. ruffeln, to pandar, ruffeler, a pimp, intrigant; Dan. ruffer, a pandar. A ruffer and a ruffian are much the same. See Ruffian.

Rug. (Scand.) Swed. rugg, rough entangled hair, cf. M. Swed. ruggig, rough, hairy; Icel. rugg, shagginess. Also Low G. rugg, rough, rugen, to be rough (like flocks of hair); E. Fries. rug, rough, rug, a roughness, a rough side of a skin; ruger, a rough-hided or furry animal (e.g. a cat). See Rough.

Rugged. (Scand.) M. E. rugged; also ruggy, Ch. C. T., A 2885. The latter is from M. Swed. ruggig, rough, hairy. - Swed. rugg, rough entangled hair (above).
**RUGOSE**


**Rum,** (1), a spirituous liquor. (Prov. E.) Called *rumbó* in Smollett, Per. Pickle, c. ii and c. ix; this is short for the sailor's word *rumbowling*, grog. Orig. called *Rumbullion* in Barbadoes, A.D. 1651; from Devonsh. *rumbullion*, uproar, rumple, which is prob. allied to Rumble.

Rum (2), strange, queer. (Hindi) 'Rum, gallant, a cant word;' Bailey (1737). *Rum* really means 'Gypsy'; hence 'good' from a Gypsy point of view, but 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. Hence *rome house*, *rum house*, good wine. *Rom* means 'a husband, a Gypsy'; *rūmāni*, adj., Gypsy. This Gypsy word *rom* answers to Hindi *dōm* (with initial cerebral *d*, resembling *r*), a man of low caste; Skt. *dōmba*, 'a man of low caste, who gains his livelihood by singing and dancing;' Beney.

Rumb, Rhumb, a line for directing a ship's course on a chart; a point of the compass (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) See Rhumb in Tllihp's. - F. *rumb*, 'a roomb, or point of the compass, a line drawn directly from wind to wind in a compass, travers-board, or sea-card;' Cot. - Span. (and Port.) *rumbō*, *rumb*, a ship's course (represented by spiral lines on a globe) - L. *rhombus*, acc. of *rhombo*, a magician's circle, a rhombus; Gk. *bou̱bōs*, a top, a magic wheel, whirling motion; also a rhombus. See Rhomb. *Rhombium* meant revolution of the sphere, Milton, P. L. viii. 134; hence whirling or spiral lines, &c. No connexion with Du. *rüm*, which merely means room or space, or sometimes the hold of a ship, i.e. its room or capacity.


**RUNAGATE**


Rummer, a sort of drinking-glass. (Du.) Used for Rhenish wine. 'Rhenish rammers;' Dryden. - Du. *roemer, romer*, a wine-glass; Low G. *roemer*, a large wine-glass; hence G. *roemer*, a rummer. Du. *roemer* is prob. from Du. *room*, boasting, praise, as if 'a glass to drink in praise of a toast;' Franck. Cf. G. *ruck*, praise; O. Sax. *krém*; also Icel. *hródr*, praise. Also M. Du *roemer* (Hexham); which some explain as a 'Romish glass.'


Rumple. (E.) The M. E. form is *rumpfen*, to rumple. *Rumple* and rumple are from the same verb, viz. A. S. *hrumfan* (pp. gehrumfen), to wrinkle; see Rimple. + M. Du. *rumpelen, rumpen*, to wrinkle; *rumpel, rumpel*, a wrinkle; cf. G. *rumpfen*, to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hirmfan*, str. vb.


Runagate, a vagabond. (F. - L.) A corruption of M. E. *renegat*, an apostate, villain; Ch. C. T. 5353. [The corruption was due to a popular etymology from *runne a gate*, run on the road, hence, to be a vagabond.] - O. F. *renegat*, 'a rene-
RUNDLET

gadoe;’ Cot. — Late L. renegátus, pp. of renegāre, to deny again, forsake the faith. — L. re, again; negāre, to deny; see Negation.

Rundlet, Runlet, a small barrel. (F.— L.) Formerly roundlet; dimr of O. F. rondelle, a little barrel, named from its roundness. — F. rond, round. — L. rotundus, round. — L. rota, a wheel; see Round.

 Rune, one of the old characters used for incised inscriptions. (E.) A learned term. A. S. rūn, a rune, mystery, secret conference, whisper. Orig. sense ‘whisper’ or murmur, hence a mystery, lastly an incised character, because writing was a secret known to few. + Goth. riuna, O. H. G. riuna, a secret, counsel; O. Irish rún, W. rhin, a secret. Idg. type *rīnā, fem. Cf. Gk. ἐπιῳδεά, I search out, ἐπιῳδε, fem., an enquiry.

Rung, a round of a ladder. (E.) M. E. rōng, a stake. A. S. hrung, a stake of a cart, beam or spar. + M. Du. roong, a beam of a plough; G. rüinge, a pin, a bolt; Goth. hrunga (=hrunga), a staff. Cf. also Icel. rong, rib in a ship. Perhaps allied to Ring. The sense seems to be ‘rounded stick.’

Runnel, a stream. (E.) A. S. rynel; cf. ryne, a course, allied to runn-, weak grade of rinnen, to run; see Run.

Runt, a bullock, heifer. (Du.) From Du. rund (Hexham). And see Rother.

Rupee, an Indian coin. (Hind.— Skt.) Hindūstānī rūpiyā, a rupee. — Skt. rūpya-, handsome, also (as -b-) wrought silver. — Skt. rūpa-, beauty.


Rusa, a kind of deer. (Malay.) Malay rūsa, a deer. See Babirusa.

Ruse, a trick. (F.— L.) F. ruse, a trick. — F. ruser, to beguile; contr. from O. F. ruser, to refuse, recoil, escape, dodge. — L. recusāre, to refuse, to oppose a cause. — L. re-, back; causā, a cause. See Recusant.

Rush (1), to move swiftly forward. (E.) M. E. ruschen + M. H. G. rüschen (G. rauschen), to rush, rustle, roar (as water); Du. ruischen, to murmur (as

RUTH

water), to rustle. Cf. M. Swed. ruska, to rush. Perhaps the same as A. S. hryscan, to be strident, to rustle.

Rush (2), a plant. (E. or L.) M. E. rūshe, rische, resche. A. S. riscæ, riscæ, a rush; oldest form risc. + Du. rusch, rush, reed; E. Fries. roske; Low G. rusk; N. Fries. ruskem, pt., rushes. Perhaps borrowed from L. ruscum, butcher’s broom; but this does not account for A. S. risc. More likely allied to E. rash, as if of quick growth. Cf. Lowl. Sc. rash, a rush; also E. Fries. risk, quick, slender; Low G. ruch, quick. Der. bul-rush (prob. for bole-rush, round-stemmed rush); cf. bull-weed, knapweed.

Rusk. (Span.) Rusa de mar, sea-rusks, a kind of biscuit; rósca, a roll (twist) of bread, also a screw. Cf. Port. rosca, the winding of a snake. Origin unknown.


Rustic. (F.— L.) F. rustique — L. rusticus, belonging to the country. — L. rūs, the country. Cf. Russ. raviina, a plain, Zend ravan, O. Irish roe, a plain; see Room.


Rut (2), to cpulate, as deer. (F.— L.) M. E. rutien, to rut; from rut, sb — M. F. rut, rut, ‘the rut of deer or boars.’ — L. rūgitum, acc. of rūgitus, the roaring of lions; hence, the noise made by deer in rut-time. — L. rūgīre, to roar (whence M. F. rutir). See Rumour.

Ruth, pity. (E.) M. E. reuete. Formed from A. S. hrēow, s. f., pity (cf. G. reue ‘), by adding -th; suggested by Icel. hryggd,
RYE

hrygâ, ruth, sorrow. From A.S. hrêowan, to rue; see Rue (1).


† Du. rogge, Icel. rugr, Dan. rug, Swe.d. rog, G. roggen; O. H. G. rocco. Cf. Russ. roj(e), rye; Lithuan. rugger, pl. sb., rye.

Ryot: the same as Rayah, q. v.

S.

Sabaoth, hosts. (Heb.) Heb. tseva'ôth, armies; pl. of tsîvâ', an army. — Heb. tsâvô', to go forth as a soldier.


— Heb. šâbâth, to rest.

Sable, an animal. (F. — Slavonic.) O.F. sable. — Russ. sobole, the sable; also a fur-tippet; Polish sobot. ¶ As black sable was best liked, the word sable (in L. and F.) also means 'black.'

Sabre, Saber. (F. — G. — Gk. ?) F. sabre. — G. sabel (older form also sabel), a falchion. Said to be from Mid. Gk. σαβέο, crooked (Diez). We also find Russ. sabita, Pol. szabla, Hung. szablya, Serv. sabija, Wallach. sâble; all supposed to be borrowed words.

Saccharine. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) F. saccharin, adj.; from L. saccharum, sugar. — Gk. σάκχαρον. — Skt. चकरी, gravel, candied sugar; see Sugar.

Sacerdotal. (F. — L.) F. sacerdotal. — L. sacerdotalis, belonging to a priest. — L. sacerdotis, stem of sacerdōs, a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts' (Corssen). — L. sacer, sacred; dare, to give. Cf. dōs (stem dōt-), a dowry, from dare.


Sack (2), to plunder. (F. — L., &c.) From the sb. sacch, pilage. — F. sec, ruin, spoil. From the use of a sacch in removing plunder; Cot. has â sac, à sac, 'the word whereby a commander authorizeth his soldiers to sack a place.' Cf. Late L. sacâre, to put into a bag; Late L. sacces, a garment, a purse, L. sacces, a sack; see above.

Sack (3), the name of an old Spanish wine. (F. — L.) Formerly also seck, meaning a 'dry' wine. — F. sec, dry; vin sec, sack. Cf. Span. sec, dry; — L. siccum, acc. of siccus, dry. Sherris sack = Span. seco de Nerez; see Sherry.

Sackbut, a kind of wind-instrument. (F. — L. — Gk. — Chaldee) F. saguebute, a sackbut. Substituted, by some perversity, for L. sanctibica, Dan. sâ. (Vulg.), which was a kind of harp. — Gk. σακόβους, Chald. sabỗkâ, 'a kind of harp.' ¶ Cf. Span. sacabuche, a tube used as a pump; also, a sackbut, trombone.

Explained, by popular etymology, as 'that which exhausts the chest,' from the exertion used; as if from Span. sacar, to draw out, exhaust, the same as M. F. saquer, to draw out hastily, lit. to draw out of a sack, from Heb. seq, a sack; buche, maw, stomach, chest.

Sacrament. (I.) L. sacramentum, an engagement, military oath, vow; in late L., a sacrament. — L. sacrâre, to render sacred. — L. sacr-, for sacer, sacred (below).

Sacred. (F. — L.) Sacred is the pp. of M. E. sacren, to consecrate, render holy; a verb now obsolete; — F sacrer, to consecrate — L. sacrâre, to consecrate. — L. sacrificâre, for sacer, holy. From base sac- of L. sanctire, to make holy. Brugm. ii. § 744 (v. SAK.)

Sacrifice. (F. — L.) F. sacrifice. — L. sacrificium, lit. a rendering sacred; cf. sacrïfique, to sacrifice. — L. sacrâre, for sacer, sacred; — sfrâre, for facere, to make, sacrilege. (F. — L.) M. F. sacrilege.

— L. sacrilegium, the stealing of sacred things. — L. sacrâre, for sacer, sacred; legere, to gather, steal; see Legend.

Sacristian, sexton. (F. — L.) Sacristian is rare; it is commonly sexton, M. E. sexten, orig. a keeper of the sacred vestments, afterwards a grave-digger. — A. F. secrestan, M. F. sacristain, 'a sexton or vestry-keeper.' Cot. — Late L. sacrâst-a, a sacristan; with suffix -inus. — L. sacrâre, for sacer (above); with suffix -ista.

Sadh. (E.) The orig. sense was sated; hence tired, grieved. A. S. sed, sated, satiated. — O. Sax. sad, Icel. sáðr, Goth. saðs, G. satt, sated, full. Teut. type *sa-doc, sated; a pp. form. Allied to O. Ir sâ-ih, satiety, sa-thech, sated; L. sa-tur, full; Lith. so-tus, full, so-tas, satiety; Gk. α-α, α-μευα, to satiate. (v. SÂ, SA.) Brugm. i. § 196. Allied to Sate, Satiat.
SADDLE

Saddle. (E.) M.E. sadel. A.S. sadel. +Du. zadl, Icel. sóbuli, Swed. Dan. sadel, G. sattel, O.H.G. satul. Teut. type *sădulis; possibly borrowed from a derivative of Idg. *sed, to sit, in some other Idg. language. Cf O. Slav. sedlo, Russ. sedlo, L. sella (for *sedēre, from sedēre, to sit); but none of these exhibits the grade *sad.

Sadducee. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. pl. Sadduceæ. — Gk. pl. Σαδδουκαῖοι. — Heb. pl. נדדグית; pl. of ἱσάδως, just, righteous. — Heb. יסד, to be just. Some derive it from ἵσαδως (Zadok), the founder of the sect, whose name meant 'the just.'


Saffron, a plant. (F. — Arab.) A.F. spffr, h. safran. — Arab. زفنا, saffron.

Sag, to droop. (E.) M.E. saggen. Not in A.S. Low G. zakken, to settle (as dregs); E. Fries. zakken, 1m. zakken, to sink; Swed. sakka, to settle, sink down; cf. Dan. sække, to have stem-way. Hardly allied to sink.

Saga, a tale (Scand.) Icel. saga, a tale; cf. Icel. segga, to say. See Say (1), Saw (2).

Sagacious. (L.) From L. sagaci-, decl. stem of sager, of quick perception; with suffix -o(s). — L. sagerre, to perceive by the senses. — Goth. sókjan, A.S. sécan, to seek. See Seek. Brugm. 1 § 187.

Sage (1), wise. (F. — L.) F. sage. — Late L. *sabius, for L. -sapius, whence sapius, unwise (Petronius), see Schwann. — L. sapere, to be wise. See Sapid.


Sagittarius. (L.) L. sagittarius, an archer. — L. sagitta, an arrow.


Sainfoin. (F. — L.) F. sainfoin, M.F. saint-foin (Cot.); as if 'holy hay.' — L. sanctum fenorum, holy hay. ¶ But thought to represent sain froin, i.e. 'wholesome hay.' — L. sainctum fenorum; see Sane.


Saker, a kind of falcon; a small piece of artillery. (F. — Span. — Arab.) (The gun was called after the falcon; cf. musket.) — M. F. sacre, a saker; the hawk, and the artillery so called; 'Cot. — Span. sacre, a saker (in both senses). — Arab. sagr, a hawk; Rich. Diet., p. 938. Engelmann has shewn that the word is not of Lat. origin, as said by Dier. (Devic; and Körtig, § 1642.)

Salaam, Salam. (Arab.) Arab. salâm, saluting, wishing peace; a salutation. — Arab. salâm, saluting. — Heb. shâlam, peace, from shâlam, to be safe.


Sale. (E.) M.E. sale. A.S. sala. +Icel. sala, fem., sal, neut. a sale, bargain; Swed. salu; O H. G. sala. Orig. sense 'delivery,' or 'a handing over;' as in O. H. G. sala. Dor. sell, handsel.

Salic, Salique. (F. — O. H. G.) F. Salique, belonging to the Salic tribe. This was a Frankish tribe, prob. named from the river Sala (now Yssel).
**SALIENT**

**Salient.** (L.) From pres. pt. of L. *salire* to leap, spring forward. + Gk. ἀλατο-μας, I leap. ( (){SAL.}) Brugm. i. § 514 (3).

**Saline.** (F. – L.) F. salin, fem. saline, adj. – L. *salinus* as in saline, salt-pits. – L. *sól* salt. See Salt.

**Saliva.** (L.) L. *salivā* spittle; whence also O. Ir. *sailt*, W. *halīw*, saliva. Der. *salivo-ate*.


**SALVE**


**Saltation, dancing.** (L.) Rare; from L. *saltātio*, a dancing. – L. *saltātus*, pp. of *saltāre*, to dance, frequent of *salire*, to leap. See Salient.

**Salt-cellar.** (E.; and F. – L.) For salt-cellar or salt-salar, where *salar* is an old word for ‘salt-holder’; so that the prefix salt is superfluous. – A. F. *salier*; M. F. *saliere, ‘a salt-seller;’ Cot. – L. *salārium*, salt-cellar (in late L.); from L. *salūris*, adj., belonging to salt. – L. *sál*, salt. See Salary.

**Saltire, in heraldry, a St. Andrew’s cross.** (F. – L.) A cross in this position (x). – O. F. *salteur*, a saltire (Godfrey); M. F. *sauttoir*, St. Andrew’s cross (Cot.). Also M. F. *sauttor*, orig. a stirrup of a triangular shape Δ, also a saltire (the cross being named from the position of the stirrup’s sides). – Late L. *saltātorium*, a stirrup. – L. *saltātorius*, belonging to leaping or springing; suitable for mounting a horse. – L. *saltātor*, a leaper. – L. *salire*, frequent of *salire*, to leap. See Salient.

**Salt-petre, nitre.** (E.; and F. – L. and Gk.) For M. F. *saldestre*, salt-petre (Cot.). – Late L. *salpetera*; L. *sal pétre*, salt of the rock. – L. *sál*, salt; Gk. *nērpa*, r rock; see Salt and Petrify.

**Salubrious.** (L.) From L. *salūbris*, healthful. For *salūt-bris*, i. e. healthful. – L. *salūt-*, stem of *salūs*, health; *bris*, adj. suffix (Brugm. ii. § 77). The L. *salūs* is allied to *salūnus*, whole; see Salvation.

**Salutary.** (F. – L.) F. *salutaire*. – L. *salūtāris*, healthful. – L. *salūt-, stem of *salūs*, health; allied to *salūnus*, whole; see Salvation.

**Salute.** (L.) L. *salūtāre*, to wish health to, to greet. – L. *salūt- (above).*


Salver vb., to anoint. Teut. type *sahlē, fem. Allied to Gk. ἄρος, oil, fat (Hesychius); Skt. sarpiṣ, clarified butter. Brugm. i. § 562.

Salver, a plate on which anything is presented. (Span. — L.) In place of Span. salva, a salver, a plate on which anything is presented; it also means the previous tasting of viands before they are served up. — Span. salvar, to save, free from risk, to taste the food or drink of nobles to save them from poison. — L. salvāre, to save (below). ¶ A salver (salva) is properly a plate or tray on which drink was presented to the taster, and then to the drinker of a health; cf. Span. hacer la salva, to drink one’s health, also to make the essay.

Sambo, the offspring of a negro and mulatto. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. sambo, formerly sambo (Pineda), bandy-legged; also as sb, a sambo (in contempt). — Late L. scambus. — Gk. σαμβός, crooked, sand of the legs.

Same. (E.) M. E. same. A. S. same, only as adv., as in swē same swē men, the same as men, just like men. The adj use is Scand.; from Icel. samr, Dan. Swed. samme, the same. — O H. G. sam, adj., sama, adv.; Goth. sama, the same (cf. samana, together), Gk. σαμός, Skt. sama-, same; cf Russ samymi, same. Allied to Skt. sam, with Gk. ἴδα, together, L. similis, together, similis, like.

Samite, a rich silk stuff. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. samit — Late L. examitum. — Late Gk. έξαμιτος, a stuff woven with six kinds of thread. — Gk. έξ, six; μητός, a thread of the woof. See Dimity.

Samovar, a tea-urn. (Russ.) Russ. samovar.

Sampan, a small boat. (Malay — Chin.) Malay sampan. — Chin. sanpan (Yule).

Samphire, a herb. (F. — L. and Gk.) Spelt sampier in Baret (1580). — F. saint Pierre, St. Peter; whence herbe de saint Pierre, samphire. — L. sanctum, acc. of sanctus, holy; Petrum, acc. of Petrus, Peter; see Petrol.

Sample. (F. — L.) M. E. sample. — O. F. essample, exemple. — L. exemplum, an example, sample; see Example.

Sampler. (F. — L.) O. F. examplaire (XIV cent.), the same as exemplaire, a pattern — L. exemplarium, late form of exemplar, a copy. — L. exemplaris, serving as a copy. — L. exemplum (above).

Sanitary. (L.) From L. sānātōr, a healer. — L. sānāre, to heal. — L. sīnus, whole, sane; see Sane.


Sanctity. (L.) From L. sanctitās, holiness; cf. F. saintet. — L. sanctus, holy; see Saint.


Sand. (E.) A. S. sand. + Du. sand; Icel. sandr; Swed. Dan. G. sand; Bavarian sam(b)d. Teut. types *sam(a)dos, m., *sānu-adom, n.; Idg. type *sam(a)dos, Cф Gк ḍuabos, sand.


Sandblind, half-blind, (E.) In Shakespeare; a corruption of sam-blind, half blind. The prefix — A. S. sīm-, half, cognate with L. semis, Gk. ἴμω; see Semi., Hemi.

Sandwich. (E.) Named from John Montague, 4th Earl of Sandwich, died 1792, who used to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaming-table. — A. S. Sandwic, Sandwich, a town in Kent.

Sane. (L.) L. sānus, of sound mind, whole, safe. Prob. allied to Icel. sōn, G. sühne, atonement (Kluge).

Sanguine. (F. — L.) F. sanguin. bloody, of a sanguine complexion. — L. sanguineus, adj.; from sanguin- (for *sang-uen-), stem of sanguis, blood.

Sanhedrim. (Heb. — Gk.) Late Heb. sanhedrin, borrowed from Gk. συνέδριον, a council; lit. a sitting together.
SANS

sūn, together; ἐδρα, a seat, from ᾿Εδραι, I sit; see Sit.

Sans. (F. -- L.) F. sans, without; O.F. sens. -- L. sine, without. -- L. si ne, if not, except.

Sanskrit. (Skt.) Skt. saṁskyta, lit. 'symmetrically formed.' -- Skt. sam, together; kṛta, made, from kṛ, to make; cf L. creāre, to make. See Create.


Sap (2), to undermine. (F. -- Late L.) O. F. sappeter, F. sapérer. -- O. F. sappe (F. sape), a kind of hoc. (Cf. Span. sapet, Ital. zappa, mattock.) -- Late L. sappa, sapo, a hoe. Origin unknown; Diez suggested Gk. σακάνυς, a hoe; from σκάπτειν, to dig.


Sapience. (F. -- L.) F. sapience. -- L. sapientia, wisdom. -- L. sapient, stem of pres. pt. of sapere, to be wise.

Saponaceous, soap. (L. -- Teut.) Coined, as if from L. *sāponacīcus, from L. sāponem, acc. of sāpo, soap (Pliny). See Soap.

Sapphire, a kind of metre. (L. -- Gk.) L. sapphicus, belonging to Sappho. -- Gk. Σάπφοι, Sappho of Lesbos, died about 592 B.C.


Saraband. (F. -- Span. -- Pers.) F. sarabande, a Spanish dance. -- Span. sarabanda, a dance of Moorish origin. -- Pers. sarband, lit. 'a stick for fastening a lady's head-dress.' -- Pers. sar, head; band, band.

Saracen. (L. -- Gk. -- Arab.) L. saracēnus, lit. one of the Eastern people. -- Late Gk. Σαρακηνός, Arab. sharīyin, pl. of sharīyya, Eastern. -- Arab. shārīy, east, rising sun. -- Arab. root sharāga, it rose.

Sarcasm, a sneer. (F. -- L. -- Gk.) F. sarcasme. -- L. sarcasmus. -- Gk. σαρκασμός, a sneer. -- Gk. αρπάδειν, to tear flesh, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer. -- Gk. σαρκ-, stem of σαρκ, flesh. Der. sarcastic, Gk. σαρκαστικός, sneering.

SASSAFRAS

Sarcenet, Sarsnet, a thin silk. (F. -- L. -- Gk. -- Arab.) O. F. sarenet, a stuff made by the Saracens. -- Low L. saracenīcum, sarenet. -- L. Saracenīnum, Saracen; see Saracen.

Sarcophagus. (L. -- Gk.) L. sarkophagus, a stone tomb; made of a limestone which was supposed to consume the corpse (Pliny). -- Gk. σαρκοφάγος, flesh-consuming; hence lime-stone. -- Gk. σαρκ-, for σάρκ, flesh; φαγεῖν, to eat. See Sarcasm.

Sardine (1), a small fish. (F. -- L. -- Gk.) F. sardine. -- L. sardina, sarda. -- Gk. σαρδίνη, σάρδα, a kind of fish.

Sardine (2), a gem. (L. -- Gk.) L. sardīnis. -- Gk. σαρδίνοιος; Rev. iv. 3. Named from Sardis, in Asia Minor (Pliny).


Sardonix, used of grim laughter. (F. -- L. -- Gk.) F. sardonique, formerly sardonien, in phrase rīs sardonien, 'a forced or careless mirth.' -- Cot. -- L. Sardonicus, usually Sardoniùs. -- Gk. σαρδόνιος, also σαρδώνιος, said to be derived from σαρ-, a plant of Sardinia (zarpō), said to screw up the face of the eater; see Vergil, Ecl. vii. 41.

Sardonyx, a gem. (L. -- Gk.) L. sardonyx. -- Gk. σαρδονυξ, i.e. Sardian onyx. -- Gk. σαρδ-, for Σάρδης, Sardis, in Lydia; ὀνυξ, onyx. See Onyx.

Sarsaparilla. (Span.) Span. sarsaparilla, a plant. (Span.) Zarpa means 'bramble,' perhaps from Basque sartzia, a bramble; parilla is generally referred to Tarillo, the name of a physician who prescribed the use of sarsaparilla.

Sarsnet; see Saracen.

Sash (1), a case or frame for panes of glass. (F. -- L.) Adapted from F. châssis, 'a frame of wood for a window,' Cot.; or from O. F. chasse (F. chasse), a case, shrine. -- L. capsa, a case. See Chase (3) and Case (2).

Sash (2), a scarf, girdle. (Arab.) Formerly shash. -- Arab. shash, muslin; hence, a muslin turban (Dozy). Cf. Arab. shašíya(t), a little turban (Richardson).

Sassafras, a kind of laurel. (F. -- Span. -- L.) F. sassafras. -- Span. sasafras, from O. Span. sassafragia, the herb saxisfrage; sassafras was so named from being supposed to possess the like virtue. -- L. saxifrage; see Saxifrage.
Satan. (Heb.) Heb. sâṭān, an enemy.
- Heb. root sâṭam, to persecute.

Satchel, a small bag. (F.-L., &c) O. Fr. sâcher, a little bag. L. saccellum, acc. of saccellus, dimin. of saccus, a sack; see Sack.

Sate, Satiate. (L.) Sate is from sated, used as a short form of satiate in sense of 'satisfied.' (Suggested by L. sâtus; sâtura; sâtur, full.) L. satâlis, pp. of sâtire, to sate, fill full. L. sât, sat, sâtis, sufficient; sâtur, full. Allied to Sad. Brugm. i. § 196. Der. sâtiety, M. F. sâtitâle, from L. acc. sâtitudem, fullness.

Satellite, (F.-L.) F. satellite, 'a sergeant, catchpole;' Cot. L. sâtillitium, acc. of satellites, an attendant.

Satin, (F.-L.) F. satin. (Ital. setino, Port. setim.) - Late L. sâtium, sâtilis, sâtia, sâtus, sâtina, silk; L. sâta, sâta, a bristle, a hair. Brugm. i. § 209.

Satire. (F.-L.) F. satire, L. sâtira, a species of poetry; orig. 'a medley.' Derived from sâtura lanx, a full dish, dish full of mixed ingredients; where sâtura is fem. of sâtur, full. Cf. Sate. satisfy. (F. - L.) O. Fr. sâtifier (later sâtifier). Formed as if from Late L. *satisficâre, substituted for L. satisfacere, lit. 'to make enough.' - L. sâtis, enough; facere, to make. Der. satisfaction, from pp satisfy.

Satrap, a Persian viceroy. (F. - L.) - Gk. - Pers. - F. sastrap, L. satrapam, acc. of satrapes. Gk orpângos. O. Pers. khsatrap-pâni, guardian of a province; from khsatrap, province, and pâ, to protect (Spiegel). Cf. Zend shâhtha-pâna, protector of a region (Fick, l. 305), from Zend shâhtha, a region, pâ, protector; Skt. kshetrâ, a field, region, from ksh, to dwell, and pâ, to protect.

Saturate. (L.) From pp. of L. sâturâre, to fill full. - L. sâtur, sâtus; sat. Cf. Sate.

Saturine. (F.-L.) O. Fr. sâturin (usually Saturinen), under the influence of the malign planet Saturn, hence, melancholy. - L. Sâturnus, Saturn; said to mean 'the sower;' as if from sâtem, supine of sere, to sow (Festus); which is improbable.

Saturday. (L. and E.) A. S. Satendag, also Sætern-dag, Sæternes dag, i.e. Saturn's day; a translation of L. Sâturni diés; cf. Du. Zaterdag, L. Sâturnus, Saturn; A. S. diaeg: a day.

Satory. (F.-L.) Gk. sâtyre, L. sâtyrus. - Gk. sâtûros, a satyr, a sylvan god.

Sauce. (F.-L.) F. sauce. L. sâlsâ, a thing salted; fem. of sâlsus, salted. See Salt. Der. saucier, org. a vessel for sauce; saucy, full of sauce, pungent.

Saunders, a corrupt form of Sandalwood.

Saunter. (F. - L.) From A. F. saunterer, to adventure oneself. I find mention of a man 'que saunter en ewe,' who ventures on the water, who goes to sea; Year-book of 11 Edw. III. p. 619. - A. F. sâ, for es-, out (L. ex); and saunter, for aventurer, to adventure or venture, from aventur, an adventure. See Adventure. [A mere guess.]

Saurian, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.) From Gk. sâvpa, sâpos, a lizard.

Sausage. (F.-L.) Formerly sausâge (for *sauvage); cf. Guernsey saucieche. F. saucire. - Late L. sâlvia, fem. of salviacus, adj. (Georges), made of salted or seasoned meat. - L. sâlsus, salted. - L. sâl, salt. See Salt.

Sauterne, a wine. (F.) From Sauterne in France, department of Gironde.

Savage, a wood. (Gk.) Formerly savage; O.F. savage, salvage (F. sauvage). - L. salvâtus, belonging to a wood, wild. - L. silva, a wood. See Silvan.

Savanna, a meadow-plain. (Span. - Carib.) Spelt sauaana; R. Eden, ed. Arber, p. 148. Span sahaba; said to be of Caribbean origin (Oviedo). [This sabâhâ is different from sâhaba, a sheet for a bed; from L. sabana, pl. of sâbanum, a linen cloth; used as a lem. sug. - Gk. ðdâavor, a linen cloth, towel.


Savin, Savine, Sabine, a shrub. (L.) A. S. safingae. L. sabina; org. Sabina herba, a Sabine herb. The Sabines were a people of central Italy.

Savory, a plant. (F. - L.) M. F. savore, a popular perversion of O.F.
SAVOUR

sarrie (whence F. sarriette). — L. satureia, savory.


Savoy, (F.) a kind of cabbage. (F.)

Brought from Savoy.

Saw (1), a cutting instrument. (E.)

M. E. sawe A.S. sagu, lit a cutter; from 2nd grade of Teut. root SEG < */ςΕΚ, to cut. — Du. zang, Icel. sig, Dan. sav, Swed. sad, G. sächse. See Scant Der. see-saw, a reduplicated form; cf. scythe, scythe.

Saw (2), a saying. (E.)

M. E. sawe.

A.S. sagu, a saying; cf. A.S. segan, to say. Allied to Lith. pa-seka, a saying Doublet, saga. See Say.

Saxhorn, a kind of horn. Named after the inventor, Adolphe Sax, a Frenchman, ab. 1840.

Saxifrage, a plant. (F. — L.) F. saxifrage — L. saxifiaga, spleen-wort; so named because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder. — L. saxi-, for saxum, a stone, *fago, base of frangere, to break.

Cf. Sassafras

Saxon, a Teut. race (L. — Teut.) Late L. Saxoniês, pl. Saxonês — A.S. Seaxan, Saxons; because armed with a short sword. — A.S. scæa, a knife, lit 'cutter;' O. fries. sax; cf L. saxum, a stone implement Brumg. i. § 549 c.

Say (1), to speak. (E.)


Say (2), a kind of serge (F. — L. — Gk.)

O. F. sate, say. (Cf. Span. saya, says, a tunic; sayete, a thin stuff). So called because used for making a kind of coat called in Latin saga, sagum, or sagus; Late L. sagum. (1) a mantle, (2) a kind of cloth. — Gk. σάγος, a soldier's mantle; alluded to σαγη, harness, σάγμα, a pack-saddle; see Sumpter.

Say (3), to essay; short for essay or say, see Essay.

Scab. (Scand.) Dan. Swed. skab, + G. schab; A.S. seah, sebab, scab, itch. Lit. 'something that is scratched;' cf L. scabere, to scratch, scabies, itch. See Shave and Shabby.

Scabbard. (F. — Teut.) M. E. scabberd, scabberk, a scabbard; answering to O. F. escabere, only found in the pl. escaubers (Godefroy). The F. word is made up of O. F. escale, a scale, husk, case; and -brec, a protection (as in O. F. hau- brec, hai-brec, a hauberk). — O. H. G. scala, a scale, husk, case; bergan, to hide, protect. Thus scabbard = scabberk = scale-berk, with the reduplicated sense of 'cover-cover,' or protecting case. See Scale (1) and Hauberk.


Scaffold. (F. — L. and Gk.) M. E. seafold, — O. F. escalfet, only found as escalfet, eschaufet (also chaufet), mod. F. échauffe, a scaffold. Short for escadefalt (Burguy), where es- represents L. ex, prep.; cf. Span. and Ital catafalso, a funeral canopy, also a stage, scaffold (whence F. and E. catafalque). The former part of catafalco may be allied to Span. catar, in the sense 'to view.' The latter part is perhaps due to L. falo, a kind of scaffold. (Doubtful.)

Scald (1), to burn. (F. — L.) M. F. sealden, — O. F. *escauflet, later eschauder, to scald (F. échauder). — L. essculentum, to wash in hot water. — L. ex, out, very; and calidus = calidus, hot. See Caldron.

Scald (2), scabby (Scand.) For scaled, i.e. afflicted with the scall; see Scall.

Scald (3), a poet. (Scand.) Icel skaldr, a poet, older form skild (Noreen).

Scale (1), a shell, a flake (F. — O. L. G.) M. E. scale, — O. F. escale (F. écaille), — O. H. G. scala (G. schale), + A. S. scaleu, scalu, a shell, husk, scale; Dan. and Swed. skald, a shell, pod. From Teut. base *skal, 2nd grade of str. vb. *skel-an-, to cleave, divide; cf Lith. skel-ti, to cleave; Gk. σκαλλεμν, σκαλλεμν, to stir up, to hoe. (voir) See Scale, Shell, and Skill.

Scale (2), a bowl or dish of a balance. (F. — Teut.) [Formerly also scale; cf. Icel. skáal, a scale of a balance.] M. E. scale, — O. F. escale, a cup (Godefroy). — Icel. skáal, Dan skáal, Swed. skal, bowl; Du. schaal, scale, bowl. Alluded to Scale (1); being from Teut. base skál, 3rd grade of *skelan.

Scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (L.) L. scala, a ladder L. scala < *scan(d)-síla, i.e. *scan(d)-síla; from scandere, to climb. See Scan. Brumg. i. § 414.
SCALENE

Scalene. (L. — Gk.) L. scalenus, adj. — Gk. σκάλενος, scalene, uneven.

Scall, scab on the skin. (Scand.) From Icel. skalli, a bald head; orig. a peeled head. Cf. Swed. skalig, bald, from skal, to peel. Allied to Swed. skal, a husk; see Scal (1). Der. scald (2) = scalled, afflicted with scall.

Scallon, a plant allied to garlic (F. — L. — Gk. — Phoenician.) O. F. escalegne, a scallion; see further under Shallot.

Scallop, Scallop, a kind of shell-fish. (F. — Teut.) M. E. skalop = O. F. escalepe, a shell. — M. Du. schelpe (Du schelp), a shell, especially a scallop-shell. Allied to Scale (1) and Shell. Der. scallop, vb., to cut an edge into scallop-like curves.

Scalp, Scalpel, a small knife. (L.) L. scalpellum, dimin. of scalpum, a knife. = L. scapere, to cut.


Scamp, Scamp. (F. — L.) Formerly a vagabond, or fugitive. — O. North F. escamper, es'emperer, to flee; O. F. escamperer, to decamp = L. ex, out; and campus, battlefield. Der. scamper, to run or flee away.

Scant, Scansion. (L.) Short for scand; the d was prob. mistaken for the pp. suffix -ed. — L. scandere, to climb; also, to scan a verse. +Skt. skand, to spring up. Brugm. 1 § 635.

Scandal, Scansion. (L. — Gk. F. scandale. — L. scandalum — Gk. σκάνδαλον, a snare; also a scandal, offence, stumbling-block. Orig. the spring of a trap, the stick which sprang up when the trap was shut, and on which the bait was placed; usually called σκανδάλουρον. = SKAND, to spring up. See Scan. Doublet, slander.

Scant, Scant, adj (Scand.) M. E. skant, insufficient. — Icel. skant, neut. of skammer, short, brief; whence skamta, to dole out (hence to scant or stint); Icel. skamtr, a dole. In Norwegian, nt appears for nt, as in skant, a dole, skanta, to measure closely. Cf. O. H. G. skam, short. Der. scant-y.

Scantling, a cut piece of timber, a pattern. (F. — Teut.; with L. prefix.) From O. North F. escantilion, for O. F. eschantillon, 'a small cantle, scantling, sample;' Cot. — O. F. es-, prefix, from L. ex; cantel, a cantle; see Cantle.

Scapegoat. Here scape is short for escape; see Escape.

Scapular, Scaramouch, a buffalo. (F. — Ital. — O. H. G.) From Scaramouche, a famous Italian zany who acted in England in 1673 (Blount). Also called Scamouche, which was the F. spelling; but his real name was Scaramuccia, of which the lit. sense is 'a skumish,' being the same word as the O. F. escarmouche, a skirmish. See Skirmish.

Scarc, Scars—. M. E. scars. — O. F. escars, eschars, scarce, scanty, niggard (F. écarts). — Late L. scarpus, short form of excarpus, used as a substitute for L. excerptus, pp. of excerptere, to select; see Excerpt. Thus the sense was 'picked out,' select, scarce.

Scar. (Scand.) M. E. skerren, to scare; from skerre, adj., timid, shy. — Icel. skjar, timid, shy; alluded to skirrask, to shun, lit. to sheer off; see Sheer (2).

Scarf (1), a light sash or band. (F. — O. Low G.) Confused, as to sound, with Scarf (2). The particular sense is due to O. North F. escarpe, O. F. and M. F. escharpe, a scarf; Cot. = M. Du. scharpe, a scrip (Oudemans); Low G. chrap. Cf. F. Fries. scharpe, a scarf, which, like G. scharpe, is prob. from F. Scharpe. See below.

Scarf (2), to join timber together. (Scand.) From Swed. skarv, a scarf, seam, joint. + Bavarian scharben, to cut a notch in timber, G. scharben, O. H. G. scharbn, to cut small. From Teut. *skarb, 2nd
SCARIFY

grade of *skerb-an-, to cut, as in A.S. sceorfan, pt. t. scarf, to scrape.

Scarify. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. scarifier. — L. scarchificare, to scrape, scratch; from scarificare, to scarify. — Gk. σκαρφάθμα, I scratch. — Gk. σκαρφός, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to L. scribere, to write, and to E. Scribe.

Scarlet. (F. — Pers.) O. F. escarlette, scarlet. (Span. escarlata, Ital. scarlatta.) — Pers. sagallat, sigallat, sgunlat, scarlet cloth. Orig. the name of a stuff, which was often of a scarlet colour; cf. 'scarlet reed,' Ch. Prog. 456. Hence Pers. sagallatun, scarlet cloth, whence M. K. cicilatun (Chaucer). The Turkish iskerlat, scarlet, is merely borrowed from Ital. scarlatta (Zenker). See Sicilatu in Yule.

scarlatin, scarlet fever. (Ital. — Pers.) Ital. scarlattina. scarlet cloth (above).

Scar. (F. — It. — Tent.) F. escarpe. — It. scarpa, 'a curtein of a wall;' so called because cut sharp, i.e. steep. — Du. scherf, M. H. G. scharf, scharff, sharp; see Sharp.

Scathe, to harm. (Scand.) From Icel. skada, Swed. skada, Dan. skade. + A. S. sceawan (pt. t. scied); + G. Du. schaden; Goth. ga-scathian (pt. t. ga-skoth) Cf. Gk. α-σκαθήσ, unharmed. Der. scathe, sb., Icel. skadi.


Scavenger. (F. — Tent.) Formerly scavager; the n is intrusive. The sense has much changed; a scavenger was an officer who acted as inspector of goods for sale, and subsequently had to attend to cleansing of streets. Scavage, i. e. inspection, is an A. F. word, with F. suffix -age (< L. -aticum); from O. F. escavuer, to examine, inspect. — O. Sax. skavin, to behold; cognate with A. S. sceawian, to look at. See Show.

Scene. (I. — Gk.) L. scena, scena (whence also F. scene). — Gk. σκήνη, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Der. pre-scenium.

Scent, vb. (F. — L.) A false spelling for send, as in Hamlet, i. 5, 58 (ed. 1623) — F. sentir, 'to feel, sent;' Cot. — L. sentire, to feel, perceive. See Sense.

Sceptic. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. sceptique. — L. scepticus. — Gk. σkeptikos, thoughtful, inquiring; pl. σκεπτικοί, the Sceptics, followers of Pyrrho (3rd century, B.C.). — Gk. σκέπτομαι, I consider; see Species.

Sceptre. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. sceptre. — L. sceptrum. — Gk. σκηπτρον, a staff to lean on, a sceptre. — Gk. σκήπτειν, to prop; also to hurl. Cf. L. scipius, a shaft, stem.

Schedule. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly cedule. — M. F. schedule, cedule, 'a schedule, scrowle,' Cot.; F. cédule. — L. schedule, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of scheda (oi scida), a strip of papyrus-bark. Late Gk. σκηπτρον, a tablet, is borrowed from L.; hence the L. word must be from the kindred Gk. σκηπτρον, a cleft piece of wood, from σκήπτειν, to cleave. See Schism.

Scheme. (I. — Gk.) Formerly schema. — L. schema. — Gk. σχήμα, form, appearance, also used as a term in rhetoric. — Gk. σχημία, as in σχήμ-αι, suffix of ἑκ-τειν, to hold, have (base σχε-). Cf. Skt. sāh, to bear. (✓ SEGH.)


schist, slate-rock. (Gk.) Gk. σχίστος, easily cleft. — Gk. σχίζειν (above).

School (1). (F. — L. — Gk.; M. E. sceol.) A. F. and O. F. essole, school — L. schoolis. — Gk. σχολή, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. a pause; from σχο-, a grade of the Lase of ἑκ-τειν, to hold: see Scheme. (✓ SEGH.)

Der. schoolar, A. F. escoler; schole-ast from Gk σχολιαστής, a commentator.

School (2). a shoal of fish. (Du.) Du. school waetenen, 'a shoal of fishes,' Sewel. Doublet of shoal. See Shoal (1).

Schooner. (Scand.) Properly spoorer, but spelt as it derived from Dutch, which is not the case, the Du. schooner being of E. origin. First called a schooner in 1713, when the first schooner was so named in Gloucester, Massachusetts, from the remark that 'she scoons,' i.e. glides swiftly. This verb is the Clydesdale scoon or scoon, to glide swiftly, applied to stones with which one makes 'ducks and drakes' in the water.

— Icel. skoinda, to speed. See Shun.

Schorl, black tourmaline. (Swed.) Swed. skorl (with sk as E. sh). Perhaps suggested by Swed. skor, brittle.

Sciatic, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. sciatique, adj. — L. ischiadicus, corruption of L. ischiadicus, subject to gout
SCIENCE

in the hips. — Gk. ἱανάθος, subject to pains in the loins. — Gk. ἱανάθ, stem of ἱανάς, pain in the loins. — Gk. ἱανος, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. 


Sciolist. (L.) Formed, with suffix -ist, from L. sciolus, a smatterer. — L. scius, knowing. — L. scire, to know. See Science.


Scirrhous, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L. — Gk.) From Late L. scirrhus, sb., a form used for L. scirros, a hard swelling. — Gk. σκιρρός, σκίρρος, σκίφρα, a hard swelling. — Gk. σκιφός, hard.

Scissors. (F. — L.) [I'll spell, and not from scindere, to cut.] M. E. scissors, cisovers, cisowers. — O. F. cisors, shears, used instead of ciseaux, "sizers," Cot. The latter is the pl. of O. F. cisel, chisel; see Chisel. Both words are due to L. cadere, to cut; see Caisura. [!] No doubt the word was confused with L. scissor, which properly means "a cutter," hence a tailor; from L. scindere, to cut.

Scoff. (Scand.) M. E. skof. Swed. dial. skoff-, as in skoff-ord, n. pl., words of abuse, skoff-sa, to abuse; O. Fries. schof, a scoff; Icel. skæf, skøy, mockery. Cf. M. Du. schoppen, schobben, to scoff, Icel. skipa, to scoff; also Dan. skuffe, to deceive; see Scuffle. The orig. sense was prob. 'a rub' or 'a shove'; cf. Swed. skuff, a push. G. schaffen, to publish; see Scuffle. of Teut. *skeldan-, to scold, blame, as seen in O. Fries. skelda, Du. schelden (pt. t. schold), G. schellen (pt. t. schalt), to scold; cf. Dan. skæle, wk vb., to scold. If the orig. sense was 'to push,' it is allied to O. Sax. skaldan, to push off (a boat).

Scollop; see Scallop.

Scone (1), a small fort, bulwark. (F. — L.) Also applied to a helmet, and even to the head. — O. F. esconse, a hiding-place, scone; orig. fem. of pp. escon = L. absconsa, fem. of absconsus, used (as well as absconditus) as pp. of abscondere, to hide; see Abscond.

Scone (2), a candle-stick. (F. — L.) M. E. scone, scons, a covered light, lantern. — O. F. esconse, a dark lantern (Roquefort). — Late L. absconsa, a dark lantern; from L. absconsus, hidden.


Scope. (Ital. — Gk.) Ital. scoio, a mark to shoot at, scope; Florio. — Gk. σκόπος, a mark, a watcher; allied to Gk. σκόπτειν, I see, spy, which is cognate with L. specere; see Species.

Scorbutic, afflicted with scurvy. (Low L.) From Low L. scorbutius, scurvy; said to be Latumsed from M. Du. scheur-en, to break, tear, and bot, a bone (Weigand); which is doubtful. From L. scorbutius were formed Low G. scharbock, scharownik, scurvy; M. Du. scheurbuyck (Du. scheurbuik), scurvy. These forms are due to popular etymology, as the lit. sense of M. Du. scheurbuyck is 'rupture of the belly,' from scheuren, to tear, and buik (mod. Du. buik), the belly. See Scurvy.


Score. (Scand.) M. E. score, properly a cut; hence twenty, denoted by a long cut on a cut stick. — Icel. skor, a score, cut; also twenty; cf. Swed. skära, Dan. skaar, score, cut. From Teut. *skor-, Icel. skor-,
SCORIA

weak grade of sker-a, to cut, shear; see Shear.

Scoria, slag. (L. - Gk.) L. scoria = Gk. σκώρια, dross, scum. - Gk. σκόπις, dung, ordure. + A.S. scarn, dung.

Scorn. (F. - L.) M. E. scorn. - O F. escorne, scorn; Cot. - O.F. escorneer, to humble, mock at; orig. to deprive of horns; from L. ex, out, cornu, a horn.

Scorpio. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. scorpion.

- L. scorpionem, acc. of scopia, the same as scopi = Gk. σκοπίος, a scorpion, also a prickly sea-fish. □ SKERK.

Scotch, to cut with narrow incisions. (Scand.) To scoto is to cut slightly; short for s'corch, an extension of score; see Score.

‘With knyfe scortche not the Boorde,’ Babees Book, p. 80. Confused with M. E. scoven, to flay, which suggested its form.

Scot-free, free from payment. (F. - Teut.) A. F. and O. F. evot (F. écot), payment, esp a contribution to a common fund, into which it was shot - Icel. skot, a shot, a contribution. + Du. schott, G. schoß, a shot, a scot. From *skaut- weak grade of Teut. *skaut-an, to shoot. See Shoot.

Scoundrel. (Scand.) Lit. a loathsome fellow. Aberdeen sh. scowerel; for *scunner-el, where -el is an agential suffix. From Lowl. Scotch scunner, scowner, to loathe, also (formerly) to shrink through fear, act as a coward. so that a scowrel is one who shuns, a coward. See Barbour, Bruce, xvii. 651. The verb scunner is the frequentative of the North. form of A. S. scun-tan, to shun; see Shun. Cf. Swed. dial. skunna sig, Icel. skunda, to hasten.

Scour (1), to cleanse. (F. - L.) O F. escuer, to scour. Cf. Span. escuér, M. Ital. scuare, to scour, rub up. - I. ex, very; círère, to take care, from círæ, care.

(Korting.) Or from M. Du. schuérn.

Scour (2), to run along. (F. - L.) 'Camilla scours the plain;' Pope. - O. F. escorre, escoure, to run out (as a spy). - L. excurrere. - L. ex, out; currere, to run.


Scoriata answers to L. escoriàta, lit. flayed off, hence a strip of leather for a whip, a thong; pp of escoriare, to flay off, in Late L., to whip; see Excioriate.

Scout (1), a spy. (F. - L.) M. E. scoute. - O. F. escoute, a spy. - O. F. escouter, to listen. - Folk-L. ascollere, for I. auscultàre, to listen; see Auscultation.

Scout (2), to ridicule an idea. (Scand.) Allied to Lowl. Scotch sacht, to pour out a liquid forcibly, to shoot it out. - Icel. skutta, skútta, a taunt; cf skot-yðri, scoffs.

- Icel. skút-, a weak grade of the base of skóta, to shoot. Cf. Swed. skjuta, (1) to shoot, (2) to shove; skjuta skulden på, to cast the blame on; Dan skylde, to shoot, cast (blame on), repel. See Shoot.

Scowl. (Scand.) M. E. sculcn. Not in A.S. - Dan. skule, to scowl, cast down the eyes; allied to E. Fries. and Low G. schulen, Du. schuoten, to hide oneself, prov. G. schulen, to hide the eyes, look slyly, peep. From the sb. seen in E. Fries. schel, Du. schel, Dan skul, shelter, Icel. skyól, shelter, cover. See Sheal.

Scrabble, to scrawl. (Scand.) Lit. to scratch or scrape.' for prov. E. scrapple, frequent. of scrape. Cf. Du. schrappen, to scratch; E. Fries. schrappen, schrapen, to scratch. See Scrape.

Scraggy, lean, rough. (Scand.) Allied to M. E. scraggy, covered with thin straggling bushes. From prov. E. scrag, a forked branch, lean person; cf. scrag, a stunted bush. - Swed. dial. skragga, a weak old man; cf. Icel. skroggesgrýr, scragy; North Fries skrog, a lean man, Dan. skrog, a carcass. See Shrug, Shrink.

Scramble. (Scand.) Nasalised form of prov. E. scramble, to scramble, allied to scruffie, to scramble, scrape, to grob about, frequentatives of scrape, prov. E. scrap, to scrape.


Scrap. (Scand.) Icel. skrap, scraps, trifles, lit. 'scrapings.' - Icel. skrapa, to scrape.

scrape. (Scand.) Orig. to scratch with something sharp. - Icel. skrapa, Swed.
Scratch


Scratch. (Scand.) Due to the confusion of M. E. skratten, to scratch, with M. E. cratehen, to scratch. β. M. E. skratten stands for s-krauten, where the s- (due to F. es-, L. ex-) is intensive, and krauten is from Skr. krota (below). γ. M. E. cratehen stands for *kraisen. — Swed. krasa, to scrape, krais, a scraper. — Swed. kruza, to rake, scrape; cf. Icel. krotta, to engrave. From Teut. *kret-an-, to cut (pt. t. *kraet, pp. *krait-an). So also Du. krassen (for *kraisen), G. kiesen, O. H. G. krassan, to scratch. And see Grate (2).

Scrawl. (Scand.) A contraction of scrawble, to write carelessly. ♦ Confused with M. E. scrullen, to crawl, a form of crawl with prefix s (=O. F. is < L. ex) used with an intensive force.

Scream. (Scand.) M. E. seine. — Icel. skrama, Swed. skrama, Dan. skræmme, to scare; oril. to cry aloud. Cf. Swed. skram, a scream; Dan. skræle, to roar.


Screen. (F. – Teut.) M. E. seren. — O. F. escrin (Litré); escrin, 'a screen,' Cot. (Mod. F. écran.) Also found as O. F. escranne (Godefroy). — G. schranne, a railing, grate. β. In the sense of 'coarse sieve,' it is the same word; so called because it screens (or wards off) the coarser particles, and prevents them from coming through

Screw (1). (F. – Teut.) Formerly scrue. — M. F. escroue, 'a screw;' Cot.; O F. escroue (Godefroy). F. écrev. Perhaps from Low G. scrouwe; cf. M. Du. scroewe, Du. schroof, G. schraube, a screw. ♦ The Icel. skrifu, Swed. skru, Dan. skru, are from Low G.; and it is doubtful whether the Du. and G. words are really Teutonic.

Screw (2), a vicious horse. (E.) The North E. form of shrew, q. v.

Scribble. (L.; with L. suffix.) Formed from scribe with frequent suffix -le; the suffix giving it a verbal force.

scribe. (L.) L. scriba, a writer. — L. scribere, to write, orig. to scratch or cut slightly.

Scrub

Scrimmage; see Skirmish.

Scrap (1), a small bag. (Scand.) A. F. escope, a scarf. — Icel. skreppa, Swed. skrappa, a scrip. Orig. sense 'scrap,' because made of a scrap of stuff; cf. N. Fries. skrap, a scrip.

Scrap (2), a piece of writing; the same word as script (below).

script. (F. – L.) M. F. escript, 'a writing.' — L. scriptum, neut. of pp. of scribere, to write.


scriven. (F. – L.) Formerly a scraven; the suffix -er, of the agent, is an E. addition. M. E. scruein (=scraven).

— O. F. escrivain. — Late L. scribánus, acc. of scribánus, a notary. — L. scribere, to write.

Scrofula. (L.) L. scrofula, a little pig; whence the pl. scrofulae, used in the sense of scrofulous swellings; perhaps from the swollen appearance of the glands. Dimin. of scrofa, a breeding sow. So also Gk. χοιδής, scrofulous glands; from χοίδης, a pig.


Scroyles, rascals. (F. – L.) In K. John, ii. 1. 373. — O. F. escouelles, later escouelles, lit. 'the king's evil,' i.e. scrofula; Cot. — Late L. *escroelle (only found as scroelle), scrofula, dimin. of *scroella, for scrofula; see Scrofula. Transferred, as a term of abuse, from the disease to the person said to be afflicted with it. (See Korting.)


Scrub (2), to rub hard. (Scand.) M. E. scrobben, to scrub. — Swed. skrubba, Dan. skrubbe, to scrub. + Low G. schrubben; Du. schrobben; N. Fries skrobben, L. Fries. skrubben. According to Franck, it is allied by gradation to Du. and E. Fries. schraben, to scratch; see Scrabble, Scraper. β. It is also, perhaps, related to shrub. Cf. E. broom, from the shrub so called; Lowl. Scotch scrubber, a handful
of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils;’ Jamieson.

Scruff; see Souff.

Scruple. (F. - L.) F. scrupule, ‘a little sharp stone .. in a mans shoe,’ Cot.; hence a hindrance, perplexity, doubt, also a small weight. - L. scrupulum, acc. of scrupulus, a sharp stone, dimin. of scrupus (the same).

Scrutiny. (L.) L. scrutinium, a careful enquiry. - L. scrutari, to search into carefully, as if among broken pieces. - L. scrutta, s. pl., broken pieces.

Scud, to run quickly. (Scand.) Cf Dan. skyde, to shoot; skyde over steen, lit. ‘to shoot over the stem,’ to scud along; skudsteen, a stone quoit, called in Scotch a scudding-stane. Cf. Swed. dial. skulda, to shoot the bolt of a door. See Scuttle (3), Souff (2), and Shoot.

Scuffle. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. skuffa, to push, shove, jog. Cf. M. Du. schuffelen, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from Du. schuiten, to shove. See Shuffe, Shove.

Scuft, Scuff, Scruff, the nape of the neck. (Scand.) O. Icel. sköft (pron. skof), hair of the head, mod. Icel. sköll, a fox’s tail; N. Fries. skoft, the nape of a horse’s neck. + G. schoft, a tuft of hair; O. H. G. scuff, hair; Goth. skulf, hair of the head. Allied to Sheaf; cf. Icel. skau, a fox’s brush.

Sculk, Skulk. (Scand.) M. E. skulkene. - Dan. skulke, to sculk, sink. Swed. skolka, to play the truant. A derivative of Dan. skule, to scowl; see Scowl. Allied to Icel. skolka, to sculk, keep aloof.

Scull (1), Skull, the cranium. (Scand.) M. E. skull, scolle. Named from its shell-like shape. - Swed. dial. skulle, variant of sköl, scull; Norw. skoll, scull. From Teut. *sköl, weak grade of *skelam- (pt. t. *skal), to cleave, divide. From the form *skal we have Swed. hufvud-skalle, the scull (also hufvud-skål), and Don. hjerne-skål, scull; see scale (2).

Scull (2), a small light oar. (Scand.) Perhaps named from the slightly hollowed blades. See Scull (1). Cf. M. Swed. skolla, skålla, a thin plate; Swed. hufvud-skål, scull (of the head), våg-skål, scale (of a balance); skalig, concave. Der. scull, vb., to use sculls.

Scullery, a place for swilling dishes.

Scruple. (F. - L.) F. scrupule, ‘a little sharp stone .. in a man’s shoe,’ Cot.; hence a hindrance, perplexity, doubt, also a small weight. - L. scrupulum, acc. of scrupulus, a sharp stone, dimin. of scrupus (the same).

Scrutiny. (L.) L. scrutinium, a careful enquiry. - L. scrutari, to search into carefully, as if among broken pieces. - L. scrutta, s. pl., broken pieces.

Scud, to run quickly. (Scand.) Cf Dan. skyde, to shoot; skyde over steen, lit. ‘to shoot over the stem,’ to scud along; skudsteen, a stone quoit, called in Scotch a scudding-stane. Cf. Swed. dial. skulda, to shoot the bolt of a door. See Scuttle (3), Souff (2), and Shoot.

Scuffle. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. skuffa, to push, shove, jog. Cf. M. Du. schuffelen, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from Du. schuiten, to shove. See Shuffe, Shove.

Scuft, Scuff, Scruff, the nape of the neck. (Scand.) O. Icel. sköft (pron. skof), hair of the head, mod. Icel. sköll, a fox’s tail; N. Fries. skoft, the nape of a horse’s neck. + G. schoft, a tuft of hair; O. H. G. scuff, hair; Goth. skulf, hair of the head. Allied to Sheaf; cf. Icel. skau, a fox’s brush.

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Scullery, a place for swilling dishes,
SCUTTLE

Scuttle (1), a shallow basket or vessel. (L.) A Northern form. Icel. skutill; A.S. scutel, a vessel.—L. scutella, allied to scutula, a small tray; cf. scutra, a tray. See Scullery.

Scuttle (2), an opening in a catalway of a ship. (F.—Span.—Teut.) O.F. escoutille, scuttle—Span. escotilla, the hole in the hatch of a ship.—Span. escotar, to cut, hollow out, or slope out a garment to fit the neck or bosom.—Span. escote, the sloping of a jacket, &c.—Du. schoot, lap, bosom; Low G. schoot; Icel. skaut, see Sheet. ¶ So Dryz, but Span. escotilla is rather a dimm. from Low G. schoot, a trap-door. Cf. E. shutter. Der. scuttle, vb., to sink a ship to make holes in it.


Sé, away, apart. (L.) L. sē, prefix; full form sed, without.


Seam (2), a horse-load. (Late L.—Gk.) M.E. seem, A.S. sæm. Borrowed (like G. saum) from Late I. sauma, late form of sauna, a horse-load, pack.—Gk. οὖμα, a pack-saddle. See Sumptier.

Seamstress, Sempstress. (E.; with F. suffix) A.S. sēmstrē, a seamstress; with suffix -ess (< F. -erese < Gk. -soōa) = A.S. sēam, a seam (see Seam); with suffix -ess, see Spinster.

Sear, Sere, withered. (E.) M.E. serë, A S. sēar, dry; sērian, to dry up. +M. Du. sore, Du. zoer, Low G. soor.

SECLAR

Allied to Russ. суооö, dry; Lith. sausas, dry; Gk. αόοος (for ἵαοοος), dry; cf. Skt. āsya, for *asā, to dry up. Idg. type *asās. See Austere. Brugm. i. § 214.

Search, to explore. (F.—L.) M.E. serchen, cerchen.—O.F. chercher (F. chercher); prov. F. chercher, dial. of Verdun (Fertialut). —L. cercare, to go round; hence, to explore.—L. circle, a ring; see Circus. Der. re-search; cf. shark.

Season. (F.—L.) M.E. seson. —O.F. seson, season, season. [Cf. Span. sason, O.Prov. sadons, sasos, Bartsch]—Late L. saetionem, acc. of satre, sowign-time, i.e. spring, regarded as the chief season for preparing crops.—L. satus, pp. of severe, to sow. ¶ The Span. word is estacion, Ital. stagione; from acc. of L. stato, a station, hence a stage (period).

Seat, sb. (Scand.) Icel. sæt, a seat; Swed. sete; Dan. sæde—Icel. sæt, 3d grade of sitja, to sit; see Sit. Der. seat, vb.

Secant, a line that cuts another, or that cuts a circle. (L.) From secant-, stem of pres. pt. of secare, to cut.+Rus. stiech', to hew. Brugm. i. § 635. (ȘEK.) See Saw, Scythe, Sickle.

Secede. (L.) L. secedere, to go apart, withdraw.—L. sē, sed, apart; sēedere, to go. See Cede. Der. secess-ion (from the pp. secess-us).

Seclude. (L.) L. scelindere, to shut off.—L. sé (for sed), apart; clandestere, to shut. See Se- and Clause. Der. seclusion, from the pp. seclus-us.


Secretary, (F.—L.) O.F. secrétaire. —Late L. secrētārium, acc. of secrētārius, a confidential officer.—L. secrēt-us, secret (above).

Sect. (F.—L.) F. secte, 'a sect or faction'; Cot.—Late L. secta, a set of people, a suit of clothes, a suit at law.—L. sé- (as in secundus), base of sequi, to follow. Q. Not from secare, to cut.

Section. (F.—L.) F. section. —L. sectiōnem, acc. of sectio, a cutting.—L. sect-us, pp. of secare, to cut. See Secant.

Secular. (F.—L.) M.E. seculere.—
**SECURE**

M. F. *secular*, 'secular, temporal;’ Cot. - L. *secularis*, secular, worldly. - L. *seculum*, *seculum*, a generation, an age, the world.

**Secure.** (L.) L. *sārurus*, free from anxiety. - L. *sē-,* apart from; *cūra*, anxiety. Doublets, *sūrer, siker*.

**Sedan-chair.** (F.) Named from *Sedan*, a town in France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan (Littre).

**Sedate,** quiet. (L.) L. *sōdātus*, pp of *sōdēre*, to settle or make calm, reason of *sēdēre*, to sit. See below.

**Sedentary.** (F.-L.) F. *sédentaire.* - L. *sēdentĭrus*, ever sitting - L. *sedent-,* pres. pt. of *sēdēre*, to sit. See Cit. (v>Ed.) Brugm. 1. § 574.


**Sediment.** (F.-L.) M. F. *sédiment.* - L. *sēdimentum*, a settling (of dregs). - L. *sēdere*, to sit, settle. See Cit.

**Sedition.** (F.-L.) O. F. *séditation.* - L. acc. *seditationem*, a going apart, dissension, mutiny. - L. *sēd-*, apart; *sēm-,* supine of *fer*, to go. (v>Ed.)

**Seduce,** to lead astray. (L.) L. *sēdúcere*, to lead a-side - L. *sē* (for *sed*), apart; *di-cere*, to lead. See Se- and Duke. Der. *seduct-ion* (from the pp. *seduct-us*).


**See** (2), seat of a bishop. (F.-L.) M. E. *se-*, O. F. *sed*, se, seat. - L. *sēdēm*, acc. of *sēde*, a seat - L. *sēd-,* as in *sēd-i*, pt. t. of *sēdēre*, to sit. See Cit.


**SEIZE**


**Seel,** to close up the eyes. (F.-L.) M. F. *siller*, ‘to seal up the eie-lids,’ Cot. Also spelt *caller - O. F. *cil* eye-lid. - L. *cilium*, eye-lid; which is probably allied to Gk. *τα ὀφθαλμά*, the parts under the eyes. See Supercilious.

**Seem,** feit. (Scand.) M. E. *sēmen*. A. S. *sēman*, to satisfy, conciliate (hence, to suit, a sense due to the adj. *sēmly*; see below). For *sēm-i-an*, where *sēm-* is the strong grade of *sam-*, as in E. *same*. + Icel. *sama*, to honour, bear with, conform to, allied to *sēmr*, fit, *sōna*, to befit, and to *sāmr*, same. See Same.

**Seemly,** feit. (Scand.) M. E. *senlich*. - Icel. *samiligr*, seemly. - Icel. *sāmr*, fit; with suffix *-igr*, like (-ly); where *sam- is the mutated form of *sōn-* (as in Icel. *sōn-a*, to befit), strong grade of *sam-*, as in Icel. *sama*, to seem, to befit; see same. See Same.

**See,** to see. See See.

**Seesaw,** (E.) A reduplicated form; from the verb to saw. From the motion of a Sawyer. See Saw (1).


**Segment,** (l.) L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off; for *sec-mentum*. - L. *secäre*, to cut. See Secant.

**Segregate,** to separate from others. (L.) From pp. of *sigregēre*, to set apart from a flock - L. *sē-,* apart; *greg-,* stem of *grex*, a flock. See Se- and Gregarious.

**Seignior.** (F.-L.) O. F. *seignor*, seigneur, lord. - L. *seniorem*, acc. of *senior*, older, hence, greater; see Senior.


**Seize,** to grasp. (F.-Late L.) M. E.
seisen, saisen, a law term, to put one in seisin or possession of a thing; also, to take possession; hence, to seize, take. — O. F. saisir, seezir, to put in possession of, to take possession. — Late L. sacire, to put, place. It is usual to refer this verb to O. H. G. *sajan, to set, put, place, but this is an impossible form (it was really seiszen); or else to Goth. satjan, to set, which would have given *sadir, *sair. See Set. Der. sei-in, O. F. seiseine, saiseine, from the verb saisir.

Selah, a pause. (Heb.) Supposed to mean 'a pause.'


Select, choice. (L.) L. selectus, pp. of seliger, to choose. — L. sē-, apart; legere, to pick, choose. See Se- and Legend.

Sel'f. (E.) A. S. self, also seolf, sylf, self. Du. self, Icel. sjálfr; Dan. selv; Swed. sjelf; Goth. sīla; G. selb, selbst.


Semi-, half. (L.) L. semī-, half. — Gk ἴσος, half; A. S. sām, half; Skt. sāmi, half, prob. related to Skt. āṃsya-, equality, from sama, even, same (Benfey). Allied to Same. Der. semi-breve, &c.


seneschal, a steward. (F. — Teut.) O. F. seneschal. Orig. sense 'old servant.' — Goth. sin-, old (only preserved in superl. sin-īsta, eldest, and in sin-eigs, old); skalks, a servant. Cf. Senate and Marshal.

Seminary. (L.) L. sēminārium, a seed-garden, seed-plot (hence a place of education). — L. sēmin-, (above).


Sempiternal, everlasting. (L.) F. sempiternel. — L. semptern-ur, everlasting. — L. semp-: for semp-er, always; with suffix -ter-nus. B. L. semper was perhaps formerly *sem-peri, where *sem- probably meant 'one,' as in L. sem-el, once, simplex, one-fold. Brugm. i. § 1023 (12); ii. § 160 (1).

Sempster. (E.) Later forms Seams-ter, Sempstress; with F. suffix. A. S. sēmestre, a sempster; with suffix -ess (= — esse < Gk. -ασσα). — A. S. sēam, a seam (see Seam); with suffix -estre: see Spinster.

Senary, belonging to six. (L.) L. sēnarius, adj., from seri, six apiece; for *sex-nī. — L. sēx, six; see Six.


Send. (E.) A. S. sendan. — Du. senden; Icel. senda; Dan. sende; Swed. sänna; Goth. sāndjan; G. senden. Teut. type *sandjan-, for *santhjan-, by Verner's law, from *santh, 2nd grade of *santhan-, to go. Hence send is a causal verb, meaning 'to make to go.' The Teut. *santhan- (pt. t. *santh) is a lost strong verb, of which the prime grade appears in Goth. sinθ-ς, A. S. sō (for *sīnθ), a journey, way, Teut. type *senthos, m., Idg. type *sentos, as seen in O. Irish sēt (for *sent), W. hynnt, bret. hent (for *sent), a way. Cf. G. gesinde, followers; Goth. gisinhua, a travelling companion.

Sendal, Cendal, a rich thin silken stuff. (F. — Late L. — Skt.) O. F. sendal, cendal; Late L. cendalum, cindādus, cindātus, &c. So called because brought from India. — Skt. sīndhā-, the Indus, also Scinde. — Skt. svaṇd, to flow; see Indigo. Cf. Gk. σαώδ, fine Indian linen.
**SENILE**

**senile,** old. (L.) L. senilis, old; cf. sen-ex, old. See Senate.

**senior.** (L.) L. senior, older; comp. of senex, old.

**Senna.** (Ital. — Arab.) Ital. senna (Florio). — Arab. sanā, senna.

**Sennet,** a signal-call on a trumpet. (F. — L.) See Nares; and Wright’s note to K. Lear, i. 1. 33. Also spelt sinet. — O. F. sinet, senet, segnet, presumably ‘a signal’; dimin. of F. signe, a sign, mark, note. — L. signetum, a signal; see Sign, Toecsin.

**Sennight;** short for seven night, a week.

**Sense.** (F. — L.) F. sens, ‘sense;’ Cot. — L. sensum, acc. of sensus, feeling. — L. sensus, pp. of sentire, to feel, perceive.

**sensual.** (L.) Late L. sensuālis, endowed with feeling. — L. sensus-s, feeling. — L. sensus, pp. of sentire, to feel.

**sentence.** (F. — L.) F. sentence. — L. sententia, a way of thinking; for *sentienita.* — L. sententia, stem of pres. pt. of sentire, to feel, think.

**sentiment.** (F. — L.) M. E. sentiment. — O. F. sentiment; as if from a Late L. *sentimentum.* — L. sentire (above).


** Sentry.** (F. — L.) Spelt sentrie in Minsheu (1627), sentry in Milton, P. L. ii. 412. Minsheu also has centrie as a short form of sanctuary. Cotgrave has: ‘Carite, a place of refuge... a sentry, or little lodge for a sentinell;’ also ‘Barbecue, a sentinelle, scout-house.’ It meant a place of safety. See Sanctuary.

**Sepal,** a leaf or division of the calyx of a flower. (F. — L.) F. sépale, a sepal. Coined to pair off with F. pétaile, a petal, by taking part of the Lat. adj. sépar, separate, and adding the same suffix -ile (Littre). Thus sép- al is, as it were, short for separ-al, where separ- was regarded as being allied to L. séparare, to separate. See Separate.

**Separate,** to keep apart. (L.) L. separātus, pp. of separare, to separate. — L. sép, apart; parāre, to get ready, set. Der. separate, adj., kept apart (not so old as the verb in E.). Doublet, sever.

**Sepia,** ink from the cuttlefish. (L. — Gk.) L. sēpia, — Gk. ἕπια, cuttle-fish, sepia.

**Sepoy.** (Pers.) Pers. sipāhī (pronounced nearly as sepoy), a horseman, soldier. — Pers. sipāh, sipāh, an army (Horn, § 699).

**Sept,** a clan. (F. — L.) Used in the 16th cent. as synonymous with sect, of which it is an arbitrary variant. Ducange has Late L. septa for Ital. seita (< L. secta); and Wedgwood cites Prov. cepite, a sect. See Sect.

**September.** (L.) L. September, the seventh month of the Roman year. — L. septem, seven. See Seven.

**septenary.** (L.) L. septēnarius, consisting of seven — L. septēni, pl., seven apiece — L. septem, seven.

**septennial.** (L.) From L. septennium, a period of seven years — L. septennus, adj., of seven years. — L. sept-em, seven; annus, year.

**septuagesima.** (L.) Lit. ‘seventieth’ (day). — L. septuāgisima (ādis) seventieth (day), fem. of septuāgisimus, seventieth. — L. septuāginta, seventy. — L. septem, seven; -ginta, related to Gk. -koutra, for *deikôvta, from déka, ten.


**Sequel.** (F. — L.) M F. sequele, ‘a sequell;’ Cot. — L. sequēla, a result. — L. sequi, to follow. See below.

**sequence.** (F. — L.) O. F. sequence, a sequence. — L. sequentia, sb., a following; from sequent-, stem of sequens, pres. pt. of sequi, to follow. + Lith. sekšt, to follow; Gk. ἰσχύα, Irish seach-im, I follow; Skt. saχ, to follow. (✓SEQ) Brugm. i. § 118.


**Sequin,** a gold coin. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F. sequin: Cot. — Ital. zecchino, a Venetian coin. — Ital. zecca, a mint; Florio. — Arab. sikka(ë), pron. sikkah, a die for coins.

**Seraglio.** (Ital. — L.) Misused in E.; the true sense is merely ‘enclosure’; but it was confused with Pers. sarāv or serāi, a palace, king’s court, seraglio. Really from Ital. serraglio, an enclosure; formed
SERAI

with suffix -aglio (<L. -aculum) from Late L. serâre, to bar, to bolt, shut in. - L. serâ, a bar, bolt. - L. serere, to join together; see Series. And see below.

Serai, a palace. (Pers.) Pers. serâi, a palace (Horn, § 727).

Seraph. (Heb.) Comed from the pl. form seraphîm. - Heb. serâphîm, s. pl., seraphs, lit. exalted ones (Gesenius).

Seraskier, a Turkish general. (F. - Turk. - Pers. and Arab.) F séraskier, sérasquier. - Turk. ser'asker, chief of the army, with a light sound of ' after the k. - Pers. setân, head (with initial sin) ; and Arab. ' askar, an army (Dev.'). The Pers. sar is cognate with Skt. čiras, head; cf. Gk. kâpa, head. And see Sirdar.

Sere; see Sear.

Serecloth; see Cercloth.

Serene. (L.) L. serōnus, bright, clear. Brumg. i. § 920 (4).

serenade. (fr. - Ital. - L.) M. F. serenade. - Ital. serenata, music beneath a lady's window; orig. fem. of pp. of serenare, to make clear or to cheer, to be merry. - L. serēnus, bright.

Serf. (F. - L.) F. servé, a servant. - L. servus, acc. of servus, a slave. See Serve.

Serge. (F. - L. - Gk. - Chinese?) F. serge, a silken stuff. - L. sērēia, fem. of sērīus, silken, the same as Sērius, belonging to the Sēres. - Gk. Σῆρης, pl. Chinese; cf. ἥρη, a silkworm. The name Sēres is from the Chinese se, set, silk.


Series, a row. (L. L. serēis, a row. - L. serere, to join or band together (pp. servetis). + Gk. ἕφη (for *εἷψεν); cf. Lith. sērės, a thread; Icel. sérvi, a necklace.

Serif, the short cross-line at the end of a stroke of a letter. (Du.) Adapted (with ser- for Du. scr-) from Du. schreew, M. Du. schrevé, a dash, short line. Allied to O. H. G. scrévōn, to scratch, incise.


Sermon. (F. - L.) F. sermon - L. sermonem, acc. of sermo, a speech, discourse.

SETTLE

Serous; see Serum.

Serpent. (F. - L.) F. serpens. - L. serpentem, acc. of serpens, a serpent; orig. pres. pt. of serpere, to creep. + Gk. ἕφης, to creep; Skt. srīp, to creep, srāpa, a snake. Brumg. i. § 477. (SERP.)

Serrated, notched like a saw. (L.) L. serrātus, notched like a saw. - L. servā, a saw.


Sermum, whey. (L.) L. serum, whey, serum. + Gk. ὕπος, whey; Skt. sara(s), adj., flowing, sb., whey. (SER, to flow.) But cf. Brumg. i. § 466. Der. ser-o-us, adj.


Service-tree, a kind of wild pear-tree. (L. and E.) Service is a corruption of servi (dissyllabic), the M. E. plural of serv or servē, the name of the fruit. A. S. serf, the fruit of the service-tree; syrf-teow, a service-tree (correctly, sif-tree).

- L. sorbus, the tree; sorbium, its fruit.

Session. (F. - L.) F. session - L. sessionem, acc. of sessio, a sitting. - L. ses-sio, pp. of sedēre, to sit. See Sit.

Set (1) (E) A S. settan, to set, make to sit; causal of settan, to sit (derived from the 2nd grade *set-, + Icel. setpa; Dan. sæte, Swed. satta, G. setzen; Du. zetten; Goth. satjan; all causal forms. Teut. type *setjan. - See Sit.

Set (2). When we speak of a set of things, this is a variant of seel The Late Latin word is seta, common in old wills; for which we also find setta.

Seton, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F. - L.) F. selon, in use in the 16th century; the orig. sense is 'a thread.' Formed (as if from Late L. *selō) from L. sēla, a bristle, stiff hair. See Satin.

Settee, a seat with a long back; apparently an arbitrary variation of settle, sb., which see below.

Settle (1), a long bench with a high back. (E) A. S. sæl, a sent + Goth. sita; G. sessel; L. sella (for *sed-la). See Sell (2), Sit.
SETTLE

settle (2), to fix, adjust. (E.) M. E. setlen. A.S. seælan, to fix; also, to take a seat, settle down as in a seat, from A.S. set, a seat; see above. If Perhaps it may have been affected by M. E. saetlen, to reconcile, A.S. saetlian, saetlian, to reconcile. - A.S. seth, saeth, reconciliation; borrowed from Icel. sætt, sætt, reconciliation, peace; which Noreen (§ 73) connects with L. sæcunus, holy.

Seven. (E.) A.S. seofon, sibun. + Du. seven, Icel. yowu, yow; Dan. syv; Swed. sju; G. sieben; Goth. sibun; L. septem, Gk. ἑπτά; W. saeth; Irish seacht; Russ. semye; Lith. septim; Skt. sapta. Idg type *septem. Der. seven-teen, A.S. seofontyne; seven-ty, A.S. hund-seofonti; (hund being dropped); seven-th


several, adj. (F. - L.) O. F. several. - Late L. sèparàre, a thing apart. - L. sèparàre, to separate (above).


Sew (1), to fasten with thread. (E.) M.E. sewen, sewen. A.S. sweowan, to sew. + Icel. svöja; Dan. syv; Swed. syv; O.H.G. siuyan, Goth. siyjan; L. suere; Lith. suti; Russ. shtie; Skt. syu, to sew. Cf. Gk. καω-συνε, to sew together; and see Hymen (ʃSIW)

Sew (2), to follow; the same as Sue; see Sequence.

Sewer (1), a large drain (F. - L.) Frequently spelt shore. From O.F. sewerie, seweriere, a sluice, channel for draining a pond. - Late L. type *exasquinia, short for Late L. exaquàrium, a channel for draining. - L. ex, out; aqua, water. (The derivation of E. euer from L. aquària is parallel.)

Sewer (2), the officer who formerly set and tasted dishes, &c. (F. - L.) 'Seware, at mete', Dùpositor, dapifer, separator; Prompt Parv. [Hence M.E. sewen, to set meat, bring in dishes, &c.] The M.E. sewere, sewere is short for assewer, assozur (N. E. D.). - O. F. assour, one who sets the table. - O. F. assour, to set, place; orig. to sit beside. - L. asidère, to sit by. - L. as, for ad, near, sedère, to sit. See Sit and Assess. If Perhaps confused with M.E. sew, pottage, from A.S. sæw, juice.

Sex. (F. - L.) F. sexe. - L. sexum, acc.

SHADE

of sexus, sex; also sexus, n. Was it orig. 'division;' from sec-âre, to cut? See Segment, Secant. Der sex-ual, L. sexualis.

Sexagenary. (L.) L. sexagènarius, belonging to sixty. - L. sexágini, sixty each; distribute form of sexáginta, sixty. - L. sex, six; and gentia, related to Gk. -kova, for *biovra, from bêka, ten. See Six and Ten.

sexagesima. (L.) L. sexágésima (diēs), i.e. sixtieth (day); fem. of sexágésimus, sixtieth, ordinal form of sexáginta, sixty.

sexennial. (L.) From L. sexennium, a period of six years. - L. sex, six; annus, a year.

sextant, the sixth part of a circle (L.) L. sextant, stem of sextans, a sixth part. - L. sextus, sixth, from sex, six; with suffix -ans, like that of a pres. pt. of a verb in -âre.

Sexton; see Sacristan.

Sextuple, sixfold. (L.) Coined from sextus, sixth; with suffix -ple (as in quadr-ple), answering to L. -pli-, stem of -plex, as seen in du-plex, com-plex.

SH.

Shabby, mean. (E.) Also shabbied; shabby and shabbied are the native E. equivalents of the Scand. shabby and shabbied. See Scab. For the sense, cf. scrivy (= scruffy); E. Fries. shabbig, scabby, also miserable.

Shackle. (E.) A.S. sceacul, bond, fetter; orig. a loose bond; from its shak-ing about. + Icel skokull, pole of a carriage, from skaka, to shake; Swed. skålkel, loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. skagele, the same. Cf. Swed. dial. skak, a chain. See Shake.

Shad, a fish. (E.) A.S. sceadd. + Prov. G. schoade, a shad; cf. Irish sgadan, O. Irish scatín, a herring; W. ysgadan, pl., herrings

Shaddock, a large species of orange. (E.) Named from Captain Shaddock, who first introduced it into the West Indies from China, late in the seventeenth century.

Shade, Shadow. (E.) M. E. shad, shade, shadow. A.S. sceadu, shadow, fem. sb. The M. E. shade is from the A.S. nom. sceadu; the M. E. shadow (mod. E. shadow) is from the dat. case sceadwe. + Du. schaduw, Goth. skadus, shadow;
SHAFT

G. schatten, O. Irish scréith, Corn. scod, shade; Gk. σκότος, σκότοι, gloom.

Shaft. (E.) A. S sceaf, shaft of a spear + Icel. skapt, skaft, Dan. Sw. skaft; G skaft, Du. schacht (for schaft). Further allied to L. scapus, a shaft, stem, stalk; Gk. σκάφος, Doric σκάπτων, a staff, sceptre. All apparently from Idg. root *skap, to support. 2. Or else shaf-t = that which is shaven or cut smooth; from Shave, q.v.

Shag, rough hair (E.) A. S. sceag, hair. + Icel. skegg, Swed. skugg, a beard, Dan. skieg, beard, awn, wattle; cf. Icel. skaga, to put out. The orig. sense is 'roughness.' See Shaw. Der. shaggy, adj. Shag tobacco is rough tobacco.

Shagreen, a rough-grained leather. (F.-Turkish.) F. chagrin. It was orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse or mule. - Turk. sığırhî, sığırhî, back of a horse, shagreen.

Shah, king of Persia. (Pers.) Pers. shâh, a king. O. Pers. khshávariya, a king; allied to Skt. kshatra(m), dominion, from kši, to rule; cf. Gk κράτος, I possess. Lit. sense 'ruler.' Horn, p. 773; Brugm. i. p. 920. See Check. Der. pa-sha.

Shake. (E.) A. S sceacan, scecan, pt. t sceo, pp. scecen. + Icel. skaka, Sw. skaka, Dan. skage. Teut type *skakan-

Shako, a military cap (F.-Hung.) F. shako. - Hungarian csako, a cap, shako; spelt tsáko in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon, p. 900.

Shale, a slaty rock (G.) G. schale, a shell, peel, scale; whence schal-gebretn, a mountain formed of thin strata. Hence also O. F. escale and E. scale (1). See Scale (1).

Shall. (E.) A. S sceal, I shall, I must, pt. t. secelde, I should, ought. The orig. sense was 'to owe,' to be liable for; cf. Lith. skélis, to owe, be liable. + Icel. skal, pt. t. skýlde; Sw. skalle; Dan. skal; Du. zal; G solt; Goth. skal, infin. skulan. Cf. G. schuld, debt, guilt; Lith skelētis, to be liable. Brugm. i. p. 795.


Shallop, a light boat. (F.-Du.) F. chaloupe (whence Span. chalupa, 'a flat-bottomed boat'; Minsheu (1623), Port. chalupa) - Du. sloep, a sloop. See Sloop.

Shallot, Shallot, a kind of onion. (F.-L.-Gk.-Heb.) O. F. eschalote, variant of escalogne, a shallot. - L. ascalonia, a shallot; fem. of Ascalonius, belonging to Ascalon. - Gk. Ἀσκάλων, Ascalon; a chief city of the Philistines. - Heb. Ashkelon.

Shallow. (E.) M. E. schalowe; cf. also schoild, schalid, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 354; for which see Shool. An E. word; but of doubtful origin. However, M. E. schalowe is allied to M. E. schal-d, shallow, as they have a common base schal-. And perhaps allied to Low G. schaal, schalig, G. schal, mispised, stale (as liquids when little is left in the vessel); cf. Du. verschaalen, to grow stale or flat.

Shalm; see Shawm.

Sham. (E.) A London slang term, due to Northern E. sham, a shame, disgrace (hence, trick). 'Wheta's sham is it' = whose fault is it? Whitby Glossary. See Shame.

Shamble, to walk awkwardly. (E.) Lowl. Sc. shammel, shamble, to rack the limbs with long strides; also, to distort; shammed shanks, crooked legs. Cf. E. Fries. shanmel, shamefaced, modest, also poor, miserable; O. Fries. shamel, poor; Du. schamel. If this connexion be right, the adj. is formed from the sb. shame; see Shame.

Shambles. (L.) Org. stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; pl. of shamble, a bench, butcher's bench or stall. A. S. scamel, a stool. - L. semellum, a stool, little bench; allied to semnum, step, bench, semellum, foot-stool. L. semnum is for *scam-num, *scap-num, allied to scapus, a stem. Brugm. i. p. 241.


Shampoo. (Hind.) Hindustani chāmpū, to torm, to stuff, press, thrust in, shampoo; from the kneading or pressure used in the operation. Perhaps directly from the imperative chāmpā of the same verb; Yule.

Shamrock. (C.) Irish seanmarg, trefoil, dimin. of seamar, trefoil; Gæl. seanrág.

Shank, lower part of the leg. (E.) A. S. seeanca, scena, base of the leg.
SHANTY


Shanty, a hut. (Irish.) Said to be from Irish sean, old; tigh, a house.


share (1), a portion. (E.) A. S. scecuru, a share, part. From *scar (above).

share (2), a plough-share. (E.) A. S. scear, plough-share. From the same.

Shark, a voracious fish. (F.—L.) The name of the fish is from the Tudor verb to shark, to prowl; to shark for a dinner, to try to get one; to shark for a living; see Cent. Dict. I prob. from North F. (Picard) cherquier, equivalent to O F. cercsher (E. search), later altered to mod. F. chercher. Cf. cercsher le broust, ‘to hunt after feasts;’ Cot. Godefroy has two examples of the spelling cherquerie. Cf. Ital. cercare del pane, ‘to shift for how to live;’ T’orriano. L. circare, to go round. = L. circa, a ring. See Search. If this be right, to shark is a variant of to search, but was much used (formerly) in the sense of to prowl about for a living. Hence shärk, sb. (1), a greedy fellow (Johnson); (2) a greedy fish.


Shatter. (E.) M. E. schatteren, to scatter, to dash as a falling stream; hence to break in pieces. A. S. scætrian, to scatter, A. S. Chron. 1137. Cf. E. Fries. schatfern, Du. schateren, to resound; M. Du. schetteren, to rattle. See Scatter; which is a doublet; cf. Milton, Lyc. 5.


Shaw, thicket. (E.) A. S. scaga + Icel. skógr, a shaw, wood; Swed. skov, Dan. skov, North Fries. sköp. Allied to Icel. skagi, a ness (Noreen); N. Fries. skoge, a nook of land; cf. Icel. skaga, to jot out. Allied to Shag.

Shawl. (Pers.) Pers. shāil (pron. shawl), a shawl, mantle.

Shawm, Shalm, a musical instrument. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. chalmente, a reed pipe; allied to chaume, a straw; cf. M. H. G. schalmich.—L. calamus, a reed.—Gk. καλαμος, a reed. See Haulm.

She. (E.) M. E. schie, scho; also sce, A. S. Chion. 1140. In the Northumbrian dialect, we find scho used as a dem. pronoun, though the A. S. seo is the fem. of the def. article. The A. S. seo would have become see, but this form never occurs; rather, it became seō (Lind. sio, John iv. 23); whence (perhaps influenced by the Icel. m. and f. demonstr. pron yð, that), came Northumb. scho or shō; and this seems to have suggested the Midland sche, she, sge; or rather the true South form being heo, he (which caused confusion with the masc. he). [We also find such forms as hyo, hio, ho, yho, yho, ʒp, mod. Lanc. hoo, all from hēo.] The A. S. seo is the fem. of xe, orig. ‘that;’ cognate with Goth. sa, that. + Du. zif, G. sie; Icel. së, fem. of só, that; Goth. sō, fem. of sa, that; Gk. η, fem. of ὅ; Skt. sē, she, fem. of sa, sas, he. For Icel. sē see Noreen, § 399. See Sweet, E. Gr. § 1068.

Sheaf. (E.) M. E. sheef, A. S. stēaf, a sheaf, pile of corn shived together.—A. S. stēaf, 2nd grade of stīfan, to shive. + Du. schoof, Icel. skauf, Bava. schub. sheaf; from Teut. *skauh, 2nd grade of *skuaban-, to shive; see Shove.

Sheal, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) Also spelt shiel, shielin, sheelin. —Icel. skjöl, a shelter, cover, Dan. Swed. skjul, a shed; Icel. skjýl, a shed. Cf. Skt. sku, to cover.

SHEATH

Gk. κείπειν (for *(σ)κέπειν), to cut; Lith. kirvus, an axe. (✓SQER.) Brugm. i. §§ 515, 631.

Sheath. (E.) A S. seeð, seeða, a sheath, orig. that which separates, hence a husk, shell, pod. + Du. scheede, Dan. skede, Swed. skåda, G. scheide, a sheath; Icel. sköðir, fem. pl., a sheath (lit things that separate or open). All from the Teut. base *skauth; for which see Shed (1). Der. sheathe, vb.

Shebeen, a liquor-shop. (Irish—E.) Apparently a dimm. (with suffix -in) of Irish seapa, a shop.—E. shop; see Shop.

Shed (1), to part, pour, spill. (E.) Orig. to separate.' A S. seeðan, seeðan, pt. t. seeð, seeð, pp. seeðen, to shed; whence M. E. schelten, weak verb (with long e, but the e has been shortened, the pt. t being sheade or shedde). + Goth skaidan, G. scheiden, to part; O. Sax. scheidan, O. Fries. skoda, sköda. From Teut. base *sketh, varying to *skethd, to split (see Shide); or from the 2nd grade *skauth, *skard. The Idg. root would, regularly, be *skheit, but we only find *SKHEID; cf. Gk. σχέτειν, for *σχετεῖν, to cleave; L. scindere, to cut; Lith. skætin, I separate. All from an older *SKHEI. Brugm. i. §§ 201, 599.

Shed (2), a slight shelter, hut (E.) O. Kentish shed (written sceed), shede; a dialectal form; Ayenbite of Inwy. See Shade.


Sheep. (E.) A. S. sceop, sceop; pl. unchanged. + O. Sax. skîp; Du. schaap; G. schaf. Tent. type *skîpomu, neut.

Sheer (1), bright, pure, perpendicular. (Scand.) A sheer descent is a clear (unbroken) one. M. E. shore, bright.—Icel skjarr, Dan. skær, sheer, bright; Teut. type *skairis. Cf Icel skýr, A.S. scir, bright; G schier, Goth skiers. Teut. type *skirous; from the base *skir- of the verb to shine, see Shine (Noreen). ❏ The sk (for sk) is due to A.S. scir. Der. Sheer—Thursday, the day before Good Friday; cf. Icel. skíra, to cleanse, baptize.

Sheer (2), to deviate from one's course. (Du.) Du. scheren, to shear, cut, with-

draw, go away; scheerje van hier, sheer off! (Sewel). Cf. Low G. schere hen, get out! See Shear.

Sheet. (E.) M. E. scheete. Anglian scête, A.S. sceete, scyfe, a sheet; also (without mutation) scêat, scêata, a corner, nook, fold of a garment, corner of a sail, hence a sheet or rope fastened to a corner of a sail, called in A. S. scêat-line (sheet-line). Cf. A. S. scêat, 2nd grade of scêutan, to shoot, hence to jut out. The orig. sense of sheet was 'projection,' hence 'corner,' &c. + Icel. skaut, corner, sheet of a sail; Swed. skote, the lap; Du. schoot, shoot, spring, sheet; Goth. skauts, hem of a garment; G. schooß, flap of a coat, lap, bosom. All from Teut. *skaut, 2nd grade of *skewat-, to shoot; see Shoot.


Sheik, a chief. (Arab.) Arab. sheikh, an elder, chief; org. sense 'old.'

Shekel, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) Heb sheqel, a shekel (weight).—Hib. shägal, to weigh.

Shekinah. (Heb.) It signifies the visible presence of God; lit. 'dwelling.'—Heb. shekanah, dwelling —Heb. shäkan, to dwell.

Sheldrake. (E.) For sheld-duck, i.e. variegated or spotted drake. Cf Orkney sheld-fowl, a sheldrake (Cent. Dict.). 'Sheld, flecked, party-coloured;' Coles (1684). M. E. sheld is a shield; and the allusion is to the patch round the breast. Cf. A.S. scild, a shield, used also of part of a bird’s plumage (Gren). So also Icel. skjöldlungs, a sheldrake, skjöldbrýr, dappled, from skjöldr, a shield. See Shield.

Sheilf. (E.) M. E. scheelfe, shelle. A. S. scelfe, story (of a building), shell. Ong. a thin piece, flake; allied to shell and skill + Low G. scelh, a board, shield; cf. schelfern, to flake off; also E. Fries. schalfer, scheler, a clup, splinter; Du. scheler, a scale. Extended forms, from the root of Skill and Scale.


Shelter. (E.) A curious development of M. L. shebiletrume, a body of guards or
SHELVE

troops, a squadron; frequently spelt shell-tron, shell-trun; it came to mean a guard or protection of any kind (P. Plowm., Halliwell). - A.S. scild-ctuma, lit. ‘shield-troop,’ a guard. - A.S. scild, shield; trumna, a band of men, allied to trum, firm. See Shield and Trim.

Shelve, to slope down. (E.) A derivative of shelf, but the connexion is not clear. A shelf came to mean a slab of stratified rocks, also a sand-bank; and the sense of ‘slope’ prob. refers to the sloping edges of the latter. Torriano translates M. Ital. stralare by ‘to shelf or go aside, aslope, awry’; a sense perhaps suggested by M. Du. scheel, awry, G. schel, scheel.

Shepherd. (E.) A.S. sceaphyrde, a keeper of sheep; see Herd (2). Der. shepherd-ess.

Sherbet, a drink. (Arab.) Arab. sharbat, a drink, draught, sherbet, syrup. - Arab. root sharba, he drank. Der. shrub (2), syrup.

Sherd; see Shard.

Shere-Thursday; see Sheer (1).


Sherry. (Span. - I.) Formerly sher-ris; sh being an old pron. of Span. x. - Span. xeves, a town in Spain, near Cadiz. - L. Caesaris, gen. case of Caesar, proper name (Dozy).

Shew; see Show.

Shibboleth, a test-word of pronunciation. (Heb.) Heb. shibboleth, an ear of corn, also a river; see Judges xii. 6.

Shide, a thin piece of board. (E.) A.S. scid, a billet of wood; from the base (*skied) of the verb to shed + Icel. skid, G. schett, a billet; O. Irish scilth, a shield. See Shed, Sheath.


Shieling; see Sheal.

Shift. (E.) M. E. schiffen, to divide, change, shift, remove; orig. ‘to divide,’ A.S. sciftan, to divide. + Icel skjæta (for skjæta), to divide, part, shift, change; Swed. skjeta, Dan. skjæle, the same. Allied to Icel. skjæta, to cut into slices, skjæta, a slice, prov. E. shive, a shoe, sheave, a wheel of a pulley, Du. schijff, G. scheibe, a slice, disc. See Shiver (2).

Shillelagh, an oaken stick used as a cudgel. (Irish.) Named from Shillelagh, a barony in Wicklow famous for oaks. It means ‘descendants of Elach’; from Irish siol, seed, descendants.

Shilling. (E.) A.S. scilling, + Du. schelling; Icel. skillingr; Dan. Swed. skilling; Goth. skillingwis (for *skillingis); G. schilling. b. The suffix -ing is a diminutive which occurs also in E. farthing, and in A.S. pen-ing, a penny. The base is either *skel-, to resound, ring; or *skil-, to divide; see Skill. Reason for the name uncertain; but cf. Swed. skiljemynt, Dan. skiljemyn, small change, small money.

Shillyshally. (E.) Formerly shill, I. shall I; a reduplicated form of shall I.


Shin. (E.) A.S. scinn; also scin-ban, shin-bone. + Du. scheen; G. scheine, also a splint; Swed. sken-ben, Dan. skimm-ben, shin-bone. Orig. sense perhaps ‘thiny covered bone,’ and allied to Skin (Franck; doubtful). Cf. A.S. scia, shin.

Shine. (E.) A.S. scinan, pt. t. scinn, pp. scienen. + Du. schijnen, Icel. skini; Dan. skinnen; Swed. skina; Goth. skitan; G. scheinen. (Base SKEI.) Cf. Sheer (1), Shimmer.

Shingle (1), a wooden tile. (L.) M.E. shingle, corruption of shindle (Minshu), as shewn by the corresponding G. schindel, a shingle, splint, thin piece of wood. - L. scindula, a shingle, as if from L. scindere, to cleave; but really for scandula, a shingle.

Shingle (2), coarse round gravel on the sea-shore. (Scand.) Corruption of Norwegian, singl or singing, coarse gravel, shingle, named from the crunching or ringing noise made by walking on it. - Norwegian. singla, to ring, tinkle, Swed. dial. singla (the same); frequent. form of Swed. dial. singa, the same word as E. sing; see Sing. Cf. Lowl. Sc. chingle, shingle, allied to chink.

Shingles. (F. - L.) A variant of sengles, pl. of the old word sengle, a girth; the disease encircling the body like a belt.
SHIP

- O North. F. chengle, O. F. cengle, saingle, 'a girth, a seingle;' Cot. - L. cingula, a belt. - L. cingere, to surroud; see Cinature.


Shire. (E) A.S skir, a shire, province; orig. 'employment, government.' Cf. A.S. scirian, to appoint, allot; O. H. G. scira, business. Not allied to Shear.

Shirk. (F. - L ?) The verb to shirk seems to be a variant of shirk or shirk, to prowl about; hence, to act in a predatory way, to keep out of danger. See Shark.


Doublet, skirt

Shittah-tree, Shittim-wood. (Heb.) Shittim is a pl. form. - Heb. shittah, pl. shittim, a kind of acacia (the t is teth). Of Egypt. origin (Genius).

Shive, Sheave; see Shiver.

Shiver (1), to tremble (E.) Formerly sheever, in Baret (1580); M. E. cheueren, cheueren (cheueren, cheueren), where ch stands for carther c(h), as if from an A. S. *cifer, which I suppose to be a variant of ciser. See Quiver (1). The spelling with sh was due to confusion with the word below.

Shiver (2), a splinter, small piece of wood. (E) A shiver is a small piece, hence to shiver, to break in pieces. Again, shiver is the dumin. of shive, a thin slice, the same as prov E. sheave, a thin disc of wood, wheel of a pulley. E. Fries. schive, schive, skiff, N. Fries. skive, skvev. + Du. schiff, + Icel. skiifa, Dan. skive, Sweed skifva; G. Schiff; Idg. root *skif; whence Gk. akwmos, a potter's disc (Hesychius). See Shift.

Shoal (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (L.) Spelt shole in Spenser; M. L. scola, a troop, throng, crowd. A.S. scola, a troop. + O. Sax. skola, a troop, band. Du. school, a shoal. Teut. type *skula, fem.; from *s kul, weak grade of *skel, to separate, set apart. See Skill. The sailor's phrase 'a school of fish' exhibits the Du. form of the same word; it also appears as scull, Tioll. v. 5. 22.

Shoal (2), a shallow, a sandbank. (E.)

SHORE

Orig. an adj., meaning 'shallow,' formerly shole; M. E. hold, or shallow; see Shallow. A.S. sceald, shallow; found in place names. Cf. Pomeran. scholl, shallow water; and note E. old, prov. E. o'ie, from O. Merc. ald, A. S. eald. See Shore.

Shoar, a prop; see Shore (2).


Shock (2), a pile of sheaves of corn. (E) M. E. schokke. + M. Du. shoek, a shock, cock, heap; so called from being tossed together; from M. Du. schoken, to jolt, shock, cock, heap up; see Shock (1) above. Cf. Sweed. skock, a heap, flock; Dan. dial. skob, N. Fries. skoch, a heap of six sheaves.

Shock (3), a rough-coated dog. (E) Shock-headed is rough-headed, with shaggy hair. Perhaps from Shock (2), a heap.

Shoddy, a material obtained from tearing into fibres old woollen goods. (E.) Etym. uncertain; but cf. Devon shod, shed, split, M. E. schoden, sheden, to separate; see Shed.


Shog, to jog on. (E) M. F. schoggen, to jog; variant of schokken, to jolt. See Shock (1); and cf. Jog.

Shoot. (E) A S. scoten, later form of scoten, str. vb. (with ed for eo as in choose); pt t. scaat, pp. scoten, of which only the pp. scotten is preserved (in the phrase shotten herring = a herring that has lost its roe) + Du. schieten; Icel. skjota; Dan. skyle; Swe. skyta; G. schiessen. Teut. type *skuaten, pt. t. *skaat, pp. *skutanoe. Brugm. i. § 623.

Shop. (E) A.S. scoappa, a stall, booth. Allied to scopen, a pen for cattle. + Low G. schupp, a shed; G schappen, a shed, covert (whence O. F. eschappe, a shop).


Shore (2). Shor, a prop. (E) M. E. shore. Not in A. S. Fries. shor, shore (also schir, share), a prop. Cf.
**SHORE**

A. S. sceawan, to project, jut out. + Du. schoor, a prop; M. Du. schooren, to underprop; Norweg. skøra, prop. Cf. also Icel. skóra, a prop, stay, esp. under a boat; skøða, vb., to under-prop, shore up.

**Shore** (3), a sewer; see Sewer.

**Short.** (E) A. S. scort, short. Cf. Du. schorten, to lack (fall short), Icel. skótr, shortness, O. H. G. skort, short. The Teut. base would appear to be *skert-,* to cut; as if extended from *sker-,* to cut; see Shear. Cf. also Icel. skarðr, diminished, cut down. † But as the G. kurz is from L. curtus, short, it is usual to explain all these words as borrowed from a L. type *ex-curtus*; which is improbable.

**Shot.** (E) M. E. schot. A. S. scot, a shot, ge-scoot, implements for shooting; cf. A. S. scot-, weak grade of scóden, to shoot + Icel. skot, Du. schot, a shot, shooting; G. schuss, a shot. See Shoot.

**Shoulder.** (E) A. S. scoulder, sculder. + Du. schoulder, Swed. skuldra, Dan. skulder, G. schulter. Perhaps allied to O. H. G. skort, the shoulder; cf. also O. H. G. hartz, the shoulder-blade.

**Shout.** (E) M. E. shouten; Chaucer, Troil. iii. 614. Cf. Icel. skíta, skíta, a taunt; see Shout (2).


**shovel.** (E) A. S. scof, a shovel, for lifting and shoveling; cf. A. S. scóf, weaker grade of scúfan (above) + Du. schöffel; G. schaufel, O. H. G. skirfel; a form which makes a connexion with showe doubtful. Der. shoveler, a kind of duck.

**Show.** (E) M. E. schewen, vb. A. S. scéawan, to see, behold; later, to make to see, point out, show. + Du. schouwen, Dan. skue, G. schauen, to behold. Cf. Goth. us-skauws, cautious, wakeful. Teut. base *skauw, ldg. root *skauw*; cf. Gk. ὑπό-φός, an inspector of an offering; also L. caud-, to head, caudus, watchful; Gk. κοῦφος, I observe; Skt. kau-, wise. From the same root we have cautious. Brugm. i. §§ 163, 639. Der. sheen, scavenger.

**Shower.** (E) M. F. schouer. A. S. scūr. + Du. schoor; Icel. skir; Swed. skur; Goth. skūra, a storm; G. schauer, O. H. G. scūr. Brugm. i. § 627.

**SHRINK**

**Shred.** (E) M. F. shīde, sb. A. S. scīradə. + Du. schroode, a shred (Kilian); Pomeran. schrood. From Teut. *skraud-,* 2nd grade of *skraud-;* for which see Shroud.

**Shrew, a scold.** (E) M. E. shrew, adj., applied to both sexes, wicked, bad. A. S. scraawa, a shrew-mouse, failed to have a very venomous bite. Der. shrew, to curse, talk like a shrew; be-shrew.

**shrewd,** malicious, cunning. (E) The old sense is *‘malicious.’* M. E. shrewed, accursed, deprived, hence malicious; pp. of shrewen, to curse, from the adj shrewd, malicious, bad (above).

**shrew-mouse, an animal like a mouse.** (E) A. S. scraawa; see Shrew (above).

**Shriek.** (E) A native form of screech; from M. E. shraken, to shriek. See Screech. Imitative; see Shrike.

**Shrievalty;** see Sheriff.

**Shrift, confession.** (L.) A. S. scrif, confession, prescribed penance. Cf. A. S. *scrif-,* weak grade of *scrif-an,* to shove, to impose a penance; ult. of L. origin; see Shrieve. + Icel. skripa, Swed. skrift, Dan. skrifter; Du. and G. schrift, writing. See Shrieve.

**Shrike, the butcher-bird.** (E) Cf. Westphalian schrik, a shrike; Icel. skrikja, a shrike, lit. ‘shrieker,’ from Icel. skrikja, to titter, orig. to shriek, and allied to Icel. skrekja, to screech. See Shriek and Screech.

**Shrill.** (E) M. E. shril; cf. Lowl. Scotch skrill, a shrill cry, skrill, to cry aloud. Cf. E. Fries. shrel, Low G. schrell, G. schrill, shrill; A. S. scralletan, to cry aloud; Norweg skrylla, skrølva, to cry shrilly. From Teut. root *skrel (2nd grade *skrah),* to cry aloud.

**Shrimp.** (E) M. E. shrimp; cf. Lowl. Scotch scrimp, to strain, scripit, dwarfish. A parallel form to shrink; cf. A. S. scrinman, to shrink; Dan. dial. skrimp, a lean cow. See the traces of O. Swed. skrimpa, strong verb, to contract, in mod. Swed. dialects (Rietz); and cf. M. H. G. scrumpfen, to shrink, G. schrumpfen, Dan. skrumpe, shrivelled; Du. schrompe, a wrinkle. See Shrink.

**Shrine.** (L) A. S. scrin, a box. – L. scrinium, chest, box.

**Shrink.** (E) A. S. scrincan, pt. t.
SHRIVE

scranè, pp. scruncen, to contract, shrivel up.-M. Du. schrinken, to shrink, grow smaller; Swed. skrynka, a wrinkle. Allied to Shrimp, Shrug.

Shrive; see Shrove-tide.

Shrivèl. (E.) In Shak. An E. word. +Swed. skryva, to shrivel up, to wrinkle; skryva, a wrinkle. Perhaps allied to Swed. skroftig, rough, and to G. schröff, rugged.

Shroud. (E.) A. S. scréad, garment, clothing. +Icel. skráð, ornament, shrouds of a ship; Dan. and Swed. skrud, dress, attire. Orig. a 'shred' of stuff, a piece cut or torn off; cf. A. S. scráðæ (=mod. E. shred). The Teut. base is *skrœd, to cut; the 2nd grade *skrœd appears in Shred, q.v. Cf. L. scripula, broken bits. Der. scroll.

Shrove-tide, Shrove-Tuesday. (L. and E.) The time for shrift or confession. The sb. shrive is formed from shrive, 2nd grade of shrive (M. E. schriven, pt. t. schroffe). A. S. scrifan, to shrive, impose a penance, pt. t. scraf, pp scrif-en (whence scrift-t, shrift). +O Fries. skrīfo (pt. t. skroffe); O. Sax. skriban, to write; Du. skryven (pt. t. skroffe); Dan. skreve (pt. t. skrev); Swed. skrīfoa (pt. t. skroffe); G. schreiben (pt. t. schrieb). Teut. type *skribian = pt. t. *skrāib, pp. *skribanos. Conjugated as a genuine Teut. verb, but probably an early borrowing from Lat. scribere, to write. See Scribe.

Shrub (1), a low dwarf tree. (E.) M. E. schrob. A. S. *scrob, a shrub; whence scrobby, underwood. Cf. prov. E. shriff, light rubbish wood, scroff, refuse of wood; Norw. skruhba, the dwarf cornel; G. dial. skrub, underwood; Dan. dial. skrub, brushwood.

Shrub (2), a drink, chiefly made with rum. (Arab.) Arab. širb, šurb, a drink. — Arab. šurib, he drank. See Sherbet.

Shrug. (E.) M. E. shruggen, to shiver. The old sense was to shrink, shrink up. Cf. Dan. skruge, skrükke, to stoop; Swed. dial. skrukka, skruiga, to huddle oneself together, allied to shrinka, to shrink, Norw. skrukken, shrunken. See Shrink.


SHUFFLE. (E.) Frequentative of shave. E. Fries. schuffeln, to shuffle along, from schufen, to shave, push. Cf. schuffle, which is the frequentative of Swed. skuffa, to push, shove. See Scuffle.


Shunt. (E.) Prov. E. shunt, to turn aside; M. E. shunted, to start aside, avoid. Perhaps allied to Scuttle (3).

Shut. (E.) M. E. shutten, shitten. A. S. scytian, to shut; to fasten a door with a bolt (called a shuttle). We still say 'to shoot a bolt.' The A. S. scyttian is a weak verb; cf. scut-, weak grade of scootan, to shoot.+Du. schutten, G. schützen (from the same grade). See Shoot.

Shuttle. (E.) So called from being shot across the threads in weaving. M. E. schitel, also a bolt of a door; A. S. scytell, a bolt. Formed, with suffix -el of the agent, from Teut. *skut = A. S. scut-, weak grade of scootan, to shoot.+Dan. skytte, skytel, a shuttle; cf. Du. schiet-spoel, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool.' Der. shuttle-cock; from its being shot backwards and forwards like a shuttle, and because furnished with feathers. q.v. Not for shuttle-cook.

Shuttle-cock; see above.


SICCA

Sicca, in pl. sicca rupee, newly coined rupee. (Hind. — Pers. — Arab.) Hind. sikka, a die for coining. — Pers. sikka(4), the
SICK


Sick. (E) M. E. sik, sek. A. S. síc, +Du. sik; Icel. sjúkr; Dan. sýg; Swed. sjük; G. siech; Goth. sîks, which is related to Goth. sîkan, to be ill (pt. t. sakw). Tr. type *senkôs.

Sicker, Sikker, certain, secure. (L) M. E. siker. Borrowed from Late L. secureus, for L. sécrèrûs, secure; whence also O. Fries. siker, sikur, Du. seker, G. sicker, O. H. G.收缩, Swed. saker, Dan. sikker, W. sîcr. See Secure.


Side. (E) M. E. side. A. S. sid, side; allied to A. S. sid, long, wide. +Du. zijde; Icel. sîða (allied to Icel. sîðr, long, hanging down); Dan. side; Swed. sida; G. seite. Sideral, starry. (L) For sideral, from L. siderâlis, relating to the stars.—L. sider-, for *sides-, stem of sidus, a star. Cf. con-sider.

Sidesmen. (E) Officers chosen to assist a churchwarden; also called sidesmen, i.e. men at one’s side. Cf. L. assessor, one who sits beside another.

Siege. (F.—L.) The orig. sense was ‘seat,’ or ‘a sitting down,’ esp. in order to besiege a town.—O. I. siege, a seat, throne; F. siège. Not immediately from L. sèdes, but from a verb answering to a Lat. type *sedicère; cf. Late L. asseâruit, a siege, for L. obsidium, a siege; both words being due to L. sèdère, to sit; see Sedentary. Der. be-siege, with E. prefix.

Sienna, a pigment. (Ital.) Made from earth of Sienna, a place in Tuscany.

Sierra, a chain of hills. (Span.—L.) Span. sierra, a saw, an outline of hills.—L. serra, a saw.

Siesta, orig. a noon-day nap. (Span.—L.) Span. siesta, the hottest part of the day, the time for a nap, gen. from one to three o’clock. But orig. the sixth hour, or noon.—L. sexta (hóra), sixth hour, noon; fem. of sextus, sixth.—L. sex, six.


Sift. (E) A. S. siftan, to sift; allied to A. S. sife, a sieve.+Du. zífien, to sift, sifti, a sieve; zeef, a sieve.

Sigh, vb. (E) M. E. sighen, also syken.

SILLABUB


signal. (F.—L.) F. signal.—Late L. signâtela, sb., neut. of L. signâlis, belonging to a sign.—L. signum, a sign.

signet. (F.—L.) F. signet; dimin. of F. signe; see Sign (above).

signify. (F.—L.) F. signifie, to be-tokon. —L. significâre, to shew by signs.—L. signi-, for signum, a sign; -ficâre, to facere, to make.

Signor. (Ital.—L.) Ital. signore, sir.


Silex, flint. (L) L. silex (stem sîlico-), flint. Der. sîlic-a. Brugm. i. § 980.

Silhouette. (F.) This meagre form of portrait, made by tracing the outline of a shadow, was named (in derision) after Étienne de Silhouette, French minister of finance in 1759.

Silk. (Chinese ?) A. S. seolc, seolc (cf. milk, A. S. meolc); Icel. silki; Ch. Slav. silkha (Russ. skelk). Perhaps from Chinese se, sei, silk; cf. L. Sciricum, silk, neut. of Sciricus, adj., belonging to the Sêres; from Gk. ŝêper, pl., Chinese. See Serge.

Sill, base of a door. (E) A. S. syl, a base, support. +Icel. syll, sîll, a sill; Swed. syl, Swed. dial. sîll; Dan. syl; G. schwelle, sill, threshold. Cf. Goth. ga-sulfan, to lay a foundation. The Teut. base appears to be *swel, to found, to form as a base; and grade *swal, whence G. schwelle; the weak grade *swul, *sul gives Goth. ga-sulfan and A. S. syl, f (Teut. type *sul-jô). Der. ground-sill, spelt grunsel in Milton, P. L. i. 460.

Sillabub, a mixture of wine with milk, &c. (E) Formerly sillbouck, or merribouk. ‘Laït aigre, a sillibub or merribouke;’ Cot. Apparently from E. silly (merry) and M. E. bouk, A. S. bûc, the belly. A jocose name.
SILLY

Silly. (E.) Orig. ‘timely;’ then happy, lucky, blessed, innocent; lastly, simple, foolish. M. E. seli, sili; thus syli man in Seven Sages, ed. Wright, 1361 = seli man in Seven Sages, ed. Weber, 1473. A. S. sālig, gesālig, timely; from sāl, time, season, happiness. Du. salig, G. selig, blest, happy; cf. also Icel. saill, Swed. saill, Goth. sēlō, good.

Silk, a pt. for storing grain or fodder. (Span. — L. — Gk.) Span. silo, L. situm, acc. of sirus = Gk. σιλευς. Der. en-silage.

Silk. (Scand.) 1. Either formed, with part wiry suffic -t, from sile (M. E. silet), to drain. — Swed. sila, to drain, strain, filter; sī, filter. 2. Or from M. Swed. sylta, mud; Dan sylt, a salt-marsh. From *sīt-, weak grade of sāl-; see Salt.

Silvan, Sylvan. (L.) The spelling with y is bad. — L. silвнātus, belonging to a wood. — L. silva, a wood. Cf. Gr. δασος, a wood (connexion with silva doubtful, Brugm. i. § 102).

Silver. (E.) O. Merc syflor (Matt x 9); A S. seolfo; earlier sielofr; + Du. zilver; Icel. sillf; Dan. sølv, Swed. silfver, G silber; Goth. sīlfr; Russ. серебро; Lith. sidabras.

Similar. (F. — L.) F. similitude; as if from L. *similīris, extended from similis, like. Cf. O. Ir. samael, Ir. samhail, W. hafal, like. Allied to simul, together, and to L. simile. Brugm. i. §§ 438, 442.

Simile. (L.) L. simile, a comparison, a like thing; neut. of similis, like.

Similitude. (F. — L.) F. similitude.


Simious, monkey-like. (L.) From L. simia, an ape. — L. simius (Gk. σιμίους), flat-nosed.

Simmer. (E.) A frequentative form, from the base sim, to express the sound of gentle boiling. Cf. Swed. smacce, G. summen, Swed. dial. summa, to hum, buzz.

Simnel, a kind of rich cake. (F. — L.) O. F. simenel; Late L. simenelles, siminellus, bread of fine flour; also called simella in Late L. — L. similia, wheat-flour of the finest quality; whence siminellus, for *siminellus. Allied to Gk. σιμιδάλις, fine flour. Cf. Semolina.


Simoom. (Arab.) Arab. samīm, a sultry pestilential wind; from its poisonous nature. — Arab. root samma, he poisoned (Devic).

Simper, to smirk. (Scand.) From Scand.; cf. Norw. semper, fine, smart; Dan. dial. semper, simper, affected, coy, prudish; M. Swed. semper, one who affectedly refrains from eating; cf. Bavar. simperu, to be affectedly coy (from Low G.). Formed from M. Swed. sipp, sippe, an affected woman, Swed. sipp, adj., finical, prim. All from the notion of sippe, or taking only a little at a time; hence, prudish, affected, coy, &c. Cf. Low G. sipp, prim, den Mund sipp trecken, to make a small mouth; and M. Du. sappen, to sip. See note to Sip.

Simple. (F. — L.) F. simple, — L. simplicem, acc. of simplicem, lit. ‘one-fold’ — L. sim- (appearing also in sin-guli, one by one, sum- derives, once, sum-u, together); and plu-, from pleure, to fold; see Simulate and Ply. Der. simplicity, F. simplicité, from L. acc. simplicitatem; simpli-ty, to make simple.

Simpleton. (F. — L.) I.e simple-t-on, with double suffix; formed with F. suffix -on from Picard and M. F. simplex, a simple person, fem. simplette, ‘a simple wench;’ Cot. — F. simple, simple; with suffixed -é (So also musek-é-on). Cf. Span. smplon, a simpleton.

Simulate. (L.) From pp. of L. simu-liare, also similiare, to make like — L. similis, like; simul, together, lit. ‘at once.’ From Idg. *sem-, one; cf. Goth. sim-l-á, once; Gk. ér, ncut, one, μία, f. (for *pía-ia); Skt sa-krt, once; Gk. ἀ-μια, once; Brugm. ii. § 105.

Simultaneous. (L.) I.e. L. simul-tāneus; from L. simul-tā, at the same time. — L. simul, together.

Sin. (E.) A. S. Gym (sinu, semn). — Du. zonde; Icel. ynd, syn; Dan Swed ynd; G. sünde, O. H. G. sintea. Thus the A. S. gym represents a Teut type *sunja, fem., or rather an Idg. type *swenti; where *sent is the weak grade of senti, sent. Allied to L. sons (stem sent-’), guilty, sinful, orig. ‘real.’ [‘Language regards the guilty man as the man who it was;’ Curtius.] Cf. Ion. Gk. ἤντερ, stem of ἡν (for *iω-ω), being, pres. pt. of εἰμι, I am. See Sooth.

Der. sin, vb.
Since. (E.) Written for sins, which is short for M.E. sithen, since. This is formed, with adverbial suffix -s, from M.E. sithen, since, a modification of A.S. sôðan, for sôð dan, after that. β. The A.S. sôð was orig. an adj., meaning "late," but here represents the compar. adv., later, after; cf. Goth. settins, late, settin, adv., late, -seiths, adv., later. The A.S. ðan is the instrumental of the definite article or demonst. pronoun. The G. settïlem, since, is similarly formed. See Sieves, §§ 323, 337.


Sinciput. (L.) The fore part of the head; lit. 'half head.' -L. incipit, half the head -L. sinu-, half; and caput; see Semi- and Capital. Brugm. i. § 121.

Sinder, the true spelling of Cinder, (q.v.)

Sine. (L.) From L. sinus, a bosom, a fold, a curve; peculiarly used. See Sinus.

Sincure. (L.) For sine urâ, without cure of souls; hence, an office without work.

Sinew. (E.) M.E. sinew. A.S. sinu (dat. sinuwe), seuun, + Du. zenuw; Dan. sene; Swed. sana, G. schne; also Icel. sin. Perhaps allied to Skt. mārâ(ī), a tendon.

Sing. (E.) A.S. singan, orig. to sing, resound; pt. t. sang, pp. sungan. See Song; and see singe. + Du. zingen; Icel. syngea; Dan. syngne, Swed. syngna; Goth. siggan (for *singwan); G. singen.

singe, to scorch. (E.) For seuje; M. E. segen. A.S. segan, to sing; lit. 'to make to sing,' from the hissing of a burning log, &c. Causal of singan, to sing (above). + Du. zegen, G. zegen, causal verbs, similarly formed.

Single. (L.) L. singulus, single, separate, in Plautus and in late Latin; in classical Latin, we have only singulâ, pl., one by one. Allied to Simple, q.v. Brugm. i. § 441. Q M.E. and O. F. sengle.


Sinister. (L.) L. sinister; on the left hand, inauspicious.

Sink. (E.) Properly intransitive [the transitive form should rather end in -ich; cf. drench from drink]. - A. S. sinkan, intrans., pt. t. sanc, pp. sunken. + Du. ziken; Icl. sokkva (for sinkva); Dan. synke; Swed. synka; G. sinken; Goth. sigkwan (for *singkwan). β. For the trans. form, cf. A.S. secan, to cause to sink, G. senken. Der. sink, org. a place into which fish sank or was collected; Cor. i. 1. 126. Brugm. i. §§ 421(3), 677.

Sinople, green (F. - L. - Gk.) F. sinop-ple, 'green'; Cot. = Late L. sinôfis, greenish, also reddish; L. sinôpes, red ochre. - Gk. σινός, σινωμή, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported from Sinope, on the Black Sea.

Sinus, a bend, fold, &c. (L.) L. sinus, a bosom, bend, bay, fold. Now only used in anatomy, and, in the form sine, in mathematics. Der. sinuïos, L. sinuïs, full of curves.

Sip, vb. (E.) M.E. sipen. It answers to A.S. sipian, to absorb) moisture, a causal form allied to A.S. sipan, to sup. See Sup. Q In the E. Fries. sippen, to sip, M. Du. sippen, to sip, Norw. sipla, to sip, the i suggests a connexion with Low G. sipen, to drip; but cf. E. Fries. sipken, to sip, Swed. dial. syppa, to drink. Der. sip; sb.

Siphon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. siphon. - L. siphônum, acc. of siphô, a siphon, bent pipe for drawing off liquids. - Gk. ἱφαων, a small pipe or reed.

Sippet, a little sop. (E.) Dimin. of sop, with vowel-change (from Teut. ë to ë). See Sop.

Sir, Sire. (F. - L.) Sir is short for sere. - F. sire, sir. - L. senior, older, elder; (the word sequor being from the acc. seniorem). Sire is a variant of O. F. sere < L. senior (see Schwan).

Sirdar, a commander. (Pers.) Pers. sardâr, a chief - Pers. sar, head (cf. Gk. ραπα); -dâr, possessing, holding.

Siren, (I. - Gk.) L. sirēn. - Gk. σευρη, a nymph who enticed seamen to destruction by her magic song.

Sirloin, Surloin. (F. - L.) M.E. sur-loyn; XV cent. - O. F. surlouge (14th cent.), the surloin. - F. sur, upon, above (from L. super); longe, loin; see Loin. Q The story about turning the loin into sir-loin by knighting it is mere trash.

Sirname, for Surname, q.v.

Sirocco, a hot wind. (Ital.-Arab.) Ital. sirocco, south-east wind. - Arab. sharg, east (Devic). See Saracen.

Sirrah, (Prov. - L.) Sirra (Minsheu);
serrha (Levins). A contemptuous pronunciation of the F. sire by the men of Provence, who called it sira. — O. F. sire, Prov. sira, sir. — L. seniour; see Sir.

Sir-reverence. (L.) Short for save-reverence, a translation of L. salută reverentía, i.e. reverence to you being preserved, or, by your leave. — L. salutā, abl. fem. of salutus, safe; and reverence, abl. of reverentia.

Sirup; see Syrup.

Siskin, a song-bird. (Low G. — Slavonic) Low G. sîske, zîskeá, a siskin; Du. sîjje, where the dimin. suffix -je answers to an older suffix -jen, so that sîjje implies an older form sijsken. Cf. Dan. sîsjen, a siskin; Swed. siska. Of Slavonic origin. — Polish czyski, dimin. form of czysz, a siskin; Sloven. chizhek; Russ. chiy'. See Miklosch, p. 36.

Sister. (E.) A. S. swesower, sweswer; M. E. suster; affected by Icel. systir. — Du. suster; Icel. systir, Swed. systir, Dan. soster, Goth. svistir; G. schwester. Further allied to L. soror (for *swesor); O. Ir. súr, W. chwearer, Lith. sēsē; Skt. *swasār-. Brugm. ii. § 122. Der. cousîn, q. v.


Site. (F. — L.) F. sîte; M F. sit. — L. situm, acc. of situs, a site, place. — L. situs, pp. of *sinerē, to let, suffer, permit; the orig. sense seems to have been to place. Hence Position, q. v. But see Brugm. i. § 920.

Sith, since. (E.) Short for M. E. siten; see Sines.

Situate. (L.) Late L. situātus, pp. of situeāre, to place. — L. situā, for situs, a place. See Site.

Six. (E.) A. S. six. — Icel., Dan., and Swed. sex; G. sechs; Goth. sahts; Russ sheste; W. chwech; Gael. and Irish se; L. sex; Gk. ἑξ; Lat. sexālis. Pers. shash; Skt. shash. See Brugm. ii. § 170. Der. six-ṭh, M. E. sixte, A. S. six-ta; six-ty, A. S. sixtig. See Sexagenarian.

Sizar, a student admitted at lower fees, at Cambridge, than a pensioner. (F. — L.) Named from size, formerly a farthing's-worth of bread or drink (Blount). Size is short for assize, an allowance of provisions; see Assize (1). See below.

Size (1), an allowance of food; also magnitude. (F. — L.) Short for assīze; see Assize (1).


Skain, Skene, Skean, Skein, a dagger, knife. (Irish.) Irish and Gael. skean, a knife; O. Irish seism; W. yrgein, a cutting instrument. Cf. W. ysgí, a cutting off; Gk. ὀξωεῖν, to slit.

Skate (1), a large flat fish. (Scand.) M. E. scate. — Icel. skata; Norw. skata. Cf. L. squātus, a skate (Pliny); also Irish sgat, a skate (from E.).

Skate (2), Scate, a frame with a steel blade, for sliding on ice. (Du. — F. — Low G.) Properly skates; the s being dropped because skates looked like a pl. form. [Cf. scatches (another form of skateses, pl., but usually meaning 'stilts').] — Du. schaatsen, skates, a pl. form, from a sing. schaats, whence schaatsryder, a skater; skater (Sewel); M. Du. skaesens, pl. — O. North. F. escache, Picard form of O.F. Esche, a stilt (12th cent.); whence F. échasse. [So also M. Du. kaesten, lit. 'to catch;' from Picard cacher, for O. F. chacer.] — Low G. schake, a shank, leg. Thus scatches or skates are 'shanks,' contrivances for lengthening the stride; cf. F. échasse, a stilt, as above.

Skein, Skain, a knot (or quantity) of thread or silk. (F. — C. ?) M. E. skayne, a quantity of yarn. — M. F. escagine, 'a skain;' Cot.; F. égaine. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. sgeinmidh, flax, thread (unless this is from E.). Der. (probably) skainsmates, companions (Shak.), as if associated in winding yarn; but cf. Skain.

Skeleton. (Gk.) Gk. σκελετόν, a dried body; neut. of σκελετός, dried. — Gk. σκελέω, to dry, parch.

Skellum, a cheat. (Du.) See Nares. Du. schelm, a rogue, villain; the Du. sch being rendered (as in landscape) by sk = sc, L. G. scelmo, a pestilence, carrion, worthless rogue.

Skeptic; see Sceptic.

Skerry, a rock surrounded by sea. (Scand.) From Icel. sker, a skerry; see Scar (2).
**SKETCH**

**Sketch.** (Du. — Itál. — L. — Gk.) Du. scheets, a draught, sketch. — Ital. schizzo, a first rough draught. — L. schetum, a thing made hastily; from schedus, adj.; hastily made. — Gk. σχεδιασις, sudden; allied to σχεδον, near; from the base σχ-, to hold. Allied to Scheme.

**Skew.** (O. Low G.) M. E. skewen, verb, to turn aside. — M. du. skewen, schouwen, to avoid, shun; Low G. schuren, schouwen, to avoid. — O. H. G. sinkhen, G. scheuen, to avoid; from scheu, adj., shy. Thus to skew is to turn aside, like a riving horse, and is derived from the adj. appearing in E. shy. See Shy. Der. askew, i.e. on the skew.

**Skewbald.** piebald. (O. Low G. an? C.) Marked in a skew or irregular manner; see Bald. Cf. pie-bald. We find, however, M. E. skewe, pie-bald; perhaps from M. E. skewes (blotches?), used as the pl. of skew, a cloud. If so, there is no connexion with Skew (above).

**Skewer.** (Doubtful.) Formerly shker (A.D. 1411). Etym. unknown. Cf. Prov. F. esquier, a skewer, is the Scand. form answering to E. skewer, a small piece; cf. Dan. dial. skvre, small sticks for fuel. See Shiver (2).

**Skid.** (Scand.) Orig. a thin slip of wood, to put under a wheel. — Norw. skida, a thin plank; cf. Icel. skid, a billet of wood; see Shide.

**Skiff.** (F. — Itál. — G.) M. F. esquif; a skiff; Cot. — Ital. schifo; M. H. G. skiff, G. schiff, a ship; see Ship.

**Skill,** discerrnement, tact. (Scand.) M. E. skil, often in the sense of reason. — Icel. skil, a distinction; cf skilja, to part, separate, distinguish; Dan. skiel, Swe. skal, reason; Dan. skille, Swe. skiffa, to separate. Allied to Lith. skelti, to cleave; Swe. skala, to peel. From Teut. root *skel*; see Scale (1). Der. skill, vb., as in phr. ‘it skills not, i.e. makes no difference; from Icel. skilja, often used impersonally, with the sense ‘it differs.’

**Skillet,** a small pot. (Scand.) Formerly skellet. A dimin., with F. suffix -et, of M. E. skele (prov. E. skel), a milk-pail; Cath. Angl. — Icel. skjóla, a pail, bucket.

**Skim,** to take off scum. (Scand.) Dan. skumme, Swe. skumma, to skim; from skum, scum. The E. verb preserves an old vowel-change from u to y, later i; cf. full from full. And cf. Dan. dial. skimme, a thin film on milk; E. Fries. schumen, to skim.

**Skin,** (Scand.) Icel. skinn, Swed. skinn, Dan. skind, skin. Cf. G. schinden, to skin, flay; also W. cen, skin, ysken, dandriff.

**Skink,** to serve out wine. (Scand.) M. E. skienen; [also schenken, from A.S. scenan, to pour out; orig. to draw off through a pipe; from A.S. sconce, a shank, shank-bone, hollow bone (hence, a pipe)]. — Icel. skenga, Dan. skienke. — Du. schenken, G. schenken, to sink. Teut. type *skanky*; from *skank*, a shank, pipe of bone. See Nunchion.

**Skip,** (Scand.) M. E. skipen, also skippen ( Cursor Mundi) Cf. Swed. dial. skopa, to skip, leap (as animals), to dance; M. Swed. skippa, skoppa, Rietz; Icel. skoppa, to spin like a top. And cf. M. H. G. schiften, to gallop. (The e is for y, mutation of u.) ‘Cf. Mid. Dan. skobe, to dance, to skip.

**Skipper.** (Du.) M. du. schipper, a manner. — Du. schif, a ship; cognate with E. ship; see Ship.

**Skirmish,** (F. — O. H. G.) Also spelt srummage. M. E. scarmyshe, sb., from scarmyshen, vb. — O. F. eskermys-, a stem of eskermir, to fence. — Cf. M. F. escarmouche, ‘a skirmish, nickering; ’ Cot.) — O. H. G. skerman, to defend, fight, also Sirman — O. H. G. scirm (G. schirm), a shield, screen, shelter, guard, defence. To skirmish is, properly, to fight behind cover, hence to advance, under shelter, to fight. β. Note also O. F. eskermiser, escremisier, a fencer; escrémisement, fencing.

**Skirr, Scour,** to scour a country. (F. — L.) Variants of Scour (2). Cf. M. E. scourrou, a scot.

**Skirret,** the water-parsnip. (Scand.) M. E. skirrit, older form skirwhit. As if ‘sheer white,’ from the colour of the root; from Icel. skirr, sheer, bright; hvitr, white. Prom. a popular form, and perverted from O. F. escherus (M. F. cheru), a skirret. — Span. chirirua. — Arab. karawi, karwia, whence also Carraway.

**Skirt,** (Scand.) M. E. skyrte. — Icel. skyrta, a skirt, kind of kirtle; see Shirt. A doublet of skirt, but restricted to the lower part of a garment.

**Skittish,** (Scand.) From Lowl. Scotch skitt, to flounce, caper about. This is a secondary verb, of Scand. origin, from the verb to shoot. — Swe. dial. skutta, skotta;
SKILLIES

to leap about; cf. *skut, weak grade of Swed. *skjuta, to shoot. 2. Note Swed. *skytt, Icel. *skýtt, a marksman; whence the verb to *skit in the sense to aim at or reflect upon a person, and the sb. *skit, an oblique taunt. See Shoot.

Skittle, a game. (Scand.) Formerly skittle-pins; so called because shot at by a skittle or projectile. — Dan. *skytel, a shuttle; Icel. *skutill, a projectile, harpistle, bolt of a door. Cf. Icel. *skut, weak grade of *skýta, to shoot; see Shoot.


Skulk; see Sulk.

Skull; see Sulk.

Skunk, a quadruped. (N. American Indian) Said to be from the Abenaki segonwu, a skunk; this is a dialect of Algonquin (Lower Canada).


Slab (1), a thin slip of timber or stone. (F. — Teut.) M.E. slab, slabbe. Apparently a weakened form of Prov. E. slap, a slab (Halliwell). — O.F. esclape, éclat; de menues esclapes de bois, i.e. thin slabs of wood; Godefroy. Prob. of Teut. origin. (Wedgwood cites 'Languedoc esclapa, to split wood, los esclapa, split logs, esclapo, a slab of wood or stone.') Cf. Ital schiappare, to split. Perhaps from the prefix ex- (L. ex), and Low G. klappen, to clap, make an explosive sound. (Korting, § 453.)

Slab (2), shmy. (Scand.) The same as M. Dan. slab, slipperly; also, mire. Prov. E. slab, a puddle; cf. Norw. slabb, filth; Irish *slabh, *slab, Gael. *slab, mire, mud Also M. E. *slubben, to wallow; F. Friese. *slabben, Du. *slabben, to lap up; Swed. dial. *slabba, to splash, to soil. And see Slabber below.


Slag, cross, scoria. (Swed.) Swed. slagg, dross of metal; so called from flowing over when fused; Norw. sugga, to flow over. Cf. Icel. *sleagna, to flow over, slag, sleti, wet, damp, water penetrating walls. It is a variant of slack, as seen by G. schlacke, 'dross, slacks, sediment,' Flugel; schlackern, to trickle, slack, slack, drossy, sloppy; Low G. slakke, slag.


Slag, Slake; see Slack.


Slander, scandal (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. *eslandre, *eslandre. — O.F. *esclandre, scandal. The oldest O.F. form was *escandle, whence *escondre, and finally *esclandre, with inserted l. It is merely another form of Scandal, q.v.

Slang, vulgar language. (Scand.) Norweg. sleng, a slinging, a device, a burthen of a song, *slengja, to sling, *slengja *kyfsten, to sling, abuse (lit. 'to sling the jaw'), *slengjenann, a slang-name, *slengjeord, a slang word, insulting word. All from *slengja, to sling, causal form from the 2nd grade of the Icel. *slengva, to sling. See Sling.

Slant, to slope. (Scand.) M.E. *senten, to slope, glide. — Swed. dial. *slanta, *slanta, causal of *slinta (pt. *sliant), to slide, slip with the foot; Swed *slinta, to slip, glance aside. The E. adj. *slant, sloping, answers to Swed. dial *slant, slippery. Der. -a-sliant, i.e. on the slant.

Slap. (E.) M.E. *slappe, a smart blow; an imitative word; allied to Slam. — Low
SLASH

G. slapp, sound of a blow, a slap; G. schlapp, interj., slap! schlappe, sb., a slap, schlappen, to slap. Der. slap-bang, violently; slap-dash, off hand.

Slash. (F. - Teut.) [Lowl. Sc. slash, to work in wet, is from Swed. slaaka, Dan. slakse, to dabble in water.] The sense ‘to cut’ appears in *slisch and slash,* i.e., much cutting; Tam. Shrew., iv., 3. 90.—O. F. esclachier, to break in pieces.—O. F. es- (L. ex), very; and Teut. type *klahanjan.* M. H. G. klecken, to break with a slack; cf. F. claquer, a clack, M. H. G. klac. (Korting, § 4541.)

Slat, a thin bar of wood. (F. - Teut.) M. E. slat, a slate; see below. Or. Optionally from Gael. and Irish slate, a sod, twig; though these are related to *lath.*

Slate (1), a flake of stone. (F. - Teut.) M. E. slat, s elasticity, slice of wood, &c. (hence, a thin slice of slate).—O. F. esclater, to split, burst, splitter. This answers to a Late L. type *exclapitäre,* to break with a clasp, from L. *ex,* and Low G. klapp, a clasp, loud noise. (Korting, § 4543.) The *a* in slate was orig. short.

Slate (2), to bait, ridicule, criticise sharply, abuse. (E.) M. E. slatir; A. S. slattan, to bait, set dogs on (an animal); causal vb. from slitan, to shut, tear, rend; see slit.

Slattern, an untidy woman. (Scand.) From prov. E. slatter, to waste, to be untidy, to throw about; frequent of slat, to dash or throw about. - Icel. sletta, to slap, dab, dash liquids about; Norweg. sletta, to fling about, jerk; Icel. sletta, sb., a dab, spot of ink. Allied to which are Dan. slat, a slap; slat, sletten, slettet, loose, flabby; slettet, to become slack; slette, a slattern; Low G. slatje, a slattern.

Slite (2) is quite distinct.

Slaughter, sb. (Scand.) M. E. slaughter. - Icel. slátr, slaughter, whence slátra, to slaughter cattle; cf. Noreen, § 224. The A. S. word is *sleacht,* whence M. E. slaught. - Du. Swed. slagt, G. schlacht (Teut. type *sleahkan*). All from *slaht,* the base of Slay, q. v.

Slay, vb. (F. - I. - Gk. - Slavonic.) F. esclavez, - Late L. slaabenus, a Slavonian captive, a slave. - Late Gk. σκλαβαθνος, the same. The origin of Slavonians is unknown; Miklosich, p. 308.

Slayer, to slabbren. (Scand.) Icel. slæfira, to slaver; cognate with Low G. slabber, to slabbren. See Slabber. Der. slaver, sb., from Icel. slafr, slæf, slaver.

Slay (1), to kill. (E.) The form slay is due to the pp. slait-n; else, the ininf. would have been sie. Orig. to smite. M. E. slieen. - A. S. sléan (contracted form of *slahan,* to smite, pt. t. slíth, pp. slegen (whence M. E. sléen, E. slain). - Du. slaan; Icel. slíth; Dan. slaae; Swed. slit; Goth. slahan; G. schlagen. Teut. type *sleahan*; cf. O. Irish slig-im, I strike.

Slayer (2), sley, a weaver’s reed. (E.) A. S. slahe; see selahe in A. S. Diet.; orig. form *slage,* gen. *slagan*; Camb. Phil. Trans. 1899, p. 139 (231). So called from striking the web together. - A. S. sleänt (< *slahan*), to strike; see Slay (1).


Sled, a sledge. (Du.) M. E. slede - M. Du. sledde (Du. sledge). - Icel. sleði, Dan. sledge, Swed. sliade, a sledge; G. schötten, a sledge. From the weak grade of the verb to slide; see Slide.

Sledge (1), vb. This is a corrupt form; apparently due to sleds, pl of sled.

Sledge-hammer. (E.) A reduplicated form; a sledge means ‘a hammer.’ - A. S. sleeg, dat. slege, a heavy hammer, smiter. For Teut. type *slog-jå,* fem.; from *slag,* for *sλah,* base of A. S. sleānn, to smite. - Du. slegge, sli, Swed. sliaga, Icel. slegja, a sledge or heavy hammer. See Slay (1).

Sleek, Slick, smooth, glossy. (E.) M. E. slike; - Icel. slikr, sleek, smooth. Allied to Du. sloek, North Fries. stick, E. Fries. stick, slime; G. slick, grease; cf. the Low G. strong verb sliken (pt. t. sleek, pp. sliken = G. schleichen (pt. t. schliech),) to sling, crawl, move as if through mire; see Slink. The Teut. type of the verb is *sleikan-*; pt. t. *sλak,* pp. *sλikanos.* Orig. sense ‘greasy,’ like soft mud.

Sleep, vb. (E.) A. S. sleēpan, sleēpan, pt. t. sleap; - Du. slapen; Goth. slaēpan; G. schlafen, to sleep. The sb. is A. S. slēp, Du. slaap, Goth. sleēp, G. schlafen, to sleep. The sb. is A. S. slēp, Du. slaap, Goth. sleēp, G. schlaffen, ppl. RELAXED (AS IN SLEEP). Teut. type *sλēpan-*; redupl. vb. Allied to L. lābī, to glide;
SLEEPER

Russ. slabuïi, weak, slack. Cf. E. sleepy, i.e. inactive.

sleeper, a block of wood under rails; from the vb. above. (E.) Cf. F. dormant, a sleeper; from dormir, to sleep.


Sleeve. (E.) O. Merc. sîef, a sleeve; A.S. sîf. → M. Du. sleeve, a sleeve; N. Fries. sîf. → M. Du. sjoove, a veil, cover; Du. sloop, an apron; Low G. sluwe, a husk, shell. From Teut. root *slub-, variant form of *slup, whence M. H. G. slub, a cover, allied to M. H. G. slufen, to let slip, cover. Cf. Goth. slitfan (pt. t. slaup, pp. slupans), to slip, creep into. It is thus allied to slit, from the slipping of the sleeve on and off, in dressing and undressing. See Slip, and Slop (2).

Sleigh. (Du.) An ill-spelt word; there is no final gutturals. → Du. sleet, short for sleide, a sledge; cf. Du. sleedoets, for sleedoets, lit. ‘a sledge-coach.’ Cf. Norw. sne, for sleide, a sledge; see Sled.

Sleight, dexterity. (Scand.) For sleights; M. E. sleighthe. → Icel. sleagd, slyness, cunning. → Icel. slegr, sly. So also Swed. sloyd, dexterity, from slog, dexterous. See Sly, Sloyd.

Slender, thin, feeble. (F. O. Low G.) M. E. scleandro, splendor. → O. F. esclandre, ‘skendre;’ Palsgrave, p. 323. → M. Du. slinder, slender, thin; as sb., a water-snake, named from its gliding or trailing. → M. Du. slinderen, also sludderen, to drag, train along, trail; Low G. slinderen, to slide on the ice (whence Low G. slender, a trailing gown). Nasalised forms from the verb to slide. Cf. O. H. G. slintan in Schade.

Sleuth-hound, a slot-hound; see Slot (2).

Slice, sb. (F. O. H. G.) M. E. slice, sclice. → O. F. esclier, a splinter, shiver, piece of split wood → O. F. esclier, to split (whence L. slice, vb.). → O. H. G. *slitfan, sleszen, related to slichan, slican, to slit, shiver (whence O. F. esclier, to shiver), cognate with E. slit; see Slit.

Slick; see Sleek.


Slit, adj. (O. Low G.) M. E. slight, orig. sense even or flat; then plain, smooth, simple, trivial, &c. → M. Du. slight, even, plain, slecht, slight, simple, vile; cf. slichten, ‘to slight, to make even or plane,’ Hexham; O. Low G. slight, even, simple, bad. → Icel. slættir, flat, smooth, trivial; Dan. slet, level, bad; Swed. slät, smooth, worthless, slight; Goth. slâchts, smooth; G. schlecht, bad, schlicht, smooth, plain, homely; O. H. G. sleht, smooth. Teut. type *slêhtos, smooth. Root unknown.


Sling, vb. (Scand.) From Icel. slungva, slongva, to sling, throw, pp. slunginn; Swed. slinga, to twist; cf. O. H. G. schlingan, to wend, twist, sling, Du. slingeren, to toss, sling. Teut. type *sloungowan-. → Pt. t. *slang: || A.S. slungan (rare), to creep, seems to be a variant of slincan. See below. Der. slang, sb.; slang, q. v.

Slink. (E.) A.S. slincan, to creep; nasalised form of A.S. *slican (not found), which is cognate with Low G. siken, to creep (pt. t. sleek, pp. sicken), and G. schleichen, to creep (pt. t. schlischl). → Swed. dial. slinka (pt. t. slank); cf. Lith. slinkto, to creep. Allied to Sneek; also to Sling.

Slip. (E.) A weak verb; due to the weak grade of A.S. *slipan; cf. A.S. slipor, slipig, slippery. + Du. slipen, Swed. slippa, O. H. G. slifan, to slip, weak verbs; allied to Du. slipen, G. schleifen, to grind smooth, whet, polish. We also find A.S. slipan, pt. t. slap, pp. slopen; cf. Goth. slitfan, pt. t. slaup, pp. slupans, to slip or creep into. Teut. types *sleipan- and *sleipa-. The latter is allied to L. lubricus, slippery; see Lubricate. Cf. Brugm. i. §§ 553, 562. Der. slipper-, a loose shoe easily slipped on; slipper-y, from A. S. slipor, slippery, with added -y. And see Sleave, sloop.

Slit. (E.) M. E. slitten, weak verb; from the weak grade of sliten, strong verb. → A.S. slitan, to slit, rend; pt. t. slit, pp. sliten. → Icel. slita, Swed. slita, Dan. slide,
SLIVER


**Sliver**, a splinter, twig. (E.) M. E. *sliver*, dimin. of prov. E. *slive*, a slice, chip; from M. E. *slüen* (*sliven*), to cleave.


**Slobber, Slubber**, to do carelessly, to sully. (Scand.) Dan. *slubbe*, to slatter; Swed. dial. *slubbra*, to slubber, slobber, be disorderly. frequent. of Swed. dial. *sluba*, to mix liquors carelessly, to be careless. Cf. also Du. *sloberen*, to sup up; Low G. *slubberen*, to lap, slip. Allied to *Slobber*.


**Sloid**, manual dexterity. (Swed.) Engaged from Swed. *slojd*; see *Sleight*.

**Sloop**. (Du.—Low G.) Du. *sloep*, M. Du. *sloep*, a sloop. —Low G. *sloep*, *sloep*, a sloop; whence (apparently) the O. F. *chaloupe*, a shallop; see *Shallop*. Perhaps from Low G. *slüpen*, to glide, orig. to slip. See *Slop*.

**Slop** (1), a puddle. (E.) M. E. *sloppe*, a pool. —A.S. *slopp*, *slypp*, the sloppy droppings of a cow as in *e-slope* (cow-slip); also A.S. *slyppa*, a viscid substance. Orig. *sense* ‘something slippery’; cf. Icel. *slop*, slamy offal of fish. See further below.


**Slope**. (Du.) M. E. *sleap*, *sloppe*, a slope, on the slope, ready to slip. From the weak grade (slop-) of A.S. *sleap*, to slip. See above.

**Slot** (1), a bolt of a door, bar. (Du.)

O. Fries. and Du. *slot*, a lock, fastening. —Du. *slot*—(Teut. *slut*), weak grade of *sliuten*, to shut; so also Low G. *slot*, a bar, from *sliuten*, to shut; G. *schloss*, a lock, a castle. We find also Swed. *sluta*, G. *schiessen*, O.H.G. *slozan*, to shut; allied to O. Fries. *sluta*, also *skluta*, to shut; and hence to L. *claudere*, to shut; see Clause. (v SKLEUD.) —Slot, a narrow depression or aperture, may be from Du. *slot*, a trench, a furrow.


**Sloth**. (E.) Lit. ‘slowness.’ For *slo-*, ‘slowly, direct from the adj. slow. See *Slow*. ❝ The M. E. word was *sloth*, from A.S. *slæw*, slope, Teut. type *sleipnja*. Der. *sloth*, an animal (translating Span. *percuso*, sl thuậtful, a sloth); *slothful*.

**Slouch**, to have a clownish look or gait. (F.) Cf. slouch, sb., a great lubberly fellow (Phillips). —O. F. *esloucher*, *eslocher*, to be loose in the joint, to waver. —O. F. *es*—(L. *ex*), out, away; *locier* (F. *locker*), to shake, to be loose, prob. from M. H. G. *ucke*, G. *locke*, loose. Perhaps affected by Norw. *sloka*, to go slowly and heavily, Swed. *sloka*, to droop.

**Slough** (1), a muddy pool, mire. (E.) M. E. *sloch*, *slough*, A.S. *sloth* (stem *sloge*), a slough. Hardly allied to Irish *sloughgall*, a whilipool; *slagairn*, I swallow up; Gael. *slugan*, a gulf, from *slug*, to swallow up. Rather, to Bav. *schlungs*, a chasm.

**Slough** (2), the cast skin of a snake, &c; the dead part which separates from a sore. (E.) Pronounced *slof*. M. E. *slof*, *sluge*, *slouge*, skin of a snake. The corresponding word appears in Swed. dialects as *slug* (Rietz), which is prob. allied to G. *schlauch*, M. H. G. *sliuch*, a skin, bag.

**Sloven.** (Du.) M. E. *sloven*. —M. Du. *slof*, *sloef*, a soven; with M. E. suffix *ein*—(F. *ain*, L. *anuis*). Cf. Du. *slof*, careless; *slof*, sb., neglect, an old slipper; *sloffen*, to neglect, to go slipshod. So also Low G. *sleif*, slovenly; *sleffen*, to be careless; E. Fries. *slof*, *sliffe*, a soven; *sleffen*, to be careless.

SLOW-WORM

Tent. type *slaiwoz; allied to L. laenus, Russ. liewtii, Gk. λαύς, left (of the hand).

Slow-worm. (E) In popular etymology, it is 'a slow worm,' but the true sense is 'slay-worm,' the snake that strikes. A.S. slā-ween, where slā seems to be borrowed from Icel. slā, to strike. This is clearer from Swed. slän or orm slā, a slow-worm, where orm = E. worm, and slä is 'striker, from slā, to strike; so also Norw. ormslā, a slow-worm, also called slō, from slaa, to strike.

Slumber; see Slubber

Sludge, soft, greasy mud. (E.) M.E. sluche, stuche. North Fries stick, E. Fries. stick, slime. + Du. stijk, prov. G. schlick, grease; see Sleek. ¶ The u is due to confusion with E. dial. stick, wet mud; cf. Du. stolde, a sloven.

Slug, to be inactive. (Scand.) M.E. sleggen, vb., slugge, a sluggard. — Dan. slug, weakened form of sluk, appearing in slugret, slukoret, having drooping ears; Swed. dial. slōga, to be sluggish; cf. Norw. slōka, to slough, Swed. slōka, to drop. Note also Low G. slukkern, slukkern, to be loose, slūke, melancholy, downcast; Du. slūk, slender, thin. Der. slugg-ard, with F. suffix -ard (= O. H. G. -hard, cognate with E. hard).

Slug-horn, a battle-cry. (C.) Ignorantly used by Chatterton and Browning to mean a sort of horn; but really Mid. Sc. slogorn, a corruption of slogan, a war-cry. See Slogan.

Sluice, a flood-gate. (F. - L.) O. F. escluse, 'a sluice, floodgate'; Cot. = Late L. excisula, a flood-gate; lit. shut off (water); pp. of ex-clādere, to shut out. = L. ex, out; claudere, to shut.

Slum; pl. slums, dirty back streets (E.). Cf. prov. E. slump, wet mire; Low G. slamen, mire (Lübpen); Dan. and Swed. slamen, G. schlamm, mire.

Slumber, verb. (E) The b is ex-
crescent. M. E. slumen, frequent. of M E. slamen; to slumber; from slume (also slumbe), sb., slumber, A.S. slāmna, sb., slumber. + Du. slumen; Dan. slûmre, frequent. of slumme, to slumber; Swed. slumra, vb.; G. schlummann, vb. The sb. slāma is from Tutt. root *slāw-, to be silent; 2nd grade *slaw, whence Goth slawjan, to be silent (Kluge).


Slur, to contaminate, pass over lightly with slight notice. (M. Du.) The origin sense is to trail in mud, draggle; hence, to pass over slightly. — M. Du. sloeren, slooren, to drag, trail; cf. sloort, 'filthie, Hexham, and M.E. sloar, mud; Du. sleuren, to trail. Also Low G. sloeren, sloren, to draggle, Swed. dial. sora, to be negligent; Norw. sora, to be negligent, sully, sloda, sloa, to draggle, sōda, sloe, a trail; E. Fries. sliuren, sliuren, to go about carelessly and noisily.

Slut. (Scand.) M. E. slutte. Cf. Icel. slott, a heavy, loglike fellow; Swed. dial. slōa, a slut, störner, an idler; Dan. dial. störer, a slovenly person; Norw. stolt, an idler. Also Icel. sletta, to droop, Norw. sletta, to droop; allied to Dan. slat, slatten, loose, flabby. Cf. slot, weak grade of Norw. sletta (strong verb), to dangle, drift, idle about (Aasen). B From the 2nd grade slat(?) we have Dan. slatte, a slut, and slør, loose; see Slattern. Note also Bavarian schlotten, schluten, a slut; schlotten, to be careless.

Sly, cunning. (Scand.) M. E. sligh, sleih, sleh. = Icel. sligri, sly, cunning; Swed. slōg, handy, dexterous; prob. allied to Slay. ¶ Distinct from Swed. slōg; Dan. slug, slu; Du. slōw; G. schlau.

Der. sleight.


Smack (2), a sounding blow. (Scand.) Confused with the word above, but perhaps distinct; prob. of imitative origin. — Swed. smacka, to smack, Swed. dial. smakka, to throw down noisily; smakka, to hit smartly; Dan. smække, to rap; E. Fries. smakken, to smack the lips. Cf. Dan. smak, a smack, tap; Du. smak, a loud noise.

Smack (3), a fishing-boat. (Du.) M. Du. smache, Du. smak, a smack, hoy; whence also Dan. smakke. Generally thought to stand for smack; cf. A.S. smacc, a small vessel; Icel. snekkja, a swift vessel, Dan. snekke, Swed. snecka.

SMALLAGE

Swed. smal, narrow, thin; Goth. smals, small; G. schmal, narrow. Allied to Icel. smal, small cattle, sheep; Gk. μύλον, a sheep; Russ. малый, small. Cf. Icel. smár, Dan. smaa, Swed. små, are allied to O. H. G. småh, small.

smallage, celery. (E.; and F. — L.) For small ache; from F. achar, parsley < I. apium, parsley.

Smallt, blue enamel. (Ital.—O. H. G.) Ital. smalto, enamel. From the 2nd grade of O. H. G. smelz, str. vb., to become liquid, whence also O. H. G. smelzen, G schmelzen, weak vb., to smelt; from the method of preparation; see Smelt (1). See also Enamel.

Smargarus. (L.—Gk.) I. smargarus — Gk. σμαργδός, an emerald. Cf. Skt marakata(m), marakata(m), an emerald. See Emerald.

Smart, to feel pain. (E.) M. E. smerten. A. S. smierian; Du. smerten, Dan. smerte, Swed. smarta, G. schmerzen. Also alluded to L. mordere, to bite; Skt. mrd, to rub, grind, crush; Gk. σμέραδες, terrible. (SMERD.) Der. smart, sb.; smart, adj., painful, also pungent, brisk, lively, A. S. smeart.

Smash. (E.) A late word. Apparently formed from E. mash, to mix up, by prefixing s- (from O. F. es, I. ex), an intensive prefix.

Sattering, sb. (E.) M. E. smatern, to make a noise; hence, to prate, talk ignorantly. Cf. Swed. smattra, to clatter; G. schmettern, to smash, to resound. From a repetition of sma, an imitative sound; see Smack (2). Cf. M. H. G. smetsen, to prattle. [Parallel to prat-tle, chat-ter; cf. Swed. smattra, to chatter.]

Smear. (E.) A. S. smirian, to smear.
— A. S. smeor, smeoru, fat, grease. So also Icel. smryra, Dan. smore, Swed. smorja, G. schmiern, to smear; and Du. smeer, Dan Swed. smor, G. schmeer, fat, grease, O. H. G. smero; Goth. smairth, fatness. Cf. O. Irish smir, marrow; W. mór, marrow; Lith. smaros, fat; Gk. μύρον, unguent. Der. umirch.


Smelt (2), a fish. (E.) A. S. smelt, smytl. + Dan. smelt, Norw. smelta. The prov. E. smolt means a young salmon, when it first assumes its silvery scales; and prov. E. smolt means 'smooth and shining.'

Smew, a small diving-bird. (E.) Also called smeke, smeech. Cognate with E. Fries. smént, Du. smient, smew. The Du. smelt is explained as 'small duck'; from O. Du. *smich anud, small duck; where *smich is cognate with O. H. G. smäh, Icel. smír, Swed. små, small; and *anud (*amud) is Du. ened, A. S. ened, G. ene, duck. Cf. G. schmal-ente, small wild duck.

Smile, vb. (Scand.) Swed. smilea, to smile, smirk; Dan. smile. Allied to L. mirari, to wonder at; Russ. смех, a laugh; Gk. χαμία, I smile; Skt. smi, to smile. (SMEL.)

Smirch, to besmear. (E.) Extended from M. E. smer-eu, to smear; see Smear.


Smite. (E.) A. S. smitan, pt. t. smia, pp. smiten. + Du. smijten; Dan. smide, to fling; G. schmessen, to smite, fling, cast; O. H. G. smizan, to throw, stroke, smear. Cf. Goth. bismetan, to besmear. B. The orig. sense was to 'smear' or rub over, as in Gothic; cf. M. Swed. smita, to smite, smeta, to smear. ‘To rub over' seems to have been a sarcastic expression for 'to beat'; we find well annoyed = well beaten, Romance of Partenay, l. 5653.

SMOCK

Smock, a woman’s shirt. (E.) M. E. smok, A. S. smoc. For smoc; Teut. type *smugnos, Idg. type *smugnos; Brugm. i. § 89. The Teut. *smug- is represented by A. S. smoc-, weaker grade of smūgan, to creep into. So called because ‘crept into,’ or put over the head. Cf. Shetland smook, to draw on a glove or stocking. + Icel. smokkr, a smock; from smog-, weak grade of smūga, to creep through a hole, to put on a garment over the head. Cf. M. Swed. smog, a round hole for the head.


Smooth, adj. (E.) M. E. smoothe; also smoth- A. S. smōðe, Northumb. smōðle; sometimes smōdl. smooth. The form smōðe represents *smōðh-jos (with mutation of ō to ē); and further, the base *smōðh-represents a Teut. base *smanth, so that *smōðh-jos is for *smanth-jos, ‘creamy.’ The base appears in Bohem. smant, cream (Russ. smeta); whence the G. schmante, cream, is borrowed. Cf. Bavar. schmand, cream. Der. smoothe, vb.

Smother, sb. (E.) Formerly smother; M. E. smother, a suffocating smoke. lit. ‘that which stifles;’ formed with suffix -ther (of the agent) from A. S. smor-ian, to stiffly, smother. + Du. and E. Fries. smoren, to stifle, smother.

Smoulder, vb. (E.) M. E. smolderen, sb.; from M. E. smod, sb., a stifling smoke. Smol-der < *smolther. Cf. Low G. smelen, smolen, to smoulder; smōð, to give out fumes (Danniel); Du. smullen. Allied to Smoll.


Smug, neat, spruce. (Scand.—G.) Formerly smög, smug; weakened form of *smuk. — Dan. smuk, pretty, fine, fair; (South Dan. smugg, N. Fries. smock, schmuck, Outzen); M. Swed. smuck, elegant, fair. — Low G. smuk, neat, trim; G. schmuck, trim, spruce; cf. schmücken, to adorn. M. H. G. smucken, to clothe, adorn, derived from the weak grade of the M. H. G. strong verb smiegen, to creep into, cognate with A. S. smūgan, to creep. β. Thus smug meant ‘dressed’ or ‘trim;’ allied to smock, attire. See Smock.

Smuggle, to import or export secretly. (Scand.) Dan. smugle, to smuggle; cf. i smug, secretly, smug-handel, contraband trade; Swed. smunga, a lurking-hole, Icel. smuga, a hole to creep through. — Icel. smug-, weak grade of smūga, to creep, creep through a hole, cognate with A. S. smūgan, to creep; see Smock.

Smut, a spot of dirt or soot. (E.) For the base smut-, cf. M. E. smotted, bi-smot-eren, to smut; G. schmutz, dirt. β. We also find smutch, for *smut-; from Swed. smuts, smut, dirt; whence Swed. smutsa, to soil; see Smudge.

Snack; see Snatch.

Snaffle. (Du.) For snaffle-piece, i.e. nose-piece. — Du. snavel, a horse’s muzzle; M. Du. snavel, snabel, bill, snout; cf. O. Fries. snavel, mouth; G. schnabel, bill. Dimin. of M. Du. snabbe, snabbe, Du. snab, bill, lit ‘snapper,’ from *snabben, parallel form to M. Du. snapper, to snap up; see Snap. Cf. Du. sniebig, snap-pish; Lith. snapas, bill.

Snag, a short branch, knot on a stick, abrupt projection. (Scand.) Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. snage, a projecting tongue of land; Icel. snagi, a clothespeg. Hence, perhaps, prov. E. snag, to trim, cut small branches from a tree; Gael. snagh, to hew, cut down, trim trees; Irish snagh, a hewing, cutting.


Snap, vb. (Du.) Du. snappen, to snap, snatch + Dan. snappe, Swed. snappa, G. schnappen; M. H. G. snaben. Base *snap, similar to *snak. See Snaffe, Snatch.

Snare, a noose. (E.) A. S. sneare, cord,
SNARL

string, noose. + Du. snaar, a string; Icel. snar; Dan. snare; Swed. snara; O.H.G. snarahha, a noose. β. The O. H. G. snaraha shows an orig. final guttural; the sb. is from a strong verb, seen in O. H. G. snarhan, to twist tightly; from a base SNERH = Idg. SNERKH, whence Gk. νάπογ, cramp; see Narcissus. Cf. SYNER to twist, wind; see Nerve. γ. All from SYNTE, to wind, spin; whence L. nēre, to spin, G. schnur, a string.

Snarl, vb. (E.) Frequentative form of snar to shew one’s teeth like a dog, spelt snarre in Palsgrave. Not found in A.S.; but cf. M. Du. snarren, ‘to bawl, to scold, or to snarl,’ Hexham. + G. schnarren, to growl, snarl; M. H. G. snar, a growling. And see Sneer, Snort.

Snatch. (E.) M. E. snachan, as if from *snak-; cf. Lowland Sc. snak, a snap of the jaws. + Du. snakken, to grasp. Base *snak, parallel to *snip. See Snap. Der. snack, sb., a portion, lit. ‘a bit snatched up,’ a hasty meal, a share; to go snacks = to go shares. Also prov. E. sneck, snap or latch of a door.


Snip, vb. to pinch, check; see Snub.

Sneer, to scoff. (E.) M. E. sneren. Cf. E. Fries. sniren, to frizzle, to cause a hissing noise, to sneer at; Dan. snurve, to grin like a dog, shew one’s teeth at a person; allied to Snarl.

Sneeze, vb. (E.) M. E. sneesen; Chaucer has friesen (Cant. Tales, H. 62), of which sneesen, occurring in the Camb. MS., is a modification. A. S. fnosas, to sneeze. + Du. friesen; Swed. fnysa; Dan. fnysa. Cf. Gk. μνίω, I breathe; see Pneumatic. Base *funos-, parallel form to *huncus-; see Neese.

Sniff, to scent. (Scand.) M. E. snuiven (snuiven).—Icel. *snefja, to sniff, a lost verb, whence sniffar, sharp-scented, sniffill, a slight scent; Dan. snive, to sniff. Similar to Icel. sniffa, to sniff; and cf. snoppe, a snout.

Snip, vb. (Du.) Du. snippen, to snap, clip; allied to snappen, to snap, intercept; see Snap. + E. Fries. sniffen; Low G. snuppen, to cut small; G. schnüppen, to snap, allied to schnappen. Cf. E. Fries. snip, sharp; snip, snippe, a small piece of land. ¶ Prob. confused with Nip. Der. snip, sb.; snap- et, a small piece.

Snipe, a bird. (Scand.) M. E. snype.—Icel. snipa, a snipe; Dan. snecke, a snipe; Swed. snappa, a sand-piper. + Du. snip, snep, M. Du. snippe, snappe, G. schnepfe. It refers to the long bill; lit. ‘snipper.’ See Snip, Snap.

Snite (1), to wipe the nose. (E.) A. S. *snitan, whence stinging, sb., a sneezing; E. Fries. snuten, to snite. + Du. snuten, from snuit, snout, nose; Icel. snjuta, Swed. snuta, Dan. snute, to snite; from Swed. snut, Dan. snoude, snout; see Snout.


Snivel, to sniffle, to whimper. (E.) M. E. snewlen, snewlen (snewlen); as if from A. S. *snyflian. From A. S. snork, mucus. Cf. Swed. snofla, Dan. snole, to sniffle; Low G. swofl, swofl, a nose, snout. See Snuff.

Snob. (Scand.) Prov. E. snob, a vulg. person, also, a journeyman shoemaker, snap, a lad, servant, usually in a ludicrous sense; Lowl. Sc. snob, a cobbler’s boy. — Dan. dial. snopp, snöp, bashful, silly; Icel. snofr, a dolt, with the notion of impostor, an impostor, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. snopt, a boy, anything stumpy; cf. Swed. dial. snopta, to cut off, make stumpy; and see Snub. Cf. Swed. snopen, ashamed.

Snood, a fillet, ribbon. (E.) A. S. snöd, a fillet; orig. ‘a twist,’ wreath. Cf. Icel. snöðr, a twist; Swed. snöda, a string, also W. ysnoelen, a fillet; Irish snatha, a thread. All from Idg. root *snë, *smä, to spin, to twist; whence G. schnü- r, a string; cf. Icel. snuia, Dan. snoe, Swed. swo, to twist, twine.

Snore, vb. (E.) M. E. snoren; for *fnoeren; cf. A. S. fnora, sb., a snoring, snore. From A. S. fnor- (< *fnas-), weak grade of fnosan, to sneeze; see Sneese. Influenced by Snort.

Snort, vb. (E.) M. E. snorten, to snore. Low G. snurten, snurten, to make an explosive noise. From *snur-; as in Low G. snurren, to hum, M. Du. snoren, to murmur. Variant forms are Dan. snørke, to snort; Swed. snörka, to threaten (orig. to
fume, be angry); Du. snorken; G. schnarchen. And see Snarl.

Snot, mucus from the nose. (E.) M. E. snotte. A. S. ge-snott; O. Fries. snotte; Du. Dan. snot. Allied to Snite (1) and snout.


Snub, to check, reprimand. (Scand.) Also snub, snub. M. E. snubben. – Dan. snubbe, to reprimand; Swed. snubba, Icel. snubba, N. Fries. snubbe, to snub, chide. Orig. to *snip off the end of a thing; cf. Icel. snibbo, snipped, nipped, with the tip cut off; Swed. dial. snubba, to snap or nip off; E. Fries. snubben, to snap or snatch away. β. Allied to obs. E. snap, to pinch, nip, answering to Icel snypa, to castrate, also to disgrace, snub; Swed. snopa, to castrate. Cf also Dan. dial. snuve, to dock, to snub, to nip. Der. snub-nosed, i.e. with a short or stumpy nose, as if with the end cut off.

Snub-nosed; see above.

Snuff (1), to sniff, smell. (Du.) From M. Du. sniffen; cf. snuffed (Du. sniven), ‘to sniff out the filth out of ones nose; Hexham; Du. sniff, smelling, scent; E. Fries snufen, snuwen, to sniff up. + Swed. snufva, a catarrh, snufen, a sniff, scent; cf. G. schnauben, schnaufen, schneiben, to sniff, snort (from a Teut base *snub); G. schnuffen, a catarrh, schnuffen, to take snuff. Der. snuff, powdered tobacco; also snuff-le, prov. G. schnuffeln, schnuffeln.

Snuff (2), to sniff off the top of a candlewick. (E.) M. E. snuffen, to sniff out a candle; cf. snuffe, sb., the snuff of a candle. Parallel to *snuppen; cf. prov. E. snop, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots; Swed. dial. snöpá, to snip off, snuff a candle; Dan. snubbe, to nip off. See Snub. Der. snuff, sb.

Snug. (Scand.) Cf. prov. E. snug, tidy, trimmed up; snug, the same. – Icel. snuggr, smooth, said of wool or hair; M. Swed. snugg, short-haired, trimmed, Swed. snagg, cleanly, neat, genteel; Dan. dial. snug, neat, smart. Cf. E. Fries. snugge, snugge, smooth, neat. Orig. ‘trimmed;’ hence neat, smart, tidy, comfortable. Cf. Snag.


Soak. (E.) It also means to sink up, imbibe. M. E. soken, (1) to soak. (2) to soak. A. S. socian, to soak; from A. S. soc-. (Teut. suk-), weak grade of *sican, to sink. See Suck. Cf. W. suaga, soaked, suemo, to soak.

Soap. (E.) M. E. sope. A. S. sóp + Du. soep; [cf. Icel. sópa, Swed. sápa, from A. S.]; G. seife. Tent. type *sótip-, fem.; from *sip, 2nd grade of *sépan-, to trickle (M. H. G. sifen); hence also A. S. sóp, resin, pomade, allied to sópe.  qb. L. sápa (whence F. savon. &c.) was borrowed from Teutonic; the true L. (cognate) word seems to be sühum, tallow, grease.

Soar. (F. – L.) M. E. soren. – F. essorer, to expose to air; in M. F., ‘to soar up,’ Cot. – Late L. *exaurare, to expose to air. – L. ex, out; aura, breeze, air. Perhaps L. aura was borrowed from Gk. ἀερ, a breeze; formed, apparently, with suffix -ra from θέρ, variant of WÉ, to blow. See Air.

Sob, vb (E.) M. E. sobben, related to A. S. sófian, to lament. – G. scufsen, to sigh, O. H. G. súfian, to sob, O. H. G. súf, a sigh, sob; all from O. H. G. súfan, to sob, sup up. Allied to Sup. Der. sob, sb.

Sober. (F. – L.) M. E. sobre. – F. sobre. L. sóbrum, acc. of sóbris, sober = L. só,-sē-, apart, hence, not; -bris, drunk, as in e-bris. See Ebriety. (Doubtful.)

Der. sobriety, M. F. sobriété, L. acc. sóbrétatem.

Sobriquet, Soubriquet, a nickname. (F.) F. sobriquet, ‘surname, nickname, a jest broken on a man.’ Cot. He also spells it sobriquet, soubriquet.
From O. F. *sou habriquet*, a chuck under the chin (14th cent.); hence, a quip, an affront, a nickname. Here O. F. *sou d*, F. *sous*, is from L. *subitus*; *briquet* has been conjectured to stand for *bequet*, dimin. of *bec*, beak, mouth; cf. Ital. *sotto-becco*, a chuck under the chin. 'Percussit super mentonem faciendo dictum *le sou habriquet*'; A. D. 1355. See Korting, and Littée.

**Soc, Socce**; see *Soke*.


**Sock**. (L.) A. S. *socc*; L. *soccus*, a light shoe, slipper, sock, buskin of a comedian.

**Socket**. (F. - L.? Cf. F. dial. *sogquette*, a stump of dead wood, patois de la Meuse (Labourrasse); Walloon *sokett*, a stump. Godefroy has *soguet*, (apparently) a cupboard. Prob. an A. F. dimin. of O. F. *sorc*, a wooden clog (A. D. 1473). Cogt. has *socque*, a sock or sole of durt, cleaving to the foot in a cloggy way*. Cf. Port *socce*, wooden shoe or clog, mod. F. *socque*, a clog. β. All from L. *soccus*, sock, shoe, hence, a wooden shoe or clog. I conclude that *sock* is a dimin. of *sock*, notwithstanding the change in sense; cf. E. *shoe*, a kind of socket, as a term in machinery (Webster). § O. F. *soket*, a small ploughshare, is from a Celtic source, being allied to O. Irish *soirc*, a ploughshare.

**Sod**. (E.) So called from the use of turf as fuel (?); or from its frequent wetness (?). The connexion with the verb to *seethe* appears clearly in Du. *sode*, sod, green turf, M. Du. *sode*, seething, also sod; G. *sode*, sod, sod, bubbling up of boiling water; Low G. *soud*, a well, *sode*, a turf, sod; E. Fries. *sōd*, a well; *sode*, a cut turf, also, boiling, cooking; Dan. dial *sodd*, *saadd*, a sod. (See Franck.) Cf. also A. S. *sēd*, a well, pit, *sēd*, pt. t. of *sēdan*, to seethe; O. Fries. *sātha*, sod, *sāth*, a well; A. S. ge-*sōd*, a cooking. See *Seethe*.


**Sodden**; see *Seethe*.

**Soder, Solder**, a firm cement from fusible metals. (F. - L.) Formerly *soder*, *sowder*, sometimes *soulder*; now pronounced (sod-er). - F. *soudure*, M. F. *souldure*, 'a souldering, and particularly the knot of souldier which fastens the led [lead] of a glasse window;' Cot. - O. F. *souder*, *soulder*, to consolidate, make firm. - L. *solidäre*, to make firm. - L. *solidus*, firm. See *Solid*.


**Sofa**. (Arab.) Arab. *suffat*, *suffah*, 'a sofa;' Rich. Dict. p. 936. Arab. root *saffa*, to draw up in line, to put a seat to a saddle; ibid.


**Soil** (1), ground, country. (F. - L.) M. E. *soile* = A. F. *soil*; (cf. F. *seuil*, threshold of a door < L. *solum*). - Late L. *solea*, soil, ground. Allied to L. *solem*, ground; whence F. *sol*, soil, ground (from which, however, the E. word cannot be directly derived). Cf. Gk. *éso-apos*, foundation, ground. See *Sole* (1).

**Soil** (2), to defile. (F. - L.) M. E. *soilen*. [Not allied to M. E. *silen*, E. *silly*.) - O. F. *soiller*, F. *souiller*, to soil; se *souiller*, to wallow as a sow. - O. F. *soul*, *souliv*, 'the sole of a wild boar, the mire wherein he hath wallowed;' Cot. - Late L. *sulitus*, a pig; L. *suillus*, adj., belonging to swine. - L. *sūs*, a sow. See *Sow*. Der. *soil*, sb., a stain; quite distinct from *soil*, ground.


SOJOURN

the day (whence Ital. *sera*, F. *soir*, evening); with suffix *-a* (79 F. -é).

Sojourn, to dwell. (F. - L.) O. F. *sojourn*, *sojourn*.

Solemn, to stay, from *diurnum*, daily, which is from *diēs*, a day. See Diary.

Soke, Soe, a franchise, held by socage. (E.) The A.S. *sacu* meant 'a contention,' a 'law-suit'; whence the Law term *sac*, the power of hearing suits and administering justice within a certain precinct. The A.S. *sōcn* meant 'investigation,' or 'a seeking into'; whence the Law term *soke*, the right of hearing disputes and enquiring into complaints, also, the precinct within which such right was exercised; see Blount, Spelman, Ellis, Thorpe, Schmid. B. Etymologically, *sac* (A.S. *sacu*) is the same word as *Sake*, q v. *Soke* (A.S. *sōc* -) is the exercise of judicial power; and *soken* (A.S. *sōcn*, *sōcn* -) is an enquiry; both allied to E. *seck*, and derived from A.S. *sōc*, strong grade of *sacan*, to contend; see Seek. Der. *soc-age*, a barbarous law term made by adding F. -age (L. *āticum*) to A.S. *sōc-*. (The 8 is long)

Solace, a relief. (F. - L.) M. E. *solas*.


Solar-an goose, a bird. (Scand. and E.) The E. goose is an addition. - Icel. *sūlan*, lit. 'the gannet,' where -n stands for the definite article; def. form of Icel. -sūla, in haf-*sūla*, i.e. sea-gannet, solan goose; Norweg. *sula*, the same.


Solder; see Soder.


Soile (1), under side of foot or shoe. (L.) A.S. *sole*. - Late L. *sola*, for L. *solea*, sole of the foot, or of a shoe. - L. *solum*, the ground. See Soil.


SOLITARY


Solecism, impropriety in speaking or writing. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. *solecisme*; Cot. - L. *solecismus*. - Gk. *soleikomios*, a solecism. - Gk. *soleoué* to speak incorrectly. - Gk. *sòlouko* speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of *Solos* (Solóis) in Cilicia, where the Gk. dialect was corruptly spoken. Der. *solecist*, sb.


Sol-fa, to sing the notes of the gamut. (L.) It means to sing the notes by the names si, la, sol, fa, mi, re, ut (where, for *ut*, do is now used). These names are of L. origin; see Gamut. Der. *solfeggio*, from Ital *solfeggio*, the singing of the gamut; cf. *sol-mi-sation*, coined from *sol* and *mi*.


Solid. (F. - L.) F. *solide* - L. *solidum*, acc. of *solidus*, firm. Der. *solidar-i-ty*, 'a word which we owe to the F. communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, a being, so to speak, all in the same bottom;' Trench. Also *solid-i-ty*, from F. *solidifier*, to render solid.

Soliloquy. (L.) Late L. *soli-loquium*, a speaking to oneself (Augustine). - L. *solis*, for *sōlus*, alone; *logus*, to speak. See Loquacious.

Soliped, an animal with unclenched hoof. (L.) Short for *solidiped*. - L. *solidipedus*, stem of *solidipus*, solid-hoofed (Pliny). - L. *solidi-* for *solidus*, solid; *pēs*, a foot; see Foot.

SOLITUDE

solitude. (F. — L.) F. solitude. — L. solitudo. — L. soliti, for sólus, alone; and suffix -tudo.


Solmisation: see Sol-fa.

Solstice. (F. — L.) F. solstice. — L. solstitium, the solstice; lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still. — L. sól, the sun; -stitum, for statum, supine of sistere, to make to stand still, from stáre, to stand. See State.


solve. (L.) Late L. solúver, I. solúere, to loosen, relax, explain; pp. solútus. — L. só- (for sé), apart; luere, to loosen, allied to Gk. ἀ-έω, to set free, and to E. Loose. Brugm. i. § 121. Der. solvent, from the stem of the pres. pt. and see above.

Sombre, gloomy. (F. — L.) F. sombre, gloomy. Cf. Port. and Span. sombrío, gloomy, from Port. And Span. sombra, shade. Diz refers these to L. umbra, shade, with prefix sub; cf. Prov. sotz-ombrar, to shade. (See Korting.) Littré refers them to L. umbra, shade, with prefix ex (intensive). Either solution seems possible; the latter is the simpler. See Umbrage.

sombrero, a broad-brimmed hat. (Span. — L.) Span. sombrero. — Span. sombra (above).

Some. (E.) A S. sum, some one, a certain one; pl. sume, some. — Icel. sum; Goth. sum, O H. G. sum, some one; Dan. somme, pl.; cf. Swed. sälme, pl., some. Allied to same. Der. some-body, thing, time, times (where -s is an adverbial suffix).

-some, suffix. (E.) A S. -sum, as in wyn-sum = E. win-some. Cf. G. lang-sam, slow. From the weak grade of Tent. *samo, same; see Same.

Somerse, Somerset. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. somersault, 'a sobresault or summersault, an active trick in tumbling;' Cot. — Ital. soprasalto. — Ital. sopra, above, over; saltare, a leap. — L. suprā, above, over; saltum, acc. of saltus, a leap, from pp. of L. salître, to leap; see Salient.

SOOTH

Somnambulist, one who walks in his sleep. (L.) Coined (with suffix -ist = L. -ista = Gk. ἴστης, as in bapt-ist) from L. sonn-us, sleep, and ambul-āre, to walk. See below, and see Amble.

somniferous, causing sleep. (L.) L. somnifer, sleep-bringing; with suffix -ous.

— L. sonni-, for nus, sleep; -fer, bringing, from ferre, to bring. B. The L. sonnus is for *sweipnos, allied to Skt. swapna-, Irish sian, W. hun, sleep. (Cf. also Gael. sith, soot. (See Soporiferous.

somnolence. (F. — L.) F. somnolence.

— L. somnolentia, sleepiness. — L. somno-lentus, sleepy. — L. sonno- (for somnus), sleep (above); with suffix -lentus.


songster. (E.) A S. sangstyre, sangenestre, a singer. — A. S. sang, 2nd grade of singan, to sing +Du. zang; Icel. songr; Swed. sång; Dan. and G. sang; Goth. saggwos (for sangwōs); cf. Gk. ὁμφώ, voice. See Sing.


Soot. (E.) A S. sót + Icel. sót, Swed. söt, Dan. sod; cf. Lith. sótis, soot. Perhaps from the -ō grade of Idg. root SED (Teut. SET), to sit, rest upon. See Sit. (Noreen, § 146; Streitberg, § 98.) Cf. also Gael. síth, soot.

Sooth, true. (E.) A S. sóth, true;
SOOTHE.

-whence sod, neut. sb., the truth. [The A.S. sod stands for *sontk- Teut. *santh-; the loss of n following the lengthening of o.]

Icel. sauur (for *santhrr), Swed. saun, Dan. sand; from Teut. base *santhos, Idg. *sonios, short for *es-ou-, lit. being, that which is, from √ES, to be. Allied to L. -sens, being, as in ab-sens (stem absent-), pra-sens (stem pra-sent-); Skt. sat-yā, true. See Suttee and Essence. Der. for-sooth, i.e. for a truth; sooth-say, to say truth.

soothe. (E.) The orig. sense was to assent to as being true, hence to say yes to, humour, flatter, approve of. 'Is't good to soothe him in these unfortunates?' Com. Errors, iv. 4. 82. M. E. soothien, to confirm, verify. A S. ge-soothian, to confirm, prove to be true. A S. sod, true; see Sooth.

soothsay. (E.) To say sooth, i.e. tell truth, predict.

Sop, sb. (E.) M. E. soppe. It answers to an A.S. *soppe, a sop (whence soppiar, to sop up); regularly formed from sop- (Teut. *sup-) weaker grade of sipan, to sup. Cf. Icel. soppa, a sop, from the weaker grade of sipa, to sup; also Du. sop, M. Du. soppe, M. Swed. soppa, Low G sopp, G. suppe. See Sup.

Sophist, a captious reasoner. (F. - L. - Gk.) Usually sophister in old authors, but the final r is unoriginal. O. F. sophiste. - Late L. sophista. - Gk. σοφιστής, a skilful man, also a Sophist, teacher of arts for money (see Liddell). - Gk. σοφίστης, to instruct. - Gk. σοφός, wise. Der. sophist-i-ry, sophist-ic (Gk. σοφιστικός); sophis-m (Gk. σοφίσμα, a device).


Soporiferous, inducing sleep. (L.) From L. sopōrīfer, sleep-baring; by adding-ous. - L. sopōrī, from sopōr, stem of sopor, sleep; -fer, bringing, from ferre, to bring. The L. sopor is allied to Skt. svap-, sleep (from svap, to sleep), Gk. ἑννος, sleep, A. S. swefun, a dream. (√SWEP.)

Soprano. (Ital.-L.) Ital. soprano, supreme; highest voice in music. - Late L. superānus, chief; see Sovereign.

SORTIE.

F. - L. O. F. sorcerie, casting of lots, magic. O. F. sorcier, a sorcerer. - Late L. sortērianus, a teller of fortunes by lots, sorcerer. - L. sorti-, from sort-, stem of sors, a lot.


Sorrel (2), of a reddish-brown colour. (F. - Teut.) O. F. sorrel; dimin. from O. F. sor, F. saur, sorcel of colour. - Low G sor, ear, dried up, withered; cognate with E. ear. See Bear.


Sorry, sore in mind, aggrieved. (E.) M. E. sory. A. S. sārg, adj., sorry, sad, sore in mind; from sār, soie + Du. zeerîg, Swed. sārig, sore, full of sores, words which preserve the orig. sense. Vais Spelt with two r's owing to the shortening of M. E. ô in sory, due to the addition of the suffix -y (A. S. -ig); but not orig. allied to sorrow.

Sort, a kind. (F. - L.) F. sorte, fem., sort, kind; O. F. sorte, fem., a company; allied to F. sort, masc., luck, fate. - L. sortem, acc. of sors, lot. Perhaps allied to Series. Brugm. i. § 516 (1).

Sortie. (F. - L.) F. sortie, a going forth; fem. of sortir, pp. of sortir, to sally forth. Cf. Span. surtida, a sortie, from O. Span. surtir, to rise. ß. F. sortîr, Span. surtir, answer to a Folk-L. form *sortîre, to rise up, from *sourtum, for L.
SOT

surrectum, supine of surgere, to rise up; see Surge. The contraction of surrectum to sortum is proved to be correct by Ital. sorto, occurring as pp. of surgere, to rise; and by Span. surto, pp. of surgir.

Sot, a stupid fellow, drunkard. (Late L.) M.E. sot (Ancren Riwle). A.S. sót, sott. Late L. sottus (Ducange); ab. A.D. 800. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. M. Du. zot; M. H. G. sote, a sot. Distinct from Span. zote, a blockhead; Ital. zotto (Florio has zottico). The Ital. zoticco has been referred to L. idioti, idiotic, in which case Span. zote may represent L. idiotes, of Gk. origin; see Idiot. Ducange has jotticus, a foolish game; cf. M. E. jottes, unlearned people.

Sau. (F. - L.) F. sou, O. F. sol, a coin. - Late L. solidus, solid, also a coin; cf. l. s. d., i.e. libra, solidi, denarii. See Solid

Soubriquet; see Sobriquet.

Souchong, a kind of tea (Chinese) of Cantonese su-chung, sound; see siao-chung, 'little sort;' Yule, p. 691.

Sough, a sighing sound. (E.) M. E. sveogh, sveough, from A.S. sveogan, to resound. Cf. Icel. arn-stýg, the rushing sound of an eagle's wings; and see Surf.


Sound (2), a strait of the sea. (E.) M. E. sound. A.S. sund, (1) a swimming, (2) power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea, that could be swum across. - Icel. Dan. Swed. G. sund. Probably derived from *swum (A.S. swaum), weak grade of swimman, to swim; with suffix -dos for Idg. pp. suffix -tos. Brugm. i. § 377 (2). See Swim. Der. sound, swimming-bladder of a fish, another use of the same word; Shetland sound, Icel. sund-magi.

Sound (3), a noise. (F. - L.) The final d is added. M. E. sou. - F. son, -I. soun, acc. of souus (for *swenus), a sound. - Skt. stvana, sound; A.S. swina, melody. (cSWEN.) Brugm. ii § 519.

Sound (4), to measure depth of water. (F. - L.) In Palsgrave. - F. sonder, to sound the depth of. Cf. Span. Port. sonda, to sound; Span. Port. sonda, F. sonde, a sounding-lead. Diez derives F. sonder from a supposed L. *sub-undare, to go under the water; from L. sub, under, and unda, a wave; cf. ab-ound, red-ound, and sembre. Yet we find A S. sund-gryd, a sounding-rod; sund-line, sund-rap, a sounding-line or rope; which point to a derivation from Sound (2).

Soup. (F. - Teut.) F. soupe. - F. souper, to sup. - Low G. supen, to drink, quaff. See Sup. and Sop.


Source. (F. - L.) M.E. sour. - O. F. sorce, sorse, source (F. source), a source. Here sorce is fem. of sors, old pp. of O. F. sordre (F. sourdre), to rise - L. surgere, to rise; see Surge.


Souse (2), Sowse, to swoop down upon. (F. - L.) From M. E. sources, the upward spring or the swoop of a bird of prey; Ch. - O. F. sorse, a rise, also a source; see Source. Phil. Soc. Trans. 1888, p. 18.

South. (E.) A.S. siud. - Du. zond; Icel. zadr, also sunur, south (cf. sudreyfar, lit. southern islands, Sodor, *he Hebrides); Dan. Swed. zoud, zond, the south; O. H. G. sund, G. sud. The Teut. base is *sundh-, south; perhaps allied to Sun, q.v. Connexion with Gk. vóros, south wind (Brugmann), is doubtful; see Prellwitz. Der. south-ern; cf. O. H. G. sundrönti, southern, Icel. sundmann.

Souvenir. (F. - L.) F. souvenir, sb, a remembrance; merely the verb souvenir, to remember, used as a sb. - L. subuenire, to occur to one's mind. - L. sub, under, near; venire, to come. See Venture.


Sow (1), to scatter seed. (E.) A.S. sæwah, pt. t sæw, pp. sæwen. - Du. zaaijen, Icel. sæ, Dan. saae, Swed. så, O. H. G. sæwen, G. saen, Goth. saian. Also W. haun, Lith. sėti, Russ. stielit, L. serere (pt. t. sē-ni, pp. sa-tum), to sow; Gk. εἰμι (for σε-ημ-μ), I send, throw. (cSE,
SOW
to cast.) Brugm. i. §§ 132, 310. Der.
seed; cf. season.
Sow (2), a female pig. (E.) Also
applied to oblong pieces of melted metal,
whence smaller pieces branch out, called
pigs. M. E. sowe. A. S. sugu, also sū. +
Du. zeg, Icel. sjyr, Dan. so, Swed. so,
sugga, G. saw; W. hwech, Irish siug, L.
stā, Gk. ἵππος, a sow; Zend hu, a boar.
Perhaps 'producer,' from the prolific nature of
the sow. (✓SU, to produce.) Der.
swine.

Soy, a sauce. (Japanese.) Also soōja,
which has been corrupted into soy; 'Eng.
Cycl. Japanese shōyu, soy, sauce; though
the name is now given to the bean (Do-
luchos soja) whence soy is made. But the
Jap. name for the bean is daidzū.

Spa, a place where is a spring of mineral
water. (Belgium.) Named after Spa, S.W.
of Liège, in Belgium.

Space. (F. - L.) F. espace. - L. spatium,
aspace. Allied to Span. Brugm. i. § 193.

Der. spaî-e ous.

Spade (1). (E.) A. S. spædwu, spada,
a spade. + Du. spade, Icel. spåt, Dan.
Swed. spade, G. spaten; Gk. σπανή, broad
blade, sword-blade, spathe of a flower
(whence L.spatha, F. épée). From its flat
surface. (✓SPAS, to draw out.) Der.
spadel, a paddle.

Spade (2), at cards. (Span. - L. - Gk.)
A substitution for the Span. espada, mean-
ing (1) a sword, (2) a spade at cards.

Der. spà-t-ille, ace of spades, F. spadille,
Span. espadilla, small sword, ace of spades,
dimin. of Span. spada, a spade (< L.
spatha < Gk. σπανή). See Spade (1).

Spalpeen, a mean fellow. (Irish) Irish
spáilpin, a common labourer, a mean
fellow, Gael. spáilean. From Ir. spáilp, a
beau; orig. pride.

Span, to measure, grasp. (E.) M. E.
spannen. A S spannan, to bind, pt. t.
spenn; gespannan, to bind, connect. +
O. H. G. spannan, to extend, contain; +
Du. spannen, to span, stretch, put horses
to, Dan. spande, Swed. spanna, to stretch,
span, buckle; Icel spanna, to clasp.
Allied to Space and Spin. (✓SPAS.)

Der. span, sb., stretch of the hand, 9 inches
in space.

Spancel. (North E.) 'A rope to tye
a cows hinder legs;' Ray. From span,
to tie, and Icel. sèll (A S. sáll), a rope.
+ Du. spanseel; G. spanneel.

Spandrel. (F. - L.) The space be-
tween the outer mouldings of an arch and
a horizontal line above it. As if from
O. F. espanderel, from O. F. espandere,
that which spreads. - O. F. espandre, to
spread, expand. See Expand, Spawn.

Spangle. (E.) M. E. spangel, dimin.
of spang, a metal fastening (hence, small
shining ornament). A. S. spange, a metal
class. + E. Fries. and M. Du. spang, a thin
plate of metal; Icel. spong; G. spange,
brooch, clasp, buckle.

Spaniel. (F. - Span. - L.) M. E.
spaniel, spanezeole. - O. F. espagnel, a
spaniel, Spanish dog. - Span. Español,
Spanish. - Span. España, Spain. - L. His-
paria, Spain.

Spank, to slap, move quickly. (E.) We
also have spanker, a large active man or
animal; spanking, large, lusty. An E.
word. + Low G. spakken, spenken, to
run and spring about quickly; E. Fries.
spekelen, spenken, to burst, fly about;
Dan. spanke, to strut about. From a base
*spak, significant of quick action; cf. E.
Fries. spaken, to split, burst with heat.

Der. spank-er, an after-sail in a barque.

Span-new, quite new. (Scand.) The
a has been shortened by the stress upon it.
M. E. span-new. - Icel. spánnyr, spánýr,
span-new, lit. 'new as a chip.' - Icel.
spánann, a chip, shaving, spoon; njy, new.
See Spoon.

Spur (1), a beam, bar. (E) M. E.
sparr. The A. S. sb. is vouched for by
the derived word spurian, to fasten a door
with a bar. + Du. spar, Icel. sparr, Dan.
Swed. sparr; O. H. G. sparrö, G. sparren,
sparr, bar. [Irish and Gael. sparr, beam,
are from E.] Der. spar, vb., to fasten a
door.

Spur (2), a mineral. (E.) A. S. sparr-
si, a spur-stone. Cf. G. sparrkalk,
plaster. § Distinct from G. spai, spath,
spur.

Spur (3), to box, wrangle. (F. - Teut.)
Used of fighting-cocks. - M. F. espaurer,
'to fling or yerk out with the heels;' Cot.
- Low G. sparrö, sb., a struggling, striv-
G. sich sparrö, to struggle against, resist,
oppose. Allied to Skt. sphrö, to throb,
struggle; Gk. σφην, σφηνέω, to struggle
convulsively; Russ. sporrente, to quarrel,
wrangle. (✓SPEK.) And see Spur,
Spurn. Brugm. i. § 509 (3).

Sparable, a small nail used for boots.
(E.) Formerly sparrow-bill; from the
shape.
SPARE


Spark (1), a small particle of fire. (E.) O. Merc. spara (Sweet); A. S. spareda + M. Du. sparke; Low G. sparke. Perhaps so called from the crackling of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks; cf. Icel. spraka, to crackle, Lith. sprageti, to crackle like burning fire-wood, Gk. σπάπας, a crackling. Brug. i. § 531.

Spark (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) The same as Wiltsh. spark, lively. — Icel. sparke, sprightly, also sprakr; Swed. dial. sprakr, sprak, sparg, talkative. Der. sprag, i.e., spark, used by Sir Hugh, Merry Wives, iv. 1. 84.

Sparkle, vb., to throw out sparks, to glitter. (E.) Cf. Du. sparkezen, to sparkle. The form spark-le is frequentative. See Spark (1).

Sparrow-hawk, (F.) A. S. spæræwa. + Icel. sparr, Dan. sparv, Swed. sparv, Goth. spurua; O. H. G. sparv, G. sperling; Lit. 'flutterer,' from /SPER, to quiver. See Spar (3). Der. sparrow-hawk; and see sparrable, sparvin.

Spar, thinly scattered. (L.) L. sparrus, pp. of spargere, to scatter, sprinkle. Allied to Gk. σπαίειν; see Sperm.

Spasm. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. spasme, the cramp. — L. spasmum, acc. of spasmus. — Gk. σπασμός, a spasm. — Gk. σπάω, σπάω, to draw, pluck. (>/SPA.) Der. spasm-od-ic, from Gk. σπασμώδης, convulsive.

Spit (1), a blow, a slap. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. slap, slam, pat.

Spat (2), young of shell-fish. (E.) From spat-, to eject, the base of spatel. Cf. Du. spat, a speckle, spot; and see Spatter.

Spat, a river-flood. (F. — Teut.) Cf. Irish speid, a great river-flood; borrowed from L. spate. The same as North E. spait, a torrent of rain; also spelt speat. G. Douglas has spatt, a torrent; cf. Verg. Aen. ii. 496. — A. F. *espéit = O. F. espoit, a spouting out (Godefroy). — E. Fries. speten, speuten, speiten, W. Flem. speeten, Du. sputen, to spout; see Spout.

Spats, gaiters. (E.) Short for spatter-dashes.

Spatter, to besprinkle. (E.) A free-quantative of spat-, with the sense to throw, to splash. E. Fries. spatten, to burst, fly out, spirt. + Du. spatten, to throw, spatter, splash. Der. spatter-dashes, gaiters, to protect against spatterings and dashes. See Spats.

Specie, money in gold or silver. (L.) Evolved as a sb. from the old word species, 'money paid by tale,' Phillips; prob. by confusion with L. abl. specie, as if paid in specie = paid in visible coin.
**Species**

*species*, a kind. (L.) L. *speciēs*, look, appearance, kind, sort. = L. *specere*, to look, see. = O. H. G. *spehōn*, G. *spaken*, to spy; Skt. *paca*, *spaca*, to spy. (♀SPEK, to see.) Brugm. i. § 551.

**specify.** (F. – L.) O. F. *specifier*, to particularise. = L. *specificus*, specific, particular. = L. *speciēs*, kind; = *speca*., for *facere*, to make.

**specimen.** (L.) L. *specimen*, an example, something shown. = L. *speciēs*, for *specere*, to see; with suffix -men.

**specious.** Showy. (F. – L.) M. F. *specierv*, fair to see. = L. *speciōsus*, fair to see; with suffix -men.


**Spectacle.** (F. – L.) F. *spectacle*, a sight. = L. *spectaculum*, a show. = L. *speciēre*, to behold, frequentative of *specere*, to see.

**spectator.** (L.) L. *spectator*, a beholder. = L. *spectāre*, to see; with suffix -tor = L. *spectūnum*, supine of *specere*, to see.

**spectre.** (F. – L.) F. *spectre*, ‘an image, ghost;’ Cot. = L. *spectrum*, a vision. = L. *speciēre*, to see; with suffix -tor = L. *spectūnum*, supine of *specere*, to see.

**spectacular.** (L.) L. *spectacularis*, belonging to a mirror. = L. *spectulum*, a mirror. = L. *spectūnum*, to see. *♀* But Milton uses it with reference to L. *specula*, a watchtower; also from *speciēre*, see below.


**Speech.** (E.) M. E. *speche*. Late A S. *spēc*, dat. of *spēca*, earlier form *spērce*, speech. = A. S. *spīrc*, 3rd grade of *spēran*, to speak + Du *spraken*, G. *sprache*, speech. See Speak.

**Speed, success, velocity.** (E.) A. S. *spēd*, haste, success. For *spīdeza*, with the usual change of *ō* to *e* = A. S. *spō-ōan*, to succeed; with suffix -id (ldg. -id) = Du *spond*, speed; O. H. G. *spō*t, spēt, success, from *spōan*, to succeed. Allied to Skt. *spīrits-, increase, prosperity, from *spāyā*, to enlarge. Brugm. i. § 156.

Der *speed*, vb., A. S. *spēdan*; from *spēl*, vb.

**Spencer**


**spell** (2), to tell the names of letters in a word. (F. – Teut.) M. E. *spellen*, of spell; also, to tell. = O. F. *espeler*, ‘to spell;’ Cot. = Du. *spellen*, to spell; or from O H. G. *spelôn*, to tell, relate + A. S. *spelhan*, to tell, recount, from A. S. *spēl*, a story (above); Goth. *spiljan*, to narrate. *♀* M. E. *spellen*, in the sense ‘to relate,’ is from A. S. *spellon*. We also find *speldren*, to spell, in the Ormulum, from *speldor*, a splinter; see Spell (4); but this is a different word.


**Spelter,** pewter, zinc. (Low G.) In Blount (1674). Perhaps from Low G. *spialter*, pewter; cf Du. *spauter*, M. Du. *speauter*, O. F. *espeautre*. *♀* This seems to be the original of *Pewter*, q. v. The history of these words is very obscure.

**Spencer,** a short over-jacket. (F. – L.) Named after Earl Spencer, died 1845. The
name is from M.E. spenser, also despenser. - O.F. despencier, a spender, a caterer, clerk of a kitchen; Cot. - O.F. despenser, to spend; frequent. of despendre - L. dispensere, to weigh out, pay. - L. dis-, apart; pendere, to weigh. See Pendant.

spend. (L.) A.S. spendan, to spend. Shortened from L. dispensere, to spend, waste, consume. We find late L. dispensium for dispendium, spensa for dispensa; also spendivus mones, money for expenses (A.D. 922). So al-o Ital. spendere, to spend, spendio (< L. dispensium), expense. - L. dis-, away, part; pendere, to weigh out, pay. Or (as usually said) from L. expendere, which does not suit the I forms; see above. It makes no great difference.

Sperm, spawn, spermaceti. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. sperm - F. sperm, sperm, seed; Cot. - L. sperma. - Gk. σφέρα - Gk. σφεραίνω (for *σπεραίνω), to sow; orig. to scatter with a jerk of the hand. (vSPHR) Der. sperm-ati-(Gk. σπερματικός); spermaceti, L. sperma-ceti, i.e. sperm of the whale; see Cetaceous.


Sphere, a globe, ball. (F. - I. - Gk.) M. E. sper - O. F. espe, M. F. sphere - L. sphæra - Gk. σφαῖρα, a ball.

Spin, (L. - Gk.) L. spinx. - Gk. σφίγξ (gen. σφίγγος), lit. 'the strangler,' because the Sphinx strangled travellers who could not solve her riddles. - Gk. σφίγγειν, to throttle. The story suggests that this is a 'popular' etymology; and that the word is foreign to Greek.

Spice. (F. - L.) M. E. spīce, formerly used also in the sense of species or kind. - O. F. espice, spice. - L. speciæ, acc. of species, a kind, which in Late L. meant also a spice, drug. See Species.

Spick and Span-new, wholly new. (Scand.) Ltt. 'spike and spoon-new,' where spike is a nail, and spoon is a splinter. See Spike and Spoon. Cf. Swed. dial. spik spansande ny in Ritz (with many variants), and Icel. špin-ýr, lit. spoon-new, splinter-new.

Spider. (E.) M. E. spīther, spīdre. A. S. spider or *spīder (for *spīnder),


Spigot. (Prov.) M.E. spigot, spikket, a peg for a cask. Cf. Irish and Gael. spiacait, spigot (from E.). - Prov. *espigot, (not found); but cf. Prov. espigoun, a spigot, a dimin. from L. spica, an ear of corn. Cf. also Walloon spigot, the peak of a shoe. Also Port. espicha, a spigot, from L. spiculum. - L. spica, a point; see below.

Spike (1), a sharp point, a nail. (Scand.) From Icel. spik, Swed. spik; cf. Dan. spiger, Du. spijker, a nail. Apparently distinct from L. spica; and allied by gradation to Spoke.

Spike (2), an ear of corn. (L.) L. spica, an ear of corn, a point.

spikenard. (F. - L. and Gk. - Pers. - Skt.) O. F. spikenard - L. spica nardi, spike of nard, also nardus spicatus, i.e. nard furnished with spikes, in allusion to the mode of growth. And see Nard.

Spill (1), a slip of paper for lighting candles; see Spell (4).

Spill (2), to destroy, shed. (Scand.) (Not allied to spool.) M.E. spilen, to destroy, mar; also, to perish. - Icel. spilla, to destroy; Swed. spilla, Dan. spilde, to spill. + A.S. spilidan, to destroy; O. Sax. spildian. Teut. type *speld-ian; allied to G. spilen, to split.


Spinach, Spinage, a vegetable. (F. - Span. - Arab. - Pers.) Spinage is a 'voiced' form of spinach. O. F. espinache, espinage, espinaie. - Span. espinaea. - Arab. aspānīkh, rufānāh; of Pers. origin (Devic.). - The Ital. spinace and Span. espinaea are re-curred, by popular etymology, to L. spina, a thorn; some say the fruit is prickly, some say the leaves are so. See Spin.

Spindle. (E.) The d is excescent after n. M. E. spenel, also spindel. A.S. spīn, i.e. 'spiner,' from spinnan, to spin. + M. Du. spille (for *spinne); G. spindel, O. H. G. spinna. Der. spindl'y, thin like a spindle; spindle-tree (Euonymus) formerly used for spindles and skivers.

Spine, a prickly. (F. - L.) O.F. espine,
SPINET

a thorn. — L. spina, a thorn, prickle; also the back-bone. 

spinet, a kind of musical instrument. (F. — Itál. — L.) So called because struck by a spine or pointed quill. O.F. espinette.

— Itál. spinetta, a spinet, also a prickle; dimin. of spina, a thorn. — L. spina.

Spink, a finch. (Scand.) M. E. spink.

— Swed. dial. spink, a sparrow; guilt-spink, a gold-finch; Norw. spikke (for *spinke), Dan. dial. spinke, small bird. + Gk. ἀπίγγος, a finch, i.e. 'chirper'; from ἀπι- 

kεφ, to chirp. Cf. ἀπία, a finch, ἀπίων, a small bird. Doublet, finch.


Spinster, orig. a woman who spins. (E.) M. E. spinnestere. From A. S. spinnan, to spin; with A. S. suffix -estre (E.-ster). β. This suffix is a compound one (–es-tre). It was used in A. S. (as in Du.) solely with reference to the feminine gender, but this restricted usage was soon set aside in a great many M. E. words. Cf. Du. spinster, a spinster, strangter, a female singer; also E. seamstress (i.e. seamster-ess). songstress (i.e. songster-ess), where the F. fem. suffix -ess is superadded.


Spire (1), a tapering stem, sprout, steeple. (E.) A. S. spír, spike, stalk.+ Icel. spíra, spar, stilt, Dan. spire, germ, sprout, Swed. spíra, a pistil, G. spiere, a spar. ≠ Distinct from Spiro (2).

Spire (2), a coil, wreath. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. spire. — L. spíra, a coil, twist, wreath. — Gk σπίρα (for σπερ-ya), a coil; allied to σπαρτον, a rope, σπαυς, a basket. (≠ Sper.) Der. spir-al, F. spirale, L. spirális.


Spirt; see Sprunt.

Spit (1), a skewer, iron prong for roasting meat. (E.) M. E. spithe. A. S. spitu, a spit. + Du. spit, Dan. spid, Swed. spett; M. H. G. spiz, G. spies, a spit; cf. spitze, a point, top.

SPLINT

Spit (2), to eject from the mouth. (E.) M. E. spitten, A. S. spittan; cf. spitan, pt. t. spitten, to spit. But we also find Dan. spitte, Swed. spotta, prov. G. sputen (cf. G. spucken); from Tent. *spit-; see Spout. Perhaps *spit-., *spit- are both from *spēw-, the root of Spew. Cf. Brugm. i. §§ 279 (1), 567. Der. spittle, formerly also spettle, sport, sport. A. S. spīl, spīl.


Spittle (1), saliva; see Spit (2).

Spittle (2), a hospital. (F. — L.) M. E. spitel. — O. F. ospital, hospital; see Hospital.

Splash, to dash water about. (E.) Coined, by prefixing s- (= O. F. es-, L. ex) used for emphasis, to plash, used in the same sense (White Kennett). See Flash (1); and cf. Du. plassen, to plash; E. Fries. plassen, plskem, plasken, Dan. pladske, to splash, dabble.

Splay, to slope, in architecture; to dislocate a bone. (F. — L.) In both senses, it can be proved to be a contraction for Display. Der. spay-footed.

Spleen. (L. — Gk.) M. E. splen. — L. splen. — Gk. σπλήν, the spleen. Cf. Skt. splihan; — L. lién. Brugm. i. § 549 (c). Der. spleen-etc.


Splenchan, a tobacco-pouch. (Gael.) Gael. splíchan, Irish splíchan, a pouch.

Splice. (Du.) M. Du. splissen, to interweave rope-ends; so named from splitting the rope-ends beforehand; from Du. splizen, to splice (really an older form). Formed from split-, weak grade of Du. spijten, to split. + Dan. spídse, to splice (for *spítse), allied to spité, to split; Swed. splissa; G. splissen, to splice. See Split. Der. splice, sb.

splint, splent, a thin piece of split wood. (Scand.) Formerly splent; from O. F. esplente, a thin steel plate. — Swed. splint, a kind of spike, a forelock (flat iron peg); Dan. splint, a splinter; cf. Low G. splinte, an iron pin; E. Fries. splinte, splint, the same. Cf. Swed. splinta, to splinter, ultimately allied to Dan. splitte; Swed. dial. splitta, to split; see Split. Der. splinter; cf. Du. and E. Fries. splinter.
**SPLIT**


**Splutter,** to speak hastily and confusedly. (E.) Of imitative origin; a variant of *sputter*, which is a frequentative of *spout*; see *Spout*, *Spurt*. It means *‘to keep on spouting out’; spout being formerly used (as now) in the sense *‘to talk.’* ‘Play, spout some French;’ Beaum. and Fletcher, *Coxcomb*, iv. 4. Cf. Low G. *spruten*, to spout, spurt.


**Spokesman.** (E.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 1. 151. Formed from *spoke*, pt. t. of *speak*, instead of from the infinitive *speak*; for the s, cf. hunt-s-man, sport-s-man.

**Spoliation,** see *Spoil*.

**Spondee.** (L.—Gk.) The metrical foot marked (—). — L. *spondeus*—Gk. *spondéios*, a spondee, used for solemn melodies at treatises or truces.—Gk. *spondéai*, a solemn treaty, truce; pl. of *spondéi*, a drink-offering, libation to the gods.—Gk. *spondéin*, to pour out. Prob. allied to *Sponsor*. Brumg. i. § 143, ii. § 802. Der. *spondaic*.

**Sponge.** (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *esponge* (F. *ponge*). — L. *spogia*—Gk. *spogia*, a sponge; also *spogéus* (Attic *spogýos*). + L. *fungus*, a fungus (from its spongy nature).

**Sponsor.** (L.) L. *sponsor*, a surety.—L. *sponser*, pp. of *spondere*, to promise. Prob. allied to Gk. *spoudai*, a truce, and to *Spondee*. Brumg. i. § 143.

**Spontaneous.** (L.) L. *spontane-us*, willing; with suffix -ous.—L. *spons-, as seen in abl. *sponte*, of one’s own accord, from a lost nom. *spons*.


**Spoom,** to run before the wind. (L.) Lit. ‘to throw up spume or foam.’ —L. *spuma*, foam.


**Spoor,** a trail. (Du.) Du. *spoor*; see Spur. Cf. A. S. *spor*, a foot-track; see *Spear*.

**Sporadic,** scattered here and there. (Gk.) Gk. *spondaxis*, scattered. — Gk. *spondas*, stem of *spondas*, scattered. — Gk. *spoino* (for *spag-ĭn-ou*), to scatter.

**Spore.** (Gk.) Gk. *spóros*, seed-time; also a seed. — Gk. *spoino*, to sow.

**Sporran.** (Gael. —L. —Gk.) Gael. *sporrán*, a purse, pouch worn with the kilt; Irish *spòrán*, *spóran*, the same. For *s-burrán<**s-burs-an-.** = L. *bursa*, a purse. — Gk. *búrra*, a hide. See *Purse*.

**Sport,** mirth. (F.—L.) Shott for *disport*, *desport*; (so also *splay* for *display*). The verb is M. E. *disporen*, to amuse; see *Disport*.


**Spouse.** (F.—L.) From O. F. *espoive*, a spouse.—L. *sposa*, a betrothed woman; fem. pp. of *spondere*, to promise; see *Sponsor*.

**Spout,** to squirt out, rush out as a liquid out of a pipe. (E.) M. E. *spoulen*. Cf. Swed. *sputa*, occasionally used for *spruta*, to squirt, spout, spurt, spatter; Du *spuiten*, to spout, *spuit*, a squirt; Dan. *spyle*, to spit, sputter. From Teut. *spultan-*, to spit out, with weaker grade *spul- (Frænck).

**Sprack, Sprag;** see *Spark* (a).

**Sprain;** vb. (F.—L.) Formed from O. F. *espreindre*, a stem of O. F. *espandre*,
SPRAT


Sprat, a small fish. (E.) M. E. sprat. A.S. spratan. Cf. A.S. spret, a sprout. Du. sprat, a sprout; also (in M. Du.) a sprout of a tree. 'Sprat, a small fish, considered as the fry of the hering; Wedgewood. From A.S. sprat- (Teut. *sprat-), weaker grade of sprutan-, to sprout; with the sense of 'fry,' or young one.

See Sprout.


Spray (1), foam tossed with the wind. (Low G.) A late word, given in Bailey's Dict. (1735). From Low G. SPRY, a slight drizzle (Schambach); in Coburg, sprea; cf. Bav. sprecen, to drizzle (Schmeller); G. spreuken; M. H. G. spreichen, sprechen; Du. spreken (see Franck).

Spray (2), sprig of a tree. (E.) M. E. spray; answering to A S. *sprag, allied to A S. spruce, a shoot, spray; cf. Dan. sprag, a spray (Molbech), Swed. dial. sprage, a green branch, Icel. sprek, a stick. Cf. also Lith. sproga, a spray of a tree, also a rift, from sprog-ti, to crackle, split, sprout, bud. (Difficult and doubtful.)


Spree, a frolic. (Scand.?) Cf. Irish spre, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; Lowl Sc. spre, a frolic, also spelt spray (Scott); cf. Swed. dial. sprag, lively conversation. Perhaps allied to Spyr.


Sprightly, Spritely. (F.—L.; with E. suffix.) Sprightly is a false spelling; spritely is from Sprite, q.v.

Spring, vb. (E.) A.S. springan, pt. t. spring, pp. sprungen. + Du. G. springen, Swed. springa, Dan. springe; Icel. springa, to burst, split. ß. Orig. sense to 'split or crack,' as when we say

SPRUCE-BEER

that a cricket-bat is sprung; or to spring (i.e. burst) a mine. Teut. type *springan-. Perhaps allied to Gk. ὀψηφεύω, to drive on (Pellwitz); but this is doubtful. Der. spring, sb., a leap, also a bursting out of water, also the budding time of year, also a crack in a mast; springe, a snare made with a flexible (springing) rod, like O.H.G. springa.

Sprinkle. (Du.?) Formerly sproenkel; perhaps borrowed from Du. sprinkelken, to sprinkle. Cf. G. sproenken, to sprinkle, from M. H. G. sproenen, a spot, allied to Icel. sprokla, Swed. sprakla, a little spot. See Kluge (s. v. sproenkel).

Sprit; see Spry (2).

Sprit, a spar extending a fore-and-aft sail. (E.) M. E. sprit, a pole. A.S. sprit, a pole; or orig a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree. Allied to A. S. spritan, to sprout; see Sprout + E. Fries. sprit; Du. sprit; M. Swed. sprote.

Sprite, a spirit. (F. — L.) The false spelling spriglit is common, and is retained in the adj sprightly. M. E. sprit, spryte. — F. esprit, the spirit; hence, a spirit. — L. spiritum, acc. of spiritus; see Spirit.


Spruce, fine, smart. (F. — G.) Hall's Chronicle tells us that a particular kind of fashionable dress was that in which men 'were appareyled after the manner of Prussia or Spruce'; see Richardson's Dict. M. E. sprouce, Prussia, P. Plowman, C. vii. 279, B. xiii. 393; also written (more usually) pruce. — O. F. Pruce (F. Prusse), Prussia. — G. Preussen, Prussia. See Spruce-beer.

Spruce-beer, a kind of beer. (G.; confused with F. and E.) The E. name for German sprousen-beer, i.e. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce fir. — G. sprousen, pl. of spross, a sprout (from spreisen, to spring); and bier, cognate with E. beer; see Sprout and Beer. ß. Englished as Sprite-beer, i.e. Prussian beer, where Spruce meant Prussia; see Spruce above. So also spruce fir (substituted for sprosen-fichte)
meant Prussian fir; and spruce leather
meant Prussian leather.

Spry, active. (E?) Cf. Swed. dial. spryge, very active, skittish; allied to Swed. spreg, sprak, spirited, mettle-
some. See Spark (2).

Spue; see Spew.

Spume, foam. (L) L. spuma, foam; for *spuma; Brugm. i. § 791. Cf Skt phena-; A.S. fiam, foam.

Spunk, tender; a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C.—L.—Gk.) Orig. 'tinder.'—Gael spong, Irish spone, sponge, spongy
wood, tender.—I. sponcia, a sponge; see Sponge. Cf. W ysbrecht, a sponge, from Latin.

Spur. (E.; M.E. spur, A.S. spura, spora, a spur. √Du. spoor, a spur (allied to spoor, a track); Icel. spur, DAN. spore, Swed porre, O.H.G spur, spur. From the weak grade of Teut. *spur-an-, to kick. Brugm. i. § 793 (2). (×)SPER.) See Spur (3). The orig. sense is 'kicker'; from its use on the heel; cf. Lth. spir-ti, to kick. Der. spur, vb. See Spoor, Spurn.


Spurious. (L) L. spur-ns, false; with suffix -ous.

Spurn. (E.) M. E. spurnen, to kick against, hence to reject. A.S. spurnan, to kick against (pt. t spurn, pp. spurren). Allied to Spur. √Icel. spurna (pt. spurn); Swed. spurnna, L. spernere, to despise, a cognate form. (Base *spern; √SPER.) See Spar (3). Brugm. i. § 605.

Spurry, a plant (F.—G—Late L) M.F. spurre, 'spurry or frank, a Dutch [German] herb'; Cot. Of Teut. origin; cf G. spargel, spargel, spark, spurry. — Late L spargula, a d. 1482 (Weigand).

Spurt (1), Spirit, to spout out. (E.) The older sense is to germinate. Spurt stands for spur; M.E. spurtten, to spout or shoot. A.S. sprytan, to produce as a spur or shoot; causal form from A.S. spriutan, to spout. See Sprout.

Spurt (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.) Formerly spirit.—Icel. spruttr, a spurt, spring, bound, run.—Icel sprutta (pt. t. spratli), to start, spring; also to spout, to spout. Icel. spretta is foi *sprenta, *spring (Noitzen). See Sprint.

Sputter. (E.) The frequentative of spout. It means 'to keep on spouting out'; hence to speak rapidly and indis-
tinctly. Cf. Du. dial. (Groningen) sput-
tern, to spout; Low G sputtern, Norw. spattra, to spout. [?] Distinct from but allied to sputter and spat.

Spy, to see. (F.—O. H. G.) Short for espy; see Espy. Der. spy, sb.

Squab, (1) to fall plump; (2) a sofa, a young bird. (Scand.) See squab, squab in Halliwel. And see squab, to fall plump, squab, with a sudden fall, in Johnson. 1. From Swed. dial. skwapp, a word imitative of a splash; cf. G. schwapp, a slab, E. swap, to strike. 2. From Swed. dial. skwab, loose or fat flesh, skwabba, a fat woman, skwabbig, flabby; allied to Norw. skvapa, to tremble, shake, and cf. M. E. squaffen, to throb, and E. quaver; see Quaver. Cf. Icel. kvaf, jelly, jelly-like things squabbly, twrangle. (Scand.) Swed. dial. skwabbel, a dispute. — Swed. dial. skwapp, to chide, lit make a splashing, from the sb. skwapp, squapp, a splash. Cf. Prov. E. swaddle, to squabble, allied to swab, to splash over, swap, to strike.

Squad, a small troop. (F. — It. — L.) M.F. esquadre, escadre — It. squadra, a squadron; see Square.

squadron. (F. — It. — L.) M.F. esquadron — It. squadrone; augmentative of squadra (above).

Squalid. (L.) L. squalidus, rough, dirty. — L. squalere, to be rough, parched, dirty Der. squal-or, sb.

Squall, to cry out. (Scand.) Swed. sqvala, to gush out violently, sqval, a rush
of water, sqval-regn, a violent shower of rain (E. sqall, sb., a burst of rain); Dan. sqvalde, to clamour, sqouldor, clamour, noisy talk; Swed. dial. skvala, to gush out, cry out, chatter. — Gael. sqal, a loud cry, sound of high wind; allied to G. schall, Icel. skjalla (pt. t. skall), to resound; and W. chvalu, to babble.

Squander, to dissipate. (E.) Orig. to disperse, scatter; abroad; Dryden, Anns Murabils, st 67. Nasalised form allied to Lowl. Sc squatter, to splash about, scatter, squander, prov. E. swatter, to throw water about; Swed. dial. skvaltra, to squander. These are frequentatives from Dan. spatte, to splash, spurt, also to squander; Swed.
SQUARE

**sqvatta**, to squirt, Icel. *skvetta* (for *skwenta, perhaps allied to G. *σκότω*, to pour out; see Noreen), to squirt water. The *d* appears in M. Du. *swadder*, to dabble in water; Swed. dial. *skvadra*, to gush out of a hole (as water). Cf. scatter and Gk. *σκότω*, a scattering.

**Square**. (F. — L.) M. E. *square*. — O. F. *esquarr*, squared; *esquarr*, a square, squareness. Cf. Ital. *squadra*, to square; *squadr*a, a square, also a squadron of men (orig. a square). All from Late L. *ex-squadra*, intensive (with prefix *ex*) of L. *squadra*, to square. — L. *quadra*, four-cornered; see *Quadrate*.

**Squash**, to crush. (F. — L.) a. The mod. E. *squash* appears to be due to *squash*, with the prefix *s* = O. F. *es* < L. *ex*, used as an intensive. — O. F. *esquasser*, to break in pieces, from O. F. *es*, and *squasser*, easter, to break; see *Quash*. 

But it commonly keeps the sense of M. E. *squeen*, to crush — O. F. *esquacher*, to crush, also spelt *escacher*, ‘to squash,’ Cot. (Mod. F. *échacher*). The F. *cacher* answers to a Late L. type *coactiare*, due to L. *coactare*, to constrain. The Latin *ex* = L. *ex*, extremely; L. *coactare* is formed from *coactus*, pp. of *cogere* (= *coigere*), to drive together. See *Ex*— and *Cogent*. Also Con- and Agent. Der. *squash*, sb, an unripe peascod (nearly flat).

**squat**, to cower. (F. — L.) Lit. to lie flat, as if pressed down; the old sense is to press down, squash. M. E. *squatten*, to crush flat. — O. F. *esquater*, to flatten, crush. — O. F. *es* (= L. *ex*), extremely; *squat* to beat down. Diez shows that O. F. *quater* (Late L. type *coactire*) is a derivative of L. *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, to press, compel; see above. Cf. M. Ital. *quattare*, ‘to squat, lie close.’

**Squaw**, a female. (W. Indian) Massachusettts *squa, esquua*, Narragansett *squaw*s, a female (Webster); Cree *iskwe*.


**Squeamish**, over-nice. (F. — Gk.?) *Squamish*, Baret (1580). M. E. *skeymoun*,

SQUIRT

**squemyoun**, Prompt. Parv.; also *squaimous*, *skeymus*, disdainful. — A. F. *squeumous*, delicate, nice as to food (Bozon). The form answers to L. *type *squamatosus* or *sèmèsous*; from *schéma* (Gk. *σχήμα*), scheme, form, air, mien, manner. ❮ Not related to *Shame*.

**Squeeze**, to crush, press tightly. (E.) The prefixed *s* is due to O. F. *es- (=L. *ex*), very; *squeeze* = late M. E. *quesien*, to squeeze. This M. E. *quesien* probably represents O. Merc. *cwesan*, answering to A. S. *cweisan*, to crush, chiefly in the comp. to-cwisan.

**Squib**, (1) a paper tube, with combustibles; (2) a lampoon. (Scand.) 1. *Squibs* were sometimes fastened slightly to a rope, so as to run along it like a rocket; whence the name. From M. E. *squipen*, *squippen*, to move swiftly, fly, sweep, dash. — Icel. *sşupa*, to flash, dart, *sujr*, a swift movement; Norw. *svipa*, to run swiftly.

2. A *squib* also means a political lampoon, but was formerly applied, not to the lampoon itself, but to the writer of it; see Tatler, no. 88, Nov. 1, 1709. A *squib* thus meant a firework, a flashy fellow, making a noise, but doing no harm. *Squib* also means child’s squint, from its shooting out water instead of fire. Cf. G. *scheinflucht*, a comet.


**Squinancy**, old spelling of *quinsy*.


**Squire** (1), the same as *Esquire*.

**Squire** (2), a square, carpenter’s rule. (F. — L.) M. E. *squire*. — O. F. *esquire*, *esquierre*; mod. F. *équerre*. A variant of O. F. *esquerre*; see *Square*.

**Squirrel**, (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *squirel*, *squirrel*, — O. F. *escuriel* (F. *écureuil*). — Late L. *scùrelus*, a *squirrel*; for *sciùrelus*, dimin. of *sciùrus*, a squierus. — Gk. *σκίουρος*, a squirrel; lit. ‘a shadow-tail,’ from his bushy tail. — Gk. *σκίνα*, shadow; *obpá*, tail. ❮ The explanation of the Gk. word may be due to popular etymology.

**Squirrt**, vb. (E.) Prov. F. *sverit*. Cf. Low G. *sveriten*, to squirt; from *sverien,*
**STAB**

orig. to whir, like G. *schwirren*; see *swirl*. So also E. Fries. *kwirten*, to squirt out, to dart about, from *kwirt*, turning quickly about.

**Stab, vb.** (Scand.) Cf. Irish *stob-aím*, I stab; Gael. *stob*, to fix a stake in the ground, from *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub. Apparently from Swed. dial. *stabbe*, a thick stick or stump; Icel. *stæll*, a stub, stump, allied to *staf*, a staff; Dan. dial. *stabb*, a short peg. Allied to *Stab, Staff*, q.v. Der. *stab*, sb.

**Stable** (1), a stall for horses. (F. - L.) O. F. *estable*, a stable. → L. *stabulum*, a stall. → L. *stāre*, to stand still. Brugm. ii § 62, 77. See *Stall*

**Stable** (2), firm (F. - L.) O of *estable* → L. *stabilis*, firm → L. *stāre* (above).

**Stablish.** (F. - L.) Short for *Establish.*


**Stag,** a male deer. (Scand.) Also applied (in dialects) to a male animal generally. Late A S *stagge* (from Norse). → Icl. *steger*, stegs, a heat, drake, toment; Norw. *steg*, a cock. Icl. *steger* is said to be for *stegj*, lit. *mounter,* from *steg*, weak grade of *stiga*, to mount; see *Stair* (Noren, § 140; but doubtful).

**Stage.** (F. - L.) A F. and M. F. *estage*, *a story, stage, loft, also a dwelling-house,* Cot. [Hence it meant a stopping-place on a journey, or the distance between stopping-places.] Cf. Prov. *estage*, a dwelling-place; answering to a Late L. form *staticium*, a dwelling-place. → L. *staticum*, supine of *stāre*, to stand.

**Stagger,** to reel, vacillate. (Scand.) A weakened (voiced) form of *stacker*, M. E. *stakeren*. → Icl. *stakra*, to push, to stagger; frequentative of *staka*, to punt, push, also to stagger; Norw. *stakr*, *staka*, to stagger; Swed. dial. *stagra*; Dan. dial. *stagg*, *stāge*. Allied to Icl. *stjaki*, a punt-pole; and to *Stake*.

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**STALE**

**Stagnate,** to cease to flow. (L.) From L. *stagnātus*, pp. of *stagnāre*, to be still, cease to flow. → L. *stagnum*, a still pool, a stank; see *Stank*. Der. *stagnant*, from stem of pres. pt. of *stagnāre*.

**Staid,** grave. (F. - M. Du.) Formerly *stay'd*, pp. of *stay*, vb., to support, make steady. See *Stay* (1).

**Stain,** vb. (F. - L.) Short for *Distain.* 'I *stain* a thynge, Je *destayns*;' Falsgrave. The orig. sense was to dim the colour of a thing. Der. *stain*, sb.


**Stalactite,** a kind of crystal hanging from the roof of some caverns. (Gk.) Formed, with suffix -ite (Gk. *-itēs*), from *stalakτ-ūs*, trickling. → Gk. *stalakōs* (→ *stalak-γεν*), to drip; allied to *stal-*, to drip.

**Stalagmite,** a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of some caverns. (Gk.) Gk. *stalakamos*-a, a drop; with suffix -ite (Gk. *-itēs*). → Gk. *stalakōs* (above).

**Stale** (1), too long keit, rapid, trite. (E; or F. - Teut.) 1. *Stale,* as a sb., means urine of cattle or horses. Cf E. Fries. and Low G. *stallen*, Swed. *stalla*, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle); Dan. *stalle*, to stall-feed, *stalle*, to stale (as horses). From *stall*, sb. 2. *Stale*, adj., is that which stands too long, from M. F. *estaler,* to display wares on a stall, from *estal*, a stall. Cf. M. Du. *stel*, stale, Du. *stel*, a stall, place; G. *stelle*, a place, *stellen*, to place, from G. *stall*, a stall. See *Stall*.
STALE

Stale (2), a decoy, bait; Shak. (F. - Teut.) - A. F. estaile, a decoy-bird (Bozon). Perhaps adapted from A. S. steal-, as in steal-hraen, a decoy reindeer, allied to M.E. stale, theft, A.S. stale, theft; allied to Steal.

Stale (3), Stal, the steal of anything. (E.) M. E. stale, stela. The latter answers to A.S. stela, steola, a stalk, stem.

+ Du. steel, stalk, stem, handle; G. stiel, stalk, handle. Cf. Gk. στελή, a handle. Allied to still and stalk; the stale being that by which the tool is held firm and unmov'd. And see Stalk (1).

Stalk (1), a stem. (E.) M. E. staelke, of which one sense is the side-piece (stem) of a ladder. A dimin. form, with suffix -k, from M. E. stale, variant of stela; see Stale (3) above. + Icel. stílkr, Swed. stjelk, Dan. stjelk, stalk; cf. Gk. στελχός, stem of a tree, allied to στελή, a handle.

Stalk (2), to stride. (E.) M. E. stahlen, A. S. stealcitan, to walk warily; allied to stale, steep. + Dan. stelke, to stalk. The notion is that of walking cautiously. Cf. perhaps A. S. steallan, stíllan, to leap. Der. stalk-ing horse, a horse for stalking game; see Hallwell.


Stallion, an entire horse. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. stalon. - O. F. estalon (F. étalon), a stallion; so called because kept in a stall and not made to work. - O. H. G. stalon (G. stall), a stall, stable; see Stall.

Stalwart, sturdy. (E) For stalworth. M. E. stoworthe, stowewurthe, stowewurthe, stoweuerthe; A.S. stowewyrthe, pl., serviceable (said of ships); A S Chron. an. 896. ß. We find A. S. gestclān used as short for gestabelian. Hence Sievers explains the form стол- or стил- as being contracted from стабол, a foundation [or from a parallel form *стабл]. Thus stol-wyrthe is for *стабол-wyrthe, lit. 'foundation-worthy,' i.e. firmly fixed, firm, constant; cf. A. S. stadal-fast, steadfast. The A. S. stadel, stabol is allied to Stead. Cf. stead-fast.

STANCHION

Stamen, male organ of a flower. (L.) Lit. 'a thread.' - L. stámen, a thread, the warp standing up in an upright loom. - L. stóre, to stand. Der. stamína, orig. pl. of стоме, lit. threads in a warp, a firm texture.

Stamin, a kind of stuff. (F. - L.) M. E. stamín. - M. F. estamine, 'the stuff tamine;' Cot. - L. stámina, consisting of threads - L. стамин-, stem of стоме, a thread (above). Also spelt stammel, tamine, tammy.

Stammer, to stutter. (E.) M. E. staméren, vb.; A. S. stamírian (Shrime, p. 42); from A. S. stamer, standor, adj., stammering; where the suffix -er, -or is adjectival. From a base *stam, extended from ÑSTA, to stand, remain fixed; cf. prov. E. stand, to amaze, confound; related by gradation to G. stammi, dumb. + Du. stameren, stamelen, G. stammern, stammeln; Icel. stamna, Dan. stamme, Swed. stamma, to stammer; Icel. stamur, O. H. G. stum, Goth. stamns, adj., stammering. See Stem (3).

Stamp, to tread heavily, to pound. (E.) M. E. stampen. A. S. sternpan (for *stampan). + Du. stappen, Icel. stappa, Swed. stampa, Dan. stampe, G. stampen; also Gk. στέμα, to stamp.

Stampede, a panic. (Span. - Teut.) Stampede is a sudden panic, causing cattle to take to flight and run for many miles; any sudden flight due to panic. - Span. (and Port.) estampido, a crash, sudden sound of anything bursting or falling. Formed as if from a verb *estampir, akin to estampar, to stamp. The reference appears to be to the noise made by the blows of a pestle upon a mortar. Of Teut. origin; see Stamp above.

Stanch, Stanch, to stop a flow of blood. (F. - L.) O. F. estancher, to stanch; Walloon станхи (Remacle). - Late L. stāncāre, to stanch, a variant of Late L type *stangnāre, to cause to stagnate, from L. stagnāre, to cease to flow; see Stagnate. It is probable that the sense was influenced by G. stange, a pole, a bar (Koriting, § 7733). Der. stanch, adj., firm, sound, not leaky; cf. F. étanche, water-tight.

Stanchion, a support, beam, bar. (F. - L.) O. North F. étanchon, Norm. dial. étanchon; M. F. estamoun, estasun, 'a prop, stay;' Cot. Not derived from the O. F. estancher, to prop (allied to E. stanch), but a diminutive of O. F. estance, a situation,
condition, also a stanchion (Scheler). — Late L. stantia, a chamber, a house; lit. ‘that which stands firm.’—L. stant-, stem of pres. pt. of stāre, to stand. See State. ¶ But the word may have been confused with O. F. estancher, to prop (as above), which is the same word as estancher, to staunch; for which see Stanch. The ultimate root is the same either way. (✓STĀ.)


Standard. (F. — L.) A. F. estandard, a standard or ensign, O. F. estendard, a standard measure. The flag was a large one, on a fixed (standing) pole; and hence was modified by the influence of the verb to stand. The O. F. estendard, Ital. stendardo, are unmodified forms, from L. extend-ere, to extend; with suffix -ard (=O. H. G. -hert, suffix, orig. the same as hert, hard). See Extend.

Stang, a pole, stake. (Scand.) M. E. stange. — Icel. stöng (gen stangar), a pole, stake; Dan. stang, Swed. stång, Du. stang, G. stange, A. S. stane. From the 2nd grade of the verb to sting. Cf. Stake.

Staniel, a kind of hawk. (E.) A. S. stångella; lit. ‘rock-yeller.’ — A S stān, rock (see Stone); and gellan, to yell (see Yell).

Stank, a pool, tank. (F — L.) An old word; once common. — Wallon prov. stank, O. F. estang, a pond. (The same as Prov. estan, Span. estanque, Port. tanque, a pond, pool.) — L. stagnum, a pool of stagnant or standing water. See Stagnate, Stanch, Tank.

Stannary, relating to tin-mines. (L) Late L. stann̄aria, a tin-mines. — L. stann̄um, tin.

Stanza. (Ital. — L.) Ital. stanza, M. Ital. stanzia, ‘a lodging, chamber, dwelling; also stanza or stave of verses; ’ Florio. So called from the stop or pause at the end of it. — Late L. stantia, an abode. — L. stant-, stem of pres. pt. of stāre, to stand; see Stanchion, State.

Staple (1), a loop of iron. (E.) A. S. stapol, a post, pillar; also, a step. Orig. sense a prop, something that holds firm. — A. S. stap-, base of stoppan, strong verb, to step, tread firmly; cf. stamp. + Du. stapel, staple, stocks, a pile; Dan. stabel, Swed. stalp; G. stäfel, a step, stapel, a staple (Lelow).

staple (2), a chief commodity of a place. (F. — Low G.) The sense has changed; it formerly meant a chief market, with reference to the place where things were most sold. — O. F. estaple, M. F. estaple, ‘a staple, a mart or general market, a publique storehouse;’ Cot. (F. étape) — Low G. staple, a heap; hence a heap laid in order, store, store-house; the same word as Staple (1). The Du. stapel means (1) a staple, (2) the stocks, (3) a pile or heap. All from the notion of fixity or firmness.


Star-board, the right side of a ship. (E.) M. F. stereboorde. A. S stōrbord, i.e. steer-board, the side on which the steerman stood; in the first instance, he used a paddle, not a helm. Cf. Icel. å stjörn, at the helm, or on the starboard side. — A. S. stōr, a rudder or paddle to steer with; bord, bord, border, edge or side; see Steer (2) and Board. The O. H. G. stūrara (G. steuer) means a prop, staff, paddle, rudder, allied to Icel. staurr, a post, stake, Gk. στρωπός, an upright pole or stake. (✓STEU, allied to ✓STĀ.) + Du. stuurboord, Icel. stjörnborð, Dan. styrborð; all similarly compounded.

Starch. (E.) Starch is stuff that stiffens; from the adj. Stark, stiff, strong. Cf. G. starke, (1) strength, (2) starch; from stark, adj., strong.

Stare (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) A S starran; from a Teut adj. *staraz*, fixed, appearing in G. starr, fixed; cf. Skt. sthara-, fixed, allied to sthā, to stand; and Gk. σταρέως, firm. (✓STĀ.) + Du. staren; Icel. stara, sttir, to stare; Swed. stirra, Dan. stirre, to stare; O.H.G. starēn. ¶ Hence ‘staring hair’ is ‘stiff-standing hair.’ Brugm. 1 § 200.

stare (2), to glitter. (E.) M. E.
STARK

staren; whence staring colours = bright colours. The same word as stare (1); from the glinting of staring eyes.


Stark-naked, quite naked. (E.) A substitution for M. E. start-naked, lit. 'tail-naked,' i.e. with the hinder parts exposed, but used in the sense of wholly naked. From A.S. steer, a tail; as in red-start, i.e. red-tail, a bird. + Du. staart, Icel. steitt, Dan. stert, Swed. stjert, G. sterz, a tail; cf. Gk. στήρα, a spike.


Start, to move suddenly. (L.) M. E. storten, pt.t. storte (Havelok, 873), storte, storte (Layamon, 23951) Allied to Du. storten, to precipitate, fall, rush, G. stürzen. Also, perhaps, to M. D. steven, to flee, run away. Some even connect it with A.S. steer, a tail. See Stark-naked. Der. start-ke, A. S. steartian, to stumble.

Starve. (E.) M. L. stenun (stern), to die without reference to the means of death. A.S. sterfan, pt. t. steerf, pp. starfen, to die; whence -sterf-an, to kill (weak verb). + Du. sterfen, G. sterben. Teut type *sterban-, pt t *stark. Der. starve-ling, double dim., expressive of contempt; starvation, a hybrid word, introduced from the North about 1775.

State, a standing, position, condition &c. (F. - L.) O. F. estat. - L. statum, acc. of statio, a standing still. - L. statum, supine of stare. Der. station-er, orig. a bookseller who had a station or stall in a market-place; hence station-er-y, things sold by a stationer. Also station-ary, adj. See State.

Statist, a statesman, politician. (F. - L., with Gk. suffix.) Coined from state by adding -ist (L. -ista, Gk. -ιστής).

Statue. (F. - L.) O. F. statue (tri-syllabic) - L. statua, a standing image. - L. statu-, for status, a position, standing. - L. statum, supine of stare, to stand.


Status, condition. (L.) L. status; see State.

Statute. (F. - L.) F. statut. - L. statum, a statute; neut. of statutus, pp. of staturere, to place, set, causal of stare, to stand.

Staunch; see Stanch.

Stave, piece of a cask, part of a piece of music. (L.) Merely another form of staff, due to M. F. dat. sing. stave (stave) and pl. staves (staves). Cf. Icel. staf, a staff; Dan. stave, staff, stave, stave.

See Staff.

Stavesacre, the seeds of a larkspur; Delphinium staphisagria. (L. - Gk.) Lat. form of Gk. στάφίς, áyra; where áyra, wild, is from áyros, a field (E. acrē).

Stay (1), to prop, delay, remain. (F. - M. Du.) M. F. estayer, 'to prop, stay,' Cot. - M. F. estaye, sb. fem. 'a prop, stay,' id. - M. D. stade, also staye, 'a prop, stay,' Hesam; O. Flem. stacie, a prop, allied to F. stead. [The loss of d between two vowels is usual in Dutch, as in bruer, brother, beer (for teedér), tender.] See Stay (2).

Stay (2), a rope supporting a mast. (E.) A.S. steg, a stay (whence F. éta, a ship's stay. Hattfuoch). + Du. stég, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. stég Der. stay-sail ! It is difficult to decide whether L. stay (2) is a survival of A. S. steg, 'a rope for a mast,' or is from O. F. estaye, a prop, for which see Stay (1).

Stays, a bodice. (F. - M. Du.) Merely a pl. of stay, a support. (So also bodice = bodies.) See Stay (1).

Steal. (E.) M. L. stede. A. S. stade, a place. + Du. stede, stee, a place; cf. Du. steyd, a town, Icel. stadar, stada, a place;
STEADFAST


steady. firm. (E.) Spelt *stede* in Palsgrave. (The sole example of *stede* in Strämmann has another form and sense.) A new formation from *stræ*, sb., with suffix -ý; suggested by steadfast.


Stearine, one of the proximate principles of animal fat. (F. = Gk.) F. *stéarine*; formed with suffix -ane, from Gk. *σαραπ*, tallow, hardened fat. Allied to Gk. *σιπα*, to stand; Brugm. ii. § 76. See Statones.

steatite, a soft magnesian rock with a soapy feel. (F. = Gk.) Formed with suffix -ite, from Gk. σιραπ- as in σιραριον, tallow, fat. See above.


STEER

istance. Brugm. ii. § 76. Der. steel, vb., A. S. *stýlan* (Icel. *stæla*).

Steelyard (1). (Low G.) Said to be the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants (Stow); but really for Low G. *staal-hof*, ‘sample-yard,’ from *staal*, a sample of goods; see Bremen Wort. Low G. *staal* is from O. F. *estale*, a sample. = O. F. *estaler*; see Stale (1).

Steelyard (2), a kind of balance, with unequal arms. (Low G.) Now generally misunderstood as meaning a yard or bar of steel; but really short for the Steelyard beam,’ or balance used in the Steelyard; see Steelyard (1). ‘The Stilliarda Feme’ occurs in Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII. v 104, col. 2. Hence prov. E. *stillar, stilled*.

Steenbok, a S African antelope. (Du.) Du *steenbok*, lit. ‘rock-goat’ = Du. *steen, stone, rock; bok* = goat, see Buck (1).


steep (2), to soak in a liquid. (Scand.) M. E. *stepen*, Icel. *steyfa*, to make to stoop, overturn, pour out liquids, cast metals (hence to pour water over grain or steep it); causal of *stýpa*, to steep; see Stoop. So also Swed. *støfa*, to cast metals, steep corn; Dan. *støbe*, the same.


**STELLAR**

steuern, to steer; Goth. stiurjan, to confirm. B. Weak verb; from the sb. appearing in M. E. sterv, Du. stuur, Icel. stýri, G. steuer, a rudder, still retained in starboard; see Starboard. The O. H. G. stiura meant (1) a prop, staff, support, (2) a rudder; and is allied to Icel. staurr, a stake. Noreen, § 143; Brugm. i. § 198.

Stellar. (L.) l. stellâris, starry. fr. *ster-la* a dimin. form allied to E. Star Brugm. i. § 473.

Stem (1), trunk of a tree. (E.) M. E. stem A. S. stefn, stemn, (1) stem of a tree; (2) stem, prow of a vessel, for which stefna (stefna) is also used. Apparently allied to Staff; but the primitive forms are uncertain. *Du* stam, trunk, steven, prow; Icel. stafn, stenn, stem, of a vessel, stofn, trunk; Dan. stamm, trunk, steven, prow; Sweed. stam, trunk, staf, prow, fram-stam, fore-stem, bak-stam, back-stem, stern; G. stamm, trunk, vorder steven, prow-post, stern, hinter steven, stern-post Some compare O. Irish tamnaon (Ir. tannan), the stem of a tree

stem (2), prow of a vessel. (E.) See above

Stem (3), to check, stop. (E.) E. Fries. stemmen, to check, stop, hinder. So Icel. stemna. Dan. stemme, to dam up; G. stemmen, to dam up water, check, resist. From Teut. *stam*, to stop; see Stammer.

Stench, sb. (E.) A. S. stenc, a strong smell, often in the sense of stink. A. S. stanc, 2d grade of stincan, to stink, also to smell sweetly. + G. ge-stank See Stink.

Stencil, to paint in figures by help of a pierced plate. (F. L.) From O. F. estenciel, to sparkle, also to cover with stars, to adorn with bright colours (Godefroy). O. F. estencel, a spark. L. type stincella, mistaken form of L. scintilla, a spark. See Scintillation.

Stenography, shorthand writing. (Gk.) From Gk στενος, narrow, close; γραφ-ειν, to write.

Stentorian, extremely loud. (Gk.) From Gk στένος, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, with a loud voice (Homer). Gk. στιν-ειν, to groan; with suffix -ειν. (STEM) See Stun.


**STEVEDORE**

stap, G. stappe, a footstep; Russ. stopa, a step. Allied to Stamp.

Stepchild. (E.) A. S. stêopchild; where cild = E. child; see Child. We also find A. S. stêopbarn, step-barn, stepchild. sôpfeder, stepfather, sôpmâdor, stepmother, &c. B. The sense of stop is ‘orphaned,’ and stêopicul is the oldest compound; we find A. S. ðêstêaple, pl. made orphans, also O. II. G. sturfan, to deprive of parents. *Du. stiefkind, stepchild; Icel. stýþbarn, step-barn; Sweed. stýfbarn; G. stiefkind.

Steppe, a large plain. (Russ.) Russ. stepe, a waste, heath, steppe.

Stereoscope, an optical instrument for giving an appearance of solidity. (Gk.) From Gk στερεος, solid; σκοπε-ειν, to behold.

stereotype, a solid plate for printing. (Gk.) Gk. στερεος, hard, solid; and type, q. v.

Sterile. (F. L.) O. F. sterile. L. sterilis, acc. of sterille, barren. Cf. Gk. στερία (for *στερί-α*), a barren cow; Goth. stairô, a barren woman. Brugm. i. § 348.

Sterling. (E.) M. E. stering, a sterling coin; A. F. esterling. Said to be named from the Esterlings (i.e. easterlings) which the accent disproves. Perhaps M. E. stering = stering; with reference to the four birds seen on many coins of Edward the Confessor. See Stirling.

Stern (1), severe, austere. (E.) M. E. sterne, sturne. A. S. styrne, stern. Allied to G. stürrig, morose, stubborn; Goth. and-staurran, to murmur against.

Stern (2), hind part of a vessel. (Scand.) Icel. stôrn, a steering, steereage, helm; hence a name for the hind part of a vessel. Cf. Icel. stôfr, a steerer, allied to E. steer (2).

Sternutation, sneezing. (L.) L. sternutiatio, a sneezing. L. sternuítus, pp. of sternuiâre, to sneeze, frequentative of sternuere, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. πτάρφνος, to sneeze.

Stertorous, snoring. (L.) Coinced from L. stertère, to snore.

Stethoscope, the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) I. l. ‘chest-examiner.’ Gk. στήθος, chest; σκοπε-ειν, to consider.

Stevedore, one who stows a cargo. (Span. L.) Span. costador, a wool-packer; hence a stower of wool for exportation, and generally, one who stows
a cargo. —Span. estivar, to compress wool, 
to stow a cargo. —L. stipāre, to press 
estiva, O. F. estive, stowage; Ital. stiva, 
ballast.

Stew, to boil slowly. (F. — Teut.) M. E. 
stewe, orig. to bathe; formed from the 
old sb. stew in the sense of bath or hot-
house (as it was called); the pl. stews 
generally meant brothels. An Anglicised 
form of O. F. estue, a stew, stove, hot-
house (F. étuve). —O. H. G. stupe, a hot 
room for a bath (mod. G. stube, a cham-
ber). Allied to Stove, q. v. The 
history of O. F. estue and of O. H. G. 
stile is much disputed.

Steward. (E.) A. S. stiward, stiward, 
a steward. Lit. 'a sty-ward;' from A. S 
stiga, a farmyard, ward, a ward. The 
orig. sense was one who looked after 
the domestic animals, and gave them their food; 
hence, one who provides for his master's 
table; or who superintends household 
affairs. We also find stìwita, stigwita, a 
warden, where the former element is the 
same. See Sty (1) and Ward.

Stick (1), to stab, pierce, thrust in. 
Adhere. (E.) The orig. sense was to stiff, 
pierce, stab, fasten into a thing; hence, to 
be thrust into a thing, to adhere. Two verbs 
are confused in mod. E., viz. (1) stick, to 
pierce; (2) stıck, to be fixed in. a. We find 
(1) M. E. steken, strong verb, to pierce, 
pt. t. stak, pp. steken, stoken; answering to 
(not found); cognate with O. F. steka, 
O. Sax. steken (pt. t. stak), E. Fries. 
stoken, Low G. stoken (pt. t. stak, pp. 
steken); G. stochen (pt. t. stach, pp. 
ge-stochen). Teut. type *stekan (pt. t. *stak); 
transferred to the e-series from an older 
type *steken (weak grade stik); cf. Goth. 
staaks, a mark, stik, a point. Further 
allied to Gk. στίγμα, to prick, L. instigare, to prick, Skt. tij, to be sharp; and to L. 
Sting. (v STEIG.) b. We also find (2) A. S. stician, pt. t. stic-

code, weak verb; allied to Icel. stika, to 
drive piles, Swed. sticka, Dan. sticke, to 
stab, sting, G. stecken, to stick, set, also 
to stick fast, remain. 

(2), a small branch of a tree. 
(E.) M. E. stikke, A. S. stica, a stick, 
peg, nail. So called from its piercing or 
sticking into anything; the orig. sense 
being 'peg,' also a small bit of a tree. 
Allied to Stick (1) above. + Icel. stika, 
a stick, E. Fries. stikke, stik; Du. stek; 
G. stecken.

Stickleback, a small fish. (E.) So 
called from the sticklers or small prickles on 
its back. Stick-le is a dimin. of stick (2); 
cf. E. Fries. stikel, a thorn.

Stickler, one who parts combatants, or 
settles disputes between those who are fight-
ing. (E.) Now only used of one who 
insists on etiquette or persists in an opinion. 
Corruption of a sb. formed from M. E. 
stighlen, stighliken, to dispose, order, 
arrange, govern, subdue; commonly used 
of a steward who arranged matters, acting 
as a master of ceremonies. See Will. of 
Palerne, 1199, 2899, 3281, 3841, 5379; 
Destruction of Troy, 117, 1997, 2193, 
13282, &c. This M. E. stighlen is a 
frquentative of A. S. stihan, stihan, to 
control. Cognate with M. Du. stichten, 
to build, impose a law; Dan. stife, to 
institute, Swed. stifla, sticka, G. stufen, 
to found, institute. + Icel. stéei (for 
*stektu-), a foundation, base.

Stiff. (E.) M. E. stif. A. S stif, stiff, 
+ Low G. stif (Danneil); Du. stijf, Dan. 
sirk, Swed. stjift, Allied to Lith. stypus, 
strong, styp-ti, to be stiff, L. stipes, a stem, 
sube, to pack tight, stipulus, firm.

Stifle. (Scand.) XVI. cent. From 
Icel. stifla, to dam up, choke; Norweg. 
stitva, to stop, hem in, to stiffen; 
stita, to stiffen; frequtatives of Norw. 
stiva, Dan. stive, to stiffen. All from the 
adj. above. The prov. E. strove, to stuff, 
from O. F. estiver, to pack tight, is ult. 
from the same root; see Stevedore.

Stigmatisce. (F. — Gk.) F. stigmatiser, 
to brand with a hot iron, defame. — Gk. 
στιγματιζειν, to mark, brand. — Gk. στιγ- 
μα, base of στιγμα, a prick, mark, brand, 
— Gk. στιγμα (= στιγμα), to prick. 
Allied to Stick (1). (v STEIG.)

Stile (1), a set of steps for climbing 
over. (E.) M. E. stile. A. S stigel, a stile. 
— A. S. stig-, weak grade of stigan, to 
climb; with suffix -el. See Stair. + M. 
Du. and O. H. G. stichel.

Stile (2), the correct spelling of Style 
(1), q. v.

Stiletto, a small dagger. (Ital. — L.) 
Ital. stiletto, a dagger; dimin. of M. Ital. 
stilo, a dagger. — L. stilum, acc. of stilus, 
an iron pin; see Style (1).

Still (1), motionless. (E.) M. E. stille. 
A. S. stille; still; cf. stillan, vb., to re-
maintain in a place or stall. For *stellos;
STILL

allied to A.S. stellan, to place, from A.S. stal, a place; cf. steal; see Stall. + Du. stil, still, stilten, to be still, stillen, to place, from stal, a stall; Dan. stille, Swed. stilla, G. still, still; Dan. stille, to still, also to place, Swed. stilla, to quiet; G. stillen, to still, stillen, to place; Dan. stalk, Swed. G. stalk, a stalk. Der. still, adv., A.S. stille, continually, ever.

Still (2), to distil, trickle down. (L.; or F. -L.) In some cases, it represents L. stilläre, to fall in drops; more often, it is short for Distil, q.v.

still (3), sb., an apparatus for distilling. (L.) Shott for M. E. stillatorne, a still, from still-l-us, pp. of stilläre (above).

Stilt. (Scand.) M. E. stilte. =Swed stylla, Dan stytle, a stall; Dan. stytle, to walk on stilts. + Du. stelt; G stelle, a stall; O.H. G. stelze, prop. crush. Perhaps allied to Stalk (1); cf. E. Fries. stiile, a stem, stalk.

Stimulate. (L.) From pp. of L. stimulare, to prick forward = L. stimulus, a goad.

Sting. (E.) A.S. stiga, pt. t. stang, pp stungen; Icel. stunga, Swed stunga, Dan. stinge. Teut type *stungan. Der. stang

stingy, mean (E.) The same as Norlolk sturdy, pronounced (stun-ji), nipping, unkindly, ill-humoured. Merely the adj. from sting, sb., which is pronounced (stinj) in Wiltshire. So also Swed. staken, pettish, fretful, from stika, to sting.


Stint, to limit, restrain, cut short. (E.; Orig. 'to shorten.' M. E. stuten also stenten. A S. stytan, in for-stytan, properly 'to make dull;' formed from A.S. stuent, stupid, by vowel-change from u to y. The peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. stylla for *stytta, to shorten, from stylltr. short, stunted, Swed. dial. stytta, to take short steps from stumt, short, Dan dial. stytte, to crop. See Stunted.

Stipend, salary. (L.) L. stipendium, a tax, tribute; for *stip-pendium, a payment in money. = L. stip-, stem of stipt, small coin; pendere, to weigh out, pay; see Pendant. B. Stips is supposed to mean 'pile of money;' cf. stippare, to heap together.

Stipple, to engrave by means of small dots. (Du.) Du. stippelen, to speckle, dot over. = Du. stippel, a speckle; dimin. of stip, a point. Allied to Low G. stippelen, to drip as raindrops (Danneil), stippen, to speckle; G. steppen, to stitch, stif t, a tack, peg, pin.

Stipulation, a contract. (F. -L.) F. stipulation. = L. acc. stipulatīōnem, a covenant. = L. stipulātus, pp. of stipulārī, to settle an agreement. = O. Lat. stipulus, firm, fast; allied to stipes, a post. Not from stipula, a straw, though this is an allied word.


Stirk; see Steer (1).

Stirrup. (E.) For sty-rop, i.e. a rope to mount by; the orig. stirrup was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. M. E. stirrap. A.S. stī-rāp, stig-rāp. = A S. stig, weak grade of stigan, to mount; rāp, a rope; see Star and Rope + Icel. stgr-rop, du stieg-rop, G. steg-rop.

Stitch, a pam in the skin, a passing through stuff of a needle and thread. (E.) M. E. stīc, a pricking sensation. = A S. stītan, to prick, pierce. See Stick (1).

Stith, an anvil. (Scand.) M. E. stīth, an anvil; allied to staðr, a fixed place; named from its firmness; see Stead. + Swed. stad, an anvil; M. Du. steert. Der. stīthe-y, properly a smithy, but also an anvil, like M. L. stēthi.

Stiver, a Dutch penny. (Du.) Du. stiver, a small coin. Perhaps orig. 'bit' or small piece. Franch connects it with 'low G. stuf, stumpy, Icel. stífr, a stump, Icel. stýfr, to cut off.

Stoot, an animal. (Scand.) A late word: stote, Phillips, 1706; Levens, 1570. M. E. stot, a stoot, also a bull, stallion. See Stot.

Stoccado, Stoccat, a thrust in fencing. (Ital. - Teut.) Stoccado is an accommodated form, as if it were Spanish.

- Ital. stoccata, 'a foynke, thrust,' Florio - Ital. stocia, 'a short sword, a tuck,' Florio; with pp. suffix -ata. = G. stock, a stick, staff, trunk, stump; cognate with E. stock.

stock, a post, &c. (E.) The old sense
stockade

was a stump; hence a post, trunk, stem, a fixed store, fund, capital, cattle, stalk, butt-end of a gun, &c. A.S. *stoc, stock, stump. + G. stok, O. H. G. stokch; Du. stok, Icel. stokkr, Dan. stok, Swed. stock. Allied to A.S. *stykke, G. stock, a bit, fragment.

Stockade, a breastwork formed of stakes. (Span.—Teut.) Coined as if from E. stock (above); but adapted from Span. estacada, a palisade, fence. — Span. estaca, a stake, pole. — M. Du. stake, Du. staak, a stake; see Stake.

Stocking. (E.) Stocking is a dimin. form of stock, used as short for nether-stock. ‘Un bas des chausses, a stocking, or netherstock,’ Cot. The clothing of the lower part of the body consisted of a single garment, called hose, in F. chausses. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, and divided into upper-stocks, and nether-stocks or stockings. In this case, stock means a piece of hose, or a piece cut off; see Stock.

Stoic. (L.—Gk.) L. Storcos. — Gk. στοκος, a Stoc; lit. ‘belonging to a colonnade,’ because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens. — Gk. στόος, στόος (for στοφ-γα), a colonnade, row of pillars; cf. στό-λος, a pillar. (DSTEU.)

Stoker, one who tends a fire. (Du.) Orig. used to mean one who looked after a fire in a brew-house (Phillips). — Du. stoker, a kindler, or settler on fire; Hexham. — Du. stokken, to kindle a fire, stir a fire. Allied to Du. stok, a stock, stick (hence, a poker for a fire); cognate with Stock. Cf Westphal. stoken, to poke a fire.

Stole, long robe, scarf. (L.—Gk.) L. stola. — Gk. στολή, equipment, robe, stole. — Gk. στελέω, to equip.

Stolid, stupid. (L.) L. stolidus, firm, stock-like, stupid.


Stook, a shock of corn. (E.) It answers to A.S. *stóc, from *stôk-, strong grade of *stôk-, as in E. Stack. + Low G. stuke, a stock; Swed. dial. stuke.


Stoop (2), a beaker; see Stoup.

Stop. (L.) Of L. origin. M. E. stoppen, A.S. -stopian, to stop up; so also Du. stoppen, to stop, stuff, cram, Swed. stoppa, Dan. stoppe, G. stopfen; Ital. stoppare, to stop up with tow. Late L. stophâre, to stop up with tow, cram, stop. All from L. stupa, stûpa, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow. Cf. Gk. στῦπτω, στοφτω, the same. Der. stopp-le, i.e. stoppe; also estop, A.F. estoper, from Late L. stuflre.

Storax, a resinous gum. (L.—Gk.) L. storax, styrex. — Gk. στοφρακτικός.

Store, sb. (F.—L.) M.E. stor, stoor, provisions. — O. F. estor, store, provisions (Godefroy); Late L. stauum, the same as instauum, store. — L. instaurare, to construct, build, restore; Late L. instaurare, to provide necessary. — L. in, in; *stau-rare, to set up, place, also found in re-staurare, to restore. From an adj. *staurus = Skt. sthavara-, fixed; cf. Gk. στεφάνος, an upright pole. (DSTÀ.) Der. store, vb., O. F. estorer, from Late L. staurâre = instaurare.


Story (1). (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. storie. — A. F. storie (Bartsch), O. F. estoire, a history, tale. — L. historia. — Gk. ἱστορία, information; see History.

Story (2), set of 100ms on a level or flat. (F.—L.) Orig. merely ‘a building’ or ‘thing built,’ — O. F. estoire, a thing built; fem. of pp. of estorer, to build. — Late L. staurare, for L. instaurare, to construct, build, &c. See Store. Der. clere-story, i.e. clear-story, story lighted with windows, as distinct from blind-story.

Stot, stallion, bullock. (E.) M.E. stot. Cf. Icel. stufr, a bull, Swed. stu; Dan. stød, a bull; allied to Swed. stota, to push, G. stossen.
STOUP

Stoup, Stoop, flagon. (M. Du.) M. E. stope. — M. Du. sloop, a large cup (Kilian); Du. stoup, a gallon; cf. Icel. staup, a knobby lump, also a stoup; Low G. stoup, a stoup (whence Swed. stopp, three pints; Dan. dial. stob, a stoup). + A. S. stöp, a cup; G. stauf, a cup. Allied to A. S. stēap, stœaph, perhaps as being high and upright; see Stoop (1), and Stoop.


Stover, food for cattle. (F. — L.) In Shak.; M. E. stover (stover), necessarily. — O. F. estower, estoeoir, necessarily; oug. the infn. mood of a verb which was used impersonally with the sense ‘it is necessary.’ Perhaps from L. est opus (Tothler).

Stow, to pack away. (E.) M. E. stören, lit. to put in a place. — A. S. stowgan (Sweet); from stōw, a place. + Icel. eld-stó, fire-place. Also Lith. stōva, place where a thing stands, from stōtī, to stand. (}$/STÁ.)

Straddle. (E.) Formerly striddle (Levins); frequentative of Stride.

Straggle. (E.) Formerly straggle. For strackle; cf prov. E. strackle-brained, thoughtless. Apparently the frequentative of M. E. stricken, to roam, wander; P. Plowman’s Ciede, 82; with a shortened before k.-l. Cf. M. Dan. strage, to wander; Swed. dial. strakla, to stagger, totter, may be related.

Straight. (E.) M. E. streigft, orig. pp. of M. E. strench’en, to stretch; A. S. streoth, pp. of streccan, to stretch; see Stretch. Der. straight, adv., M. E. streight; straight-way; straight-en.


STRAW

Strait, adj. (F. — L.) M. E. streit, — A. F. estroit (F. étroit), narrow, strict. — L. strictum, acc. of strictus; see Strict.


Strand (2), thread of a rope. (Du.) The final d is added. — Du. streen, a skein, hank of thread. + G. strähne, a skein, hank, O. H. G. streno. Cf. Du. striem, a stripe.


Strangury. (L. — Gk.) L. strangūria. — Gk. στραγγούρια, retention of urine, when it falls by drops. — Gk. στραγγύ-, base of στραγγός, a drop, that which oozes out (allied to στραγγός, twisted); οὖρ-ου, urine.

Strap. (L.) Prov. E. strap; A. S. stropp. — L. strappus (also strappus), a strap, thong, fillet. (Hence F. drole.)

Strappado. (Ital. — Teut.) A modified form of strappata (just as stuccato was used for stuccata). — Ital. strappata, a pulling, a wringing, the strappado. — Ital. strappare, to pull, wring. — H. G. (Swiss) strassen, to pull tight, allied to G. straff, tight, borrowed from Low G. or Du. — Du. straffen, to pull, punish, from streaf, severe; cf. E. Fries. strabben, to be stuff.

Stratagem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. stratagemne. — L. stratēgēma. — Gk. στρατηγήμα, the device of a general. — Gk. στρατηγός, general, leader. — Gk. στρατ-ός, army, camp; ὁ-ειν, to lead. The Gk. στρατός is allied to στρωμόν, I spread. See Stratum.


Strath, a flat valley. (G.) Gael. srath, a valley with a river, low-lying country beside a river; Irish srath, sratha, the bottom of a valley, fields beside a river; W. ystrad, a flat vale. Allied to Stratum (below).

Stratum. (L.) L. strātum, a layer, that which is spread flat; neut. of strāitus, pp. of sternere, to spread. + Gk. στρωμόν, I spread out. (}$/STER.)

Straw, sb. (E.) A. S. strēaw (striow).
STRAW-BERRY


straw-berry. (E.) A.S. strawberige, straw-berry; perhaps from its propagation by runners; cf. straw.

Stray, to wander. (F. - L.) O. F. estrailer, to wander; orig. to rove about the streets or ways. Cf. Prov. estradier, a wanderer in the streets, one who strays, from Prov. estrada (= O. F. estrée), a street; M. Ital. stradotto, a wanderer, from strada, street. - L. strāta, a street; see Street. Der. stray, estray, sb.

Streak, a line or long mark. (E.) M. E. streke, more commonly strike. A.S. strica, from *stric-, weak grade of stican, to strike, rub. Cf. E. Fries. streke, strike, a stroke, streak; Du. streek; Swed. streck, a dash, streak, line; Dan. streg, the same. Also Goth. striks, a stroke with the pen; G. strich, from Teut. *strich, weak grade of *strikkan; see Strike. Cf. also L. striga, a swath, furrow.


Street. (L.) A.S. strēt, O. Merc. strēt; a very early loan-word; cf. Du. straat, G. strasse. - L. strāta, i.e. strāta strāna, a paved way; strāta being fem. of pp. of sternere, to strew, pave


Strenuous. (L.) I. strēnuus, vigorous, active; with suffix -onis. +Gk. στρευων, strong, allied to στρευω, firm.

Stress, strain. (F. - L.) Sometimes short for distress; see Distress. Otherwise, from O. F. estreier, estressier, to strainen, pinch, contract. This answers to a Folk-L. type *streiciare, regularly formed from L. strictus, tightened; see Strict.

Stretch. (E.) M. E. strēchen. - A.S. streccen, pt. t. strechte, pp. streckt. Formed as a causal verb from A.S. strecc, hard, rigid, violent, strong. Thus stretch = to make stiff or hard, as in straining a cord.

+Du. strecken, to stretch, from strak, stretched, tight, rigid; Dan. strække, Swed. strācka; G. strecken, from strack, adj., tight. Perhaps allied to Strong.

STRIKE

Strew, Stray, vb. (E.) M. E. strewian, to strew, scatter. Closely allied to A. S. strewu, straw. +Du. strowijen, to strew, allied to strow, straw; G. strowen, to strew, allied to strow, straw; Goth. strayan (pt. t. straüid), to strew; cf. Gk. στροφυμ, I spread; Skt. str, to spread. See Stratum. Brugm. i. § 570. Der. be-strew.

Stricken; see Strike.


Strike, vb. (E.) M. E. striden, pt. t. straid, strood. A.S. stridan, to strike, pt. t. stråd (rare); but cf. bestråd, Ælf. Hom. n. i 136. So also Low G. striden (pt. t. streed), to strike, to strike; Du. striden, G. striten, Dan. stride, strong verbs, to strike, contend; Icel. strida, Swed. strida, weak verbs, to stroke. Teut. type *stridan-, pt. t. *strid, pp. *stridana, whence also Icel. strid, weak, strike; strider, hard, stubborn. Cf. Skt. srād, to assail; also, an enemy. The orig. sense was 'to contend,' hence to take long steps (as in contention with another). Der. be-strike, strid, straddle, strike, strave


Strike, to hit. (E.) M. E. striker, orig. to proceed, advance, to flow; hence used of smooth swift motion, to strike with a rod or sword. The verb is strong; pt. t. strak, pp. straken; the phrase 'straken in years' meant 'advanced in years.' A.S. strican, to go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly; pt. t. stric, pp. stricken. +Du. striken, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; G. streichen, the same. [Cf. Icel. stýja, to stroke, rub, wipe, strike; Swed. styrka, Dan. styrge, the same.] Allied to L. stringere, to graze, touch lightly with a swift motion; striga, a row of mown hay. Der. strike, sb., the name of a measure, orig. an instrument with a straight edge for levelling (striking off) a measure of grain. Also strike, stroke.
**STRING**


Stringent. (L.) L. *stringent*, stem of pres. pt. of *stringere*, to draw tight, compress, urge, also to graze, stroke; pp. *stringens*. Perhaps allied to Strike.


Stripe. (Du.) Orig. a streak; M. E. *stripe*; not an old word; prob. a weaver’s term — M. Du. *stripa*, a stripe in cloth, variant of *ströpe* (Kilav); Du. *ströp*; Low G. *strob*, a stripe. — Norw. *strip*, Dan. *strib*, a stripe; G. *streifen*, M. H. G. *streif*. From a Teut. base *strīp*, allied to *streak*; see Strike. Cf. O. Irish *sriabh*, a stripe. Low G. *strobe*, a stripe, also means a strip of cloth; although strip belongs strictly to the verb above.

Stripling. (E.) A double dmm. from *strip*, variant of *stripe*; hence a lad as thin as a *strip*, a growing lad not yet filled out.

Strive. (F. — Scand.) M. E. *struwen* (ströwen), properly a weak verb. — O. F. *estrivre*, to strive; Walloon *estrivier*, O. F. *estrive*, strife; see Strife.


stroke (2), to rub gently. (E.) M. E. *strogen*, A. S. *strācan*, to stroke; a causal verb; from *strīc*, 2nd grade of *strīcan*, to strike. Cf. G. *streichen*, to stroke, from *streichen*, to stroke; see Stroke.

Stroll, to wander. (F. — Teut.) Formerly *stroule*, *stroyle*. Formed by prefixing *-* (O. F. *es* — L. *ex*) to *troll*, used (in P. Pl.) with the sense ‘to range’; see Troll. Cf. Guernsey *trollat* [= *estreule*], adj., idle, vagabond (Métyvier; who notes that, at Valognes, dep. Manche, the equivalent term is *treurler*, i.e. ‘troller’); cf. Norm. dial. *treluer*, to rove (Moisy), dial. of Verdun *troler*, *trailer.*

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**STRYCHNINE**


Strop, a piece of leather, for sharpening razors. (L.) A. S. *stropp*, a strap, from *l.*; see Strap. Cf. Westphal. *strof*.

Strophe, part of a poem or dance. (Gk.) Gk. στροφή, a turning; the turning of the chorus, dancing to one side of the orchestra, or the strain sung during this evolution; the *strophe*, to which the anti-*strophe* answers. — Gk. στροφεῖν, to turn.

Strow; see Strew.


Struggle, vb. (F. — M. Du.?) M. E. *strogelen*, *stregelen*; apparently from A. F. *es* — (L. *ex*) prefixed to M. Du. *trugelen* (Du. *truggelen*), Low G. *trugglen*, to beg persistently, which prob. also had the same sense as E. Fries *truggeln*, to struggle, as against, when a horse jibs or refuses to move forward, also to beg persistently. All from Teut. base *θrūg-, as, in Icel. *þruga*, Dan. *true*, to press, ultimately related to A. S. *fycan*, G. *drucken*, to press. (Doubtful.)

Strum, to thum on a piano. (E.) An imitative word. Made by prefixing an intensive *-* (= O. F. *es* — L. *ex*), very, to the imitative word *trum* (also *thrum*), as seen in Low G. *trumen*, Du. *trumen*, to drum; see Drum and Thrum.

Strumpet. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. *stumps*—pet. The form answers to O F. *estrompet* (not found), as if from M. Du. *stompé*, a stocking. Or (if the *m* be an insertion,) it is from O. F. *strip*, late L. *stripum*, dishonesty, violation; from L. *stuprum*. Unexplained.

Strut (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) M. F. *stretton*, to spread or swell out. — Swed dial *strolta*, to walk with a polting step; Dan. *strule*, *strude*, to strut; cf. Norw. *strut*, a spout that sticks out, a nozzle. The orig. sense seems to be ‘to stick out stiffly’; cf. Icel. *stútr*, a hoof sticking out like a horn; Low G. *strutt*, rigid. + G. *struten*, to strut, be puffed up; cf. *straus*, a tuft, bunch.

Strut (2), a support for a rafter. (Scand.) Orig. a stiff piece of wood; from *strut*, to stick out or up. Cf. Icel. *strútr*, Low G. *strutt* (above).

Strychnine, (Gk.) From Gk. στρόχ-
vors, nightshade, poison; with F. suffix -ine.

**Stab**


**Stubbify**

*Stubbify*, close, stiffening. (F. -L.) From O. F. *estoffe*, to choke (F. *étouffer*); the same as O. F. *estoffe*, to stuff or cram up. Cf. Walloon *stof*, stifled (Remacle). - O. F. *estoffe*, stuff (above). So Scheler, disputing the suggestion of Diez, who needlessly goes to the Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, mist, in order to explain *estoffe*.

**Stubb*.


**Stubborn**

(E. M. E. *stóbern*, stibern, also *stiborne*, stybornesse, stubborness, for which Palgrave has stubble-nesse. The final *n* is prob. due to misunderstanding *stiborne* as *stiborn-esse*; in any case, it has been added; cf. *bittern*, slitter-n. *Stubor*; *stibor* represent an A.S. form *styr-or*; *-or* being a common adj. suffix, as in *bit-or*, bitter. From A. S. *styb*, a stub. Thus *stiborn* = stock-like, not easily moved, like an old stub or stump. See *Stub*.

**Stuco**


**Stud**


**Stud**


**Student**

(L.) From L. *studere*, stem of pres. pt. of *studère*, to be busy about, to study.

**Stuf**

Materials. (F. - L.) O. F. *estoffe*, "stuff;" Cot.; Walloon *stof* (Remacle). - L. *stupa*, stub, the coarse part of flax, hard, tow; the pronunciation of this L. word being Germanised before it passed into French (Diez). Cf. G. *stoff*, stuff, materials. β. The sense of the L. word is better preserved in the verb *stuff*, i.e. to cram, to stop up, M. F. *estoffer*, to stuff (Cot.). G. *stopfen*, to fill, stuff, quilt, from Late L. *stoppère*, to stop up; whence also E. *Stop*, q.v.

**Stuffy**

Close, stiffening. (F. - L.) From O. F. *estoffe*, to choke (F. *étouffer*); the same as O. F. *estoffe*, to stuff or cram up. Cf. Walloon *stof*, stifled (Remacle). - O. F. *estoffe*, stuff (above). So Scheler, disputing the suggestion of Diez, who needlessly goes to the Gk. *τύφος*, smoke, mist, in order to explain *estoffe*.

**Stultify**

(L.) Coincd, with suffix -fy (E. -fer, L. -ficare), from L. *stulti-* for *stultus*, foolish.

**Stumble**


**Stump**


**Stun**

To make a loud din, to amaze, esp. with a blow. (E.) M. E. *stonen*.

**Stunted**


**Stupefy**

(F. - L.) F. *stupéfier*; due to L. *stupfacere*, to stupefy; cf. F. *stupéfier*, pp., directly from L. *stupefactus*, made stupid. - L. *stupere*, to be stupid; facere, to make.
STUPENDOUS

**stupendous.** (L.) For L. stupendus, amazing, to be wondered at, gerundive of stupère, to be amazed; with suffix -ous.

**stupid.** (F. - L.) F. stupide. - L. stupidus, senseless. - L. stupère, to be amazed.

**Sturdy.** (F.) It formerly meant rash or reckless; hence, brave, bold M.E. sturdi. stord, rash. - O. F. esturdi, amazed, also rash, heedless; pp. of estourdir, 'to amaze;' Cot. (Mod. F. étourdir, Ital. stordire, to stun, amaze.) Of unknown origin; see Korting.

**Sturgeon, a fish.** (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. esturgeon, esturgeon; Late L. acc. sturionem, from nom. sturio. - O. H. G. sturjo, stura, a sturgeon. Sometimes explained as 'a stirrer,' because it stirs up mud by floundering at the bottom of the water; cf. O. H. G. stören, to spread, stir (G. stöten); see Stir. + A. S. styrja, styrga, a sturgeon, as if from styrin, to stir; Swed. Dan. stor, sturgeon, as if from Swed. stora, to stir; Icel. styra; Du. steur (see Franck). Origin doubtful.

**Stutter.** (E.) Frequentative of stut, once common in the same sense. 'I stutte, I can nat speake my wordes redlyly;' Palsgrave. M.E. stoten. Cf. O. Fris. stuttern, to stutter; Du. stotteren (whence G. stottern). From M. E. stot- (Teut. *stot*) weak grade of Teut. root *stut*, for which cf. Du. stichten, to stop; 2nd grade *staut*, as in Icel. stahta, to beat, strike, also to stutter, Swed. stota, Dan. stode, to strike against, G. stossen, Goth. stautan, to strike. Orig. 'to strike against,' to trip *(STEUD)*; from the weak grade come Skt. tud, L. tundere, to strike)

**Sty** (1), enclosure for swine. (E.) M.E. stie. A. S. stig, a sty, a pen for cattle + Icel. stía, sti, sty, kennel, Swed. stta, pigsty, pen for geese, Swed. dial. sti, steg, pen for swine, goats, or sheep, G. stiege, pen, chicken-coop, O. H. G. stia.

**Sty** (2), small tumour on the eyelid. (L.) The A. S. name was stigen, lit. 'rising,' as if from the pres. pt. of stigma, to ascend, climb, rise; but this is doubtful. M. E. styanye, as if it meant 'sty on eye.' + Low G. stieg, stige, sty on the eye, as if from stigen, to rise; L. Piles. stiger; Norw. stig, stige, also stigkøya (from køya, a pustule).

**Style** (1), a pointed tool for writing, a mode of writing. (F. - L.) It should be stile, as it is not Gk. M. E. stile. - M. F. stile, style, 'a stile, manner of dictating;' Cot. - L. stilus, an iron pin for writing; a way of writing. Der. stiletto.

**Style** (2), the middle part of the pistil of a flower; gnomon of a dial. (Gk.) Gk. στυλος, a pillar, long upright body like a pillar. Cf. Skt. sthūnā, a pillar, post. (√STEU, by-form of √STA.)

**Styptic,** astrangent. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. styptique. - L. stypticus. - Gk. στυπτικός, astrangent. - Gk. στυφεῖν, to contract, draw together, to be astrangent; orig. to make firm; allied to ἄστω, a stump, stem, block.

**Suasion,** advice. (F. - L.) M. F. suasion. - L. acc. suasionem; from suasio, persuasion - L. suasus, pp. of suadere, to persuade, lit. 'to make sweet.' Allied to suavis (=*suadus*), sweet. See Sweet. Brugm. i. § 187.

**Suave,** pleasant. (F. - L.) F. suave; Cot. - L. suavis, sweet (above).

**Sub-** prefix. (L., or F. - L.) L. (and F.) sub-, prefix. Orig. form *sup*; whence the comparative form *sup-er*, above, allied to Skt. upari, above. The prefix -r prob. answers to Gk. *e*; cf. s-super with ἐ-συνεργεῖ, 'from above.' Sub seems to have meant 'up to;' hence it also came to mean just under or below; it is allied to F. Up, q. v., and to Gk. ὕπο; see Hypo. Sub becomes suc- before c*, suf-* before f*, sug-* before g, sum-* before m, sup-* before p, sur-* before r; and see Sus- (below).

**Subaltern,** inferior to another. (F. - L.) F. subalterne; Cot - L. subalternus, subordinate. - L. sub, under; alter, another.

**Subaqueous,** under water. (L.) L. sub, under; aqua, water. See Aqueous.

**Subdivide,** (L.) L. sub, under; and dividere, to divide. See Divide. Der. subdivision (from the pp.).

**Subdue.** (F. - L.) M. E. soduen (afterwards 'learnedly' altered to subdue). First used in the pp. sodued, sodewed. - A. F. *subduit, as in subdue (for subdute), pp. pl., subdued. - Late L. *subduitus, for L. subditus, subdued; L. subdure, to subdue. - L. sub, under; - dere, to put, weak grade of √DHE, to put. Not from L. subditere, with an alien sense.

**Subjacent.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. sub-tacere, to lie under. - L. sub, under; tacere, to lie. See Jet (1).

**subject.** (F. - L.) M. E. suget, sujet. - O. F. suiet, sujet (latei subject), mod. F. sujet, a subject. - L. subjectus, pp. of sub-
**SUBJOIN**

icere, to put under, subject. — L. sub, under; iacere, to cast, to put.

Subjoin. (F. — L.) M. F. subjoign-, a stem of subjoindre. — L. subiungere, to join beneath, annex, subjoin. — L. sub, beneath; tangere, to join. See Join.

Subjugate, to bring under the yoke. (L.) From pp. of L. subjugare, vb. — L. sub ingo, under the yoke; where ingo is abl. of ingum, a yoke. See Yoke.

**SUBJUNCTIVE.** (L.) L. subiunctus, lit. joining on dependently, from the use of the subjunctive mood in dependent clauses — L. subiunctus, pp. of subiungere, to subjoin; see Subjoin (above).

Subjunctive. (F. — L.) F. sublim. — L. sublimes, lofty, raised on high. Perhaps from L. sub, and Timen, lintel; ‘up to the lintel;’ Brugm. ii. § 12.

Sublunar, under the moon, earthly. (L.) Coned from L. sub, under; and L. Lun, belonging to the moon, from L. luna, moon; see Lunar.

Submerge, to plunge under water. (F. — L.) F. submerger. — L. submergere. — L. sub, under; mergere, to dip; see Merge.

Submit. (L.) L. submittere, to let down, submit, bow to (pp. submissus). — L. sub, under; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. submiss-ion, -vce.

Subordinate, of lower rank. (L.) From the pp. of Late L. subordinare, to place in a lower rank. — L. sub, below; ordinare, to rank, from ordin-, stem of odo, order. See Order.

Suborn, to procure secretly, bribe. (F. — L.) F. suborner. — L. subornare. — L. sub, secretly; ornare, to furnish, properly, to adorn. See Ornament.

Subpôna, a writ, commanding attendance under a penalty. (L.) L. sub, under; pôna, abl. of pôna, a penalty. See Pain

Subscribe. (L.) L. subscribere, to write (one’s name) under; pp. subscriptus (whence subscription). — L. sub, under; scribere, to write. See Scribe.

Subsequent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of subsequi, to follow close after. — L. sub, under, near; sequi, to follow. See Sequence.

Subserve. (L.) L. subseruire, to serve under another. — L. sub, under; servire, to serve. See Serve.

Subside. (L.) L. subiire, to settle down. — L. sub, under, down; sidere, to settle, allied to sedere, to sit. See Sedentary. Brugm. i. § 882.

**SUBURB**

Subsidy. (F. — L.) A. F. subsidie (Godefroy); F. subsidie. — L. subsidium, a body of troops in reserve, assistance; lit. that which sits in reserve. — L. sub, under, in reserve; sedere, to sit. Der. subsid-ary, from L. adj. subsidiarius.

Subsist, to live, continue. (F. — L.) F. subsister, ‘to subsist;’ Cot. — L. subsistere, to stay, abide. — L. sub, near to; siter, to stand, also to place, from stâre, to stand. See State.

Substitute, sb. (F. — L.) F. substitut, a substitute. — L. substitutus, pp. of substituere, to put in stead of. — L. sub, near; stâre, to stand. Der. substant-ial, also substant-ive, F. substantif, L. substantius, self-existent, used of the verb esse, and afterwards applied, as a grammatical term, to nouns substantive.

Subterranean, Subterraneous. (L.) From L. subterrâne-us, underground. — L. sub, under; terra, ground. See Terrace.

Subtle. (F. — L.) Formerly sotil, sotel; the b was a pedantic insertion, and is never sounded. — O. F. sotil, soutil, later substil. — L. subtilum, acc. of subtilis, fine, thin, accurate, subtle. The orig. sense of subtilis was ‘finely woven;’ from L. sub, under, closely, and tela, a web, for which see Toil (2). Der. subtile-ty, M. E. sotillet, from O. F. sotellet, subtlety, from L. acc. subtilitatem. Brugm. i. § 134.

Subtract. (L.) From L. subtractus, pp. of subtrahere, to draw away underneath, to subtract. — L. sub, beneath; trahere, to draw. See Trace (1).

Suburb. (F. — L.) A. F. suburbe (A. D. 1285). — L. suburbium, suburb, — L. sub, near; urbi- decl. stem of
SUBVERT

urbs, a town. Der. suburb-an. See Urbane.

Subvert. (F.-L.) F. subvertir; Cot.
- L. subuertere, to turn upside down, overthrow. - L. sub, beneath; uertere, to turn. See Verbe. Der. subvers-ion, from the pp. subuers-us.

Succeeded. (F.-L.) F. succéder; Cot.
- L. succédere (pp. succesus), to follow after. - L. suc-(sub), next; cedere, to go, come. Der. success, O. F. succes, L. successus, result, from pp. succesvs.

Succinct, concise. (L.) L. succinctus, pp of succinctere, to gird up, tuck up short.
- L. suc-(sub), up; cingere, to gird. See Cincture.

Succory; see Chicory.

Succour. (F.-L.) M. E. socour.-
O. F. sucooe [hurvy']. Mod. F. secourir.
- L. succurre, to run near or to, run to help, aid. - L. suc- (for sub), near; currere, to run. See Current.

Succulent, juicy. (F.-L.) F. succulent.
- L. succulentus, succulentus, full of juice. - L. succ-e-s, succu-s, juice; with suffix -lentus. See Suk.

Succumb, (L.) L. succumbere, to lie under, to sink down. - L. su-(for sub), under: *cumber, to recline, allied to cubare, to lie down. See Covy.

Such, of a kind like (E.) M. E. suwele, suwe, swetch, such. A.S. swyle. + O. Sax sulik, Du. zulk, Icel. slikr, Dan. sig, Swed. slik, G. solch, Goth. sloleiks. β. The Goth. sloleiks is from suva, so, and leiks, like; hence such-e, so like. See So and Luke.


Suction. (F.-L.) M. F. succion. Formed as if from L. succio from L. succi-us, pp. of sugerere, to suck.

Sudatory, a sweating-bath. (L.) L. sudótorum, a sweating-bath; neut. of sudótorius, serving for sweating. - L. sudótor-, stem of sudótor, a sweater - L. sudá-re, to sweat; with suffix -tor (of the agent). Cognate with S. Sweat.


*Subitáneas, for L. subitáneas, sudden, extended from subitus, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of subiré, to come or go stealthily. - L. sub, under, stealthily; ire, to go.

Sudorific. (F.-L.) F. sudorifique, causing sweat; as if from L. *sudóricus.
- L. sudóri-, for sud-or, sweat, allied to sudáre, to sweat; *fúcis, making, from facere, to make. See Sudatory.

Suds. (E.) The proper sense is 'things sudden'; pl. of sud, which is derived from A.S. su, weak grade of sódan, to seethe. (f. prov. E. sudded, flooded; M. Du. zode, a scething, boiling; Low G. sod, cooked broth, sede, a boiling. Cf. Sed.

Sue. (F.-L.) M. E. suen, seven.
- A. F. suer; O. F. seire, sur (F. suivre), to follow. - Late L. sequere, to follow, used for L. segu, to follow. See Sequence.

Der. en-sue, pur-sue, suit, suite.


Suffer. (F.-L.) M. E. suffer, suffered.
- O. F. souffrir (F. souffrir). - Folk-L. sufferere, for L. suff-ere, to undergo. - L. suff- (sub), under; ferre, to bear. See Tertif.

Suffice. (F.-L.) From F. suft-s, base of suf-fis-ant, pres. pt. of suferre, to suffice.
- L. sufficere, to supply. - L. suf-, for sub, under; facere, to make, put. See Fact.

Suffix. (L.) From L. suffi-uss, pp. of suffigere, to fix beneath, fix on. - L. suf- (for sub), beneath; figere, to fix. See Fix.

Suffocate. (L.) From pp. of suffocáre, to choke; lit. to squeeze the throat. - L. suf- (for sub), under; fatu-, stem of fauces, sb. pl. gullet, throat.

Suffrage, a vote (F.-L.) F. suffrage.
- L. suffragium, a vote, suffrage.

Suffusion. (F.-L.) F. suffusion. - L. suffusiónem, acc. of suffusio, a pouring over. - L. suffusís, pp. of suffundere, to pour over. - L. suf- (for sub), under, also over; fundere, to pour. See Fuse (1).

Sugar. (F.) - Span. - Arab. - Pers. - Skt. F. sucre. - Span. azucar. - Arab. arsukkar; for al, the, sokkar, sakkar, sugar - Pers. shakar. - Skt. jwarā, gravel, also candied sugar. Prob. allied to Skt. karaka, hard.

Suggestion. (F.-L.) F. suggestion.
**SUCIDE**

-L. acc. suggestionem. -L. suggestus, pp. of suggestere, to bring under, supply, suggest. -L. sug- (for sub), under; gerere, to bring. See Gerund.

**Suicide**, self-murder; one who dies by his own hand. (F.-L.) A word coined in England (before A.D. 1750), but on a F. model; yet the F. suicide was borrowed from us. Like homicide, the word has a double meaning, (1) answering to L. *suicidium* from L. *suì* of himself, and *cidium*, a slaying, from *coedere*, to slay; (2) L. *suicida*, from L. *suì* of himself, and *cida*, a slayer. See Cæsura.

**Suit.** (F.-L.) *F. suïte*, a pursuit, suit at law, also a suite or ‘following’ -Late L. *sūqua*, variant of *secia* (L. *sectā*), a following, a sect, a suit at law, suit of clothes, set, &c.; see Sect.

**suite.** (F.-L.) *F. suite*; see above.

**Sulcated**, furrowed (L.) *sulcātus*, pp. of sulcāre, to furrow; L. *sulcās*, a furrow + Gk. ὀλῖκος, a furrow; from *ελκειν*, to draw along; cf. A. *sulh*, a plough.

**Sulky, obdurate, silently sullen.** (L.) Not an old form, but deduced from the sb. sulkiness; by dropping -ness. However, sulkiness is itself a corrupt form for sulkiness, formed by adding -ness to the adj. sulken. This appears as A. *solken*, sulkful, remiss; chiefly in the comp. a-solken, also be-solken, with a like sense. The sb. a-solkennes, sloth, disgust, sulkiness, is quite a common word. B. Further, a-solken was the pp. of a strong verb *a-sol-cen*, to be sulkful or languid. Cf. Skt. *uṣa*, to let flow, let loose.

**Sullen, morose** (F.-L.) Orig. solitary, hating company. M. E. *sulain*, sulain, solitary; also, a mess of food for one person. -O. F. *solain*, lonely; given as ‘a pittance for one monk’ in Roquefort, and in Ducange, s v *solatium* (5) -Late L. *solūn*; equivalent in sense to O F. *solain*, solitary, Late L. *sulūn*, rare. -L. *solus*, alone; see Sol (3).

**Sully, to tarnish, spot.** (E.) M. E. *sulcien*. A. S. *sulan*, to sully, defile, lit. to bemire. Formed (with the usual change from Tent u (> A S. o) to y) from A. S. *sól*, mud, mire. B. But it is doubtful if M. E. *sulcien* is the same word. And if not, it must be from M. F. *souiller*, ‘to soil, slurry, dirty, smutch’. Cotgrave. See further under Soil (2), which is a doublet.

**SUMMONS**

**Sulphur.** (L.) *L. sulphur*. Cf. also Skt. *गुलवरी*, sulphur.


**Summer** (2), a beam; see Sumpter.

**Summerset**; see Somersault.

**Summit, top.** (F.-L.) *F. sommet*, top. Dimin. of O. F. *som*, top of a hill. -L. *sumnum*, highest point, neut. of *summus*, highest; see Sum.

**Summon**. (F.-L.) A. F. *sommoner* (Godefroy); O. F. *sonneter* (Roquefort), early altered to *sonner* and *sennon* (F. *semondre*), to summon -L. *summonère*; to remind privily. -L. *sunn-* (for sub), under, privily; *monière*, to remind.

**summons**, sb. (F.-L.) M. E. *som-
**SUMPTER**

ouns. — A. F. somons, earlier somonse, fem.; M. F. somonce, 'a warning, summons,' Cot. ; orig. the fem. of the pp. of the verb somoner, semondre (above). ❌ Thus the final s of summons is not due to L summo-neās, as some have suggested.

**Sumpter**, a pack-horse. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) Sumpter is a derivative from M. E. somer, a pack-horse, which must be first considered. β. M. E. somer is from O. F. somier, somier, a pack-horse, the same as Late L. sagnarius, corruptly salmarius, a pack-horse. = Gk. σάμυα, a pack-saddle. = Gk. σάμιαν (base σαμ-), to pack, fasten on a load, orig. to fasten. γ. Hence E. sumpter, which orig. meant (not a pack-horse, but) a pack-horse-driver, baggage-carrier. — O. F. sommetier, a pack-horse-driver; answering to a Late L. *sagemarius, for which Ducange has summaliarius, saumariarius. = Gk. σαμαριόν, stem of σαμάριον (above). δ. The old word summer, a beam, was so called from its bearing a great weight, and is the same as M. E. somer (above); cf. F somnier, 'a summer,' Cot. Hence E. bressomer, familiar form of breast-summer, a beam placed breastwise, to support a superincumbent wall. ❌ I explain sumpter in K. Lear, n. 4. 219, as meaning 'pack-horse-driver'; a man, not a horse.

**Sumptuary**, relating to expenses. (L.) L. sumptuarius, adj from sumptu-us, expense. See below.

**sumptuous**, costly. (F. — L.) F. somptueux, costly. = L. sumptuosus, costly. = L. sumptus, expense. = L. sumptus, pp. of summare, to take, use, spend; a derivative from semare, to take. Brugm. i. § 240.


Der.: Sun-day, A.S. sunnan-dag.


**Super-**, prefix. (L.) L. super, above; cf L. superus, upper. For s-uperus; where s- corresponds to Gk. ἑπε; see Sub-. Cf. Gk. ἑπα, above; ἐπο, from under; Skt. upā, above, allied to upa-, upper, comparative of upa, near, close to.

**Superannuate.** (I.) Formerly (and better) superannuate. = Late L. superannuatus, orig. that has lived beyond a year.

— L. super, beyond; annus, a year. See Annals.

**Superb.** (F. — L.) F. superbe, — L. superbus, proud; one who thinks himself above others. For *super-fu-os, one who is above (cf. L. fē-i, I was); Brugm. ii. § 4. — L. super, above. See Super-

**Supercargo.** (L.; and Span. — C.) From L. super, above; and Span. cargo, a freight. Suggested by Span. sobrecargo, a supercargo; where sobre < L. super. See Cargo.

**Supercilious**, disdainful. (L.) From L. supercilium, (1) an eyebrow, (2) haughtiness, as expressed by raising the eyebrows. — L. super, above; cilium, eyelid, allied to Gk. ταύ κυλα, the parts under the eyes (Prellwitz).

**Supererogation.** (I.) From acc. of Late L. supererōgatio, that which is done beyond what is due. — L. superērogäre, to pay out in excess. — L. super, beyond; ē, out; rogāre, to ask. (L. ērogāre — to lay out, expend.) See Rogation.

**Superficies.** (L.) L. superficēs, surface, outer face. — L. super, above; facēs, face.

**Superfine.** (F. — L.) From L. super, above; and fine (1).

**Superfluous**, excessive. (L.) L. superflius, overflowing; with suffix -ous. = L. super, over; fluere, to flow; see Fluent. Der.: superflus-ty, F. superflicte, from L. acc. superfluitātem.

**Superinduce.** (L.) L. super, beyond; and in-dūcere, to induce. See Induce.

**Superintendent**, an overseer. (F. — L.) M. F. superintendent; Cot. — L. superintend-, stem of pres. pt. of superintendere, to supervise. — L. super, above; intendere, to apply the mind to; see Intend.

**Superior.** (F. — L.) Formerly supe-

**SUPERIOR**

rior. — M. F. superieur. — L. superiōrem, acc. of superior, higher; comparative from
SUPERLATIVE

superus, high, which is itself an old comparative form. See Super.

Superlative. (F. - L.) F. superlatif, Co.: L. superlatīiusus, as a grammatical term. - L. superlātus, excessive, lit. 'borne beyond.' - L. super, beyond; lātus, pp. of tollere, to bear. (TEL) See Tolerate.

Supernal. (F. - L.) M. F. supernal, 'supernal,' Co. Answering to a Late L. *supernaīīs, from L. supern(us, upper; from super, above; see Super.

Supernatural. (L.) From L. super, beyond; and natural, adj., from nature.

Supernumerary. (F. - L.) M. F. supernuméraire (Co.), - L. supernumerārius, excessive in number. - L. super, above; numerus, number.

Superscription. (F. - L.) M. F. superscription; Co.: L. acc. superscriptionem. - L. superscriptus, pp. of superscribere, to write above or over; L. super, above; scribere, to write; see Scribe.

Supersed. (F. - L.) O. F. superseder, to leave off, desist (hence to suspend or defer a matter). - L. supersedēre, to sit upon, to preside over, refrain, desist from.

Super, upon; sedēre, to sit. See Sedentary. Der supersess-ion (from pp. supersess-us); cf. succurse.

Superstition. (F. - L.) F. superstition. - L. acc superstitionem, a standing near a thing, amazement, dread, religious awe, scruple. - L. superstītis, stem of superstes, one who stands near, a witness. - L. super, above, near; statūm, supine of stāre, to stand.

Superstructure. (L.) From L. super, above; and Structure.

Supervene. (L.) L. supervenire, to come upon or over, to follow, occur. - L. super, beyond; venire, to come. See Venture.

Supervise; see Vision.

Supine, on one's back, lazy. (L.) L. supīnus, lying on one's back. - L. sup, orig. form of sub, up; with suffix -īnus.

Supper. (F - Teut.) M. E. supper. - O. F. sofer (F. souper), a supper. It is the infin. mood used as a sb. - O. F. sofer, to sup (F. souper). - Low G. supper, Icel. sūpa, Swed. suppa, to sup. See Sup.

Supplant. (F. - L.) F. supplanter. - L. supplantāre, to put something under; the sole of the foot, trip up, overthrow - L. sup- (> sub), under; planta, sole; see Plant.

Supple. (F. - L.) M. E. souple. - F. souple, supple, pliant. - L. supplic, acc. of supplex, with the old sense of 'bending under.' - L. sup- (> sub), under; plīc-, as seen in plācere, to fold. See Ply.

Supplement. (F. - L.) F. supplément; Co.: L. supplēmentum, a filling up - L. supplēre, to fill up. - L. sup- (sub), up; plēre, to fill. See Plenary.

Suppliant. (F. - L.) F. supplicant, pres. pt. of supplicare; to pray humbly. - L. supplicare; see below.

Supplicate. (L.) From pp. of L. supplicare, to beseech. - L. supplic-, stem of supplex, bending under or down, beseeching; see Supple.

Supply. (F. - L.) Formerly supply (Levins). - O. F. supplēre, F. suppléer, to supply; Co.: L. supplēre, to fill up; see Supplement.

Support. (F. - L.) M. E. support, - L. supportāre, - L. supportāre, to carry to a place; in Late L., to endure. - L. sup- (sub), near; portāre, to carry. See Port (1).

Suppose. (F. - L. and Gk.) F. supposer, to imagine. - L. sup- (sub), under, near; F. poser, to place, put. See Pose.


Suppress. (L.) From L. suppressus, pp. of supprimere, to suppress. - L. sup- (sub), under; premere, to press. See Press.

Suppurate. (L.) From pp. of suppurāre, to gather pus underneath. - L. sup- (sub), under; pur-, for pus, matter. See Fus.

Supra-, prefix, above. (L.) L. supra, above, adv. and prep.; allied to superus, upper; see Super-. Der. supra-numedane; see Mundane.

Supreme. (F. - L.) F. suprême. - L. supremus, highest. Suprē-mus is from *suprē, an adverb, with suffix -mus; Brug. ii. § 75. This *suprē is allied to L. super, above.

Sur- (1), prefix. (L.) For sub before r; only in sur-reptitious, sur-rógate.

Sur- (2), prefix. (F. - L.) F. sur, above.

- L. super, above. See Super.

Surcease, to cease, cause to cease. (F. - L.) Not allied to cease (except in popular etymology). A corruption of O.F. surcis, masc. surcīse, fem. 'surceased, intermitted;' Cot. This word was also used as a sb., to signify 'delay'; hence
SURCHARGE

surr ease, vb., to delay. Surj is the pp. of O. F. surseoir, 'to surcase, delay,' Cot. - L. sursedeo, to desist from, hence to delay proceedings; see Supersedo.

Surcharge, sb. (F.- L. and C.) F. surcharge, an over-charge. - F. sur (< L. super), above; and Charge.

Surd, having no rational root (in mathematics). (L.) L. surdus, deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational. Surdus also means dim; and connexion with sordid is possible. Brugg 1. § 362.


Surf, the foam of the waves on the shore. (E.) The r is intrusive; spel suffe, with the sense of 'rush,' in Hakluyt's Voyages, ed 1598, vol. ii. pt. i. 227. 'The suffe of the sea [sweep or rush of the inflowing wave] setteth her [a raft's] lading dry on land.' I suppose suffe to be the same as 'sough of the sea,' also spell souf, souch in Jameson. M. E. sough, from soughen, sowen, to make a rushing noise. Cf. 'the sough of the sea,' Morte Ath. 759 - A S. sogan, to make a rushing noise; see Sough.


Surge, the swell of waves (F - L.) 'Surge of the sea, vague;' Palsgrave. Comed from O. F. sturm surface, - as in surge-an, pres. pt. of seindre, to rise. - L. surgere (= sur-rigere, i.e. sub-rigere,) to rise. - L. sub, up; rigere, to direct. See Regent.

Surgeon, contracted form of chirurgeon; see Chirurgeon. So also Gascon surgen, a surgeon; O F. surgen (Godefroy) Der surgical, short for chirurgical; surgery, corruption of M. E. surgenry, i.e. surgeon-ry, or of O F. chirurgeon.

Surlobe, see Surlon


SURROGATE

Surmise, an imagination, guess. (F. - L.) O F. surmise, an accusation, charge; orig. fem. of surmis, pp. of surmettre, to put upon, lay to one's charge. - F. sur, above; mettre, to put. - L. super, above; mittere, to send, put. See Missils.

Surmount. (F. - L.) F. surmonter, - F. sur (L. super), above; monter, to mount; see Mount (2).

Surname. (F. - L.; and E.) From F. sur (L. super), above; and E. Name.

Surpass. (F. - L.) F. surpasser, to excel - F. sur (L. super), beyond; passer, to pass; see Pass.

Surprise, sb (F. - L.) O F. sorpris, surprise, a taking unawares. Fem. of surpris, pp. of sorprendre, surprisere, to surprisere. - L. super, upon, prahender, to seize, from praedi, before, and henderere, to seize. See Prehensile.

Surplus. (F. - L.) F. surplus, an over-plus.' Cot. - Late L. superplus, a residuum. - L. super, above; plus, more. See Plural.

Surrejoinder. (F. - L.) A legal term, meaning an answer or reply to a rebut. From F. sur (L. super), upon, in reply to; and M. F. rebuter, to rebut, the uninf. mood being used as a sb. See Rebut. And see Surrejoinder.

Surrejoinder. (F. - L.) A rejoinder in reply. 'The plaintiff may answer him by a rejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff may answer him by a surrebutter,' Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 20 From F. sur, upon, in reply to; and F. reprondre, to rejoin, used as a sb. See Rejoin.

Surrender. (F. - L.) O F. surrendre, to give up. - F. sur (L. super), above; rendre, to render, from L. reddere, to restore. See Render.

Surreptitious, (L.) L. surreptit-us, better surreptitus, done stealthily; with suffix -ous. - L. surreptum, supine of surrifer, to pilfer, purloin. - L. sus- (sub), under, secretly; rapere, to seize. See Rapid.

Surrogate, a substitute. (L.) L. surrogatus, pp. of surrogare, to elect in place
SURROUND

of another. — L. sur- (for sub), in place of; rogäre, to ask, elect. See Rotation.


Surout. (F. — L.) From F. sur tout, lit, 'over all.' — L. super, over; totum, acc. of totus, all. See Total.


Susp-., prefix. (L.) L. sus-, prefix; for *sup-, extended form of *supr, sup, under.

Susceptible. (F. — L.) F. susceptible. — L. susceptibilis, ready to receive. — L. sus-, for *sup-, under; and captam, supine of capere, to take. See Capacious.

Suspect. (F. — L.) M. E. suspect, orig a pp. with the sense suspected or suspicious.

— F. suspect, suspected — L. suspicere, pp. of suspicere, to suspect, lit., 'to look under,' mistrust. — L. sus- (for sus-, sup), under, suspicere, to look. See Species.

Suspend. (F. — L.) F. suspendre. — L. suspendere (pp. suspensus), to hang up. — L. sus- (for sup-, sup), extension of sub, under; pendere, to hang. See Pendant. Der. suspense, suspension.

Suspicion. (F. — L.) M. E. suspicion


— A. F. sustenir, a stem of O. F. sustenir, sostenir (for soutenir); — L. sustinere, to uphold. — L. sus- (for sup-), up; tenère, to hold. See Tenable. Der. sustainance.

O. F. sustenance, L. sustinmentia, sb.; sustentation, from L. sustentatio, maintenance, from sustentare, frequentative of sustinere

SWADDLE

Sutler, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) Du. zoeteelaar (Sewel); usually zoetelaar; M. Du. zoetelaer, 'a scullion, a sutler, or a victualer,' Hexham. Orig. a scullion, drudge, menial who does dirty work; formed with suffix -aar (= E. -er) from zoetel-en, 'to sullie,' Hexham. Cognate with Low G. suidelten, Dan. sudle, G. sodeln, to sully, daub. All these are frequentative forms, with suffix el-or -l; from Teut. *sud-, as in Swed. sudda, to daub, stain, soil. Allied to Icel. siddi, steam from cooking, drizzling rain, sudalter, wet and dank, sod, broth in which meat has been sodden, all from the weak grade of Teut. *sindan-, Icel. sýða, to seethe. Further allied to E. sus, and to the verb Seethe, q. v.

Suttee. (Skt.) Skt. sati, a true or virtuous wife, a term applied to a widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; hence (incorrectly) the burning of a widow. Skt. sati is the fem of sanct, being, existing, true, right, virtuous; pres pt. of sat, to be. (✓ES) See Sooth

Suture, a seam. F. — L.) F. suture. — L. sūxtura — L. suis, pp. of suere, to sew; see Sew.

Suzerain, a feudal lord. (F. — L.) F. suzerain, 'sovereign, yet subaltern;' Cot. A coined word, made from F. sus < L. suremium or surrenum, above; so that F. suzerain answers to a Late L. *suvărenum or *suvărenus. B The L. surrenum = *suvărenum, lit. turned upwards; from sur-, for sub, up, and vorsum = vorsum, neut. of pp. of vorère, to turn. See Verse. Q Prob. imitated from O. F. soverain (from *suvărenum), which accounts for the -er.

Swabber. (Du.) Older than swab, vb — Du. zwabber, 'a swabber, the drudge of a ship;' Sewell Cf Du. zwabberen, to drudge; Swed. swab, a fire-brush, swabla, to swab; Dan. svarbe, to swab; G. schwabber, a swabber. Cf. also Norw. swabba, Pomeran swabben, to splash about; E. Fries. swabben, G. schwabben, Low G. swappen (Dannell), to shake about (said of liquids). Of imitative origin. Compare M. E. quappen, to palpitate; and E. swap, zwash.

Swaddle, to swathe an infant. (E.) Formerly swadle, swadell, for swathel. M. E. swathelen. It means to wrap in a swaddling-band, which was called a swathel or swethel. — A.S. swedel (once swedil)
Swagger

a swaddling-band; lit. 'that which swathes;' cf. O. H. G. *swedil*, a bandage, see Swathe.

Swagger. (Scand.) Frequentative of *swagg*, to sway from side to side. 'I swagge, as a fat persons belly swatheth as he goth;' Palsgrave. - Norw. *svegga*, to sway; cf. Icel *sveggja*, to cause to sway. Swag is alluded to sway; see Sway.

Swain. (Scand.) Icel *sveina*, a boy, lad, servant; Swed. *sven*, Dan. *sven*, a swain, servant. + Low G. *swein*; O. H. G. *swein*, a swine-herd; A. S. *sweinn*, a swine-herd. Teut. type *swaingaz*; allied (by gradation) to *sweinom*, A. S. *swein*, a swine, pig. Thus 'swine-herd' was the orig. sense.


Swamp. (Scand.) Not an old word in E. - Dan. Swed. *swamp*, a sponge, fungus; (hence applied to swampy ground, which is the usual E. use); Icel. *swopp*, a sponge. Cf. G. *sumpf*, a swamp (whence Du *somp*); allied to M. H. G. *swamn*, *swamp*, G. *schwamm*, a sponge, fungus; Goth *swamman*, sponge; Low G. *swamm*, *swamp*, fungus; Du. *swam*, A. S. *swamna*, fungus. We find also prov. E. *swank*, *swang*, a swamp; Swed dial. *swank*.


Swan-hopping, taking up swans to mark them. (E.) The usual explanation, that it stands for *swan-upping*, is right. See old tract on *upping* in Íthone, Every-day Book, ii. 958. From the prep. up.


Swath, a quantity of grass cut down at one stroke of the scythe. (E.) In Tw. Nt. ii. 3. 162. An error for *swath*, as in Trol. v. 5. 25. See Swath.


Swath, a row of mown grass. (E.) A. S. *sweard*, a track; *swad*, a track, foot-track, trace. E. Fries *sward*, a swath. + Du. *zward*, *zwaide*, a swath (Sewel); G. *schwad*. The sense of *mow* grass' is original; cf. Low G. *sward*, a swath, *swade*, a scythe. The earliest meaning may have been 'shred' or 'slice'; cf. Norweg. *svada*, vb., act and neut., to shred or slice off, to flake off. Franck suggests that *swath* answers to an Idg. pp. form *swa-ilo*, from the root of the verb *to sway*, with reference to the sweep of a scythe.

Swathe, to enwrap, bandage. (E.) M. E. *swathen*; also *swethe*. From a base *swathe*; whence A. S. *swedel* (*swedil*), a swaddling-band; *be-swede*, to enwrap. Cf. O. H. G. *swedil*, *swethel*, a bandage; M. H. G. *swede*, a plaster.

SWEAR


Sweat, sb. and vb. (E.) M. E. *swaet, sweat, sb.; whence *sweaten, to sweat. A. S. *swæt, sb.; whence *swætan, vb. The A. S. *swætan became M. E. *sweiten, and should be mod. E. sweat, the vowel having been shortened; similarly A. S. *létan > M. E. *liten > mod. E. let. The spelling sweat is now unsatisfactory. The A. S. sb. *swæt would now be *swoete, but has been superseded by the verb. + Du. *suweet, sb.; Icel. *sveit, Dan. sweet, Swed. *sveit, G. schwitzen. Teut. stem *sweito-. Allied to L. sudor; G. lido, I sweat, lipo, sweat; W. chwy, sweat; Skt. *sveda-, sweat, from *svad, to sweat. (vSWEID.) See Suaditory. Brugm. i. § 331 c


Sweethart. (E.) M. E. *swete herte, lit. sweet heart, i.e. dear love; see Chaucer, Troil. iii. 1181, 1151, and last line.


Swelter; see Sultry.


Swim (2), to be dizzy. (E.) From M. E. *swime, a dizziness. A. S. *swima, a swoon, swimming in the head. + Du. *swien, a swood; E. Fries. *swim; cf. Icel. *swimi, dizziness, Dan. *smitle, to be giddy, beswime, to swood; Sweed. *swimma, to be dizzy, *swimming, swood; Pomeran. *swimmen, to swood; Low G. *swimeln, to recl (Danneil). β. A. S. *swima = *swi-ma; the real base is *swi (*swir); whence also O. H. G. *swimman, to decrease, disappear, allied to Sweed. *svindel, G. *schwinderl, dizziness; Sweed. *forsvimma, to disappear, Icel. *svina, to subside (as a swelling). The orig. notion is that of failure, giving way, subsidence, &c.; see swindler.

Swindler, a cheat. (G.) XVIII cent. - G. *schwindler, an extravagant projector, a swindler. - G. *schwinderl, to be dizzy, act thoughtlessly. - G. *schwiden, to decay, sink, vanish, fail. + A S. *swidan, pt. t. *swand, to languish; allied to O. H. G. *swihan, to fail. See above.

**SWING**

sing.; Teut type *swōnom, neut. So also Russ. *svineya, a swine, *svinka, a pig, *svinoi, swinish. All diminutive or adjectival forms, like L *svinus (Varro), related to swine, from *sus, a sow. See **Sow.**


**Swinge**, to beat, whip. (E.) M. E. *swegen* A. S. *swegan*, to dash, strike (cf. *sweng*, a blow); the causal form of Swing. As if ‘to flourish a whip’


**Swingle-tree**, the bar that swings at the heels of harnessed horses. (E.) M. E. *swingle-tree*. – M. E. *swingle*, a beater, but lit. ‘a swinger,’ or that which swings; *tre*, a piece of wood; see Tree. Cf. Du. *swengel*, a swing; Low G. *swangel* (Danneil), G. *schwengel*, a swing-tree.

**Swink**, to toil. (E.) Obsolete; once very common. A. S. *swaman*, pp. *swungan*, to labour, work hard. From the violent action; allied to **Swing.** Cf. Du. *dwenk*, a swing, a turn; G. *schwenken*, to swing, whirl about.


**Switch**, a plant rod. (M. Du.) For switch, palatalised form of *swich.* – M. Du. *swick*, ‘a swich, or a whip;’ Hexham; cf. Low G. *swikse* (Hanov. *swisches*), a long thin rod. The M. Du. *swick* is not Low G., but borrowed from Bavarian *swick*, the lash of a whip, allied to G. *swecke*, a latch, wooden peg (Franck).

**Swivel**, a link turning on a pin or neck. (E.) Spelt *swiwell* in Minsheu (1627); formed, with suffix -el, from *swif*, weak grade of A. S. *swifan*, to move quickly (revolve). Allied to **Swift.** Lit. sense ‘that which readily revolves.’ Cf. Icel. *svéfla*, to spin round; from *svifa*, to turn. Brugm. i.$S 818 (2).

**Swoon**, to faint. (E.) M. E. *swonen*, *swochenen*, *swochenen*, to swoon. Formed (with formative *n*, usually with a passive sense, as in Goth. verbs in -nau) from M. E. *sweo*, *sweothen*; to swoon, to sigh deeply, also to sough, sigh. This is a strong verb, from A. S. *sweogan*, to move or sweep along noisily, to sough, to sigh as the wind, a strong verb, of which the pp. geswógen occurs with the actual sense of ‘in a swoon.’ ‘Se lag geswógen’ = he lay in a swoon. Ælfric’s *Hom* n 336. So also A. S. geswógen; a swooning, A. S. Lecchdoms, n. 176, l. 13. Cf. Low G. *swochen*, to sigh, *swogeten*, to swoon; Lth. *swogeti*, to resound. Allied to **Sough,** q. v.

**Swoop,** vb. (E.) M. E. *swofèn*, usually in the sense to swoop. [The *ə*, orig. open (< A. S. *ə*) became close owing to the preceding *w*] A. S. *swipan*, to sweep along, rush, swoop; also, to sweep (pt. t. *sweep*, pp. *swoopen*). + Icel. *svipa*, to sweep, swoop; *sipa*, to sweep; G. *schwefen*, to rove. Base *swoip*, allied to *swoip*, 2nd grade of Teut. *sweipan*–, as in O. Icel. *svipa*, to move quickly. See **Sweep.**


**Sycamine**, a tree. (L. – Gk. – Heb?) L. *sycaminus*. – Gk. σύκαμος; Luke xvii.6. Prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shiqnim*, pl. of *shiqmah*, a sycamore; that it has been confused with *sycamore* is obvious.

**Sycamore**, a tree. (L. – Gk. – Heb?)
SYCOPHANT

Better syncomore. - L. sycomorius. - Gk. συκομόρος, as if meant 'fig-mulberry'; [Gk. σύκον nav, fig; μορον, a mulberry]; but prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. שְׁמַעְלָא, a sycamore; see above.

SYCOPHANT. (L. - Gk.) L. συκοφάντης, an informer, parasite. - Gk. συκοφάντης, lit. 'fig-shower,' also an informer, a false adviser. [Etymology certain, but the reason for the peculiar use is unknown. The usual explanation, 'informer against those who exported sacred figs from Attica,' is unauthorised.] - Gk. σύκον-ν, a fig; -φάντης, lit. 'shower,' from φαίνω, to shew. See Hierophant.

SYLLABLE. (F. - L. - Gk.) The third l is intrusive. M. F. syllable = O F. syllabe, also syllable. - L. syllaba. - Gk. συλλαβή, a syllable, lit. 'holding together,' so much of a word as makes a single sound or element. - Gk. συλ-, for σύν, together; λαβ-, base of λαμβάνω, to take, seize.

SYLOGISM. A reasoning from premises (F. - L. - Gk.) F. syllogisme. - L. syllogismus. - Gk. συλλογισμός, a reasoning - Gk. συλλογισμός, I reckon together, reason. - Gk. συλ- (σύν-,) together; λογίζομαι. I reckon. from λόγος, discourse, reasoning.

SYLPH, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F. - Gk.) F. sylphe. - Gk. σύλφη, a kind of worm or grub. [Aristotle]. On this word it would seem that Paracelsus formed the name sylphe; he also used the names ρωκος, salamander, and νυμφ (all of Greek origin), to signify, respectively, a genius of earth, fire, and water. Hence the form sylph-id, a false form, but only explicable on the hypothesis of a Greek origin, as if from a nom. σύλφος (base συλβος). P. Littre's explanation, that sylph is of Gaulish origin, seems to me futile. Paracelsus could hardly have known Gaulish.

SYLVAN, misspelling of Silvan.

SYMBOL. A sign. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. symbole. - L. symbolum. - Gk. σύμβολον, a token, pledge, a sign by which one infers a thing. - Gk. συμβάλλων, to throw together, compare, infer. - Gk. συμ- (σύν), together; βάλλων, to throw, put.

SYMMETRY. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. symmetrie. - L. symmetria. - Gk. συμμετρία, due proportion. - Gk. σώμετρος, of like measure with. - Gk. συμ- (σύν), with; μέτρον, a measure. See Metre.

SYMPATHY. (Gk.) From Gk. συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling. - Gk. συμ-, for σύν, with; πάθεια, to suffer. See Pathos.


SYMPOSIUM. A merry feast. (L - Gk.) L. symposium. - Gk. συμπόσιον, a drinking-party, banquet. - Gk. συμ- (σύν), together; πότε, base of πέ-πο-κα, I have drunk, πότες, a drink. See Potable.

SYMPTOM, an indication of disease. (F. - L. - Gk.) Properly a medical term. M. F. symptome; Cot. - L. symptom. - Gk. συμπτώμα (σύμφων), a casualty, anything that betrays one. - Gk. συμπτήσειν, to fall in with. - Gk. συμ- (σύν), together; πίπτειν, to fall. (v) F. E.T.

SYN-, prefix. (L. - Gk.; or F. - L. - Gk.) A Latinised spelling of Gk σύν, together. It becomes syn- before l; sym- before b, m, p, ph; and sy- before s or z.

SYNAeresis, the coalescence of two vowels into a diphthong. (L. - Gk.) L. synaeresis. - Gk. συναίρεσις, a taking together. - Gk. σύν, together; αἰρέως, a taking, from αἰρέω, to take. See Heresy.

SYNAGOGUE. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. synagogue. - L. synagoγa. - Gk. συναγωγή, a bringing together; congregation. - Gk. σύν, together; ἀγώνη, a bringing, from ἀγωνί, to bring, drive (v) A.G.

SYNALOPHA, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L. - Gk.) L. synalapha. - Gk. συμαλωφή, lit a smearing together. - Gk. σύν, together; ἀλείφων, to anoint, allied to λίσις, grease. Cf. Skt. ḥρ, to besmear, anoint.

SYNCHRONISM, concurrence in time. (Gk.) Gk. συχνροπήσαμος. - Gk. σύχρονος, contemporaneous. - Gk. σύγ-, for σύν, together; χρόνος, time. See Chronicle.

SYNCOPE, to shorten a word by dropping a syllable. (L. - Gk.) From pp. of L. syn-para, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' - L. synopare, synopera, a swoon; also, syncope.- Gk. συγκολλώ, a cutting short, syncope, loss of strength. - Gk. συγ- (written for σύν, together, before k); κοπ-, base of κοπτέω, to cut. See Apocope.

SYNDIC. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. syndic, 'a syndick, censor, controller of manners;' Cot. - L. syndicus. - Gk. συνδικός, adj., helping in a court of justice; as a sb., a
SYNECDOCHE

syndic. — Gk. σύντολος, a drawing together. — Gk. συστέλλω, to draw together. — Gk. συντολή, to draw together. — Gk. σύν, together; στέλλω, to place, put. See Diastole, Stole.

Syzygy, conjunction. (Gk.) Gk. συζύγια, conjunction. — Gk. συζύγος, conjoined. — Gk. σύν, together; σύν, weak grade of συζύγια, I join; see Yoke, Conjugal. (✓YEUG.)

T.

Tabard, a herald’s coat. (F.) M. F. tabard. — O. F. tabart, tabard, also tribart (Ducange), a kind of coat. Jtym. unknown. Cf. M. Ital. and L. traba, a robe of state.

Tabby, a kind of waved silk. (F. — Span. — Arab.) A tabby cat is one marked like the silk. — F. tabis (15th cent.); also atabis (Godefroy). — Span. tibi, a silk ened, Low L attabi. — Arab. ʿuttaibi, a rich watered silk. It was the name of a quarter in Bagdad where the silk was made; named after prince Attab, great-grandson of Omeyya. (See Dozy and Devic.) Der. tabi-n-et, a variety of tabby; from Ital. tabin-o, ‘tabine, tabby; ’ Torriano.

Tabernacle. (F. — L.) F. tabernacle.

— L. tabernaculum, a tent; double dimin. of taberna, a booth. See Tavern.

Tabid. (L.) L. tābidus, wasting away. — L. tāberē, to waste away, languish.

Table. (F. — L.) F. table. — L. tabula, a plank, flat board; table. Der. tabul-ate, tabul-er, from L. tabula; tabil-eau, from F. tableau, dimin. of F. table. Also en- tabilature, taffierel.

Taboo, Tabu, to forbid the use of. (Polynesian.) The verb is formed from the sb. taboo, which is the E. pronunciation of New Zealand tapu, a prohibition or interdict; pronounced tambu in the Solomon Islands. Kotzebue mentions the ‘Tabu, or interdict,’ in his New Voyage Round the World, London, 1830, ii. 178. ¶ Not in any way connected with the custom of te pt, as erroneously said in some former editions.

Tábour, Tabor, a small drum. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. F. tabour (mod. F. tambour). — Span. tambor, M. Span. atambor (where a = al, the Arab. def. article). — Arab. tambūr, a kind of lute or guitar with a long neck, and six brass strings, also a drum. ’ Prob. of imitative origin;
Tabular, Tabulate; see Table.

Tackle (1), a fastening. (F. — Low G.) 'A tache, a buckle, a claspe;' Baret (1580), s.v Claspe. — O. F. tache, a nail, fastening (Godfrey). — E. Fries. take, a point, prick, thorn; allied to tak, takke, a pointed thing, a twig; Low G. takk, a point, pointed thing. See Tack. Cf. attach, de-tack.

Tach, silent. (I.) L. tacitus, silent.

— L. tacere, to be silent. + Goth. thalan.

Icel. þægja, Swed. tiga, O. H. G. dagen, to be silent. Der. taciturn, L. taciturnus, silent; taciturnity, F. taciturnité, I. acc. taciturnitém, silence; also re-ticent.

Tack, a small nail, a fastening; also to fasten. (E.) M. E. takke, tak, a fastening; takken, to fasten together. Of E. or Low G. origin; cf. E. Fries. Dan. takke, a tine, pointed thing; Low G. takk (the same); G. zacke, a tooth, uke, zorn, twig. Allied to E. Fries. tak, 'a twig, bough;' the same as Du. tak, a twig. [The Irish taca, pin, peg, nail, fastening. Gael. tacard, tack, peg, are from E.] Cf. Norman dial. tague, a nail. Hence a task or rope fastening a sail; also the verb tak, to sew slightly, attach. γ. The verb to tack, in sailing, refers to the shifting of the tack in order to alter the ship's course.

Tackle, equipment, gear, tools. (Scand.) M. E. takel. — Swed. and M. Swed. tackel, tackle of a ship; Dan. takkel, tackle, whence table, to rig. Cf. Du. takel, a pulley, takelen, to rig. Cf. English dialect tagel, 'a rope to draw a boat.' — Icel. taka, to grasp, seize, &c., also to take; cf. E. Fries. taken, to grip. ¶ The W. tacl, a tool, is borrowed from M. E. takel.

Tact. (L.) L. tactus, touch; hence, delicacy. — L. tactus, pp. of tangere, to touch. See Tangent.

Tactics, the art of maneuvering forces. (Gk.) Gk. τακτικά, neut. pl., tactics. — Gk. τακτών, adj., fit for arranging. — Gk. τάκτος, arranged, ordered; verbal adj. of τάσσων (for *τάκ-σων), to arrange, order. Der. tactic-ian.

Tadpole. (E.) Lit. a toad which is nearly all poll or head; from its shape; see Poll. Formerly called a bullhead, which was also the name of a small fish with a large head.

Taf, Taffrail, Taffrail, upper part of the stem of a ship. (Du. — L.) Du. tafereel, a panel, a picture, a tablet or board. For *tafel-elm, dimin. of Du. tafel, a table; cf. G. tafelei, boarded work, from G. tafel, a table. — L. tabula, a table, plank, board.

Doublet, tableau ¶ The spelling taffrail points to confusion with rail.


Tag, a point of metal at the end of a lace, &c. (Scand.) 'An aglet or tag of a point;' Baret (1580). — Swed. tagg, a prickle, point, tooth; Norw. tagge, a tooth, cog + Pomeran. tagg, a point, tack; Low G. takk, point, tooth. See Tack. Der. tag-rag, for tag and rag = every appendage and shred.

Tail (1), hairy appendage, appendage (E.) M. E. ta’il, A.S. tegel, tagl, a tail. + Icel. tagl, Swed. tagel, hair of mane or tail; Goth. tagl, hair; O. H. G. zagel, a tail. Cf. Irish dual, a plait, lock of hair, Skt. daṭa, a skirt. Brugm. i. § 783.

Tail (2), the term applied to an estate which is limited to certain heirs. (F. — L.) Better spelt taille; see Todd's Johnson. — F. taille, a cutting, shred; the same word as Tally (below). And see Entail.

Tailor, (F. — L.) Properly 'a cutter,' or cutter out. M. E. taylor. — O. F. tailleur, later tailler, 'a cutter;' Cot. — F. taillier, to cut; cf. F. taille, a slitting, an incision. — Late L. tāliāre, to cut; cf. L. tāla, a thin rod, stick, slip; an agricultural term for a slip or layer.

Taint, sb. (F. — L.) F. teint, 'a stain,'
TAKE

Cot. — F. teint, pp. of teindre, to tinge. — L. tingere, to dye. See Tinge.


Tale, a number, a narrative. (E.) M. E. tale. A S. tel, a number, talu, a narrative + Du. taal, speech; Icel. tal, speech, tala, number; Dan. tale, speech, Swed. tal, number, number; G. zähl, number

Der. tal-k, tell

Talent. (F. — L. — Gk.) The sense of 'ability' is from the parable; Matt. xxv. F. talent, 'a talent in money; also will, desire;' Cot. — L. talentum. — Gk. ῥαλλήν, a balance, weight, sum of money, talent. Named from being lifted and weighed; cf. Skt. dil, L. tollere, to lift, Gk. ῥάλλων, sustaining. (✓ Th.L.) Allied to Tolerate. Der. talent-ed, in use before A.D. 1640.

Talisman, a spell. (Span — Arab. — Gk.) Span. talismán, pl. of talism, talism, a talisman, magical image. — Late Gk. τάλασμα, mystery, initiation; Gk. τέλεσμα, a payment; τέλεσμον, an accomplishment.

— Gk. τέλεις, to accomplish, end. — Gk. τέλος, end; also initiation into a mystery.

Talk. (E.) Fries. talken, to talk; cf. talke, a short tale. The Low G. taille means 'a' jackdaw, 'a' talking woman. Extended (like talk (1)) from A.S tel-, as in talu, a tale, talian, to account, with suffix -ken, which seems to give a frequentative force. Cf. Icel. Swed. talta, Dan. tale, to talk. See Tale and Tell.

Tall, high in stature, lofty. (E.) [We find M. E. tal, which meant seckily, also obedient, obsequious, valiant; allied to A.S tel, appearing in leof-tel, friendly. So also Goth. un-tals, indocile, uninstructed, from which we infer tals, docile. Note also A.S. ge-tal, quick, prompt; O. H. G. gi-zal, quick.] The modal L. tall has in some cases been adopted in Celtic. Cf. W. tal, high, Corn. tal, high; Corn. tal carn, the high rock; W. taltra, tallness, loftiness.

Tallow. (E.) M. E. talgh. Fries. talg, tallig; ± M. Du. talgh; talch, tallow; Du. talk, Low G. taig; Dan. Swed. taig; Icel. töigr. So also G. taig, tallow (borrowed from Low G.); cf. O. Merc. talg, a dye.

Tamper, a stick notched so as to match another stick; an exact match. (F. — L.) M. E. taille, a tally; for keeping accounts.

— F. taille, a notch, cut, incision, cutting; also a tally, or score kept on a piece of stick by notches — F. tailler, to cut. — Late L. tāhāre, to cut; cf. L. tāle, a slip of wood. [The final -y in tall-y is due to the frequent use of F. taille, pp., to signify 'notched'; cf. lev-y, jur-y, pun-y, where -y = F. -e.]

Talmud, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) Chaldee talmūd, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. talmīd, a scholar, from lāmād, to learn, limmad, to teach.

Talon. (F. — L.) Particularly used of a hawk's hind claw and toe. — F. talon, a heel. — Late L. tālinem, acc. of tālio, heel. — L. tālius, heel.

Tamandua, an ant-eater. (Brazil.) From Guarani tamanduá, an ant-eater (where a is nasal); see Granada, Vocab. Rioplatense.


— Arab. tanr, a ripe date; Hind. India. Lit. 'Indian date.' ✨ The Arab. tanr is allied to Heb. ṭāmār, a palm-tree ṭāmār is borrowed from Pers. (which turns s into k), and is derived from Skt. sīndhu-, the river Indus. See Indigo.

Tamarisk, a tree (L.) I. tamaricos, also tamarix, tamarīs; of foreign origin. Cf. Gk ῥυπέρ, a tamarisk.

Tambour, a small drum-like frame, for embroidering. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. tambour, a tambour, also a drum; see Tabour.

— tambourine. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. tambourin, a tabouir, dimin. of F. tambour, a tabour or drum; see Tabour.


Tammy, Tamine; the same as Stamin.

Tamper, to meddle, interfere with. (F. — L.) The same word as temper, used actively, but in a bad sense; 'to influence in a bad way.' Godefroy gives tramper as another form of temper; and temprére,
TAMPION

tampeœre, moderation, manner of operating, temper of a weapon. See Temper.

Tampion, a kind of plug. (F. – Teut.) F. tampion, bung, stopple; nasalised form of F. tapon, the same, augment. of O.F. tampe, tape, a bung. Cf. F. taper, tapper, to stop with a bung (a Picard word). – Du. tap, a bung, tap; Low G. tappe, the same. See Tap (2).

Tan. (F. – G.) From F. tan, ‘the bark of a young oak, wherewith leather is tanned;’ Cot. (Dret. tann, an oak, also tan) – G. tane, fir-tree. + Du. den, a fir-tree; M Du. dan, as in ‘abies, eyn dan’, Mone, Quellen, p. 302. Der. tan, vb., &c.; tan-lings, Cymb. iv. 4. 29.

Tandem. (L. L. tandem, at length, applied to two horses harnessed at length A University joke.

Tang (1), a strong taste (Du.) Cf. M. Du. tangler, sharp, hinting to the taste, lit. puckering. – Du. tang, a pan of punch, see Tongs. Cf O H. G. zangar, sharp to the taste; A. G. getzung, to press hard upon (pt. t. geitang).

Tang (2), to make a shrill sound. (E.) To tang is to ring out; an imitative word, allied to tinker, tingle, twang.

Tang (3), tongue of a bucket, the part of a kine which goes into the haf (Scand.) Icel. tangi, tang of a knife, which is tipped by the handle; Norw. tange, tang of a knife, tongue of land, allied to tongs, tongs; see Tang (1), Tongs.

Tang (4), seaweed, see Tangle


Tangle, to knot confusedly. (Scand.) Spelt tangell in Pal-grave. To tangle is ‘to keep twisting together like seaweed’, a frequentative verb from North E. tang, sea-weed. – Dan. tang, Swev. tång, Icel þing, kelp or bladder-wrack, a sea-weed (whence the idea of confused heap); cf. Icel. þingull, sea-weed, Norw. tøngull, a tangle-talk. So also prov. L. tangle, sea-weed; Norman F. tangen, a kind of sea-weed (Ficus flagelliformis, Métivier).

Der. en-tangle, with F. prefix en- (< L. inn). 

Tanist, a presumptive heir to a prince. (Irish.) Irish tanaiste, apparent heir. – Irish tanaiste, second in rank (Rhys).
TAPE

tap-root, tap-ster, A. S. tappestre, a fem. form of tappere (above); tampion, q. v.

Tape. (L.-Gk.) M. E. tape, also tape. A. S. tæppe, a tape, a fillet; closely allied to A. S. tæpet, tappet, a tippet, a carpet. The A. S. pl. tæppan probably meant strips of stuff or cloth. Borrowed from L. tæpē, cloth; see Tapestry.


taper (2), long and slender. (E.) Taper means taper like, shaped like the tapers used in churches, which were sometimes thinner at the top. Holland has 'taper-wise, sharp-pointed in the top;' tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16. See above. ¶ The A.S. tapper-ax, a kind of ax, is unattested; cf. Russ. topar, Pers. tabar, an ax.

Tapestry. (F.-L.-Gk.) A corruption of the old form tapisserie. = F. tapisserie, tapestry. = F. tapisser, to furnish with tapestry. = F. tapis, tapestry, hangings; Late L. tæpecus. = L. tæpē, cloth, hangings. = Gk τάπητι, stem of τάπνος, a carpet, woollen rug. Cf. Pers. tabisht, a fringed carpet; τιβάδαν, to spin, τάβαθ, taffeta, see Taffeta.

Tapioca. (Brazilian) Brazilian tapioka, the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the cassava when pressed (Littre); hence tapioca, which is also prepared from the root of the cassava. The Tupi or Brazilian tìpì-ócu means 'dregs squeezed out;' from tìpo, residue, dregs, and the verbal root og, òk, to take by force, pull, pluck off, hence to squeeze (Cavalcanti).

Tapi, a quadruped. (Brazilian.) Tupi or Brazilian tapi, tapiña, a tapir.

Tar. (E.) M. E. terre. A. S. terre, tar; cf. also tyrwa. + Du teer. Icel. tyrra, Dan. tierre, Swed. tåre. β. Cf. Icel. tyr, tyrn, resinous wood; allied to Lithuan. darvos, darva, resinous wood, particularly the parts of the fir-tree that readily burn; also to Russ. dreyo, a tree, drezo, wood, timber, W. dura, an oak-tree, and E. tree. For. sense 'wood,' esp. resinous wood for fuel; hence resin from such wood. Allied to Tree.

Tar (2), a sailor; see Tarpoling.

Taranella. (Ital.) A dance so called (also a tarantula); so named from Ital. Taranto, Tarento, a town in S. Italy.

Taraxacum, the dandelion. (Arab.) From Arab. tarasacon, explained as a kind of succory, Pers. tarkhashquin, wild endive; Latinised as taraxacon, in Avicenna. (Devie; supp. to Littre.)

Tardy. (F.-L.) F. tardif, tardy. (Cf. Ital. tardivo, tardy.) From L. tard-us, slow; with suffix -ius.

Tare (1), a plant. (E.) M. E. tire, darnel (Matt. xii. 25). Not in A. S.; but the sense is peculiar to English, as the mod. E. tare is short for tare-wetch, i.e. darnel-vetch. + M. Du. dure, Du darwe, Low G. tarse, wheat; Lith dūrva, corn-field; Skt. dūrā, a kind of grass.

Tare (2), an allowance. (F.-Span.-Arab.) F. tare, loss, waste in merchandise. = Span. tara, tare, allowance in weight. Lit. 'what is thrown away.' = Arab. tarkha, what is thrown away, detriment (Devie); tirh, turrāh, thrown away. = Arab. root tara-ha, he threw prostrate, throw down.

Target, a small shield, &c. (F.-Scand.; with F. suffix.) Formerly also tertag; the -et is the F. dimin. suffix. = O. F. targeute (Godfrey), a small shield; dimin. of O. F. targe (as in Cot.), F. targe = Icel. targa, a target, small shield; A. S. tary; O. H. G. zarga, a frame, side of a vessel, wall, G. zarge, frame, case, edge, border ½ Distinct from Arab. dar-kat, darakat, a shield, whence Port. and Span. adarga, a small square target.

Targum, a Chaldee paraphrase of the Old Testament. (Chaldee.) Chaldee targûm, an interpretation = Chal. targêm, to interpret. Cf. Arab. tarjûmân, an interpreter: see Draganom.

Tariff. (F.-Span.-Arab.) F. tarif, M. F. tarifés, a casting of accounts. = Span. tarifa, a list of prices, book of rates. = Arab tarif, giving information, notification (because a tariff gives notice). = Arab. irf, knowing, knowledge = Arab. root tarifa, he knew.

Tarn, a pool. (Scand.) M. E. terre. = Icel fjorn (gen. fjarmar), a tarn, pool; Swed. dial. fjarn, tarn, Now. fjorn, a pool without an outlet.


Tarpoling, a cover of tarred canvas. (E. and L.) It means tared poling or tarred palling; a palling is a covering,
TARRAGON

From the verb pall, to cover. This verb is from pall, sb., a cover; see Pall. Der. tarapaulin, an old name for a sailor (Smollett), now abbreviated to tar.

Tarragon, a plant. (Span. — Arab. — Gk.) Span. taragona (Diez); usually taragona (cf. M. F. targon, tragon). — Arab. tarkhūn, dragon-wort. — Gk. δράκων, a dragon. See Devic, s. v. estragon; and see Dragon.

Tarrer, to incite, set on. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, ii. 2. 370. M. E. tarren, terien, tarien, to irritate, provoke. — A. S. tergan (rare), tīrgan, to vex, to provoke; N. Fries. tarre, terre, to set on a dog. See tarry.

Tarry. (E.) The present form is due to M. E. tarren, terien, to irritate, provoke, worry, vex; hence to hinder, delay. This is the true source of the word, though its meaning may have been affected and fixed by the O. F. targer, to delay, from Late L. *tardicare, to delay, from L. tardus, slow; see Tardy.) — A. S. tergan, usually tīrgan, to vex, to provoke. — Du. tergen, Low G. torgen, terren, to provoke; pov. G. zorgen, to provoke.

Tart (1), acid, sharp, severe. (E.) A. S. tēart, tart, severe. Perhaps lit. tearing, i.e. bitter. — A. S. *tār (tār), 2nd grade of teran, to tear. See Tear (1).

Tart (2), a small pie. (F. — L.) M. E. tarte. — O. F. tarte, 'a tart;' Cot. It seems to be a perverted form of O. F. torte, F. tourte, a tart, Ital. tartera, toria, a pie or tart, Span. tarta, a round pie. — L. torta, fem. of tortus, pp. of tortūre, to twist. Perhaps confused with L. tracta, a long piece of dough.

Tartan, a woollen stuff. (F. — Tatar.) 1. From F. tīrtaie, 'linse wolsie, or a kind thereof, worn by French peasants;' Cot. — Span. tiritaña, a thin woollen stuff. 2. Otherwise, from M. E. Tartar, orig. rich cloth of Tartary, later, coloured cloth of various hues, also spelt tartarne, tartern. See examples in N. E. D.

Tartar (1), an acid salt in casks, a concretion on the teeth. (F. — Late L. — Arab.) A term due to the alchemists; called sal tartre, or tartre, in Chaucer. — F. tartre, 'tartar,' Cot.; Late L. tartarum (by confusion with Tarrurus). — Arab. dārid, dregs, sediment, tattar of wine; dūrdīy, dregs. Cf. Arab. dārid, a shedding of teeth; which Devic connects with tartar on the teeth.

Tartar (2), a native of Tartary. (Tatar.)

TATTER

A perverse spelling of Tatar, owing to a popular etymology which regarded Tatars as let loose out of Tartarus or hell (see below). From Tōtar, a Tatar or inhabitant of Tartary (as it should be spelt).

Tartar (3), Tartarus, hell. (L. — Gk.) 'The gates of Tartar;' Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 225. — L. Tartarus — Gk. Τάρταρος, Tartarus, the infernal regions; conceived to be a place of extreme cold; cf. Gk. τάρταρος, to shiver with cold.


Tassell, a bunch of silk, &c., as an ornament. (F. — L.) M. E. tassel, an ornament, fringe; also a piece of square stuff (cf. Ital. tassello, a square, a collar of a cloak). — L. tæxillus, acc. of taxillus, a small die; dim. of tālus, a knuckle-bone, a die made of knuckle-bone. Tūlius = *tax-ius, as shown by the dimin. taxillus, and means a bone cut or squared; cf. Skt. taksh, to hew, prepare, make. ¶ The application to a tassel is curious; a woodcut at p. 272 of Guillem's Display of Heraldry (1660) shews a tassel ornamented with strings and dots; these strings divide it into squares, each of which (having a dot in the middle) resembles an ace on a die. It was confused with L. tessella (see Tessellated); cf. 'Tessera, tassel;' O. E. Texts.

Tassell (2); the same as Teroel.

Taste. (F. — L.) Orig. to handle, feel, the usual sense of M. E. tasten. — O. F. taster, to handle, feel, taste. Cf. Late L. tāxta, O. F. taste, a probe for wounds; so that O F. taster answers to a Late L. *tāxtāre, iterative form of tāxtare, to feel, handle (Gellius). Again taxāre (< *tāxtāre) is an intensive form of L. tangere, to touch. See Tangent.

Tat, to make trimming. (Scand.) North E. tat, to entangle. — M. Swed. lätte, Dan. dial. tal, Norw. laatt, a thread, a strand of a rope, whence Norw. tatta, to interweave. Cf. Ice1 lätir, Swed. lät, a strand, filament; Dan. tot; G. docht, a wick.

Tatter, a shred. (Scand.) Also spelt totter. — Ice1. toturr; pl. totrar, tottrar, rags, tatters; Norw. lōtror, lōtrur, also tārrar, pl., rags, tatters. — Low G. tallern, rags, taltrig, ragged; E. Fries talte, a rag,
TATTLE

tal'trig, ragged. Thus tatter stands for tatter, with loss of i; cf. Low G. tallr', tadder, a wag (Danniel); perhaps also A.S. tattic, a rag. I suppose the orig. sense was 'that which flaps or flutters about,' and that it is closely allied to toter, q.v.

Tattle, vb. (E.) M.E. tatelen, totelen, tateren, to tattle, prattle. We also find M.E. tereren, to tattle, whence mod. E. tittle, in the phrase, tattle-tattle. Tattle and little are frequentative forms, from a base Tat or TIT, expressive of the iteration of the syllables ta, ta, ta, or ti, ti, ti, to indicate constant prattling. So also Du. tateren, to stammer, E. tavatantaru, the sound of a trumpet, Low G. tatten, to tattle, tatedeltn, to tittle-tattle, taat-goos, a gabbling goose, a chatterer, Ital. tattellina, chat, prattle. Der. tattle weakened form of tattle, as above; whence tattle-tattle.

Tattoo (1)., the beat of a drum recalling soldiers to their quarters. (Du. or Low G.) Formerly taptoo (Phillips); used as early as A.D. 1663. — Du. taptoe, tattoo. — Du. tap, a tap; toe, to, i.e. shut, closed. Due to the phrase appearing in Low G. tappen to slaan, lit. 'to strike a tap to,' a proverbial phrase like E. shut up; signifying to close, conclude; esp. used of closing the taps of the public-houses, at the sound of the drum. So also G. zappenstreich, the tattoo, is lit. 'tap-stroke'; and Low G. tappenstale, the tattoo, is its equivalent. — The Du. tap is cognate with E. tap, and Du. toe with E. to, prep. See Tap and To.

Tattoo (2), to mark the skin with figures, by pricking in colouring matter. (Tahitian.) See Cook's First Voyage, b. i. c. 17, b. iii. c. 9. — Tahitian tatau, tattoo-marks; derived from ta, a mark (Littre). The Maori ta means to tattoo, to mark.

Taunt, vb. (F. — L.) Hardly from O.F. tanter (see Tenter), occasional form of tenter, 'to tempt, prove, essay, suggest, provoke, or move unto evil; ' Cot. = L. tentare, to try, prove, attack, assail, &c.; see Tempt. — Rather from the M.F. phrase tant pour tant, 'one for another,' Cot.; cf. lit. for tat. — O. F. taunt, tant, so much. = l. tantum, neut., so much.

Taurus. (L.) lo.<r>aurus, a bull. + Gk. taurus. Allied to Steer (1).

Taut, tight, firm. (E.) M.E. togt. App. from tog- (in tog'en, pp. of A.S. tēgh-an), to pull; with added -t.

Tautology. (F. — Gk.) L. tautologia. — Gk. tautologia, a repetition of what has been said already. — Gk. tautologos, repeating what has been said. — Gk tauto, short foe το αὐτό or τό αὖν, the same thing; — λογος, speaking, from λέγειν, to speak.

Tavern. (F. — L.) F. taverne — L. taberna, a hut, orig. a hut of boards; a tavern. Perhaps allied to L. tabula, a plank, board; see Table.

Taw, a game at marbles. (Gk.) Orig. the mark from which the marbles were shot, and marked (originally) with a T, to denote an exact spot. From Gk. ταύ, among schoolboys; a letter-name of Semitic origin. Cf. Tee.

Taw, Tew, to prepare skins, curry; also to toll. (E.) M.E. tawen, teuan. A. S. tawian, to prepare, dress, get ready; also, to scourge. Cf. A.S. getaow, implements. + Du. towenen, to curry leather; O. H. G. zowwen, to make, prepare; Goth. tauvan, to do, cause. See Tool.

Tawdry, showy, gaudy. (E.) Formerly used in the phrase tawdry lace, which meant lace bought at St. Awdry's fair, held in the Isle of Ely (and elsewhere) on St. Awdry's day, Oct. 17. Tawdry is a familiar contraction of St. Awdry. — Again, Awdry is a popular form of Eitheldrida, the Lat.ised form of the A.S. female name Æthelfrýð. It means 'noble strength'; from A.S. ædel or æl, noble, and ðryð or ðrýðu, strength. Cf. Icel. ðrýðr, the name of a goddess; and the suffix in Ger-trude, a name of O. H. G. origin.


Taxidermy, the art of stuffing the skins of animals. (Gk.) From Gk. ταύνης, order (see Tactics); δεκά, a skin, from δεκά, to flay, cognate with Tear (1).

Tea. (Chinese.) Spelt tee in Pepys' Diary, Sept. 28, 1660; chà in Blount (1674). From the Amoy pronunciation (te) of the Chinese name for the plant, which is (in other parts of the empire) called chà or ts'â; Williams, Chin. Dict.
TEACH


Teach. (E) M. E. teach, A. S. tæcan, to shew how to do, shew, pt. tæhte, pp tæht. Formed (with change of å to ã before j, as in Teut. *taijan-), from tæc- (Teut. *tæk-), base of tæc-en, a teach Allied to Gk. διδαχή, I shew. See Token.

Teak, a bud. (E) M. E. tele (13th cent.); not m. A. S. + Du. talig, older form taæling (Sewel), M. Du. teelingh, a teal (Kilian). The A.S. form would be *tele.

Team, a family, set animals harnessed in a row. (E) M. E. tæm, teem. A. S. täm, a family, offspring + Du. tæm, a rein (from the notion of drawing or guiding); Low G. tæm, offspring, also a rein, Icel. tæmir, a rein; Dan. tumme, Swed. tæm, a rein; G. zahn, a bridle. Teut type *tæm-mos, for *tæm-mos (Norse), from tæm, 2nd grade of *tæm-an-, to draw. See Tow (1) (✓DEUK) Der. tun.


Tease, to cud wool, to vex, plague. (E) M. E. tæsian. A. S. tæsian, to pull, pull. + M. Du. tæsian, to pluck wool; Swed. dial. tesa, Dan. tæse, Bavarian zaisen (Schmeller), O. H. G. zeisan. All from Teut. base *tæs.

Teasel, a plant. (E) M. E. tæsel A. S. læsel, læsel, lit 'teaser,' from its use in teasing wool. + A. S. tæsan, to tease. + O. H. G. zeisala, teasel; from zeisan, to tease.

Teat, nipple of the female breast. (F.

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TEETOTALLER


[Distinct from Gk. τίτως, τίτος, a teat, which appears to be allied to Skt. dhō, to suck, Goth. daddyan, to suckle.

Teazle, i.e. teasel; see teasel.

Technical. (Gk.) Formed with suffix *-al (–L. -alis) from Gk. τεχνος, belonging to the arts – Gk. τεχνη, art, allied to τεχνων, a carpenter. Cf. Skt. takshan, a carpenter, from taksh, to cut wood. Allied to Text.

Techy, fietful; see Tetchy.

Ted, to spread mown grass. (Scand.) Icel tøðja, to spread manue, from ted, manue; cf. tøda hay grown in a well-manured field, tøða-verk, hay-making, lit. 'ted-work.' So also Norw. tødja, Swed. dial. tøda, to spread manue; from tad, manue. + Bavarian zettan, O. H. G. zetzen, to straw; cf. G. ver-zetteln, to scatter.

Tedious. (I.) L. tediosus, irksome. -L. + tardum, irksomeness. -L. tæsli, it irks one. (We also use tædom, sb.)

Tee, a mark. (E.) From the use of a T to denote an exact spot. See tee-totum; and see Tow.

Teem (1), to be prolific. (E) M. E. tæmen, to teem; tôm, sb., progeny, offspring; whence mod. E. team. See Team.

The M. E. tæmen answers to A. S. tämen, täman, older tæmen, to teem. Teut. type *tæmenan-; from *tæmenos, a team

Teem (2), to empty. (Scand.) Icel. tæma, Dan. tumme, Swed. tomm, vb; from the adj. toom; see Toom.

Teen, vexation, grief. (E) M. E. tæne, A. S. tæna, accusation, vexation. + A. S. tæn, contracted form of *tæna, to accuse. + Goth. getæsan, to tell, make known; G. gezeihen, to accus-, cf. L. dicere, to make known. Allied to Dictum (✓DEIK.)

Tæen means a making known, public accusation, reproach, injury, vexation, grief, harm.

Teetotaller, a total abstainer. (F. – L.; with E. prefix and suffix.) Teetotal is an emphasised form of Total, q.v. The word originated with R. Turner, of Preston, who, at a temperance meeting about 1833, asserted that nothing but te-te-total will do; see the Staunch Teetotaller, ed. by J. Livesey, of Preston, Jan. 1867. (Haydn.) See below.
TEETOTUM

Teetotum, Totum, a spinning toy. (L.) Formerly totum (Ash, 1775, Phillips, 1706). So called from the side formerly marked T, which signified totum, i.e. all the stake, from L. totum, neut. of totus, the whole; see Total. Hence the name totum, or T-totum; which may have suggested T-total.


Teil-tree, a linden tree. (F.-L.; and E.) O. F. tei, a lime-tree; also, the inner bark of a lime-tree (mod. F. tille). - L. tilia, a lime-tree; also, the inner bark of a lime-tree. + Irish tóile.

Telegraph. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. τῆλς, afar; γράφειν, to write. Der. telegram, coined to express 'telegraphic message'; from γραφα, a written character.

telescope. (Gk.) From Gk. τῆλς, afar; σκοπεῖν, to behold. See Scope.

Tell, to count, narrate. (E.) A.S. tellan, pt. t. tealed, pp. teald; a weak verb (for *tal-fan). - A.S. taliu, number, narrative; see Tale.+ Du. telen, Icel. telja, Dan. telle, Swed. talja, G. zahlen; all from sbs. Teut. type *taian-.

Telluric, belonging to earth. (L.) From L. tellūr-, stem of tellūs, earth. Der. telluri-um, a rare metal.


Temper, vb. (L.) M.E. temesen. A.S. temprian, to temper. - L. temperare, to apportion, regulate, qualify. Allied to temperi, temperi, adv., seasonably, and to tempus, time; see Temporal (1). Brumg. ii. § 132.

tempest. (F.-L.) O.F. tempeste (F. tempête), a storm; answering to a Late L. tempesta, fem. of Late L. tempestus, adj., used instead of L. tempestās, season, fit time, weather, also bad weather, storm. From L. tempus, time (above). Brumg. ii. §§ 102, 132.

Temple (1), a fane. (L.) A.S. templ, tempel. - L. templum, a temple. + Gk. τεμένος, a sacred enclosure, piece of ground cut off; allied to τέμνω, to cut. (→ Th.M.) Brumg. ii. § 76. Der. templar, Late L. templarius.

TENDER


Temporal (2), belonging to the temples; see Temple (2).

Tempt. (F.-L.) O.F. tempeter, later tenter, to tempt, prove. - L. temptāre, tentāre, to handle, try the strength of, assail, tempt; frequentative of tendere (pp. tentus), to stretch (Bréal). See Tend (1).


Tenable, that can be held. (F.-L.) F. tenable, 'holdable;' Cot. - F. tenir, to hold. - L tenēre, to hold, keep; orig. to extend. + Skt. tan, to extend, stretch; Gk. τείνειν (for *tēnein), to stretch. Allied to Thin.

tenacious. (I.) Coined from L. tenāc-i-bris, decl. stem of tenax, holding fast; with suffix -eus. - L. tenērē (above).

tenacity. (F.-L.) M.F. tenacité, - L. tenacitātem, acc. of tenacitās, a holding firm. - L. tenācri- (above).


Tend (1), to aim at, move towards, incline, bend to. (F.-L.) F. tendre. - L. tendere, to stretch, extend, direct, tend. Allied to tenēre, to hold; see Tenable. (→ TEN.) Brumg. ii. § 696 (3). Der. tend-ency, formed by adding -ency to the obs. sb. tendence, coined from the stem of the pres. part. of tendere.

Tend (2), to take care of. (F.-L.) A docked form of Attend.

 Tender (1), soft, delicate (F.-L.) F. tendre. - L. tenerum, acc. of tener, tender,
TENDER

tender (3), a small vessel that attends a larger, a coal-carriage attached to a locomotive engine. (F. — L.; with E. suffix.) Short for attender, i.e. attendant on; see Tend (2) and Attend.

tendon. (F.—L.) F. tendon, 'a tendon, or taile of a muscle;' Cot. From a Late L. form *tendo, gen. tendonis and tendinis; cf. Span. tendón, Ital. tendine, a tendon; Port. tendão. Lit. 'stretcher.' — L. tendere, to stretch.

Tendril. (F.—L.) From O. F. tendrillus, pl. 'tendrills;' Cot.; or from an O. F. *tendrille, not recorded. We also find O. F. tendron, 'a tender fellow, also a tendrill;' Cot. — F. tendre, tender; see Tender (1).

Tenebrous, Tenebrious, gloomy. (F.—L.) M. F. tenebreux, -L. tenebrósus, gloomy. — L. tenebra, pl. darkness. Allied to Skt. tanisra-*, darkness, tanas, gloom. Brugm. i. § 413. (✓ TEM.)

Tenement, a holding. (F.—L.) M. F. tenement. — Late L. tenentia, a ref. — L. tenere, to hold.

tenet. (L.) L. tenet, he holds; 3rd pres. sing. pres. of tenere. (Cf. habitat, exist.)

Tennis. F.—L.) M. E. ténis (accented on latter c); Gower, Balade to Henry IV, l. 295, also tenise, tenes, teneys; whence Late L. tenis, tenulium. — A. F. tenets. F. tenez (< L. tenete), imp. pl. of tenère, to hold; perhaps used to mean 'take this,' and ejaculated by the player in serving.

Tenny, a colour in heraldry. (F.—G.) The same as tawny or tanney; see Tawny.

Tenon. (F.—L.) F. tenon, 'a tenon, the end of a rafter put into a mortise;' Cot. So called because it holds fast. — F. tenir, to hold fast. — L. tenēre, to hold.

tenor. (F.—L.) Formerly (better) tenour. M. E. tenour, import. — F. tenor, import, content of a matter. — L. tenor, acc. of tenor, a holding on; a course, tenor of a law. — L. tenēre, to hold. The sense of tenor in music (Ital. tenore) is due to the notion of holding or continuing the dominant note (Scheler).

TENOR see TENUE.

TENUE, thinness. (F.—L.) M. F. tenuité. — L. tenuitātem, acc. of teniūlās, thinness. — L. tenui-s, thin; lit. 'stretched out.' Cognate with Thin. (✓ T.E.N.)


Tecallii, a temple. (Mexican.) From tootl, a god; and callii, a house.

Tepid. (L.) L. tepidus, warm. — L. tēpēre, to be warm. + Skt. tap, to be warm; Russ. tepit, to heat; Irish tē, hot. (✓ TEP.)

TEPID (1), part of a verb, indicating time of action. (F.—L.) M. E. temps, Chaucer, C. T. 16343. — F. temps, time (also O. F. tensi). — L. tempor, time, also a tense.

Tense (2), tightly strained. (L.) L. tenus, pp. of tendere, to stretch; see Tend (1). Der. tense-ness, with E. suffix. tension, the act of straining, a strain. (F.—L.) F. tension, used in 16th cent. — L. tensionem, acc. of tensio, a stretching. — L. tens-um, supine of tendere (above). So also tens-or, a coined word.

tent (1), a pavilion. (F.—L.) F. tente. — Late L. tenta, a tent; fem. of L. tenus, pp. of tendere, to stretch, spread out.


Tent (3), a wine. (Span.—L.) From Span. vino tinto, a deep-coloured (lit. tinted) wine. — L. tintus, pp. of tingère, to dye. See Tinge.

Tent (4), heed, attention. (F.—L.) In Lowl. Sc. tak tent. Short for attend, i.e. attention.

Tentacle, feeler of an insect. (L.) Comed from L. tentā-re, to feel; with suffix -e-tu-um; see Tempt.

Tentative. (L.) L. tentātīvus, adj., trying, tentative. — L. tentāre, to try; see Tempt.

Tenter, a frame for stretching cloth. (F.—L.) Properly tenture; but a vb. tent was coined, and from it a sb. tenter, which supplanted M. E. tenure. — M. F. tenure, a stretching. — L. tentāra, a stretching. — L. tenus, pp. of tendere, to stretch. See Tend (1). Der. tenter-hook.

Tenth. (E.) M. E. tenpe, coined (by analogy with seven-th, nin-th) from ten; the true E. word is tithe.

Tenuity, thinness. (F.—L.) M. F. tenuité. — L. tenueitātem, acc. of teniūlās, thinness. — L. tenui-s, thin; lit. 'stretched out.' Cognate with Thin. (✓ T.E.N.)


Teocalli, a temple. (Mexican.) From tootl, a god; and callii, a house.
TERAPHIM

Teraphim, idols, household gods. (Heb.) Hebrew teraphinim, s. pl., images connected with magical rites.

Terce, the same as Tierce.

TerCel, Tassel, the male of any hawk. (F.-L.) M. E. tercel; dimin. tercel-et. — O. F. terr, tiercel; whence the dimin. tiercellet, 'the tassel, or male of any kind of hawk'; so termed because he is, commonly, a third part lesser than the female.' Cot. [Another alleged reason is, that every third bird hatched was, in popular opinion, sure to be a male. So also Ital. tercello, 'a tassel gentle of a hawk'; Florio.] — O. F. tiers, tierce, third. — L. tertius, third; see Tierce.

Terebinth, turpentine-tree. (L. — Gk.) L. terebinthus. — Gk. τερπηνόδες, the turpentine-tree; callier form τερπυρόδος.

Tergiversation, a subterfuge, fickleness. (F.-L.) F. tergiversation. — L. tergiversionem, acc. of tergiversatio, a subterfuge; — L. tergiversatus, pp. of tergiversionem, to turn one's back, turn right round, shuffle. — L. tert-, for tertium, the back; nersi, to turn about, pass. of nersare, frequent. of nersere, to turn; see Verse.

Term. (F. — L.) M. E. terme — F. terme. — L. terminum, acc. of terminus, boundary, limit; + Gk. τέρμα, limit; Skt. tārata, to cause to pass over. (✓ Th.R.)

Termagant. (F. — L.) M. E. Termagant, Termagant, a (supposed) Sarcacen idol, hence a ranting character in old moralities [plays], and finally a scolding woman. — O. F. Tervagaunt, Tervagan, a (supposed) Sarcacen idol (Chanson de Roland). — Ital Travigante, the same (Ariosto, xn. 59). Explained as Tervagaunte, the moon, wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (Diana) in earth, Persephone (Proserpina) in the lower world. — L. ter, thrice, uagant-, stem of pres pt. of vagarii, to wander. But perhaps Eastern. — L. terminus, bound. See Term.

Terminus, end. (L.) L. terminus (above).

Tern, a bird. (Scand.) Dan. terne, terne, Swed. tarna, Icel. berna, a tern. Cf. A. S. stern, a tern; and Starling.

Ternary. (L.) L. ternarius, consisting of three. — L. terni, pl., by threes. — L. ter, three times; tres, three; see Three.

Terra cotta, a kind of hard pottery. (Ital. — L.) Italia terra cotta, baked earth. — L. terra, earth (below); cocta, fem. of coactus, pp. of coquere, to cook; see Cook.

terrace. (F. — L.) M. F. terrace, terrasse, a terrace, platform, plat. — M. Ital. terraccia, terrassa, a terrace, long mound of earth. — Ital. terra, earth — L. terra, earth. β. Terra = terra, i.e. dry ground; allied to O. Irish tirc, W. tir, earth; also to Gk. τερασθαι, to dry up. (✓ TERS.) See Torrid, Thirst. Brugm. i. § 706 (b).

tereen, tureen, a large bowl for soup. (F. — L.) Both spellings are bad; terein would be better. — F. terrine, an earthen pan. — L. terra, earth; with suffix -ina, fem. of -inis.

terrene, earthly. (L.) L. terrinus, earthly. — L. terra, earth. terrestial. (L.) From L. terrestri-is, earthy; with suffix -alis. — L. terra, earth; with suffix -st-tr-.


Terrier (1), a kind of dog. (F. — L.) M. E. terre, a 'burrow-dog,' one who pursues rabbits, &c. at their holes. — F. terrier, as in chien terrier, 'a terrier;' Cot. Cf. terrer, 'the hole, berry, or earth of a conny [rabbit] or fox; also, a little hillock;' Cot. — Late L. terrivarius, belonging to earth. — L. terra, earth. See Terrace.

terrier (2), a register of landed property. (F. — L.) M. F. papier terrier, a roll of tenants' names, &c. — Late L. terrarius, as in terrarius liber, a book wherein landed property is described. — L. terra, land.

Terrific. (L.) L. terrificus, causing terror. — L. terrere, for terrere, to frighten. — F. fiches, causing, from facere, to make.

Terrine; see tereen.

Territory, domain. (F. — L.) F. territoire, a territory. — L. territorium, a domain, land round a town. — L. terra, land. Formed as if from a sb. with decl. stem territori-, i.e. possessor of land. — L. terras, pl., by threes. — L. terrere, acc. of terrere, dread. — L. terrere, to scare, make afraid, orig. to tremble. Cf. Gk. τρείνει (or τρείσειν), to tremble; Skt. tras, to tremble, be afraid; Lith. trisėtė, to
tremble, Russ. triasti, to shiver. Allied to Tremble. Brugm. ii. § 657.

**Terse**, concise, neat. (L.) L.tersus, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, nice, terse; pp. of torgere, to wipe, wipe dry, polish a stone. + Gk. τάτεω, to rub.


**Tertiary**, (L.) L. tertiaríus, containing a third part; used to mean belonging to the third - L. tertius, third (above).

**Tessellated.** (L.) L. tessellátus, checkered, furnished with small square stones (as a pavement). - L. tessella, a small square piece of stone, little cube; dimin. of tessera, a die (to play with), small cube.

**Test**, a pot in which metals are tried, a trial, proof. (F. - L.) M. E. test, a pot or vessel used in alchemy. - O. F. test (F. têst), a test, in chemistry. - L. testum, an earthen vessel. Closely allied to O. F. testé (F. tête), a pot, a head, a skull, answering to late L. testa, a vessel used in alchemy. So also Ital. testo, a test, melting-pot, from L. testum; testa, an earthen pot, potsherd, skull, head, brick tile or brick, from L. testa, a piece of baked earthenware, potsherd, shell, skull. Perhaps testa = *stersta*, i.e. dried, baked; cf. terræ; see Terrace. But cf. Pers. tást, a cup; Horn, § 389.

**Testaceous**, having a hard shell. (L.) L. testa-cous, having a shell; with suffix -ous. - L. testa, tile, shell, &c.

**Testament.** (F. - L.) F. testament, a will - L. testamentum, a will. - L. testâ-ri, to be a witness - L. testis, a witness. Der. in-testate, i.e. without a will; testa-tor, one who makes a will, fem. testa-trix.

**Tester**, a sextpence; flat canopy over a bed or pulpit. (F. - L.) Mod. E. (slang) tissie, a sixpence; the tester, testern, or testoon was named from a French coin with a head upon it (of Louis XII of France); in England all coins bore the head, so that our use of the term was borrowed. - O. F. testre, the head-piece of a bed; M. F. teston, 'a testoon, piece of silver worth xvijd. sterling'; Cot. - O. F. teste, a head. - L. testa, tile, skull. ¶ A tester for a bed also appears as M. F. testière, 'a head-piece,' Cot.; from O. F. teste (as before).

**Testicle.** (F. - L.) F. testicule.-L. testiculum, acc. of testiculus, dimin. of testis, a testicle.

**Testify.** (F. - L.) M. F. testifier. - L. testifiári, to bear witness. - L. testi-s, a witness; -sári, for facere, to make.

**Testimony, (L.)** L. testimonium, evidence. - L. testi-s, a witness; with Idg. suffixes -môn-io.-

**Testy**, fretful. (F. - L.) M. E. testif, Ch. - O. F. *testif* (not found); M. F. testu, 'heady'; Cot. - O. F. teste, the head; see Tester.

**Tetchy, Techy**, fretful, peevish, touchy. (F. - Low G.) The sense is full of freaks. whims, or caprices; from tetch, M. E. teche, teache, tache, a bad habit, whim; see Tache (2). ¶ This is the word which is now altered to touchy, as if sensitive to the touch.


¶ Gael. teadhair is from E. Cf. Bahder, p. 147.; Brugm. ii. § 62.

**Tetragon**, a figure with four angles. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. tetragone, adj., four-cornered. - L. tetragoninus, adj. - Gk. τετράγωνος, four-cornered. - Gk. τέτρα-, allied to τέσσαρες, four, cognate with E. Four; and γόνα, an angle, from γόνα, a knee, cognate with E. Kneé.

**tetrakahedron**, a solid figure contained by four equilateral triangles. (Gk.) Gk. τετράκαυστα (as above); ἐσπανως, from ἐσπάω, a base, which is from ἐσ-ιρ-, to sit; see Sis.

**tetrarch.** (L. - Gk.) L. tetraarcha.

- Gk. τετράρχης, one of four chiefs; Luke, in 1. - Gk. τετρά-, allied to τέσσαρες, four; and ἄρχειν, to rule. See Four and Arch-, prefix.

**tetrasyllable**, a word of four syllables. (F. - L. - Gk.) Comed from Gk. τέτρα-, four (as above); and συλλαβή, a syllable. Cf. M. F. tetrasyllable, L. tetra-syllabus, Gk. τετρασυλλάβος, of four syllables. See Syllable.


**Teutonic.** (L. - Gothic.) L. Teuto-
TEXT


textile. (L.) L. textilis, woven. - L. textus, pp. of texere, to weave.

texture. (F. -L.) F. texture, 'a texture, web;' Cot = L. textura, a web. - L. textus, pp. of texere, to weave.

TH.

TH. This is distinct from t, and should have a distinct symbol. Formerly, the A.S. ð and ð were used (but indiscriminately) to denote both the sounds now denoted by th. When ð degenerated into a symbol closely resembling y, y was at last substituted for it; hence we find y and y used, by early printers, for the, that; it is needless (I hope) to remark that y man was never pronounced as ye man in the Middle Ages, as it often is now.

I here use ð for A.S. words, and ð or th for M.E. words, beginning with the sound of th in that; and ð for A.S. and M.E. words, beginning with the sound of th in thin. Observe these facts. (1) Initial th is always pronounced as in thin except (a) in words allied to that; and (b) in words allied to thou. (2) At the end of a word, it is pronounced as th in thin, except when a written e follows; compare breath with breathe; exceptions are with, smooth.

(3) No word beginning with th (except thrivable, formed on a Greek base) is of Latin origin; some (easily known) are Greek; thummin is Hebrew; all the rest are English or Scandian.

Than, conj. (E.) Frequently written then, and, orig, the same word as then. M.E. thanne, thonne. A.S. ðonne, than. Closely allied to the def. art.; see That, § 6. + Du. dan; G. dann, denn. Cf L. tum.

Thane, a dignitary among the English. (E.) M. E. þeinn. A.S. þegn, þegn, þen, a thane. Lit. 'child' or 'begotten.' + Icel. þegn; G. degen, a warrior, O. H. G. degan. Teut. type *thegnoz, m. Allied to Gk. τικνος, a child; from tek-, as in tek-iw, 2 aor. inf. of τικνω, to beget. (✓TEK.) Brugm. ii. § 66.

Thank, Thanks. (E.) M. E. þank, a thought, kindly remembrance, goodwill; hence thanks, pl., expressions of goodwill. A.S. hanc, poc, sb., thought, favour, content, thank. + Du. dank, Icel. þökki, Dan. tak, Swed. tack, Goth. thaks, i.e. *thanks, remembrance, thank. Teut. type *thakoz, m.; from *thank, and 2 grade of *thenkan-, to think. See Thank. (✓TENG.) Der. thank, vb., A.S. lancian.

That. (E.) M. E. that. A.S. ðet, orig. neuter of a demonstrative pronoun, which came to be used as the definite article. The masc. and fem. forms in use were se (se), seo, which in late A.S. were replaced by de, ðeo, by analogy with the neuter and other cases. The neut. ðet is from the Teut. pronounal base THA = Idg. TO, meaning ‘he’ or ‘that.’ The suffix -th is merely the sign of the neut. gender, like Lat. -d in r-d, illu-d, istu-d, qui-d. ß. The declension was as follows. Sing. Nom. se, seo, ðet [replaced in late A.S. by de, ðeo, ðifer]; Gen. ðes, ðiere, ðes; Dat. ðem, ðanm, ðiere, ðem, ðam; Acc. ðone, ða, ðat; Instrumental (ðy, ðon). Plural: Nom. and Acc. ði; Gen. ðora, ðara; Dat. ðanm. + Du. de, the, dat, that; Icel. nent. pat, the; Dan. den, neut. det, the; Swed. den, neut. det, this; G. der, die, das, the, dass, that; Goth. thota, neut. of def. article. Cf Luth tas, ta, that; Russ. tel', to, to, that; Gk. τι, neut. of def. art.; Skt. tat, it, that; L. -te, -ta, -tud (in-is-ta, is-ta, is-tud).


Thaw, vb. (E.) M. E. thowen; prov. E. thow (ow as in snow); A.S. pawian, to melt. + Du. dooijen, to thaw, from dooi, thaw; Icel. þeyja, from þa, sb.; Dan. tæ, Swed. toa. Cf. G. verdauen, to digest,
THE

concoct; thanen, O. H. G. douwen, to thaw. Perhaps allied to Gk. ἥθειν, to melt; W. toddi, to melt. \* Not allied to dow.

The (1), def. art. (E) M.E. the. A.S. ðæ, used as nom. masc. of def. art. in late MSS., but early common as an indeclinable relative; see That, § β.

the (2), in what (or that) degree. (E) Only in such phrases as ‘the more, the merrier.’ This is the instrumental case of the def. art. M.E. the; A.S. ðæ; see That, § β. + Goth. þè, Icel. þið, þið, inst. case of art. or dem. pronoun.

Theatre, (F. – L. – Gk.) M.F. theatre; Cot. – L. theátrum, – Gk. θέατρον, a place for seeing shows – Gk. θεαται, I see. Cf. θεία, a sight; see Prælitzw.

Thee (1). (E) A.S. ðæ, dat. and acc. of ðæ, thou: see Thou.

Thee (2), to prosper, thrive. (E) Obsol. M. E. theen. – A.S. þéon, þeon (for *þíhan), pt. t. þáh, þéah, pp. þégen, þógen, also gehéngen, to thrive + Goth. theíhan, to thrive, increase; G. gedeihen; Du gedei- en. The A.S. pp. gehéngen shows that the A.S. *þíhan is for *þíhan (cf. O Sax. ge-héngen, to fulfil). Teut. root *þénx, *þénx, ïdg. root *þént, as in Lith. tenka, it suffices, O.Irish tocad, prosperity; W. tynged, luck; cf. Lith. tekiti, to suffice. Brugm. i. § 421 (3).


Their, belonging to them. (Scand.) M. E. theař. – Icel. þíra, of them, used as gen. pl. of hann, he, but really the gen. pl. of a dem. pronoun, as shewn by A.S. þíra; see They, and That, § β.

Theism, belief in a God. (Gk) Coined, with suffix -ism (Gk. ἱσμός), from Gk. θε-ός, a god Perhaps for an older form *θεός; cf. O. Ir. ùr, God (Stokes-Fick, p. 151), Gk. θεόφαρος, spoken by God (Prellwitz).

Them, objective case of they (Scand.) Really an old dat. case. – Icel. þíma, dat. of þímar, they; see They. + A.S. þém, dat. pl. of def. art.; see That, § β.

Theme, (F. – L. – Gk.) M.E. teme. – O.F. teme, M.F. theme, ‘a theme;’ Cot. – L. thema. – Gk. θέμα, that which is laid down, a theme for argument. – Gk. base θε-, to place; τι-θε-μ, I place. + Skt. dhá, to put; see Do (1). (✓DIIE.)

THERAPEUTIC

Then. (E) Frequently written than in old books, and originally identical with it; see Than.

thence. (E) M.E. thennes (dissyllabic); whence thens, by contraction, later written thence. The s is an adverbial suffix; earlier forms were thenne, thanne, in which a final n has been lost. – A.S. þánum, thence; formed from base ða-, with the suffix-na-ν-, or-na-. The base ða- = Teut. base THA; see That. + G. dannen, O. H. G. dannana, thence; from base da.

Theocracy. (Gk.) Lit. ‘government by God.’ From θεό-, for θεός, God; πα-ρα, government, from κρατεύω, to govern, which is from κράτος, strong Cf. aris- to-ocracy, auto-ocracy, demo-ocracy. See Theism.

Theodolite, an instrument used in surveying. (F. – Gk.) Generally said to be Greek. Formerly theodolitus, meaning ‘a circle with a graduated border’; used A.D. 1571. Also theodoot, theodolit. Apparently imitated (it is not known why) from O. F. theodole, theodole, the name of a treatise, lit. ‘a work by Theodulus.’ – Gk. θεοδότος, Theodulus; lit. ‘servant of God.’ ‘Ung theodolit coute viij s.;’ Godefroy.

Theogony. (L. – Gk.) L. theogonía – Gk. θεογονία, the origin of the gods. – Gk. θεός, a god; -γονία, origin, from γεν-, base of γενομαι, I become; see Genus.

theology. (F. – L. – Gk.) M.E. theologic – M.F. theologique; Cot. – L. theologia. – Gk. θεολογία, a speaking about God. – Gk. θεολόγος, adj, speaking about God. – Gk. θεός, a god; λέγειν, to speak.

Theorbo, a large lute. (Ital.) Formely theorba. – Ital. tiarba; the th being due to the occasional F. spelling théor be for tiarbe. (Said to have been named after the inventor.)

Theorem. (L. – Gk.) L. theorēma. – Gk. θεωρήμα, a spectacle; a subject for contemplation, theorem. – Gk. θεωρεῖν, to behold. – Gk. θεόρος, a spectator. – Gk. θεορία, I see See Theatre.


Therapeutic, pertaining to the healing art. (F. – L. – Gk.) M.F. therapeutique, healing; Cot. – L. therapeutica (arts), the healing art; fem. of therapeuticus. – Gk. θεραπευτικός, tending. – Gk. θεραπευτης, an
attendant. — Gk. θερανείαν, to wait on. — Gk. θεραν-, stem of θεραν-, an assistant; cf. θεραν-, a servant. From √DHER, to maintain, support; cf. Skt. dhr, to maintain, bear, dhantri, a supporter.

There, in that place (E.) M. E. ther, thar. A. S. ðær. The suffix -er seems to be due to a locative formation like that in Skt. tāpa-rī, Gk. νεώ. The base is TENT. base THA; see That. † Du. dan, Icel. þar, Dan. der, Goth. ther, ðær. Compare Here, There. Hence there-, in here-by, there-in, there-of, &c. Cf. G. dar- in dår-in, dår-an.

Thermometer, an instrument for measuring the temperature. (Gk.) From Gk θερμούς, warm (allied to L. formus, warm, Skt. grhma-he-at); and μέτρον, a measurer; see Metre.

Thesaurus. (L. — Gk.) See Treasure.

These. (E.) M. E. this, these, them; a new pl. of this. The old pl (A. S. hīs) is the mod. e these. See Those.


Theurgy, supernatural agency. (L — Gk.) L. theurgia — Gk. θεουργία, divine work, magic. — Gk. θεός, a god; ἐργ-, a work, cognate with E. Work.

Thews, pl. sb., sinews; (formerly) manners. (E.) These in Shak, means sinews or strength; but M. E. these almost always means habits or manners. A. S. þēawas, pl. of þēaw, habit, custom, demeanour (orig. sense 'strength'). — O. Sax. than, custom; O H. G. dān, than, discipline. Cf. Skt tāvas, strong.

They. (Scand.) M. E. thai (gen their, dat. and acc thain, than) chiefly in the Northern dialect. This usage is Scand., not E., as the A. S. corresponding forms were used as pl. of def. art. — Icel. heir, nom. pl., they: heirra, gen. pl., their: heim, dat. pl., them. So also Dan. Swed. de, they, dem, them; Dan. deres, Swed. deras, their, theirs. — A. S. þēa, nom. pl. of def. art.; gen þēara; dat. þēam; see That. § 8


Allied to Gael. and Irish tingh, fat, thick; W. teu, plump, from Celtic base *tégu-; also to Thatch. ¶ Not Scand.; see below.

Thicket. (E.) A. S. þícæt, i.e. a thick set of bushes, &c. † Du. & Dan. tykke.


Thigh. (E.) M. E. þīk, þē. O. Merc. þóh, A. S. þōh, thigh. † Du. dij, Icel. hjófr, thigh, rump, O. H. G. diob. Teut. type *thefou, n The orig. sense is 'thick or plump part'; allied to Lith. tūk-ts, to become fat, Russ. tuch mitte, to fatten; Russ. tuk', Pol. tuk, sb., fat; Lith. tūkas, sb., fat (of animals).

Thill, shaft of a cart. (E.) Also spelt fill; whence fill-horse. M. E. þille. A. S. þila, slip of wood, thin board, plank, flooring; allied to þel, n, a plank, as in henc-þel, a bench-board. — Icel. þíha, plank, Swed. tíja, a plank, floor; G. diel, plank, board; Du. diël, a plank. Teut. types *tehilun, n The orig. sense is 'thick or plump part'; allied to Lith. tūle, a little plank in the floor of a boat. Cf. Skt. tala-, bottom, floor. (See Franck.)

Doublet, deal, a thin board.

Thimble. (E.) M. E. þimbil; formed with excrecent b) from A. S. þìmel, a thumb-stall. — A. S. þímna, thumb (with the usual change from ù to ý). Cf. G. daunmilung, a thumb-stall; from daun, thumb.


Der. thy-self (= thine self).

Thing. (E.) A. S. þing, þinc, þing, a thing, cause, orig. a discussion; cf. þingan, to discuss, þingere, a pleader. † Du. G. ding; Icel. þing, a thing, also an assembling, meeting, council (so also Dan. Swed. ting). Kluge compares it with Goth. theiths, season, time; and even with
THINK

L. tempus; but see tempus in Brugm. i. § 412, ii. § 132. Der. hüs-tings, q. v.

Think. (E.) M. E. þencen, to think; orig. distinct from the impers. vb. þencen, to seem, for which see Methinks. [But confusion between the two was easy and common. The pt. t. of M. E. þencen should have been thoughte, and of M. E. þunchen should have been thoughte; both were merged in the form thoughte, mod. E. thought.]-A. S. þencan, to think, pt. t. þóhte. A weak verb; allied to A. S. þanc, a thought, also a thank. + Icel. þekknja, Dan. þenke, Swed. tanka, G. denken (pt. t. dachte); Goth. þagkgan, i.e. *thankjan (pt. t. thahtra). Tent. type *thankjan-; from *thank, 2nd grade of root *thennk, Idg. *teng-; cf. O. L. tongère, to thank. See Thank. Der. be think, with prefix be- = by.

Third. (E.) formerly thrid. M. E. prude, pride. A. S. þrudde, third. = A. S. þrī, for þreō, three. + Du derde, Icel. þrōði, Dan. tredde, Swed. tredje, G. dritte, Goth. thrīdja, W. trwydol, Russ. treti, Gk. τρίτος, Skt. त्रित्या-

Thirld, to pierce; see Thrill.

Thirst, sb. (E.) Lit. ‘dryness’ M. E. þurst. A. S. þyrst, þyrst, thirst; whence þyrstan, vb., to thirst. + Du dorst, Icel þorsti, Dan. torst, Swed. torst, G. dürst, Goth. thaursteis. β Goth. þaursteis is from the Goth. weak stem þaursta-, as in -thaursteis, pl. of -thaurstans (pt.t. -thurs), to be dry; with suffix -tei. The Goth. þaursteis (Teut. þersan-) is cognate with Gk. τρέχωθα, to become dry. Cf. Skt. ṭrth, to thirst; ταρόλα-, thirst. (✓ FERS) Allied to Terrace and Torrid.


This. (E.) M. E. this, thes; pl. these, thuses, thos, &c., the forms these and those being both used as plurals of this; the plural of that being tho. Gradually these became the settled pl. of this, whilst those supplanted tho as pl. of that. = A. S. þēs, ðēs, ðes, this; pl. ðēs. [M. E. tho answers to A.S. ðo, pl. of def. art.; see That, § β.] β. This (A.S. ðes-s) is an emphatic form, due to suffixing an emphatic particle to the Teut. pronon. base THA. + Du. deze, Icel. þessi, G. dieser.

Thistle. (E.) M. E. þistel. A. S. þistil. + Du. distel, Icel. þistill, Dan. tidsel, Swed. tistle, G. distel. The i was long, as in some E. and G. dialects; cf. Somersets. daash-l, a thistle; E. Fries. dissel. Teut. types *þistilos, m., *þistilā, ē.

Thither. (E.) M. E. thider. A. S. þider. Cf. Icel. þabra, there; Goth. thathrö, thence; also Skt tatra, there, thither. Formed from Teut. base THA (Idg. TO) with a suffix which is to be compared with L. -tro in u-tro.

Thole (1). Thoull, a peg to steady an oar. (E.) M. E. thol. A. S. þol (8th cent.). + Du. dol; Icel. þollr, young tree, wooden peg, thole; Dan. tol; Swed. tall, pine-tree; Norw tall, toll, fir-tree, toll, a thole. Orig. sense ‘young tree’; hence a bit of fir-wood for a peg. Cf. Icel. þella, a young pine, þoll (gen. þallar), a young fir.

Thole (2), to endure. M. E. þoltan, to suffer, endure + Icel. þala, Dan. tale, Swed. tal, O. H. G. dolen (whence G. geduld, patience), Goth thulan Cf. L. tollère, tolerate; Gk. ταλάννα, to suffer; Skt. tal, to lift. See Tolerate.


Thorax. (L. – Gk.) L. thorax. – Gk. θώραξ, a breast-plate, also the breast, chest. Lit. ‘defend’; cf. Skt dhāraka-, a trunk to protect clothes, from dhṛ, to carry, maintain, keep. (✓ DHER.)


Thorough. (E.) Merely a by-form of the prep. through, spelt þorn in Havelok, and þurh in the Ancr Riwel. It became an adverb, whence thoroughly, adv., with added suffix. And hence, finally, thorough, adj.

Thorpe, Thorpe, a village. (E.) A. S. þorþ, a village. + Du. dorp, Icel. þorþ,
THOSE

Dan. Swed. torp, G. dorf; Goth. haurp, a field. Teut. type *thurpo-. Cf. Lith. troba, a building, house. Also Irish treabh, village, W. tref, hamlet; Idg. type *trebo-. Brugu. i. § 553.

Those. (E.) A. S. ðæs, originally the pl. of A. S. ðæs, this. See This.

Thou. (E.) A. S. ðu, thou. + Icel. þú, Goth. thu, Dan. Swed. G. du; Irish and Gael. tu; W. ti; L. tu; Russ. tui; Gk. σύ, τό; Pers. tu; Skt team.

Though. (Scand.) M E. thought; [also theigh, A. S. ðeah, ðêh.] = Icel. þó (for *þauh); cf Dan. dog, Swed. doch. + O. Sax. thôh, Du. doch, yet, but; G. doch, Goth. thauh. Teut. type *þauh-h, in which -h seems to be an elicitic; cf. L. que, 'and.' Thou- is prob. from the same base as That.

In the Du. and G. doch, &c., the short o is due to loss of emphasis.


Thousand. (E.) M E. thousand. A. S. þíssend. + Du. diisend, Icel. þíssund, þíshundræid; Dan. tusind, Swed. tusen, G. tausend, Goth. thousund. Cf. also Lith. tuokstanis, Russ. tussachsa, a thousand. Not yet explained; in Icel. þíss-hundræid, the syllable hund = A. S. hund, a hundred, and is due to popular etymology, which may (however) be correct.

Thowl; see Thole (1).

Thrall, a slave. (Scand.) O. Northumb. ðræl, borrowed from Norse, Mk. x. 44; the ê was perhaps shortened in M. E. pradlon, from Icel. prãldóm. = Icel. præl, a thrall, serf. + Dan. træl, Swed. träl. The Icel. præl stands for *þrálius, m., and is cognate with O. H. G. dregil, drigil, a thrall, serf; lit. 'a runner,' i.e. one who runs on messages. From base of Goth. thragan, A. S. þrægan, to run; allied to Gk. πράξεω, to run. See Trochee, Feuterer. Der. thral-dom, Icel. prãldóm. Brugu. i. § 784.

Thrash, Thrash. (E.) Thrash is older; M. E. brechen, for persen. = A. S. perscan, to thrash (strong verb). + Du. dorsch, Icel. perskja, Dan. dârse, Swed. troska, G. dreschen, Goth. thihskan (pt. t. thrask). Orig. to rattle, make a din or rattling noise; cf. Russ. treshak, to crackle, burst, tresh', a crash, O. Slav. troska, stroke of lightning; Lith. treskeiti, treskekti, to rattle, crackle. Teut. base *thresk; Idg. root *tresk. Prob. first used of thunder, then of the noise of the flail. Der. thresh-

Thrasional, vain-glorious. (L. — Gk.) Coined from Thraso-, stem of Thraso, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's Eunuchus. Evidently from Gk. θρασύς, bold, spirited; allied to Dare (1).

Thrave, a number of sheaves of wheat. (Scand.) M E. prave, præve (thrave, throve). = Icel. þrei, a thrave; Dan. trave, a score of sheaves; Swed. trasve, a pile of wood; Swed. dial. trasve, 24 or 30 sheaves set up in shocks (F. Moller). Cf. Icel. þrei, a loft for corn.


Throw, sb. (E.) M E. þret, A. S. þrei, a crowd, crush of people, also great pressure, calamity, trouble, threat. — A. S. þræt, and grade of str. vb. þrotan, to afflict, vex, urge. + Goth. us-þrithan, to vex greatly, G. verdrossen, to vex; Russ. trudite, to make one work, urge, vex; L. trudere, to push, crowd, urge. (Base TREDU.) Der. throw-en, vb.


Threnody, a lament. (Gk.) Gk. θρην-φία, a lamenting. = Gk. θρην-ος, a wailing, from θρην-ομαι, I cry aloud; φθι, ode; see Drone (1) and Ode.

Thresh; see Thrash.

Threshold, a piece of wood or stone under an entrance-door. (E.) Thresh-Old was usually written thresh-wood, as if it were the piece of wood threshed or beaten by the tread of the foot; but this was due to a popular etymology (suggested by wald, perhaps = floor). A. S. perscwald, late form of A. S. perscold. = A. S. perscan, to thresh; with -old, suffix. + Icel. perskolder, threshold; from persk-ja, to thresh. The A. S. perscold is from a form *persc-o-ð(þ)-; cf. O. H. G. dresc-
**THRICE**

嵇。 And -ad- represents Idg. *tre-; see Princ. of E. Etym. i. § 228 (F).

**Thrice.** (E.) For thriis, contr. form of M. E. *thries*, *thries* (dissyllabic), where the suffix -is is adverbial (orig. a mark of gen. case). Earlier form *prie* = A. S. *prie*, thrice. A. S. *pri*, three. See Three.

**Thrid,** a thread. (E.) Another form of thread (Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278).

**Thrift,** frugality. (Scand.) M. E. *prift,* -Icel. *prift*, thrist; also *bref*, the same.


**Thril,** Thrill, to pierce. (E.) The old sense of thrill was to pierce; also spelt thirl, which is an older spelling. M. E. *hirlen*, priilen. A. S. *hyrian*, to pierce; shorter form of *hyrielian*, the same; lit. ‘to make a hole.’ - A. S. *hyrel*, *hyrel*, a hole, orig. an adj. with the sense ‘pierced,’ for *pyrhl-il*, as shewn by the cognate M. H. G. *durchel*, pierced. Derived from A. S. *purh*, through (with change of *u* to *y*), just as M. H. G. *durchel* is from G. *durch*, through. See Through.


**Throb,** to beat forcibly, as the heart. (E.) M. E. *probhen*, to thiob. Allied to Russ. *trepec*, palpitation, throbbing; L. *trepidus*, trembling. See Trepidation.


**Throne.** (F. - L - Gk.) Formerly *tronc* (Wyclif). = O. F. *tronc* (F. *trône*). = L. *thronum*, acc. of *thronos*. = Gk. ῥόδος, a seat; lit. a support. (√DHER.)

**Throng,** a great crowd of people. (E.) M. E. *prong*. A. S. *ge-prong*, a throng.


**Thropple,** Thrapple, wind-pipe. (E.) Thrapple is prob. a reduction of A. S. *prot-bolla*, the wind-pipe; from *prot-n*, throat, and *bolla*, prominence. See Throttle, Throat, and Bowl (2).


**Thrum,** the tufted end of a weaver’s thread. (E.) M. E. *prum*, not found in A. S. + Icel. *brun* (gen. *brumar*), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the edge of a web); Norw. *trum*, *tramm*, edge, brim; Swed. dial. *trumm*, *trömm,*
THRUM

a stump, the end of a log; M. Du. drom, thread on a weaver’s shuttle; G. trummen, end of threads, thrum. Teut. base *bru, weak grade of *ber = Idg. *ter. Hence it is allied to Gk. τρίμα, end, L. terminus; see Term.

Thrum (2), to play noisily. (Scand.) Icel. þrúma, to rattle, thunder; Swed. trumma, to beat, drum; cf. Dan. tromme, a drum. See Drum, Strum.


Thrash (2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth. (E.) In Phillips (1706). (Not related to A. S. þyrre, dry.) Probably of Norse origin; from O. Norse *þræskr; whence M. Dan. torsk, Dan. trøiske, Swed. torsk, Norw. transk, tråsk, the thursh on the tongue. And prob the same as Norw. transk, variant of frosk, a frog, also the thrush. In like manner, both Gk. θάρπαξός and L. rana meant (1) frog, (2) disease of the tongue.

Thrust, vb. (Scand.) M. E. þristen, þristen. – Icel. þrýsta, to thrust, press, compel. Allied to Threaten, and to L. trādiere, to thrust.


Thug, an assassin. (Hindustani) Hind. thunk, thug (with cerebral th), a cheat, knave, a robber who strangles travellers; Marâthi thak, thug (H. H. Wilson)

Thumb. (E.) M. E. þombe; with excces b. A. S. þúma, the thumb. — Du. duim, Swed. tumme, G. daumen; also Icel. þumall, the thumb of a glove, Dan. tummel-finger, thumb. Lit. ‘the thick finger;’ from ➥TEU, to grow large. See Tumid. Der. thimble.

Thummim, perfection (Heb.) Urim and thummim = light and perfection; though the forms are strictly, plural. – Heb. tāmmîn, pl. of tām, perfection, truth. – Heb root tāmām, to be perfect.

Thump, vb. (E.) Allied to Icel. dumpa, to thump, Swed. dial. dömpa, to thump, dumpa, to make a noice.

Thunder, sb. (E.) For thunor; the d is exccesent. M. E. þoner. A. S. þunor. – A. S. þunian, to rattle, thunder; cf. geþun, a loud noise. — Du. donder; Icel. þórr (for þór), Thor, god of thunder; G. donôre, L. tonâre, to thunder, Skt. tan, to sound. β. We further find A. S. tonian, to thunder, prob. from L.; but compare Skt. stana, to sound, thunder, sigh, staniata, thunder, and E. stum. (✓STEN.) See Stun.

Thurible, a censor. (L. – Gk.) English from L. thîrîbulum, trîbulum, a vessel for holding incense. – L. thûrî-, thûrî-, decl. stem of thûs, tûs, frankincense; with suffix -bulum (as in fundî-bulum, from fundere). L. thûs is borrowed from Gk. ἄθορ, incense. – Gk. θύ-ειν, to burn a sacrifice. Allied to Fume. (✓DHEU.) See Thyme.

Thursday. (Scand.) M. E. þurs-deg, þors-day. A. S. þûres deg, Thursday. – A. S. þûres, gen. of þûr, Thor; deg. day. Borrowed from Icel. þórsdagi, Thursday; from þórs, gen. of þór, Thor, and dagr, a day; cf. Swed. Dan. Torsdag. So also A. S. þûresdag (the native word); Du. Donderdag, G. Donnerstag. All translations of L. dies iouis. (See Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 578.)

Thus. (E.) M. E. ðus. + O. Frs. and O Sax. ðus; Du. dus. Allied to That; and perhaps to This.

Thwack, Whack, to beat. (Prob. imitative. Compare Icel. þókka, to thwack, thump; also þóka, the same; prov G. wackeln, to cudgel.

Thwaite, a clearing. (Scand.) Common in place-names. Icel. þvít, a paddock, orig. a clearing in woods, a cutting. – Icel. *þvíta, 2nd grade of *þvita, not found, but = A. S. þwitan, to cut. See Thwite. Cf. Norw. tvært, a cutting, also a clearing; Dan. dial. tvæd.

Thwart, transversely, transverse. (Scand.) Properly an adv.; afterwards an adj.; lastly, a verb. M. E. thwert, thwart, across. – Icel. þverr, neut. of þverr, adj., perverse, adverse. Used adverbially in phrases such as um þverr, across, athwart, taka þverr, to take athwart, to deny flatly. β. The Icel. þverr, adj., is cognate with A. S. þuwoð, perverse, transverse, Dan. tvær, transverse (whence tvært, adv., across), Swed. tvär, across (whence tvårt, adv., rudely), Du. dwa(r)p(s); Goth. thaurahs, angry; G. zwech, adv., across, awry. From Teut. base *þwerh, Idg. root *werh; cf. L. torquère, to twist; Skt. tarku-, a spindle. Brugm. i. § 593 (3). Allied to Twirl.


Der. thwaite, whittle, q. v. 

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THY

Thy; see Thine.
Thyme, a plant. (F.−L.−Gk.) The th is pronounced as t, because borrowed from French. M. E. tymne.− M. F. thym, 'the herb time;' Cot.−L. thymum, acc. of thymus.− Gk. thýmos, thýmou, thyme, from its sweet smell. Cf. Gk. òiôs, incense; see Thurile. (✓DHEU.)

TI-TY.


Tibet, a cat. (F.−Teut.) See Nares O. F. Thibaut, Thobald − O. Sax. Thobald; O. H. G. Dietbald.− O. Sax. thiold. O. H. G. det, dote, people (see Dutch); bald, bold.

Tibia, the large bone of the leg. (L.) 1. tibia, shin-bone.

Tic, a twitching of the muscles. (F.−Teut.) F. tic, a twitching; tic doulourreux, painful twitching; a nervous disease. Formerly F. ticq, tiquet, a disease suddenly seizing a horse (Cot.). Cf. Ital. ticchio, a vicious habit, caprice. Most likely allied to Low G. tikken, to twitch; G. zucken (M. H. G. zucken, zucken), to twitch, shrug; with which cf. zug, a draught, ziehen, to draw (Scheler). See Touch.


Tick (2), cover of a feather bed. (L.−Gk.) M. E. teke, 14th cent.− L. teca, thēca, a case (whence F. tâie).− Gk. θήκα, a case to put a thing in.− Gk. θήκη, base of θίκνω, I put, put away.

Tick (3), to beat as a watch. (E.) An imitative word, like clock; perhaps suggested by Tick (4). Cf. G. ticktack, pit-a-pat; E. Fries. tik-tak, the ticking of a clock.

Tick (4), to touch lightly. (E.) M. E. teke, a light touch; whence the game called tick or tig; in which children try to touch each other. Not in A.S. E. Fries. tikken, to touch lightly. + Du. tik, a touch, pat, ticke, tikken, to tick, pate; Low G. tik, a light touch; Norw. tikkå, to touch lightly.

Tick (5), credit. (F.−G.) Shoit for ticket; Nares shews that to take things on credit was 'to take on ticket.' See below.

Ticket, a bill stuck up, a label. (F.−G.) M. F. etiquette, 'a little bill, note, or ticket, esp. such as is stuck up on the gate of a court;' Cot.−O. F. esquisite, esquête (Godefroy).− G. stecken, to stick, stick up, fix; see Stick. And see Étiquette.

Tickle. (E.) M. E. ticklen; frequentative form from the base tik, to touch lightly; see Tick (4). It means 'to keep on touching lightly.' Hence also M. E. tikkel, unstable, ticklish, easily moved by a touch; mod. E. ticklish, unstable. ¶ Not necessarily a variant of Icel. kæta, to tickle; but a parallel formation.


Tidings. (Scand.) M. L. tidande, also tidunge; afterwards tidings. Orig. 'things that happen;' cf. A.S. tidung, tidings; tidan, to happen. But rather from Icel. tóðadât, neut. pl., tidings, news, Dan. tidende, tidings, cf. Du. tijding, G. zeitung. All from the sb. above.

Tidy, seasonable, neat. (E.) M. E. tidy, seasonable, from M. E. tid or tide, time; see Tide. + Du. tijdig, Dan. Swed. tidig, G. zeitig, timely.

Tie, vb. (E.) M. E. tien, tišen, teyen, to tie; A.S. tiégan, ge-tiégan; an unoriginal verb, from A.S. tiæg, a bond, chain, rope − A S. těh, Teut. type *rauch, 2nd grade of *tæhun-, to pull, draw; see Tow, Tug. Cf. Icel. tó ã, a tie, tygg, a string.

Tie, a rank, row. (F.−Late L.) Formerly fire, a better spelling; Florio explains Ital. tiro by 'a tyre of ordinance.' F tirè, 'a draught, pull, ... also a tire; a stroke, hit, reach, gate, course, or continuance of course;' Cot. [Cf. Span. tiro, a set of mules; Ital. tiro, 'a shoot, shot, tire, reach, ... a stones caste, tyre of ordinance;' Florio (1598).]− F. tivering, to draw, drag, pull, &c.− Late L. tirâre, to draw, pull, extend, hurl; whence also Ital. trâre, Span. Port. Prov. tirar. Of unknown origin. ¶ The A.S. tier, occurring but once, is an obscure and doubtful word, and has nothing to do with it.

Tierce, Terce. (F.−L.) It meant a third hour, a third of a pipe of cask, a third card, a third thrust (in fencing).—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TIFF</strong></th>
<th><strong>TIMID</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O. F. <em>tiers</em>, <em>tierce</em>, third.</td>
<td>ga-tils, fit, convenient; A.S. <em>til</em>, sb., use.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tiff</strong> (1), to deck, dress out. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. <em>tiffen</em>. M. F. <em>tiffer</em>, <em>tifer</em> (more commonly <em>atttffer</em>), 'to deck, trim, adorn.' Cotg. = Du. <em>tippen</em>, to cut, clip, cut off the <em>tip</em> of the hair; Low G. <em>tippen</em>, to touch lightly. See <em>Tip</em> (1).</td>
<td><strong>Till</strong> (3), a drawer for money. (E.) The proper sense is 'drawer,' something that can be pulled out. Dryden has <em>tiller</em> in this sense, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 384. From M. E. <em>tillen</em>, to draw, draw out, also to allure; also spelt <em>tullen</em>. A. S. <em>tyllan</em>, only in the comp. <em>for-tyllan</em>, to draw aside, lead astray. Cf. <em>Toll</em> (2).</td>
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<td><strong>Tiff</strong> (2), a pet, fit of ill-humour; also liquor, drink. (Scand.) Orig. 'a sniff;' hence (1) a pet, (2) a sip or draught of beer. = Norweg. <em>tev</em>, a drawing in of the breath, sniff, <em>teva</em>, to sniff; Swed. dial. <em>tåv</em>, smell, taste; Icel. <em>sfa</em>, to sniff.</td>
<td><strong>tiller</strong>, the handle of a rudder. (E.) Prov. E. <em>tiller</em>, a handle, lit. 'puller.' From M. E. <em>tillen</em>, to draw, pull (above).</td>
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TIMOROUS

timorous, (L.) Coined, with suffix -ous, from L. timor, fear. — L. timère, to fear.


Tincture, (L.) L. tinctura, a dyeing, — L. tinctus, pp. of tingere, to dye. See Tinge.


tinder. (E) M.E. tinder, more commonly toundre, tondere. A S. tyndre, f., anything for kindling fires from a spark. Cf. O.H.G. suntra, tinder. Teut. type *tünd-r-ön; from *tund, weak grade of lost verb *tadan, to kindle; see above + Icel. tundr (cf. tandri, fire); Dan. tounder, Swe.d. tunder; Du. tunder; G. zunder, tinder.

Tine (1), the tooth or spike of a fork or harrow. (E.) Formerly tind. M.E. tind. A.S. tünd. — Icel. tindr, Swe.d. tine, Dan. dial. tind, tooth of a rake; M. H. G. zint. Teut. type *tindan-, m., allied to L. dens (gen. dentis), a tooth; cf. also Skt. danta, a tooth. Noteen, § 144. See Tooth.

Tine (2), to kindle; see Tind.

Tine (3), to lose (Scand.) Icel. fyna, to lose. — Icel. fyn, loss, damage; allied to A.S. fëona, harm; see Teen.

Tinge, to dye. (L.) L. tingere, pp. tintus, to dye (see Tint). — Gk. τίνη, to wet, dye; O.H.G. thunkôn, G. tunken, to dip, steep (from the weak grade).

Tingle, (E) M.E. tinglen, a by-form of tinkle, to tinkle, which, again, is a frequentative form of M.E. tinkle, to tink (see Tinker), of which a weaker form is ting. ‘To ting, tinnire; tingle, tinnire,’ Levins (1570). Cf. E. Fries. tingeln.

The origin seems to be ting, which, in turn, to vibrate, thrill, to feel a sense of vibration as when a bell is rung.

Tinker, (E) M.E. tinkere. So called because he makes a tinkling sound, in the mingling of metal pots, &c. From M.E. tinkle, to ring or tinkle; Wyclif, I Cor. xiii. 1. Of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. tingendagen, to tingle, tintelen, to tinkle; E. Fries. tingen, tingen, to make a bell ring; I. tinnire, to tinkle, ring, tinctinum, a tinking. Cf. Tudor E. tinker, a tinker (Levins).

tinkle, to jingle. (E.) Frequentative of M.E. tinken, to ring; see Tinker.

Tinsel, gaudy ornament. (F. — I.) From M.F. estincelle, a spark, a star-like ornament; for estincelte — L. scintilla, a spark. See Scintillation, Stencil.

Tint, a tinge of colour. (L.) Formerly tint Spenser has tinct = dyed. — L. tinctus, pp. of tingere, to dye; see Tinge. Or from Ital. tintula, a dye. — L. tintula, fem. of tinctus.

Tiny, very small. (F. — I.) Preceded, in Shakespeare, by the word little; as, ‘a little tiny boy,’ ‘my little tiny thief,’ ‘pretty little tiny kickshaws;’ spelt tine or tyne in ed. 1623. Prob. adapted, with loss of the first syllable, from O.F. and F. tan-tinet, very little; due to L. tantillus, ever so little.

Tip (1), (E) Often associated with tap, but not etymologically connected with it. M.E. tip, Du. Swe.d. tip, Low G. tipp; cf. G. zippel, a small tip. Allied to Du. and E. Fries. tipel, a nipple, teat, and to E. Tap (2). Cf. M. Du. tipken, a teat. Der. tip, vb, chiefly in pp. tipped, i.e. furnished with a silver top or iron spike; whence tipped-staff, later tipstaff, an officer with a tipped staff; cf. tipple.

Tip (2), to tilt. (E) Generally in the phrase tip up, or tip over; a secondary form of tap. Cf. tip and run, i.e. tap and run (a game); tip for tap, blow for blow (Bullinger’s Works, i. 285), now sit for tat. E. Fries. tippen, to tap lightly. — Low G. tippen; Swe.d. tippa, to tap, tip, strike gently, touch lightly. Cf. Icel. tapa, to tap. See Tap (1).

Tippet, (L. — Gk.) M.E. tipet, tepet. A.S. tepet, a carpet, tippet. — L. tappa, cloth, hangings; see Tapestry.

Tipple, to drink habitually. (Scand.) Norwegian, tipla, to tinkle, frequentative of tippa, to drip from a point or tip; Swe.d. dial. tippa, to drip, from tip, a tip; cf. Du. tepel, a nipple, teat; see Tip (1).

Tipsy, (E) Lit. ‘unsteady.’ Formed from tip (2) with suffix -sy, as in trick-sy, &c.; see Tip (2) above.

Tirade, a strain of reproof. (F. — Ita. — Late L.) F. tirade, lit. ‘a lengthening out.’ — Ita. tirata, a drawing, a pulling — Ita. tirare, to pull, draw, pluck; the same as F. tirer; see Tier.
Tire, (1) to exhaust. (E.) M. E. tirien, teorien. A. S. teorian, (1) to be tired, (2) to tire; weak verb; see Atire in New E Dict. 'Fatigatus, ater'd; Voc. 170. 30.

Tire (2), to deck. (F.) Both as sb. and vb. M. E. tîr, tyr, sb.; which is merely M. E. atir with the initial a dropped. Thus tire is short for attire, like pal (of bells) for appeal. See Attire.

Tire (3), a hoop of iron that binds the felloes of wheels. (F.) 'Tire, the ornament of women's heads, the iron band of a cart-wheel,' Phillips, ed. 1706. Prob. identical with tire, a woman's head-dress. Tire meant to deck, also to arrange, being short for attire Palsgrave has: 'I tyer an eggge; Je accostre; I tyer with garmentes,' &c. See Tire (2).

Tire (4), to tear a prey as is done by predatory birds. (F. - Late L.) M. E. tiren, to tear a prey. -F. tîrer, to pull, drag. See Tirade.

Tire (5), a train. (F. - Late L.) Only in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 35. From F. tîrer, to draw; see Tirade and Tier

Tiro, Tyro, a novice. (L.) L. tîro, a novice, recruit. The frequent spelling with y is absurd.

Tisic; see Phthisis.

Tissue. (F. - L.) F. tissu, 'a ribbon, fillet, or headband of woven stuff;' Cot. Also tissu, masc., tissue, fem., woven: old pp. of tissre (mod. F. tisser), to weave = L. texere, to weave See Text.

Tit (1), a small horse or child. (Scand.) Icel. tittr, a tit, bird; Norw. tila, a little bird, small trout F. prov. E. titty, small. Tit (2), a teat. (E.) A. S. tit, titl, a teat; see Teat.

Titan, a giant. (L. - Gk.) L. Titân; cf. títio, a firebrand. -Gk. Tirâr, a giant, perhaps alluded to tirâ, dry (Prelwitz). Skt. titha-. f. (✔ Th. ITI, to burn.)

Der. tîtânic

Tit for tat, blow for blow. (Scand.) A corruption of tip for tap, where tip is a slight tap (Bullinger, Works, i. 283).

Tithe, a tenth part. (E.) M. E. tîthe, also lethe. A. S. lêða, tenth; O. Merc. -tegða; fuller form tegða, corresponding to Gk. δέσμος, tenth. See Ten.

Titillation, a tickling. (F. - L.) F. titillation. -L. acc. titillationem, a tickling -L. titillationis, pp. of titillare, to tickle.

Titlark. (Scand. and E.) Lit. 'small lark;' from Tit (1) and Lark.


Titmouse, a kind of small bird. (Scand. and E.) Not connected with mouse; the true pl. should be titmouses, but titmouse is used, by confusion with mice. M. E. titmose. Compounded of tit, small (see Tit (1)); and A. S. mæse, a name for several small birds, e. g. A. S. fîwæ mæse, col-mæse, spic-mæse, all names of birds. + Du. mees, (g. meis, a titmouse, small bird; Icel. mæsingr (F. mainsane). Teut. type *mæsing-, f.; the sense of which was 'twittering'; cf. L. maëre (for *maesè, cf. mæs-tus), to lament, mourn (Franch).

Titter, to giggle (E.) The same as M. E. titeron, to prattle; from a repetition of the syllable ti, which was also used to indicate laughter, as in the word te-h ee (Chaucer). See also twitter and twaddle. And see Tattle.

Tittle, a jot. (F. - L.) M. E. títel, -O. F. title, a title; M. F. tête, tître, 'a tittle, a small line drawn over an abridged word, also a title;' Cot. -L. titulum, acc. of titulus, a title β. In late Latin titulus must have meant a mark over a word, as shewn by O. F. title (above). Wyclif has tite for the Vulgate titulus (Matt. v. 18).

Tittle-tattle, prattle; see Tattle.


To- (2), prefix, to. (E.) Only in to-day, to-gether, to-morrow, to-night, to-ward; and in the obsolete M. E. to-name, nickname, and a few other words; see To-day.

To- (1), prefix, in twain, asunder, to pieces. (E.) Only retained in the phrase all-to-brake — utterly brake asunder, Judges ix. 53. The M. E. phrase al-to-brake meant wholly brake-asunder, the al being adverbial, and to-brake the pt. t. of tobreken, to break asunder. But about A. D. 1500, it was mistakenly written all-to-brake, as if all-to meant 'altogether,' and brake was separate from to; and later writers much confused the matter, which is still often wrongly explained. The A. S. tô-, prefix, was very common, as in tôbrekan, to break asunder, tô-blêwan, to blow asunder; cognate with O. Frisic to-, te-; and allied to O. H. G. zer-, G. zer-, signifying 'asunder.'

To- (2), prefix; see To.
TOAD


toad-eater. (E.) Formerly a companion or assistant to a mountebank, who pretended to eat toads, swallow fire, &c.; now represented by toady.

Toast (1), scorched bread. (F. - L.) O. F. toste, a toast of bread; orig. pp. fem. - L. tosta (for *tors-ta), pp. fem. of torrire, to parch; see Torrid.

toast (2), a person whose health is drunk. (F. - L.) The reference is to the toast usually put in stirrup-cups, &c., in drinking healths; see the story in the Tatler, no. 24, May 4, 1709 (Todd).

Tobacco. (Span - Hayti.) Span tabaco. A word taken from the language of Hayti (Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico). Las Casas says that tabaco was the name of the pipe in which the Caribs smoked the plant.

Toboggan, a kind of snow-sledge. (Amer. Indian.) A Canadian perversion of an Amer. Indian odahagan, a sledge.

Tocher, a dowry. (Gael.) Gael. and Irish tochar, a dowry, assigned portion. - O. Irish tochar, a putting; tocharim, I put. - O. Irish to-, do-, to; curr-im, I put, assign.

Tocsin, sound of an alarm-bell. (F. - Teut. and L.) M. F. toquesing (F. tocsevin), an alarm-bell, or its sound; see Cot. Lit. "striking of the signal-bell." - O. F. tōquer, to strike, touch (Picard toker, Norm. dial. toquer, to strike) ; O. F. sing (Norm. dial. sin), a bell, from Lat. signum, a bell, L. signum, a sign; see Touch and Sign.

Tod, a bush, a measure of wool, a fox. (Scand.) Icel. toddi, a tod of wool, bit, piece (the fox being named tod from his bushy tail). + E. Fries. todde, a bundle; Du. todde, a rag; G. zotte, zote, a tuft of hair, anything shaggy.

To-day, this day. (E.) Compounded of to, prep., and day; to being formerly used in the sense of 'for.' Thus A. S. tō dage = for the day, to-day; dage being the dat. of dag, dav. So also to-night, to-morrow.

Toddle, to walk unsteadily. (E.) The same as Lowl. Sc. tolle, to walk with short steps, and equivalent to E. totter; see Trotter. Cf. tollish, tottery, unsteady (Cent. Dict.); Bavarian zotteln, zotten, to toddle, walk feebly.

Toddy. (Hindustani - Pers.) Hind. tārī, táffī, 'vulgarily toddy, juice or sap of the palm-yra-tree,' &c.; H. H. Wilson. = Hind. tā[r, a palm-tree, palmyra-tree.

Pers. tār, a palm-tree yielding toddy; Skt. tāla. ¶ The Hind. r has a peculiar [cerebral] sound, which has come to be represented by d in English.


Toft, a green knoll, open ground, homestead. (Scand.) M. E. toft, a knoll. = Icel. toft (pron. toft), also tuft (pron. tuft), toft, tomt (the oldest spelling), a place to build on. Perhaps for *tumft-< *tump (Noreen, §§ 83, 238), as if 'suitable place'; from *tum-, weak grade of *tum-an-, O Sax tēman, to suit. Cf. G. zusf, a guild, O. H. G. zusf; and Goth. gafiman, to suit.

Toga. (L.) L. toga, a mantle, lit. covering, L. tegere, to cover. See Tent. 


Toil (1), labour; to labour. (F. - L.) M. E. toil, disturbance, tumult; toilen, to pull about (the sense having somewhat altered). = O. F. toillier, M. F. touiller, to entangle, shuffle together, mix confusedly, trouble, &c.; see Cotgrave. Godefroy also gives the sb. toil, toiel, toil, toel, a massacre, trouble, confusion, disorder. = L. tādiculāre, to stir up (Hatzfeld). = L. tādicula, a machine for bruising olives, dimin. of tudes, a mallet. = L. tud-, as in tu-tud-i, pt. t. of tundere, to beat. ¶ Toil is often derived from M. Du. tuelen, to till or manure land, but it is impossible to explain it from this source; the M. E. usage is completely at variance with this view.

Toil (2), a net, snare. (F. - L.) F. toise, cloth; pl. toiles, toils, snares for wild beasts = L. tēla, a web, thing woven; for *tex-la, from texere, to weave. See Text.

toilet, toilette. (F. - L.) F. toilette, 'a toy let, the stuff which drapers lap about their cloths, a bag to put nightcloths in; ' Cot. - F. toile, a cloth (above).

Toise, a measure, 6 ft. 4½ in. (F. - L.) F. toise, 'a fadome;' Cot. = L. tensus, se, brachia, nent. pl. of tensus, pp. of tendere, to stretch (reach). See Tend.

Tokay, a wine. (Hungary.) From Tokay, a town in Hungary, E. N. E. from Pest.

TOLERATE

tegn, Swed. tecken, G. zeichen, Goth. taikins. Tent. types *taiknom, n., taiknius, f.; allied to Teach. Usually referred to an Idg. base *deig-, by-form of *deik-, as in Gk. deik-wa, I shew, cognate with Goth. ga-teihan, to point out; which is not wholly satisfactory.

Tolerate. (L.) From pp. of L. toler-āre, to put up with; allied to tellere, to lift, bear, take. + Skt. tal, to lift, Gk. τάλημα, to suffer, A. S. ðulan, to endure. (TEL.) β. From L. tātum, supine of tollere. Usually written lātium, is formed numerous derivatives, such as ab-lat-ive, collat-ion, di-late, e-late, ob-late, &c.

Toll (1), a tax. (E.; or L. – Gk.) M. E. tol, A. S. tol, tribute + Du. tol, Icel. tollir. Dan. told (for *toll), Swed. till, G. zoll. Tct. type *tulōz, m.; which might be explained as < *tulōz, from the weak grade * tul (with suffix -os) of tel-, the root of tale; with the sense 'that which is counted out or paid.' But the existence of by-forms, as A. S. tol, toll (whence tolleru, a toller), O. Sax. tolua, O. Fries. tolne, toll, O. H. G. zolann-tuon, as well as O. I. G. zolomati, M. Du. tolencaer, a toller, suggest that the forms are borrowed from Late L. tolēnium, for L. telōnium, which is from Gk τελόνιον, a toll-house (Matt. iv. 9); from Gk. tēlion, an end, a toll. Cf. F. toullic, a toll; from Late L. toneleum, tonecum, for L. telōnium.

Toll (2), to pull a bell, sound as a bell. (E.) The old use was 'to toll a bell,' i.e. to pull it; from M. E. tollen, to stir, draw, pull, allied to tullen, to entice, allure, and prob. to A. S. fortellian, to allure; see Tell (3).

Tolu, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Said to be named from Tolu, a place on the N. W. coast of New Granada, now Colombia, in S. America.

Tom, pet name for Thomas. (L. – Gk. – Heb.) M. E. Thome, L. Thomās. – Gk. Θωμᾶς, Thomas; 'a twin.' Cf. Heb. ṭowim, pl. twins.

Tomahawk, a light war-hatchet. (W. Indian.) Algokin toemchagon, Mohogan tumnahogan, Delaware tamohecan, a war-hatchet. 'Explain by Lacombe from the Cree dialect: ootomahuk, knock him down; ootimahwaw, he is knocked down;' Cent. Dict.

Tomato, a love-apple. (Span. – Mexican.) Span. (and Port.) tomate, – Mexican tomatl, a tomato.

TONSURE

Tomb. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. tombe, L. tumba, Gk. τύμβα, a late form of τύμβος, a tomb. Allied to Tumulus.

Tomboy, a rude girl. (L. – Gk. – Heb.; and E.) From Tom and Boy.

Tome, a volume. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. tome, L. acc. tonum, Gk. τόμος, a section, a volume. – Gk. τόμα, 2nd grade of τέμα, as in τέματιν, to cut. Allied to Tonsure. (TEM.)

To-morrow; see To-day.

Tomtit, a small bird. (L. – Gk. – Heb.; and Scand.) From Tom and Tit.

Tontom, a kind of drum. (Bengāli.) Bengāli tantan, vulgarly tontom, a small drum. Prob. named from the sound.

Ton, Tun, a large barrel, great weight. (L.) M. E. tonne, a large barrel, hence a great weight. A. S. tunne, a barrel. So also Du ton, Icel.Swed. tunna, Dan. tonde, tun, cask; G. tonne, cask, weight; Gael. and Irish tunna, W. turwell, tun, barrel. All from Late L. tunna, a cask (9th cent.). If the orig. sense was 'wine-skin,' perhaps from O. Irish toun, skin.

Tone. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. ton, L. acc. tonum. Gk. τόμος, a thing stretched, a string, note, tone. – Gk. τόμα, 2nd grade of τέμα, as in τέματιν, to stretch. + Slt. tan, to stretch. (TEM.)

Tongs, sb. pl. (E.) M. E. tonge, tange, sing. sb.; the pl. is due to the two arms of the instrument. A. S. tange, a pair of tongs, pincers; also tang. Du. duan, Icel. təng (pl. tangir), Dan. tang, Swed. dång, G. sange. Orig. sense 'a biter' or 'nipper;' from a nasalised form of DAK, to bite, as in Gk. δακρύω. Brumg. i § 420.


Tonic. (Gk.) Lit. 'giving tone.' – Late Gk. τονκίος, adj, from τόμος; see Tone.

To-night; see To-day.

Tonsil, (F. – L. – M.) F. tonsile; Cot. – L. tonsilla, formed from the pl. tonsilla, the tonsils. 'There is one [Latin] sb. in -li, Lat. tāles, pl. m "wen on the neck," for *tons-li, from tens- "stretch" (Goth. at-thinsan, to draw towards one, Lith. tš-ši, to stretch by pulling); tonsilla, "tonsils," points to an older form *tons-lo- or *tons-la;' Brumg. ii § 98.

Tonsure. (F. – L.) F. tonsure, – L.
TONTINE

tonsūra, a clipping. = L. tonsus, pp. of tondere, to shear, clip. Cf. Gk. τόνδευν, to gnaw; see Tome.

Tontine, a kind of lottery. (F. - Ital.) F. tontine. Named from Laurence Tonti, a Neapolitan (about A.D. 1653).

Too. (E.) The emphatic form of to, used adverbially.


Toot (1), to peep, spy; see Tout.

Toot (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low G.) Spelt tute in Levins (1570). = M. Du. tuyten, 'to sound a cornet,' Hexham; cf. Du. toethoren, a toot-horn, bugle. Cf. Swed. tjusta, Dan. tute, to howl, to toot; Icel. þypía (pt. t. þytil), to resound, blow a horn; E. Fries. and Low G. tuten, to toot; A. S. þéstan, to howl; cf. Goth. thúthawun, a trumpet. Of imitative origin; but the M. Du. form may have been borrowed from Scandinavian.

Tooth. (E.) A. S. tō, pl. tēb and tēbas. Lengthened o produced loss of n (tō < tonth). + Du. tand, Icel. tōm, Dan. tand, Swed. tand, G. sahn, O. H. G. sand, sand. Teut. stem *tunth-; or (in Goth. tunthus) *tunth- + L. dens (stem dent-), Lith. dantis, W. dant, Skt. danta-, Gk. δόντως (stem ðōntos). All participial forms; Idg. stem *(e)dant-; orig. sense 'eating'; from √ Ed, to eat; see Eat.

Top (1), summit. (E.) M. E. top. A. S. top. + Du. top; Icel. topp, tuft, top; Dan. top, tuft, crest, top; Swed. topp, summit; G. zopf, tuft, top. Der. topp-le, to be top-heavy, tumble over.

Top (2), a child's toy. (F. - G.) M. E. top. = A. F. top, only found in the dimin. form topet. 'Trocus, topet;' Glasgow MS. (Godefroy); cf. O. F. topier, to turn as a top; also turnin, a pipkin ( Cot.). = M. H. G. topp, a top, pot, scull (apparently with reference to the large hollow humming-top). + Low G. dop, a shell; M. Du. doppe, a top (also dop, from H. G.), dop, a shell, doppe, a little pot; E. Fries. dop, doppe, a shell. Prob. allied to M. E. doppen, to dive, dip (a water-pot); and to E. Dip, Deep. Cf. M. Du. toppen, 'to whipe a top;' Hexham. † Or from M. Du. top, borrowed from M. H. G. topf.

Topaz, a gem. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. topaz. = L. topazus, topazion. = Gk. τόπαζος, τοπάζιον, a topaz. Pliny derives it from an island called Topazas, in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjunctual'; from Gk. τοπάζεων, to conjecture. This is 'conjunctual' indeed.

Toper, a great drinker. (F. or It. - Teut.) Certainly allied to F. tōper, to cover a stake, a term in dice-playing; whence lōpe, interjection (short for je lōpe, I accept your offer) in the sense 'agreed!' Also used as a term in drinking; cf. M. Ital. topa, in dicing, agreed! throw! also (in drinking), I pledge you! Cf. Span. topar, to butt, strike, accept a bet. Of Teut. origin; from the striking of hands or of glasses together, as in Picard toper, to strike hands in bargaining, Ital. intoppare, to strike against an obstacle. Originally from the placing together of the tops of the thumbs, at the same time crying topp! See Ihre, Outzen, Brem. Wortherbuch.

Topiary. (L. - Gk.) Topiary work is a term applied to clipped trees and shrubs. L. topiarium, belonging to landscape gardening. = L. topia, fancy gardening. = Gk. τοπία, a place, district.

topic. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. topiques, 'topicks, books or places of logical invention.' = L. topica, sb. pl., title of a work by Aristotle. = Gk. τοπικά (the same), neut. pl. of τοπικός, local, relating to τόποι or common-places. = Gk. τόπως, a place.

topography. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. topographie. = L. topographiā. = Gk. τοπογραφία, description of a place. = Gk. τόπος-s, a place; γράφ-ειν, to describe.

Topple; see under Top (1).

Topsyeturvy. (E.) Formerly topturvy, topsyeturvy, topsy-turvy (1528). [Not for top-side-turvy, where top-side = upper side; for topsy-turvy is the older form.] Just as upside down was formerly upsdownd, so topsy-turvy prob. = top so terrw. Terrw is from M. E. terven, to roll, roll back (hence, overthrow); see my Gloss to Chauncer; cf. M. E. eves-tyrzewe, to upset; A. S. tearflan, to turn, roll over; Low G. terven, to roll or turn up a cuff. † Explained topside t'other way by late writers, where t'other way is a false gloss.

TORCH

Torch. (F. - L.) M. E. torche. - F.
TORMENT

torche, a torch, also a wreath, wreathed wisp or piece of tow (Low L. tortia, a torch), twist. = Late L. tortica, a torch; (cf. porche from porticum), = L. tortus, pp. of torquère, to twist. See Torture.
tomentil, a herb (F. - L.) F. tormentille (Col.); Late L. tormentilla, Voc. 713. 6. Said to be so called from its relieving tooth-ache. = O. F. torment, torment, pain (above).

Tornado, a hurricane. (Span. - L.) Dampier speaks of 'tornadoes of thunder-shower' = For *tronada. = Span. tronada, a thunder-storm. = Span. tronar, to thunders. = L. tonare, to thunders.

Torpedo. (L.) L. torpēdo, numbness; also a cramp-fish (which electriifes or numbs). = L. torpēre, to be numb (below)
torpid, sluggish. (L.) L. torpidus, benumbed. = L. torpēre, to be numb or stiff. Cf. Lith tirpti, to grow stiff; Russ. terpnute, to grow numb. Brugm. i. § 521.


Torrent. (F. - L.) F. torrent. = L. acc. torrentem, a raging stream; from torrent, raging, impetuous, boiling, hot; orig. pres pt. of torrēre, to heat (below).

torrific, scorching; = L. torrēris, scorched. = L. torrēre, to scorch. = Gk. τραυάω, to become dry. See Tarraos, Thirst. (√ FERS.)


Torsos, a statue. (Ital. - L. - Gk.) Ital. torse, stump, trunk, stalk. = L. thyrus, stalk, stem. = Gk. ὄψας, a stalk, rod, thyrus.

Tort, a wrong. (F. - L.) F tort, a wrong, harm; pp. of tordre, to twist. = L. tortus, pp. of torquère, to twist.
tortoise. (F. - L.) M. E. torture, tortu; later, tortoise, with changed suffix; cf. Prov. tortesa, a tortoise. The M. E. tortu answers to F. torture, a tortoise; Late L. tortūca. So named from the twisted feet; cf. O. F. torti, crooked. All due to L. tort-us, pp. of torquère, to twist.

Tory. (Irish.) First used about 1680 in the political sense. The Irish State Papers, Jan. 24, 1656, mention 'tories and other lawless persons.' = Irish toirde, tortuge, lit. (a hostile) pursuer, also a searcher (hence, a plunderer); cf. toireacht, pursuant, search, &c. = Irish toirghim, I fancy, I pursue, search closely. = Cf. Gael. toir, pursuant, search; O. Irish tortacht (for *do-ro-racht), pursuit; where do (to) and fo (under) are prefixes, and racht is from REG, as in L. reg-are, to direct, Irish ríg-im, I stretch out.

Toss, to jerk. (Scand.) cf. W. tosio, to jerk, toss; tos, a quick jerk, toss; borrowed from E. Perhaps from Norw. tossa, to scatter, spread out; cf. 'to toss hay;' Dan. dial. tuse, to stir, move, shake. Allied to Touse.

Total. (F. - L.) F. total. = Late L. tō-tālis, adj.; extended from L. totus, entire.

Totter, to be unsteady. (E.) Prov. E. tolter, a form occurring in Clare's Village Minstrel; cf. Lowl. Sc. tolter, adj. and adv., unsteady (not a verb, as Jamieson says). Tolter, as a vb., is related to M. E. tolten, to tilt, to be unsteady (see Tilt (2)); and is allied to A. S. tealdrian, to totter, from the adj. tealt, unsteady. = M. Du. touteren (<*tolleren), to tremble, shake. Cf. prov. E. toter, a swing; Bavar. zelttern, to hobble along.

Toucan, a bird. (F. - Brazil.) F. toucan; a Brazilian word (Litté). = Guarani tucã; whence Port. tucano. Granada gives Guarani tīcā (i.e. and at both nasal).

Touch. (F. - Teut.) F. toucher. [Also O. F. toquer, Walloon toquer, to knock or strike against; Ital. toccare, to touch, strike, smite.] Teut. *tukkan, represented by Low G. tukken = O. H. G. zucken, G. zucken, to twitch, draw with a quick motion; cf. M. Du. tucken, tucken, 'to knock head to head; to touch;' Hexham. A secondary verb, due to the weak grade (*tuh) of Teut. *tenhan, as in Goth. tiuhan, A. S. čeôn (<*tehoan), to pull, draw, O. H. G. ziehan (G. ziehen), cognate with
TOUCHY

L. ducere, to draw, lead. (DEUK.) See Tuck (1), Tow (1). Der. toc-sin, tuck-et.

Touchy, corruption of Tetchy, q. v. Tough, (E.) M. E. tough. A. S tōh, tough + Du. taai, flexible,pliant,viscous,tough; G. sah, O. H. G. sāhī, tough, tenacious. Teut. type *tanxus (>tāhīs); allied to A.S. ge-teng-e, close to, offensive, O. Sax. bi-teng-i, oppressive. The orig. sense is 'holding close together' or 'tenacious'; cf. Tong.

Tour, a circuit. (F.-L.) Lit. 'a turn.' - F. tour, lit. a turn; also 'a turner's wheel,' Cor. - L. tornum, acc. of tornus. - Gk. τοῦσα, a lathe; see Turn.

Tourmaline, the name of a mineral. (F.-Cingal. F. tourmaline. Formed from the native name in Ceylon, where it was called ὀί amallī. Explained (vaguely) as 'a general name for the corundum'; Clough, Singhal. Dictionary (1850), ii. 246.


Tourney. (F.-L.-Gk.) A. F. tourney, O. F. tornour (above).

Tourniquet. (F.-L.-Gk.) F tour-niquet, lit. 'that which turns about;' a name given to a stick turned round to tighten a bandage, to stop a flow of blood. - F. tourner, to turn (above). Cf. Picard torniker, to turn round.

Touse, to pull about, tear. (E.) M. E. tūsen, in comp. tō-rūsen, to pull about. [cf. mod. E. Touser, a dog's name, lit. 'tearer!'] This answers to E. Fries. tūsen, to tear, pull, rend. + G zauen, O. H. G. (er)zisan, (er)ziāson, to tug, pull, drag about. Der. dūsen; cf. tuss.

Tout, to solicit custom. (E.) A dialectal form of tooit. M. E. tuten, orig. to peep; hence to be on the look-out for custom A. S. tōtan, to project, stick out (hence, peep out); whence Toothill, Toothill, a look-out hill (W. Toothill at Carnarvon).

Tow (1), to tug along. (E.) M. E. towen, tojen. O. Fries. taga, to pull, tow; cf. A. S. to-h-lune, a tow-line, towing-ropel - A. S. tug, as in tug-en, pp. of tōhan, tōn, to pull, draw. + E. Fries. tagen, Icel. toga, to pull; O. H. G. sogōn; all similarly formed from Teut. *tuh (>tug),

TOXICOLOGY

weak grade of *teuhan-, to draw, cognate with L. ducere, to draw, lead. (DEUK.)

Tow (2), coarse part of hemp. (E.) M. E. tow. A. S. tow-, occurring in tow-lic weorc, material for spinning, lit. 'tow-like stuff,' and in tow-hūs, a tow-house, house for spinning. Orig. the operation, not the material; cf. A. S getaw, implements. Allied to A. S towan, to prepare, work; see Tar and Tool. + M. Du. touw, tow, touwen, to tan leather, towe, a weaver's implement; Icel. tó, a tuft of wool for spinning.

Toward, Towards. (E.) M. E. towardes, formed by adding -es (genitive suffix used adverbially) to M. E. toward. The A. S. towarde is usually an adj., with the sense 'future, about to come;' towards was a prep., usually put after its case. - A S. tō, to; -eward, in the direction of, cognate with Icel. -verr, M. H. G. -vert, Goth. -wairths, and allied to L. vertus, towards. β. All these suffixes are derivatives of the verb appearing in E. as worth, to become; see Worth (2). The same suffix appears in after-ward, inwards, &c.; the lit. sense is 'that which has become' or 'that which is made to be,' or 'that which is turned;' hence inwards = turned in, to-ward, turned to, &c.


Tower. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. tur, tour.
- L. turris, acc. of turris, a tower. - Gk. τῖρος, τῆρος, a tower, bastion; cf. Gael. torr, conical hill, tower, castle. - Q. A. S. torr is from L. turris; and late A. S. tur from O. F. tur.


Toxicology, the science which investigates poisons. (Gk.) From Gk. ῥόξος-ρ, poison for arrows (from ῥόξος, a bow);
TOY

-λογα, from λέγειν, to discourse. β. Τότος may be from TEKS, to hew, shape; see Technical. But cf. L. ταξεω, yew-tree.

Toy, sb. (Du.) Du. tuig, tools, utensils, implements, stuff, refuse, trash; whence speel-tuig, playthings, toys, lit. ‘stuff to play with.’ M. Du. tuig, ‘sliver chains with a knife, cizzeis, pincushion, &c. as women wear,’ Sewel. + Icel. týg, gear, Dan. toe, gear, legt-teo, a plaything, toy, Swed. tryg, gear, trash, G. zeug, stuff, trash, G. speelzeug, playthings. β. The orig.-sense was stuff, material, gear; and G. zeug is connected with G. zeugen, to beget, to produce, and even to witness. So also Du. tuig is connected with Du. tuigen, to equip, to witness, E. Fries. tügen, to produce, prepare, equip, O. Fries. tiuga, tioga, to witness, M. H. G. zügen, to produce, equip, witness; all weak verbs, due to the strong Teut. verb *teuhan- (Goth. tiihan, A. S. tœn, O. H. G. ziohan, G. ziehen), cognate with L. ducere, to lead. (DYUK.)

As to the sound, cf. høy = Flemish hui. See Tow (t), Team.

Trace (1), a track, foot-print. (F. - L.) F. trace, ‘trace, path, tract;’ Cot. A verbal sb. from M. F. tracier, to trace, follow, also spelt trasser, to trace out, delineate. The same as Ital. tracciare, Span. trazar, to trace out, plan, sketch. These answer to a Late L. *tractiare, formed from tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw, drag.

trace (2), one of the straps by which a vehicle is drawn. (F. - L.) M. E. traece, trace, which Palsgrave explains by O. F. trazes; this is a plural form = mod. F. traits, pl. of trait; — O. F. trazes, later traits, traites, pl. of trait, explained by Cotgrave as ‘a teame-trace or tract.’ Thus trace = traits, pl. of trait; see Trait.

Trachea, wind-pipe. (L. - Gk.) L. trachéa. — Gk. τραχεία, lit. ‘the rough,’ from the rings of gristle round it; fem. of τραχύς, rough. Allud. to τιργ-α, pt. t. of θρόσεως, παράσεως, to disturb.

Track, a course. (F. - Teut.) From F. trac, ‘a track, beaten way;’ Cot. Norm. dial. trac. — Du. trek, a draught; trekken, to draw, pull, tow, travel, march, &c. Allied to Low G. and E. Fries. trekken, O. Fries trekkas, and O. H. G. strong verb trethuan, to scrape, shave, draw; see Franck. Scheler regards F. trac as due to F. tracer, to trace; see Trace (1); but N. Fries. has trâke for Du. trekken.

Tract (1), a continued duration, a region. (L.) L. tractus, a drawing out, course, region. — L. tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw.

tract (2), a short treatise. (L.) Short for tractate, now little used. — L. tractátus, a tractate, treatise, tract. — L. tractátus, pp. of trahere, to handle; see Treat.

tractable. (L.) L. tractándus, manageable. — L. tractare, to handle, frequent. of trahere (pp. tractus), to draw.

traction, a drawing along. (F. - L.) M. F. traction. — Late L. acc. *tractionem, acc. of *tractio. — L. tract-us, pp. of trahere (above).

Trade, (E.) The old sense was ‘path;’ hence a beaten track, regular business. Cf. M. Fr. trede, a tread, a step; from A. S. tredan, to tread; see Tread. Cf. A. S. trod, a track, from the weak grade of tredan. But the right form occurs in Low G. trade, Swed. trad, a beaten path, track; from the 2nd grade of the verb. Der. trade-wind, a wind that keeps a beaten track, or blows always in the same direction.

Tradition. (L.) From acc. of L. traditio, a surrender, a tradition (Col. ii. 8). — L. tradititus, pp. of trahere, to deliver. — L. trà-, for trans. across; -dere, for dare, to give. See Trans-, Date.

Tradsce, to defame. (L.) L. traduere, to lead over, transport, also, to defame. Here trà- = trans, across; and ducere is ‘to lead.’ See Trans- and Duke.

Traffic, vb. (F. - Ital.) F. trafiquer, ‘to traffick;’ Cot — Italy. trafficare; cf. Span. trafagar, Port. traficar, trafeguar, to traffic. β. Origin unknown. It is proposed to derive the Ital. word from tráfik, a late Hebrew form of Gk. τραφαίων, the Gk. rendering of L. victorìatus, a silver coin bearing the image of Victory (Athen., Apr. 7, 1900).

Tragedy. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. tragedie. — L. tragedia. — Gk. τραγῳδία, a tragedy; lit. ‘a goat-song;’ prob. because the actors were clad in goat-skins to resemble satyrs. — Gk. τραγῳδός, a tragic singer; lit. ‘goat-singer.’ — Gk. τραγ-ος, a he-goat; φίδος, a singer, contracted from δόйος; see Ode. Der. trag-ar, F. tragique, L. tragicus, Gk. τραγῳδίος, lit. ‘goatish.’

Trail, vb. (F. - L.) M. E. traileen, to draw along, answering to A. F. trailer, to trail, occurring in traiilebasten (below).
TRAILBASTON

O. F. trailer, to tow a boat; allied to F. traîlle, a ferry-boat with a cord. — L. trágula, a drag-net, sledge, traña, a sledge; from trahere, to draw. Cf. Gascon traischo, a track; Port. tralha, a net; Span. tralla, a cord. ¶ M. Du. treyleken, to draw along, is merely borrowed from F. trailler, 'to traile a deer, or hunt upon a cold sent, to reel, or wind yarn,' Cot.; or else from E. trail (see Franck). [The A.S. tràglian is a very scarce word, in a gloss, and means 'to pluck. ']

**trailbaston**, a law term. (F.-L.) Anglo-F. trayle baston, a term applied to certain lawless men. It meant 'trail-stick' or 'stick-carryer.' Fully explained in Wright's Polit. Songs, p. 383; but constantly misinterpreted. The *justices of trailbaston* were appointed by Edw. I. to try them. From *trail*, vb. (above); and O. F. baston, a stick. See *Baton.*

**train,** sb. and vb. (F.-L.) M. E. traun, sb. trainen, vb. — M. F. train, a great man's retinue; traime, a sledge; traîner, to trail along (Cot.). — Late L. tragan, to drag along (Schwan). — L. trahere, to draw. Der. *train-band*, corruption of *train'd-band.*

**Train-oil.** (Du.; and F. — L. — Gk.) For *oil*, see *Oil.* Formerly *traune-oyle* or *traune.* — M. Du. *tauen,* 'trayne-oyle made of the fat of whales; also a tear, liquor pressed out by the fire;' Ilexham. The orig. sense is 'tear;' then drops forced out in boiling blubber, &c. Mod. Du. traan, a tear; cf. G. *trählen.* The G. *trählen* is really a pl. form = M. H. G. *trechen,* pl. of *trechen,* O. H. G. *traun,* a tear; cf. O. Sax. *trauni,* pl., tears; E. Fries. *trān,* tear-drops. We also find M. H. G. *trecher,* pl., tears, which may be connected with O. Northumb. *taer,* a tear, and A. S. *tēor,* a tear. Similarly, Mod. Du. *traan* may be allied to Dan. *taer,* a tear, and to E. *tear.*

**Trai, an arrow.** (F.-L.) F. *trait,* a line, stroke; Cot. — F. *trait,* pp. of *traire,* to draw. — L. *trahere,* to draw.

**Traitor,** one who betrays. (F.-L.) O. F. *traior,* oblique case from nom *traire.* — L. *traëdor,* acc. of *traëdor,* one who betrays. — L. *traëdere,* to betray; see *Tradition.*

**Trajectory**, the curve which a projectile describes. (F.-L.) Suggested by M. F. *trajectoire,* 'casting;' Cot. Formed as if from L. *traitëctòrus,* belonging to projection. — L. *traëctio,* pp. of *traicare* (= *tra-"ciere*), to throw across, fling. — L. *tṛa-,* for *trans,* across; *"ciere,* to cast.

**Der. *traject* (M. F. *traject,* a ferry), the right reading for *tranect,* Merch. Ven. iii. 4. 53.*

**Tram,** a coal-waggon, on rails. (Scand.) We find 'sledge or *troram* in the Complete Collier, 1708; p. 39; we *even* find *tram* in a will dated 1555 (Surtees Soc. Public. xxxvii. 37). The same as Lowl. Sc. *tram,* shaft of a cart, beam, bar, prov. E. *tram,* a milk-bench (orig. a log of wood). The *tram-road* was prob. at first a log-road, then a rail-road on sleepers. — Norw. *tram,* door-step (of wood); *traam,* a frame; cf. Swed. dial. *tronmm,* log, stock of a tree, also a summer-sledge; M. Swed. *tram,* *trum,* piece of a cut tree. Orig. sense a beam, shaft, bar, log; then a shaft of a cart, a sledge; cf. E. Fries. *trane,* *trime,* step of a ladder, handle of a barrow; Low G. *traan,* a beam, handle of a wheel-barrow; O. H. G. *drām,* *trem,* M. Du. *drom,* a beam, O. Icel. *hram* (in *franvarl*). ¶ *The derivation* from *Outram* (about 1800) is ridiculous; it ignores the accent, and contradicts the history.

**Trammel.** (F.-L.) M. E. *tramaile.* — M. F. *tramaill,* 'a tramell, or a net for partridges;' Cot. (Mod. F. *trémèl,* Litté; Gascon *tramaill,* Ital. *tramaglio*.) Late L. *tremac(u)llum,* a kind of net (L. *Saliaca*). Prob. from L. *trem,* threefold, and *macula,* a mesh, net (Diuze). ¶ The Span. form *trasmallo* is corrupt.

**Tramontane,** foreign to Italy. (F.— Ital.— L.) M. F. *tramontain.* — Ital. *tramontano,* living beyond the mountains. — L. *trem-, for *trans,* beyond; *mont-,* stem of *mons,* mountain.


**trampoline.** (E.) M. E. *trampelen,* frequent of M. E. *trampen* (above); E. Fries. *trampeln.* G. *trampeln.*

**Tram-way;** see *Tram.*

**Trance.** (F.— L.) F. *transe,* 'a trance, or swoon;' Cot. Lit. a passing away (from consciousness). — O. F. *transir,* to depart, die. — L. *transire,* to pass away; see *Transit.*

**Tranquil.** (F.— L.) F. *tranquille,* calm. — L. *tranquillus,* at rest.
TRANS-

Trans-, prefix. (L.) L. trans, beyond, across, over. Orig. pres. pt. of a verb *trāre (whence in-trārē), to pass over; cf. Skt. tāra-, a crossing over. It occurs as trans-, tran-, and trā-. Brugm. ii. § 579.

Transact, to perform. (L.) From L. transactus, pp. of transitigere, to complete.
- L. trans, beyond, fully; agere, to do. See Agent.

Transalpine. (L.) From L. transalpinus, beyond the Alps; see Alp.

Transcend. (L.) L. transcendent, to climb over, to surpass. - L. trans-, for trans, across, over; scandere, to climb.

Transcribe. (L.) L. transcribere, to copy out from one book into another. - L. trans-, for trans, across, over; scribere, to write. Der. transcript, from neut. of pp. trans scriptus; also transcript-ion.

Transact. (L.) Lit. cross-enclosure.
- L. tran+, for trans, across; septum, enclosure, orig. neut of pp. of sepēre, sepēre, to enclose, from sepēs, a hedge.

Transfer. (F. - L.) F. transférer.
- L. trans ferre, to convey across - L. trans, across; ferre, to bear; see Bear (1).

Transfigure. (F. - L.) F. transfigurer.
- L. transfigūrāre, to change the figure or appearance - L. trans, across (implying change); figura, figure.

Transfix. (L.) From L. transfix-us, pp. of transfigere, to transfix - L. trans, through; figere, to fix; see Fix.

Transform. (F. - L.) F. transformer.
- L. transformāre, to change the shape of - L. trans, across (implying change); formāre, to form, from forma, shape; see Form.

Transfuse. (L.) From L. transfusus, pp. of transfundere, to pour out of one vessel into another. - L. trans, across; fundere, to pour; see Fuse (1).

Transgression. (F. - L.) F. transgression.
- L. acc. transgressiōnem, a passage across, in late Lat a transgression.
- L. transgressus, pp. of transgressi, to go across. - L. trans, beyond; gradus, to step, go; see Grade.

Transient. (L.) From transient, supposed stem of L. transiens, passing away, though the real stem is transhibit-
- L. trans, beyond; ire, to go.

Transit. (L.) L transitus, lit. a passing across. - L. transitum, supine of transire, to pass across (above).

TRANSPOSE

Translate. (F. - L.) F. translater, Cot. - Late L. translātēre, to translate (12th cent.). - L. translatūs, transferred; used as pp. of transferre (but from a different root). - L. trans, across, beyond; lātus, borne, used as pp. of ferre, to bear. See Tolerate.

Translucent, allowing light to pass through. (L.) L. translucent-, stem of pres. pt. of transścēre, to shine through.
- L. trans, beyond; lūcēre, to shine; see Lucid

Transmigration. (F. - L.) F. transmigration. - L. acc. transmigrātiōnem, orig. a removing from one country to another.
- L. transmigrāre, to migrate across. - L. trans, across; migrāre, to go; see Migrate.

Transmit. (L.) L. transmittere.
- L trans, across; mittēre, to send; see Missile. Der. transmiss-ion (from pp. transmissus).

- L. transmutātus, pp. of transmutāre, to change over, shift, transmute. - L. trans, across; mutāre, to change; see Mutable.

Transom, a thwart-piece across a double window, lintel, cross-beam. (L.) Shortened from transom (see Florio, under Transi and Trasti).
- L. trans strum, a transom (Vitriuvis). - L. trans, going across; -trans, suffix (as in arātrum, that which ploughs, a plough).

Transparent. (F. - L.) F. transparent, 'clear-shining;' Cot. = L. trans, through; pārent-, stem of pres. pt. of pārēre, to appear; see Appear.

Transpunicus, transparent. (L.) Coined, as if from I. *trans pinicus, from transspicere, to see through. - L. trans-, for trans, beyond, specere, to look. Compare perspicious.

Transpire, to ooze out. (L.) From I. trans-, for trans, through; spirāre, to breathe; see Spirit.

Transplant. (F. - L.) F. transplanter.
- L. transplantāre, to plant in a new place. - L. trans, across; plantāre, to plant, from planta, a plant; see Plant.

Transport. (F. - L.) F. transporter, 'to carry or convey over;' Cot. = L. transportāre, to carry across - L. trans, across; portāre, to carry; see Port (1).

Transpose. (F - L. and Gk.) F. transposer, to transpose, remove - L. trans, across; F. poser, to put; see Pose (1).
TRANSPOSITION


Transubstantiation, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ’s body and blood (F. — L.) F. transsubstantiation. — Late L. acc. transsubstantiationem; see Hildebert of Tours (died 1134), sermon 93. — Late L. transubstantiātus, pp. of transubstantiāre; coined from trans, across (implying change) and substantia, substance; see Substance.

Transverse. (F. — L.) O F transvers, placed across. — L. transversus, turned across, laid toad across; pp. of transversēre, to turn across. — L. trans, across; uertere, to turn; see Verse.

Trap (1), a snare, gin. (F.) M. E. trappe. A S. trappe, a trap, for *trappe, whence be-trappe, vb., to entrap (cf. F. trappe, of Teut. origin); F. Fries. trappe, trap (1) a step, (2) a trap. — M. Du. trappe, mouse-trap; O. H. G. *trappe. Orig. sense ‘step’; a trap is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot. Cf. Westphal. trappe, a step; Du. trap, a stair, step, kick, Swed. trappa, a stair. Allied to Du. trapen, to tread on, Norw. trappe, E. Fries. and Low G trappen, to tread on, trample. Allied to Tramp. Cf. Span. trapa, a trap. Der. trap, vb; trap-door, trap-lot.

Trap (2), to adorn, deck. (F. — Teut.) M. E. trapped, decked; from M. E. trappe, trappings of a horse, &c. Coined, with unusual change from dr to tr, by sound-association with trap (1), from F. drap, cloth, as proved by Chaucer’s use of trappure, trappings of a horse, from O. F. droipre, with the same sense (Godefroy). Cf. also Late L. trapar, cloth (usually drapar), trapapura, a horse’s trappings, Span. and Port. trapa, cloth. See Drape. Der. trappings, vb. pl.

Trap (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Swed.) Swed. trappa, a stair; whence trap, trap-rock; cf. Dan. trap, stair. So called from its appearance; its tabular masses seem to rise in steps. Cf. Trap (1).

Trapan, trepan (2), to enslave. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly trapan. — O. F. trappe, trapant, a snare, trap-door (Roquefort); a plank (Godefroy). — Late L. trapentum, a plank for a trap-door.

TRAVERSE

F. trappe, a trap. — O. H. G. *trappa, a trap; see Trap (1).

Trapezium, an irregular four-sided figure. (L. — Gk.) L. trapezium. — Gk. τραπέζιον, a small table, also a trapezium. Dimin. of τράπεζα, a table, of which the orig. sense was a four-footed bench. — Gk trapa, a reduced form of the Idg. word for ‘four’; πίθα, foot, allied to πόδης (stem ποδ), a foot; see Foot. See Brugm. i. § 168 Der. trapæze, F. trapèze, a swing in the shape of a trapezium, as thus: Δ. From L. trapezium (above).

Trappings; see Trap (2).

Trash, refuse. (Scand.) The orig. sense was bits of broken sticks found under trees; ‘trash and short sticks,’ Evelyn. Cf. Icel. trós, rubbish, twigs used for fuel; Norweg. trós, fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken; Swed. tvasa, a rag, tatter, Swed. dial trås, a hump of sticks. Derived from the Swed. dial. phrase så i tras, to break in pieces, the same as Swed. så in kras, to break in pieces; so that tr stands for kr, just as Icel trani means a crane (see Crane). — Swed. krasa, Dan. krase, to crash, break; see Crash. Trash means ‘crashing,’ i.e. bits readily cracked off, dry twigs that break with a crash or snap.

Travail, toil. (F. — L.) F. travail, toil, labour. The same as Ital. travaagio, Span. travaillo, Port. trabalho, toil, labour. According to P. Meyer (Rom. xvi 421) it answers to Late L. trepālīum, a kind of rack for torturing martyrs (Ducange); perhaps made of three beams (trēs pālē). Others make it answer to Late L. *trabāculum, formed from L. trab-em, acc. of trābs, trābes, a beam. Cf. Late L. trabāile, an axle-tree. And see below.

Trave, a shackle. (F. — L.) A trave was a frame of rails for confining unruly horses — O. F. traf, a beam (Supp. to Roquefort), usual form trøf (Cot.). Cf. F. en-taver, to shackle, en tavers, shackles; (Cot.); Span. travar, to clog, traba, a shackle. — L. trabem, acc. of trābs, a beam. Der. archi-trave, q. v.

Travel, to journey. (F. — L.) The same word as travail; from the toil of travelling in olden times.

Traverse, laid across. (F. — L.) M. F. travers, masc., traverse, fem. ‘crosse-wise’; Cot. — L. transversus, transverse. — L. trans, across; versus, pp. of uertere, to turn; see Verse. Der. traverse, vb., F.
TRAVERTINE

traverser, 'to thwart or go overthwart,' Cot.

Travertine, a kind of white limestone. (Ital.— L.) From Ital. travertino, formerly tivertino (Florio). — L. Tibus- 

trinus, adj., belonging to Tiber, the modern Tivoli.

Travesty. (F.— ItaL. — L.) Orig. a 

app., borrowed from F. travesti, disguised, 

pp. of se travestir, to change one's appael. — M. Ital. travestire, to disguise, mask. — L. trá- (for trans), implying 'change'; 

vestire, to clothe, which is from vestis, a garment; see Vest.

Trawl, to fish with a drag-net. (F.— 

Teut.) Walloon trailer, O. F. trauiler, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); also 

spelt troller, mod. F. trôler; see TROLL

Tray, a shallow vessel. (E.) M. E. 

trey. A. S. *trega, written treg (A. S. 

Leechdoms, ii. 340). — A S trg, a trough 

+ Low G. trege (Stratmann); deriv. of 

trug. See Trough. (Doubtful; the alleged 

A. S. treg is an error for trg.)

Treachery. (F.— L.) M. E. trocherie, 


treccare, to cheat — Late L. *treadicare, for 

L. tricaré, to daily (Ecclus xxxii 15), tri-

caré, to make difficulties. — L. tricaré, pl. 

difficulties, wiles; see Intricate.

Treach. (F.— L.— Gk.) Formerly a 

medicine; the mod. treacle is named from resembling it in appearance. M. E. 

tricle, a sovereign remedy — O F. triple, 

also spelt thérieque the l being unoriginal, 

as in syllable). — L. théria, an antidote 

against poisons, esp. venomous bites — Gk. 

θηραξα φάσμα, sb. pl., antidotes against 

the bites of wild beasts. — Gk. θηρακός, 

belonging to a wild beast — Gk. θηριόν, a 

wild animal. — Gk θηρ, a wild beast.

Tread, vb. (E.) M. E. tred. A. S. 

treodan, pt t. tred, pp. treden. + Du. 

treden, G. treten. We also find icel. 

trotha, pt. t. tра, pp. troðinn (cf. E. 

trodden); Dan. 

træde, Swed. tråda, Goth. trudan (pt. t. 

trath). Der. tred-а, a thing to tread on 

(in a lathe); also trade.

Treas. (F.— L.) M. E. traisein. — 

O.F. traison. — L. acc. traditioinem. — L. 

tráditus, pp. of trádere, to deliver over, 

betray. Doublet, tradition.

Treas. (F.— L.— Gk.) The former 

is intrusive. M. E. tresor. — O. F. tresor 

(F. trésor); the same as Ital. tesoro, Span. 

tesoro. — L. thesaurus, acc. of thesaurus,

a treasure. — Gk. θησαυρός, a treasure, 

store, hoard. — Gk. base θηρ, θηρός, as in 

τρι-θηρ-μυς, I place, store up, fut. θηρω-; (the suffixes are not clear). Der. treasure-y, 

O. F. tresorie.

Treat, vb. (F.— L.) F. trailer. — L. 

tracture, to handle; frequentative of tra-

here (pp. tractatus), to draw.

Treatise. (F.— L.) M. E. tretis. — 

O. F. tretis, traitis, a thing well handled or 

nicely made; answering to a Late L. form 

tractitius. — F. traiter, to treat (above).

Treaty. (F.— L.) M. E. tretie. — O. F. 

traitre (i.e. traité), a treaty, pp. of traiter, 

to treat (above); Late L. tractatuus.

Treble, threefold. (F.— L.) O. F. 

treb. — L. tripulum, acc. of tripus, three-

fold; see Triple.

Treddie, for Treadle; see Tread.

Tree. (E.) M. E. tree, tre (which also 

means dead wood, timber). A. S. tréo 

or treqa, a tree, timber. — Icel. tré, Dan. 
	trae; Swed. tra, timber, also träd, a tree 
	(for t-raet, lit. the wood, with post-posi-

tive article): Goth. triu Teut. type *tre-

wom, n. Cf. Russ. drevu, a tree. W. dru, 
an oak, Irish dáirg, Gk. ὑπό, oak, Skt. 

dru, wood; cf. Skt. Ḟaru, a kind of pine; 

Gk. ὑπό, a spear-shaft. Der. tar (1), 
	trench.

Trefoil. (F.— L.) O. F. trefoil. — L. 
	tripolium, lit. 'three-leaf.' — L. trí-, allied 
to tresp, three; folium, a leaf. See Foliage.

Trellis, lattice-work. (F.— L.) M. E. 
trellis. — F. treillis, 'a trellis.' Cot. 

Ultimately from F. treille, a latticed frame. 

Late L. trechila, trula, an arbour. But 

the suffix -is is due to O. F. treillis, treillis 
(mod. F. treillis, sack-cloth), adj., applied 
to armour covered with a sort of lattice-
work, Late L. treclium, a covering of 
sack-cloth. — L. trés, three, licium, a 

thread; cf. L. tri-lux.

Tremble. (F.— L.) F. trembler. — Late 

L. tremulâre. — L. tremulus, adj., trem-
bling. — L. tremere, to tremble. + Lith. 

trim-ti, Gk. τρέμω-ειν, to tremble. (✓ 

TREM.) Brumm. i. § 474. Der. trem-оr, 

L. tremor, a trembling; tremulous, from 

L. tremulus (above); tremendous, from 

L. tremendus, lit. to be feared, gerundive 
of tremere, to fear.

Trench, vb. (F.— L. ?) M. E. treanche. — 

A. F. and O. F. trecherer, vb., 'to cut, 
carve, slice, hew,' Cot. Now spelt 
	trancher. Β. Etym. much disputed. Cf. 

Prov. trencar, trinquier, Span. and Port.
Trend, to bend away, said of direction. (E.) M. E. trenden, to roll, turn round. Allied to A.S. trendel, a circle round the sun, a ring; a-trendlian, to roll; A.S. trentel, a ring; Du. om-trent, about; Dan. Swed. trind, round; M. H. G. trendel, O. H. G. trennla, a ball; O. H. G. tren-nil?n, to revolve. See Trundle.


Trepain (1), a small saw for removing a piece of a broken skull. (F. — L.) M. F. trepian. — Late L. trepanum. — Gk. τριπανόν, an auger, borers; also a trepan.

See Trepang; see Tripang.


Tress, a plait of hair, ringlet. (F. — Gk.) M. E. tresse. — F. tresse, a tress; tresser, to braid hair. [The same as It. treccia, a braid, plait, Span. trenza.] — Late L. tricia, variant of trica, a plait. — Gk. τρίχα, in three parts, threefold; from a common way of plaiting hair (Diez, Scheler). — Gk. τρι-, thrice, allied to τριείς, three; see Three. (Doubtful.)

tression, an heraldic border. (F. — Gk.) Formed, with F. suffix -ure, from F. tresser, to plait. — F. tresse, a plait (above).

Trestle, Tressel, a support for a table. (F. — L.) O. F. trestel, later trest teau, 'a trelle for a table,' Cot. (Mod. F. t?dleau). — Late L. transstelum, the same as L. transstilum, dimin. of transtrum, a cross-beam. See Transom. For O. F. tres < L. trans, cf. tres-pass.

Tret. (F. — L.) Tret, 'an allowance made for the waste, which is always 4 in every 104 pounds;' Phillips. It seems to have been an allowance made in the weighing of the goods, so as to give good weight. = O. F. tret, F. trait, lit. 'a pull;' hence, a turn of the balance. = L. tractus, pp. of trahere, to draw; see Tract (1) and Tract (1). (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1909, p. 271.)

Trey, three. (F. — L.) A. F. treis = L. tres, three.

Tri, relating to three. (L.) L. tri-, three times; allied to três (neut. tri-a), three. So also Gk. τρι-, prefix; from τρῖς (neut. τρι-α), three. See Three.

triad, the union of three. (F. — L.) Gk. τριάδ, F. triade; Cot. = L. triad =, stem of trias, a triad. — Gk. τριάδα, triad. — Gk. τρι-, thric (above).

Triall; see Try.

Triangle. (F. — L.) F. triangle. — L. triangulum, sb.; neut. of triangulus, three-angled. — L. tri-, thrice; angulus, an angle; see Tri- and Angle (1).

Tribe, a race. (F. — L.) F. tribu, 'a tribe;' Cot. = L. tribus, decl. stem of tribus, a tribe; cf. Umbrian tribo. Said to have been one of the three original families in Rome; as if from L. tri-, three. But see Brugm. ii. § 104.

Tribrach, a metrical foot containing 3 short syllables. (L. — Gk.) L. tribrachys. — Gk. τρίβραχος, Gk. τρι-, three; βραχός, short.

Tribulation, (F. — L.) F. tribulation. — L. acc. tribulatioenem, affliction. — L. tribulatus, pp. of tribulare, to rub out corn; hence, to afflict. — L. tribulum, a sled for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden frame with iron spikes beneath it. — L. tri?, as in tri-tus, pp. of terere, to rub; with suffix -bulum, denoting the agent. See Tribe.

Tribune. (F. — L.) M. E. tribun. — F. tribun. = L. tribunus, acc. of tribunus, lit. the chief officer of a tribe. = L. tribus, a tribe; see Tribe.

Triname, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. tribut. — F. tribut, tribute. = L. tributum, tribute, lit. a thing paid; neut. of pp. of tribuere, to assign, pay. Perhaps from L. tribus, a tribe (Bréal).

Trice (1), a short space of time. (Scand.) M. E. at a trise, at a (single) pull;
TRICE

Ipomaydon, 392. From Trice (2), below β. Later, in the phr. in a trice, as if imitated from Span. en un tris, in a trice, in an instant; from tris, the noise made by the cracking of glass, a crack, an instant. So also Port. tris, cracking of glass, a crash, crack, instant; en hum tris, in a trice. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Span. tris trac, a noise; triscia, a cracking, crashing; triscar, 'to make such a noise as of treading on glass, nut-shells, or the like.' Pineda.

Trice (2). Trise, to haul up, hoist. (Scand.) M. E. trisen, to hoist sail (orig. with a pulley).—Swed. trissa, a pulley, triss, spritsail-brace; Norw. triss, also trissel, a pulley; Dan. trisle, a pulley, tride, vb., to trice. Cf. also Low G. trisel, anything that revolves, a dizziness, a top. The Brem. Wort. also cites Hamburg drysen, to trice; dryse-blok, a pulley. ¶ Orig. initial — .

Tricentenary. (L.) Coined from L. tri- and Centenary, q. v.

Trick (1), a stratagem. (Du.—F.—L.) XVI cent. — M. Du. trek, a trick; Du. trek. Prob. distinct from Du. trek, a pull, draught; and borrowed from O. F. tricher, Norman form of O. F. tricher, to trick. In fact, E. trickery is from O. F. fraquerque, dial. form of fracherie, whence E. treacherie; see Treachery; and trick may have been borrowed directly from Norm. dial. trigue, a trick. ¶ But doubtless influenced by Du. trek, a pull, stroke, touch; from trekken, to pull; see below.

Trick (2), to deck out. (Du.) From the vb. trek below; the sb. also meant a neat contrivance, a toy, trifle, &c.

trick (3), to delineate a coat of arms. Du.) Du trekken, to draw, also (in M. Du.) to delineate, trick, or sketch out. ¶ O. H. G. trekken, str. vb., to push.


Tricolor. (F.—L.) F. tricolore, for drapeau tricolore, three-coloured flag; cf F. tricolor, the three-coloured amaranth. — L. tri-, three; color-, stem of color, colour.

TRILLOBITE

trident. (F.—L.) F. trident. — L. tridentem, acc. of tridens, a three-pronged spear. — L. tri-, three; dens, tooth, prong.

triennial. (L.) Coined from L. triennium, a period of three years. — L. tri-, three; annus, year.

Trifle. (F.—L.) M. E. trufle, trifle, rarely triffle. — O. F. trufle, mockery, tail-lure, a little jest, dimin. of truffe, a gibe, jest (Cot.). Properly a truffle, a thing of small worth; the O. F. truffe also means a truffle (Cot.); cf. Prov. trufo, a truffle, mockery. See truffe in Schelte. See Truffle.

Trifoliate, three-leaved. (L.) From L. tri-, three; foli-um, leaf.

triform, having a triple form. (L.) L. triformis. — L. tri-, three; form-a, form.

Trigger. (Du.) Formerly trigger. — Du. trekker, a trigger; lit. 'that which draws or pulls.' — Du. trekken, to pull. See Track.

Triglyph, a three-grooved tablet. (L.) — (Gk.) L. triglyphus. — Gk. τρίγλυφος, a triglyph; lit. 'thrice-cloven.' — Gk. τρίθαι, thice; χάλων, to carve, groove.

Trigonometry. (Gk.) 'Measurement of triangles.' — Gk. τρίγωνον, a triangle; μέτραι, measurement, from μέτρον, a measure. Gk. τρίγωνον is from τρι-, three; γων-ia, angle, allied to γωνι, knee.

trilatereal, trilingual, triliteral. (L.) From L. tri-, three, and lateral, &c.

Trill (1), to shake, quaver. (Ital.) In music. — Ital. trillare. to trill, shake; trillo, sb., a shake. An imitative word, like Span trinar, to trill.

Trill (2), to turn round and round. (Scand.) Perhaps obsolete. M. E. trillen, Chaucer, C. T. 15630. — Swed. trilla, Dan. trille, to roll, turn round; the same as Du. drollen; see Drill (1).

trill (3), to trinkle, roll. (Scand.) Merely a particular use of the word above. Perhaps confused with trickle.

Trillion. (F.—L.) A coined word; to express tri-million; see Billion.

Trilobite, a kind of fossil. (Gk.) It has three lobes. — Gk. τρι-, for τρίς, three; λοβ-ός, a lobe; -ης, suffix.
TRIM


**Trinket** (i), a small ornament. (F.) M. E. *trinket*, a shoemaker's knife; also spelt *trynket* (Palsgrave). Tussor speaks of 'trinkets and tooles.' Hence it seems to have meant a toy-knife, such as ladies wore on chains; and, generally, a small ornament. Prob. from O. North F. *trinquer*, to cut, vb.-form of *tencher*, to cut; cf. Span. *trinchar*, Ital. *trincare*, to cut, carve; Span. *trinchete*, a cook's mincing-knife, a shoemaker's knife (Minsheu). See Trench.


**Trio.** (Ital. — L.) Ital. *troia*, music in three parts. — L. *tri-* , three; see Tri-.


**Tripang**, an edible sea-slug. (Malay.) Malay *tripang*.


**Triplicate**, threefold. (L.) From pp. of L. *triplicare*, to treble. — L. *tri-*, three; *pliare*, to weave, fold; see Ply.

**Tripod**. (L. — Gk.) L. *tripod-, stem of *tripus*. — Gk. *τρίπους* (stem *τριποθ-), a tripod, three-footed brass kettle, three-legged table. — Gk. *τριπ-, three; πός, foot; see Foot.

**Tripos**, an honour examination at Cambridge. (L. — Gk.) Better spelt *tripus*, as in An Eng. Garner, vii. 267 (1670). It was orig. applied to a certain M. A. chosen at a commencement to make an ingenious satirical speech; hence the later *tripos-versi*, i.e. facetious Latin verses on the reverse side of which the *tripos-lists* were printed. Thus the orig. reference was (not to the *three* classes, but) to the three-legged stool used by the *tripus, who was also called a *Proporciator, or* (at Oxford) a *Trenio filius*; and the lists were named from the verses which took the place of the speech delivered by the M. A. who sat on the *tripus*. From L. *tripus* (above).

**Trireme**, galley with three banks of oars. (L.) L. *triumis*, having three banks of oars. — L. *tri-*, three; *reins*, oar.

**Triset.** (L.) Coined from L. *tri-*, in three parts; and *sect-iun*, supine of secare, to cut.

**Trist;** see Tryst


**Triumph.** (F. — L.) O. F. *triomph*, later *tripumpe*, acc. of *tripumpeus*, a public rejoicing for a victory. + Gk. *ποιμαν-, a hymn to Bacchus.


**Trivial**, common. (F. — L.) F. *trivial*. — L. *trivialis*, belonging to three crossroads; that which may be picked up anywhere, common. — L. *trivis-*, a place where
TROCHEE

three roads meet. — L. trī-, three; uia, a way; see VIADUCT.

Trochee. (L. — Gk.) L. trochaus. — Gk. τροχαίος, running; also the tripping foot which consists of a long syllable followed by a short one. — Gk. τρέχειν, to run. Allied to Thrall.

Troglodyte, a dweller in a cave. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. troglodyte. — L. tróglodyta. — Gk. τρόγλυδωτης, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller. — Gk. τρόγλω-; for τρώγλη, a hole, cave; δύκειν, to enter. β. Τρόγλη is from τρώγειν, to gnaw, bite, gnaw a hole. Cf. Trout.

Troll, to roll, sing a catch, fish for pike. (F. — Teut.) M. E. trollen, to roll; to troll a catch is to sing it irregularly (see below); to troll a bowl is to circulate it; to troll is also to draw hither and thither. — M. F. trotter, which Cotgrave explains by ‘hounds to trowle, rantage, or hunt out of order’; O F. trauleur, to run draw hither and thither; mod. F. trotler. — G. trellen, to roll, troll. + M. Du. drollen, ‘to troole,’ Hexham; Low G. drollen, to roll, troll. Prob. allied to E. Fries. drollen, to turn, roll; and to Drill (1). □ Distinct from trail.

Trombone. (Ital. — G. — Slav.) Ital. trombone, a trombone, augmentative form of Ital. tromba, a trumpet; see Trump (1).


Trobe, a figure of speech. (L. — Gk.) L. tropus. — Gk. τρόπος, a turn, a trope. — Gk. τρέπειν, to turn. + O. Lat. trepere, to turn.

Trophy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. trophée, a trophy; ‘a trophée;’ Cot. — L. tropæum, a sign of victory. — Gk. τροπαίος, a trophy, monument of an enemy’s defeat. Neut. of τροπαίος, belonging to a defeat. — Gk. τροπή, a return, putting to flight of an enemy. — Gk. τρέπειν, to turn (above).

Tropic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. tropik. — F. tropique, ‘a tropick;’ Cot. — L. tropicium, acc. of tropical, tropical. — Gk. τροπικός, belonging to a turn; the tropic is the point where the sun appears to turn from N. to S., or from S. to N. in the zodiac. — Gk. τρόπος, a turn; see Trope. And see Trepan (1), Trover.

Trot, vb. (F. — L.) F. trotter; O. F. trotier. We also find O. F. trotier, Low L. trotarius, a trotter, messenger, supposed to be from L. tolutarius, going at a trot. — L. tolutĭum, adv., at a trot; lat. ‘liftingly,’ i.e. lifting the feet. — L. tollere, to lift; see Tolerate. (So Diez, Scheler, and Litttré.) But cf. M. H. G. trotten, to run, perhaps allied to treten, to tread; M. Du. tratten, ‘to go, to pace, or to trot.’

Trotth. (E.) Merely a variant of truth.

Trousseau. (Prov. — L. — Gk.) A F. modification of Prov. trobador, also trobairé, a troubadour, inventor of songs or verses. Here trobador answers to a Late L. acc. *trobatōrem (= Ital. trovatore, Span. trovador); whilst F. trouvère answers to a Late L. nom. *trobātor. Both from the verb *tropāre (as seen in Ital. trovare, Span. trovar, Prov. trobar, F. trouve), to find. See Trover.

Trouble, vb. (F. — L.) F. troublier. It answers to a Late L. *turbulāre, a verb made from L. turvina, a disorderly group, dimin. of L. turbā, a crowd. In fact, we find O. F. torblier, tourbleur, one who troubles. Cf. Gk. τρυπή, disorder. throng; Skt. tvar, tur, to hasten. See Turbid.


Trounce, to beat. (F. — L.) To beat with a truncheon. = O. F. trons, a truncheon, m.; tronce, f., variant of tronche, a great piece of timber, allied to tronc, a trunk; see Truncheon.

Trousers, Trowsers. (F.) The latter r is modern; from the old word trousers, or trouses, breeches; older forms trouze, troose; also truco; esp. used of the Irish treocs or breeches; (whence Irish triois, trubhas, trousers; M. Irish tribus; (Sc. trubhas). = F. trouses, trunk-hose, breeches (Litttré), pl. of trouse, O. F. tourse, a bundle, package, case; from O. F. tourser, trossier, to pack; see Truss.

Trousseau, a package; bride’s outfit.
TROUT

(F.) F. trousseau, a little bundle; dimin. of trousse, a bundle, a pack; from O.F. trouser, to pack. Of doubtful origin. See Truss.

Trout. (L. — Gk.) A. S. trüht. L. trúcta. Gk. τροχύτης, a nibbler, also a fish with sharp teeth. Gk. τρύγειν, to bute, gnaw. Lit. 'nibbler.' Cf. Troglo-dye.

Tröver, an action at law arising out of the finding of goods. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. trover (F. trouver), to find; orig. to devise, invent, make up poetry. The same as Prov. trobar, Port. Span. trovar, Ital. trovare, to versify. β. Since Ital. v and Prov. b arise from L. p, the corresponding Late L. form is *trepâre, to versify. — L. tropus, a trope; Late L tropus, a song, manner of singing. — Gk. τρώπος, a trope, also a mode in music. See Troubadour, Trope.

Trow, to believe, suppose. (E.) M. E. trawen. O. Fries. trouwen, E. Fries. troen, to believe. A. S. trúwan, to trow, trust, from Teut. base *trū-; also troúwan, to believe, which is allied to the sb. tréow, faith, trust, and to the adj. truíw, true, from Teut. base *trew(an). — Cf. Icel. trúia, to trow, truíw, true; Dan. troe, to trow, trow, true; Swed. tro, to trow; Low G. tróch, to trow, truíw, true; Du. trouwen, to marry, truíw, true; G. trauen, O. H. G. trůwen, to trust, Goth. trúwan, to believe. See True.


Trowers; see Trousera.

Troy-weight. (F. and E.) Orig. a weight used at the fair of Troyes, a town in France, S. E. of Paris. See Arnold’s Chronicle, ed. 1811, pp. 108, 191; Haydn, Dict. of Dates, 6c.

Truant, an idler. (F. — C.) F. truand, a beggar; truand, adj. beggarly; Cot. [The same as Span. truhan, Port. truídho, a buffoon, jester.] — W. truan, wretched, a wretch; Bret. breul, a beggar; Gael. and Irish trúghain, a wretched, miserable creature. Cf. W. tru, wretched. Corn. trick, wretched, Gael. trugh. Irish trogha, miserable, O. Irish tríag; Celt. type *trugos, wretched (Stokes, 138). The Late L. trútámus, a wandering beggar, is from the same source.

TRUDGE

Truce. (E.) It should rather be trowes, i.e. pledges; it is the pl. of trow, a pledge of truth. (This is proved by the M. E. forms.) — A. S. trów, a compact, promise, pledge, faith; cf. A. S. tröwe, true; see True.

Truck (1), to barter, exchange. (F.) M. E. trucken. — F. troquer, ‘to truck, barter;’ Cot. So also Span. trocar, to barter; whence some have thought that the F. form was borrowed. Cf. Ital. trucare, ‘to truck, barter, to skud away;’ Florio (1598). Origin disputed; the sense ‘skud away’ is clearly due to Gk. τρόχος, a course, from τρέχειν, to run; see Truck (2). β. But the Vocab. du haut Maine has tric pour tric, a simple exchange; and we find Norm. dial jai la troque, to barter, from W. Flemish trok, used with respect to the (good or bad) ‘sale’ of goods; cf. in trow syn, to be in vogue; and W. Flem. trök = Du. trek. The form trök is from Du. trek, weak grade of trekken, to pull, for which W. Flemish employs trokken.

Truck (2), a small wheeled, low-wheeled vehicle. (L. — Gk.) Modified from L. trochus, a wheel. — Gk. τρόχος, a runner, wheel, disc. — Gk. τρέχειν, to run. Der. truckle-bed, a bed on little wheels, where truckle = L. trocella, a pulley; Baret has: ‘Pulle, trochlea; a truckle, or pullie.’ Cf. Span. trocla, a pulley.

truckle, to submit servilely to another. (L. — Gk.) From the phrase to truckle under, due to the old custom of putting a truckle-bed under a larger one; the truckle-bed being occupied by a servant, pupil, or inferior. It prob. originated in University slang, from L. trochlea (as above).


Trudge, to march heavily. (F. — Teut.?) Perhaps to slouch along, or go about as an idle beggar. — F. trucker, to beg idly; obsol. (Littre). Of Teut. origin; cf. Low G. truggelen, to beg fawningly, to wheedle; Du. trogelen, to beg, wheedle; M. Du. truggelen, ‘to trudge up and down a Begging,’ Hexham; W. Flem. trogelen, to walk with difficulty; Dan. trule, to importune; E. Fries. truggelen, to press, push backward, also to be importunate. Allied to G. drucken, to press, A. S. pryecan, to press, affliet, prov. E. thrutch, to press.

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TRUE

True, firm, certain. (E.) M. E. trewe. A.S. trêwe, trêwe, true. Orig. 'believed;' allied to O. Fr. truwe, true. (Fisk) ; Lith. drutas, firm. Du. trouwen, Icel. tryggur, Swed. trogen, G. treu, Goth. trîgwus, true. Cf. also Icel. trír, true, Goth. trîvian, to believe, trust, be persuaded. See Trow.

Truffle. (F. — L.) M. F. trufle, F. truffe, a round edible fungus, found underground. Span. trufa, a truffle. It is thought that the F. trufle, Span. trufa, answer to L. pl. tubera, truffles, whence was formed a F. fem. sb. *tufre, easily altered to truffe. We also find Ital. tartufo, a truffle < L. terra tuber, i.e. truffle of the earth; whence G. kartoffel, earlier form tartuful, a potato. See Triffe.

Trull, a worthless woman. (G.) G. trulle, trolle (whence Picard trottule), a trull. Cognate with M. Du drol, a jester, Icel. troli, a merry elf; see Droll and Troll.


Trump (2), one of a leading suit of cards. (F. — L.) Well known to be a corruption of triumph; see Latimer's Sermons, and Nares. — F. trompe, 'the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also the ruffe or trump at it;' Cot. : triompher, 'to triumph, to trump at cards;' Cot. : L. triumphiors, triumph; see Triumph.

Trumpery, nonsense. (F. — G. — Slav.) F. tromperie, 'a wilde, fraud;' Cot. : F. tromper, to deceive; orig. to sound a horn; whence the phrase se tromper de quelque un, to play with any one, amuse oneself at their expense. See Trump (1).

Trumpet, (F. — G. — Slav.) F. trompelette, dimin. of trompe, a horn; see Trump (1).

Truncate, to cut off short. (L.) From pp. of L. truncare, to cut off. — L. truncus, a stump. See Trunk (1).

Trunchion. (F. — L.) M. E. troncheon. — O. North F. tronchon (Norm. dial.); O. F. tronson, a thick stick; formed from tronce, a trunk; see Trunk. Mod. F. tronçon.

Trundle, to roll. (F. — Low G.) Cf. trundle-bed, a bed running on wheels; trundle-tail, a curly tail of a dog; A.S. troydyl, rounded; Voc. 152. 5. = M. F. (Picard) tronceler, 'to trundle;' Cot. : Walloon tronceler, to roll (Sig. Alt.). Of Low G. origin; cf. Low L. trondén, Pomeran. trundeln, to trundle a hoop; O. Fries. trund, round; N. Fries. trind, round. From Teut. *trund-, weak grade of a lost verb *trendan-, to roll (pt. t. *trund); whence also A. S. sin-tryndel, a large round shield. The ęż appears in Dan. Swed. trind, round; the a, modified to e, appears in M. E. treden, to turn, roll, secondary verb from *trund, 2nd grade of *trendan. — See Trend.


Trunk (2), of an elephant. (F. — G. — Slav.) Formerly trump, signifying (1) trumpet, (2) tube. — F. trompet, 'a trumpet, or trumpet, the snout of an elephant;' Cot. Cf. O. F. tromper, to blow a trumpet; see Trump (1).

Truninion, one of the projecting stumps on each side of a cannon, on which it rests in the carriage. (F. — L.) F. troc-quin, a stump; from tronc, a trunk; cf. M. F. tron, a stump; see Trunk (1).

Truss, to pack, fasten up. (F.) O. F. trossier, tourser, to pack up; whence the sb. trosse, toursce, a bundle; and the dimin. tressel, toursel, later trosseau; see Trousseau. Cf. Port. trouxa, a pack, Span troja, a soldier's knapsack. Origin doubtful; perhaps from O. F. tres, truex, a small piece; from Late L. türsus, L. thyrstus, a stalk. — Gk. θῆρος; see Thyr- sus. So Körting.


Try, to select, test, examine, &c. (F. — L.) M. E. t良, to select, pick out, choose. — F. trier, 'to call out;' Cot. The same as Prov. trier, to separate corn from the straw, also to choose. — Late L.
TRYST

triāre, to pound small; cf. Ital. tritare, to pound, grind, mince, also to ponder, consider, scan. – L. tritus, pp. of terere, to sub. It meant to thresh, pulverise, separate, purify, cull, pick. (Disputed.) Der. tri-al.

TRYST, TRIST, an appointment to meet. (F. – Teut.?) See Jameson; orig. a set station, place of meeting. M. E. triste, tristre, a station (in hunting), place to watch. – O. F. triste, tristre, station to watch (in hunting), ambush; Low L. trista. Of doubtful origin; but perhaps related to Frankish L. trustis, one in a place of trust (see Ducange). Allied to O. H. G. trist, help, M. H. G. vb. tresten, to assist; see Trust.

Tub, a small cask. (O. Low G.) M. E. tubbe. – M. Du. tobben, a tub; Low G. and F. fries. tubbe, a tub.

Tube. (F. – L.) F. tube. – L. tubum, acc. of tubus, a tube, pipe; akin to tube, a trumpet. Der. tubili-ar, from L. tubulus, dimin. of tubus.

Tuber, a rounded root. (L.) L. ūber, a bump, tumour, also a tuffle. Lit. ‘swelling’; allied to Tumid. Brugm. i. § 413 (8). Der. tubere, a little swelling.

Tuck (1), to gather in a dress. (O. Low G.) M. E. tukken. – Low G. tukken, to pull up, draw up, tuck up, also to entice (=M. Du. toeken, to entice). + G. zucken, to twitch up; O. H. G. zugzen. Teut. base *tük; intensive form from the weak grade (*tuk) of Teut. *tukau-, to pull; see Tow (1), Tug, Touch.

Tuck (2), a rapier. (F. – Ital. – G.) Short for F. duc, occasional form of estoc, ‘the stock of a tree, a rapier, a tuck;’ Cot. – Ital. stocco, a truncheon, rapier, tuck; Florio. – G. stock, a stock, stump, &c.; see Stock, Stocco.

Tuck (3), beat of drum. (F. – Teut.) From Picard or Walloon touquer, toker, to touch, strike; variant of F. tocher, to touch; see Touch, Toisin.

tucker, a fuller. (F. – Teut.) M. E. touker, lit. ‘benter,’ though the cloth was worked up with the feet. – O. North F. touker, toquer, to beat; variant of F. tocher, to touch. See Toisin.

tucket, a flourish on a trumpet. (F. – Teut.) North F. touquet, for O. F. touchet, a stroke; equivalent to Ital. tocata, a prelude, tolling of a bell, a tucket, a striking; from tocarr, to strike, touch; see Touch. ¶ Or from Italian.

TUNEFY

Tuesday. (E.) A. S. Tiwes dag, the day of Tiw, the god of war. + Icel. Tysdagr, the day of Tyr; Dan. Tirsdag, Swed. Tisdag; O. H. G. Zies tac, the day of Ziu, god of war. The A. S. Tiw, Icel. Tyr, O. H. G. Ziu are the same as Skt. déva-t, god, and allied to L. dens, god, and even to L. In- in In-piter, Gk. Zebs, Skt. Dyaus. ¶ A translation of L. diēs Martīs.


Tuft (1), a crest, knot. (F. – Teut.) M. E. tuft, but the final t is excescent; prov. E. tuff, a tuft. – F. touffe, a tuft or lock of hair. – Swed. dial. tuppera, a tuft, fringe; Icel. toppr, a top, tuft, or lock of hair; M. Du. top, a tuft; G. zopf. ¶ W. tuff is borrowed from E., and preserves the correct form.

Tuft (2), a plantation, a green knoll. (Scand.) See Toft.

Tug, vb. (Scand.) M. E. toggen. From Icel. tog; M. Swed. tog, a rope to pull by; allied to E. Fries. tokken, to pull; Low G. tukken, to pull up, draw up; cf. Low G. tugg; a pull (Danneil). From the weak grade (tug-) of Teut. *teuhan-, to pull; see Tow (1), Tuck (1).


Tulip, a flower. (F. – Ital. – Turk. – Pers.) M. F. tulippe, also tulipan, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban. – Ital. tulipa, tulipano, a tulip. – Turk. tulbend, a turban; also dulbend. – Pers. dulband, a turban; see Turban.

Tulle, a kind of silk open-work or lace. (F.) Named from Tulle, the chief town in the department of Corrèze (France), where it was first made (Littre).

Tumble, vb. (E.) M. E. tumblen; frequent. of tomber, tumben, to tumble. – A. S. tumbian, to turn heels over head, dance. + Du. tumelen; cf. G. tummeln, from O. H. G. tämmoun, to turn over and over (whence F. tomber); Dan. tumle.

Der. tumbler, sb., (1) an acrobat, (2) a glass without a foot, which could only be set down when empty; tumbr-ol, a cart that falls over, O. F. tomberal, from F. tomber, to tumble, fall over, a word f Teut. origin.

Tunefy, to cause to swell. (F. – L.) M. F. tunefier; Cot. – Late L. *tumeficare,
TUMID

for L. tumefacere, to make to swell. — L. tumēre, to swell; facere, to make.

Tumid. (L.) L. tumidus, swollen. — L. tumōre, to swell. Cf. Gk. τύμη, a swelling; Skt. tu, to increase. Brugm. i. § 413 (8). (†TEU) Der. tumour, F. tumé, from L. acc. tumōrem, a swelling.

Tump, a hillock. (C.) W. tunf, a lump, is perhaps from E. But the word seems to be Celtic; from W. twn, Gaecl. and Irish tnn, a hillock; cf. Gk. τυμησθαι, L. tumulus, a mound. See Tomb.

Tumult. (F. — L.) F. tumulte, — L. tumulum, an uproar. — L. tumère, to swell, surge up.

tumulus. (L.) L. tumulus, a mound — L. tumēre, to swell. And see Tomb.

Tun; see Ton


Tungsten, a heavy metal. (Swed.) Swed. tungsten, lit. ‘heavy stone.’ — Swed. tung, heavy; sten, stone. Swed. tung = Icel. þyng; heavy; sten is cognate with E. stone.


Tunnel. (F. — L.) O. F. tunnel (later tonneau), a tun, a great vessel; hence a tunnel (or trap) for partridges, which was an arched tunnel of wire, strengthened by hoops at intervals (whence the name; it was also called tonnelle in F.). It came to mean any kind of tunnel or shaft, e.g. the shaft or pipe of a chimney, &c. Dimin. from Late L. tunna, a tun; see Ton.

Tunny, a fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. thon; Cot — L. thunus, acc. of thunus — Gk. θυόνος, θύον, a tunny. Lit. ‘the darker.’ — Gk. θύον, allied to θύω, to rush along. (♀DHEU.)

Tup, a ram. (Scand.) Prob. a transferred name; cf. Swed. and Norw. topp, a cock, allied to Dan. top, a cock’s crest, and to Icel. toppr, a top, a crest. See Top


Turbary, a right of digging turf, or a place for digging it. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. torberie; Low L. turbaria, the same. — O. H. G. *tūrba, older form of surba, turf. + A. S. turf. See Turf.


Turbot. (F. — L.) F. turbot, a fish. — Late L. turbo, a turbot; L. turbo, a spindle, reel; from its rhomboidal shape. So also L. rhombus, a spindle, rhombus, turbot.

Turbulent, (F. — L.) F. turbulent. — L. turbulentus, full of commotion. — L. turbare, to disturb; see Turbid.

Tureen, the same as Terreen, q. v.


Turgid. (L.) L. turgidus, swollen. — L. turgere, to swell out.

Turkey. (F. — Tatar) Called a Turkey cock, or a cock of India, from the notion that it came from Turkey or from India; so also G. Calettischer hahn, a turkey-cock, is lit. a cock of Calicut. (It really came from the New World.) From F. Turquie, Turkey. — F. Turc, a Turk. — Tatar Türk, a Turk; orig. an adj. meaning ‘brave.’ ¶ The usual Turkish word for ‘Turk’ is Osmanlı.

Turmeric. (Arabic?) New L. turmerica (Mimsheu). Cf. F. terre-mérite, turmeric (Littré; s. v. Curcuma); as if L. terra merita, apparently ‘excellent earth;’ but cf. terre meritum, ‘the produce of the earth,’ in Ducange ¶ But terra merita, like turmeric, is prob. a corruption of an Eastern word. Span. Port. curcuma, turmeric, are from Arab. kurkkan, saffron; whence also L. curcus.

Turmoil, sb. (F. — L.?) Formerly turmoyl; probably a corrupt form, the latter part of the word being assimilated to moil, q. v.; and the former part to turn. Prob. from M. F. tremouil, ‘the hopper of a mill,’ also called trameul (Cotgrave); O. F. tremoile. ¶ So named from being in continual motion. — L. tremere, to tremble, shake. Cf. O. F. tremoier; to tremble.

**TURNIP**

Gk. ῥόπως, a tool to draw circles with; allied to ῥόπος, piercing, L. terere, to rub, bore. (ETYMER) Der. turn, sb.

**Turnip, Turnep**, a plant. (F. - L.; and L.) The latter part of the word is M. E. nep, a turnip, A. S. nēp, borrowed from L. nāpus, a kind of turnip; cf. Irish and Gael. nēp, a turnip. β. The origin of the former part is unknown; the suggestion terē nāpus does not agree with the spelling, which rather resembles the F. tour in the sense of 'wheel,' as signifying its round shape; it looks as if it had been turned. A turner's wheel was formerly called a turn in English, and tour in French. Cf. Irish turnapa, a turnep, tuīnoir, a turner (from E.).

**Turnep**. Formerly a name given to the old-fashioned turn-stile, which revolved on the top of a post, and resembled a frame with pikes, used for defence. From Turn and Pike.

**Turpentine**, exudation from the terebinth. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. turventine; Cot.; Norman dial. turventine. - L. terebinthus. - Gk. τερεβος, the terebinth-tree. See Terebinth.


**Turquoise**, Turki, a gem. (F. - Ital. - Tatar.) F. turquoise; orig. fem. of Turquois, Turkish. - M. Ital. Turchesa, a turquoise, or Turkish stone. - Tatar Türk, a Turk.


**Turtle** (1), a turtle-dove. (L.) A.S. turtle; formed, by change of r to l, from L. turtaur, a turtle (whence also G. Turtel, Ital. tortora, tortola) An imitative word; due to a repetition of tur, used to express the coo of a pigeon.

**Turtle** (2), the sea-tortoise. (L.) English sailors, ill understanding the Port. tortaruga, Span. tortuga, a tortoise or sea-turtle, turned these words into turtle; see above. The Span. and Port. words are allied to Tortoise.

**Tush**, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Formerly twish, an expression of disgust. Cf. pish and tut; and cf. Low G. tuss, silence! Also Dan. tysse, to silence.


**Tussle**, to scuffle. (E.) The same as touse, to disorder; frequent. of touse, to pull about. See Touse. Cf. Westphal. tusseln, to pull about, and E. tuss.

**Tut**, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Cf. M. F. trut (the same); and cf. tush.

**Tutelage**, guardianship. (L.; with F. suffix.) From L. tutel-a, protection; with F. suffix -age (< L. -āticum). - L. tūt-us, short for tūt-us, to guard, protect; see Tuition.

**Tutelar**. (L.) L. tutellāris, protecting.
- L. tūt-us, short for tūt-us, (above).
**Tutor**. (L.) L. tūtor, a guardian, tutor.
- L. tūt-us (above).


**Twaddle**, to tattle. (E.) Formerly twattle, a collateral form of tattle.

**Twain**, see Two.

**Twang**, to sound with a sharp noise. (E.) A collateral form of tang; see Tang (2). Cf. Tingle.

**Tweak**, to twitch, pinch. (E.) M. E. twikken; A.S. twicician, pt. t. twice-ode, (spelt twiceode, Shrie, 41); cf. A.S. twice, as in A.S. angel-twine, a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm used as a bait. 

**Twaddle**.

**Tweedera**, a sleeve. (F. - Teut.; with E. suffix.) A surgeon's box of instruments was formerly called a tweese, whence small surgical instruments were called tweeses, a form afterwards turned into tweezers, and used of small nippers in particular. β. Again, the word tweese was really at first twees, the plural of twee or etwee, a surgical case; etwee being merely an English form of M. Fr. estuy, F. étus. - M. F. estuy, 'a sheath, case, a case of little instruments, now commonly termed an etwee.' Cot. γ. The M. F. estuy is cognate with Span. estuche, Port. estojo, M. Ital. stucco, stuccio, 'a little pocket-case with cisors, pen-knives, and such trifles in them' (sic); Florio. - M. H. G. stůča (prov. G. stauche), a short and narrow muff (hence a case). + Icel. stúka, a sleeve. ¶ Etymology quite clear; estuy became etwee, twee, then twees, then tweeses, and lastly tweezers, which might be explained 'as instruments belonging to a tweese or twee.'
TWELVE

Twelve. (E.) M. E. twelf, whence twelf-e, a pl. form, also written twelue (=twelve). A. S. twelf, twelue. +O. Fries. twelfi, Du. twaalf, Icel. tölf, Dan. tolf, Swed. tolf, G. zwolf, O. H. G. zwelf, Goth. twalfi.  The Goth. twa-la-f is composed of twa, two; and -lif, the equivalent of the Lithuan. -līka, occurring in dūw-līka, twelve. Again, the suffix -līka is allied to Lithuan. lebas, remaining left, from tik-ti, to remain. Hence two-lif = two over ten, i.e. twelve. Brugm. ii. § 175.

Der. twelf th, for twelf = A. S. twelftes, twelfth; twelvenorth = M. E. twelfmonthes.


twibill, twybill, a two-edged bill. (E.) M. E. twibill. A. S. twibill = A. S. twi-, double; bill, a bill; see twice (below).

twice. (E.) M. E. twies (dissyllabic). A. S. twiges, a late form, for the older twiwa, twice. = A. S. twi-, double; like L. bis, Gk. δί-, Skt dvi-; allied to twi-, two. See Two.

twig (1), a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. twig (pl. twiges), a twig; Northumb. tuige (pl. tuigg), Jo. xv. § 6; orig. the fork of a branch, and named from being double, the small shoot branching off from the larger one. = A. S. twi-, double; see above. + Du. twijg, Low G. twig (Danneli), Westphal. twich, twich, G. zwieg. Cognate with Skt. dvā-kā, 'consisting of two,' Gk. δύος, double, twofold. Brugm. ii. § 166.

Twig (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish tueic-im, O. Irish tueic-im, I understand; Gael tuig, to understand.

Twilight. (E.) M. E. twilicht. The prefix twi- (A. S. twi-) is lit. 'double' (see twice above); but is here used rather in the sense of doubtful or between; cf. L. dubius, doubtful, from duo, two. + G. zwielicht, M. Du. tweelicht; similarly compounded.

twill, to weave, shewing ribs. (Low G.) The word has reference to a peculiar method of doubling the warp-threads, or taking two of them together; this gives an appearance of diagonal lines, in textile fabrics. From Low G. twillen. [One Low G. twillen, to bifurcate, is allied to O. H. G. zwizel, twin, and to E. Twin.]


twin. (E.) A. S. ge-twinnas, twins. + Icel. tunnri, in pairs; Lithuan. dūvni, twins; cf. L. hini, two at a time. From the A. S. twi-, double; the -n gives a collective force, as in L. bi-ni, two at a time. Cf. Goth. tweihtnaiz, two apiece; Bavarian zwun-lung, G. zwil-lung, a twin.

twine, vb. (E.) M. E. twinen, to twist together. From A. S. twin, sb., a twisted or doubled thread + Du. twyn, sb., a twist, twine, Icel. tunni, twine; Swed. tvinntråd, twine-thread; also Du. twern, G. zwirn.  + All from Tent. type *twi-no-* *twi-no-*, double; the i is becomes i in A. S. twin, Du. twyn; the ni becomes nn in Icel. and Swed.; and the z becomes r in Du. and G. The base twi- occurs in E. twist-t, Goth. twīs-, prefix; cf. L. his (for dīs), Gk bίs, Skt dīs, twice. Brugm. i. § 903 (c, note 2).


Twinkl. (E.) A. S. twincian, to twinkle; a frequentative form of twink, appearing in M. E. twinken, to blink, wink. Again, this is a nasalised form of M. E. twinkken, to twitch (hence to quiver); see Tweak. + Bavarian zwünkern, frequent. of zwinken, to blink.

Twinkling. (E.) M. E. twinkeling, the twitching of an eye. = M. E. twinklen, to wink; the same word as E. twinkle.

Twinter, a beast two years old. (E.) A. S. twi-winter, adj., of two years. = A. S. twi-, double (see twice), and winter, a winter, a year.

Twire, to peep out. (E.) In Shak. Son 28. Only recorded in the cognate Bavarian zwiiren, zuieren, to peep (Schmeller), M. H. G. zwieren, to peep out (Schade). Nares is wrong in citing twirre = twitter from Chaucer; the true reading is twirrith.

Twirl, to turn rapidly round. (E.) It stands for thwirl (like twinge for thwinge).
Frequentative of A.S. -twærnan, to turn, whence *pauril, the handle of a churn. Cognate with G. quirlen, quirlen, to twirl, querl, a twisting-stick; from O.H.G. tveran, dwieran, to whirl round. The frequent form appears also in Du. dwaren, to twirl, dwervinnd, a whirlwind; cf. Low G. dwerewind, a whirlwind. We also find Icel. *juara, a twisting-stick; from thwar, 2nd grade of Teut *thweran-. As seen in A.S. -twærnan. Also E. Friis. dwireln, dwieren, to twirl, dwarre, a whirl, from dweren, to turn; cf. Gk. tvorin, a stirrer.

Twist, vb. (1.) M.E. twisten, vb. formed from A.S. twist, sb., a rope or twisted cord. - A.S. twístan, to twist, to twist; see Twine; with suffix -t (Idg. suffix -to -). The Du. twist, Dan. Swed. twist, G. zwist, mean "discord," which is another name of the same word; so also M.E. twist, a twig or fork of a branch; Icel twist, the dence, in card-playing.

Twit, to remind of a fault. (E.) Shortened from M.E. atwiten, to reproach. - A.S. attwitan, to twit, to reproach - A.S. et, at, upon; witan, to blame, orig. to observe, hence to observe what is amiss. This A.S. witan answers to Goth -weitan in comp. fra-weitan, to avenge; cf. weiwan, to observe; allied to Goth witan, to know; see Wit (1). Cf. Du. wajten, to reproach, G. vert-waezen, from Teut. base *wezt. (DWEID.)


Twitter, vb. (E.) Frequentative from a base twist; cf. titter, tattle, and twaddle; all of imitative origin. + G. swatschen, to twitter, Bav. zwetschen; Du. kwettern. Dan. kvædre, Swed. kvittra.

Two, Twain. (E.) The A.S forms shew that the difference between two and twain was orig. one of gender only. A.S. twegen, masc., two (M.E. twee, twain. E. twain); twéd, fem., two; neut. twö or tü, two + Du. twee, Icel. tevir, Dan. to, Sweed. tvö, tu, Goth. twa; G. zwei (also zwoen, masc.); Irish da, Gael do, do, W. dau, Russ duv, Lith. dvar, L. duo (whence F. deux, E. deuce). Gk. duo, Skt. dvám, dvá. Cf. also L. bi, his, twice; and the prefixes di-; dua-, dis-. Der. a-two, i.e. on two = in two.

Tybalt, the 'prince of cats.' (Low G.) In Shak. A.F. Tebald, Tebould. - O. Sax. Thiod-yled, Theobald. Cf. Tybert, the cat; in 'Reynard the Fox.'

Tymanum, the hollow part of the ear, &c. (L. - Gk.) L. tympanum, a drum, tympanum. - Gk. τύμπανον, a drum, roller; the same as τύπωνον, a drum. - Gk. τύπος, base of τύπωτε, to strike. Der. tympany, Gk. τυμπανία, a dropsy in which the belly is tightly stretched, as a drum.

Type. (F. - L. - Gk.) F type (Sherwood). - L. typus, acc. of typus. - Gk. τύπος, a blow, mark of a blow, stamp, impress. mark, mould, type, &c. - Gk. τύπος, base of τύπωτε, to strike. Cf. Skt. tupa, tamp, to hurt; allied to Gk. στυφαλείων, to strike. (STEU.) Der. typ-ū, Gk. τυπός; whence typē-cal, &c.

Typhoon, a violent whirlwind. (Arab. - Gk.) [Sometimes claimed as a Chinese word meaning 'a great wind.' - Chinese tu, great; fings (in Canton fung), wind, whence ta fung, a gale, a typhoon (Williams).] But this seems to be a late mystification. In old authors the forms are tuffōn, tutfōn, tiphon, &c. - Arab. tiṣfān, a hurricane, storm. - Gk. τυφῶν, better τύφως, a whirlwind. The close accidental coincidence of these words in sense and form is very remarkable, as Whitney notes. See below.

Typhus, a kind of fever. (L. - Gk.) L. typhus. - Gk. τύφος, smoke, mist; also supor, esp. if arising from fever; typhus fever = superst-or; Gk. τυφικός, to smoke. (DHEU.) Der. typho-ūd, i.e. typhus-like, from ὑφος, resemblance.

Tyrant. (F. - L. - Gk.) The final t is added. O. F. tyrān, also tyrant. - L. tyrannum, acc. of tyrannus, a tyrant. - Gk. τυράννος, a lord, sovereign, master; orig. in a good sense (see Prellwitz). Der. tyrān-ū, F. tyrann, Late L. tyrannus, Gk. τυραννία, sovereignty.

Tyro, misspelling of Tiro, q.v.

U.

Ubiquity, omnipresence. (F. - L.) F. ubiquité, an ubiquity, Côt. As if from L. acc. *ubiquitātem, a being everywhere; a coined word. - L. ubiēque, everywhere. - L. ubi, where; with suffix -que, allied to L. quīs, who. Der. ubiqui-ōns.

Udder. (E.) A.S. uder, an udder + M. Du. uder, Du. witer, Icel. júgr (for
UGLY


Ullage, the unfilled part of a cask. (Prov. — L.) "Ullage of a cask, that which it wants of being full," Phillips. — Mod. Prov. *ulhage*; O. F. *ouillage*, *eullage*, a filling up — Mod. Prov. *ulha*; O. F. *ouillier*, *eullier*, to fill a cask up to the bung. Coigvrage spells it *eillier*, and the sb. as *eillage*. The late L. type of the vb. is *eolumbrare*, i. e. to fill up to the *oculis*, eye, orifice. We also find O. F. *ouillier*, as if for *adoculare*.

Ulterior, further. (L.) L. *ulterior*, further; comp. of O. L. *ulcer*, adj.

Ultimate, furthest. (L.) L. *ultimātus*, pp. of *ultimāre*, to be at the last. — L. *ultimus*, last; *ul-ti-nus*, being a double superlat. form from the base *ul*-; see ultra-.


Ultramarine, beyond sea; as sb., sky-blue. (Span. — L.) Span. *ultramarino*, beyond sea; also a blue colour. — L. *ultrā*, beyond; *mare-s*, sea; and suffix *-inus*; see Marine.


Ultramundane, beyond the world. (L.) L. *ultrā*, beyond; *mundānus*, worldly, from *mundus*, world; see Mundane.
UN-

may mean ‘undone’ or released, with prefix un- (2).

Un- (3), prefix. (E.) Only in un-te, un-tiil, which see.

Unaneled, without having received extreme unction. (E.; and L. — Gk.) In Hamlet, i. § 77. Lit. ‘un-on-oiled.’ — A.S. un-n., not; M. E. an-elled, from an (for A.S. on) and eled, pp. of M. E. ellen, to oil, vb., from ele, sb., oil. The A.S. ele, oil, is borrowed from L. oleum, Gk. ελαιων, oil; see Oil.

Unanimons, of one mind. (L.) L. ānānīm-us, of one mind; with suffix -ous.

— L. un-n., one (see One); animus, mind.

Uncial, large, applied to letters. (L.) L. uncialis, adj. from uncia, inch; see Inch. (From the large size of the letters.)

Uncle. (F. — L.) M. E. uncle. — A. F. uncle; F. uncle; L. aunculium, acc. of aunculus, a mother’s brother, lit. ‘little grandfather;’ dimin. of aulus, a grandfather.

Uncouth. (E.) A.S. unčūd, orig. unknown; hence, strange, odd. — A.S. un-, not; and čūd, known, pp. of cumman, to know. See Can.


Undern, a certain period of the day. (E.) The time denoted differed at different periods. The A.S. undern meant the third hour, about 9 a.m.; later, it meant about noon; and, still later, the afternoon, in which sense it survives in prov. E. unnder, aundorn, ounndorns, doundrins, &c. + Icel. oundorn, O.H.G. untn, Goth. undaurins; the lit. sense being ‘intervening or middle period.’ Perhaps from A.S. under, with the sense ‘among’ or ‘between,’ like G. unter. Cf. L. internus, inward; from L. inter. Kluge explains it as equivalent to A.S. un-dyrne, ‘not dark,’ hence ‘dawn.’ (But dyrne usually means ‘not manifest.’) See Eng. Stud. xx. 334.

Understand. (E.) A.S. understanđan, lit. to stand under or among, hence, to comprehend (like L. intel-ligere). — A.S. under, under; standan, to stand.

UNIT

Undertake, to take upon oneself, attempt. (E. and Scand.) M. E. under-taken, compounded of under and M. E. taken, to take. Der. undertak-er, lit. one who takes a business in hand; Oth. iv. i. 224.

Undulate, to wave. (L.) From pp. of L. undulare, to fluctuate. — L. *undula, dimin. of unda, a wave. Allied to Water; cf. Skt. udan, water, und, to wet, Lith. undū, water, Russ. voda, water. Brugm. i. §§ 102, 594.


Ungainly, awkward. (Scand.; with E. prefix and suffix.) Formed by adding -ly to M. E. unċein, inconvenient. — A.S. un-, not; Icel. ðuggested, ready, serviceable, convenient, allied to ægna, to meet, suit, ægna, against, and to E. Again. Cf. Icel. ðegna, ðegna, ungainly.


Unicorn. (F. — L.) M. F. unicorn, a fabulous one-horned animal. — L. unicorn-, acc. of unicornĭs, one-horned. — L. āni-, for ānius, one (see One); corn-ū, a horn. See Horn.

uniform, adj. (F. — L.) F. uniforme. — L. uniformĭnem, acc. of uniformĭs, having one form. — L. uni-, for ānius, one; form-ā, form; see Form


union (2), a large pearl. (F. — L.) The same word as the above; the L. ānius means oneness, also a single pearl of a large size, also a kind of onion.

unique. (F. — L.) F. unique, single. — L. unĭĭnum, acc. of āniĭsus, single. — L. uni-, for ānius, one.

unison, concord. (F. — L.) F. unison. — L. unĭnŏnum, acc. of unĭnŏnus, having a like sound. — L. uni-, for ānius, one; sonus, sound; see Sound (3).

unit. (F. — L.) Formed by dropping the final -y of unity, ‘Unit, Unite, or
UNITY

Unity, in arithmetic, the first significant figure, or number 1, &c., Phillips; see Unity.

unite. (L.) L. unîtis, pp. of unîri, to unite. — L. unus, one.

unity, oneness. (F. — L.) M. E. unite.
— M. F. unîte (unite), — L. unitâtem, acc. of unitâs, unity. — L. uni-, for unus, one, cognate with One.

universal. (F. — L.) F. universel (Latinised). — L. unîversus, belonging to the whole — L. unîversus, turned into one, combined into a whole. — L. uni-, for unus, one; versus, pp. of versère, to turn; see Verse. Der. univers-ity. F unîversité, from L. acc. unîversitatem.

univocal, having but one meaning. (L.) From L. unînus-us, universal; with suffix -alis. — L. uni-, for unus, one; voc-, allied to vox, voice, sense; see Voice.

Unkempt, i. e. uncombed; for un-kem'b. From A S. cemban, to comb; formed (by vowel-change of a to e) from cemb, a comb. See Comb.

Unless, if not, except. (E.) Formerly on les, on lesse, in the phrase on lesse that, i.e. in less than, on a less supposition than. Thus un- here stands for on. See On and Less.

Unruly, disregarding restraint. (F. ; and F. — L.) From un-, prefix, and rule; with suffix -y ; a coined word. See Rule.

Until. (E.) The same word as below, with the substitution of North E. (and Scand.) till, to, for L. to. See Till.

unto, even to. (L.) M. E. unto (not in A S.). For unto-; where to is the usual E. prep., and und to is the O. Fries und, out, Goth. und, O Sax. und, unto, whence O. Sax. un-to, unto. A related form oh (< * anth) is common in A S.; cf. also A S. and-, prefix, for which see Un- (2).


Upas, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Malay épas, a poisonous juice; pí-hun épas, poison-tree (pí-hun = tree).

Upbraid, to reproach. (E.) M. E. upb-reiden, to reproach. — A S. up, up, upon, on; bregdan, to braid, weave, also to lay hold of, seize. The orig. sense seems to have been to lay hold of, hence to attack, accuse, &c. The A S. bregdan, also = E. 

braid, to weave; so that -braid in up-braid is the usual verb braid, used in a special sense. So also Dan. be-breide (lit. be-braid), to upbraid.

Upholsterer. (E.) Lengthened from upholster, for uphold-ster, another form of upholster, which was formerly used of a dealer in furniture; lit. one who holds up for sale.

Upon. (E.) A S. upon, upon. — A S. upp, up, up; on, on. + Icl. upp á, upon; Swed. på, Dan. pas (reduced forms).

Uproar, tumult. (Du.) The spelling shews confusion with E. roar. — Du. oproer, ‘uprore, tumult;’ Hexham. — Du. op, of, uprener, to excite, stir, move; so that oproer = a stirring up, commotion. + Low G. uppr-rôr (Danneil); Swed. upproar, Dan. uppor, G. aufruhr. Β. The verb is Du. roeren, Swed. rora, Dan. røre, G. rührnen, A S. hrrèran, to stir; see Reromouse. The A S. hrrèan is from hrrôr, adj., active, busy.

Upsidedown. (E.) From up, side, and down. But the M. E. form was up-so-down, i.e. ’up as it were down.’

Upstart, sb. (E.) From upstart, vb., to start up; Spenser, F. Q. 1. 1. 16; Chaucer, C. T. A. 1080. See Start.

Upwards; see Up and -ward, suffix.

Urbane, courteous. (L.) L. urbânis, belonging to a city. — L. urb-s, a city.

Der. urban, doublet of urbane; urban-i-ty, F. urbaniété, from L. acc. urbântatem, courteousness.

Urchin, a hedgehog, goblin, imp, small child. (F. — L.) Orig. hedgehog; hence, goblin, imp, small child (Tempest, 1. 2. 326); it being supposed that some impstook a hedgehog’s shape. — Walloon urc'hon, irchon (Sigart); Norm. dial. hirchon; O. North. F. herchon; O. F. ireçon, erçon, herisson, a hedgehog; formed with suffix -on (= L. -onem) from L. ericus, a hedgehog, lengthened form of èr (gen. èri-s), a hedgehog + Gk. ÷p, hedgehog; cf. χαρ-άννεως, to scratch.


Urg, (L.) L. urcère, to urge, drive. Allied to Wreak. ✓ WERG. Der. ur-geent, from stem of pres. part.

Urim. (Heb.) Heb úrim, lights; pl. of ûr, light. See Thummim.

Urine. (F. — L.) F. urine, — L. urina. + Gk. òpov, urine; Skt. vâri, vâr, water;
**VACCINATE**

*tilis*, from the stem of pres. pt. of *ūti*, to use. Cf. *Use* (1).


**Utilise.** (F.-L.) F. *utiliser*, a modern word; coined from *util-*, useful, with suffix *iser* (Gk. *-τίς*). = L. *ūtilis*, useful. = L. *ūti*, to use. Cf. *Use* (1).


= L. *ūtilis*, useful. = L. *ūti*, to use.


**Utopian.** (Gk.) An adj due to Sir T. More's description of *Utopia*, an imaginary island, situate nowhere. = Gk. *οὐτός*, not; *τόπος*, a place; see *Topia*.

**Utter**, outer. (E.) M. F. *utter*. A. S. *ūt-er*, which occurs as well as *ūtara*; both are comparative forms of *ūt*, out; see *Out.*


**utterance** (1), an uttering. (E.; with F. suffix.) From the verb to *utter*, M. E. *outen*; formed from M. E. *outer*, *utter*, compar. of A. S. *ūt*, out. See *Out.*


**Uvula.** (L.) Late L. *ūvula*, dimin. of L. *ūna*, a grape, a cluster, also the uvula. *+* Lith. *ūga*, a berry. Brugm. i. § 223 (2).

**Uxorious**, excessively fond of a wife, (L.) L. *uxori-us*, fond of a wife; with suffix *-eus*. = L. *uxor-,* stem of *uxor*, a wife.

**V.**

In Middle-English, *v* is commonly written as *u* in the MSS.; conversely, *v* is put for *u* in a few words, chiefly *vp*, *vnder*, *vndo*, *vu*, *use*, and the prefix *vn-*.


**Vaccinate.** (L.) Coined as if from pp. of *vaccināre*, to inoculate. = L. *vaccin-us*, belonging to cows. = L. *vacc-a*, a
VACILLATION

Cow. 4. Skt. vaṣā, a cow. 4 First used about 1798.


Vacuum. (L.) L. vacuum, an empty space; neut. of vacus, empty. -L. vacare, to be empty; see Vacation.

Fade, to fade. (Du. -F. -L.) M. Du. vadden, 'to fade' Hexham.-O F. fader, to fade; see Fad.


Vagary. (L.) Also vagare (trisyllabic; Stanyhurst); orig. used as a verb; [cf. F. voger, 'to wander, vagabond, ' Cot. ]-L. vagūrī, to wander: see Vague.

Vagrant. (F. -G.) A. F. vagerant, a vagrant; O. F. walcran, wandering, pres. pt. of walcrer, to wander. -M. G. wolkern, M. H. G. walcrn, to walk about; allied to E. Walk. 4 Confused with L. vagāri, to wander, but not derived from it. See Phil. Soc. Trans., 1885, 1888, 1889.

Vague, unsettled (F. -L.) F. vague, wandering; vaguer, to wander -L. vagūs, wandering; whence vagūrī, to wander.

Vail (1), the same as Veil.

Vail (2), to lower. (F. -L.) From O. F. avalter, to let fall down. -F. avaul, downward. -L. ad vallem, to the valley.

Vail (3), a gift to a servant. (F. -L.) A headless form of avaul, sb., in the sense of profit, help (Palsgrave). From Avail, vb.


Vair, a kind of fur. (F. -L.) F. vair, 'a rich fur;' Cot. -L. vairus, variegated. Der. vair-y (in heraldry), from M. F. vairé, 'diversified with argent and azur;' Cot. Hence meni-ver (= F. menu vair), 'little vair.'

Valance, a fringe of drapery, now applied to a part of the bed hangings (F. -L.) Chaucer has 'a litel kerchief of valence;' Assembly of Foules, 272. Prob. named from Valence in France, near Lyons (still famous for silks). -L. Valentina, a name given to several towns, evidently from the name Valens, lit. 'strong.' -L. valent-, stem of pres. pt. of valēre, to be strong; see Valid. 4 Johnson derives it from Valentina in Spain, which is also famous for silks.


Valediction, a farewell. (L.) Formed from L. valedticus, pp. of valedicere, to say farewell. -L. valē, farewell; dicere, to say. 4 L. valē, lit. 'be strong'; is the 2 p. s. imp. of valēre, to be strong.


Valerian. (F. -L.) M. F. valeriane, valerian; a flower. -Late L. valeriana, valerian. Fem. of Valeridanus, prob. a personal name; from L. valēre, to be strong.

Valet. (F. -C.) F. valet, 'a groom;' Cot. The same word as Varlet, q. v.


Valhalla, the hall of the slain. (Scand.) Icel. valhall (gen. valhallar), lit. the hall of the slain. -Icel. valr, the slain, slaughter; hall, hall, a hall; see Hall.

Valiant, brave (F. -L.) F. vaillant, valiant; O. F. vaillant, pres. pt. of F. valoir, to profit. -L. valēre, to be strong.


Valise, a travelling-bag. (F. -Ital.) F. valise, 'a male [mail], wallet;' Cot. -Ital. valigia; corrupted in German to felleisen. 4 Etym. unknown; Diez supposes it to be founded on L. nidulus, a leathen travelling-trunk. Devic suggests lers. waletch, a large sack, or Arab. waihat, a corn-sack.

Valkyrie, Valkyria, one of the handmaids of Odin. (Scand.) Icel. Valkyria, a goddess; lit. 'chooser of the slain.' -Icel. valr, acc. of valr, the slain (A.S. wil); -kyrja, 1, a chooser, from kyr- (< *kysz-), weak grade of kōja, to choose, cognate with E. choose.

Valley. (F. -L.) M. E. vale, valeie. -O. F. valle (F. vallée), a valley; parallel to Ital. valle, a valley, which appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a valley.' Formed with suffix -ce (< L. -āta), from F. val, a vale, representing L. vallem, acc. of valitis, a vale.
VALOUR

Valour. (F. - L.) O. F. valor, valur, valeur, value, worthiness. - L. valorem, acc. of valor, worth. - L. valere, to be strong, to be worth.


Valve. (F. - L.) F. valve, 'a fouling, or two-leaved door, or window;' Cot. = L. valua, sing. of value, the leaves of a folding-door. Allied to L. valuere, to revolve; see Voluble.

Vambrace, Vantbrace, armour for the fore-arm. (F. - L.) The word simply means 'fore-arm.' It is short for avant-brace. - M. F. avant-bras, 'a vambrace, armour for an arm; also, the part of the arm which extends from the elbow to the wrist;' Cotgrave. (The latter is the orig. sense.) - F. avant, before; bras, the arm. - L. ab ante, from before, in front; brachium, arm (the pl. of which gave O. F. brace, arm; see Scheler). See Van (1) and Vamp. ☞ Similarly, armour for the upper part of the arm was called a vare-brace, i. e. rear-brace.

Vamp, the fore-part of a shoe. (F. - L.) Short for M. E. vampay, Also vampé, a vamp. - M. F. avant-pied, 'the part of the foot that's next to the toes.' - F. avant, before; pied (A. F. pee), foot, from L. pedem, acc. of pes, foot.

Vampire. (F. - G.- Servian) F. vampyre. - G. vampyr. - Servian vampir, a blood-sucker, a supposed ghost that sucked men's blood. Prob. of Turkish origin; cf. N. Turk. umber, a witch (Miklosich).

Vamplete, an iron plate protecting a lance. (F. - L.) From F. avant, in front, fore; and plate. See Vambrace.

Van (1), the front of an army. (F. - L.) Short for van-guard, which stands for M. E. vantwarde. - O. F. avant-warde, later avant-garde, 'the vanguard of an army;' Cot. = F. avant, before; O. F. svarde, a guard; see Advance and Guard or Ward.

Van (2), a fan. (F. - L.) F. van, a fan. - L. vanum, acc. of vanus, a fan.

Doublet, fan.


Vandal, a barbarian. (L. - Teut.) One of the tribe of Vandalii (Pliny); answering to A.S. Wendas, pl. (from Wendi-). Cf. Icel. Vendill (also Vandill), a propername.

VANE, a weather-cock. (E.) A Southern form; formerly also fane. A. S. fana, a small flag. + Du. vân, Icel. fánt, Dan. fane, Swed. Goth. fana, G. fahne. Teut. type *fanon-, m. Orig. a bit of cloth; allied to L. pannus, a cloth; see Pane.

Vanguard; see Van (1).

Vanilla, a plant. (Span. - L.) Span. vainilla, a small pod, or capsule (which is the orig. sense). Dimin. of Span. vaina, a scabbard, a pod. - L. vagina, scabbard, sheath, pod.

Vanish. (F. - L.) M. F. vanissen, vanishen; also evanissen. Derived from an O. F. vb. *vanir, with pres. pt. *vanissant. The verb is only recorded as A. F. evanir, O. F. esvanir, esvanuir; but we find O. F. esvanuir and vanuir. Cf. Ital. esvanire, to vanish (where s = L. ex); Late L. type *esvanire, for L. uitnescere. - L. ë, out, away; uînescere, to vanish, lit. to become empty, from L. vanus, empty. See Vain.

Vanity. (F. - L.) F. vanité, - L. vanitàtem, acc. of vanitas, emptiness. - L. vanus, vain, empty.


Vantage. (F. - L.) Short for M. E. avantedge; see Advantage.

Vapid, insipid. (L.) L. nāpidus, stale, flat, flat, said of wine; cf. L. nāppa, vapid or pulled wine; wine that has emitted its vapour or strength. Allied to wapor (below).


Varicose, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) L. uaricōsus. - L. uaric-, stem of uarix, a dilated vein; of uncertain origin: cf. L. uurus, a blotch, pimple.

Variegate. (L.) From pp. of L. varie-gare, to make of various colours. - L. uario-, for uarius, of divers colours; -igare, due to agere, to drive, to make.

Various. (L.) L. uari-us, variegated, diverse, manifold; with suffix -us. Der. varie-ty, M. F. varieté, from L. acc. variététem, variety.

Varlet. (F. - C.) M. F. varlet, 'a groom, stripling, youth;' Cot. An older spelling was vaslet, dimin. of O. F. vassal, vassal, a vassal; see Vassal. The suc-
cessive spellings were vaslet, varlet, vallet, valet.

**Varnish.** (F.) F. vernis, 'varnish;' Cot. Cognate with Ital. vernice, Port. vernis, Span. bernis, varnish; Late L. vernicium, vernix, bernix. Origin unknown. Perhaps from M. Gk. θεριγια, see Schade, p. 1439.

**Vary.** (F.-L.) F. varier. - L. variare, to vary. - L. varius, various.

**Vascular.** (L.) From L. vasculum, a small vessel; double dimin of uās (below).

**Vase.** (F.-L.) F. vase, a vessel. - L. uāsum, allied to uās, a vessel. Allied to Skt vāsana-, a receptacle, cover.

**Vassal**, a dependant. (F.-C.) M. E. vassal. - F. vassal, 'a vassal, subject, tenant;' Cot. The Celtic sense is 'servant;' Low L. vassallus; extended from Low L. vassus, vass, a servant; - O. Bret. uaus, Bret. guas, a servant, vassal; - W., Corn. guas, youth, servant; O. Irish foss. Celtic type *vassos.

**Vast.** (F.-L.) F. vaste. - L. vastus, vast, great, of large extent.

**Vat**, a large vessel for liquors. (E.) M. E. vat (Southern); also fat (Northern). A.S. fæl, a vessel, cask. - Du. vat, Icel. fat, Dan. fad, Swed. fatt. G. fass. Tent. type *fotum, n. Lit. 'that which contains;' cf. E. Fries. faten, O. Fries. fatia, Du. vatten, to catch, contain, G. fassen, to seize, contain.

**Vaticinate.** to foretell. (L.) From L. uāscinātus, pp of uāscinārī, to prophesy. - L. uāscinus, prophetic. - L. uātī, for uātēs, a prophet, allied to Wood (2); -in-, from can-ere, to sing, proclaim (Bréal).

**Vaudeville.** (F.) F. vaudeville, orig. a country ballad; 'so teemed of the vaude-vire, a Norman town, wherein Oliver Bassel [or Basselin], the first inventor of them, lived;' Cot. Basselin was a Norman poet (died ab. 1418), whose songs were named after his native valley, the Val de Vire; 'Vire is in Normandy, S. of Bayeux.

**Vault** (1), an arched roof, cellar. (F.-L.) For vault; the l was pedantically inserted. M. E. voute, voute, vauwte, vout. - M. F. voute (also voule, with inserted l), 'a vault, arch, a vaulted roof;' Cot. O.F. volte, a vault (whence the later form voute, mod. F. volte); this is the fem. of O. F. volt, vaulted, lit. bent, bowed, the same as Ital. volta. - Late L. *volitus, substituted for volūtus, pp. of voluere, to roll, turn round. Thus a vault meant a 'bowed' roof, hence a chamber with bowed roof, a cellar which has an arched roof.

**Vault** (2), to bound, leap. (F.-Ital.-L.) M. F. volter, 'to vault;' Cot. - M. F. volte, a round, turn, tumblers gambol. - Ital. volta, a sudden turn; the same word as volta, a vault (above). See Volute.

**Vaunt.** (F.-L.) F. se vanter, to boast. - Late L. vanite, to speak vanity, flatter; (F. se vanter = to flatter oneself).

A frequentative form from uānus, vain; see Vain.

**Vavasour**, a vassal of the second rank. (F.-C.) A. F. vavasour. - Low L. vassorum, vassal of vassals; see Vassal.

**Vaward**, another spelling of vanward or vanguard; see Van (1).

**Veal.** (F.-L.) O. F. vecl, a calf. - L. vitellium, acc. of vitellus, dimin. of vitulus, a calf. + Gk. ἰαλός, a calf; cf. Skt. vatsa-, a calf, properly 'a yearling,' from Skt. vatsha, Gk. ἱερός, a year. Allied to Wether and Veteran.

**Veda**, knowledge; one of the ancient sacred Skt. books. (Skt.) Skt. ved-, lit. knowledge. - Skt. svat, to know; allied to Wit.

**Vedette, Vidette**, a cavalry sentinel. (F.-Ital.-L.) M. F. vedette, a sentinel. - Ital. vedetta, a horse-sentry; formerly a watch-tower. - Ital. vedere, to see. - L. vedere, to see; see Vision.

**Veer.** (F.-L.) F. virer, to turn, veer. Said to be derived from L. gyrāre, to turn round (see Gyrate), but influenced by L. uiriola, dimin. of uiriola (only in pl. uiriola), an armlet, large ring. Allied to Environ. Cf. also M. F. vire, 'a boy's wind-mill;' Cot. (Doubtful.)

**Vegetable.** (F.-L.) M. F. vegetable, adj., 'vegetable, fit or able to live,' Cot. This is the old sense. - L. vegetābils, full of life, animating. - L. vegetāre, to quicken, enliven. - L. vegetār, lively. - L. uēgēre, to quicken, arouse. Allied to Vigour. Der. vegetat-ion, M. F. vegetation (Cot.).

**Vehement**, passionate. (F.-L.) M. F. vehement (Cot.). - L. vehement-, stem of vehementem, passionate; lit. 'out of one's mind.' β. Uehr- has been explained as equivalent to ur-, 'apart from,' as in ur- cors, senseless; cf. Skt. vahis, apart. For mens, mind, see Mental.

**Vehicle.** (L.) L. vehiculum, a carriage. - L. vehere, to carry, convey. + Skt.
VEIL

vah, to carry. Allied to Weigh and Wain. (WEGH) Brugm. i. § 128.

Veil, sb. (F - L.) O. F. veile, latei voile. – L. velum, a sail; also a cloth.
For *uexillum = *veliculum; cf. uexillum, a standard. Lit. ‘propeller’ of a ship; from uehre, to carry along. Brugm. i. § 883.


Vellum, (F - L.) M. E. velum. – O. F. velin (F. vein); cf. Late L. vitulimum, or pelles vitulina, vellum, calf’s skin. – L. vitulimum, adj., from vitulus, a calf. See Veal.


Velvet, (F. - L.) M. E. veloute, velout; Spenser has veluet. A. F. velvet, velout; Low L. velutum; answering to a Romanic type *volutatum. Cf. M. Ital. veluto (ital. veluto); velvet; answering to a Late L. *vulcutus, shaggy, by-form of L. ullotus, shaggy. All from L. ullus, shaggy hair; allied to uelitius, fleece, and to E. Wool.

Venal, (F. - L.) M. F. venal, saleable. – L. uenitius, saleable. – L. uenius, uenium, sale. Allied to Gk. ὀξυς, a price, ovy, a buying; Brugm. i. § 329. Der. venal-ity, vend, to sell. (F. - L.) F. vendre = L. uenderere, to sell; short for uenimundare, lit. to give or offer for sale, also written uenim dare. – L. uenum, sale; dare, to give, offer.

Veneer, to overlay with a thin slice of wood. (G. - F. - O. H. G.) Formerly finer. – G. furnieren, to furnish or provide small pieces of wood, to veneer. – F. fourir, to furnish; a word of G. origin; see Furnish.


Venerable, (L.) Comed from L. uene-re-us, ueneri-us, pertaining to Venus or love. – L. ueneri-, decl. stem of uenus, love. Allied to Skt. van, to love, honour.

Venery, hunting. (F. - L.) M. F. venerie, ‘hunting;’ Cot. – O. F. vener, to hunt. – L. uenari, to hunt; see Venison.

Venesection, blood-letting. (L. L) uene, of a vein, gen. of uena; and section. See Vein and Section.

Venew, Venue, Veney, (1) a turn or bout or thrust in fencing; (2) a locality. (F. - L.) M. F. venue, ‘a coming, a venmy in fencing, turn, trick;’ Cot. Lit. a coming, home-thrust; fem. of venus, pp. of venir, to come. – L. venire, to come; see Venture. 2. As a law-term, venue is the same word, and signifies a place of arrival, locality. Q. Apparently confused by Blackstone with O. F. visné, vicinity (a derivative of L. vicinum, near).

Vengeance. (F. - L.) F. vengeance, ‘vengeance;’ Cot. – F. venger, to avenge. – L. vindicare; see Vindicate.

Venial, (F. - L.) O. F. venial. – L. uenals, pardonable. – L. uena, pardon; also grace, favour. Allied to venereal.


Venous, belonging to a vein. (L.) For L. uenosus, adj.; from uena, a vein. See Vein.

Vent, (1) an air-hole, flue. (F.-L.) ‘A vent, meatus, porus; To vent, aperire, eauacure;’ Levins. Doubtless influenced by a popular etymology from F. vent, wind, as if ‘air-hole;’ but the true sense was ‘fissure.’ Formeil fent. ‘Fent of a gowne fente;’ Palsgrave. – M. F. fente, ‘a cleft, rift;’ Cot. – F. fendre, to cleave. – L. findere, to cleave. See Fissure. Der. vent, vb., Temp. n. 2. 111; certainly confused with F. vent, wind; see Vent (3).

Vent (2), sale, utterance. (F. - L.) Formerly common. – F. vente, sale, selling. – F. vendre. – L. uenderere, to sell; see Vend.

Vent (3), to snuff up air, breathe, expose to air. (F. - L.) See Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 75; F. Q ivi. 1. 42. The word was prob. due to a misuse of vent (1); but the popular etymology is obvious. – F. vent, wind. – L. uerentum, acc. of uerentus, wind; cognate with Wind (1). Der. vent-age, air-hole, Hamlet, iii. 2. 373.

Ventail, lower half of the moveable
VENTILATE

part of a helmet. (F. — L.) M. E. auentaile (with prefix a = F. a < L. ad). — M. F. ven-
taille, 'breathing-part of a helmet'; Cot. — F. vent-er, to puff; with suffix -aire (< L. -acula). — F. vent, wind (above).

ventilate. (L.) From pp. of L. ven-
tilare, to blow, winnow. — L. ventulus, a light wund. — L. ventus, wind.

Ventral, belonging to the belly. (L.) L. ventrális, adj.; from venter, the belly.

ventricle. (F. — L.) F. ventricule, 'the ventricle, the place wherein the meat sent from the stomach is digested; ' Cot. — L. ventriculum, acc. of ventrillus, stomach, ventricle, double dimin. of venter, the belly.

ventriloquist. (L.) Coined from L. ventriloqu-us, lit. speaking from (or in) the belly. — L. ventri-, decl. stem of venter (above); loqu, to speak. See Latioquos.

Venture, sb. (F. — L.) A headless form of M. E. auenture (aventure), an adventure, chance. — F. aventure, a chance, occurrence. — L. aduentúra, fem. of aduen-
turus, about to happen — L. ad, to; ven-
turus, fut. pt. of ventri, to come. Cognate with E. Come. (✓(GwEM.) Doublet. Der. venture, vb.

Venue; see Venew.

Veracious, truthful. (L.) From L. uerác-i, decl. stem of ueráx, true; with suffix -ous. — L. vérus, true. See Very.

Veranda, Verandah, a covered balcony. (Port. — Span. — L.) Port. var-
anda. — O. Span. varanda, a stair-railing; in Pedro de Alcalá (1505). If of native Span. origin, it may be from Span. vara, a rod, rail. — L. vér-a, a forked pole. Cf. L. vér-us, crooked. [Hence also was borrowed Skt. varanda, a portico, which is quite a modern word; see veranda in Yule.

Verb, the word; the chief word in a sentence. (F. — L.) F. verbe = L. verbum, a word. For *verdhum, cognate with E. Word. Der. verb-age, F. verbage from O. F. *verbier, verbier, to talk.

Verbena. (L.) L. uerébena, orig. a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. Al-
lied to uerber, a rod. See Vervain.


VERDICT. (F. — L.) M. E. verdit (the correct form). — A. F. and O. F. verdit, veirdit. — L. uéré dictum, truly said; whence Late L. uéréditum, true saying, verdict. — L. uéré, adv., from uérus, true; dictum, neut. of dicit, pp. of dicer, to say. (✓) Mod. F. verdict is from E.

Verdigris, rust of copper. (F. — L.) M. F. verd de gris, 'verdigrase, Spanish green.' Cot. Spelt verte gris in the 13th cent., and verd de gris ce in the 14th (Littré).

A better form is the M. E. verdegre, i. e. verd de Grece, lit. 'green of Greece;' so also A. F. vert de Grece, Vie de S. Gile, 853. Cf. uiride grecum, Ang. verdegre; Wulker, Voc. 619. 35. M. F. verd (F. ver) is from uiridem, acc. of uiridáts, green. (See Acad. 1118, Oct. 1893.)

verditer, a green pigment. (F. — L.) M. F. verd de terre, a green mineral; Cot. — L. acc. uiridem, green (above); dé, of; terra, earth.

Verge (1), a wand of office, edge, brink. (F. — L.) Distinct from verge (2) below. M. E. verge, a wand, rod, yard (in measure). — F. verge, 'a rod, wand, yard, hoop, ring, rood of land;' Cot. From the sense of rod it came to mean hoop, ring (hence, edge); the sense of edge also easily followed from the Law-term verge, i. e. limit of jurisdiction. — L. virga, a rod, pliant twig. Der. verge-er, a rod-bearer, mace-bearer. F. vergeur, L. virgarius.

Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.) L. uergere, to bend, tend, incline towards, incline. (✓) The phrase 'to be on the verge of' is quite distinct, and belongs to Verge (1).

Verify. (F. — L.) M. F. verifer; Cot. — Late L. vérificare, to make true. — L. vér-i-, for uérus, true; -ficare, for facere, to make.

VERSIMILITUDE, likeness. (F. — L.) M. F. verisimilitude. — L. uéré similis, like the truth. — L. uéri, gen. of uérium, the truth, orig. neuter of uérus, true; similis, like, talk.


Verjus. (F. — L.) F. verjus, ver-
juice; lit. 'green juice,' i. e. juice of green grapes. — O. F. verd, green, from L. uir-
dem, acc. of uiridáts; jús, juice, from L. iús; see Juice.

Vermicelli. (Ital. — L.) Ital. vermi-
celli, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape.
VERMICULAR
Pl. of vermicello, dim. of verme, a worm.
-W. L. uermem, acc. of uermis, a worm.
See Worm.

vermicular, pertaining to a worm. (L.) From L. uermicul-us, a little worm; dimin. of uermis, a worm.

vermilion. (F. - L.) F. vermilion, 'a little worm, vermilion;' Cot. = F. vernis, vernie, vermilion. = L. acc. uermiculum, dimin. of uermis (above). ♠ So named from the cochinelle insect (see Crimson); but vermilion is now generally made from red lead.

vermin. (F. - L.) F. vermine, vermin; applied to obnoxious insects, &c. As if from a Lat. adj. *verminus, formed from uermi-, decl. stem of uermis, a worm, cognate with E. Worm.


Vernal. (L.) L. uernális, extended from uernus, belonging to spring. = L. uér, spring. + Gk. ἐσκόρ (for *ẹskόρ), Russ. vesnua, Icel. vær, Dan. vær; Sweed. vär, spring; the time of increasing brightness. Cf. Lith. wasara, summer; Skt. vasanta, spring, ush, to burn, glow; also O. Irish air, W. gwasurl, dawn.

Vernier, a kind of scale, for fine measurement. (F.) Invented by P. Vernier, b. 1580, died Sept. 14, 1637.

Verse. (L.) M. E. vers, fers (Ormulum); A. S. fers (perhaps from O. Irish fers, also from L.). = Late L. versus, L. versus, a turning, course, row, line of poetry. = L. versus, pp. of vertere, to turn. Allied to Worth (1). (✓WERT.) Der. vers-ed, imitated from L. uersátius, pp. of uersári, pass. of frequent. of uertere; vers-at-ile, quickly turning, M. F. versatifal (Cot.), L. uersátillus, versatile, like, pp. Liusseus, pp. ofuersátius.

versify. (F. - L.) F. versifier. = L. uersificâre, to make verses. = L. uersi-, for versus, a verse; fécäre, for facere, to make. Der. versificat-ion, from pp. uersificârus.

version. (F. - L.) F. version. = Late L. versionem, acc. of versio, a version, translation. = L. versus, pp. of vertere, to turn.

verst, a Russian measure of length. (Russ.) Russ. versta, 3500 English feet;

VESTIBULE
also, age. For *vert-tā; from ✓WERT (Russ. vertie, to turn.

Vert, green. (F.-L.) F. vert, O. F. verdi- = L. viridenum, acc. of uiridis, green. Cf. L. uirere, to be green. + W. gwyrdd, green; Corn. guír. Or (if these Celtic words are borrowed) allied to vivid; cf. Skt. ji-ra-, active, ji-va, living. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Vertebra. (L.) L. uertebra, a joint, vertebra. = L. uertere, to turn.

vertex, top. (L.) L. vertex, top, pole of the sky (which is the turning-point of the stars), but afterwards the zenith.= L. uertere, to turn. Der. vertic-al, F. vertical, from L. uertîalis, vertical, which is from uertic-, for uertec-, stem of vertex, top.

vertigo, giddiness. (L.) L. uertigo, giddiness. = L. uertere, to turn round.

Vervain. (F. - L.) F. verveine, 'vervaine;' Cot. = L. uévëna, a sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. See Verbenae.


Vesicle, a small tumour or cell. (L.) L. uêsicula, dimin. of uêsica, a bladder.

Vesper. (L.) M. E. vesper, the evening-star (Gower). = L. uesper, evening-star, evening; cf. uespera, even-tide. Hence O. F. vespere (F. vêpre), evening, and vespres (F. vêpres), vespers, even-song.+ Gk. ὑπερήφανος, adj. and sb., evening; O. Irish fescor, W. uchur, evening. Brugm. i. § 329.

Vessel. (F. - L.) M. E. vassel. = A. F. vessel; O. F. vassel, a vessel, ship, later vaisseau, a vessel (of any kind). = L. uascellum, a small vase or urn; dimin. of uás, a vase. See Vase.

Vest, a garment. (L.) L. uestis, a garment, clothing.+ Goth. wasti, clothing; cf. Gk. ἕωνυμον (= ἕωνυμον), I clothe, ἔσος, clothing, Skt. van, to put on clothes. (✓WES.) See Wear.

Vestal. (F. - L.) F. Vestale, a Vestal virgin. = L. Vestâlis, belonging to a Vestal, also a priestess of Vesta. = L. Vesta, Vesta, goddess of the flocks and household. + Gk. ἑστια, goddess of the domestic hearth.

Vestibule. (L.) L. uestibulum, a forecourt; lit. 'separated from the abode.'—

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VESTIGE

L. uter-., separate from, stabulum, an abode; see Stable (Vanitek).


vestry. (F. – L.) M. E. vesture; shortened from O. F. vestiariè; cf. M. F. vestivaire, 'vestry'. – Cot. – L. vestiarium, a wardrobe; neut. of uesterius, adj., from uestis, a robe.

vesture. (F. – L.) O. F. vesture, vesture. – Late L. vestitùra, clothing. – L. vestire, to clothe = L. uestis, a robe.

Vetch, a plant. (F. – L.) Also fitch. M. E. feche (of which the Southern form was vecho). – O. F. vecho, vece, M. F. vesce, vetch (where vecho is a Wallon and North F. form). – L. uicra, a vetch; whence also G. wicke, Du. wibbe.

Veteran. (L.) L. ueterinus, experienced; as sb., a veteran. – L. ueter-, for *ueter, stem of uetel, old, lit. 'advanced in years.' Cf. Gk. òros, Skt. vata-, a year. See Veal.

veterinary. (L.) L. ueternàrius, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor. – L. ueterinus, belonging to beasts of burden. The L. ueterna meant an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year; from the base *ueter-, year (above). See Wether.

Veto, a prohibition. (L.) L. veto, I forbade; O. L. uoto.


Viaduct. (L.) L. uia ducta, a road conducted across (a river, &c.). – L. uia, a way, road; ducta, fem. of pp. of ducere, to carry, conduct. – L. uia, formerly uca, cannot be allied to L. uere = Skt. vah, to carry; see Vehicle, Way.


Viands, food. (F. – L.) Pl. of viand. – F. viande, food. – L. uinenda, neut. pl. provisions, food; from the gerundive of uinere, to live. See Vietaulcals.

Vibrate. (L.) From pp. of L. uibrâre, to swing, shake. Cf. Skt. vep, to tremble. (✓/WkI.) Brugm. i. § 701.

Vicar. (F. – L.) F. vicaire, a deputy.

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L. uicarius, a deputy, orig. an adj., deputed, put in place of. – L. uic-, base of uicis, gen. case, a turn, change, succession. (✓/WEL.) Brugm. i. § 701.

Vice (1), a fault. (F. – L.) F. vice. – L. vitium, blemish, fault. Der. vic-e-ous, F. vicieux, L. uitiòsus, faulty; uiti-ate; from pp. of L. uitiâre, to injure. And see Vitiation.

Vice (2), an instrument for holding things firmly. (F. – L.) M. E. vice, orig. 'a screw,' because tightened by a screw. – F. vis, 'vice, a winding-stair'; Cot. O F. vrs = L. uestis, a vine, 'bryony, lit. 'that which winds or twines.' (✓/WEL.) See Withy.

Vice-gerent. (F. – L.) M F. vice-gerent, a deputy; Cot. – L. uice, in place of; gerent-, stem of pres. pt. of gerere, to carry on, rule; see Gesture. † So also vice-admiral; vice-roy (from F. roi, L. acc. regem, kung), vice-regal.

Vicinage, neighbourhood. (F. – L.) Altered from F. voinage, neighbourhood. – F. voisoir, near. – L. uicinus, near, lit. 'belonging to the same street.' – L. uicis, a village, street; see Wick (2).


Vicissitude. (L.) L. uicissìtudo, change. Altered to uicissim, by turns. – L. uic-is (genitive), a change; see Vicar.


Vicuials. (F. – L.) Pl. of virtual, a pedantic spelling of M. E. vitaille, provisions. – O. F. vitaille, usually in pl. vi- taille, provisions. – L. neut. pl. uictuâlia, provisions; from uictuâlis, adj., belonging to nourishment. – L. uictue-, stem of uictus; food. – L. uictus, pp. of uinere, to live; allied to uinus, living, and to E. Quick. (✓/WEL) Brugm. iu. § 488.

Vicuna, a quadruped of the camel tribe. (Span. – Peruv.) Span. vicuña; of the Peruvian origin (Acosta, iv. 40).

Videlicet, viz., namely. (L.) In old MSS. and books, the abbreviation for et resembled z; hence vie (short for vide-
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 licet was misread as vis. — L. uidelicit, short for uidère licet, it is possible to see, it is evident, hence, to wit, namely. — L. uidère, to see; licet, it is allowable; see Vision and Licencio.

Vidette; see Vedette.

Vie, to contend for superiority. (F. — L.) M. E. vieu, a contracted form of enveau, to vie, contend for superiority. (Cf. fence for defence, story for history, &c.) — O. F. envier (an ieu), 'to vie;' Cot. The lit. sense of O. F. envier was to invite [quite distinct from enver, to envy], esp. used in gaming in the sense 'to open a game by staking a certain sum'; precisely as Span. envidar. Ital. invitare, to invite, to vie, or propose a stake. — L. uiditare, to invite (of which vie is thus seen to be a doublet). See Invite. ¶ The sense was to take a stake to draw on or invite a game, then to wager, bet against, contend, strive for the upper hand.

View, sb. (F. — L.) A. F. view, veue, veue; M. F. veue, a 'view, sight;' Cot. Fem. of veu, pp. of O. F. veoir (F. voir), to see. — L. uidere, to see. See Vision.

Vigil. (F. — L.) Lu 'a watching.' F vigile, 'a vigile, eve of a holy day;' Cot. — L. vigilia, a watch. — L. vigil, awake — L. vigère, to be lively; cf. vegeré, to arouse; allied to Wake. See Vigour.

Vignette, a small engraving with ornamental border. (F. — L.) First applied to borders in which vine-leaves and tendrils were introduced; XVIIIth cent. — F. vignette, a little vine; pl. vignettes, 'branch-like flourishes;' Cot. Dimin. of F. vignes, a vine; see Vine.


Viking, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) Icel. vikings, a pirate, free-booter, rover. Lit. 'a warrior;' for *vignungr (ign> ikt); allied to vik, war, Goth. weihan, to fight, L. vincere, to conquer. See Victor. (So Noreen, § 252; cf. Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 319.) + A. S. wiicing. ¶ Usually explained as 'creek-dweller'; from Icel. vik, a creek.


Villa. (L.) L. villa, a farm-house; O. L. veilla. Perhaps for *nicola, i. e. a diminutive of L. uicus, a village. See Wiock (2).


Villain. (F. — L.) M. E. vilen. — A. F. vilen, servile; as sb., a bondman, slave, villain. — Late L. villanus, orig. a farm-servant, hence a slave, serv., villain. — L. villa, a farm-house. Der. villain-y, A. F. vilanie, servitude, baseness.

Vinculum, a link. (L.) L. vinculum, a bond, fetter. — L. unio, to bind.

Vindicate. (L.) From pp. of L. vindicare, to arrogate, lay claim to; cf. vindic-,
stem of vindex, a claimant.

Vindictive. (F. — L.) Shortened from F. vindicatif, 'revenge;' Cot. From L. vindicat-us, pp. of vindicare, to avenge; with suffix -itus, F. -if.

Vine. (F. — L.) F. vigne — L. vinea, a vineyard; in Late L. (apparently) a vine. Fem. of L. uineus, adj., from uinum, wine; see Wine. Der. vine-yard, substituted for A.S. win-gerd, a vineyard, lit. 'wine-yard.' See Yard (1).


Viol. (F. — Prov.) Late L. M. F. vole, viola, 'a violon;' Cot. — Prov. viola.

Late L. vidula, vitula, a viol; whence also O. H. G. fidula, A. S. fipete, a fiddle. See Fiddle.

Violate. (L.) From pp. of L. violare, to treat with force, violate. Formed as if
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from an adj. *uiolus, due to ui- s, force. Brugm. i. § 655.

Violent. (F. - L.) F. violent, L. violentus, full of might. Formed as if from an adj. *uiolus; see Violate.

Violet, a flower. (F. - L.) M. F. violet, m._violette, f. (Cot.) Dimin. of M. F. violé, 'a gilliflower'; Cot. - L. uiola, a violet. + Gk. iyóv, a color. Der. violet, adj.

Violin. (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. violino, dim. of Ital. viola, a viol; see Viol.

violoncello. (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. violoncello, dim. of violone, a bass-viol, an augmentative form of viola, a viol.

Viper. (F. - L.) F. vipère, L. uiperæ, a viper. Usually explained as 'that produces living young'; short for uiperata, fem. of uiperarus, producing living young; which is hardly possible (Walde).

Virago. (L.) L. uirago, a manlike woman. - L. mir, a man; see Virile.

Virgèate, a measure of land. (L.) From Late L. terra uirgita, land measured with a rod. - L. mira, a rod; see Verse (1).

Virgin. (F. - L.) O. F. virgine. - L. uirgineum, acc. of mira, a maid. Der. virginæ, pl. of a musical instrument, played upon by virgins.

Viridity, greenness. (L.) L. uiriditás, greenness. - L. uiridis, green. See Vert.


virtuoso. (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. virtuoso, one skilled in the fine arts, orig. 'virtuons.' - Ital. virtù, shortened form of virtute, virtue, also, a love of the fine arts. - L. uiritutem (above).


Visard, the same as visor.

Viscera, entrails. (L.) L. uisceræ, nent. pl. entrails. Der. e-viscre-ate, to remove the entrails.

Viscid, sticky, clammy. (L.) L. uisc-

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cidus, sticky, clammy. - L. uiscum, mistletoe, birdlime. + Gk. lýs, mistletoe.

Viscount. (F. - L.) Also spelt viscon of and (the inserted s is not pronounced). A. F. visconte, viconte; F. viconte, 'a vicount, at first the deputy of an earl,' Cot.; O. F. viscomte (12th cent.). - L. vic., in place of; comitem, acc. of comes, a count; see Count (1).

Visible. (F. - L.) F. visible. - L. uivisibilis, that can be seen - L. uis-us, pp. of uidere, to see. + Gk. lóèiv, to see; Skt. vid, to know. Allied to Wit. ( < WEID) vision. (F. - L.) F. vision - L. uisio-

Vista, (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. vista, lit. a view. - Ital. vista, fem. of viso, seen, from vedere, to see. - L. uidere, to see.

Visor, visard, visor. (F. - L.) The d is added. M. E. visere. - M. F. visere, 'the viser, or sight of a helmet'; Cot. Formed from M. F. vis, the face; see Visage. A visor also meant a mask, from its covering the face; Cotgrave has 'fauq visage, a maske, or visard.

Vista. (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. vista, lit. a view. - Ital. vista, fem. of viso, seen, from vedere, to see. - L. uidere, to see.


Vizier; see Vizier.


Vitiate; see Vice (1).

Vitreous. (L.) L. nitr-us, glassy; with suffix -us. - L. nitr-, for uitrum, glass. The i in uitrum is common; some connect the word with uidere, to see. - L. nitrum, 'woad,' is cognate with E. Woad.


Vituperation, blame. (F. - L.) M. F. vituperation. - L. acc. uituperātì-um, L. uituperātus, pp of uituperare, to blame, lit. 'to prepare (or find) a blemish.' - L. uit- for uitr-, base of uitrum, a vice, fault; parāre, to prepare, provide.

Vivacity. (F. - L.) F. vivacité, liveliness. - L. uivacitatem, acc. of uivacitás, liveliness. - L. uivaci, decl. stem of uiváx,
tenacious of life. — I. uiuere, to live. See Victuals.

vivid. (L.) L. uiuīdus, lively. — L. uīuere, to live.

vivify. (F. — L.) F. vivifier, to quicken. — L. uiuificāre, to quicken. — L. uīui-, for uiuus, living; iuicāre, for iuacere, to make.

viviparous. (L.) From L. uiuiparus, producing living young. — L. uīuui-, for uiuus, living; parēre, to produce.

vivisection. (L.) Cited from L. uiuui- (above); and section.

Vixen. (E.) M. E. vixen, fixen, a she-fox; answering to A. S. fix-ēn, made from fox by vocal-change of Teut. u (A. S. ē) to y, with fem. suffix -ēn (for *-in-ēn*); precisely as A. S. gylde, a goddess, from god, a god. See Fox. Cf. G. fūchsin, i. of fuchs, fox. The v for f is Southern.

Viz.; see Videlicet.

Vizard; see Visor.

Vizier, Visier, a councillor of state. (F. — Arab.) F. vizir. — Arab. wazir, a councillor of state; orig. a port, one who bears the burden of state affairs — Arab. root wazara, to bear a burden, sustain.

Vocable, a term, word. (F. — L.) F. vocable. — L. vocābulum, an appellation, name. — L. vocāre, to call. — L. voc-, related to uōc-, stem of uōx, voice, name (below). Der. vocabulary, from L. vocābūlārium, a list of words.

vocal, uttering sound. (F. — L.) F. vocal. — L. vocālis, adj., from uōc-, stem of uōx, voice, sound. + Gr. ὁ θν, a word; Skt. vācha-s, speech, from vāch, to speak. (✓WEQ.) Brugm. i. § 678.


vociferation. (F. — L.) M. F. vociferation. — L. acc. uōciferātūnem, an outcry. — L. uōciferātus, pp. of uōciferāre, to lift up the voice, cry aloud. — L. uōci-, decl. stem of uōx, voice; fer-re, to bear, carry, cognate with E. bear.

Vogue, mode, fashion. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) Formerly vogue meant sway, authority, power. — F. vogue, ‘vogue, sway, power; a cleare passage, as of a ship in a broad sea; ’ Cot. Orig. ‘sway of a ship,’ verbal sb. of F. voguer, ‘to saile forth;’ id. — Ital. voga, sb., stroke of an oar, vogare, to row in a galley. — M. H. G. wēgen, G. woge, to fluctuate, be in motion on the sea. — M. H. G. wēg, G. woge, a wave; O. H. G. wēg, a wave; Teut. type *wēgos, m.; from *wēgo-, 3rd stem of Teut. *wegan-, to move; see Weigh.


Void, empty. (F.) O. F. videz, videz (F. vide); a fem. form of which the masc. is vuit. Origin unknown.


Volcano, a burning mountain. (Ital. — Ital.) Ital. vulcano, a volcano. — L. Vulcānum, acc of Vulcānus, iulcānus, Vulcan, god of fire, fire.

Vole, a field-mouse. (Scand.) Also called volle-mouse, field-mouse, meadow-mouse, campagnol; L. arricola. A modern word; abbreviated from North L. volamouse, i. e. field-mouse. From Norw. vall, field; cognate with E. Wold. Der. water-vole, i. e. water field-mouse.

Volition. (F. — L.) F. volition. — Late L. *volitionem, acc. of *volitio, volition (prob. a term of the schools). — L. volo, I wish. See Voluntary.


Volt, another spelling of Vault (2).

Voltaic, originated from Volta. (Ital.) From A. Volta, of Como, died March 5, 1826.

Voluble, fluent. (F. — L.) M. F. voluble, ‘voluble, easily rolled, ghb; ’ Cot. — L. volūbilis, easily turned about. — L. volū-, as in volū-tus, pp. of volūre, to roll; with suffix -bilis. + Goth. waltjan, to roll, Gk. ελκευω, to enfold; allied to Russ. volyте, to roll (✓WEW.) See Helix.


VOLUPTUOUS


Volute, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F. -L.) F. volute (Cot.). - L. volūtā, a volute; fem. of volūtus, pp. of voluere, to roll; see Voluble.

Vomit, sb. (L.) L. vomitus, a vomiting; whence vomit, to vomit. - L. vomitus, pp. of vomere, to vomit. (+Gk. θεῖρ, Lith. wemti, Skt. van, to vomit. (WEM.)

Voracity. (F. -L.) F. voracité. - L. vorācitātem, acc. of vorācitās, hungeriness. - L. vorācius, for vorax, voracious, greedy to devour. - L. vorāre, to devour - L. -or(atus), devouring, as in carnor-or, flesh-eating. Allied to Skt. -garā, in aja-gara-, goat-devouring; Gk. ὀβοδός, glutinous. (W.GwEr.) Brugm. i. § 653.

Vortex, a whirlpool. (L.) I. vortex, also vertex, whirlpool. - L. nertere, to turn; see Verse.

Vote, sb. (L.) L. vōtum, a wish; orig. a vow. - L. vōtum, neut. of vōtus, pp. of vomere, to vow. Der. votive, L. vitius, promised by a vow; vot-ary, a coined word, like votarías, votress.


vouchsafe. (F. -L.) Formerly vouh safe, i.e. warrant as safe; from vouch and safe.

Vow, sb. (F. -L.) M. E. vowe, vow. - O. F. veu, vou (F. vœu), a vow. - L. vōtum, a vow; see Vote. Hence the M. E. avow, sb. common in the sense of 'vow,' Chaucer, C. T. 2237, 2414: and hence the verb avow, to vow. Another avow answers to F. avouer, L. advoäre, and is a doublet of avouch.

Vowel. (F. -L.) O. F. vovel, voul; F. voyelle, 'a vowel,'; Cot. - L. vocālem, acc. of vocālis (littera), a vowel, vocal letter; see Vocal.


Vulcanise, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur by heat. (L.) Coined, with suffix -ise, from Vulcan, god of fire, fire. See Volcano. Der. vulcan-ite, vulcanised caoutchouc.

Vulgar. (F. -L.) F. vulgaire. - L. vulgāris, belonging to the common people. - L. vulgus, vulgaris, the common people; a throng, crowd. Der. vulgar-ity; also vulgare, the E. name for the L. version of the Bible known as the editio vulgāta, where vulgāta is a later form of the fem. of the pp. of vulgāre, to publish.

Vulnerable. (F. -L.) M. F. vulnérable, - L. vulnerābilis, liable to injury. - L. vulnerare, to wound. - L. vulner-, for *un-en-, stem of unus, a wound; O. L. unōnis. Allied to uellere, to pluck, tear. (Cf. Skt. yrona, a wound, fracture; Gk. φανω, W. gwei, a wound. (Wel.)


Vulture. (L.) L. *vultur, a vulture; O. L. vulvātus; lit. 'tearer.' - L. unul-(vol)-, as in unul-st, pt. t. of uellere, to pluck, tear. Allied to Vulnerable.

W.

Wabble, Wobble, to reel, move unsteadily. (E.) Frequentative of wap, whap, to flutter (Halliwell); see Walk. Whap. Cf. E. Fries, wabbeln, to wabble; Low G. wabbeln, quabbeln, to palpitate, to wobble; Swed. dial. vabälla, to move food to and fro in the mouth.

Wacke, a rock derived from basalt. (G.) vacke, wacke; M.H.G. wacke, O.H.G. wago, a kind of flint.


Waddle, to walk clumsily. (E.) Frequentative of wade (below).

Wade, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) A. S. widan, pt. t. wade, to wade, go. + Du. waden: Icel. vaga, pt. t. oð, to wade; (cf. Icel. vóð, a ford); Dan. vade, Swed. vada, G. waten, O. H. G. wadan, to wade, go. Further allied to L. nadum (for nuddom), a ford, nider, to go.

Wadi, a water-course, river. (Arab.) Arab. wādī.
WAFER

Wafer. (F. — Teut.) M. E. wafr. — A. F. wafre, O. F. wafrre (F. gafrre), a wafer. — M. Du. wafel, a wafer (Du. wafer); Low G. wafel, whence G. wafel, wafer. β. F. gafrre also means ‘honeycomb’; hence Low G. wafel may be allied to G. wahe, a honeycomb, Icel. vafr, a web; from Teut. *waf, 2nd grade of *wedan, to weave; see Weave.

Waf, sb., a thing abandoned, a thing found astray. (F. — Scand.) M. E. wai, weif; pl. waifes, weifes, (waiyes, weyes). — A. F. and O. F. wai, later gai, pl. waives, gaiues; choses gaiues, ‘weileys, things forsaken, or lost;’ Cot. — O. Icel. *weif, Icel. veif, anything moving or flapping about (applied, e.g. to the fin of a seal); allied to veifa, to vibrate, move about; see Waive.

Wail, to lament. (Scand.) M. E. weilen. — O. Icel. *waera, Icel. weila, to wail; also veila. Lit. ‘to cry wo;’ from ve, vei, interj., wo! See Wo. Cf. Swed. dial. veila, to wail; Dan. dial. velle, to wail, vel, a wail; Norw. veila, to bleat.

Wain, a waggon. (E.) M. E. wain, wagon; formed (by the usual change of eeg to ey) from A. S. waegn, a wain; we also find A. S. wahan, a contracted form. From the 2nd grade (*wag) of wegan, to carry; see Weigh. Du. wagen (whence E. wagen), Icel. vagn, Dan. vogn, Swed. vagn, G. wagen. Allied to L. vehiculum, Gk. oç-ος, O. Irish fēn, a car. (ウェーGH.)

Wainscot, panelled boards on walls of rooms. (Du.) XIVth cent — Du. wagenschot, ‘wainscot,’ Hexham cf. Low G. wagenschot, the best kind of oak-wood. As if from Du. wagen, a wain; but really an alteration of M. Du. waeghe-schot, which Kilian explains as ‘oak-wood with a waving grain’; from M. Du. waeghe (G. woge, M. H. G. wäg), a wave, and schot, ‘a wainscot, partition,’ &c., Sewel, or ‘a closure of boards,’ Hexham. The Du. schot is cognate with E. scot and shot. ≠ Not from M. Du. weegh, a wall.

Waft, vb. (F. — O. H. G.) Orig. a watchman, sentinel, afterwards one who is awake at night, a night-musician. — O. F. waite, a guard, watchman; cf. F. gueït. — O. H. G. wahta, a watchman, orig. a watch, a guard, a being awake. From the Teut. base *wak-*, as in Goth. wak-an, to be awake; see Wake (1); with Teut. suffix -ton. ≠ Also used in the phr. to lie in wait; cf. Walloon weiter, to spy.

Wait, vb. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. waitier, waitier, gaitier, later guetter, to watch, wait. — O. F. waite, a watchman, a watching (above).
WAIVE


Wake (1), to be brisk, cease from sleep. (E.) M. E. waken, pt. t. wheok: properly intransitive; whence the weak verb waken, pt. t. waked, to cause to wake, rouse. A. S. wacan, to arise, come to life, be born, pt. t. wace, pp. waken; whence wacian, weak verb, to wake, watch, pt. t. weacan; Goth. wakan (pt. t. wök), wakykan (pt. t. wakida); Du. waken, Icel. vaka, Dan. vaage, Swed. vaka, G. wecken (whence Du. weken, Icel. veikka, Dan. vekke, Swed. vicka, G. wecken). Ultimately allied to Vigil; see Brugm. ii. § 804. Der. wake, sb., a vigil, A. S. wacan.

Wake (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.) In Norfolk, a wake means a space of unfrozen water in a frozen sea or 'broad.' The proper sense is an opening in ice, passage through ice, hence a track of a ship through a frozen sea, or a track generally. — O. Icel. *wak-, Icel. vak-, stem of vok, a hole, opening in ice; Swed. vok, Norweg. vok (the same). Hence Norweg. vekka, Dan. vekke, to cut a passage for ships through ice. The orig. sense was 'a wet place.' — Icel. vök, wet (Lowl. Scotch wak); cf. Du. wok, moist, Gk. ὑπο-νόης, wet.

Waken, to awake. (E.) Now usually transitive, but orig. intransitive only, in the sense 'to become awake.' M. E. wakenen, wakenen. A. S. wacan, to be aroused, be born; intrans. form from wacan, to wake; see Wake. □ The verbal suffix -en has now usually a transitive force; the M. E. suffix -n-en is properly intransitive, as in Gothic. Cf. Goth. gawaknan, Swed. vakna, Dan. vaagne, to become awake. Der a-waken, where the prefix a = A. S. æ; see A- (4).

Wale, Weal, the mark of a blow. (E.) M. E. wale. A. S. walu, a weal; also wyrw-walu, the root of a tree (with the idea of ridge). + E. Fries. wale, a weal; O. Fries. wal, rod, wand, Icel. vör, a round stick, Goth. wulas, a staff. Cf. E. Fries. walen, to turn round, roll; Russ. wal', a cylinder, walelete, to roll. □ The sense of rod or beam is preserved in gun-wale, the plank along the edge of a ship protecting the guns.


Wall (L.) A. S. weall, borrowed from L. vallum, a rampart, orig. a row of stakes; Cf. L. vallus, a stake, palisade, lit. protection. Allied to O. Irish falt, a hedge.

Wallah, lit. an agent. (Hind.) H. H. Wilson explains Hind. wālā as one who is charged with doing any duty; Yule says it is practically an adj. suffix, like the L. -arīus (or E -er); as if an agent, doer, &c. See Competition-wallah in Yule; we may explain this as competition-er = competitor.

Wallet, a bag, budget. (E. or F. — O. H. G.?) M. E. walete, apparently equivalent to M. E. wetelel, a wattle, also a bag. In P. Flowman, C. xi. 269, where some MSS. express 'bag-full' by wætel-ful, others have walet-ful. Again, Shakespeare has wallets for bags of flesh upon the neck (Temp. iii. 3. 46), which is the same as wattles. □ Very doubtful; the form suggests an A. F. *walet, possibly from O. H. G. wallōn, to go on pilgrimage. Cf O. F. gaulier, to wander (Ducange).

Wall-eyed, with diseased eyes. (Scand.) 'Glaucolus, an horse with a waine eye;' Cooper (1565). — Icel. vall-cygdr, corruption of vagnlegr, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. vagl, a beam, also a beam in the eye, disease of the eye; eygr, eygr, eyed, from anga, eye, cognate with E. eye. The Icel. vagl is the same as Swed. vael, a perch, roost, sty in the eye, Norw. vágli, a hen-roost. Cf. Wars of Alexander, 609, 1706.

Wallop; see Potwalloper.


Walnut. (E.) Lit. 'foreign (Gaulish)
WALRUS

The A.S. wealh makes the pl. weales, O. Merc. wales, which is the mod. E. Wales (now
applied to the country itself); cognate with O. H. G. walu, a foreigner, whence G. Walsch, Italian.

Walrus, a large seal. (Du. — Scand.) Du wafelous, — Swed. vallruss, Dan. wyltrus, a
morse; lit. a 'whale-horse'; the same as A S hors-hwal, a morse, horse-whale.
— Swed. vall, Dan. hvial, a whale; Icel. hross, a horse. Said to be named from
the seeming sound made by the animal.

See Whale and Horse.

Waltz, a dance. (G.) Short for G. waltzer, a waltz (with z sounded as ts). — G. walsen, to roll, revolve; see Welter.

Wampum, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) Amer. Indian wampum; from the Massachusetts
wamps, Delaware wdp, white (Mahn). Cf. Algonkin wsb, white (Cuqo).

Wan, colourless. (E.) M. E. wan. A. S. wun, wun, dark, black, colourless; now applied to pale objects deficient in colour

Wand, a slender rod. (Scand.) M. E. wand. — Icel. vandr (gen. vand-ar), a
switch; M. Swed. wand; Dan. vaand. + Goth. wandus, a rod, orig. a pliant stick; prob. from wand, 2nd grade of wianDan, to wind, bind. From the use of wands in wicker-work.

Wander, to ramble. (E.) A. S. wandrian, to wander; used as frequentative of
wand, to go, but formed from wand, 2nd grade of wianDan, to wind; see Wend.
+ E. Fries. wawndern, wandeln; Du. wandelen, G. wandeln; Swed. vandra, Dan.
wandre

Wane, to decrease (as the moon), to fail (i.) A. S. wianian, to wane, decrease.
— A. S. wan, won, deficient. + Icel. vana, vb, from vnar, deficient. Cf. Goth wunz, lacking, Gk. eunvs, bereft of, Skt. una-
wanting: Brugm. ii. § 67.

wanion. (E.) In the phr. with a wanion, i.e. with ill-luck. I believe
wanion = North E. wanianda, waning, pres. pt. of M. E. waniere, to wane; see Wane
(above). Sir T. Moore (Works, p. 306)

WARD

writes in the waniand, which I explain to
mean 'in the waning of the moon,' i.e.

WANT, lack. (Scand.) M. E. wunt, first
used as an adj., signifying 'deficient.' =
Icel. vunt, neut. of vantar, adj., lacking,
which was formerly used with a gen. case
following; as, var fer mvtugis vant, there
was lacking to them of nothing, i.e. they
wanted nothing. The Icel. vanr = A. S.
wan; see Wane (above). Der. wunt, vb.,
Icel. vanta, from the neut. adj. vantar.

Wanton, unrestrained. (E.) M. E.
wantoun, unrestrained, not educated; full
form wantounen — M. E. wan-, prefix, lack-
ing, a neg. prefix (from A. S. wan, lack-
ing); towen < A. S. togen, pp. of toen, to
draw, to educate. See Wane and Tow (1).

Wap, to strike; see Whap.

Wapentake, a district. (Scand.) M. E.
wapentake. A. S. wapancte, not
an E. word, but borrowed from Icel. vap-
natak, lit. a weapon-touching, hence, a
vote of consent so expressed; and, finally,
the district governed by a man whose
authority was confirmed by the touching
of weapons. See Thorpe, Ancient Laws,
1. 455. — Icel. vata, gen. pl. of vapn, a
weapon; and tak, a touching, grasping;
see Weapon and Take.

Wapiti, the N. Amer. elk. (Amer.
Indian.) Cree wapitiq, 'white deer;' cf.
Delaware wdp, white (see Wampum).

War. (F. — Turt.) M. E. werre; A. S.
Chron. an. 1119. Also war— we find:
'armorum oneribus, quod Angli war-scot
dicunt,' Laws of Cnut, De Foresta, § 9.
[Not common, the usual A. S. words being
wig, hild, wun, guf.] — O. F. werre, later
guerre (see Low L. werra, guerra), war.
— M. Du. werre, war, cf. warren, to
embroid; O. H. G. werra, broil, confusion,
strife. — O. Sax. and O. H. G. warran,
str. vb., to confuse. Base *werr—, for *vers—;
alleged to Worse. Cf. G. vervirren, to
embroid. Der. war-fare, i.e. war-expedi-
tion; from A. S. faraun, to go.

Warble, to sing as a bird. (F. — O. H.
G.) M. E. werbeln, werbelen. — O. F.
werbler (Burguy). — M. H. G. *werbelen,
old form of G. wirbeln; to whirl, run round,
warble; see Whirl.

Ward, a guard, watch, &c. (E.) M. E.
ward. A. S. ware, masc., a guard, watch-
man, defender; also wærd, fem., a guard-
ing, protection, defence. Allied to Wary.
WARDEN

(Base *war.) + Icel. vódr, (1) a watchman; (2) a watching; G. wart, Goth. -wards in daura-wards, a door-keeper. Cf. also A.F. warele sb.; see Guard.

Der. ward, vb., warder, sb.; also beeward, steeward, &c.


wardrobe. (F. - G.) M.E. warede-robe. - O. F. warederobe, later garderobe, a wardrobe, i.e. place for keeping robes. See Guard and Robe.

Ware (1), merchandise. (E.) M.E. ware. A.S. waru (I. waru; Wright). The orig. sense was prob. 'valuable', and the word may be allied to A S. war, protection, guard, custody + Icel. vara, Dan. vare, Swed. vara, Du. waer, G. wære, a commodity; prob. allied to Dan. vare, Swed. vara, care; see Weir and Worth.

(1) Ware (2), aware (E.) See Acts xiv. 6 M.E. ware; A.S. waer, cautious. (The true form, whence wary was made by adding -y.) See Wary.

Wariness; see Wary.

Warison, Warisoun, protection, reward. (F. - O H.G.) M.E. warison, warisoun, protection (the true sense); more common in the sense of reward or help; it also meant recovery from illness or healing. - O. F. warison, garison, surety, safety, provision, healing. - O. F. ward, to protect, heal. - O. H. G. warjan, wyrjan, to protect; see Weir.

Warlock, a wizard. (E.) M.E. warlocke, a wicked one, the devil; wardlawe, a deceiver. - A.S. werēloga, a traitor, perfidious man, liar, truce-breaker; (hence, a witch, wizard). Lit. 'liar against the truth.' - A.S. wēr, truth (cognate with L. verum, truth); loga, a liar, from log- (Teut. *log-), weak grade of deōgan, to lie. See Very and Lie (2).

Warm. (E.) A.S. waerum. + Du. G warm; Icel. varnir, Dan. Swed. värni. Teut. type *warumos. Cf. Lith. variti, to cook; Russ. variti, to boil, search. Brgm. i. § 680. (Doubtful; some compare warm with L. formus, Gk. θήριος, warm, Skt. gharma-s, heat; with labiovelar gh.)

WARDEN

Warn. (E.) A.S. warnian, warn-nian, (1) to take heed, which is the usual sense, (2) to warn. But the sb. warn, refusal, denial, orig. an obstacle, whence wiernan, to refuse, may be allied to Weir. + Icel. varna, to warn off, from vorn, a defence; Swed. varna, G. warnen. Der. fore-warn, pre-warn.

Warp, sb. (E.) M.E. warp. A.S. warp, a warp, in weaving. - A.S. warp, for *warp, 2nd grade of weorpan (strong verb), to cast, throw, hence, to throw the shuttle. + Icel. varp, a throwing, from varp, 2nd grade of verpa, to throw; Swed. varp, a warp; O. H. G. warf (G. verwirft), from weifien, to throw; cf. Goth. weifpian, to throw. From Teut. str. vb. *warpan- (pt. t. *warp, pp. *wurpance). Allied to Kuss. vergate, to throw. Der. warp, vb., from Icel. varpa, to throw, cast (hence, to twist out of shape); this mod. L. varp is a secondary (weak) verb, not the same as A S. weorpan. So also Swed. varpa, Dan. varpe, to warp a ship, from Swed. varp, the draught of a net.


Wart. (E.) M. E. wearte, A.S. wearte, a wart + Du. wart, Icel. vart, Dan. vorte. Swed. varía, G. warte. Perhaps 'growth' as from a root; and allied to Wort (1). Some connect it with L. uercûca, wart; A.S. ware, a callousy.

Wary, Ware, cautious. (E.) M. E. war; war-y is a rather late form, with added -y (as in mark-y). A.S. war, cau-
WAS

Was, pt. t. of the verb to be. (E.) M. E. was, pl. weren. A. S. wæs, I was, he was; wære, thou wast; pl. wæron, were; subjunctive sing. wære, pl. weren. Mod. E. substitutes was for the A. S. wære in the indicative; and wart for the same in the subjunctive; both are late forms. β. The mfn. is A. S. wesan, to be; cognate with Du. wessen, O. Icel. vesa, Dan. være, Swed. vara, Goth. wisan, to be, dwell, remain; Skt. wıṣa, to dwell. (v. WES, to dwell.) γ. The form was answers to O. Icel. vás, Du. was, Dan. Swed. var, G. war, Goth. was; and the pl. were to Icel. vörum, vörir, vörin, Du. G. waren, Swed. vore, Goth. wisan, wesein, wesicn.


Wassail. (F.) M. E. wasseyl, wasseyl, orig. a drinking of a health, from the Norman wasseil (Wace); from O. N. *wesseil, lit. 'be whole,' a form of wishing good health. Here *wes (A. S. wes) is the old imperative of O. N. *wæsa, vesa, vera, to be; and O. N. heall, whole, is cognate with the A. S. hæl, whole. See Hail (2) and Whole.

Waste, desert, unused. (F.-O. H. G.-L.) M. E. wast = O. F. wast, in the phrase faire wast, to lay waste (Roquefort); whence mod. F. gîter (< gastr <waster). = M. H. G. was, sb., a waste, wasten, to lay waste. Borrowed from L. wastus, waste, desolate; whence wastäre, to lay waste. β. We also find A. S. wæste, O. H. G. wœstì, waste; these forms are not borrowed from Latin, but are cognate. So also O. Irish fios, empty. Idg. types *wastos, *wastos. Brugm. i. § 317.

Watch, sb. (E.) M. E. wache; A. S. wæccan, a watch, guard = A. S. wæcan, to wake; see Wake (1). Der. watch, vb., M. E. wachen, A. S. wæccan, weak verb.


Der. water, vb.; other.

Wattle, a flexible rod, hurdle; fleshy part under the throat of a cock or turkey. (E.) The orig. sense was something twined or woven together; hence a hurdle, woven stuff, a fleshy flap on a cock's neck. M. E. wattel, a bag; A. S. watal, watal, a hurdle. Cf. A. S. watta, a bandage.

Wave (1), to fluctuate. (E.) M. E. waven. A. S. wafan, to wave with the hand; also, to waver or at waver in mind; cf. the adj. wafre, wavering, restless. Cf. Icel. vafr, vafla, to wave; vafl, hesitation; Buav. wæbern, to sway to and fro (Schmeller). Der. wave, sb., from the verb above (not the same word as M. E. waw, a wave, which is allied to wag).

waver, vb. (E.) M. E. waweren (waveren), to wander about. = A S wafre, restless, wandering. +Icel. vafr, to wave; cf. O. H. G. wabar-, adj., wavering; see above.


Wax (2), a substance made by bees. (E.) M. E. wax; A. S. wæx + Du. was, Icel. Swed. vax, Dan. vax, G. wachs, Russ. vosk', Lith. wasskas.

Way. (E.) M. E. wey, way. A. S. weg + Du. weg, Icel. vegr, Dan. vej, Swed. veg, G. weg, Goth. weg. Also Lith. weg, the track of a cart; perhaps Skt. va.ha-, a way, from va/, to carry. See Weigh. (v. WEGH.) Der. al-way, al-ways, see All; way-faring, i. e. faring on the way, A. S. weg-farende, where farende is the pres. pt. of faran, to travel; way-lay, way-worn.

wayward, perverse. (E.) M. E. weivward, headless form of M. E. aweivward, adv., in a direction away from a thing; from M. E. awei, away, and -ward, suffix. See Away.

We, pl. of the 1st pers. pronoun. (E.) M. E. we + Du. wij; Icel. vár, Dan. Swed. vi; G. wir; Goth. weis; Skt. waj-am.

Weak. (E.) [The verbal form has ousted the M. E. wok, A. S. wac, adj., weak.] A back-formation from the verb signifying to weaken; from M. E. weken.
WEAL

(Ch.), to make weak, A.S. wæcan; the M.E. & being due to association with the adj. weok. This verb is for *wæc-ian, from A.S. wæc, weak. Icel. veikr, adj., weak, Swed. vek, Dan. veig, piant, Du. week, G. wleich, O. H. G. weih. All from Tent. *waitk, 2nd grade of *wikan-, as in A.S. and O Sax. wican, G. weichen, to yield.

Weal (1), sb. (E.) M. E. wele; A.S. wela, weal, prosperity; allied to A.S. wel, adv., well; see Well (1). + Dan. vel, Swed. val, G. wohl, welfare.

Weal (2); see Wale.

Weald, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) The M. E. wald became wold; but Layamon has a by-form weald, l. 21339. Caxton speaks of 'the weald' of Kent, which is apparently connected with this M. E. weald, but seems also to have been more or less confused with Wild. Shakespeare and L. Lyly speak of 'the wylde' of Kent; see Wild and Wold.

Wealth, riches. (E.) M. E. welthe; not in A.S. Extended from M. E. wele, weal; see Weal (1). + Du. welde, luxuy; O. H. G. wêldâ, riches.

Wean, to accustom a child to bread and meat, to reconcile to a new custom. (E.) We also use the word, less properly, in the sense, 'to disaccustom,' because a child that is weaned to meat is also being weaned from the breast M. E. wënean; A S wëni an, to accustom; awëni an, to wean away or disaccustom. From an adj. base *wëni-, accostummed, found in the cognate Icel. vânir (Swed. van), accustomed (cf. vani, custom); from *wæn, 2nd grade of Teut. *wëni-, to crave; see Ween The weak grade appears in A.S. gewùna, accostummed, wëni an, to dwell. + Du. wënen, to accustom, afwënen, to wean from; Icel. vënja, Dan. vânne, Swed. vanja, G. gewënnen, to accustom; Dan. vânne fra, Swed. vanja af, G. entwöhnen, to wean from.


Wear (1), to wear clothes, to consume by use. (E.) M. E. woren, pt. t. wored. A.S. werian (pt. t. weroed). + Icel. verja, O. H. G. werian, to wear; Goth. wejan, to clothe. Allied to Vest. (WEBH, to clothe.) See Vest. ¶ All the senses of wear come from the sense of carrying clothes on the body; hence it means to consume or use up by wear, to destroy, efface. The pt. t. wore is modern. Not allied to A.S. werian, to defend, which is a different word.

Wear (2) a weir; see Weir.

Wear (3), to vene a ship; the same as Veer, q.v.


Weasand, Wesand, the wind-pipe. (E.) A.S. wësend, the gullet; but the mod. E. wasand answers rather to a by-form *wësend. + O. Fries. wësande, wind-pipe; Bavar. wasiel, the gullet.


Weather. (E.) M. E. weder; A.S. wêder. (The -ther for -der seems to have arisen in prov. (Northern) E.; cf. father.) + Du. weder, Icel. wêdr, Dan. vëri; Swed. vader, wind, weather; G. wetter. Allied to G. gewitter, a storm, Icel. land-wëdi, a land-wind; Russ. viet'-, wind, breeze, Lith. wëtra, storm. Allied to Wind (1); cf. Goth wëyan, to blow, O. Irish feth, air.

weather - beaten, weather - bitten. (E.) Both forms seem to be correct. The former means 'beaten by the weather,' from beat. The latter means 'bitten by the weather,' from bite, and occurs in Wint. Tale, v. 2. 60; derived from Norw. vederbiten, Swed. vader-bitten, lit. bitten by the weather.


web. (E.) A.S. wëbb, a web; Tent. type *wëbyou, n.; from *wëb, 2nd grade of *wëban- (above). + Du. web, Icel. vëfr, Dan. vëv, Swed. vaj, G. gewehe.

**WEDGE**

vod, Swed. vad, G. wette, Goth. wāti, a pledge, wager. Allied to L. vis (gen. vis-īs), a pledge, Gk. ἰήθον (= ἴ-φει-λον), the prize of a contest; Lith. wodūti, to redeem a pledge. ( obra WEDH.)

Wedge. (E.) M. E. wege. A. S. wēcg. + Du. wīg, Icel. vēgur, Dan. wægge, Swed. vegg, O. H. G. weck, a wedge; G. weck, wecke, a kind of wedge-shaped loaf; cf. prov. E. wīg, a kind of cake. Also Lith. vēdgis, a wedge, wooden peg. Teut. type *wagios, m. Lit. ‘a mover,’ from its effect in splitting trees; allied to Wag. ( obra WEGH.)

Wedlock, marriage. (E.) A. S. wedlāc, lit. a pledge, pledging. — A. S. wed, wēd, a pledge; līc, a sport, also, a gift, often a mere suffix. See Wed.

Wednesday. (E.) M. E. wednesday. A. S. wīdnesdæg, Woden's day; O. Fries. wērnisder (for *wērnisdei), where ð is the mutation of ð; N. Fries. weensda, Outzen, p. 38. + Du. wōnsdag, Icel. ðinsdags, Swed. Dan. onsdaag; all meaning ‘Woden’s (or Odin’s) day.’ ß. The name Woden signifies ‘furious,’ from A. S. wōd, mad, furious ( = Icel. óðr, Goth. wōds); or else ‘filled with divine frenzy.’ See Wood (2). :request A translation of L. diēs Mercurii; Woden was identified with L. Mercurius. Brugm. i. § 190.

Wee, tiny. (E.) M. E. wee, we, only as sb., in the phrase a litel wee - a little bit, a short time. I have little hesitation in assuming the O. Northern E. we, or wey (Barbour), or we (Cursor Mundi), a way, space, to be the same as M. E. wee, a way, also a distance, mod. E. Way, q. v. Cf. North. E. way-bit, also wee-bit, a small space. ñ. Certainly not allied to G. wenig, little.

Weed (1), a noxious plant. (E.) M. E. wēed; A. S. wēd, wōd, a weed. + O. Saxon wōd; whence Du. wīden, vb., to weed. Root unknown.

Weed (2), a garment. (E.) M. E. wede. A. S. wēde, neuter, wēd, fem., a garment. + O. Fries. wēdē, O Sax. wōdī; Icel. vōð, wōð, a piece of stuff, cloth; O. H. G. wōt, wōt, clothing, armour. Lit. ‘something woven;’ from the 1dg. root WE, Skt. va, to weave.

Week. (E.) M. E. weke, wike; A. S. wice, wīcu, a week. (There was a later A. S. wecu, a week, which became M. E. wouke, a week, and is obsolete.) + Du. week, Icel. vīka, Swed. wecka, O. H. G. wech, wehha (mod. G. woche). We also once find Goth. wīko, in the sense of order or succession (Luke i. 8), answering to L. ordine (not to uicis) in the Vulgate version. The orig. sense seems to have been ‘succession, change’; cf. Icel. vīkjia, to turn, return; from *wik-, weak grade of *wikan- to give way; see Weak. And cf. G. wechsel, a change.


Weft, to know. (E.) Another spelling of Wit (1); in Spenser, F. Q., i. 3. 6; &c.


Weft. (E.) A. S. wēft, wēfta, the threads woven across the warp; from wēfan, to weave. + Icel. vēftr. See Weave.

Weigh. (E.) M. E. wēghen. A. S. wēgan, pt. t. wēg, to carry, bear; also, to move; also to raise, lift (cf. to weigh anchor); to weigh. + Du. wēgen; Icel. vēga, to move, lift; Dan. veie, Swed. vaga; G. bewegen, to move, wiegen, to rock; and cf. wagen, to weigh. Allied to L. uhere, Skt. vaih, to carry. ( obra WEGH.)

WEIR

Weir, Wear, a dam. (E.) M. E. wer; A. S. wær; allied to werian, to defend, protect, also dammed up. + Low G. ware, a weir; M. Du. weir, a rampart; Icel. vör, a fenced-in landing-place, verja. to defend; G. wehr, a defence, mühlewehr, a milldam; Goth. warjan, to defend. Allied to Skt. vṛ, to cover, vírāya, to stop, hinder, keep off.

Weird, fate, destiny. (E.) Properly a sb.; but used as adj. M. E. wyrdre, wirde. A. S. wyrd, fate; Teut. type *wards-iz, i.; from *ward (*wurd < *wurh), by Verne's law), weak grade of Teut. *wér than, to become, take place, happen; see Worth (2). + O. Sax. wurd, Icel. urdr, fate.

Welcome. (Scand.) For well come. — Icel. velkomininn, welcome, lit. well come. — Icel. vel, well; kominn, pp. of koma, to come. So also Dan. velkommen, Swed. valkommen, welcome. Hence A. F. welcomer, to welcome (Godefroy). ¶ Distinct from A. S. wicuna, one who comes at another's pleasure; where cuma is 'a comer,' from cuman, to come.

Weld (1), to beat metal together. (Swed.) Late M. E. well (G. Douglas). The final d is modern; the word is Swedish, from the iron-works there. — Swed. valda, org to well, whence valda up, to well up, valda shop, to weld (iron), cf. Dan. velde, to well up (with excrescent d, as in English). Cognate with E. well, vb.; from Well (2).

Weld (2), dyer's weed. (E.) M. E. welde, welde; Lowl. Sc. wulde; Du. wulde; Low G. wolde (Lubben); G. wou (from Du.). Teut. base *wald, as shown by Span. gualdo, F. gauder, weld. Prob. 'belonging to the wood;' cf. A. S. welde, a wood; see Wold. ¶ Quite distinct from woord.

Welfare. (E.) M. E. warme. — M. E. wel, well; faire = A. S. faire, a faring, lit. a journey, from A. S. faran, to fare; see Fare.

Welkin, sky, clouds. (I.) M. E. welke, welke; also wolke, wolken, A. S. wolkcn, clouds, pl. of wolc, a cloud.+ O. Sax. wolkan, Du. wolf, Low G. wulke; G. wolke, O. H. G. wolka, f., wolkan, n.; a cloud. All from the base *wulck; weak grade of *wulcan-,-to roll (see Walk); or else allied to O. H. G. welc, moist.

Well (1), excellently. (E.) M. E. wel; A. S. wel, orig. 'agreeably to a wish;' allied to will, sb. and vb. + Du. wel, Icel. vel, Dan. val, Swed. val, Goth. waela; G. wohl, O. H. G. wela, wola. Cf. W. gwel, better; also Skt. vara-, better, vara-, a wish; prati varam, according to a wish. See Will (1) and Weal.

Well (2), a spring, fount. (E.) M. E. welle; A. S. wylla, wella, a spring; with two other by-forms. Teut. type *walljon-, m.; cf. A. S. walltan (pt. t. well), to well up, boil; [but the mod. E. well, vb., is derived from the sb.]. + Icel. vel, ebullition, from fellta. to boil (pt. t. ville); Du. wel, a spring; Dan. welle; G. welle, a wave, surge; cf. wälten, to boil. Further allied to Skt. val, to move and fro, Russ val, a wave, valuate, to roll. See Walk, Helix. (√WEL.) Der. well, vb., as above.

Wellaway, an exclamation of sorrow. (E.) M. E. weilawewe; also wa la wa. It stands for wæl la we or wa la wa. A. S. wæl la wæl, lit. wo! wo! — A. S. wæl, wo; ið, lo; wæl, wo; cf. Icel. vel, wo. ¶ Early misunderstood, and turned into wellaway, and even into wellday, Merry Wives, iii. 106. See Wo.

Welsh, pertaining to Wales. (E.) M. E. wallch, foreign. A. S. wælisc, welisc, weldisc, Celtic. Formed, with suffix -isc (E. -ish) and vowel-change, from A. S. wallch, a Celt; whence Weleor, pl. mod. E. Wales. + G. walsch. Italian. See Walnut.

Welt, (E.) The old sense seems to be bordei, hem, fringe. M. E. walt, welle; cf. Lowl. Sc. wante, a welt, prov. E. well, to turn down the upper leather of a shoe. Perhaps from A. S. wyltan, weltan, to roll; cf. Icel. velta, to roll over; see Weltei; W. walt, a hem, welt, gwalties, the welt of a shoe; gwaltu, to welt, hem.

Welter, to wallow, roll about (E.) Formerly also walter. Walter, welter, are frequentatives from M. E. wallen, to roll over, tumble, turn over. — A. S. walltan to roll (cf. gewelten, strong pp., Matt. xvii. 14. Lind.). Cf. Icel. velta (pt. t. val), to roll. Dan. velte, to overturn; Swed valtra, to welter, frequent. of valta, to roll; G. walzen, to roll, welter, from walzen, to roll. Cf. Goth. us-walltan, to subvert; I. ulhers, to roll. (√WEL.)

Wen, a tumour. (E.) A. S. wena, + Du. wên; Low G. ween; Dan. dial. van. A. S. wevn< Teut. type *wanjoz, m. Prob. from vann, 2nd grade of A. S. winnan, to
WENCH

toil, to win, to suffer from illness (whence E. win). See Win, Wound.

Wench. (E.) M. E. weche, earlier form wenchel, a child (male or female).—A. S. wencle, wenclo, sb. pl., children (of either sex). Allied to A. S. wancol, tottery (hence weak, infantine). From the base wanc, seen in G. wanken, to totter, M. H. G. wenklen, to render unsteady. Allied to Wink.

Wend, to go. (E.) Little used except in the pt. t. went (used as pt. t. of to go). M. E. wenden; A. S. wende(n), to turn, also to turn oneself, proceed, go. The pt. t. wende became wente, and finally went. Causal of A. S. wendan, to wind; see Wind (2). Du. wenden, Icel. venda.

Dan. vende, Swed. vanda. Goth. wandjan, G. wenden, to turn; all causal forms.

went. (E.) See above.

Were, pl. of Was, q. v.

Werewolf, a man-wolf. (E.) A. S. wer-wolf, a werewolf, the devil. — A. S. wer, a man; wulf, a wolf. + G. wulwolf, M. H. G. werwolf, a man-wolf; from M. H. G. wer, a man, and wolf. (Hence O. F. garoul, F. garou, now loupgarou, i.e. wolf-werewolf.) See Virile. [It] It was supposed that fierce men could turn into wolves; cf. Gk. λυκάνθρωπος, i.e. wolf-man.


Wether, a castrated ram. (E.) A. S. wæthor. + O. Sax. wether, wethar, Icel. væðr, Dan. vâðar, Swed. vâðar, G. widder, Goth. wîthras, a lamb. Lit. 'a yearling'; allied to Veal. Brugm. t § 118.


WH.

Wh. This is distinct from w. The mod. E. wh answers to A. S. hw, Icel. hv, L. qu, Gk. θ, τ, κ, Idg. kw.

Whack, to beat; see Thwack. But cf. E. Fries. and Westphal. wackeln, to beat, to cudgel.


Whap, to beat, flutter. (E.) Also whop, wop, wop. M. E. quappen, to palpitate, throb. E. Fries. kwabben, kwaffen, to strike violently. From a base *kwap, to throb; see Quaver. Cf. also W. chwaf, a sudden stroke, chwapeo, to strike, slap.

Wharf (1), a place for landing goods. (E.) A. S. hwerf, a dam or bank to keep out water (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, pp. 341, 361); mere-hwerf, sea-shore (Grein). — Teut. *hwarf, A. S. hwarf, 2nd grade of hweorfan, to turn, turn about. β. This difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant a turning, reversion, turning-place, space, dam, shore, dockyard, as proved by the cognate words, viz. Du. werf, Icel. hwarf. Danish. vørft, Swed. varf, M. Swed. hvarf, &c. The A. S. hweorfan answers to Goth. hwairban, to turn oneself about, walk, and to Icel. hvesa, to turn. (Base HWERB.) It was allied to G. werten, to throw; but rather to Gk. καρπός, the wrist. Der. wharf-inger, for wharfage; with inserted n as in messenger, passenger.

wharf (2), bank of a river. (E.) In Shak Hamlet, 1. 5. 33. Cf. A. S. mere-hweorf, sea-shore (Grein); it is the same word as Wharf (1).

What. (E.) A. S. hwæt, neut. of hwā; see Who.

Wheat (1), a pimple. (E.) Distinct from weal, wale, a mark of a blow. Perhaps from A. S. hwæle, a wheat (Somner). A. S. hwælitan, to form pus; ge-hwæled, inflamed. Cf. also W. chwuler, a maggot, wheal, pimple.

Wheat (2), a mine. (C.) A Cornish word. — Corn hwēl, a work, a mine. Cf. W. chwel, chwyll, a course, a turn.

Wheat. (E.) M. E. whate. A. S. hwētle, wheat; Teut. type *hwaijtjo, m.; from *hwait, 2nd grade of *hwiet; named from the whiteness of the meal; see White. + Du. weite, weit. Icel. hvæiti, Dan. hvæde, Swed. hvete, Goth. hwætis, G. weisen.

Der. wheat-en, adj., A. S. hwēten.

Wheedle. (E.?) Spelt wheadle by Blount, ed. 1674; who connects it (quit unsatisfactorily) with W. chwedia, to gos
WHEEL

sip, *chwedl*, a fable, tale. But perhaps from *A.S. wædian*, to beg, orig. to be poor; from *wæld*, poverty.


**Whelk** (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.) Ill spelt; it should be *welk* or *wilk*. M. E. *wilk*; A. S. *wilca*, also *weluc*, *weluc*. + Du. *wulke*, also spelt *welk*, *wilk*, *willok*, *wullok*. Prob. named from its convoluted shell; cf. Gk. *εἴλξ* (*fēλ-ίξ*), a volute; see *Helix*. Der. *whelk’d*, i.e. convoluted, K. Lear, iv. 6. 71; spelt *welt*k’d in the first folio.


**Whelm**, to overturn, cover over by something that is turned over, to overwhelm, submerge. (Scand.) M. E. *whelmen*, to turn a hollow vessel upside down (Palsgrave), to turn over; Lowl. Sc. *guhmen*, *whömmne*, *whänle*, to turn upside down. Closely related to M. E. *whelen* (whelven) and *overwhelen* (overwhelmed), used in the same sense. The only difficulty is to explain the final *-m*; this is due to the fact that *whelm*, vb., is really formed from a sb. *whelm*, standing for *hwelf-m*, the *f* being dropped because unpronounceable. This appears from M. Swed. *kuvalma*, to cock hay, derived from the sb *kuvalm*, a hay-cock; where *kuvalm* is for *hwalf-un*, being derived from M. Swed. *kuvalf*, an arch, vault; cf. *kuvalfa*, to arch over (make into a rounded shape). Thus the suffix *-m* is substantial (as in *doo-m, bloo-m, &c.*), and the Teut. base is HWELB, to become convex (M. H. G. *welben*, pt. t. *walte*), the derivatives of which appear in A.S. *hwalf*, adj., convex, sb., a vault, Icel. *hvalf*, *köp*, a vault, *hválfa*, *hölf*, to ‘whelve’ or turn upside down, G. *wolben*, to arch over.

We thus trace the following forms, viz. base HWELB, to swell out, become convex, Icel. *hvælf*, to vault, turn a round vessel upside down; hence *whelm*, sb., a thing made convex, *whelm*, vb., to make convex, turn a round vessel over, capsize. Forby remarks that *whelm*, in the E. Anglian dialect, signifies to turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not.” From *(((QELP))/QELP*; whence also Gk. *κόλας*, bosom, a hollow. Der. *over-whelm.*


**whence.** (E.) M. E. *wenhnes*, older form *wenhene*. - A.S. *hwæn-son*, whence; closely allied to *When* (above).


WHIFF


Whiffle, to blow in gusts, veer as the wind. (E.) Frequentative of whiff, to puff. Der. whiffler, a piper, fifer, hence one who goes first in a procession.

Whig. (E.?) See Todd's Johnson and Nares. Whig is a shortened form of whigamor, applied to certain Scotchmen who came from the west to buy corn at Lenth; from the word whigamor, employed by these men in driving their horses. A march to Edinburgh made by Argyle (in 1648) was called 'the whigamor's inroad,' and afterwards those who were opposed to the court came (in 1680) to be called whigs. (Burnet, Own Times, b. i.) But the term had previously been applied (in 1667) to the Scotch Covenanters (Lingard). The Glossary to Sir W. Scott's novels has: 'whigamor, a great whig; whiggamore, jogging rudely, wagging forward.' To whig awa is to jog on briskly. Perhaps for wig; cf. E. Fries. wiggen, Norw. vigga, to rock; Icel. vigg, a horse; E. wiggle and wag.

While, a time. (E.) A.S. hwíl, sb., a pause, a time. +Icel. hvíla, a place of rest; Dan. hvíle, rest; Swed. hvíla, rest; G. weile, Goth. hvíla, a time. Prob. allied to L. qui-es, rest. (V O E I) Brugm. i. § 675. Der. while, adv.; whiles, M. E. whiles, adv. (with gen. suffix -es); whence whirlis-t, with added t (as in among-t, amid-t); also whilom, formerly, from A.S. hwílum, dat. pl. hvíl, a time. Also mean-while, see Mean (3); also whirling-time, the waiting a little time before dinner (Spectator, no. 448), whence the phrase to while away time, probably with some thought of confusion with wile.

Whim, a freak. (Scand.) Skelton has whim-wham. —Icel. hvíma, to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; Norw. hvíma, to whisk about, trifle. Cf. Swed. dial. hvímerkantig, giddy in the head; Norw. hvími, foolery (Ross). Der. whimsey, a whim, from the allied Norw. hvím, Swed. dial. hvímsa, Dan. vimse, to be giddy, skip or whisk about.

Whimper, to whine. (E.) The same as Lowland Sc. whimmer, to whimper, frequentative of whin, another form of whine; see Whine. ' [They] wil whyme and whine'; Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 77. +G. wimmern.

Whin, gorge. (Scand.) M. E. wyhne, wyyne. —Swed. hvun, Norw. hvun, bent-grass; Norw. hvín, hvun, purplemec grass.

Whine, vb. (E.) A.S. hwínan, to whine. +Icel. hvína, Swed. hvína, Dan. hvíne, to whir, whiz, whine. [Cf. Icel. hvína, to wail, Goth. kwainian, to mourn.] Der. whipper, q. v.

Whinyard, a kind of sword. (Scand.) Lit. whine-yard, where yard (probably) is a mere suffix (-i-ard). —Icel. hvína, to whiz, whistle through the air like a weapon; the same word as E. whine, but used in a different way. Cf. also L. whinny and Lowl. Sc. whinge, a whinyard, from the verb whinge, an extension of whine.

Whip, to move quickly, to flog. (E.) M.E. whippen, to overlay a cord by rapidly binding the twine round it, whippe, a scourge. From the sense of rapid movement; M.E. whippen, to jump up and down suddenly, to jig. +Du. wippen, to skip, formerly to shake; Low G. wippen, to bob up and down; Dan. vippe, to seesaw, bob; Swed. vippa, to wag, jerk; G. wippen, to move up and down, seesaw, jerk. (I find no very early authority for the h.) Cf. L. viabre; see Vibrate. Der. whip, sb., M. Du. vippe (Hexham)

Whipple-tree, a swing-bar for traces. (E.) The sense is 'piece of swinging-wood,' composed of tree (as in axle-tree) and the verb whipple, frequent. of whip, to move about quickly, to see-saw (above).

Whir, to buzz. (Scand.) An imitative word, like whiz. —Dan. hvirre, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. hvorra, to whirl. Allied to Whirl.

Whirl. (Scand.) M. E. whirlen; a contraction for *whirl-len, frequent. of M. E. wherfen, to turn. —Icel. hvírfa, to whirl; frequent. of hvernja (pt. t. hvorni), to turn round; Dan. hvírle, Swed. hvírfa, M. Du. verwelen, to whirl; G. weiheln, to whirl, to warble. (Base HWERF.) Allied to Wharf. Cf. Goth. hvairban, to go about; Gk. καρπὸς, the wrist. Brugm. i. § 675. Der. whirlwind, from Icel. hvírfvindr, Dan. hvirlevind, Swed. hvirlevind, a whirlwind; also whirlpool; whirl-i-gig (see Gig).
WHISK

Whisk, to move or sweep quickly. (Scand.) The h is intrusive. It is properly wisk, orig. to wipe, brush, sweep, esp. with a quick motion, as when using a light brush; the h was due to confusion with wisi, wiskir, whirl, &c. — Dan. viske, to wipe, rub, sponge, from visk, a wisp, rubber; Swed. viska, to wipe, also to wag (or wisk) the tail, from viska, ‘wisk (sic), a small broom,’ Widegren; Icel. visk, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber. + G. wischen, ‘to wipe, wisk, rub,’ Figel; from the sb. wisch, ‘wisk (sic), clout,’ id. Cf. A. S. wescian (for *wis-cian), to wipe. β. The sb. which thus appears as Icel. visk, Swed. viska, G. wisch, meant orig. ‘a wisp.’ Der. whisker, from the likeness to a small brush, ‘Nestor brush’d her with his whiskers;’ Dryden, Troilus, iv. 2. Also whisk-y, a light gug, easily whisked along.

Whisky, Whiskey, a spirit. (Gaelic.) Gaelic usge-beatha, water of life, whisky; the latter element being dropped; see Usquebaugh.


Whist, a game requiring silence. (E.) Orig. called whisk, from the sweeping up of the tricks (see Whisk); renamed as whist, from the use of the word whist to enjoin silence; cf. hist and hush. Chaucer has both hush and whist in the sense of ‘silenced’ or ‘quiet;’ tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5. 1. 1341.

Whistle, vb. (E.) A. S. hwistlian, to hiss; hwistlera, a whistler, perip. + Icel hvísla, to whisper; Dan. hvíle, to hiss, whistle; Swed. hvissla, to whistle. (Base HWIS.) See Whisper.

Whit, a thing, particle. (E.) The h is misplaced; wit is for wít, the same as wight, a person, also a thing, bit, whit = A.S. wíht, a wight, a thing, a bit; see Wight (1) Der. aught = A.S. ãwht, one whit; whence n-aught, n-oit.

White. (E.) M. E. wíht. A. S. hwíht. + Du witt, Icel. hvírr, Dan hvid, Swed. hvít, Goth. hweizts, G. weiss. Allied to Skt. cesta-, white, from cset, to shine, to be white; also to Russ. svetitse, to shine; Lith. suvinti, to illuminate. Brugm. 1.

§ 319. (Kwei.) Der. whitt-ing, a fish with delicate white flesh, also ground chalk; also whitt-stor, a whitenier, bleacher; whittle (2), wheat, Whit-sunday, q. v.


Whitlow, a painful swelling on the thumb. (Scand.) Corruption of whik-blaw, a whitlow (Halliwell); where whick is the Northern pronunciation of quick, i.e. the sensitive part of the finger round the nail; Icel. hvíker. Flaw is the Swed. flaga, a flaw, crack, breach, flake. See Quick and Flaw. The sense is ‘crack near the quick,’ hence a painful sore, afterwards a painful swelling. It was corrupted first to whitflav (Holland), or whitflawes (Palsgrave), and afterwards to whitlow; by confusion with white and low (4). ‘Par-onychia, a whitflaw,’ Wiseman, Surgery, b. i. c. 11

Whit-sunday. (E.) Lit. white Sunday, as is perfectly certain from the A.S. name hvíla sunnan-day, Icel. hvílasunnaðar, Norwegian kvíttsonnudag; these are facts, though constantly denied by the lovers of paradoxical and far-fetched etymologies. The difficulty lies only in the reason for the name ‘The great festivals, Yule, Easter, and Pentecost, but esp. the two latter, were the great seasons for christening; in the Roman Catholic church especially Easter, whence in Roman usage the Sunday after Easter was called Dominica in Albus; but in the Northern churches, perhaps owing to the cold weather at Easter-time, Pentecost... seems to have been esp. appointed for christening and for ordination... hence the following week was called the Holy Week, Icel. Hélgja Víka;’ Icel. Dict. The case is parallel to that of noon, which at first meant 9th hour, or 3 P.M., but was afterwards shifted. So also in other cases. Cf. W. sulgwn, Whit-sunday; from sul, sun, guwn, white. Der. Whitsun-week, short for Whitsunday’s week (Icel. hvítasunnudags-víka); Whitsun-tide, short for Whitsunday-tide; cf. Palmson for Palm-sunday, Lowson for Lowsonday

Whittle (1), to pare or cut with a knife. From the obsolete sb. whittle, a knife, the same as M. E. hwidel, a knife. lit. ‘a cutter.’ A.S. þwiet-, weak grade of hwitan, to cut. See Thwite.

Whittle (2), to sharpen. (E.) Used as
WHITTLE

a slang term; 'well-whittled' = thoroughly drunk. Lit. sharpened like a whittle or knife; see Whittle (1) above. Doubtless confused with what, to sharpen.


Whiz, to hiss. (E.) 'The woods do whiz;' (Cot.) SURREY, tr. of Æneid, b. ii. 536. An imitative word; allied to hiss, whisper, whistle. + Icel. húss, to hiss.

Who, pronoun. (E.) Formerly who, what, which, were interrogative pronouns. What, whose, whom, occur as relatives as early as the end of the 12th century, but who, nom., as a relative, is not found before the 14th century. (Morris.) A S hwé, who; neuter, hwét, what; gen hwéòs, whose; dat. hwém, hwám; acc. masc. and fem. hwéne, whom [object], neut. hwat, what; instrumental hwí, in what way, how, why. + Du wé, Icel. hvárr, Dan. hvo, Swed. hvén, G vor, Goth. hvwa, Irish. co, I. gus, Lth. kas, Skt. käs. (Base QO = Teut. HWIA.)

Brugm. ii. § 411.


Whore, sb. (Scand.) The w is unoriginal. M. E. hose = Icel. hôra, an adulteress, fem. of hórr, an adulterer; Dan. høra, Swed. hõra. + Du. hoer, G. hurë, O. H. G. hõra; Goth. hörs, masc. an adulterer. Allied to Polish kurea, Church-Slavonic kurova, an adulteress; L. curas, loving. W. cwa, to love; O. Irish cairim. I love. (✓KAK.) q Certainly not allied to hire! Brugm. i. § 637.

Whorl. (E.) The same as wharl, a piece of bone placed on a spindle to twist it by. The likeness between a whorl on a spindle and a whorl of leaves is sufficiently close. M. E. wharil, wheril, whoril, Cath. Angl. Contraction of M. E. whorail, for *whorvil; from A. S. hweorfa, a wharil. — A. S. hweorfan, to turn; see Wharf.

WICKET

Whirl. + M. Du. wortel, a wharl, wolver, to twist or twine; Du. wuerfel, G. wirbel, a thing that turns round.

Whortle-berry, the bilberry. (E.) Formerly hurtle-berry, and later in America huckle-berry; also hurt, by confusion with M. F. heurte, a small azure ball (in heraldry). A. S. hortan, pl. Also (Dorset) hart-berry, A. S. heorot-bericce. From Hart and Berry.


WI—WY.


Wick (2), a town. (L.) A. S. wic; borrowed from L uius, a village. See Vicinity.

Wick (3), Wich, a creek, bay, salt-pit. (Scand.) O. Icel. *wik, Icel. vik, a small creek, inlet, bay. From vik-ja, to recede; see Weak, Wicker.

Wicked. (E.) Orig. a pp. form with the sense 'rendered evil,' from the obsolete adj. wikke, evil, also weak; evidently allied to Weak, w. From the weak grade wic- of A. S. wic-an, Icel. vik-ja, to give way. Cf. also A. S. wicca, a wizard; see Witch.

Wicker, made of twigs. (Scand.) M. E. wiker, a plant twig, properly a sb.; cf. A. S. wić-, weak grade of wic-an, to give way, bend, ply; see Weak. It corresponds to Swed. dial. vikare, wikker, willow, from Swed. vika, to bend, ply; Dan. dial. vege, a plant rod, allied to Dan. veg, plant, weak. See Witch-elm.

Wicket, a small gate. (F. — Teut.) M. E. wike. — A. F. wicket, also written wisket; O. F. guschel (Supp. to Codex); Prov. gusquet (Dizé); mod. F. guschet; Walloon wisket. Origin doubtful; apparently formed with F. dimin suffix -et, from Teut. base *wik-, to whisk or move quickly, from its lightness. Cf. E. Fries. wisken, (1) to wipe, (2) to move quickly; Norw. viska (the same); Swed
dial. viska, to throw, swing; G. wischen, to rub, to slip aside. See Whisk. Used of a small door, easily opened, made within a large gate; cf. Norw. visbjen, light and quick (Ross). (Kortling, § 8714.) Der. wicket (at cricket), which was at first a ‘small gate,’ being made 2 feet wide by 1 foot high (A.D. 1700).


Widow. (E.) M. E. witude; A.S. wido, *widwe + Du. wedwe, G. wittwe, Goth. widwe. Further allied to L. *vidua, fem. of vidius, bereft of, deprived of; Irish feadh, W. weddol; Russ. vidoa, Skt. viddavā, a widow. Brugm. i. § 64.

WIDDH, as in Skt. vidh, to lack (St. Petersburg Diet vi. 1070). Der. widow-or, M. E. widower, conned from widow by adding -or; so also G. wittwe.

Wield. (E.) M. E. welden, to govern, possess, manage. A. S. gewyldan, to have power over. This is a weak verb, due to A. S. wealdan (pt. of wealh), to have power over, govern, rule, possess. + Icel. valda, G. walten, Goth. waldan, to govern; allied to Lith. waldyt, Russ. vladite, to rule, possess. Cf. W. gwald, a region.


Wig. (Du – F. – Ital. – L.) Short for pering, which see.

Wight (1), a person, creature. (E) M. E. wight, wyt, A. S. wiþ, a creature, animal, person, thing (very common). + Du. wichten, a child; Icel. vetr; Dan. wette, an elf; G. wicht, Goth waiht, fem. a wight, waiht, neut. a wight. Teut. type *wehtis, f. Perhaps it meant something moving, from A. S. wegan, to move, see Weight, Whit.


Wigum, an Indian hut. (N. Amer. Indian.) Massachusetts wik, his house; this word, with possessive and locative affixes, becomes wikou-on-ut, in his house; whence E. wigwam or wigwam (Webster). Cuq gives Algonquin miskwian, also wikitiwam, a house (pp. 221, 438).


Wilderness, a waste place. (E.) M. E. wildernesse, Layamon, 30335. From A. S. wilher, a wild animal; also wildor; Teut. type *wiltlos, n., a derivative of wilde, wild. Sievers, § 289 + M. Du. wildenisse. See Bewilder.

Wile, a trick. (E.) M. E. wile; A. S. wil, a wile. Cf. Lithman wili, to deceive. And see Guile. ¶ The A. S. wil is a late word; and a derivation from A. S. wilian, to practise sorcery, is possible; cf. wiling, divinario, Kentish Glosses, 554; also His [the devil's] wizels, Ancr. Riwele, 300; A. S wigel, divination (Napier).

Wilful. (E.) M. E. wilful; formed with suffix -ful from M. E. wil-le, will, see Will (2) below.

Will (1), to desire, be willing. (E) M. E. willen, pt. t. wolde; A. S. willan, willan, to wish, be willing; pres. wil, wolde (2 p wile), pt. t. wolde, + Du. willen, Icel. vilja, Dan. vilje, Swed. vilja, Goth. wiljan (pt. t. wilja), G. wollen (pres. will, pt. t. wolle), Lithuan. velti, L. nle (pres. velt); Skt. vr, to choose. (WEL.) Der. willing, orig. a pres. part. Also willily, answering both to will I, nill I, and to will he, will he; from A. S. willan, short for ne willan, not to wish (= L. nolle, not to wish).


Wimberry, Winberry. (L. and E.)
**WIMBLE**

A. S. *winberie, winberige*, a grape, lit. a wine-berry. — A. S. *win*, from L. *uīnum*, wine; *berige*, a berry; see *Berry*.


The A. S. *wimpel* suggests *wind-pel*; from *wind*, the wind, and (perhaps) A. S. *pell*, *pōl* (L. *pallium*), a covering; cf. O. H. G. *vimpel*. See Wind (1) and Pall (1). This would also account for the sense of ‘streamer, if *pel* can mean a strip of bright-coloured stuff. (A guess)


**Winberry**; see Wimberry.

**Wince.** (F — Teut.) M. E. *wencen*, — A. F. *wencier* (Toynbee), for O. F. *gwenčir*, later *gwenčir*, then *gwenčer*, to wriggle, writhe aside (Cot.). — O Sax. *wēnken*; M. H. G. *wenken*, to wince, start aside; for Teut. *wanjαn*; M. H. G. *wank*, 2nd grade of *wicken*, to move aside, nod, beckon; see Wink.

**Winch**, the crank of an axle. (E) M. E. *winche*; prov. E. *wēk*; A. S. *wīncan*, a winch, orig. a bent handle. Cf. A. S. *wīncel*, a corner, lit. bend; from the strong verb *wīncan*; see Wink. Note also Lithuan. *winge*, a bend or turn of a rivet or road.

**WINE**


**Windlass** (2), a circuit. (Scand.) Formerly *windlasse*; Hamlet, ii. 1. 65; &c. A peculiar use of Windlass (1), perhaps misunderstood as if used for windlace, a winding course; from wind, vb., and lace, a snare, twist, mod. E. lace.

**Window.** (Scand.) Orig. sense ‘wind-eye,’ an eye or hole for the admission of air and light. M. E. *windowe, windoh*, windoge. — Icel. *vīndauga* (for *vīndauga*), a window; lit. ‘wind-eye;’ Dan. *vindue*.

— Icel. *vīdra*, wind; *auga*, eye; see *Eye*. Butler has *windore*, a corrupted form, as if for wind-door.

**Wine.** (L) A. S. *win*, wine; borrowed from L. *uīnum*, wine (whence also G. *wein*, &c.). + Gk. *őivos*, wine; *ővē*, a vine. The Gk. *ővē* is from WE, to wind,
WING

twine, twine (see Withy); from the twining growth of the vine. Brugm. ii § 66.

Wing. (Scand.) M. E. winge, wenge. — Icel. wenge (for *wanga), a wing; Dan. Swed. winge; N Fries. winge.

Wink, to move the eyelids quickly. (E.) 1. M. E. wicken, pt. t. winked. — A. S. wincian, to wink. 2. But we also find wicken, strong verb, pt. t. wank, wone, shewing that there was also a strong A. S. verb *wincan, (pt. t. *wanc, pp. *gewuncken), whence A. S. wanc-of, wavering, and other forms. + M. Du. wickenken, wickenen, to wink; wunck, sb., a twinkling of an eye, an instant; Icel. vanka, to wink; Dan. vinken, Swed. vinka, to beckon; G. wicken, to nod; O. H. G. wicitan, str. vb., to move aside, stir, wave (see Schacle). Cf. Lth. wungs, a bend of a river, wango, idle, wengit, to shirk work, to flinch.

winkle, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) A. S. -wincela (in wine-wincela), a winkle. Named from the convoluted shell; cf. Dan. dial. rinkel, a sail-shell; allied to wincan, a winch (orig. a bend, turn?). See also Wench.


Wipe. (E.) A. S. wiþan, to wipe; orig. to rub with a wisp of straw. From a sb. preserved in E. Fries. wip, Low G. wiþ, a twist or wisp of straw. Allied to Goth. wipas, a wraith; from the str. vb. wiþan, to crown (with).

Wire. (E.) A. S. wið, a wire. + Icel. vira, wire; cf. Swed. vira, to twist; O. H. G. wiara, an ornament of (twisted) gold; L. viria, armlets. Some compare Irish fiar, crooked (bent); from WEIL, to twine.

Wis; see Ywis.


wise (2), manner, way. (E.) M. E. wise; A. S. wyse, way. Orig. sense 'wiseness' or skill; from wis, adj., wise (above). + Du. wijs, Dan. vis, Swed. vis, G. weise, sb. Der. like-wise (i.e. in like wise); other-wise. Doublet, guise.

wiseacre. (Du. — G.) Borrowed from M. Du. wissegger, supposed to mean a wise sayer, sooth-sayer. — G. wissmager, supposed to mean 'wise sayer.' Beta. But the G. word is itself a corruption of O. H. G. wisago, a prophet, seer; from O. H. G. wisan, to see. The cognate A. S. word is wigea, a prophet, seer; from A. S. witan, to observe. Beta. The verbs wiscaun, witan, are cognate with L. videre (pt. t. vit-), to see; and closely allied to A. S. witan, to know; see Wit (1).

Wish, vb. (E.) M. E. wischen. A. S. wiccan, to wish; for Teut. *wunskenan, formed from Teut. *wunsken-, sb., a wish. Compare A. S. wisce- (in comp.), which is cognate with M. Du. wünschen, Icel. ösk, G. wünschen, O. H. G. wisan, a wish (the derived verbs being Icel. øskja, G. wünschen, to wish). Allied to Skt. wíndch, to desire, wish, formed (with verbal suffix -sko-) from van, to ask. Similarly the E. word is a derivative from WEN, to desire, whence E. win; see Win. Brugm. ii § 90. Der. wishful; and see wistful.

Wisp, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) M. E. wis, also wips. The form wips may be connected with the verb to wipe. Allied to Low G. wip, Norweg. vippa, a wisp, Swed. dial. vip, a little sheaf or bundle, Goth. wipas, a crown (orig. a twisted wreath). Cf. Dan. vipp, to see-saw, go to and fro, Swed. vippe, G wippen, to go up and down, see-saw. Perhaps from the vibratory motion in rubbing; see Whip, Vibrate.

Wist, knew; see Wit (1).

Wistful, eager. (E.) The history of the word shews it to be a substitution for wistful, 3 Hen. VI, ii. 1. 14; which is from with, sb., with suffix -ful. Beta. But it seems to have been confused with wistly, a word used by Shakespeare in place of M. E. wisly, certainly, verily, exactly,
WIT

formerly a common word; see Chaucer, C. T. 1865, 3992, &c. This M. E. wisly is from Icel. vis, certain (distinct from, yet alluded to, *viss*, wise), orig. pp. of Icel. *vita*, to know (Noreen); see *Wit* (1).


**witt** (3), a wise man. (E.) M. E. *wite*; A. S. *wita*, lit. ‘one who knows.’ — A. S *wit\*an, to know. Der. A. S. *witana* gemot, a meeting of ‘wits,’ a parliament.

**Witch.** (E.) M. E. *weche*, both masc. and fem., a wizard, a witch; A. S. *wice*, fem.; also *wecca*, m. Allied to A. S. *weccan*, to practise witchcraft; E. Fries. *wikken* + M. Du. *wicker*, ‘a soothsayer,’ Hexham; Low G. *wikken*, to predict. Cf. Norw. *vikja*, (1) to turn aside, (2) to conjure away. This links it with Icel. *vikja* (pp. *vik-inn*), to move, turn, push aside; and with E. Weak. Thus witch perhaps = ‘avert.’ Der. *bewitch*, vb. (above).

**Witch-elm, Wych-elm.** (E.) M. E. *wiche*, A. S. *wice*. The sense is ‘bending,’ or drooping; from the pendulous branches. — A. S. *wic\*en, pp. of *wic\*an, to bend; see *Wicker*.

**With.** (E.) A. S *wic\*, by, near, among; it also means ‘against,’ as in mod. E. *withstand*, *with-say*, + Icel. *vð*, against, by, at; Dan. *ved*, Swed. *ved*, near, by, at. Allied to A. S. *wic\*an, against; see *Withers*. Der. *with-al*, from M. E. *with*, with, alle, dat. case of al, all; *with-in*, A. S. *wid\*man; *with-out*, A. S. *wid\*tan. Hence also *with-draw*, *withhold*, *with-say*, *with-stand*.

**Withdraw.** (E.) From *with*, i.e. back, towards oneself; and *draw*. Hence *with-draw-ing-room*, a retiring-room, now oddly contracted to *drawing room*.

**Withe**; see *Wthy*.

**Wither.** (E.) Orig. trans.; M. E. *wid\*-ren, *wederen*, to expose to weather. From M. E. *weder*, weather; see *Weather*. Cf. G. *verwitten*, to wither; from *wetter*, weather.

**Withers**, the ridge between the shoulder-blades of a horse. (E.) So called because it is the part which a horse opposes to his load, or on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing. — A. S. *wider*, against; as sb., resistance; cf. also A. S. *wüd*, against (above). Cf. G. *wider-rist*, withers of a horse; from *wider*, by-form of *weder*, against, and *rist*, an elevated part. A. S. *wider* is further related to Icel. *vðr*, against, O I. G. *widar*, Goth. *withra*, against (for *wu-thra*, a compar. form). Cf. Skt. *va*, apart, *vi-ta\*na, further. Brugm. i. § 86.

**Withhold.** (E.) From *with*, i.e. back, towards oneself; and hold.

**Within, Without**; see *With*. **Withsay,** to contradict. (E.) From *with*, in the sense ‘against’; and *say*.

**Withstand**, to resist. (E.) From *with*, in the sense ‘against’; and *stand*.


**Wittol**, a cuckold. (Low G.) Formerly supposed to mean ‘wit-all’; also thought to represent A. S. *wít\*el, knowing, wise, from *wit\*an, to know. There is no foundation for this, as the word is not used in the M. E. period. J. P. Hall writes *wít\*ol*; i.e. *wittol* is the same as *wit\*all, or *woodwale*, the name of a bird. Florio (ed. 1598) explains Ital. *godano* by ‘the bird called a *wít\*ol*’
or woodwall'; and in a later edition, 'a wittal or woodwale.' If this be so, we may be sure that allusions were made to the wittal similar to those endless allusions to the cuckoo which produced the word cuckold. Woodwall represents the M. Du. or Low G. form of E. woodwale; and, while woodwale usually means the woodpecker, wittal seems to have been applied to the oriole. See Woodwale.

Wivern; see Wyvern.

Wizard, Wisard. (E. and F.) M. E. wisard. 'Wyce, Wyse, sagax; Wysard, sogaculus.' Prompt. Parv. Not an early word, but of hybrid origin; due to M. E. wisys, A S wis, wise, with the addition of the F. suffix -ard (from O. H. G. -hart, the same as hart, hard). Hence the orig. sense was 'one who affects to be wise'; hence, a magician or a so-called 'wise man.'

Wizened, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) M. E. wizenen, to become shrivelled; O. Northumb. wiznian, to become dry, John xv. 6; we find also A.S. for-wizman, to dry up. + Icel visna, to wither, allied to the old pp. vissin, wizened, occurring also as Dan. and Swed. vissen. This is a pp. of a lost strong verb, from a base WEIS, to dry up. Cf O. H. G. wesenan, to dry up. And cf. Virulent.

Wo, Woe. (E.) M. E. wo; A. S. wæ, interj. and adv.; wea, wo, sb + Du. wee, interj. and sb.; Icel. vei, Dan. vei, Swed. ve, G. weh, Goth. wai, interj.; also Dan. vei, G. weh, sb. Allied to W. gwæ, woe, L. ube, wo! Orig. an exclamation; hence a cry of pain, &c. Der. wo-began; i.e. wo-surrounded, from M. E. begun, pp. of begun = A. S. began, to surround, lit. to go round about; from A. S. be- (= E. by), and gin, to go. Also wo-worth, i.e. wo be to; see Wirth.


Wold, a down, plain, open country. (E.) M. E. wold, wald. A. S. wǣld, wald, a wood, forest (hence waste ground, and even open country, as in Icelandic). + Du. woud, O. Sax. and O. Fries. wald, a wood; G. wald; O. H. G. walt, a wood; Icel. wólfr, gen. vallar, a field, plain. Teut. type *walhuz. Cf. Weald.

Wolf. (E.) M. E. wolf, pl. wolhes (= wolves). A.S. wulf, pl. wulfas. + Du. G. wolf, Icel. ulfr, Dan. ulv, Swed. ulf, Goth. wulfis. Further alluded either to L. ulpēs (see Vulpine); or else (together with Icel. ylfr, a she-wolf) to Lith. vilbas, Russ. volk', Gk. λύκος, Skt. yu kā-, a wolf. Teut. type *wulfos, Idg. type *wulpos; from *wely, to tear; cf. Skt. vṛcchik, to tear, Lith. vilkti, to pull. Brugm. ii. § 60. Der. wolfo-cr-ere, a coined word; wulverin in Hakluyt, i. 277.

Woman. (E.) A phonetic alteration of A.S. wifman, lit. wife-man, the word man being formerly applied to both sexes. This word became wimman, pl. wimmren, in the 13th century, and this pl. is still in use in spoken English. In the 12th century, it became wimman (just as, in A. S., wīd became wīdu, see Wood), whence E. woman and prov. E. wimman [wimmun]. Cf. Leman from A.S. leofman, Lammas from A.S. hlōfmesse; see Leman, Lammes.

Womb. (E) Lowl. Sc. wame, the belly. M. E. womb, wombke, A. S. womb, womb, the belly. + Du. wam, belly of a fish; Icel. vomb, Dan. vam, Swed vymb, vāmn, G. wampe, wanne, Goth. wamba, the belly.

Wombat, a marsupial mammal. (Australian.) A corruption of wombat, the native Australian name. (Collins, New South Wales, 1802; Bewick, Quadrupeds; E. J. Morris, Austral English.)

Won, to dwell, remain. (F.) M. E. wonen, A. S. wānian, to dwell; see Wont.


wondrous, wonderful. (E.) A corruption of the old word wunders, wondrous, orig. an adv., but also an adj. 'Wonders dere = wondrously dear; 'wonders men' = wonderful men.' Wonders was formed by adding the adv. suffix -s (orig. a gen. case) to the M. E. wonder, adj., wonderful, Chaucer, C.T. 455. This adj. is short for wonderely, adj. = A. S. wonderlice, wonderful, -ly being dropped because it seemed like an adverbial ending.

Wont, used, accustomed. (E.) M. E. wonden, pp. of wonien, to dwell, remain.
be used to; it came to be used as a sb.; and, its origin being forgotten, the pp. suffix -ed was again added, producing a form went-ed = won-ed-ed! Chaucer has wone, i.e. wont, as a pp.; C. T. 8215; Troilus, i. 111. A.S. wunian, pp. of A.S. wunan to dwell, be used to = A.S. gewunan, sb., custom, use, 'wont.' = A.S. wunan, weak-grade of  / WEN, to desire, strive after; see Win, Wish. Wont is a habit due to acquiscence in what seems pleasant. Cf. Icel. vanin, adj., accustomed, vanni, a usage, allied to vinnr, a friend; G. gewohnt, wont, pp. of wohnen, to dwell. Der. wont, sb., for M.E. wone, usage (by confusion); hence wont, vb., won't-ed, accustomed.

Woo, to court. (E.) M.E. wassen, waven. A.S. wögan, to woo; of obsolete origin.


woodwale, a bird. (E.) Also called witwall, wittal. M.E. wodewale, perhaps a woodpecker. From A.S. wudawa, a wood; the form witwall being due to the Low G. and M. Du forms. The sense of -wale is not known. + M. Du. wouduwael, a kind of yellow bird; Low G. wido gave; M.H. G. wittewal, an oriole. (Cf. Wittol)

Woo, the weft. (E.) This curious word is a corruption of M. E. oof, the w being prefixed owing to a popular etymology from weave (which is true, but not in the way which popular etymologists would understand). The M. E. oof is a contraction of A.S. əwef, the woof, = A.S. ə, variant of ə- (as in ə-fesan), wef, a sb. due to wefan, to weave. Cf. prov. E. abd, A.S. əweb, woof; from ə-wefan, to weave together.


Woolward, clothed in wool only, for penance. (E.) See L. L. L. v. 2. 717. M. E. wolletward, lit. with the skin towards (against) the wool. From wool and -ward, suffix. See Toward.

Woon, a governor, officer. (Burmese.) Burm. wun, a governor or officer of administration; lit. 'a burden,' hence presumably 'the bearer of the burden'; Yule, p. 567. See Vizier for the sense.

Word. (E.) A S. word + Du word, Icel. orð, Dan. ord, G. wort, Goth. wora. Tent. type *worōn, n.; Idg. type *werdo-. Cf. Lth. varadas, a name; L. verbem, a word. Lit. 'a thing spoken;' from  / WER, to speak; cf. Gk. ἔπειρα, to speak. Doublet, verb.


Worlde. (E.) M.E. wyrld. A.S. wyrulde, wyrwold. + Du. werselde, Icel. verflod, Dan. verden (where -en is the article), Swed. wersl, G. wert, M. H. G. wert, O. H. G. wurd. The lit. sense is 'age of man' or 'course of man's life,' hence a life-time, course of life, experience of life, &c. The component parts are A.S. wer (Icel. verr, O. H. G. wer, Goth. warr), a man; and A.S. eld, an age (Icel. old, Goth. alds, an age); see Virile and Eld.


**Worry**


**Wot**, I know, or he knows; see Wit (1).

**Would**; see Will (1).


**Wouri*, Ourali, Oorali, Ourari, Curari, a resinous substance, used for poisoning arrows. (Guiana.) From *ourali*, written also wouri, urali, warari, curare, &c., according to the pronunciation of the various tribes'; W. H. Brett, Indian Tribes of Guiana, 1868, p. 140.

**Wrack**, a kind of sea-weed; shipwreck, run. (E.) Lit. 'that which is cast ashore'; well shewn by mod. F. *varech*, (1) seaweed cast ashore, (2) pieces of a wrecked ship cast ashore; this F. word being borrowed from English. M. F. *werk*, a wreck; a peculiar use of A. S. *wrec*, 'what is driven' (Lat. *actuarius*), O. E. Texts, 37. 62. — A. S. *wrec*, for *wrec*, 2nd grade of *wrecan*, to drive, urge, wreck; see Wreak. *Du.* *wrak*, sb., a wreck, adj,
Wraith

broken; Icel. rek, anything drifted ashore; Dan. vrak, Swed. vrak, wreck, trash. Cf. Du. wraken, Dan. vrage, to reject.

Wraith, an apparition. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. wraith, G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Æn. x. 641. The only similar word is E. wreak, which is sometimes used of smoke, vapour, or snow. Cf. Milton, P. L. vi. 58. [Jameson gives also an Ayshire warth, with the sense of 'apparition.'] Cf. Icel. varða, varði, a beacon, a pile of stones to warn a way-farer, Norw. varde, a beacon, varðvole (= ward-evil?), a guardian or attendant spirit seen to follow or precede one, vorð, an attendant spirit, Dan. dial. várðyr, várðyr, a ghostly creature resembling a man, who attends and preserves him. (Doubtful.)

Wrangle, vb. (E.) M. E. wranglen, to wrestle, also to dispute. Frequentative of wringe, formed from the A. S. wrang, 2nd grade of wæring-an; see Wring. Thus the sense was to keep on twisting or urging; hence to wrestle or argue vehemently. Cf. Dan. wringle, to twist, entangle. Der. wrangl-, sb.; wrenge-l, a disputant in the schools (at Cambridge), once applied to a first-class man in the mathematical tripos.

Wrap, to enfold. (E.) M. E. wrapen; also wylappen, whence Lap (3). Cf. N. Fries. wrappe, to stop up. Doublet, lap (3). Cf. en-velop, de-velop.


Wreak, to revenge. (E.) M. E. wreken. A. S. wrecan, pt. t. wrec, pp. wrecen, to wreak, revenge, punish, orig. to drive, urge, impel. + Du. wreken; Icel. reka, pt. t. raka, to drive, thrust, repel, wreak; G. rachen, to avenge; Goth. wrikjan, to persecute. β. Allied to Lith. wartē, to suffer affliction; Gk. ἐργεῖν (for ἐργαίνειν), to shut in- and to Urge. (V. WERG.)

Wreath, a garland. (E.) M. E. wrecche. A. S. wroð, a twisted band, bandage, fillet. Formed (with vowel-change of a to æ) from wroð, 2nd grade of wīðan, to wrathe, twist. See Writhe. Der. wreathe, vb.

Wreck, ruin, remains of what is wrecked. (E.) Formerly wreack; the same as Wrack.


Wrench, a twist, sprain. (E.) M. E. wrencche, only in the metaphorical sense of perversion, deceit. A. S. wrenc (dat. wrenc), guile, fraud, org. crookedness or perversion, lit. 'a twist.' + G. rank (pl. ranke), a trick. Teut. type *wrankiz, m. From *wrank-. perhaps allied to A. S. wringgan, to wring, twist; see Wrinkle. Der. wrench, vb.

Wrest, to distort. (E.) M. E. wresten. A. S. wrēstan, to twist forcibly. From wrest, adj., firm, strong (orig. tightly stung or twisted); formed with the suffix -t and vowel-change of a to ð, from wroð, 2nd grade of wīðan, to twist. (For the form, see Sievers, § 232; cf. A. S. lást, foot-track, from lid-an (pt. t láð), to travel.) Cf. Icel. resta, to wrest, Dan. vriste, to wrest.

Wrestle, (E.) M. E. wresten. A. S. wrēstlan, to wrestle; frequentative of wrēstan, to wrest, twist about; see above. + M. Du. wraastelen, worstelen, to struggle, wrestle; E. Fries. wirsteln; N. Fries. wrossele.


Wretchedness, the same as recklessness; see Reek.

Wriggle, vb. (E.) Frequentative of wrig, to move about, Skelton, Elinour Running, 176; which is a weakened form of M. E. wrikken, to twist; [we actually find A. S. wrigen, but this passed into the form wry.] O. Fries. wigia, E. Fries. wIGIN, Norw rigga (whence rigla), to move about, rock. By-form of E. Fries. wrikken, to turn hither and thither. + Du. würgellen, to wriggle, frequent. of wrikken, to move or stir to and fro: Low G. wrikten (Richey); Dan. vrikkke, to wriggle, Swed. vricka, to turn to and fro. See Rickets and Wry.

Wright, a workman. (E.) M. E. write. A. S. wyryhta, a worker. + A. S. wyrht, a deed, work; formed with suffix -t from wyre-an, to work. [Teut. type
WRING

*wurhtiz; related to *werkjan-, to work.]  
- A. Sax. weorc, work, sb.  See Work.  +  
O. Sax. wurhtio, O. H. G. wurhto, a Wright, 
Der. cart-wright, ship-wright, wheel- 
wright.

Wring, to twist. (E.) M. E. wringen,  
A. S. wringan, pt. t. wrang, pp. wrungen,  
to press, compress, strain, wrench  +  Du. 
wringen; G. ringen (pt. t. rang), to  
wrestle, to wrench, turn. Allied to Wry, 
and perhaps to Wring. Der. wrong.

Wrinkle (1), a small ridge or uneven- 
ess on a surface. (E.) M. E. wrinkle.  
Perhaps allied to Wrench, and to A. S. 
wringan, to twist. The lit. sense is a 
little twist,' causing unevenness.  +  M. Du. 
wrinkel, a wrinkle, allied to wringen, to 
twist.  ♂ Dan. rynke, Swed. rynda, Icel 
hrunka (for *hrunka), a wrinkle, forms 
due to the pp. of an old strong vb.  
hrunkan, are related to Buck (1). Der. 
wrinkle, vb.

Wrinkle (2), a hint. (E.) Lit. 'a small 
truck'; dimn. of A. S. wren, a 
trick; see Wrench.

Wrist. (E.) M. E. wryst, wirst. A. S. 
wrist, also called handwrist, i.e. that 
which turns the hand about. Formed 
(like wresst, q v.) with suffix -t from 
wríst-, weak grade of wriðan, to writhe, 
twist about.  +  Low G. wrist; Icel 
rist, instep, from rid-, weak grade of 
riða, to twist; Dan. Swed. vrist, instep, from 
vrída or vrida, to twist; G. rist, instep, wrist.

Write. (E.) The orig. sense was 'to 
score,' i.e. to scratch the surface of wood 
with a knife. M. E. written, pt. t. wroot, 
pp. written (with short i). A. S. wrihtan, 
pt. t. wriht, pp. written.  +  O. Sax. wrihtan, 
to cut, write; Du. wrijten, to tear; Icel 
rihta, to scratch, write; Swed. rihta, to 
draw; G. reissen, to cut, tear. Teut. 
Der. wrr, sb. A. S. gewrit, from the weak 
grade writ-.

Writhe. (E.) M. E. writhen, pt. t. 
wroth, pp. wrothen (with short i). A. S. 
wrihtan, pt. t. wriht, pp. written, to twist 
about.  ♂ Icel. riða, Dan. vride, Swed. vrida, 
to wring, twist, turn; O. H. G. riðan. 
Teut. type *wrihtan-. Der. wroth, wraith, 
wreath, wresst, wrist.

Wrong, perverted, bad. (Scand.) M. E. 
wrong. Late A. S. wrong, a wrong, sb.; 
orig. an adj.  -  Icel. rængr, O. Icel. 
*wrængr > wrængr, awry, wrong; Dan. 
wrag, Swed. vrång, perverse. From 

YANKEE

vrang, 2nd grade of wringa, to wring 
(only preserved in the pt. t. 3 p. pl. 
vringu); cognate with E. Wring.  +  Du. 
wrang, acid, sour (because acids wring 
the mouth).

Wroth, angry. (E.) A. S. wroð; from 
wrīð, 2nd grade of wriðan, to writhe.  +  
Du. wreed, cruel; Icel. reidr, Swe7. Dan. 
erved; O. H. G. reid, reidi, twisted, curly. 
See Writhe.

Wry, twisted, turned aside. (E.) From 
the M. E. wrien, vb., to twist, bend aside; 
A S wrigian, to turn, incline towards. 
See Wriggle. Der. a-wry, for on wy, 
Barbour, Bruce, 4. 705.

Wych-elm; see Witch-elm.

Wyvern, Wivern, a two-legged 
dragon, in heraldry. (﹈−L.) The final 
n is added, as in bitter-n. M. E. wuvre 
(wivere), a serpent.  -  A. F. wivre, O. F. 
viwer (F. givre), a viper.  -  L. uipera, 
a viper; see Viper.  ♂ The w is due to G. 
influence; as if from O. H. G. *wipera, 
borrowed from L.

X.

Xebec, a small three-masted vessel. 
(Span. − Turk.) Span. xabique − Turk. 
sumbuki, a kind of ship. Cf. Pers. 
sumbuk, Arab. sumbuk, a small boat, a 
pinnace. (Devic; Rich., p. 852.)

Y.

Y-, prefix. (E.) In y-clept, y-wis. M. E. 
y-, t; A. S. ge-, a common prefix. This 
prefix appears as e- in e-nough, and as a- 
in a-ware.  +  Du. G. ge-, prefix; Goth. ga-, 
prefix.

Yacht. (Du.) Du. jagt, M. Du. jacht, 
a swift boat, a hunting.  −  Du. jagen, to 
hunt, chase.  +  G. jagen, to hunt. See 
Yaw.

Yak, a wild ox. (Thibet.) Thibetan 
γγαγ, a male yak, where the symbol γ is 
used to denote a peculiar Thibetan sound; 

Yam, a large esculent tuber. (Port − 
W. African.) Port. inhame, a yam 
(Littre). Formerly called inanma in 
Benin; Hakluyt, ii. 2. 129

Yankee, a citizen of New England, or 
of the United States. (North. E.) In use 
in Boston, 1765. Dr. Wm. Gordon, in his 
Hist. of the American War, ed. 1789, vol. i 
pp. 334, 325, says it was a favourite cant
word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and that it meant 'excellent,' as a 'yankee good horse.' The word may have spread from the students through New England, and have thence obtained a wider currency. It appears to be the same as Lowl. Sc. yankie, a sharp, clever, forward woman; cf. Lowl. Sc. yanker, an agile girl, an incessant talker, a smart stroke, yank, a jerk, smart blow, yanking, active (Jamiesson). We also find yank, to jerk. But many now accept the conclusion that Yankee was a Dutch nick-name, formed (like Chinee from Chinese) from Du. Jan Kees, a familiar form of the common Du. name Jan (John) Cornelius. (Proposed by Dr. H. Logeman.)

Yap, to yelp. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. E. Fries. and Low G. jappen, to gasp; F. japper, to yap. Note also Lowl. Sc. yauf, to yelp, from Icel. gýlja. See Yelp.

Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M.E. yard. A yard, an enclosure, court. cf. Icel. gárð (whence E. garth), Dan. Du. gaard, Swed. gård; Goth. garða, a house; O. H. G. gart, a circle; allied to O. H. G. gar, a garden, Goth. garda, a fold. Teut. type *gardos, m.; Idg. type *ghoratos, as in O. Irish gart, a field, tab-gart, a garden; L. Hortus, a garden; Gk. χόρος, a courtyard. But the connexion with Gk. χόρος is not certain. Doublets, garden, garth.

Yard (2), a rod, 36 inches, cross-bar on a mast. (E.) M.E. yerde, yerde, a stick, rod. A.S. gyrd, gerde, a rod. Du. gaard, a twig, rod, G. gerte, a switch; O. H. G. gerta; Teut. type gärdfj, f. Allied to O. Bulg. ērd (Russ. yerde), a rod. But not to Icel. gáðr, Goth. gads, a goad. Streitberg, § 125 (4).


Yarrow, the plant milfoil. (E.) M. E. yarowe, yarwe. A.S. gearwe, gearwe, gearwe, yarrow. Du. gera, G. garbe, O. H. G. garawa. If allied to Yare, perhaps it meant 'that which dresses,' or puts in order; from the old belief in its curative properties.

Yataghan, Ataghan, a dagger-like sabre, with doubly curved blade. (Turk.) Turk. yataghan, the same; Zenker's Dict. pp. 947, 958.

Yaw, to go unsteadily, as a ship. (Scand. - Du.) Icel. jaga, to move to and fro; also, to hunt. - Du. jagen, to hunt. See Yacht.

Yawl (1), a small boat. (Du.) Du. jol, a yawl, a Jutland boat; M. Du. jolleken, 'a small barke.' - Dan. jolle, Swed. julle, a yawl; E. Fries. jel, jelle; Low G. jolle (Lubboen). Root unknown.


Yawn, to gape. (E.) M.E. geonien, yomen; whence E. yawn, by lengthening of o to open long e; cf. E. frost, broth. - A.S. geonian, to yawn. Also giman; from gin, weak grade of ginan, strong verb, to gape widely. - O. H. G. ginan, to yawn; cf. Icel. gina, to gape, pt. t. gein. Allied to L. hiare, to gape; see Hiatus. (⇘GHEI.)

Ye. (E.) M. E. ye, ye, nom.; your, your, gen.; you, you, you, dat and acc. pl. A. S. gē, nom. ye; ēwer, gen. of you; ēow, to you, you, dat. and acc. Du. gjif, je, u, you; Icel. er, er, ye, ybar, your, ybr, you; Dan. Swed. i, ye, you; G. ihr; Goth. ius, ye, icos, your, icos, you. β. The common Idg. base is YU whence Lith. jus, ye; Gk. b-μέις, ye, Skt. yā-yaṁ, ye. Brugu. ii. § 436.

Yea, verily. (E.) This is the simple affirmative; yes is a strengthened form, often accompanied by an oath in our early writers. M. E. ye. A S. ge, geā, yea. Du. Dan. Swed. G. ja, Icel. jái, Goth. ja, jai; W. iæ; Gk. ἕ, truly. Der. yes.

Yean, to bring forth young. (E.) Here the prefixed y- answers to the A.S. prefix ge-. A. S. čanian, to ean; ge-čanian, to yean. We find ge-čane cowa = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13; cf. Swed. dial. ona, to yean, vara i on, to be with lamb (Rietz, p. 114). Teut. type *aunōjan-, to yean. From Teut. type *auno- (for *agwono-), corresponding to L. agnum, a lamb (Kluge). Cf. Irish *cean, W. oen, Corn. om, Bret. oan, Manx eayn, a lamb. Hence Manx
YEAR
eayney, to yean. Cf Sievers derives ean from A. S. eowu, a ewe; see Ewe. Brugm. i. § 671. Der. year-ling, a new-born lamb.

Year. (E.) M. E. eer, year, often unaltered in the plural (hence 'a two-year old colt'). A. S. gyår, gær, a year; pl. same. Du. jaar, Icel. ár, Dan. aar, Swed. år, G. jahr, Goth. ēr. Teut. type *zårom, n. Cf. Zend yår(ə), a year. Perhaps allied to Gk. ἄως, a season, year, ὀπα, season, hour; Skt. yātu-, time. Lit. 'that which passes.' (✓ YE, to pass; from ✓ LE, to go.) Brugm. i. § 308, ii. § 587.

Yearn (1), to long for. (E.) M. E. yernen, to yearn, be desirous. A. S. geıran, adj. desirous. Icel. gírna, to desire, from gnarna, eager; Goth. gairnjan, to long for, from -garna , the desirous (Teut. type *gerna). β. Again, the adj. is from the verb appearing in O. H. G. gerōn, G. be-gehren, to long for; alluded to Gk. χαιρεω, to rejoice, χαρά, joy, Skt. hary, to desire. (✓ GHER.)

Yearn (2), to grieve. (E.) Also spelt earn, ern; Hen. V. i. 3, ii. 3; Jul. Caes. u. 2. 129; Merry Wives, iii. 5. 45; Rich. II. v. 5. 76; Hen. V. iv. 3. 26; the prefixed y- being due to A. S. prefix ge-, as in the case of yean. From A. S. ear-; as in earn-igende, murmuring; earn-hul, anxious; earn-lic, diligent; perhaps allied to Earnest.


Yede, went. (E.) M. E. yede, yede; also eode. A. S. ge-eode, also eode, went, only in the p.t. Cf. A. S. ēodon, pt. t. pl., with Goth. ēddjēdon, pt. t. pl. Perhaps A. S. ēo = *ē-i-o, from ✓ EI, to go. Cf. Skt. ayāt, yāt, he went. Brugm. i. § 309 (2); u. § 478.

Yelk; see Yolk.

Yell; see Yolk.


yellow-hammer, yellow-ammer, a song-bird. (E.) The a is an ignorant insertion; ammer answers to A. S. amore, a small bird. + M. Du. enmerick, a yellow-ammer, G. gelhammer, goldammer, yellow-ammer or gold-ammer, emmerling, the same; O. H. G. amero.


Yeoman. (E.) M. E. yoman, also yeman. It appears to answer to an A. S. *geiman (not found), which might become *geiman; these would give yeman, yoman in M. E. The word is cleared up by the existence of O. Fries. gāman, a villager, from gō, also gō, a village, and man, a man; so also M. Du. goymannen, arbitrators appointed to decide disputes, from M. Du. gouwe, a hamlet (Hexham). Cf. also G. gaun, a province, Goth. gawi, a district; O. H. G. gawi (without mutation), and O. H. G. gewi (with mutation), like Bavarian gau, whence gaumann, 'landmann.' Observe yore, as compared with year. Many solutions have been proposed of this difficult word.

Yerk, the same as Jark.

Yes. (E.) A strengthened form of yea. M. E. yis, yus. A. S. gise, gese, yes. Prob. short for gea swi, i.e. yea, so; see Yea.

Yesterday. (E.) M. E. yesterda; from A. S. geosta, giestra (yester-,) and dag, a day; + Du. gisteren, dag van gister, G. gestern; Goth. gistradazis, tomorrow. β. Cf. Lat. hester- in hes-ter-mus, ad, belonging to yesterday; where again the syllable hes- is cognate with Icel. gær, Dan. gær, Swed. gär, Lat. her-i, Gk. ἕστασις, Skt. kyas, yesterday. The suffix -ter is of a comparative form, as in m-ter-tor, &c. Brugm. i. §§ 624, 923.

YEW


Yex, to hiccough. (E.) M. E. yexen, yexen. A. S. gisçian, to sob, sigh. Prob. allied to L. hiscere, to yawn, hâire, to yawn; see Yawn. (ÆGELI)

Yield. (E.) M. E. gelden, yelden, pt. t. yald, pp. yolden, to pay; hence, to yield up. A. S. gieldan, gîldan, pt. t. gaid, pp. gîlden, to pay, give up. Æ Du. gilden, Icel. gîlda, Dan. yâlde, to pay; Swed. gálta, to be worth; G. gelten, pt. t. galt, to be worth; Goth. fra-gîldan, to pay back (Teut. base GELD.) Der. guild.


Yolk, Yelk, yellow part of an egg. (E.) M. E. yolke, yelke. A. S. geolca, geolca, the yolk, lit. ‘yellow part.’—A. S. geol, yellow; see Yellow.

Yon, adj., at a distance. (E.) M. E. yon, jen. A. S. geon, yon; Ælfréd. tr. of Gregory’s Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 443. + Icel. enn, the, orig. that, confused with hînn; Goth. jîns, G. jener, yon, that. β. Allied to Skt. ya-s, who, orig. that; Gk. ὑς (for yôs). From the same base are ye-a, ye-s, ye-t. Der. yond-er, M. E. yonder, adv.; cf. Goth. jândre, adv., yonder, thither.

Yore, formerly. (E.) M. E. yore. A. S. geârâ, adv., formerly; lit. ‘of years, during years,’ orig. gen. pl. of geâr; see Year.

You. (E.) Properly the dat. and acc. of ye; see Ye.

Your. (E.) M. E. your, A. S. ëwér, your; orig. gen. pl. of ër, ye; see Ye. Der. your-s, M. E. youres, from A. S. ëwres, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of ëwer, your, possessive pronoun.

Young. (E.) M. E. yong, yungi. A. S. geong, grung, iung, young. + Du. jong, Icel. ung, Dan. Swed. ung, G. jung, Goth. juggs (for *jungs). Teut. *yungoz, short for *yungungoz. β. These forms answer to Lat. inuencii, a young animal, heifer; cf. Skt. yuvasa, W. iuana, young. Other forms (without the final guttural) are L. iunenius, Lith. jauanas, Skt. yuvan, Russ. iunii, young; from Idg. base *yuvan-. Der. young-ing, young-ster; also youn-ker, borrowed from Du. jûnker, jûnkeer, i.e. young sir, compounded of jungi, young, and heer, sir, a lord.

YOUTH. (E.) M. E. youthe; earlier ywede, jyede, youth. A. S. geoð, geogð, ingð. [The middle g became w, and then disappeared.] + O. Sax. jugð, Du. jeugd, G. jugend, O. H. G. jugund; Teut. type *yunganþis, f. (where -unth->A. S. -ud->-ud); from Idg. base *yuvant-, which is from *yuvan- (above). Cf L. iuvenis; also l. iunentis, Skt. yuvatâ, youth.

Yowl; see Yawl (2).

Yucca, a genus of American lilaceous plants. (Span.—Caribbeian.) Span. yûca, said to be a word of Caribbeian origin.

Yule, Christmas. (E.) M. E. yole, yole. A S. geol, geol, the feast; also iula, geola, the name of a month December was called se ðorra geola, the former yule; and January se aftera geola, the latter yule. We also find Icel. jól, a feast in December, ylur, December, and Goth. yuleis, November. Of disputed origin. See Holtz. The attempt to connect this word with wheel is futile.

Ywis, certainly. (E.) M. E. ywis, iwis; often written iwis, ïwis, in MSS, whence, by a singular error, the fictitious verb wis, to know, has been evolved by lexicographers, though unknown to our old MSS. A. S. gewis, adj., certain, which came to be used as an adverb. β. Here the ge- is a mere prefix; see GE- (above); the adj., wis, certain, answers to Teut. type *wiszos, Idg. type *wed-os, an old pp. signifying 'known,' hence 'sure'; from WEID, to know. (dt > ss.) See WIT, vb. + Du. gewis, adj. and adv., certain, certainly; G. gewiss, certainly; Icel. viss, certain, Dan. wis, Swed. wiss, certain; Dan. vist, Swed. vist, certainly.

Z.

Zamindar, Zemindar, a land-holder. (Hind.—Pers.) Hind. zamindar, a land-holder. — Pers. zamīn, earth, land (allied to L. hâmus); dâr, holding, possessing.

Zanana, Zenana, the female apartments. (Hind.—Pers.) Hind. zanāna,
the women's apartments. — Pers. zanān, women; pl. of zan, a woman, which is cognate with E. Quean.

Zany, a buffoon. (Ital. — Gk. — Heb.) O. Ital. Zane, Ital. Zanni, a familiar form of Giovanni, John; used to mean 'a silly John, a gull, a noddie, clowne, foole, simple fellowe in a plae,' Florio — Gk. Ιαννυς, John. — Heb. יוחנן, i.e. the Lord graciously gave. — Heb. יה, the Lord, קְהָמוּן, to shew mercy.

Zariba, Zareeba, an enclosure, slight defence. (Arab.) Used in newspapers with reference to the war in the Soudan. — Arab. zaribat, 'a fold, a pen, an enclosure for cattle; den or haunt of wild beasts; lurking-place of a hunter;' Rich. Dict. P. 775.

Zeal. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly zele. — M. F. zele, zeale; ' Cot. (Mod. F. zèle.) — L. zelum, acc. of zélus, zeal. — Gk. ζῆλος, ardour. Doric ζηλος, Idg. type *ya-l-øs; perhaps from ya, to drive; as in Skt. yady, a driver (Prellwitz). Der. zeal-ot, M. F. zéloté, 'zealous,' Cot.; from L. zélites, Gk. ζήλωτης, a zealot.

Zebra, (Port. — W. African.) Port. zebra (Span. cebra, zebra). According to Littre, the word is of Ethiopian origin, but this is due to some mistake, as the name originated in Congo. (N. and Q., 9 S. v. 480.)

Zedoary, an E. Indian root resembling ginger. (F. — Low L. — Pers.) M. F. zedoaire, Cot. — Low L. zedoária. — Pers. zaddwar, zidwar, zedoary; also spelt jadwar. If The O. F. forms were citounart, citouart, citolart; whence M. E. celouart, Chaucer, C. T. 13691.

Zend, an ancient Persian dialect. (Zend.) Properly the translation into the Pehlevi language of the Avesta, or Zoroastian scriptures; but commonly used to denote the language, an ancient Persian dialect, in which the Avesta is written. It is supposed that Avesta means the 'text,' and Zend the 'commentary' or 'explanation.' The word zend is mod. Persian (Palmer); also written zand (Richardson); and corresponds to Zend saihti, knowledge, information, appearing in the compounds a-saihti, pasti-saihti, knowledge, and answering to an Idg. form *ganti, from the Idg. root GEN, to know (Fick, i 67, 321). See Can (1). B. Avesta has been explained as meaning 'the settled' text (Skt. ava-

sthi̇ta, from ava-sthā, to be firm: root STĀ); or, otherwise, as meaning 'that which is proclaimed or made known' (cf. Skt. a-vid; to report: root WEID). See Max Muller, Lectures, 8th ed. i. 237.

Zenith. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. senyht. — O. F. cenith; F. zénith. — Span. zenit, O. Span. zenith. — Arab. samt, a way, road, path, quarter; whence samt-ur-ras, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens; also as-samt, an azimuth. B. Samt was pronounced sent, of which Span. zenit is a corruption; again, samt is here short for samt-ur-ras or sent-er-ras (as above), lit. the way overhead, from ras, the head. See Azimuth.

Zephyr. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. zephyre, the west wind. — L. zephyrum, acc. of zephyrus, the west wind. — Gk. ζέφυρος, the west wind.


Zest. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly a chip of orange or lemon-peel, used for flavouring drinks; hence, something that gives a relish, or simply a relish. — M. F. zest, 'the thick skin whereby the kernell of a wallnut is divided,' Cot.; hence, a slice of lemon- peel. — L. schistus, schistos, lit. cleft, divided. — Gk. σχιστός, divided. — Gk. σχίζειν, to cleave; see Schist.

Zigzag, having sharp, quick turns. (F. — G) F. zigzag — G. zickzack, a zigzag; whence zickzack segeln, to tack, in sailing.] Reduplicated from zacke, a tooth; with reference to zacken-werk, notched work; hence zickzack is 'in an indented manner.' Cf. F. Fries. takken, to notch (whence E. tack, in sailing). See Tack.

Zinc, a metal. (F. — G) F. zinc — G. zink, zinc; of uncertain origin. Perhaps allied to zinn, tin; and meaning 'tin-like.' But see Schade.

Zodiac, an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve signs. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. zodiaque. — L. zodiacus. — Gk. ζωδιακός, sb., the zodiacal circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations chiefly represented by animals. — Gk. ζωδιακός, adj., belonging to animals. — Gk. ζωδιον, a small animal; dimin. cf ζων, a living creature. See Zoology.

Zone, a belt. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. zone. — L. zōna. — Gk. ζώνη, a girdle; for ζώνη. — Gk. ζώνυμε (= *ζων-νυμ), I gird.
ZOOLOGY

Cf. Lith. jōsta, a girdle, from jōsti, to gird. (VYŌS.)

Zoology. (Gk.) From Gk. ζω-, a living creature, animal; and -λογία, allied to λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

β. Gk. ζωος is neut. of ζως, living; allied to ςωή, life, ςωείν, ςων, to live. Allied to Zend jē, to live; see Vivid. (GwEL.)

Brugm. ii. § 488.

Zooophyte. (F.-Gk.) F. zooophyte — Gk. ζώοφυτον, a living being; an animal-plant. — Gk. ζωός, living; φυτόν, a plant, that which has grown, from φυέω, to produce, grow, from BHEU, to exist. See Be.


Zymotic, a term applied to diseases, in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. (Gk.) Gk. ψυμωτικός, causing to ferment. — Gk. ψυμω, I cause to ferment. — Gk. ψυμή, leaven. Allied to L. τύ̃s, broth; see Juice.
APPENDIX

I. LIST OF PREFIXES

The following is a list of the principal prefixes in English, shewing their origin. It is, perhaps, not quite exhaustive, but contains nearly all of any consequence. For further information, see the etymologies of the words a-down, &c., in the Dictionary.

A- (1), in a-down. (E.) See Of- (below).
A- (2), in a-foot. (E.) See On- (below).
A- (3), in a-long. (E.) See An- (below).
A- (4), in a-rise. (E.) A.S. a-, intensive prefix to verbs.
A- (5), in a-chieve. (F. - L.) See Ad-.
A- (6), in a-vert. (L.) See Ab-.
A- (7), in a-mend. (F. - L.) See Ex- (1).
A- (8), in a-las. (F. - L.) O.F. a-; from L. ab! interj.
A- (9), in a-byss. (Gk.) See An- (2).
A- (10), in a-do. (E.) For at do
A- (11), in a-ware. (E.) M. E. i-; y-;
A. S. ge-, prefix. See Y-.
A- (12), in a-pace. (E.) For a pace; a for an, indef. art.
A- (13), in a-vast. (Du.) Du. how vast, hold fast. (Doubtful.)
A- (14), in a-pricot. (Arab.) Arab. al, def. art. See Al- (4).
Ab- (1), ab-dicate, ab-undance. (L.; or F. - L.) L. ab, from. Lengthened to abs- in abs-cond; cf. Gk. ἀβδ. + E. of; Gk. ἄρδο; Skt. apa, away from. See Apo-, Of- . This prefix also appears as a-, adv-, av-, v-; ex. a-vert, adv-ance, av-aunt, v-anguard.
Ab- (2), ab-breviate. (L.) Used for L. ad; see Ad-.
Abs-; abs-cond, abs-ent, abs-tain, abstract. (L.; or F. - L.) L. abs-, extended form of ab; see Ab- (1).
Ac-; see Ad-. Also for A- (4) in ac-cursed; and for A- (2) in ac-knowledge.
Ad-; ad-apt, ad-dress. (L.; or F. - L.) L. ad, to, at, for. Gothic. at, A.S. at, E. at. This prefix appears as a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-; ex.: a-chieve, ab-breviate, ac-cede, ad-mire, af-
I. LIST OF PREFIXES

An- (5); an-sw. (E) A. S. and-, in reply to, opposite to. *Goth. and-; Du. ent-; G. ent-. Shortened to a- in a-long; and allied to un- in verbs. See Anti- (1), Un- (2).

An- (6); an-cstor. (F.-L.) See Ante-.

An-, An- (3); ana-gram, an-eurism. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνά, upon, on, up. + A. S. on, Goth. an. See On-.

Anci-; an-ci-ent. (F.-L.) See Ante-.


Ant-; an-antagonist. (Gk.) See Anti-.

An-te- (L). L. ante, before. Also anti-, anti-, anti-, anti-; as in anti-cipate, an-ci-ent, an-ique, an-cstor.

Anth-; an-th-er. (Gk.) See below.

Anti- (1), Ant- (Gk.) Gk. ἀντί, against, opposite to. Also anti-, anti-, as in an-antagonist, an-th-er. See An- (5), Un- (2).

Anti- (2); see Ante-.

Ap-; ap-pend; see Ad-

Aph-; aph-eresis; see below.

Apo- (Gk.) Hence ἀφ- in aph-eresis Gk. ἀφο, from off. + L. ab; A. S. of; see Ab- (1), Of-.

Ar- (1); see Ad-.

Ar- (2); ar-tichoke; see Al- (4).

Arch-, Archi-, Arche-; arch-bishop, arch-angel, arch-tect, arche-type. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχή, chief. —Gk. ἀρχεῖον, to be first.

As- (1); as-sign; see Ad-.

As- (2); as-tonish; see Ex- (1).

As- (3); as-sagri; see Al- (4).

At-; see Ad-.

Auto-, Auth-, self. (Gk.) Gk. οὐρ-σ, self. Hence auth- in auth-entic; eff in eff-end.

Av-; av-aunt. (F.-L.) F. avr; from L. ab; see Ab- (1).

Ba-; ba-lance; see Bi-.

Be- (E) A. S. be-, bi-, the same as bi, by, prep. E. by.

Bi-; double. (L.) L. bi-, double, from an earlier form du-, related to duo, two. +Gk. δί, double, allied to δῶ, two; Skt. dvi-, allied to dv, two; E. twi- in twi-bill. Hence F. bi- in bi-gamy, F. ba- in ba-lance; and see below.

Bin-; bin-ocular. (L.) L. bin-, distributive form allied to bi- (above).

Bis-; bis-cuit. (F.-L.) F. bis, L. bis, twice; extended from bi- (above). Cf. E. twice; see Dis-

By-; by-path. A. S. bē; see By, p. 70.

Cat-; cat-echism; see Cata-

Cata-, down. (Gk.) Gk. κατά, down, downwards. Hence cat-, cath-, in cat-echism, cath-olic.

Cath-; cath-olic; see below.

Circum-, round. (L.) L. circum, around.

Circus, in circu-it.

Co-, Cogn.; see Com-.

Col-; see Com-.

Com-. (L. or F.-L.) L. cum-, together, used in composition for cum, prep. together. + Gk. συν, together; see Syn-.

It appears as co-, col-, com-, cor-, count; ex.: co-agulate, co-lect, con-mute, con-nect, cor-rode, conn-cil. Also as co- in co-l; cou- in cou-ch, cou-sin; co- in co-stive, co-st; cu- in cu-l, cu-stom; cur- in cur-ry (1). \textit{Combustion} is perhaps for comb-ustion.

Con-; con-nect; see Com-.

Contra-, against. (L.) L. contrō, against. Allied to contrō in contro-vert, contro-versy; loses final a in Ital. contra-lto. Hence F. contre, against, as in contr-o-l; but the F. form is usually written counter- in English. Hence also coun-try.

Cor-; cor-rode; see Com-.

Coun-; cou-ch, cou-sin; see Com-.

Coun-; coun-cil; see Com-.

Counter-. (F.-L.) See Contra-.

Cu-; cu-l, cu-stom; see Com-.

Cur-; cur-ry (1); see Com-.

D-; d-affodil; see De- (1).

De- (1); de-scend, de-bate. (L.; or V. – L.) L. dé, down, downward. Used with an oppositional sense in de-form; with an intensive sense in de-clare, &c. Changed to di- in di-stil. Distinct from the prefix below.

De- (2); de-face, de-fame, de-feat, de-fray. (F.-L.) F. dé, O. F. des-, from L. dis-, apart; see Dis- Distinct from the prefix above.

De- (3); de-vil; see Dia-.

Dea-; dea-con; see Dia-.

Dem-; half. (F.-L.) F. demi. = L. demi-

Des-; des-cant; see Dis-

Di- (1), double. (Gk.) Gk. δί, double, allied to δύ, twice, and δύο, two; see Bi-.

Ex. di-lemma, di-syllable (often written dissyllable).

Di- (2), apart, away. (L.) See Dis-

Dil- (3); di-stil; see De- (1).

Dia- (Gk.) Gk. διά, through, between.
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apart; allied to Di- (1). Shortened to di- in di-â€œrasis; appearing as de-, dea-, in de-vil, dea-con.

Dif-; see Dis-.

Dis-, apart, away (L.; or F.-L.) L. dis-, apart, in two, another form of bis-, double; dis- and bis- are variants from an older form dui-, double, also used in the sense in two, apart; see Bis-. Dis- becomes des- in O. French, also dê- in later F.; but the O.F. des- is sometimes altered to dis-, as in dis-cover. The various forms are di-, dif-, dis-, des-, de-, and even s-; as in di-verge, di-fuse, dis-pel, descant, de-feat, de-luge, s-pend.

Dou-; dou-ble; see Duo-.


 Dys-, badly. (Gk.) Gk. ðós, badly, with difficulty. Some connect it with To- (2).

E- (1); e-normous; see Ex- (1).

E- (2); e-nough; see Y-.

E- (3); e-lope. A F. a-, perhaps for O.F. ex-, L. ex; see Ex- (1).

E- (4); e-squire. (F.) This e- is a F. addition, of purely phonetic value, due to the difficulty which was experienced in pronouncing initial sq-, sc-, st-, sp-. So also in e-scutecheon, e-state, e-special; to which add e-schew.

Ec-; ec-logue. (Gk.) Gk. ōx, also ἐξ, out. + L. ex, Lithuan. izz, Russ. iz', out; see Ex- (1). Also el-, ex-, as in el-lipse, ex-odus.

Ef-; see Ex- (1).

Eff-; e-eff-endi; see Auto-.

El- (1); el-lipse; see Ec-.

El- (2); el-ixir; see Al- (4).

Em- (1); em-brace. (F.-L.) F. em-, L. in-, for in; see In- (2).

Em- (2); em-piric; see En- (2).

Em- (3); em-bassy; see Am- (3).

En- (1); en-close. (F.-L.) F. en-; L. in-; see In- (2).

En- (2); e-nergy. (Gk.) Gk. εν, in.+ L. in; A.S. in. Becomes em- before p, in em-piric See Em- (2), In- (1), In- (2).

En- (3); e-emy. (F.-L.) Negative prefix; see In- (3).

Endo-, within. (Gk.) Gk. ἐνδο-ν, within; extended from ἐν, in; see En- (2), and Indi-.

Enter-; enter-tain. (F.-L.) F. entre.

-L. inter, among; see Inter-. Shortened to entr- in entrails.

Ep-, Eph-; see below.

Epi-, upon. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπι, upon.+Skt. api; allied to L. ob-. See Ob-. It appears as ep-, eph-, in ep-och, eph-emeral.

Es-; es-cape; see Ex- (1).

Eso-, within. (Gk.) Gk. Ισω, within; from ἵσ, ἵς, into.

Eu-, well. (Gk.) Gk. έω, well; neut. of έος, good.+Skt. vasu-s, good; cf. Goth. ius-iwa, better. Hence ev- in ev-angelist.

Ev-; ev-angelist; see above.

Ex- (1), out of, very. (L.; or F.-L.) L. ex, also ε, out of; also used intensively. +Gk. ἐξ, ex. Out. See Eo-, and see below. It appears as a-, as-, ε- Sh-, s-, ε-ς-ς, -ς, in-a-mend, as-tonish, e-normous, ef-fect, es-cape, ex-tend, is-sue, s-ample; also as af-, a-, in af-fray, a-fraid.

Ex- (2), out of, away. (Gk.) Gk. ἐξ, out; as in ex-odus. See above.

Exo-, without. (Gk.) Gk. ἔξω, outside, without; adv. from ἐξ, out (above).

Extra-, beyond. (L.) A comparative abl. form, from L. ex, out; see Ex- (1). Cf. exter-in exter-ior, exter-nal. It appears also as stra- in stra-inge; cf. estra-enge.

For- (1), in place of. (E.) E. for, prep.; in for-as-much, for-ever, which might just as well be written as separate words instead of compounds. Allied to Per-, Pro-.

For- (2); for-give. (E.) A.S. for-, in-tensive prefix.+Icel. for-, Dan. for-, Swed. for-, Du G. ver-, Goth. fра-, Skt. parā-.

For- (3); for-feit. (F.-L.) F. for, prefixed.-L. foris, outside, out of doors. Also in for-close, sometimes spelt for-close; and in for-judge.

For- (4); for-ward; see Forth-.

Fore- (1), before. (E.) A.S. fore, for, before, prep.; fore, adv. Allied to For- (1). See Fore, p. 194.

Fore- (2); fore-go. (E.) A bad spelling of for-go; see For- (2).


Fro-; fro-ward. (Scand.) Icel frâ; see Fro, p. 200.

Gain-, against. (Scand.) Icel. gagn, against. Ex. gain-say.

Hemi-, half. (Gk.) Gk. ἡμι-, half.+ L. semi-, half; see Semi-. Shortened to me- in me-grim.
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**Hetero-**, other. (Gk.) Gk. ἅτερο-ς, other.

**Holo-**, entire. (Gk.) Gk. ὅλο-ς, entire.

**Homo-**, same. (Gk.) Gk. ὁμο-ς, same; cognate with E. same. Lengthened to homo-, like, in homoe-pathy.

**Hyper-**, above, beyond. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπέρ, above; see Over-.

**Hypo-, Hyph-, Hyp-**. (Gk.) Gk. ὑπό, under; + L. sub, under; see Sub-. Hence hyp- in hyp-en; hyp- in hypallage.

**Im-** (1); -gnoble; see In- (3).

**In-** (2); i-wis; A.S. ge; see Y-.

**Il-** (1); il-lude; see In- (2).

**Il-** (2); il-legal; see In- (3).

**Im-** (1); im-bed; see In- (1).

**Im-** (2); im-mure, im-merge; see In- (2).

**Im-** (3); im-mortal; see In- (3).

**In-** (1); in-born. (E.) A.S. in, prep. It also becomes im- before b and p; as in im-bed, im-park. See below.

**In-** (2); in-clude. (L.; or F. - L.) L. in, in; + Gk. ἐν, in; A.S. in. See In- (1), Em- (2). It appears as am-, an-, en-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, in am-bush, an-ont, em-brace, en-close, il-lude, im-mure, in-clude, ir-ritate.

**In-** (3), negative prefix. (L.) L. in-, neg. prefix; + Gk. ἐν-, in-, neg. prefix; F. un-, before nouns. See An- (2), A- (9), Un- (1). It appears as en-, i-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, in en-emy, i-gnoble, il-legal, im-mortal, in-firm, ir-regular.

**Indi-, Ind-**; indi-genous, ind-igent. (L.) O. Lat. indu, within. + Gk. εἰσοδέ, within; see Endo-.

**Intel-**; see below.

**Inter-**, between. (L.) L. inter, between. A comparative form, allied to L. inter-ior, within; cf. L. inter-nus, internal. It appears as intel- in intel-lect, enter- in enter-tain; and cf. entrails; see Enter-.

**Intra-**, within; see Inter-.

**Intro-**; within; see Inter-.

**Irr** (1); ir-ritate; see In- (2).

**Ir** (2); ir-regular; see In- (3).

**Iss-**; iss-ue. (F. - L.) F. iss-, from L. ex; see Ex- (1).

**Juxta-**; near. (L.) L. iuxtā, near.

**L-** (1); -one. (E.) Short for all; -one = al-one. See Al- (1).

**L-** (2); i-ute. (Arab.) Short for Arab. al, the, def. art. See Al- (4).

**Male-**, Mal-; Man-; badly. (L.; or F. - L.) L. male, badly, ill; whence F. mal, which becomes mau- in man-gre.

**Me-**; me-grim; see Hemi-.

**Meta-**, Meth-; Met-; among, with, after; also used to imply change. (Gk.) Gk. μετά, among, with, after; + A.S. mid, G. mit, Goth. mit, with. It appears also as meth- in meth-od, met- in met-eor.

**Min-**; min-ster; see Mono-.

**Mis-** (1); mis-deed; mis-take. (E. and Scand.) A. S. miss, wrongly, amiss. + Icll. Dan. Du. mis; Swed. miss; Goth. *missa*, wrongly. Allied to miss, vb.

**Mis-** (2), badly, ill. (F. - L.) O. F. mcs, from L. minus, less; used in a depreciatory sense. Appearing in mis-adventure, mis-alliance, mis-chance, mis-chief, mis-count, mis-creant, mis-nomer, mis-prise, mis-prision. Quite distinct from Mis- (1).

**Mono-**, Mon-; single. (Gk.) Gk. μόνος, single, sole, alone. Hence mon k, min-ster.

**Multi-**, Mult-; many. (L.; or F. - L.) From L. multus, much, many.

**N** (1); n-evt, n-ickname, n-uncle. (E.) A newt = an ekt, where the prefixed n is due to the indef. article. A nickname = an eke-name. My uncle = mine uncle, where the n is due to the possessive pronoun. In n-once, the prefixed n is due to the dat. case of the def. article, as seen in M. E. for then anes, lit. 'for the once.'

**N-** (2), negative prefix. (E. or L.) In n-one, the prefixed n is due to A. S. ne, not. In n-ull, it is due to the cognate L. ne, not. See Ne-.

**Ne-, Neg-** (L.) L. ne, not; nec (whence neg- in neg-igere), not, short for ne-gue, nor, not. In ne-farious, neg-ation, neg-lect, neg-otiate, ne-uter. See N- (2).

**Non-**; not. (L.; or F. - L.) L. n̄, not; O. Lat. *nuncum*, for *ne vīnum*, i.e. ne *ēnum*, not one; see above. It appears as um- in um-pire, for umpire.

**O-**; o-mit; see Ob-.

**Ob-** (L.; or F. - L.) L. ob, near; allied to Gk. ἕπι, upon, near; Skt. api, moreover, Lith. apei, near. See Epi-.
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force of ob- is very variable; it appears as o-, ob-, oc-, of-, op-; also as extended to os- (for ops?) in o-mit, ob-long, oc-cur, o'-fer, op-press, os-tensible.

Octo-; oc-cur; see Ob.

Of- (1); of-fal. (E.) A. S. of, of, off, away. This word is invariably written off in composition, except in the case of offal, where its use would have brought three f's together. +L. ab, Gk. ἀπό; see Ab- (1), Apo-.

It appears as a- in a-down.

Of- (2); of-fer; see Ob.

Off-; see Of- (1).

On-; on, upon. (E.) A. S. on, on. + Gk. ἀνά. See Ana- (above). It often appears as a- as in a-foot, a-sleep, &c.

Op-; op-press; see Ob.

Or- (1); or-deal, or-ts (E.) A. S. or-; cognate with Du. oor-, O. Sax. and G. ur-; Goth. us, away, out of.

Or- (2); or-lap. (Du.) Short for Du. over, cognate with E. over; see Over-.

Os-; os-tensible; see Ob.


Outr-; outr-age. (F. I.) F. outré = L. ultrā; see Ultra-.


Pa-; pa-lisy; see Para-

Palin-, Palim- again. (Gk.) Gk. παλιν, back, again. It becomes palim- in palim-psest.

Pan-, Panto-, all. (Gk.) Gk. πᾶν, neut. of πᾶς, all; παντο-, decl. form of the same, occurring in panto-mime.

Par- (1); par-son; see Per-.

Par- (2); par-ody; see Para- (1)

Para- (1); beside. (Gk.) Gk πάρα, beside. Allied to E. for, L. per, also to Gk. παρά. See Per-, Peri-, and For- (1). It becomes pa- in pa-lisy, par- in par-ody.

¶ Quite distinct from para- in para-chute, para-pet, para-sol, from L. pārae.

Para- (2); para-dise. Zend pairs around. Allied to Para- &c.

Peri-, around. (Gk.) Gk. περί, around. +Skt. pari, Zend pāri, round about. Allied to Para- &c.

Pil-; pil-grim; see Per-

Po-; po-sition; see Por- (1).

Pol-; pol-lute; see Por- (1).

Poly-, many. (Gk.) Written for Gk. πολύ, decl. form of πολις, much, many. Allied to E. full.

Por- (1); por-tend. (L.) l. por-, to be compared with Gk. παρά, beside (Brugmann, ii. § 35). See Para- (1). It appears as pol-, por-, in pol-lute, portend; and is allied to po- in po-sition.

Por- (2); por-trait; see Pro- (1).

Post-, after. (L.) l. post, after, behind. Hence F. puis, appearing as pu- in pu-ny.

Pour-; pour-tray; see Pro.

Pr- (1); pr-ison; see Pre-.

Pr- (2); pr-udent; see Pro- (1).

Pre-, Pre-, before. (L.) L. pre-, for pra, prep., before; for older, *pra. Allied to Pro-. This prefix occurs also in pr-ison; and is curiously changed to pro- in pro-vost; and appears as prea- in pren-ch.

Preser-, beyond. (L.) L. prater, beyond; comparative form of prea, before.

Pro- (1), before, instead of (L.; or F.-1.) L. pro-, before, in front, used as a prefix; also pū, short for prod abl. case used as a preposition, which appears in prod-igal. Allied to Gk. πρό, before, Skt. pra, before, away; also to E. for. See below; and see For- (1). It appears also as prof-, pour-, por-, pur-, br-, in prof-er, pour-tray, por-trait, pur-vey, pr-udent; where pour-, por-, pur- are due to the F. form pour.

Pro- (2), before. (Gk.) Gk. πρό, before; cognate with Pro- (1). In pro-logue, pro-phet, pro-scenium, pro-thalamium.

Pro- (3); pro-vost; see Pre-.

Prod-; prod-igal; see Pro- (1).

Prof-; prof-er; see Pro- (1).

Pros-, in addition, towards. (Gk.) Gk. πρός, towards. Allied to Forth- and Por- (1).

Proto-, Prot-, first. (Gk.) From Gk. πρῶτος, first; superl. form of πρῶ, before, see Pro- (2). Shortened to prot- in pro-toxide.

Pu-; pu-ny; see Post-

Pur-; pur-vey; see Pro- (1).

R-; r-all; see Re-

Ra-; ra-bet; see Re-.
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Re-, Red-, again. (L.) L. re-, red-(only in composition), again, back. Red- occurs in red-crum, re-integration, redolent, red-ound, red-undant, red-dition; and is changed to ren- in ren-der, ren-t. In re-ly, re-mind, re-new, it is prefixed to purely E. words; and in re-call, re-cast, to words of Scand. origin. It appears as r- in r-ally (1), r-ansom; and as ru-in ru-nagate. 2. Re- is frequently prefixed to other prefixes, which sometimes coalesce with it, so that such words require care. For example, rabbit = re-a-bu; ragout = re-a-gout; rampart = re-em-part; cf. also re-ad-apt, re-col-lect, re-con-cile, re-sur-rect, &c.

Bear-; see Retro-.

Red-, Ren-; see Re- (above).

Here-; 1ere-ward; see Retro-.

Retro-, backwards, behind. (L.) L. retrò-, backwards, back again; a comparative form from re-, back; see Ra-. The prefixes rea-, reer-, in rear-guard, 1ere-ward, are due to L. retrò, and are of F. origin.

S- (1); s-ober; s-ure; see Se-.
S- (2); s-pend; see Dis.
S- (3); s-ample; see Ex- (1).
S- (4); s-ombre; see p. xoi.

Sans-, without. (F.-L.) F. sans, without. = L. sine, without; see Sine-.

Se-, Sed-, away, apart. (L.) L. sér-, apart; O. Lat. sed-, apart, which is probably retained in sed-ition. The orig. sense was probably ‘by oneself.’ It appears as s- in s-ure; cf. sober.

Semi-, half. (L.) L. sēmi, half. + Gk. ἡμι-, half; see Hemi-. It appears as sin- in sin-cupt.

Sine-, without. (L.) L. sine, without; lit. if not = L. si, if; ne, not. Hence F. sans, without.

So-; so-journ; see Sub-.

Sover, Sopr-, see Super-.

Stra-; stra-nge; see Extra-.

Su-; sus-pect; see Sub-.

Sub-, under. (L.) L. sub-, under, (sometimes) up. Allied to Gk. ἵππος, under; Skt. ṣuba, near, under; also to E. up and of. See Hypo-, Of-,. Sub also appears as s-, so-, su-, sur-, surf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, in some obscure (2), so-journ, su-spect, sus-ceed, su-fuse, sus-gest, sum-mon, sup-press, sur-rogate. It is also extended to sus- (for supers-); as in sus-pend.

Subter-, beneath. (L.) L. subter, beneath; comparative form from sub, under; see Sub-.

Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-; see Sub-.

Super-, above, over. (L.) L. super, above. + Gk. ὑπέρ, over, beyond; A.S. over, E. over. See Hyper-, Over-; also Sub-. Hence supra-, beyond, L. suprā. Also sover- in sover-eign, which is a F. form; and sopr- in sopra-no, which is an Ital. form. Also F. sur- = L. super.

Supra-, beyond; see above.

Sur- (1); sur-rogate; see Sub-.

Sur- (2); sur-face; see Super-.

Sus-; sus-pend; see Sub-.

Sy-, Syl-, Sym-; see Syn-.

Syn-, with, together with. (Gk.) Gk. συν, with. It appears as sy-, syl-, sym-, and syn-, in system, syl-logism, sym-metry, syn-tax.

T- (1); t-wit. (E.) Twit is from A. S. at-witan, to twit, reproach; thus t- is here used for L. at.

T- (2); t-awdry. (F.-L.) Tawdry is for Saint Awdry; thus t- is here the final letter of saint-t.

T (3); t-autology. (Gk.) Here t- represents Gk. τό, neuter of def. article.

Thorough-, through. (E.) Merely another form of E. through.

To- (1); to-day. (E.) A. S. tō, to.

To- (2); intensive prefix. (E.) Obsolete, except in to-brake A. S. tō, apart, asunder; prob. cognate with L. dis-, apart. See Dis-. (Some connect it with Gk. ὀς; see Dys-.

Tra-, Tran-; see below.

Trans-, beyond. (L.) L. trans, beyond. Shortened to tran- in tran-seed; and to tra- in tra-duce, tra-verse, &c. Hence F. tres-, occurring in tres-pass; and tre- in tre-ason.

Tri- (1), Tres-. (F.-L.) See above.

Tri- (2); tre-ble. (F.-L.) See below.

Tri- (1), thrice. (L.) L. tēr, thrē; allied to tēs-, three. Hence tri-pēle, treble, &c.; and tra- in tra-mmel.

Tri- (2), thrice. (Gk.) Gk. τρίη, thrice; allied to τρίς, neut. of τρίς, three. Hence tri-gonometry, &c.

Tw-, double, doubtfull. (E.) A.S. twī, double; allied to twē, two. Hence twi-bill, twi-light.

Ultra-, beyond. (L.) L. ultrā, beyond; allied to O. Lat. ulter, adj., appearing in
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**Utter-ior**, which see in Dict. Hence F. *outr*, beyond, appearing in *outrage*; also in E. *utterance* (2), corruption of F. *outrance*.

**Um-**; um-pire; see **Non-**.

**Un-** (1), negative prefix to nouns, &c. (E.) A.S. *un*, not; cognate with L. *in*, not, Gk. *av*, not. See **An-** (2), **In-** (3).

**Un-** (2), verbal prefix, signifying the reversal of an action. (E.) A.S. *un-* verbal prefix; cognate with Du. *ont-*, G. *ent-*, O.H.G. *ant-, Goth. *and-*. The same as E. *an-* in *answer*; see **An-** (5), **Anti-**.

**Un-** (3); un-til, un-to. (O. Low G.) See *un-to* in Dict, p. 584.

**Un-** (4), **Uni-**, one. (L.) L. *in-its*, one; whence uni-vocal, with one voice, uni-anonymous, of one mind; &c. Cognate with E. *one*.

**Under-**. (E.) A.S. *under*, E. *under*, prep.

**Up-**. (E.) A.S. *up*, E. *up*, prep. Allied to Of, Sub-, Hypo., *Ut-, Utt-*. (E.) See Out.

**Utter-**. (F. – L.) Only in *utterance* (2). F. *outr*, L. *ultrā*; see Ultra.

**V-**; v-an (1). (F. – L.) See **Ab-** (1).

**Ve-**, apart from. (L.) L. *ne*, apart from. Only in ve-stuble, and (possibly) in ve-stige.

**Vice-, Vis-**, in place of. (L.; or F. – L.) L. *vice*, in place of, whence O. F. *vis*, the same. The latter appears only in vis-count.

**Wan-**, negative prefix; see **Wanton** in its due place; p. 599.

**With-**, against. (E.) A. S. *wil*, against; the sense is preserved in withstand. In with-hold, with-draw, it signifies ‘back.’

**Y-**; y-wis, y-plect. (E.) A.S. ge-prefix; M. E. *i-, y-*. This prefix appears as *a-* in a-ware, as *i-* in i-wis (for y-wis) and as *e-* in e-nough. See **A-** (11), E- (2).

II. SUFFIXES

The number of suffixes in modern English is so great, and the forms of several, especially in words derived through the French from Latin, are so variable, that an attempt to exhibit them all would tend to confusion. The best account of their origin is to be found in Brugmann, Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik der Indo-germanischen Sprachen. An account of Anglo-Saxon suffixes is given at p. 119 of March, Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language. Lists of Anglo-Saxon words, arranged according to their suffixes, are given in Loth, Etymologische anglo-sächsisch-englische Grammatik, Elberfeld, 1870. Simple accounts of English suffixes in general are given in Morris, Historical Outlines of English Accidence, pp. 212–221, 229–242, in Nesfield, Historical English and Derivation, pp. 185–252, and in the two Series of my Principles of English Etymology, to which the reader is referred. See also Koch, Historische Grammatik der Englischen Sprache, vol. iii. pt. 1, pp. 29–76. It is clearly established that the Indo-germanic languages abound in suffixes, each of which was originally intended slightly to modify the meaning of the root to which it was added, so as to express the radical idea in a new relation. The force of many of these must, even at an early period, have been slight, and in many instances it is difficult to trace it; but in some instances it is still clear, and the form of the suffix is then of great service. The difference between *love-er, love-ed*, and *love-ing* is well marked, and readily understood. One of the most remarkable points is that most Indo-germanic languages delighted in adding suffix to suffix, so that words are not uncommon in which two or more suffixes occur, each repeating, it may be, the sense of that which preceded it. Double diminutives such as *particule*, i.e. a little little
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN AND GREEK WORDS

In the former edition of this work a list of Indo germanic roots was given, as determined, for the most part, by Fick. The later researches of Brugmann and others have much modified the former results, chiefly because the vowel-sounds have been more exactly appreciated. As a list of roots is not usually much required in practice, it has been here replaced by a useful and practical list of some of the more important words in Latin and Greek which are, mostly, of rather frequent occurrence in English compounds and derivatives. In some cases, the form of the root is given, chiefly when the derivatives from it are rather numerous. Both of these lists might be largely increased, but it has not been deemed worth while to include such words as present no difficulty. For example, the Greek word ἀνάπος, order, is purposely omitted, because its derivatives (viz. cosmo-ic, cosmo-etic, and words beginning with cosmo-) can readily be found at p. 114. On the other hand, the Greek ἀλλασ is inserted, for the sake of such derivatives as par-all-ax, par-all-el.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

The following list contains the principal Latin words which are (mostly) productive of rather numerous derivatives in English, and readily admit prefixes. Words that have produced but few derivatives, or that are of no especial interest, are excluded.

acr- as in ac-er, ac-idus, ac-titus, sharp—acerbity, acid, acrid, acrimony, acumcn, acute, aglet, ague, eager, eglandine, exacerbate. (✓AK to be sharp.)
as-s, a temple—edify, edile; cf. estuary, ether, oasthouse. (✓AIDH to burn.)
aqu-us, equal—adequate, equal, equanimity, equation, equilibrium, equinox, equipollent, equity, equivalent, equivocal, iniquity.
gu-er, to drive—act, agent, agile, agitate, agriculture, ambiguous, coagulate, cognent, cogitate, counteract, enact, essay, exact, examine, exurgint, peregrination, plumgrim, prodigal, transact. Cf. Gk. ἄγουσ; p. 644. (✓AG to drive.)
alb-us, white—alb, albumen, auburn.
al-e, to nourish, grow up—adolescent, adult, alment, alimony, altar, altitude, alto, coalesce, contralto, exalt, haughty, hautboy, protertanam. (✓AL to nourish.)
al-ius, other—alias, alien, alibi, aliquot, alter, alteration, alternate, subaltern. Cf. Gk. Ἀλ-εος; p. 645
am-äre, to love—amatory, amenity, amiable, amicable, amity, amorous, amour, enamour, enemy, enmity, inimical, paramount.
ambul-äre, to walk—amble, ambulance, ambulation, circumambulate, perambulate
ang-ære, to choke—angina, anguish, anxious; cf. ail, anger, awe, ugly. (✓AGH to choke.)
anim-a, breath, anim-us, mind—animal, animadverted, animate, animosity; equanimity, magnanimous, pusillanimous, unanimous. (✓AN, to breathe)
amn-us, a year—annals, anniversary, annual, biennial, triennial, &c.; perennial, superannuate.
apt-us, fit—adapt, adapt, apt, aptitude, attitude, inept. (✓AP, to bind.)
agu-a, water—aquafortis, aquatic, aquarium, aquaedium, aqueduct, aqueous, ever, sewer (1), subaqueous; cf. ait, eyot, island.
ar-m-a, arms—alarm,alarum, armby (amibry), arm (2), arms, armada, armadillo, armament, armistice, armour, army.
art-em, acc., skill—art, artifice, artillery, artisan, inert.
asper, rough—asperity, exasperate.
au-di-re, to hear—audible, audience, audit, obedient, obeisance, obey, oyer, oyez.
av-g-äre, to increase—augment, augment, augment, author, auxiliary; cf. eke (1). (✓AUG, to increase.)
aur-is, the ear—auricula, auricular, auscultation, scout (1); cf. ear (1).
aur-us, gold— aureate, dory, loriot, or (3), oriel, oriflamme, oriole, ormulu, orpiment, orpine.
au-l-s, a bird—auspice, aviary, bustard, ostrich.
barb-a, beard—barb (1), barbel, barber; cf. beard.
barr-a (Late L.)—bar, barracks, barrel, barricade, barrier, barrister, debar, embargo, embarras.
bass-us, low—abase, base (2), basement, bass (1), bass-relief, bassoon, debase.
bai-e (popular L.), to beat—abate, battalion, batter (1), batter (2), battery, battle, battledoor, combat, debate, debate.
bell-us, beautiful—beau, beauty, beldam, belladonna, belle, embellish.
bib-ere, to drink—beaver (3), beverage, bevy, bib, imbibe, imbue (embrew).
bou-us, good—bonny, boon, adj., bounty.
brächt-a, arms—brace, bracelet, brassart, embrace, yambrace.
brou-is, short—abbreviate, abridge, breve.
brevet, breviary, brevity, brief (1), brief (2).
brouc-a (Late L.)—a pointed stick—broach, brocade, brocooli, brochure, brocket, broker, brooch.
bucca, mouth—debooch, disembody, embouchure.
bull-a, a bubble, bone—bull (3), billet (1), boil (1), budge (1), bull (2), bullet, bulletin, bullion, ebullition, parboil.
busc-us (popular L.), a brush—ambuscade, ambush, bush (1), bouquet, emboss (2).
bux-us, a box—box (1), box (2), bush (2); cf. bushel, pyx.
### III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caball-us</td>
<td>(popular L.) a horse - cavalier, cavalcade, cavalry, chevalier, chivalry.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cad-ere</td>
<td>to fall - accident, cadaverous, cadence, caducous, cascade, case (1), casual, chance, cheat, coincide, decadence, decay, decidable, escheat, incident, occasion, occident.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ced-ere</td>
<td>to cut - cesura, circumference, concise, decide, excision, incise, precise; also homi-cide, sui-cide, &amp;c.; also chisel, scissors.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cal-um</td>
<td>heaven - ceil, ceiling, celestial</td>
<td>L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cal-are</td>
<td>to summon - calends, calendar, conciliate, council, intercalate, reconcile; cf. clámäre (below).</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cal-ère</td>
<td>to tread - caulk, causeway, cockpit.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calc-em</td>
<td>acc., lime - calcareous, calcine, calculate, calx, chalk.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cal-ère</td>
<td>to be hot - caldron, calenture, caloric, calorific, candle, chafe, chaldion, nonchalant, scald (1).</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camér-a</td>
<td>a chamber - camera, chamber, chamberlain, comrade. (✔ KAM, to bend, cover, vault over.)</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camp-us</td>
<td>a plain - camp, campaign, campstral, champagne, champign, champion, decamp, encamp, scamp.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canal-is</td>
<td>a canal - canal, channel, kennel (2).</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancri</td>
<td>lattice-work - cancel, cancel, chancellor, chancery.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cand-ère</td>
<td>to shine - candelabrum, candil.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candidate, candle, candour, candellum, censer, chandelier, chamberlain, mendacity, incumbency, incense (1), incense (2), kindle (2). (✔ QEND, to shine.)</td>
<td>L.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>canis</td>
<td>a dog - canine, kennel (1); cf. cynic, hound.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cant-ère</td>
<td>to sing - accent, canorous, cant (1), canticle, canto, cantolet, chant, descent, enchant, incantation, incentive, precedent, recant; cf. hen.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap-a</td>
<td>(popular L.), a cape - cap, capaissone, cape (1), capuchon, chapel, charpion, charlot, cope (1), escape, scape.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap-er</td>
<td>a goat - cab, cabriole, caper, aparnorn, capriole, cheveril, chevron.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap-ère</td>
<td>to seize, lay hold of, contain - accept, anticipate, cable, caufiff, capable, capacious, capsule, captious, captive, captor, capture, case (2), casement, cash, casket, catch, cater, chase (1), chase (2), chase (3), conceit, conceive, conception, deceive, deception, encase, encase, except, imperceptible, inceptive, incipient, intercept, occupy, perceive, perception, precept, purchase, receive, receptacle, reception, recipe, recipient, sash (1), susceptible; cf. haunt, heave, heft. (✔ QAP, to seize, take hold of.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap-ut</td>
<td>the head - achieve, cabbage (1), cad, cadet, cape (2), capital (1), capital (2), capital (3), capitulation, capitol, capitular, capitulate, captain, cattle, chapter, chattels, chief, cheftain, corporeal (1), decapitate, hatchment, occiput, precipice, sinciput.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carn-</td>
<td>stem of caro, flesh - carnage, carnal, carnation, carnivorous, carrion (from caro), channel, incumbent, incarnation.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap-père</td>
<td>to cull - except, scarce; cf. harvest. (✔ QELP, to cut )</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca-rus</td>
<td>dear - caress, charity, cherish; cf. whore.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cas-a</td>
<td>a cottage - casino, cassock (?), chasuble.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cast-us</td>
<td>chase - caste, castigate, chaste, chasten, chastise, incest.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calc-ena</td>
<td>a chain - catenary, chain, chignon, concatenation.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cand-a</td>
<td>the tail - caudal, coward, cue, queue.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causa</td>
<td>a cause - accuse because, cause, excuse, recusant, ruse.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cau-us</td>
<td>hollow - cage, cajole, cave, concave, excavation, gabion, gaol, jail</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>céd-ere</td>
<td>to come, yield - abscess, accede, access, ancestor, antecedent, sense, cede, cess, cessation, cession cess-pool, concede, decrease, exceed, excess, incessant, intercede, precede, predecessor, proceed, recede, recess, retrocession, sedec, succeed.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cél-ère</td>
<td>to hide - cell, cellar, conceal, occult; cf. hall, hell, hole. (✔ KEI, to hide.)</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent-um</td>
<td>a hundred - cent, centenary, centennial, centesimal, centigrade, centipede, centuple, centurion, century, quintal.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cér-a</td>
<td>wax - cerecloth, cerement, ceruse.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerv-um</td>
<td>brain - cerebral, cervelas (saveloy).</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cen-ère</td>
<td>to separate - concern, decree, decretal, discern, discreet, discriminate, excrement, excretion, secret, secretary. See Gk. ἐκπίνειν.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cert-us</td>
<td>sure - ascertain, certain, certify.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cing-ère</td>
<td>to gird - cincture, enceinte, succinct, shingles, succinct.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cir-us</td>
<td>a ring - circle, circus, research, search, shark.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cist-a</td>
<td>a chest - chest, cist, cistern, cistvaen.</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

cit-āre, to incite — cite, excite, incite, recite, resuscitate, solicit.
cia, a citizen — cit, citadel, citizen, city, civil.
clām-āre, to call out — acclaim, acclamation, claim, clamour, declaim, declaration, exclain, exclamation, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation.
clār-us, clear — clarify, clarion, clear, declare, glair.
claud-ere, to shut — clause, cloister, close (1), close (2), closet, conclude, exclude, include, preclude, reclude, seclusion, sluice; cf. slot (1). (SKLEUD, to shut.)
clān-is, a key — clavicle, clef, clavet.
clā-tus, a slope — acclivity, declivity, proclivity; cf. decline, encline, incline, recline; also lean (1), low (3). Cf. Gk. κλινείν; p. 6145. (KLE, to lean.)
cohort-em, acc., an enclosure — cohort, cortège, court (1), court (2), courteous, courteous, courtesy, courtier, curtain, courtsey; cf. garden, garth, yard (1). (GHER, to contain.)
cöl-āre, to trickle — colander, culvert (?), culis, percolate, portculis.
col-ere, to till — colony, cultivate, culture; agriculture; cf. bucolic (QEL, to turn round, to till.)
coll um, the neck — collar, collet, colporteir, decollation.
cond-ere, to hide — abscond, sconce (1), sconce (2).
contrā, against — counter, encounter, rencontre, rencontreur.
cooper-ire, to cover — cover, coverlet, covert, curfew, discover, kerchief
cōpula, a bond — copulate, couple.
cōqu-ere, to cook — biscuit, concoct, cook, decoct, kitchen, precocious; also apricot, terra-cotta. (PEQ, to cook.)
cord-, from cor, the heart — accord, concord, cordial, courage, discord, quarry (2), record; cf. heart.
cor-iun, leather — cuirass, exorciate, scourge.
corn-u, a horn — core (?), corn (2), cornea, cornel, cornelian, corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn; cf. horn, hart.
corin-a, a wreath — corolla, corollary, coronal, coronation, coroner, coronet, crown.
corp-us, body — corporal (2), corps, corpse, corpulent, corpuscle, corse, corset, corset, incorporate.
cost-a, a rib — accost, coast, costal, cutlet.
crass-us, thick, dense — crass, cresset, grease.
crūt-es, a hurdle — crate, creel, grate (1), griddle, gridiron, grill; cf. hurdle.
creāre, to create, make — create, creole, procreate, recreation.
creād-ere, to believe — credible, credit, credulous, creed, grant, miscreant, recreant.
crep-āre, to crackle, burst — crevice, decripit, discrepant.
cresc-ere, to grow — accretion, acerue, concrete, crescent, crew, decrease, decrement, excescence, increase, increment, recruit.
crēt-a, chalk — cretaceous, crayon.
crocc-us (popular L.), a hook — crochet, crosier, crotch, crouch.
cruc-em, acc., a cross — cross, crucial, crucify, cruise, crusade, cruciare.
cub-āre, to lie down — concubine, covey, incubate, incubus; cf. incumbent, procumbent, recumbent, succumb.
culp-a, blame — culpable, culprit, exculpate, inculpate.
culter, a coulter — coulter, curleaxe, cutlass, cutler.
cumul-us, a heap — accumulate, cumulate.
cune-us, a wedge — coign, coin, cuneate, quoin.
cup-a, a vat — coop, cowl (2), cupola, goblet; cf. cup.
cup-ere, to desire — concupiscence, covet, cupid, cupidity.
cūr-a, care — accurate, assure, curate, cure, curious, ensure, proctor, procurator, procure, proxy, scour, secure, sickie, sicken, sure.
curr-ere (curs-), to run — coarse, concoarse, concur, corridor, corsair, courier, course, current, curicle, cursive, cursory, discourse, discursive, excursion, incur, incursion, intercourse, occur, precursor, recourse, recur, succour. Also hussar, kraal; cf. horse.
curru-us, bent — curb, curve, curvet, incurvate, kerbstone.
damn-um, loss — condemn, damage, damn, indemnify, indemnity.
da-re, to give — condone, dado, date (1), die (2), donation, dowager, dowew, pardon, redit, render, rendezvous, rent (2), surrender, tradition, traitor, treason. (DO, to give.)
decem, ten — dean, decanal, decemvir, decennial, decimal, decidate, decussate, denary, dime; cf. decade, ten, tithe.
dec-ere, to become — decent, decorate, decorum.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

**flu-ere**, to flow — affluence, confluence, defluxion, effluence, floss, fluctuate, fluent, fluid, fluor-spar, flux, influence, influenza, influx, superfluous.

**foc-us**, a hearth — focus, fuel, fusil (1).

**fodi-ere** (foss-), to dig — foss, fossil.

**fodi-um**, leaf — exfoliate, foil (2), foliage, folio, perfoliate, trefoil.

**form-a**, form — conform, deform, form, formula, inform, reform, transform (✓DHER, to support.)

**fort-em**, acc., strong — comfort, deforce, effort, force (1), fort, forte, fortify, fortitude, fortress; cf. borough. (✓BHERGH, to protect.)

**frang-ere** (frag-), to break — fraction, fracture, fragile, fragment, frail, frangible, infraction, infringe, irrefrangible, refract, refrain (2); cf. break. (✓BHREG, to break.)

**fric-are**, to rub — fray (3), friction.

**front-em**, acc., forehead — afront, confront, efrontry, front, frontal, frontier, frontispiece, frontlet; cf. flounce (2).

**fru-i** (fruct-), to enjoy — fructify, fruit, fruition, frumenty; cf. frugal, brook (1) (✓BHREUG, to enjoy.)

**fug-ere**, to flee — fugitive, fugue, refugee, subfugere; cf. bow (1). (✓BHEUG, to bend)

**fund-ere** (fus-), to pour — confound, confuse, confute, diffuse, effuse, foison, fuse (1), fusil (3), futile, infuse, profuse, refund, refuse, refute, suffuse, transfuse; cf. gut, chyle, chemist. (✓GHEU, to pour.)

**fund-us**, bottom — found (1), founder, fund, fundament, profound; cf. bottom.

**fung-i** (fung-), to perform — defunct, function, perfunctory.

**gaudi-um**, joy — enjoy, gaud, joy, rejoice.

**gel-u**, frost — congenal, gelatin, gelid, jelly; cf. chill, cool.

**gen-us**, kin — congenial, congenital, degenerate, engender, engine, gender (1), gender (2), general, generate, generic, generous, genial, genital, genitive, genus, genetel, gentle, gentile, gentry, genuine, genus, gin (2), indigenous, ingenious, ingenmous, progenitor, progeny, regenerate; cf. kin. (✓GEN, to produce.)

**ger-ere** (gest-), to bear — congeries, congestion, digest, exaggerate, gerund, gestation, gesticulate, gesture, jest, register, suggestion.

**glutin-**, for glüten, glue — agglutinate, conglutinate, glue, glutinous.

**grad-i** (gress-), to step — aggress, con-
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

io-ec-us, a jest—jeopardy, jewel, jouose, jocular, joke, juggler.
index, a judge; see dicere; p. 635.
sung-ere (sing-), to join—adjoin, conjoin, conjugal, conjugate, enjoin, injunction, joint, jugular, junction, juncture, junta, junto, rejoin, subjoin, subjugate, subjunctive; cf. yoke, syzygy. (Yeung, to join.)

sür-äre (sure-), to swear—abjure, adjure, conjure, jur, juridical, jurisdiction, just, juror, jury, just (1), justice, justify, objurgation, pejure.

tiu-äre, to help—adjutant, aid, coadjutor.
lâb- (lap-), to glue, slip—collapse, elapse, illtapse, lapse, relapse; cf. sleep.
labor-um, acc. labour—labellum, elaborate, laborious, labour.
lac-ere, to entice—delectable, delicate, delicious, delight, dilletante, elicit.
led-ere (led-), to hurt—collide, collision, elide, elision, illusion, lesion
lav-äre, lu-ere, to wash—ablation, alluvial, antediluvian, deluge, dilute, laundress, lava, lave, lavender, lotion; cf. lather, lye. (YLOU, to wash.)
lax-us; slack—lax, laxative, lease (1), leach, lessee, relax, rclay (1), release, relish; cf. slack.
lég-äre, to appoint— allege, colleague, college, delegate, legacy, legate, legatee, relegate; cf. legere (below).
lég-ere, to collect—read—coil (1), collect, pull, diligent, elect, elegant, eligible, intellectual, intelligence, intelligible, lection, lecture, legend, able, legible, lesson, neglect, negligence, predilection, recollect, select; cf. leaf, legal, legislator, legitimate, loyal; also lég-äre (above). (LEG, to collect.)
leu-ís, light—alleviate, elevate, leaven, legerdemam, leger-lne, levant, leve, lever, levity, levy, relevant, relieve.
líber, free—deliver, liberal, liberate, libertin, liberty, livery.
libra, a balance—deliberate, level, librate.
lic-äre, to be allowable—illicit, leisure, licence, licentiate, licentious.
líg-äre, to bind—alligation, alloy, alky, league (1), liable, lictor, hen, lime-hound, ligament, ligature, oblige, rally (1).
límen, a threshold—eliminate, lintel, preliminary.
língu-äre, to leave—delinquent, deliquent, delinquency, relic, relic, relinquish, relinquuary; cf. eclipse, ellipse. (LEIQ, to leave.)

lin-um, flax, lin-ea, a line—align (aline), delineate, line, lhesage, lineal, lineament, linear, linen, lint; cf. lining, linen, linseed, linsey-woolsey.
liqu-äre, to be fluid—deliquesce, liquefy, liquef, liquidate, liqur.
litera, a letter—alliteration, letter, literal, literature, obliterate.
loc-üs, a place—allocate, allow (1), collocate, couch, dislocate, lie, lieutenant, local, locate, locomotion, locus.
long-üs, long—elongate, longevity, longitude, lunge, oblong, prolong, purloin; cf. long.
logu-i, to speak—allocation, circumlocution, colloquy, elocution, eloquent, loquacious, roloqy, protector, soliloquy, ventiloquost.
luć-äre, to shine—elucidate, illuminate, illustrate, limn, lucid, luebration, luminary, luminous, lunar, lunatic, lustre (?), pellucid, sublunar, translucent; cf. light (1). (LEIQ, to shine.)
lud-ère, to play—allude, collude, delude, elude, ilude, illusion, ludicrous, prelude.
mag-n-üs, great—magistrate, magnificent, magnify, magnitloquence, magnitude, main (2), majesty, major, masti, maxim, maximum, mayoi, merino, miss (2), mister, mistress.
mal-üs, bad—malady, malapert, malaria, maladiction, malice, malign, malinger, malison, maltreat, malversation, maugre.
mand-äre (cf. manus), to put into the hands of, enjoin—command, commend, commodore, countermand, demand, mandate, maundy Thursday, recommend, remand. See manus.
man-ère, to remain—manor, manse, mansion, mastiff (?), menagerie, menial, mess, permanent, remain, remnant. (MLN, to remain.)
man-üs, hand—amanuensis, maintain, manacle, manage, manciple, manage, manifest, manipulate, manner, manœuvre, manual, manufacture, manumit, manure, manuscript.
niäs (mär-), an male—emasculate, male, mallard, marital, marry, masculine.
meä-re, to go—congé, permute.
med-ërë, to be a remedy—medicine, remedy.
medi-üs, middle—demi-, immediate, mean (3), mediate, medieval, mediocre, mediterranean, medium, meridian, mezzotinto, mizen, moiety.

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mel, honey — marmalade, melilot, mellifluous, molasses; cf. mildew.
memor, remembering — commemorate, memoir, memory, remember. (✓SMER, to remember.)
mentum, a fault — amend, amends, emendation, mend
mentem, acc., mind, mend, to advise — comment, demented, memento, mental, mention; admonish, demonstrate, mint (1), mendicant, monetary, money, monition
menda, monk, monument, muster, premonish, remonstrate, summon, summons; cf. mind, mean (1); also amnesty, automaton, memonics. (✓MEN, to think.)
merere, to earn — demerit, meretricious, merit.
merex (merere), traffic — amerce, commerce, market, mart, mercantile, mercenary, merness, merchandise, merchant, mercury.
mittelri (mens), to measure — commune, rate, dimension, immense, measure, measurement.
migrare, to wander — emigrate, migrate, transmigrate.
mire, to threaten — amenable, combination, phenomenon, menacing, menace, promenade.
minere, to project — eminent, imminent, prominent. (✓MEN, to project.)
minuere, to diminish, minor, less — administer, comminute, diminish, diminution, minima, minish, minister, minor, minstrel, minuet, minus, minute, mystery.
mire, wonderful — admire, marvelous, miracle, mirage, mirror; cf. smile. (✓SMEI, to wonder at.)
miscere, to mix — meddle, medley, miscellaneous, promiscuous; cf. mix.
mittere (missere), to send — admit, commissary, commit, compromise, demise, dismission, dismiss, emit, immut, intermit, mass (2), mess (1), message, missal, missile, mission, missive, omit, permit, premise, premises, pretermint, promise, remit, submit, surmise, transmit.
moodus, manner — accommodate, commodious, incommode, mode, model, moderate, modern, modest, modicum, modify, modulate, mood (2), mould (2); cf. meditate, mete. (✓MED, to measure.)
moleare, to grind — mill, molar, mullet (2); cf. molest; also meal (1). (✓MEL, to grind.)
molestes, a heap — demolish, emolument, mole (3), molecule.
mollis, soft — emollient, mail, mollify, mollusc; cf. melt, smelt (1). (✓MELD, Teut. SMELT, to melt.)
mone; see mentem.
montem, acc., a hill — amount, mount (1), mount (2), mountain, mountebank, paramount, remount, surmount, tantamount, tramontane; cf. mound. See mone. (✓MEN, to project.)
mordere (mors), to bite — mordacity, morsel, remorse; cf. muse (1), muzzle. (✓MRED, to rub, bite.)
morituri, to die — morbid, mortal, mortgage, mortifry, mortmain, mortuary, murrain; cf. murder; also amaranth, ambrosia.
minus, a duty — municipal, munificence, remunerate.
modare, to change — commute, mew (3), mould, mutable, mutual, permutation, transmutation.
nascere, to be born, natus (gnat), born — agnate, cognate, impregnate, innate, native, nascent, natal, nation, native, nature, pregnant, preternatural, supernatural. (✓GEN, to beget.)
nectere (nex), to bind — annex, connect, connexion.
negete, to deny — abnegate, deny, negation, renegade, runagate.
nocere, to hurt — innocent, innocuous, noxious, nuisance, obnoxious. (✓NEK, to destroy.)
nomen, a name — cognomen, denominate, ignominious, nomenclator, nominal, nominate, nouns, pronoun, renown; cf. nuncupative; also name, onomatopoeia, synonymy, &c.
noscere (gnoscere, gnoet), to get to know — acquaint, cognisance, cognition, connoisseur, ignoble, ignore, incognito, noble, notice, notify, notion, notorious, quaint, recognise, reconnoitre. Cf. Gk. γνωσθαι; E. kin, &c. (✓GEN, GNÖ, to know, get to know.)
nol-a, a mark — annotate, denote, notable, notary, note.
nous, new — innovate, novel, novice, renovate; cf. neology, neophyte, neoteric; also new.
nubere (nupti), to marry — connubial, nuptial.
numerus, a number — enumerate, number,
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nunus, a messenger—announce, announcement, denounce, enunciate, nuncio, pronounce, renounce.

nutrī-re, to nourish—nurse, nurture, nutrient, nutritious, nutritive.

ocular, eye—binocular, inculcate, inveigle, monocular, ocular; cf. ophthalmia, optics, canopy; eye. (✓OQ, to see.) See Gk. ὀνόμασι; p. 646.

odi-um, hatred—annoy, enmity, noisome, odium.

od-or, scent—olfactory, odour, odolent; cf. osmium, ozone. (✓OD, to smell.)

opt-āre, to wish—adopt, optative, optimism, option; cf. copious, copy, office, opulent.

opus (oper-), work—co-operate, mure, opera, operate, use, use (2).

orb-ās, a circle—exorbitant, orb, orbit.

ord-o (ordin-), order—co-ordinate, extraordinary, inordinate, ordain, order, ordinal, ordinance, ordinary, ordination, ordnance, primordial, subordinate.

ori-ri, to rise—aborigines, abortion, orient, origin.

orn-āre, to adorn—ornament, ornate, suborn.

ōs (ōr-), the mouth—adore, inexorable, oracle, oral, oration, orator, office, orison, osculate, peroration.

pac-ere, pacciō (pacci-), to agree; pannere (pacc-), to fasten—appease, compact (1), compact (2), dispatch, impact, impinge, pacify, page (3), pageant, pale (1), palette, palisade, pallet (2), pay (1), peace, peel (3), pole (1), propagate, repay. (✓PAG, PÄK, to fasten.)

pann-us, a cloth—counterpane, pane, panel, pannel, panicle.

pār, equal—appliance, compare, disparage, disparity, pair, par, parity, peer (1), prial, umpire.

parāre, to prepare—apparatus, compare, emperor, empire, imperative, imperial, paraphrase, parade, parapet, parasol, pair, parry, prepare, rampart, repair (1), separate, sever, several; cf. sepal.

par-ere, to produce, pār ēre, to come to sight—apparitor, appear, parent, parturient, repertory, transparent.

part-em, acc.; part—apart, apartment, apportion, compartment, depart, impart, parcel, parse, part, paite, participate, participle, particle, partisian (1), partition, partner, party, portion, proportion, portion.

pasc-ere (pār-), past-, to feed—pabulum, pannage, pastel, pastern, pastille, pastor, pasture, pester, repast; cf. feed, fodder, food, foster. (✓PĀ, to feed.)

pater (patr-), father—expatriate, paternal, patois, patrician, patrimony, patristic, patron,pattern, repair (2); cf. patriarch, patriot, patronymic (from Gk.); also father.

pal-ēre, to lie open, pand-ēre, to spread—compass, expand, pace, pass, passage, passport, pasture, patent, surplus, trespass; cf. patent. (✓PET, to spread out.)

pal-i (pass-), to suffice—compassion, compatible, passion, passive, patient.

pauper, poor—impoverish, pauper, poor, poverty; cf few.

pectus (pactor-), the breast—expectorate, pectoral, pettig (quottel).

ped-em, acc., foot—biped, expedite, impede, pawn (2), pedal, pedestal, pedes-trian, pedicel, pedigrée, pediment, pie-powder, pioneer, quadruped; cf. im-pacch; also tripod, tripods (Gk.); also foot, fetter.

pell-ere (pul-), to drive—appeal, appellant, compel, dispel, expel, impel, inter-pellation, peal, pelt (1), propel, pulsate, pulse (1), purdy, push, repeat, repel.

pell-is, skin—pelt (1), pelisse, pell, pel-licle, pelt (2), pulch, pillion (?), plaid (?), surplice; cf. fell (2).

pend-ere (pens-), to weigh, pend-ēre, to hang—append, compendious, compensate, counterpoise, depend, dispense, expend, impend, pansy, pendant, pending, pendlous, pendulum, pensile, pension, pensive, penthouse, pentroof, perpendicular, poise, ponder, pound (1), prepense, preponderate, propensity, recompence, spencer, spend, suspend.

per-ri, to try—experience, expert, parcels, peril; cf pirate, pore (1); also fare, ford. (✓PER, to fare.)

pet-ere, to fly, attack—appetite, competent, competitor, impetus, petition, petulant, repeat; also pen, penon; cf. feather. (✓PET, to fly.)

pil-a, a ball—pellet, pil (1), piles, pill (1), platoon; cf. bullace (in Supplement, p. 662).

pil-us, a hair—depilatory, periwig, perruque, peruke, pile (3), plush, wig.

pling-e: (pict-), to paint—depict, paint, picture, pigment, pimento, pint.
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pi-us, holy — expiate, piacular, piety, pious, pity.
plac-ère, to please — complacent, complaisant, placable, placid, plea, plead, please, pleasure.
plang-ère, to lament — complain, plaint, plaintiff, plaintive.
plant-a, a plant — plantain, plantigrade, supplant, transplant.
plan-us, flat — esplanade, explain, piano-forte, plain, plan, plane (1), plane (2), planisphere; cf. placenta, plank.
plaud-ère, to applaud — applaud, explode, plaudit, plausible.
plè-nes, full, (com)plè-re, to fill — accomplish, complement, complete, compliance, compliment, comply, depletion, expletive, implement, plenary, plenitude, plenty, replenish, replete, supplement, supply; cf. polygon; full. (✓PLÊ, to fill.)
plíc-äre, to fold, pléct-ère (plex-), to plait — accomplice, apply, complex, complexion, complicate, complicity, deploy, display, employ, explicate, explicit, exploit, implicate, imply, perplex, plant, pleas (plash), pleat, plant, plight, ply, reply, splay, supple, supplant, supplicate; hence also -ple in simple, tri-ple, quadruple, -ble in double; cf. simplicity, duplicate, treble, triplicity, &c.
plóbr-äre, to weep — deplore, explore, importune.
pló-ere (post-), to place — apposite, component, composite, composition, compost, compound, deponent, deposit, deposition, disposition, depot, exponent, exposition, expound, imposition, impost, impostor, interposition, juxtaposition, opponent, opposite, ponent, positive, post (1), post (2), postillion, postpone, posture, preposition, proposition, propound, provost, purpose (2), repository, supposition, transposition.
popul-us, people — depopulate, populace, popular, public, publican, publication, publish.
port-äre, to carry — comport, deport, disport, export, import, importable, port (1), porter (1), porter (3), portesee (portous), portfolio, portly, portmanteau, purport, report, sport, support, transport.
port-us, a harbour, port-a, a gate — importune, oppor, porch, port (2), port (3), port (4), portculis, porte, porter (2), portico.
posse (pot-ent-), posses, possible, potent, power, puissant. (✓ES, to exist.)

pólā-re, to drink — poison, potable, potation; cf. potion.
prec-āri, to pray — deprecate, imprecate, precarious, pray. (✓PREK, to ask.)
prad-a, prey — deprecation, predatory, prey (see below).
prehend-ère, to seize — apprehend, apprehen-tice, apprise, comprehend, comprise, enterprise, impregnable, imprese, imprisonment, prehensile, prentice, prise (prize), prison, prize (1), prize (3), reprehend, reprusal, surprise; cf. get. (✓GHWED, to seize.)
prem-ère (press-), to press — compress, depress, express, impress, imprint, oppress, print, repress, reprimand, sprain, suppress.
preti-um, price — appraise, appreciate, deprecate, praise, precious, price, prize (3).
prim-us, first — premier, prim, prime (1), pryme (2), primero, primeval, primitive, primogeniture, primrose, prince, principal, principle; cf. prior (1), prior (2), pristine; also first, fore, former.
priu-us, single — deprieve, private, privilege, privy.
prob-us, good — approbation, approve, disprove, improve, probable, probation, probe, profane, proof, prove, reprove, reprobat, reprove.
prop-ere, near — approach, approximate, propinquity, proximity, reproach.
propri-us, one’s own — appropriate, im-propriate, proper, property, propriety.
pug-nus, fist — impugn, oppugn, oniardi, pugnacious, repugnant; cf. pugilism; Pygmy (Gk.).
full-a (late L.), a hen — pool (2), poult, poultry, pullet; cf. foil, filly.
pung-ere (punct-), to prick — appoint, compunction, counterpoint, expunge, poignant, point, pounce (1), punch (1), punchen, punctate, punctillo, punctual, punctuate, puncture, pungent, punt (2); cf. embonpoint.
pūr-us, pure — expurgate, poure, pure, purge, purify, puritan, purity, spurge. (✓PEU, to purify) See put-us.
pis (pur-), matter — purulent, pus, suppurate; cf. putrid; foul. (✓PU, to stink.)
put-us, clear — account, ampute, compute, count (2), depute, discount, dispute, impute, putative, recount, repute.
quar-ere (quest-), to seek — acquire, conquer, conquest, disquisition, enquire, exquisite, inquest, inquire, insinuation, per-
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quisite, query, quest, question, request, require.

*qua*-ere (\textit{quass-}), to shake—conclusion, discuss, percussion, quash, rescue; \textit{cf.} squash.

\textit{quattuor} (whence quadr-\textit{us}), four—quadrangle, quadrant, quadrate, quadriennial, quadrilateral, quadrille, quadrillion, quadrant, quadruped, quadruple, quarantine, quarrel (2), quarry (1), quart, quartan, quarter, quartet, quarto, quaternary, quatrain, quire (1), squad, squadron, square, squire (2); \textit{cf.} four.

\textit{quer-i}, to lament—quarrel (1), querimoni-\textit{ons}, querulous.

\textit{quill-em}, acc. rest—acqueous, aquit, coy, quiet, quit, quittance, quite, requiem, requite; \textit{cf.} while.

\textit{rab-ere}, to rive—ravid, rage.

\textit{r\textordblash-i}, to scrape—abrade, erase, rascal, rase, rash (2), rasorial, razor.

\textit{rad-	extit{ic}-\textit{em}}, acc. a root—radicate, race (3), radish, radix, rash (3); \textit{cf.} root, wort.

\textit{rad-	extit{us}}, a ray—irradiate, radiant, radius, ray.

\textit{rap-ere}, to seize—rapacious, rapid, rapine, raptorial, rapture, ravage, raven (2), ravine, ravish; \textit{cf.} rape (1).

\textit{reg-ere}, to rule—address, adroit, alert, correct, direct, dirge, diess, erect, escort, insurgent, insurrection, interregnum, real (2), realm, rectangle, rectify, rectilinear, rectitude, regal, regent, regiment, regimen, region, regimen, regular, reign, resource, resurrection, royal, rule, sortie, source, surge, unruly; \textit{cf.} rajah, rich, right. (\textit{\textbf{\textit{REG}}, to rule.})

\textit{rer-i} (\textit{rat-}), to suppose—arraign, rate (1).

\textit{rid-ere}, to laugh—deicide, ridicul-\textit{ous}, rise\textit{ble}.

\textit{rod-ere}, to gnaw—corrode, erode, rodent, rostrum; \textit{cf.} rat (?).

\textit{rog-are}, to ask—abrogate, derogate, interrogate, prerogative, priorogue, rogation, supererogation, surrogation.

\textit{rot-a}, a wheel—comptroller, control, controller, roll, rood, rotary, round, roundelay, roundelay, roundel, rundel, rundlet (runlet).

\textit{rub-er}, red—erubescent, rouge, rubicund, rubric, ruby; \textit{cf.} russet; \textit{also} red, ruddy, rust. (\textit{\textbf{\textit{REUDH}}, to be red.})

\textit{rump-ere} (\textit{rupt-}), to break—abrupt, corrupt, disruption, eruption, interruption, irruption, rite (1), rout (1), route, routine, rupture, rut (1); \textit{cf.} loot, reave, rove, rob (\textit{\textbf{\textit{REUP}}, to tear, seize.})

\textit{sac-er} (\textit{sacr-}), holy—consecrate, dedicate, execute, sacerdotal, sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacrstian, sexton; \textit{cf.} saint, sanctify, &c.

\textit{sal}, salt—salad, salary, saline, salmagundi, salt-cellar, sauce, sausage, souse (1).

\textit{sal-iver}, to leap, spring forward—assail, assault, desultory, exult, insult, resilient, result, salient, salty, saltire, salutation.

\textit{sal-\textit{us}}, safe—safe, sage (2), salubrious, saltatory, salute, salvage, salvation, salver, save.

\textit{sap-ere}, to savour of, be wise—insipid, sage (1), sapid, sapience, savour.

\textit{sal-\textit{vs}}, enough—satur, full—assets, sate, satiate, satisfy, sature, soil (3).

\textit{scand} \textit{ere}, to climb—ascend, confound, descend, escalade, scale (3), scan, scansion, transcend; \textit{cf.} scandal, slander.

\textit{sci-ere}, to know—ascititious, conscience, conscious, prescience, science, sciolist.

\textit{scrib-ere}, to write—ascrIBE, circumscribe, conscript, describe, deseryr, inscribe, postscript, prescribe, prescrire, rescript, scribble, scrip (2), script, scripture, scrivener, subscribe, superscription, transcribe.

\textit{scut-\textit{um}}, a shield—escua\breve{g}e, esquive, esquive, escutcheon, scutiform.

\textit{sec-\textit{are}}, to cut—bisect, dissect, insect, intersect, sanct, secant, section, segment, sickle, trisection; \textit{cf. saw} (1), scythe, sedge. (\textit{\textbf{\textit{SEK}}, to cut.})

\textit{sed-\textit{ere}}, to sit—assess, assiduous, assize (1), assize (2), dissident, hostage, insidious, possess, preside, reside, residue, sedate, sedentary, sediment, see (2), sell (2), session, sizar, size (1), size (1), subside, subsidy, supersede, surcease; \textit{cf.} seat, set, settle (1), settle (2); \textit{also} cathedral, chair, chaise, polyhedron. (\textit{\textbf{\textit{SED}}, to sit.})

\textit{sem-\textit{en}}, seed—disseminate, seminal, seminary.

\textit{sent-\textit{ere}} (\textit{sens-}), to feel—assent, consent, dissent, presentiment, resent, scent, sense, sensual, sentence, sentiment.

\textit{sequ-i} (\textit{secut-\textit{i}}), to follow—soci-\textit{us}—associate, consecutive, consequent, dissociate, ensue, execute, exequies, intrinsic, obsequies, obsequious, persecute, proseute, pursue, second, sect, sept, sequel, sequence, sequester, sociable, social, society, subsequent, sue, suit, suite. (\textit{\textbf{\textit{SEQ}}, to follow.})

\textit{ser-\textit{ere}}, to join—assert, concert, desert (1), dissertation, exert, insert, series, serried; \textit{cf.} seraglio.

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seru-us, a slave—conservare, desert (2), deserve, dessert, disservice, observe, preserve, reserve, reservoir, serf, servant, serve, service, servile, servitude, subserve.

seur-us, serious—asseverate, persevere, severe.

signum, a sign—ancient (2), assign, countersign, design, ensign, insignia, resign, seal (1), sennet, sign, signal, signet, signify.

simil-is, like, simul, together—assemble, assimilate, disseminate, dissimilar, dissimulate, resemble, semblance, similar, simile, similitude, simulate, simultaneous; cf. same.

solid-us, solid—consolidate, soda, soder (solder), soldier, solid, soliped, sou.

sole-ere, to loosen—absolute, absolvent, asoill, dissolute, dissolve, resolute, resolve, soluble, solution, solve.

sol-us, alone—desolate, sole (3), soliloquy, solitary, solitude, solo, sullen.

son-us, sound—asonant, consonant, dissonant, parson, person, resonant, resound, sonata, sonnet, sonorous, sound, unison. (√SWEN, to sound.)

sort-em, acc., lot—assort, consort, resort, sorcery, sort.

sparg-ere (spars-), to scatter—asperse, disperse, intersperse, spaire.

spec-ere (spect-), to look—aspect, circumspect, conspicuous, despise, despise, espial, espied, expect, inspex, prospect, perspective, perspicacity, perspicuous, prospect, respect, respite, retrospect, special, species, specify, specimen, specimens, spectator, spectre, specular, speculative, spice, spate, spy, suspect, suspicion, transpicious; cf. auspice, frontispiece.

spēr-, from spēs, hope—despair, desperado, desperate, prosper.

spir-are, to breathe—aspire, conspire, expire, inspire, perspiration, respire, spiracle, spirit, spirt, sprite, spire, transpire.

spond-ere (spons-), to promise—correspond, despond, espouse, respond, sponsor, spouse.

stagn-un, a pool—stagnate, stanch, tank.

stå-re (stat-, sist-), to stand—arrest, assist, circumstance, consist, constant, constitute, contrariety, cost, disaster, destitute, distant, establish, estate, exist, extant, insist, instance, institute, interstice, obstacle, obstetric, persist, press (2), prostitute, resist, rest (2), restitution, restive, stable (1), stable (2), stabilish, stage, stamen, stamin, stanza, state, station, statist, statue, stature, status, statute, subsist, substance, substitute, superstition, transubstantiation; cf. statics, &c.; see Gk. λογος; p. 645. (√STÅ, to stand.)

-staur-are, to set up—restaurant, restore, store, story (2).

stern-ere (strât-), to strew—consternation, prostrate, stratum, stray, street; cf. strath, straw, strew. (√STER, to strew.)

still-a, a drop—distil, instil, still (2), still (3).

-stingue-ere (stinct-), to prick—distinct, distinguishing, extinguish, instinct.

stip-äre, to press together—constipate, costive, stevedore; cf. stipend, stipulation.

string-ere (strict-), to draw tight—astriction, astringent, constrain, distrain, distress, district, obstruction, restrain, strain, strict, stringent, strict; cf. strike.

stru-ere (struct-), to build up—construct, construe, destroy, instruct, instrument, obstruct, structure, superstructure.

suág-ère (suás-), to persuade—assuage, dissuade, persuade, suasion, suave; cf. sweet.

sup-, as in sup-er, above—consummate, soprano, sovereign, sun, summit, super, superior, supernal, supine, supra-, supreme, sur- (2), sus-, suzerain.

tabula, a plank—entablature, table, tableau, tabular, tabulate, taffered.

tac-ère, to be silent—reticent, tacit.

talea (popular L), a thin rod—detail, entail, retail, tail (2), tailor, tally; cf. intaglio.

tang-ere (tag-, tact-), to touch—attain, attaundler, attain, contact, contagion, contaminate, contiguous, contingent, entire, integer, redintegration, tact, tangent, tangible, task, taste, tax. (√TAG, to touch.)

teg-ere (teat-), to cover—detect, integument, protect, tegument, tile, toga; cf. thatch, deck, tight. (√STEG, to cover.)

temper-äre, to regulate—attamer, distemper (1), distemper (2), tamper, temper.

temp-us (temp-or-), time—contemporary, contemporary, extempore, tempest, temporal, tense (1).

tend-ere, to extend—attend, contend, dis tend, extend, intend, intense, intent, ostensible, ostentation, potent, pretend, sub tend, superintendent, tend (1), tend (2), tender (2), tender (3), tendon, tense (2), tension, tent (1), tent (4), tenter, toise. (√TEN, to stretch.)
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ten-ere, to hold—abstain, appertain, appurtenance, attempt, contain, content, continent, continue, continuous, countenance, counterenorn, detain, entertain, impertinent, obtain, certain, pertainity, pertinent, purtenance, rein, retain, retinue, sustain, tempt, tenable, tenacious, tenacity, tenant, tenement, tenet, tenon, tenor. tent (2), tentacle, tentative, tenure; cf. tend, tenant, maintain.

tena-is, thin—alternate, extant, tenuity; cf. thin. (✓ TEN, to stretch.)
ten-ere (trett), to rub—attrition, contrite, detritum, tribulation, trite, triturate; cf. try. (✓ TER, to bore.)
ten-er-um, end—determine, exterminate, term, termination, terminus.
terr-a, earth—inter, parterre, substrerrance, terrace, terrae (tureen), terrine, terrestrial, terrier (1), terrier (2), territory; cf. torrid, thirst. See torr-ere.
terr-ere, to scare—deter, terrable, terrific, terror.
test-is, a witness—attest, contest, detest, instestate, protest, testament, testify, testimony.
tex-ere, to weave—context, pretext, subtle, text, textile, texture, tissue, toil (2), toilet. (✓ TEK-S, from TEK, to cut out.)
tem-ere, to fear—intimate, timid, timorous.
tang-ere (tinct-), to dye—distain, stain, taint, tent (3), tincture, tinge, tint.
toll-ere (tart-), to lift—ablative, collation, correlate, delay, dilate, elate, exalt, oblate, obligation, prelate, prolate, relate, superlative, translate; cf. emblems, legislator, tolerate; also atlas, talent, tantalise; thole. (✓ TEL, to endure.)
torn-um, a lathe—attorney, contour, detour, return, turn, tournament, tourney, tournaquet, turn, turnpike. ( Borrowed from Gk. ῥόπος; from ✓ TER, to bore.)
torqu-ere (tort-), to twist—contort, distort, extort, retort, torch, torment, tormentil, torque, torsion, tortoise, tortuous, torture; cf. tart (2).
torr-ere (tost-), to dry up—toast, torrent, torrid; cf. thirst. (✓ TERS, to be dry.)
trah-ere (trat-), to draw—abstract, attract, contract, detach, distract, entreat, estreat, extract, portray, pourtrait, protract, retract, retreat, subtract, trace, tract, tractable, trail (?), train, trait, treat, treatise, treaty.
très (tri-, ter-), three—tecel, ternary, tertian, tiece, treble, trental, trey, triangle, tricentenary, tricolor, &c., trillion, trinity, trio, triple, triplicate, trireme, triumvir, trivet, trivial; cf. triad, tribrach, triglyph, trigonometry, trihedron, tripod, tripods (Gk.); po haps tress, pressure; cf. three.
trib-um, a tribe—attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution, tribe, tribune, tribute.
trud-ere, to thrust—abstruse, deterude, extrude, intrude, ostrude, protrude; cf. thrust. (✓ TREUD, to thrust.)
tu-erī (tuit-, tuš-), to protect—intuition, tuition, tutelage, tutelar, tutor.
tum-ere, to swell—intumescence, tumefy, tumid, tumult, tumultus; cf. tuber, thumb. (✓ TEU, to swell.)
tumul-ere (tis-), to beat—confuse, obtuse, pierce (?). (✓ TEUD, Tuit. STEUT, to beat)
tut-b-a, a crowd—disturb, perturb, turbid, turbulent.
utrī, beyond—antepenultima, outrage, penultima, ulterior, ultimate, ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane, utterance (2), umbr-um, shade—adumbrate, umbel, umbre, umbra, umbrella.
und-um, a wave—abound, abundance, inundation, redound, redundance, superabound, surround, undulate; cf. hydrogen, hydra; water, wet, otter. (✓ WED, to be wet.)
ung-ere (umt-), to anoint— anoint, ointment,unction, uncitious, unguent.
tin-us, one—annul, null, onion, unaneous, unicorn, uniform, union (1), union (2), unique, umson, unit, unite, unity, universal, univocal.
uit (uis-), to use—abuse, peruse, use, usurp, usury, utensil, utilise, utility.
(u = w) vād-ere (wās-), to go—evade, evasion, invade, pervade; cf. wade. (✓ WADH, to go.)

nag-āri, to wander—extravagant, vagabond, vagary, vague.

val-ere, to be strong—avail, convalesce, countervail, prevail, vail (3), valediction, valentine, valerian, valetudinary, valiant, valid, valour, value.

vall-is, a valley—avalanche, vail (2), vale, valley.

vān us, vain—evanescent, vain, vanish, vanity, vaunt.

vap-or, vapour—evaporate, vapour; cf. rapid.

vāri-us, various—menier, vair, variegate, variety, various, vary.
### SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

The following list contains the principal Greek words that appear in compounds or in several derivatives. Such as have produced but few derivatives, or are of but little interest, are excluded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Derivatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aγ-εύ</td>
<td>to drive — agony, antagonist, axiom; epact, paragoge, stratagem, strategy; dem-, ped-, syn-agogne. Cf. L. agere; p. 632. (AG, to drive.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-εύ</td>
<td>to take — apharesis, diacresis, heresy, heretic, synæresis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aισθαν-ομαι</td>
<td>I perceive — aesthetic, anæsthetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ακ-</td>
<td>as in ακ-φη, a point, ακ-πος, pointed — acacia, acme, acme, acrobatic, acropolis, acrostic. See L. ac-; p. 632. (AK, to pierce.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS


ἀρχ-η, a beginning — anarchy, arch-, archology, archaic, archetyp, archipelago, architect, architrave, archives, heptarchy, hierarchy, monarch, oligarchy, patriarch, tetrarch.

ἀστρυπ, a star—aster, asterisk, asteroid, astrology, astronomy; cf. disaster.

βαίν-ειν (βα-), to go, come — base (2), basis, diabetes. Cf. L venire, E. come.

(графем, to cast (βαλ-, βολ-) — belemnite, devil, diabolic, emblem, embolism, hyperbole, palaver, parable, parabola, parley, parliament, parlour, parol, problem, symbol

βιο-ς, life—amphibious, biography, biology. (grafw, to live.)

βουβ-ος, a humming — bomb, bombard, bound (1), bumper; cf. boom (1).

βυρ-η, a hide — lusar, disburse, purse, reimburse; cf. sporrant.

γέμ-ος, marriage — bigamy, cryptoignama, monogamy, polygamy

γει-, as in γει-ος, race — endogen, exogen, genealogy, genesis; cf. cosmogony. (GEN, to beget)

γη, earth — apogee, geometry, geography, geogic, geograf, geographe; cf. ooge.

γλωσσο-α (γλαττ-), the tongue — epiglottis, gloss (2), glossary, glossographer, glottis, glotre; also bugloss, polyglot.

γατ-ος, to know — diagnosis, guome, gnomon, gnostic, prognostic. Cf. L nosco; p 628. (GEN, GNO, to know)

γράφ-ειν, to write, γραφ-ια, a letter—autograph, digraph, lithograph, paragraph, photograph; —graphy (as in biography, &c.); graphhe, graph; anagram, diagram, epigram, glamour, grammar, grammatical, programme, telegram. Cf. F. carpe.

(ΕΡΕΒΗ, to carve.)

δέρμ-α, skin — dermis, epidermis, pachydermous. Cf. E. tear (1). (DER, to flay.)

δο-, cf. δια-ος, I give — anecdote, antidote, dose. Cf. L διο, I give. (DO, to give)

δέτρα, a seat — cathedral, chair, chaise; octahedron, polyhedron, tetrahedron. Cf. L sedere, L. sit. (SED, to sit.)

εγ-ος (εγ-) , work — energy, exergue, organ, orgies; lit. metali-, theurgy; cf. work. (WEG, to work.)

εκ-ειν (δο-, σεϊ-), to hold — epoch, hectic, Hector, scheme (SEG, to endured, hold in.)

δια-ος, sun — aphelion, heliocal, heliotrope, parhelion, perihelion.

θει-ομαι, I see — amphitheatre, theatre, theorem, theory.


θε-ος, a god — apotheosis, athenism, enthusiasm, pantheon, polytheism, theism, theocracy, theogony, theology, theurgy.

ειδ-ειν (ελβ-) , to see — idea, idol, idyll; cf. wit. (WEID, to see.)

τίδο-ς, own — idiom, idiosyncrasy, idiot.

ιστη-ος (ιτα-, I stand — apostasy, apostate, ecstasy, hypostasis, imposthume, statics, system; cf. stand. (STA, to stand.)

καλ-ειν (καλ-ος), to burn — caustic, cauterise, encaustic, holocaust, ink.

καλ-ος, a cup — calyx. See L. ciliate; p 633. Κελω, I lie down — cemetery, coma. (KEI, to he)

κέλλειν, to drive — bucolic, pole (2), cylinder; cf. accelerate, celerity. (QEL, to drive.)

κέντρο-ω, a spoke, goad — centre, centripetal, concentric, eccentric.

κλει-ειν, to lean, slope — anti-ιmax, climacter, climate, climax, clime, clinical, clinic, encliche; cf. lean (1), low (3). See L. clihns, p 634. (KEI, to lean.)

καλαφος, a blow — cope (2), coppice, cope, coupon, recoup.

κρατ-ος, strong — aristo-cracy,:auto-,demo-, theo-cracy; cf. hard.

κρό-ειν, to judge — crisis, criterion, critic, diacritic, hypocrisy. See L. cernerse; p 633.

κρυπτ-ειν, to hide — apocrpyph, crypt, cryptography, cryptom, griot, grotesque, giotto.

λαμβαν-ειν (λαβ-, λη-) , to seize — catalepsy, epilepsy, syllable; dilemma, lemma.

λόγ-ος, a saying, λεγ-ειν, to speak — analogy, apologue, apology, catalogue, decalogue, dialect, dialogue, eclectic, eclogue, epilogue, eulogy, lexicon, logarithm, logic, monologue, prologue, syllogism; also logy, as in astro-logy, &c. (LEG, to collect.) See L. legere; p 637.

μέτρ-ος, a measure — diameter, metre, perimeter, symtmetry; cf. baro-meter, chronometer, &c. (ME, ME, to measure.)

μον-ος, single — minister, monad, monarch, monastery, monk, monochord, monopoly, mono..
III. SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

ταῦτα, to suffer, endure—nemesis, nomad, nemesis, new, nomic, nomic.
(STEM, to apportion, take.)

διά-δος, a way—episode, method, period, synod.

οἱ κρίται, to smell—osmum, ozone; cf. OD, to smell.

δοῦνα, a name—anonymous, homonymous, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paronymy, patronymic, pseudonym, synonym; cf. noun, name. See L. nomen; p. 638.

όξωσ, sharp—oxalis, oxide, oxygen, oxymel, oxtone, paroxysm.

οπτικός, visual—catoptric, dioptric, optic; cf. autops, ophthalmia, synopsis; also ocular. See L. oculus; p. 639. (STEM, to see.)

πιθών, suffering—antipathy, apathy, pathos, sympathy; allo, homoeopathy.

παύσας, a pause—pause, pose (1); whence appose, compose, decompose, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, pose (2), propose, purpose (1), repose, suppose, transpose; also puzzle.

πετρομ, stone, petrel, petry, petroleum, pier, samphire.

πονη, a penalty—impunity, pain, penal, penance, penitent, pine (2), punch (2), punish. repent, repine, subprocess. (QEU, to appraise, fine, pay.)

πυγμ, a box—pyx, bush (2), bushel. See L. buxus; p. 632.

πυρ, fire—bolt (2), bureau, empyrean, petter, petlitory (2), pyre, pyrites, pyrotechnic; cf. fire.

μέ-, to flow—catair, diarrhoea, rheum, rheumatism, rhythm, rime (1) or rhyme; cf. stream. (SREU, to flow; TET. root STREU.)

σάτηρ-μαι (σατερ-), I consider—bishop, episcopal, sceptic, scope, stereoscope, telescope, &c.

σπειρ-εῖν (σφερ-, σφωρ-) to sow—sperm, spore, sporadic. (SPEAR, to scatter.)

στέλλ-εῖν (στελ-) to send—apostle, diastole, epistle, stole,ystole.

στρέφ-εῖν (στρωφ-) to turn—antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, strophe.

τάση-εῖν (τακτ-, ταξ-) to arrange—syntax, tactics, taxidermy.

ταῦτα, to suffer, endure—nemesis, nomad, nemesis, new, nomic, nomic.
(STEM, to apportion, take.)

ρόμος, a section—anatomy, atom, entomology, epitome, tome; cf. litho-tomy, phlebo-tomy; also contemplate, temple. (STEM, to cut.)

ταύ-δος, a tone—attune, barytone, diatonic, intone, monotonous, oxytone, tone, tonic, tune; cf. hypo-tonus. (TEM, to stretch.) See L. temere; p. 643.

τρόπος, a tool to draw circles with; see Tornus in the list of Latin primitives; p. 643. (TEK, to bore.)

φαιν-εῖν (φαν-) to shew—diaphanous, epiphany, fancy, fantastic, fantasy, phantasm, phenomenon, cf. hiero-phant, sycophant.

φιλ-εῖν (φηλ-) to bear—diaphoretic, metaphor, periphery, phosphorus. (BHER, to bear.)

φιλέ-εῖν, to burn—phlegm, phlox; cf. flagrant. (BILEG, to burn.)

φω-εῖν, to produce—physical, physiology, physiognomy; neo-phyte, zoo-phyle; imp. (BHEU, to become)

φαν-η, sound—anthem, antiphon, euphony, phonetic, symphony, telephone; cf. blame, blaspheme, euphemism, prophet. (BHA, to speak.) Cf. L. fari; p. 635.

χαρ-η, a leaf of paper—card, carte, cartel, cartoon, cartouche, cartridge, cartulary, chart, chartee, ecarte.

χαί-εῖν, to pour—chyle, chyme; cf. alchemy. (HEU, to pour) Cf. L. fundere; p. 636.

χρόνος, time—achantism, chronicle, chronology, chronometer, isochronous, synchronism.

ζω-η, a song—epode, monody, ode, palinode, parody, prosody. (WEID, to cry out.)
IV. HOMONYMS

Homonyms are words which, though spelt alike, differ considerably in meaning. They may be divided into two classes: (a) homonyms from entirely different roots, or at any rate by no means closely connected; (b) homonyms from the same root, not differing very widely in origin. Those which belong to the latter class are distinguished by being printed in italics. For further information, see the Dictionary.

abide, air, allow, along, amice, an, ancient, angle, arch, arm, art, ay.

baggage, bail, bale, ball, band, bang, bank, barb, bark, barn, barnacle, barrow, base, basil, bass, baste, bat, bate, batten, batter, bay, beam, beai, beaver, beck, beetle, bend, bid, bile, hill, billet, bit, blanch, blaze, blazon, bleak, blot, blow, board, boil, bolt, boom, boon, boot, bore, botch, bottle, bound, bourn, bow, bowl, box, braid, brake, brat, brawl, bray, brace, breeze, brief, broil, brook, buck, budge. buff, buffer, buffet, bug, bugle, bulk, bull, bump, bunting, burden, burn, bury, bush, busk, but, butt.

cab, cabbage, calender, calf, can, canon, cannon, cant, cape, caper, capital, card, casual, carp, case, celt, char, chase, chink, chit, chop, chuck, cleave, close, clove, club, clutter, cob, cobble, cock, cockle, cocoa, cod, codling, cog, coil, colon, compact, con, contract, cope, corn, corporal, cotton, count, counterpane, court, cow, cowl, erab, crank, crease, cricket, croup, crowd, cuff, cunning, curry, cypress.
ad, dam, dare, date, deal, defer, defile, demean, desert, done, die, diet, distemper, dock, don, down, douse, drab, dredge, drill, drone, duck, dudgeon, dump, dun.

ear, earnest, egg, eke, elder, emboss, endure, entrance [1. from enter ; 2. from trance], even, exact, excise.

fail, follow, fast, fat, fawn, fell, ferret, fend, file, fine, firm, fit, flag, fleet, flit, flock, flounce, flounder, flue, fluke, flush, foil, fold, font, foul, for-, forbear, force, fore-arm, found, fount, fratricide, fray, freak, fret, frieve, frith, frog, fry, full, fuse, fusee, fusil, just.

gad, gage, gain, gall, gammon, gang, gantlet, gar, garb, gate, gender, gill, gin, gird, glede, gleek, glib, gloss, gore, gout, grain, grate, grave, graze, greaves, greet, groat, guilt, gum, gust.

hack, hatchle, haggard, haggie, hail, hale, hamper, handy, harbour, harrier, hatch, hawk, lay, heel, helm, hem, herd, hey-day, hide, hind, hip, hob, hobby, hock, hold, homicide, hoop, hop, hope, host, how, hoy, hue, hull, hum.

il-, im-, in- (prefixes), incense, indent, indeu, inkle, interest, intimate, ir- (prefix). jack, jade, jam, jar, jet, jib, job, jump, junk, just.

ekedge, keel, kennel, kern, kind, kindle, kit, knoll.

lac, lack, lade, lake, lama, lap, lark, lash, last, latch, lathe, lawn, lay, lead, league, lean, lease, leave, leech, let, lie, lift, light, lighten, like, limb, limber, lime, limp, ling, link, lust, litter, live, lock, log, long, loom, loon, low, lower, lumber, lurch, lustre, lute.

mace, mail, main, mall, mangle, march, mark, maroon, martlet, mass, mast, match, mate, matter, maund, may, mend, meal, mean, meet, mere, mess, new, might, mild, mine, mint, mis-, miss, mite, mob, mole, mood, moor, mop, mortar, mother, mould, mount, mow, muff, mullet, muscle, muse, must, mute, mystery.

nag, nap, nave, net, nick, no, not. O, one, or, ought, ounce, own.

pad, paddle, paddock, page, pale, pall, pallet, pap, partisan, pat, patch, pawn, pay, peach, peck, peel, peep, peer, pelitory, pelt, pen, perch, periwinkle, pet, pie, pile, pill, pine, pink, pip, pitch, plane, plash, plat, plight, plot, plump, poach, poke, pole, pool, pore, port, porter, pose, post, pouance, pound, poult, prank, present, press, prig, prime, prior, prize, pure, puddle, pulse, pump, punch, puncheon, punt, pupil, puppy, purl, purpose.

quack, quail, quarrel, quarry, quill, quire, quiver.

race, rack, racket, rail, rake, rally, rank, rap, rape, rash, rate, raven, ray, reach, real, rear, reef, reel, reeve, refrain, relay, rennet, rent, repair, rest, rid, riddle, rifle, rig, rime,
V. LIST OF DOUBLETS

Doublets are words which, though apparently differing in form, are nevertheless, from an etymological point of view, one and the same, or only differ in some unimportant suffix. Thus aggrive is from L. aggressivum; whilst aggravate, though really from the pp aggravatus, is nevertheless used as a verb, precisely as aggrieve is used, though the senses of the words have been differentiated. In the following list, each pair of doublets is entered only once, to save space.

| abbreviate—abridge. | balm—balsam. | cancer—canker. |
| absolve—assail. | banjo—mandolin. | card (1)—chart, carte. |
| adamant—diamond. | barb (1)—beard. | case (2)—chase (3), cash. |
| aggrieve—aggravate | base—basis. | cask—casque. |
| ait—eyot. | bashaw—pasha. | castigate— chasten. |
| alarm—alarum. | baton—batten (2). | catch—chase (1). |
| allocate—allow (1). | beadle—bedell. | cattle—chattels, capital (2). |
| meer—emir (omrah). | beaker—pitcher (?). | cavalier—chevalier. |
| amiable—amicable. | beef—cow. | cavalry—chivalry. |
| an—one. | beledam—belladonna. | cell—hall. |
| ancient (2)—ensign. | bench—bank (1), bank (2). | chaise—chair. |
| announce—annunciate. | benison—benediction. | chalk—calx. |
| ant—emmet. | blame—blaspheme. | champaign—campaign. |
| anthem—antiphon. | boss—botch (2). | channel—canal, kennel (2). |
| antic—antique. | bound (2)—bourn (1). | chant—cant (1). |
| appeal, sb.—peal. | bower—byre. | chapter—capital (3). |
| appear—peer (3). | box (2)—pyx, bush (2). | chateau—castle. |
| appraise—appreciate. | breve—brief. | check, sb.—shah. |
| apprentice—prentice. | brother—friar. | chicory—succory. |
| aptitude—attitude. | brown—bruin. | chief—cape (2). |
| arc—arch (1). | cadence—chance. | chieftain—captain. |
| army—armada. | caitiff—captive. | chirurgeon—surgeon. |
| arrack—rack (5), raki. | caldron, cauldron — chal- | choir—chorus, quire (2). |
| assay—essay. | dron. | choler—cholera. |
| assemble—assimilate. | calumny—challenge. | chord—cord. |
| assess—assize, sb. | camera—chamber. | chuck (1)—shock (1). |
| attach—attack. | | church—kirk. |
V. LIST OF DOUBLETS

cipher—zero.
cithern—guitar, kit (2)
clause—close, sh.
climate—clime.
coffer—coffin.
coin—coign, quoin.
cole—kail.
collect—coil, cull.
collocate—couch.
comfit—confect.
commen—command.
complacent—complaisant
complete, vb.—comply.
compost—composite.
comprehend—comprise.
compute—count (2).
conduct, sh.—conduit.
confound—confuse.
construe—construct.
convey—convoy.
cool—gelid.
corn (1) — grain.
corn (2) — horn.
coral—kraal.

costume—custom.
cot, cote—coat.
couple, vb.— copulate

coy—quiet, quit, quite.
crape—crisp.
crate— hurdle.
crease (1) — crest.
creel— griddle, grill.
crevise— crevasse.
crimson— carmine.
crop— coup (2).
crypt— grot.
cud—quid.
cue—queue.
curari— wourali.
curricule— curriculum.

dace— dart, dare (2).
dainty—dignity.
dame— dam, donna, duenna
date (2) — dactyl.
dauphin— dolphain.
daywoman—dairywoman.
deck—thatch.
defence— fence.
defend— fend.
delay— dilate.
dell—dale.
dent— dint.
deploy— display, splay.
depot— deposit, sh.
descri— describe.
desiderate— desire, vb

despite—spite.
deuce (1) — two.
devilish— diabolic.
die (2) — dado.
dike— ditch.
direct— dress.
dish— disc, desk, dais.
disport— sport.
distain— stain.
ditto— dictum.
diurnal— journal.
doge— duke.
dole— deal, sh.
doom — dom (suffix).
drift— thrill, thil.
dropsy— hydropsy.
due— debt.
dune— down (2).
catable— edible.
céclat — slate (1).
elf— oaf, ouphee.
emerald— smaragdus.
emerods— hemorrhoids.
employ— imply, implicate.
emprise— impresse.
endow— endue (1).
endue (2) — induce (2).
genius— kin.
genus— germ.

gig— Jg-
gird— gride.

gher—gambol.

game— gammon (2).
gaat— jail.
gaud— joy.
gear— gabi (1).
genteel— gentile, gentle.
garranty, *.
gaurantee, *.
guard— waid.
guards—warden.
guest— host (2).
guile— wile.
guis— wise (2).
gullet— gully.
gust (2) — gusto.
guy (2) — guide, sh.
gypsy— Egyptian.


gamble— jacker.
gaffer— grandfather.
gage (1) — wage, wed.
gambado— gambol.
game— gammon (2).
gaat— jail.
gaud— joy.
gear— gabi (1).
genteel— gentile, gentle.
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genus— germ.


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gird— gride.


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gaat— jail.
gaud— joy.
gear— gabi (1).
genteel— gentile, gentle.
genius— kin.
genus— germ.


fiddle—viol.

fife— pipe, peep (1).

finch— spink (?).

finite— fine (1).

fitch— vetch.

flag (4) — flake.

flame— phlegm.

flower— flour.

flush (1) — flux.

foam— spume.

font (1) — fount.

foremost— prime.

fragile— frail.

fray (1) — affray.

frog— from.

fungus— sponge.

furl— fardel.

fuse (1) — found (2).

gabble— jabber.
gaffer— grandfather.
gage (1) — wage, wed.
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V. LIST OF DOUBLETS

hoop (2)—whoop
hospital—hostel
spital.
human—humane.
yacint—jacinth.
hydra—otter.
hyper—super-
hypo—sub-
illumine—limn.
inapt—inert.
in—ounce (1).
indite—induct.
influence—infusion.
inoccious—innocuous.
in—viv.
invoke—invoke.
ista—jot.
isolate—insulate.

jaggery—sugar.
 jealous—zealous.
joint—junta, junto.
jointure—juncture.
jet—jet (1).
jetty—jetty.

kith—kit (3).
 knot—node

lac (1)—lake (2).
lace—lasso.
lair—leaguer; also layer (?).
lake (1)—loch, lough.
lap (3)—wrap.
launch, lanch—lance. vb
leaf—loyal, legal.
lection—lesson.
levy—levée.
lieu—locus.
limb (2)—limbo
lineal—linear.
lignor—liqueur.
lobby—lodge.
locust—lobster.
lone—alone.
lurk—lurch (1).

madam—madonna.
majer—major.
malfeas—masculine.
malefiction—malison.
mangle (2)—mangonel.
manoeuvre—manure, mani-
our.
mar—moor (2).

march (1)—mark (2), mar-
que.
margin—margent, marge.
marish—marsh.
mash, sb—mess (2).
maw—maw.
maxim—maximum.
mean (3)—mizen.
memory—memoir.
mentor—monitor.
meter—mettle.
milk (2)—milk.
mim—minimum.
minster—monastery.
mint (1)—money.
mister—master.
mob (1)—mobile, moveable.
mode—mood (2).
mohair—moh.
moment—momentum,
movement.
moltrp—muster.
morrow—morn.
muscle—muscular.
mould (1)—mulled.
musket—musquito.

naive—native.
naked—nude.
nam—noun.
notation—nitre.
aught, nought—not.
neither—nor.
nucleus—newel.

obedience—obeissance.
octave—utus, utis.
of—off.
onion—union (2).
ordance—ordance.
orpiment—orpine.
ossre—ossefage.
offen—attoar.
out—utter (1).
overplus—surplus.

paddle (2)—spatula.
paddock (2)—park.
pain, vb—pine (2).
paladin—palatine.
pale (2)—pallid.
patte—pallet (2).
paper—papyrus.
paradise—parvis.
paralysis—palsy.
parole—parable, parle, pa-
laver.

parson—person.
past—pace.
pastel—pastille.
pate—plate (7).
paten—pan (?).
patron—pattern.
pause—pose (1).
payn—paganism.
pesisse—pitch.
pellitory (1)—paritor.
penance—penitence.
perorine—pilgrim.
peruke—periwig, wig.
phantasm—phantom.
piazza—place.
pick—peck (1), pitch (2).
pick—pique.
piety—pity.
pigment—pimento.
pistil—pistle.
pistol—pistole.
plaintiff—plaintive.
plait—plain.
plan—plain, llano.
plateau—platter.
plum—prune (2).
poignant—pungent.
pont—punt (2).
pocket—pocket.
pole (1)—pale (1), paw.
pomade, pommade—poma-
tum.
pomp—pump (2).
poor—pauper.
pope—papa.
porch—portico.
pottage—pottage.
posy—poesy.
potent—puissant.
poult—pullet.
pounce (1)—punch (1).
pounce (2)—pumice.
pound (2)—pond.
pound (3)—pun, vb.
power—posse.
praise—price.
prayer—predicat.
premier—primero.
priest—presbyter.
private—privy.
probe, sb—proof.
procure—procuretor.
prolong—purloin.
prosecute—purue.
provide—purvey.
provident—prudent.
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puny—pusne.
purl (3)—profile.
purpose (1)—propose.
purview—proviso.

quartern—quadroon.

raceme—raisin.
rack (1)—ratch.
radii—rhombus, radius (3), root (1), root (3).
rail (2)—railway.
rak—I.

sack (1)—sac.
sacristan—sexton.
saw (2)—saga.
saxifrage—sa-saffias.
sabbage—shabby.
scale (2)—shale.

scab (1)—screw (2).
scabrous—screwed.

scarf (1)—script (1), scrap.
scatter—shatter.
school (2)—shool, scull (3).
scent (free)—shot.
screed—shriek.
screw (2)—shrew.
schuttle (1)—skillet.
sect, sept, set (2)—suite, suite.

separate—sever.

separate—sever.

separate—sever.

settle (2)—sell (2).
saddle—shad.

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VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED

The Dictionary shows from what language each word is derived, as far as its etymology is at present ascertained. The largest classes of words are the following.

1. Words of purely ENGLISH origin, most of which are found in Anglo-Saxon, or in Old Friesian, or are words of imitative origin.

2. Words of SCANDINAVIAN or OLD DANISH origin, due to the frequent incursions of the Danes, many of whom permanently settled in England. Their speech was closely allied to the oldest English as represented by Anglo-Saxon.

3. Words of CELTIC origin, few of which can be due to the ancient Britons. Most of the words in this class have been borrowed from Welsh, Gaelic, or Irish in comparatively modern times.

4. Words of LATIN origin; borrowed (1) from Latin directly; (2) through the medium of French. Both these classes of words are very large. Here also may be included words of Late Latin origin, chiefly borrowed from the debased or rustic Latin, which employed words not to be found in the best classical authors.

5. Words of GREEK origin; borrowed (1) from Greek directly; (2) through the medium of Latin; (3) through the medium of Latin, and afterwards of French; (4) through the medium of French (the word not being used in Latin).

6. HYBRID WORDS, made up from two different languages. Such a word is bankrupt, bank being of Teutonic, but -rupt of Latin origin. Words of this character are rather numerous, but their component parts are, in most cases, easily accounted for.

Words strictly belonging to the above classes are numerous, and will not be further noticed here. But there are also other smaller classes of words which are here brought particularly under the reader’s notice.

Before proceeding to enumerate these at p. 655, a few remarks upon some of the classes already mentioned may be useful.

1. ENGLISH. Among these we must include:

   Place names: cauter, carronade, dunce, galloway, jersy, kersey. Personal names: kit-cat, negus, pinchbeck, shaddock, shrapnel.

   Also a word that seems to have been originally English, and to have been re-borrowed.

   Portuguese from English: dodo (?).

2. Among SCANDINAVIAN WORDS we must also include the following:

   Icelandic: geysir. Swedish: dahlia, gantlet (gantlope), slag, sloid, trap (3), tungsten, weld (1).

   German from Swedish: nickel. Danish: floe, jib (1), jib (2).


   Dutch from Scandinavian: doit, fur-lough, walrus.

   Russian from Swedish: knout.

3. Among CELTIC WORDS we may also include the following:

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(2), loch, mackintosh, ptarmigan, reel (2), slogan, spleuchan, whisky.

Irish: colleen, culdee, gallow-glass, kern (1) or kerne, lough, mavourneen, ortery, rapparee, skain (skene), shanty, shillelagh, spalpeen, tanist, Tory, usque-baugh.

Cornish: wheal (2)

Breton: dowlas.

Latin from Celtic: punt (1).

French from Celtic or Breton: beak, bijou, bilge, bound (2), boun (1), bracket, braid (2), budget, bulge, car, cark, career, carpenter, carry, carriage, charge, chariot, cloak (clore), dolmen, garter, goblet, gobble (with E. suffix), gravel, javelin, lay (2), lockram, mavis, mien, mine (2), mutton, petty, piece, quay, truant, valet, varlet, vassal.

Spanish from Celtic: cargo, galliard, garrote (garrotte).

Italian from Celtic: caricature.

French from Italian from Celtic: carrosse.

French from Latin from Celtic: ambassador,arge, bark (1), embassy, furious, league (2), marl, palfrey, pontoon.

French from German from Celtic: rote (2).

4. Among LATIN WORDS we may also include the following:

Late Latin from French from Latin: crenellate.

Italian from French from Latin: oboe.

Spanish from French from Latin: pluma.

Dutch from French from Latin: buoy, cashier, commodore, domincer, excuse, joy, quirk.

Provençal from Latin: battledoor.

French from Provençal from Latin: badinage, fait, fig, radish. Also, from Southern French: cabin, cabinet, funnel, noose, puncheon (1), puncheon (2), tulle.

Spanish from Provençal from Latin: flamingo.

Italian from Latin: accordone, allegro, alto, antic, askance, attitude, belladonna, breve, broccoli, canto, canzone, caper (1), casino, catacomb, cicerone, comply, contralto, cupola, curvet, dado, diletante, ditto, doge, donna, duel, duel, ferret (2), forte, granite, gurgle, ignotino, inffuenza, infiriate, intaglio, isolate, laagon (lagune), lava, league (1), levant, macaroni (maccaroni), madonna, manifesto, maraschino, Maitello tower, mezzotinto, minature, motto, nuncio, opera, pediment, piafnorte, piano, pilgrim, portico, profile, punch (4), punchinello, quartet (quartette), quota, semolina, seraglio, signor (signior), size (2), soda, solo, sonata, soprano, stanza, stiletto, travertine, trio, tufa, umbrella, velmet, vermicelli, virtuoso, vista, volcano.

French from Italian from Latin: accolade, alarm (alaum), alert, apartment, arcade, artisan, battalion, bulletin, burlesque, cab (1), cabbage (2), cabriole, cadence, camp, campaign, cape (2), caprice, capriole, caress, carnival, cascade, cavalcade, cavalier, cavalry, citadel, colonel, colonnade, compartment, compliment, concert, contour, corridor, corsair, cortege, costume, countertenor, courier, courtesans, cuirass, custard, disgrace, dome, douche, ducat, escott, esplanade, face, flagot (?), falchion, favourite, festoon, filigree, florin, fracas, fugue, gabinon, galliganskis, gambit, gambol, gelatine, impere, improvise, incarnadine, infantry, jentur, lavender, lute-string, macaroon, manage, mangle, marmot, mizen (mizzen), model, mole (3), motet, musket, niche, ortolan, paladin, paletter, pellet (2), parapet, partisan (1), pastel, paruke, pilaster, pinnae, piston, pivot, poltroon, poumade (pommaide), populace, porcelain, post (2), postillion, redoubt, reprisal, svol, rocket (2), salad, sallet, salmagnundi, saveloy (cevelas), sentinel (?), sentry (?), serenade, somerset (somer-set), sonnet, spinet, squad, squadron, tennagant, terrace, tramontane, ultran onante, umber, vault (2), vedette (vidette).

Dutch or Low German from French from Italian from Latin monkey.

German from Italian from Latin: barouche.

Spanish from Latin: alligator, ambuscade, armada, armadillo, booby, brocade, capsize, carbonado, cask, casket, chinchilla, cork, corral, corregidor, cortes, desperado, disemboque, dispatch, don (2), duenna, firm (2), funambulist, grandee, hacienda, hidalgos, junta, juntas, iasos, llanos, mallecho, matador, merno, mosquito (musquito), mustang, negro, olio, ombre, pecadillo, picador, primer, punctilio, quadroon, real (2), renegade (renegado),

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VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

Salver, sherry, sierra, siesta, sombrero, stevedore, tent (3), tornado, vanilla.

Portuguese from Spanish from Latin: verandah.

French from Spanish from Latin: calementure, capstan, casque, comrade, creole, doubloon, dulcimer, escalade, farthingale (fardingale), grenade, jade (2), jonquil, manchineel, parade, petronel, punt (2), quadrille, risk, sassafras, spandiel.

Portuguese from Latin: auto-da-fe, ayah, binnacle, caste, cobra, joss, junk (2), lingo, madeira, moidore, molasses, pimento, port (4), tank.

French from Portuguese from Latin: corvette, fetch (fetish), parasol.

Dutch from Latin: anker, bung, cant (2), cornel, cruise, casel, pink (2), taffel (taffrail).

Scandinavian from English from Latin: kindle.

German from Latin: droning.

French from High German from Latin: baldric, coif, fife, pitcher, spurrey, waste.

5. Among GREEK WORDS we must also include the following:

Latin from Greek: abyss, acacia, allegory, alms, amaranth, amethyst, &c., &c.

Late Latin from Greek: bursar, cartulary, catapult, chamomile (camomile), hulk, imp, intoxicate, magnesia, percranium, &c.

Italian from Latin from Greek: biretta, grotto, malagial, oris, piazza, torso.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek: agate, air (2), baluster, balustrade, cannon, canopy, espalier, grotesque, medall, mosaic, piastre.

Dutch from Latin from Greek: sketch.

Spanish from Latin from Greek: melocotone, morris, pellitory (2), sambo, savanna (savannah), siro, spade (2).

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek: castanets, cochineal, rumb (rhythm).

Portuguese from Latin from Greek: buffalo, palaver.

French from Portuguese from Latin from Greek: marmalade.

Provencal from Latin from Greek: troubadour.

Scandinavian from Latin from Greek: beaker.

Dutch from Latin from Greek: bush (2).

Scandinavian from Latin: bush (1).

Russian from Teutonic from Latin: czar.

French from Portuguese from Arabic from Greek from Latin: apricot.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Latin: quintal.

Late Latin: baboon, barrister, campanula, cap, capital (3), cope (1), edible, elongate, elucidate, fine (2), flask, grate (1), hoax, hocus-pocus, implement, intend (1), intimidate, pageant, plenary, proxy; and perhaps others.

French from Late Latin: ambush, ballet, bar, barbarian, bargain, base (1), bassoon, bittern, burden (2), burl, cape (1), dominion, felon, ferret (1), festival, flagon, flavour, frock, funeral, gauge (gage'), gouge, hatch, oleander.

French from Provencal from Late Latin: ballad.

French from Italian from Late Latin: basement, canton, capuchin.

French from Spanish from Late Latin: caparison.

German from Hungarian from Servian from Late Greek from Latin: hussar.
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scandinavian from English from Greek:</th>
<th>Arabic from Greek: elixir, typhoon</th>
<th>French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: alembic, limbeck.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kirk.</td>
<td>Arabic from Greek:</td>
<td>French from Arabic from Greek: alchemy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spanish from Arabic from Greek:</strong></td>
<td>talisman, tarragon.</td>
<td>French from Italian from Arabic from Greek: cartat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portuguese from Spanish from Arabic from Greek:</strong></td>
<td>albatross.</td>
<td><strong>Hebrew from Greek:</strong> sanhedrin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkish from Greek</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Turkish from Greek</strong> effendi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Words of HYBRID origin cannot very well be classed, from the nature of the case. To the above six classes we may add these following.

7. Words of LOW GERMAN origin The following words I call 'Old Low German' for want of a better name. Many of them may be truly English, but are not to be found in Anglo-Saxon. Some may be Friesic Others may yet be found in Anglo-Saxon. Others were probably borrowed from the Netherlands at an early period, but it is difficult to assign the date. The list will require future revision when the history of some at least may be more definitely settled.

- askew, bought, bout, brake (1), bully, cranberry, cringle, fib, fob, frampold, fraught, hawk (2), hawkier, huckaback, huckster, kit (1), knurr (knur), lazy, loom (1) (lown), mate (1), minx, mum, nick (1), nock, pamper, plump?, poll, prowl, queer, rabbit, rabble, rantiple, rill, skew, slight, tool (2), tuck (1), twill
- French from Old Low German: border, butty, chuck (1), dace, dare (2), dart, filter, fur, garment, garnish, garrison, goffer, growl, guel, guard, guile, hackbut, hamlet, heinous, lampoon, loop-hole?, massacre?, mute (2), pledge, poach (1)?, pottage, pottle, putty, staple (2), stout, supper, wafer. Perhaps paw.
- Late Latin from Old Low German: allodial.
- Dutch from Old German: goat (2), slope.
- French from Low Latin from Low German: quail (2).
- Dutch from French: from Low German: morass, skate (2).

8. Words borrowed from DUTCH

- aloof, avast, beleaguer, bluff, boom (2), boor, bouse (boose), brackish, brandy, bruin, bulk (2), bumpkin, burgher, buskin, caboose, cam, catkin, cave in, clamp, clank, clinker, dapper, deal (3), delf, derrick, dirk?, dock (3), drawl, drill (1), duck (4), duffel, foist, freebooter, frigid, fumble, gas, geck, golf, groove, gruff, guelder-rose, guelder, heyday (1), hold (2), holland, hop (2), hope (2), hotten-tot, hoy (1), hoy (2), hull (2), hustle, isinglass, jerkin, kails, kilderkin, knap, knapsack, knickerbockers, landgrave, landscape, lay (4), leaguer, lighter, link (2), linstock (linstock), litmus, loiter, margin, marline, mob (2), moor (2), mump, mumps, muchkin, ogle, orlop, pad (2), pink (4), plack, plug, quicksilver, rant, ray (3), reef (1), reef (2), reeve (1), roster, rover, ruffle, rummer, run, school (2), selvage (selvedge), serif, shear (2), skellum, skipper, sled (sledge, sleigh), slim, sloben, slot (1), slur, smack (3), snaffle, snap, snip, snuff (1), speculans, splice, spook, spoor, steenbok, stipple, stiver, stoker, strand (2), stipe, sutler, swab, switch, tang (1), tattoo (1), toy, trick (2), trick (3), trigger, uproar, waggon (waggon), wainscot, yacht.

Middle Dutch: deck, doxy, firkin, honden (hoyden), hoist, lollard, hop, mite (2), mother (2), nag (1), nap (2), ravel, rect, split, spoel, stoup, swingle, tub.

Named from towns in Flanders or Belgium: cambrec, dornick, spa.

French from Dutch (or Middle Dutch): arquebus, brick, clinquant, clique, cracknel, dig, droll, fitchet, frieze (1), fize (frize), gleek (1), gleek (2), hackbut, hoarding, hotch-pot (hodge-podge), mankin (mankin), mow (3), mummer, mute (2), placard, pouch, shallop, staid, stay (1), stays.

Spanish from Dutch: filibuster.
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

9. Words borrowed from GERMAN. The number of words borrowed directly from German is very small; but many came in indirectly through the medium of French. See 10 below.

German (Moravian) personal name: camellia
Dutch from German: crants, dollar, etc., holster, luck, rix-dollar, wiseacre.
Polish from German: hetman.

10. Other words of TEUTONIC origin. Teutonic is here used as a general term, to shew that the following words (derived through French, Spanish, &c.) certainly or probably belonged originally to the Teutonic family, though they cannot in all cases be referred to a definite Teutonic language.

French from Teutonic. abandon, agraffe, allegiance, allure, attach, attire, bacon, ball (1), bale (3), Balloon, band (2), bandy, banish, bank (2), banner, banneret, baste (3), bawd, bawdy, beadle, belfry, bend (2), bistre, bivouac, Blanch (1), blank, blanket, blister, block, blue, board (2), booty, border, boss, botch (2), bottle (2), branch, brawl (2), brawn, bray (1), Bream, brews, browse, brinette, brush, burgeon, burgess, burnin, burnet, burnish, butcher, butt (1), button, buttress, carcanet, carousal (1), carouse, chamois, chine, choice, chuck (1), coat, col, coterie, cotillon, cramp, cratch, crayfish, cricket (1), croup (2), cruet, crupper, crush, daily, dance, éclat, egret, enamel, equerry, ermine, eschew, escrow, espy, etiquette, fauteuil, fee (ief), feuter, filbert, flange, flank, flatter, flawn, flinch, flunky, forage, foray, franc, franchise, frank, franklin, freight, frisk, from, furnish, furnish, gaff, gage (1), gaiety, gain (2), garter, gallant, galloon, garb (1), garb (2), garden, garland, garret, grey, gilmet, gimp, giron, goblin, gonfanon, gonfalon, grape, grapnel, grapple, grate (2), grumace, grisette, grizzled, grizzly, guarantee, guipure, gusse, grumble, habergeon, haggard (1), haggard (2), halbert (halberd), hale (hau), halyard, halt (2), hamlet, hamper (2), hanseatic, harangue, harbinger, hardy, hash, haste, hatch (3), hatchet, hanbury, haunch, haversack, herald, heron, hob (2), hobby, hoe, hoop (2), housings, hovel, hubbub, hue (2), huge, Huguenot, hut, jay, jig, jog, lampon. lansquenet, lattice, lecher, liege, list (2), lodge, lumber (1), luce, mail (2), main, malkin, marque (letters of), marquee, marquetry, marshal, marten, mason (?), mazer, moat, moraine, motley, mushroom, orgulous,ouch (nouch), pawn (1), perform (with I. prefix), pewter, pump (1), quiver (2), quoif, raffle, rail (3), rump, random, range, rank (1), rapture, rasp, raspberry (partly E.), ratten, rebet (with I. prefix), retire (with I. prefix), reynard (renard), ribald, riffin, rifle (1), riches, roast, rob, robe, rosin, rochet, romp, rubbish, rubble, Salic (Salique), saloon, scabbard, scale (1), scale (2), scaplop (scullop), scarf (1), scavenger, scot (free), screen, screw (1), scroll, seneschal, shanny (shamoy), skiff, skirmish, slab (1), slash, slat, slate (1), slender, slice, sorel (1), sorrel (2), soup, spar (3), spate, spavin, spell (2), spruce, spy, stale (1), stallion, stew, stroll, stumpett?, sturgeon, supper, tache (1), tampion, tan, tap (1), tarnish, tawny, teat, tenny, tetchy, Tibert, tic, tick (5), ticket, tiff (1), top (2), touch, towel, track, trap (2), trapan, trawl, trepan (2), trist, troll, trudge, tuck (3), tucker, tuft (1), tweezers, vagrant, wafer, wage, wager, wait, war, warble, warden, wardrobe, warison, warrant, warn, warrior, whoop, wince, wizard, zigzag.

German from French from Old High German: veneer
Low Latin from French from Teutonic: feud (2), feudal.

Low Latin from Teutonic: allodial, bedell, bison, corrody, faldstool, mar- chioness, morganatic, Vandal.

Italian from Teutonic: balcony, ballet, bandit, bunion, fresco, lobby, loto (lotto), rocket (1), small, stocco (stoccata), strappado, stucco, tucket.

French from Italian from Teutonic:
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

11. Words of indeterminate ROMANCE origin. The Romance languages, which include French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, are, strictly speaking, unoriginal, but we cannot always trace them. A large number of terms belonging to these languages are derived from Latin, Greek, Celtic, &c. Those in this section are words of which the origin is local, obscure, or unknown.

French: abash, agog, antler, arras, artesian, average, awning, baboon, barricade, baron, barter, basket, bastard, bastille, baton (baton), batten (2), battlement, bauble, bavin, bayonet, beaver (2), beg, beggar, beguine, bevel, bezonian, bice, biggen, bigot, billet (2), biliards, blazon (2), blemish, blond, blouse, bobbin, hoisterous, bonnet, boot (2), bondor, boud, bran, brattice, breeze (2), brisket, broider, broil (1), broil (2), budge (2), buff (2), buffer (1), buffer (2), buffet (1), buffet (2), buffoon, bugle (3), burbot, bugarinet (bugronet), busk (2), cabbage (2), caddis, cajole, calibre (calibre), calipers, caliver, carp (1), caul, chablis, chagrin, champagne, chaudron, cheval-de-frise, chignon, cockade, crare, curlow, dagger, debonair, disease, drab (2), drape, dupe, ease, embattle, emblazon, embar- sure, embroider, embroit, flout, flute, fricassee, freeze (2), fiill, frippery, fur, below, gallery, galley, galliot, gallon, gar- boil, gasconade, gavotte, geogaw, gibbon, gillets, gill (3), glean, gobelin, gormandize, gourmand, greaves, (2), grebe, grise, grudge, guillotine, guisset, guzzle, haberdasher, hackney, ha, hallow, haras, haricot, hairoil, harridan, haunt, havoc, hod, holla, lawn (2), lees, lias, lists, loach, loo, lozenge, lurch (2), magnolia, marabout, maroon (1), merelles, mignonette, minion, mortise, musit, Nicolat, notch, paletot, pamphlet ?, patrol, patten, pavise, paw, pillory, piouette, piss, pittance, poplin, rail (2), ricochet, rinse, riot, roan, ro- qualeure, sauterre, savoy, sedan (chair), shalloon, silhouette, sobriquet, sturdy, tabard, tire (2), tire (3), tripe, troop, trousers, trousenon, truck (1), truss, tulle, valise, varnish, vaudeville, vernier, void.

French from Provençal: charade, flag- olet.

Italian: andante, bergamot (1), bravo, cameo, caviare, fiasco, galvanism, imbroglio, mantua, milliner, ninny, polony, rebuff, regatta, sienna, trill, voltaic.

French from Italian: bastion, brigade, brigand, brigantine, brig, brisk, brusque, buckram, bust, canteen, canton, carcase, caronsal (2), casemate, cassock, catalalque, charlatan, cornice, frigate, gallias, gazette, jane, pasquin, pasquenade, pistol, pistole, rush (4), ravelin, rododomante, theorbo, tontine.

Spanish: anchovy, banana, bastnado, bilbo, bilboes, bravado, cachucha, cigar, chinchona (chinchona), cockroach, embargo, fandango, galleon, launche (2), paraquito, quixotic, rusk, sarsaparilla; cf. trice (1).

French from Spanish: barnacle, bizarre, cannon (2), caracole, chopine, cordwainer, embarrass, fanfare, maroon (2), morion (murrion).

Portuguese: cocoa (1), dodo, emu.

Dalmatian: argosy, dalmatic.

This is a general term, including Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c.

12. Words of SLAVONIC origin. This is a general term, including Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, &c.

French from Slavonic: cravat, sable.

French from German from Slavonic: calash, trump (1), trumpery, trumpet.

Italian from German from Slavonic: trombone.

Low German from Slavonic: siskin.

Dutch from Slavonic: praam.

Polish: mazurka, polka.

German from Bohemian: howitzer.

French from German from Servian: vampire.

French from Latin from Greek from Slavonic: slave.

Russian: copeck, drosky, rouble (ruble), samovar, steppe, verst.

French from Russian: ukase.

13. A word of LITHUANIAN origin.

Dutch from German from Lithuanian: eland.
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14. Words of PERSIAN origin.

Persian: bakshish, bashaw, bazaar, bulbul, caravansary, carboy, dervis (dervish), divan, durbar, firman, glaour, houir, Lascar, mogul, mohur, nargileh, nylghau, Parsee, pasha (pacha, pashaw, bashaw), peri, roe, sash (2), sepoys, serai, shah, shawl, sirdar.

Hindustani from Persian: pajamas, toddy, zamindar, zanana.

Greek from Persian: parasang.

Latin from Greek from Persian: asparagus, cinnabar, laudanum, Magi, paradise, tiara?

French from Latin from Greek from Persian: jujube, magic, musk, myrtle, nard, parvis, sandal, satrap, tiger.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek from Persian: rice.

Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian: pistachio (pistachio).

Italian from Greek from Persian: gondola.

Dutch from Slavonic from Low Latin from Greek from Persian gherkin.

French from Latin (or Late Latin) from Persian: peach (1), zedoary.

French from Italian from Latin from Persian: muscadel (muscatel), muscadine.

Italian from Persian: scimitar (cimeter)?

15. Words of SANSKRIT origin.

Sanskrit: avatar, brahmin (brahman), champak, juggernaut, pundit, rajah, Sanskrit, suttee, Veda.

Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: pepper.

French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: beryl, brilliant, ginger, mace (2), saccharine.

French from Low Latin from Sanskrit: sendal (cendal).

Persian from Sanskrit: bang (2), lac (1), nenuphar, nuphar.

French from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: sandal (wood).

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: indigo.

French from Portuguese from Persian from Sanskrit: lacquer (lacker).

French from Persian from Sanskrit: lake (2).

French from Italian from Persian: jargonelle, taffeta (taffety).

French from Spanish from Persian: julep, marcasite, rook (2), saraband.

Portuguese from Persian: pagoda.

French from Persian: bezique, calendar (2), caravan, check, checker (chequer), checkers (chequers), chess, chicanery, exchequer, gueber, khedive, lemon, lime (3), scarlet, tuttu, van (3).

Latin from Greek from Arabic from Persian: arsenic.

Low Latin from Arabic from Persian: borax.

French from Latin from Arabic from Persian: balas (ruby).

French from Arabic from Persian: azure, jasmine.

French from Italian from Arabic from Persian: mummy, orange.

Spanish from Arabic from Persian: lilac.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian: bezar, calabash, galangale, spinach.

Turkish from Persian: jackal, kiosk.

French from Italian from Turkish from Persian: tulip, turban.

French from Spanish from Arabic from Persian from Sanskrit: aniline, sugar.

Arabic from Sanskrit: kermes.

Spanish from Arabic from Sanskrit: carmine.

French from Arabic from Sanskrit: crimson.

French from Italian from Arabic from Sanskrit: candy.

Hebrew from Sanskrit: algum.

Hindustani from Sanskrit: cheetah, chintz, ghee, gunny, jungle, lac (2), loot, maharajah, nautch, pawnee, punch (3), punkah, rajpoot, rupee.

Portuguese from Hindustani from Sanskrit: palanquin.

Canarese from Sanskrit: juggery.

Portuguese from Malay from Sanskrit: mandarin.

Portuguese from Sanskrit: banyan.

16. Words of MAGYAR or HUNGARIAN, or of FINNISH origin. (These languages do not belong to the Indo-germanic family.)

Hungarian: tovay.

French from Hungarian: coach, shako.

French from Finnish: morse.
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17. Words of TURKISH origin. (This language does not belong to the Indo-germanic family.)

Turkish: agha (aga), bey, caftan, chibouk, chouse, horde, turkey.
Persian from Turkish: begum.
French from Turkish: caique, dey, odalisque, ottoman, shagreen.
French from Italian from Turkish: bergamot (2), janizary, turquoise.
Spanish from Turkish: xebec.
German from Polish from Turkish: uhan.
French from German from Hungarian from Turkish: dolman.

18. Words of SEMITIC origin. The principal Semitic languages are Hebrew, Arabic, Chaldee, Syriac, &c.; the borrowed words in English being somewhat numerous.

Hebrew: alleluia (allelujah), bedlam, cab (2), cherub, corban, ephod, gopher, hallelujah, hin, homer, Jehovah, jug, log (3), Messiah, mishna, Nazarite (with Gk. suffix), purim, Sabaot, Satan, Selah, seraph, shekel, Shekinah (Shechinah), shibboleth, shittah (tree), shittim (wood), teraphim, thummim, urim. Cf. davit.
Greek from Hebrew: hosannah; from Phoenician: alphabet, delta, iota.
Latin from Greek from Hebrew: amen, bdellium, cassa, cinnamon, cumin (cumin), Jacobite, Jesus, jesus, jof, Levite, manna, Pasch, Pharisee, rabbi (rabbun), sabbath, Sadducee, sycamine?, sycamore?, Tom. Also balsam?, jordan?.
French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew: cadle, camel, cider, earnest (2), ebony, elephant, Hebrew, hyssop, jack (1), Jacobin, Jew, jockey, lazar, maudlin, nitte, sapphire, shallot, simony, sodomy.
French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek from Hebrew: natron.
Italian from Greek from Hebrew: zany.
Latin from Hebrew: damson, leviathan.
French from Latin from Hebrew: jubilee.
French from Hebrew: cabal.
French from a place in Palestine: gauze.
Syriac: Maranatha.
Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbot, damask, mammon.
French from Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbess, abbey.
French from Italian from Greek from Chaldee: muslin.
Chaldee: raca, talmud, targum.
French from Latin from Greek from Chaldee: sackbut.
Arabic: alkali, alkoran, arrack, attar (of roses), azimuth, cadi, drub (2), emir, fellah, hadji, hakim, haim, hashish, hegira, henna, hookah (hooka), imam, islam, jeroan, jinn, koran, mahdi, Mahometan (Mohammedan), mohair, moonshee, moslem, muezzin, mutif, omrah, otto, rack (5), ramadan, rayah, ryot, salaam (salam), sheik, sherbert, shrub (2), simoom, sofa, taraxacum.
Latin from Greek from Arabic: gypsum, napilutha, saracen, sarset.
French from Greek from Arabic: civet.
French from Latin from Greek from Arabic: jasper, myrrh.
Low Latin from Arabic: alcohol, algebra.
French from Low Latin from Arabic: tartar (1).
Italian from Arabic: artichoke, botargo, felucca, senna, sirocco, zero.
French from Italian from Arabic: arabesque, baldachin, benozio, magazine, sequin.
Spanish from Arabic: alguazil, arsenal, atabal, bonito, caraway (carraway), cid, dragoman, mataverdi, minaet, mulatto.
French from Spanish from Arabic: alcove, amber, basil (2), borage, carefe, cipher, cotton (1), cubeb, garlic, gazelle, genet, giraffe, hazard?, jennet (gennet), lacekey (lacquey), martingale, mask (masque), masquerade, mosque, nadir, ogee (ogive), racket (1) (raquet), realgar, ream, rob (2), saker, sumach, syrup (sirup), tabby, t alc, tabor, tambour, tambourine, tare (2), tariff, zenith.
French from Portuguese from Spanish from Arabic: marabout.
Portuguese from Arabic: albacore, assagai (Moorish).
French from Arabic: admiral,assinin, bedouin, burnouse, calif (caliph), camlet, carob, fardel?, faquir, fur?, jar (2), lute (1), Mamaluke (Mameluke), mate (2), mattress, moire, rebeck, saffron, sultan, vizier.
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French from Algerine: razzia.
Persian from Arabic: ghoul, houri, mussulman, sophy.
Hindustani from Arabic: houdah, nabob, sahib.

Hindustani: anna, bandanna, bangle, bungalow, chutay, cowry, dacoit, ghaut, mahout, nallah, shampoo, thug, wallah.
French from Hindustani: gavial.
E. Indian place-names: calico, cashmere (kerseymere).
Hindi: dawk, rum (2).
Bengali: dingy, jute, tomtom.
Balti: polo.
Marathi: pice.
Portuguese from Canarese: areca.
Malay from Canarese: bamboo.
Malayalam: teak.
Portuguese from Malayalam: betel.
Tamil: catamaran, cheroot, coolie, mulgatawny, pariah; cf. pavin (pavan), peacock.
Portuguese from Malay from Tamil: mango.
Telugu: bandicoot, mungoos.
French from Dravidian: patchouli.
Cingalese: anaconda.
French from Cingalese: tourmaline.
Malay: babirusa, bamboo [from Canarese], caddy, cajuput (cajeput), cassowary, cockatoo, crease (2) or creese, dugong, durian, geco, gong, gutta-percha, junk, ketchup, lory (lurty), mangosteen, muck (amuck), orang-outang, paddy, proa, rattan, rusa, sago, siamang, tripang, upas.
French from Malay: gingham, ratasia.
French from Arabic from Malay: camphor.
Chinese: bohea, china, Chinese, congou, hyson, nankeen, souchong, tea; cf. silk.
Malay from Chinese: sanpan.
French from Latin from Greek from Chinese: serce.
Japanese: harakiri, japan, soy.
Portuguese from Japanese: bronze.
Java: bantam.
Annamese: gamboge.
Tatar: tartar (2).
Russian from Tatar: cossack.
Persian from Tatar: khan.
French from Turkish from Tatar: horde.
French from Italian from Tatar: turquoise.
French from Tatar: turkey.
Mongolian (through Persian): mogul.
Thibetan: lama (1).
Australian: boomerang, dingo, kangaroo, parramatta, wombat.
Tahitian: tattoo (2).
Polynesian: taboo.
Maldive: atoll.

20. Words derived from various AFRICAN languages.

Hebrew from Egyptian: behemoth, ephah.
Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack (1).
French from Latin from Greek from Hebrew from Egyptian: sack (2), satchel.
Latin from Greek from Egyptian: ammonia, ibis, leo, oasis, paper?, papyrus?.
French from Latin from Greek from Egyptian: gum (2), gypsy, labyrinth?, lion.
French from Italian from Low Latin from Egyptian: fustian.
French from Barbary: bab (2).
Morocco: sez, morocco.
West African: baobab, canary, chimpanzee, guinea; also gorilla (Old African), yam. From a negro name: quassia.
Congo: zebra; cf. banana.
Kaffir: gnu, quagga.
French from Malagasy: aye-aye.

21. Words derived from various AMERICAN languages.

North-American Indian: caucus?, hickory, hominy, manito, moccasin (mocassin), moose, opossum, pemmican, racoon (racoon), skunk, squaw, toboggan, tomahawk, wampum, wigwam.
Mexican: coyote, jalap, ocelot.
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Spanish from Mexican: cacao, chocolate, copal, tomato?
Cuba: maguey.
Hayti: mahogany.
Spanish from Hayti: cassava, guaiacum, maize, manatee, potato, tobacco.
Caribbean (or other West Indian languages): cayman, hammock, macaw.
Spanish from West Indian: cacique, cannibal, canoe, guava, hurricane, iguana, papaw, savannah.
French from West Indian: buccaneer, caoutchouc, peccary, pirogue.

Peruvian: inca, jerked (beef), llama, oca, pampas, puma.
Spanish from Peruvian: alpaca, coca, condor, guanaco, guano.
French from Peruvian: quinine.
Brazilian: ai, manioc, tapioca, tapir.
Portuguese from Brazilian: ipecacuanha.
Spanish from Brazilian: ananas.
French from Spanish from Brazilian: agouti.
French from Brazilian: cashew-nut, jaguar, toucan.
South American (Colombia): tolu.
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[The words marked * have already been considered; I here give some new suggestions concerning them. The rest are additional.]

Assagai, Assegai. (Port.—Berbei.) Introduced into Africa by the Portuguese—Port. azagaia, a dart, javelin, slender lance. For az-saghaya; from az-, for al, Arab. def. article, and Berber saghaya, the native name of a Berber weapon adopted by the Moors (whence F. sagais). See Devic. Cf. Lancegaye (p. 283).

*Baste (1), to beat. (Scand.) Of Scand. origin; Rietz gives Swed. dial. basta, vb., to beat, bast, sb., a stroke; under the heading basa, p. 25, col. 2.

*Baste (2), to pour fat over meat. (Scand.) Prob. of Scand. origin; Kalkar gives M. Dan. baste, to broil, fry, grill, bake; whence the E. word may have been borrowed.

*Blot, a spot. (F.—L.) The verb to blot corresponds to M. F. blotter, 'to blot, stain, blemish, defile;' Cot. From M. F. blotte, O. F. bleue (also bleue), a clot or clot of earth; also a tumour, swelling, or blotch (see Godefroy); cf. plotte, pelote, pelotte, a ball (Cotgrave).—Late L. pilotta (pelota, pilota), a little ball; dimin. of L. pilà, a ball. See below.

*Blotch, a pustule, boil, tumour. (F.—L.) From O. F. blebe, a clot of earth; allied to bloustre, a tumour, boil; both given by Godefroy s. v. bleste; cf. blisse, a tumour (Roquefort).—Late L. pilota, lit. 'ball-like;' from pilotta, pilota, pélota, a little ball; dimin. of pilà, a ball. See Blot, Bullace.

*Bud. (E) Certainly of native E. origin. M. E. budde, bodde. The A. S. form was prob. *budda, with the sense of knob or round head; cf. Swed. dial. bodda, to become leafy, bodder, full of leaves; ðæn-budder, bald-headed, badde, a head. The cognate M. H. G. word is butte, mod. prov. G. (Strassburg) but, G. hage-butte, the fruit of the dog-rose; whence the Du. (borrowed word) bot, M. Du. botte, a bud, O. F. boter, F. boter, to put forth buds, and F. bouton, a bud (whence E. button).

Clipper, a quick horse; a fast-sailing ship. (Du.) M. Du. klopper, a steed, courser; so named from the clapping sound made by its hoofs (Franck).—Du. kloppen, to clap, by-form of kloppen, to clap. Cf. Clap. So also Pomeran. klopper, a clipper, from kloppen, to beat.

Clock (of a stocking). When stockings were made of cloth, it was necessary to let in a piece of the shape of a gore or gusset above the ankle; cf. prov. E. gusset, the clock of a stocking (E. D. J.); clocks, 'the gores of a ruff,' Randle Holme, qu. by Fairholt; G. zwikkel, clock of a stocking, gore or gusset of a shirt. This wedge-shaped insertion bore a rough resemblance to the old shape of a bell; and hence the name. See Clock. Cf. Du. klinken, clock of a stocking; klinken, to resound.

*Cockney. In addition to the origin given at p. 97, it is probable that the use of the word was influenced by the O. F. pp. acouiné, M. F. accouin, 'made tame, inured, familiar; also, grown as lazy, sloathful, idle as a beggar;' Cot. Such loss of the unstressed initial a is common.

Compound, the enclosure in which an Anglo-Indian house or factory stands. (Malay.) From Malay kampong, an enclosure.

Coxier, a cobbler. (F.—L.) From O. F. cousier, a cobbler (Godefroy, s. v. cousier).—O. F. cons-, as in cons-ant, pres. pt. of coussier (F. coudre), to sew.—Lat. con-, together; suere, to sew.

Dawdle, to loiter. (E) Variant of prov. E. doodle, to go slowly. Allied to Icel. dobi, deadness; and hence to dabdr, death. Berghaus gives Low G. dodeln, to dawdle, loiter; doden, to kill. Rietz gives Swed. dial. dödlöger, a lazy fellow, dawdler. See Dude.
Dude, a fop, exquisite. (Low G.) Used as a term of contempt.—G. dude, a foolish fellow (Grimm); apparently shortened from Low G. düden-dop, düden-kop, düdel-dop, a lazy fellow; E. Fries. düd-kop, düde-kop, a blockhead or drowsy fellow. Cf. E. Fries. düden, to be drowsy; see Dawdle.

*Filibuster.* The Span. form is not directly from Du., but from the F. filibuster, spelt *filibuster* in 1667 (Hatzfeld), which was from Du. *vrijnijter.*

*Fusil.* (1.) The form *focile,* 'a steel,' is not found in Latin, but probably existed, as it occurs in Italian. *Focile,* a Steele to strike fire'; Florio.

*Gnu.* (Kaffir.) *Gnu* was originally a Kaffir word; see Kaffir Dictionary by Davis, who gives it in the form *nqnu,* where the *g* represents a click. It is sometimes written *gennu,* whence E. *gnu* by substitution of *g* for *q.* (N. and Q. 9 s. v. 45.)

*Gourmand.* The F. *gourmand* is of Norse origin.—Norw. *gurmen,* one who is inclined to gluttony.—Norw. *gurma,* (1) to stir up mud, (2) to gorge oneself.—Norw. *gurnm,* mud. Cf. Gore (1).

*Grampus.* The orig. form was *crassus piscis,* hence O. F. *craspois,* later *graspois,* *graspois.* After this the prefix *gras,* 'fat,' was changed into *grand,* 'great.'

*Honey.* Tent. type *huna(n)goun,* neat. Allied to Gk. *kynkos,* pale yellow; Skt. *kanakan,* gold. Named from its colour.

*Ignominy.* Really from L. *in-* not, and *nomen,* a name. It is remarkable that here, as also in L. *agnomen,* *cognomen,* the *g* is unoriginal, and due to association with the unrelated verb *gnoscere,* to know.

*Jaggy.* Not (Canarese—Skt.), but (Port.—Canarese—Skt.) From Port. *jagara,* which was from Canarese.

*Kopje.* A rounded hill. (Du.) Du. *kopje,* lit. 'little head;' dimin. of *kop,* a head. Cf. E. *cop,* A. S. *cop,* a top, summit, esp. of a hill; G. *kopf,* head. See *Cop* (2) in N. E. D.

*March.* (3.) Not from O. F. and F. *March,* but from O. North F. (Picard) *Marche*; also found in the Rouchi dialect (Hécart).

*Motet.* Not (F.—Ital.—L.), but (F.—L.) F. *motet,* dimin. of F. *mot* (without borrowing from Italian).

*Oriel.* Or perhaps from Late L. *aulaeolum,* a side-chapel, oratory; dimin. of L. *aula,* a hall, a court; from Gk. *aulη,* a court. (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1907–10, p. 224.)

*Overweening.* Conceited. (E.) From the A. S. *overwicgan,* to be insolent, lit. to go beyond what is usual.—A. S. *ofer,* beyond; and *wianian,* to be accustomed to; see Wean. Only remotely allied to Ween.

*Pamper.* This frequentative form is found in W. Flem. *pamperen,* to pamper (De Bo).

*Pamphlet.* O. F. *Pamphilet,* Pamflit, a familiar name for a Latin amatory poem entitled Pamphili Mauriliian Pamphilus, sive De Arte Amandi Elegiae (see my note to Chaucer, C. T., F 1110), written in the 13th century, and extending to 780 lines. The name was afterwards applied to other works of no great length.

*Pearl-barley.* From *pearl* (not from F. *pél.*). To *peuri* is 'to reduce barley, saigo, &c. into the shape of small round pearls'; N. E. D.

*Pemmican.* A Cree word; see Cree Dct. by Lacombe.—Cree *pimikkan,* a bag filled with a mixture of fat and meat; from *pi'mi,' grease, fat.

*Petittoes,* pig's trotters. (F.—C. and L.) Understood now as *petty-toes;* but this is popular etymology. It formerly meant giblets or garbage (N. E. D.).—M. F. *pétiole,* 'garbage of fowls,' Cot. An error for *petioles,* pl. of O. F. *pétite oe,* 'abattis de l'oie'; Godefroy. Lit. 'little goose'; hence, giblets of a goose.—O. F. *petite,* fem. of *petit,* small (of Celtic origin); and O. F. *oe* (F. *oe*), from L. *aesa,* a goose.

*Poncho,* a cloak made like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to go through. (S. Amer. Indian.) Sp. *poncho;* from *poncho or ponthe,* in the native language of the Araucans, or Indians in the S. of Chili (Granada).

*Prune.* (1), to trim trees. The usual M. E. form is *proiinen.*—O. F. *proignier,* *proignier,* *proignir,* to prune, esp. used with regard to vines; N. E. D. Moisy gives the mod. Norman *proignir.* (Not to be confused with F. *proignier,* to propagate a vine.) Just as *profir* is short for *por-ofrir* (see Proffer), so here the orig. forms were O. F. *por-roignier,* *por-roignier,* *por-roignir,* from *por-,* prefix (L. *pōr,* and *roignier,* *roignier,* mod. F. *rogonier,* M. F. *rongier,* which Cotgrave explains
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by ‘to pare, clip, shred, cut off or away.’ The O. F. rooignier answers to a L. type *rotundiare, to round, to cut round; from L. rotundus, round.

Fuke (2), a superior kind of woollen cloth; also, a dark colour. (Du.) The former sense is the older one; the latter sense was accidental, as being the usual colour of the stuff, which was of a very good quality. – M. Du. puik, ‘wollen cloath’; Hexham; Du. *puik, choice, excellent.

*Roan. O. F. roan. – Span. roano, sorrel-coloured, roan; O. Span. raundino. – Late L. type *ruvidanum; from ruvidus, grayish. – L. *roanus, gray-yellow, tawny.

Serval, the S. African tiger-cat. (F. – Port. – L.) More correctly cerval. F. serval (bluffon). – Port. cerval, adj., as in lobo cerval, a lynx, called in F. loup cervier. – L. type *cerv-alis, adj.; from l. cerva, a hind. The lynx was so called from its hunting deer.

*Sigh. The A. S. sicæn became M. E. siken, of which the pt. t. was sik-eðe, often appearing in the contracted form sigh-te (for *sik-eðe). Hence a new infinitive sigh-en was evolved, by back-formation.

Sjambok, a whip. (Cape Du. – Malay – Pers.) The Cape Dutch form sjambok seems to have been adopted from Malay chäbök (Port. chabuco). – Pers. chabdak, alert, active; as sb., a horse-whip. See N. and Q., 9 S. iv. 456; Chawbuck in Yule, and Chabouk, Chawbuck in N. E. D.

*Strand (2). More directly, from O. F. estrand, strand of a rope; or Teut. origin. – M. H. G. strene, strenne; whence G. strahne.

*Taint. Both as sb. and vb., two different words have assumed the same form. Sometimes it is from F. teint, tinged, from L. tintus, pp. of tingere, to dye. And sometimes it is a clipped form of attaint, O. F. atèint, pp. of aleindre, L. altingere, a compound of L. ad and tangere, to touch. See Attaint.

*Tier. This difficult word seems to be unconnected with F. tire, a pull, tîere, to pull. It answers rather to O. F. tire, *tiere, a rank, row, series; of unknown origin. See Godefroy’s O. F. Dictionary.

*Tire (1). It does not exactly correspond to the A. S. *tiorian, but rather to the very scarce mutated form *fyrian, which is not in the dictionaries; but occurs in the compound ge-fyrian in Alfred’s tr. of Boethius, ch. xl. § 5; ed. Fox, p. 240.

Totem, a natural object, usually an animal, used as a badge of a clan, among N. American Indians. (Amer. Indian.) The Algonquin ote means ‘a family mark’; but when preceded by ot, ‘he,’ and supplied with a final -m, which is a mark of possession, the form of otem means ‘his family mark.’ And this ot otem has become a totem, by misdivision of the words.

Trash, v., to hold back. (F. – L.) In Temp. i. 2. 81; ‘whom I trash’ (hst fol. trace), Oth. ii. 1. 312. To trash (or trace) is to hold back by a leash called a trash or a trace; cf. prov. E. trash, a cord used in checking dogs, E. D. D. The form trace (in Othello, ed. 1623) is really the right one, though usually rejected; it is only a peculiar use of trace (2), which represents O. F. träs, pl. of trait, for which Cotg. gives, as one meaning, ‘a lime [lam] or line wherein a blood-hound is led, and staied in his pursue.’ By a strange confusion, this E. trace (meaning ‘leash,’ and hence ‘to hold back by a leash’) was turned into trash, only because the E. tracer, verb, was also spelt trasser and tracher, all of which forms are in Cotgrave. Yet tracer, trasser, tracher never had the sense of L. trash, to hold back, but only sometimes (and correctly) the sense of ‘to follow after;’ cf. tracer, ‘to trace, follow, pursue;’ Cotg. E. G. ‘A guarded lackey to run before [i.e. before my coach], and pyed liueries to come trashing after t’; Puritan Widow, iv. 1.

*Vavasour, a vassal of the second rank. (F. – L.) Ducange gives the origin. Late L. form as vavasor, which was a contraction of vassus vassorum, ‘vassal of vassals’; formed something like L. triumvir from a gen. plural. Later forms are *vavasor (not found), salvassor, vavassor; parallel to the forms vasletus, varletus, valletus, successive diminutives of vassus. Cf. E. varlet, valet.

Way; in the phr. under way. (Du.) Often miswritten under weigh (said of a ship). – Du. onder-wegen, ‘under-way, or upon the way’; Hexham. Mod.Du. onderweg, on the way; G. unterwegs (the same).