A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language

WALTER W. SKEAT
The Concise Etymological Dictionary ranks among the most useful of readers' companions, for it can be relied on to throw light on the origins and relationships of most English words in ordinary use, and of many rarer words whose history is especially curious or instructive. Professor Skeat gave a lifetime of study to the subject, and his results are presented so clearly and conveniently that the book can be used without difficulty by those who have no special training in philology.

By the same author

AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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CONCISE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SKEAT
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. 86

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
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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
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-cit-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
INTRODUCTION

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. ść’ is an error for the ‘Skt. śi.’ 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, ā, ō, ū, ēa, ēo.
(2) e, y, ie(y), ie(y), ē, ē, ē, ē, ē(e(y), O. Merc. ē), ē(e(y).

Example:—flyllan, 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. beíta, 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 beít.

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 boniítas (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 $\sqrt{}$, to be read as 'root.' Thus bear, to carry, is from $\sqrt{}$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 Littre’s F. Dict.

A. S.—Anglo-Saxon; as in the dictionaries by Bosworth and Toller, Etmmüller, and Grein; in the Vocabularies edited by T. Wright and Prof. Wülker; and in Sweet’s Oldest English Texts.

Bavar.—Bavarian; as in Schmeller’s Bayerisches Wörterbuch; 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 Littre.

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

Fries.—Friesian; as in Richthofen, 1840.

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

G.—German; as in Flügel, 1883.

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

M. H. G.—Middle High German; as in Schade, Altdéutsches Wörterbuch, 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 Glossary, 1887–9.

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

Hind.—Hindustani; as in Forbes, Bate, or Wilson’s Glossary 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., 1831.

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 Gonçales, Lima, 1608.

Port.—Portuguese; as in Vieyra, 1857.

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

Russ.—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, 1749; or Minshew, 1623.

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

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.
### Other Abbreviations

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>accusative case</td>
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<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
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<td>A.V.</td>
<td>Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611</td>
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<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>confer, i.e. compare</td>
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<td>Ch.</td>
<td>Chaucer</td>
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<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>comparative</td>
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<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
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<td>dat.</td>
<td>dative case</td>
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<td>decl.</td>
<td>declensional</td>
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<td>Der.</td>
<td>Derivative</td>
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<td>dimin.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
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<td>f. or fem.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
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<tr>
<td>frequent.</td>
<td>frequentative</td>
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<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>genitive case</td>
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<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>id est, that is</td>
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<td>inf.</td>
<td>infinitive mood</td>
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<td>interj.</td>
<td>interjection</td>
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<tr>
<td>lit.</td>
<td>literally</td>
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<td>m. or masc.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
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<td>n. or neut.</td>
<td>neuter</td>
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<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>nominative case</td>
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<tr>
<td>obs.</td>
<td>obsolete</td>
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<td>orig.</td>
<td>original or originally</td>
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<td>pl.</td>
<td>plural</td>
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<td>pp.</td>
<td>past participle</td>
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<td>prep.</td>
<td>preposition</td>
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<td>pres. part.</td>
<td>present participle</td>
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<td>pres. t.</td>
<td>present tense</td>
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<td>prob.</td>
<td>probably</td>
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<td>pron.</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
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<td>prov.</td>
<td>provincial</td>
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<td>pt. t.</td>
<td>past tense</td>
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<tr>
<td>q. v.</td>
<td>quod vide = which see</td>
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<tr>
<td>s. v.</td>
<td>sub verbo = under the word</td>
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<td>sb.</td>
<td>substantive</td>
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<td>Shak.</td>
<td>Shakespeare</td>
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<td>sing.</td>
<td>singular</td>
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<td>str. vb.</td>
<td>strong verb</td>
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<td>superl.</td>
<td>superlative</td>
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<td>tr.</td>
<td>translated, or translation</td>
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<td>trans.</td>
<td>transitive</td>
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<tr>
<td>vb.</td>
<td>verb</td>
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Some of the longer articles are marked off into sections by the use of the Greek letters β, γ. 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 Ω. 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-cedere; meaning that concēdere 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 býtel must have been *bētel in Old Mercian.
The symbols ʲ and ṣ are both written for th. In Icelandic, ṣ has the sound of th in thin, and ʲ that of th in that; but the M.E. and A.S. symbols are confused. The M.E. symbol ȝ 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 ε and η, 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. æ invariably represents the mutation of A. S. ā (as usual), and corresponds to Goth. ai; but A. S. æ represents the Wessex sound corresponding to the Anglian and Kentish ē, and to Goth. ē. For example, heal is from A. S. hǣlan, cognate with Goth. hailjan, G. heilen; but deed is from O. Merc. æd (Wessex ðēd), cognate with Goth. ðēds, G. that.
ADDENDA 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.

Adieu, l. 1. For (F.) read (F. - L.)

Adulation. Read adūlationem, adūlātio, adūlātus, adūlāri.

Allegory. Read (F. - L. - Gk.) XIV cent.

Audience, l. 5. Read ἄσθωσθαυ.

Chicken, l. 5. Read κυκλίγνυ.

Choose, l. 3. Read Du. kiezen, G. kiesen.

Cost, vb. Prob. (Du. - F. - L.) ὑ. kosten; from O. F. coster.

Curl, l. 4. For krulla read krulle.

Cypress (2), l. 2. For (F. - L.) read (F. - L. - Gk.).

Diphthong, l. 4. For G. read Gk.

Engage. For (F. - L.) read (F. - L. and Teut.)

Erotic, l. 2. For crude form read decl. stem.

Exponent, l. 1. Read expōnent-

Falcon. Some take falco to be of Teutonic origin.

Fern, last line. The Gk. πτέρως, πτερόν, are merely given by way of illustration. They are not allied words.

Fusil (1). The L. focile is not found; but Ital. has this very form.

Gunny, ll. 2, 3. Read gō̂n, gō̂ni.

Hare, ll. 4, 5. Read sasnis, *kasnis.

N.B. The Skt. āsna is not from ās, to jump; but perhaps meant ‘gray’; cf. A.S. hasu, gray.

HISTORY, l. 5. For base read weak grade.

Holly, ll. 5, 6. For G. hüllst read Low G. hulse.

Hone, l. 4. For stem read type.

Hyson, l. 6. For Chin. read Amoy.

Indigent, l. 6. Not allied to ἄξιν.

Mist, l. 9. Read .PackageManager, to darken; distinct from, &c.

Nasturtium, l. 3. Read — also spelt nasturcium; both forms are for *nāstortcion (Walde).

Notorious, l. 3. Read — voucher, witness; cf. L. pp. nōitus, &c.

Pier, l. 2. Read — M. E. pier; A. F. pere, the Norman equivalent of O. F. pier.

Plait, l. 3. Read *plictum.

Scraggy, l. 5. For skragga read skragger. (Ross gives Norw. skragg, a poor weak creature, skraggen, scraggy.)

Shaddock, l. 4. Read late in the seventeenth.

Shah, l. 2. Read khsāyathiya.


Throstle, l. 5. Read 1cel. þrōstr.

Vernal, last line. For ár read faír.

Wheel, l. 8. For QEL read QwEL.

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 ETYMOLITICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ABBOT

A

A, indef. art. (E.) See An.
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. A.-; or L.) Here a = F. prefix a = L.
A- (6), as in a-vert. (L.) Here a = L. 
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 Aias.
A- (9), as in a-biss (Gk.) Here a = Gk. 
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 E. 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. 
onbe, see A- (2) and Back.
Abaf. (E.) From the prefix a- (2),
and b-af, short for bi-af, by aft. Thus a-b-af = on by aft, i.e. at the part which
lies to the aft. Cf. M.E. biaffen, Gen.
and Exod. 32:77; A.S. beestian. See A-
(2), By, and Aft.
Abandon. (F. - Low L. - O. H. G.)
M. E. abandonen, vb. F. abandoner. -
F. à bandon, at liberty; orig. in the power
of). - L. ad at; Low L. bandium, 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. abaisser,
to lower.
Abash. (F.) M. E. abaschen, abais-
chen, abasen. - O. F. esbaiser, stem of pres.
part. of esbaier (F. ébaier), to astonish. -
O. F. es- (=L. ex, out, very much); and
baier, bahir, to cause astonishment, a
word of imitative origin from the interj.
bah! of astonishment. Sometimes con-
fused with abase in M. E. See Bashful.
Abate. (F. - L.) M. E. abaten. -
O. F. abatre. - Late L. *abattere, 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.
abbet, abbod, A.S. abbod. - L. abbät- (nom.
abbas), an abbot, lit. a father - Gk. 
abbas, - Syriac abbā, a father; Rom. viii. 15.
Abbess. (F. - L. - Gk. - Syriac.)
M. E. abbesse. - O. F. abesse, abessen. -
Late L. abbät-issa. - L. abbät- (as above);
and -issa = Gk. -issa, fem suffix.
Abbey. (F. - L. - Gk. - Syriac.)
M. E. abbye. - O. F. abie. - Late L.
abbät-ia. - L. abbät- (above).
**ABBREVIATE**

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

**Abdicate.** (L.) From pp. of L. abdicare, to renounce. — L. ab, from; dicare, to proclaim. Allied to Diction.

**Abdomen.** (L.) L. abdomen (stem abdominis—), lower part of the belly.

**Abduction.** (L.) L. abductionem, acc. of abductio, a leading away. — L. abducere, to lead away. — L. ab, from; ducere, to lead. Cf. Duke.

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

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

**Abet,** to incite. (F.—Scand.) O. F. abeter, to excite, set on (Godefroy). — F. a- (I. a. —); and O. F. beter, to bait (a bear), to set on, from Icel. beita, to make to bite, causal of bita, to bite. See Bait, Bite. Der. bet, short for abet, sb.

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

**Abhor.** (L.) L. ab-horrere, to shrink from in terror. — L. ab, from; horrere, to dread. Cf. Horrid.

**Abide** (1), to wait for. (E.) A. S. ab-bidan; from á-, prefix, and bidan, to bid. 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. abyegan, to pay for. See A- (4) and Buy.

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

**Abjure.** (L.) L. ab-iurare, to deny; lit. to swear away from. — L. ab, from; iurare, to swear. — L. iur-, from nom. iius, law, right. Cf. Jury.

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

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


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

**Abnegate.** (L.) From pp. of L. abnegare, to deny. — L. ab, from; negare, to say no. Cf. Negation.

**Abode,** sb. (E.) M. E. abood, delay, abiding. Formed as if from A. S. ābūd, 2nd stem of ābīdan, to abide. See A. Abide.

**Abolish.** (F.—L.) F. aboliss-, stem of pres. pt. of abolire. — L. abolere, to abolish.

**Abominate.** (L.) From pp. of L. ab-ōmīnāri, to turn away from that which is of ill omen. — L. ab, away; ōmin-, for ōmen, 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 orīgo (Vergil, Æn. i. 642).

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

**Abound.** (F.—L.) A. F. abunder, O. F. abonder. — L. ab-undäre, to overflow. — L. ab, away; unda, a wave.

**About.** (E.) M. E. abuten, abouten. A. S. ābūtian, onbiutan; short for on be-ūtan; where be answers to E. by, and ītan, outward, is related to ït, out. See A- (2), By and Out.

**Above.** (E.) M. E. aboven, abufen. A. S. ābūfan, on-ke-ūfan; where he answers to E. by, and īfan, upward, is extended from Goth. uf, up. See A- (2), By, Up. (A. S. ī风扇=G. oben. A. S. be-ūfan=Du. boven.)

**Abrade.** To scrape off. (L.) L. ab-rādere, to scrape off. — L. ab, off; rādere, to scrape. Der. abrasion (from L. pp. abradēs).

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

### Abscess

A gathering of humours into one place; lit. a going away. - L. abscessus, a going away; abscess (Celsius). - L. abscessus, pp. of abs-cedere, to go away. - L. abs., away; cedere, to go, cede.

### Abscond

To go into hiding. (L.) L. abscondere, to hide. - L. abs., away; condere, to hide. Condere is from con-(cum), together, and -dere, to put, allied to Skt. adhā, to put. (✓DIHE, to place; Brugm. i. § 58g.) See Do.

### Absolute

Unrestrained, complete. (L.) L. absolutus, pp. of ab-solvere, to set free. - L. ab., from; solvere, to loosen.

### Absolve

To set free (above). Der. absolut-ion, from the pp. above.

### Absorb

To swallow. - L. ab., away; sorberé, to sup up. + Gk. ἀποφεύγω, to sup up. (Brugm. ii. § 801.) Der. absorp't-ion, from pp. ab-sorptus.

### Abstain

To refrain from. - L. abs., from; tenère, to hold. Der. abs-tinence, F. abstinence, from L. abstinentia, sb.: abstent-ion, from the pp.

### Absmous

Refraining from strong drink. - L. abs., from; ténēlum, strong drink, whence tēmnus-lentæ, drunken.

### Abstract

To draw away. - L. abs., away; trahere, to draw.

### Abstruse

Difficult, concealed; pp. of abs-trudere, to thrust away. - L. abs., away; trudere, to thrust. See Intrude.

### Absurd


### Abundant


### Abuse

To project towards. (F. - L.) F. abuser, to thrust towards. - L. ad, to; O. F. bouter, bouter, to thrust. See A- (5) and Butt (1).

### Abyss

A bottomless gulf. (L. - Gk.) Milton. L. abyssus. - Gk. ἄβυσσος, bottomless. - Gk. ἄ-, short for ἄνω, neg. prefix; and ἄβυσσος, depth. See A- (9), Un- (1).

### Acacia

A tree. (L. - Gk.) L. acacia. - Gk. ἀκακία, the thorny Egyptian acacia. - Gk. ἀκίς, a point, thorn. (✓AK.) See Brugm. ii. § 52 (4).

### Academy

A grove where Plato taught, named from the hero Akademus.

### Accede

To come towards, assent to. - L. ac- (for ad), to; cedere, to come, cede.

### Accelerate

To quicken. - L. ac- (for ad), to; celer, quick. Cf. Celerity.

### Accent

A tone. - L. acc. accentum, a tone. - L. ac- (for ad); canere, a singing, from canere, to sing.

### Accept

To receive. - L. ac- (for ad), to; capere, to take.

### Access

A coming unto. - L. accessus, pp. of ac-cedere, to accede. - L. ac- (for ad), to; cedere, to come, cede.

### Accident

An event. (Cot.) - L. accident-, base of pres. pt. of ac-cider, to happen. - L. ac- (for ad), to; cedere, to fall. Der. ac-cidence, F. accident, L. accidentia.

### Acclaim

Formed from L. ac-climāre, to cry out at. - L. ac- (for ad), at; climāre, to cry out. For the spelling, cf. Claim.

### Acclevity

A slope. From L. acclivitatem, acc. of acclitus. - L. ac- (for ad); and cliu-ur, sloping, a slope; see Lean (1). (✓KLEI; Brugm. i. § 403.)
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. — Ital. accolata, fem. of pp. of accolicare, to embrace about the neck (Florio). — L. ac- (for ad), to, about; collum, the neck.

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

Accompany. (F. — L.) F. accompagner, to accompany. — F. a (L. ad), to; and O. F. companer, companion; see Company.


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

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

Accost, to address. (F. — L.) F. accoster, lit. ‘to go to the side of.’ — Late L. accostare (same). — L. ac- (for ad), to; costa, rib, side. See Coast.

Account, vb. (F. — L.) A. F. acontier, aconter. — O. F. a, to; contier, compter, to count. — L. ad, and com-puliere, to compute, from com- (cum), and puliere, to think.

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

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

ACCRUE, to come to by way of increase. (F. — L.) From A. F. accrue, O. F. acret, pp. of acroitre (F. accroître), to increase.

ACCRUER; see above.

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

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

Accursed, cursed. (E.) Pp. of M. E. acurstien. A. S. ār, prefix; and cursian, to curse; see A- (4) and Cure.

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

Accustom. (F. — L.) A. F. acustomuer (f. accoutremuer), to make usual. — F. a (from L. ad, to); and A. F. custumer, custom. See Custom.

Ace, the ‘one’ on dice. (F. — L. — Gk.?) M. E. as. — O. F. as. — L. as. [ Said to be the Tarentine ās, for Gk. ās, one.]

Acephalous, headless. (Gk.) Gk. ἁκεφαλιωτα, headless; with suffix -ous. — Gk. ἀ-, un-; and κεφαλιωτα, head. See A- (9).


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

ACID, sour, sharp. (F. — L.; or L.) F. acide. — L. ac-itus, lit piercing. (✓AK, to pierce.) Der. acid-ity; acid-ul-ated (from L. acid-ul-us, dimin. of acid-us).

ACKNOWLEDGE. (E.) XVI cent. M. E. aknowlegen; from the sb. knowlege, mod. E. knowledge; see Knowledge. The prefix is due to M. E. aknowen (= A. S. onnôwen), with the same sense; hence the prefix is A- (2).

ACME, top. (Gk.) Gk. άκρ-μή, top, sharp edge. (✓AK, to pierce.)
ACOLYTE

Acolyte, a server. (F. — Low L. — Gk.) F. acolyte, Cot. — Late L. acolythus. — Gk. ἀκολουθός, a follower. — Gk. ἀ-, with (akin to Skt. sa-, with); κέλευθος, a path; so that ἀκολουθός — a travelling companion.

Aconite, monk’s-hood. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. aconit. — L. aconitiun. — Gk. ἀκόνιτον, a plant; perhaps so called from growing in ἀκόνια, on steep sharp rocks. — Gk. ἀκόνιον, a whetstone, sharp stone.

Acorn. (E.) M. E. acorn. A.S. ecorn, fruit; properly ‘fruit of the field,’ from A.S. ecer, a field; see Acre. + Icel. akarn, Dan. aeger Goth. akorn, fruit; from Icel. akr, Dan. aeger, Goth. akrs, a field. Q Not from oak.

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

Acquaint. (F. — L.) M. E. acequyent, earlier acointen. — O. F. acointier, to acquaint with. — Late L. adecognitare, 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; quaerere, to seek. Der. acquit-ion; from pp. acquisitus.

Acquit. (F. — L.) M. E. aquiten. — O. F. acquiter, to settle a claim; Late L. acquidäre. — L. ac- (for ad), to; quaëtäre, vb., formed from quaëtus, discharged, free, orig. at rest. See Quiet.


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


Acrobat, a tumbler. (F. — Gk.) F. acrobatē. — Gk. ἀκροβατός, lit. walking on tiptoe. — Gk. ἀκρο-, a point, neut. of ἀκρος, pointed; and ἀκρός, verbal adj. of ἀκοίνω, to walk; see Come.

Acropolis, a citadel. (Gk.) Lit. ‘upper city.’ — Gk. ἀκρό-σ, pointed, upper; and πόλις, a city.

Address. (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. ἀκρό-, pointed, also first; and στίχος, a row, line, from weak grade of στίχος, to go. (Ε STEIGH.)

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


Acute. (L.) L. acutus, sharp; pp. of ac-u-ere, to sharpen. (ΑK, to pierce.)

Ad-, prefix. (L.) L. ad, to, cognate with E. At. Q L. ad becomes ac- before e; af- benef. f; ag- benef. g; al- benef. l; an- benef. n; ap- benef. p; ar- benef. r; as- benef. s; at- benef. t.


Adapt. (F. — L.) Early XVII cent. — F. adapter, — L. ad aptāre, to fit to. — L. ad, to; aptēre, to fit, from aptus, fit, apt.

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

Adder, a viper. (E.) M. E. addere; also naddere, neddere. [An adder resulted from a nadder, by mistake.] A.S. nēðere, nēdēre, a snake. + G. natter, a snake; also cf. Icel. nátr, Goth. nātras (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-ey, lit. ‘filth-egg’ = Late L. ὀμον ūrinē, urine-egg; mistaken form of L. ὀμον úrinnum, wind-egg, due to Gk. ὀψον ων, wind-egg. Orig. ‘mud,’ from A.S. adel, mud (Grein). Cf. Low G. adel, a puddle.

Address, vb. (F. — L.) F. adresser.
ADDUCED

ADROIT

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

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

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

Adequate. (L.) L. adequátus, pp. of adequáre, to make equal to. - L. ad, to; æquáre, to make equal, from æquus, equal.

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

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

Adipose, fatty. (Late L.) L. adipósus, fatty. - L. adipus, stem of adipus, sb., fat. Connection with Gk. ἄλεφα, fat, is doubtful.

Adit, access to a mine. (L.) L. aditus, approach, entrance. - L. aditium, supine of ad ire, to go to. - L. ad, to; ire, to go.

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


Adjoin, to lie next to. (F.-L.) O. F. adjonindre. - L. ad-ingerare (pp. adjectusus), to join to. - L. ad, to; ingerere, to join.

Adjoin, to put off till another day. (F.-L.) O. F. ajournar, properly to draw near to day, to dawn, also, to appoint a day for one. - Late L. adjurnare, 'diem dicere aliqui,' Ducange. - L. ad, to; and Late L. jurum (Ital. giorno), a day, from L. adjurare, daily. - L. diēs, a day.

Adjudicate. (F.-L.) M. E. adiucere, also aingen (= ajugen). - O. F. ajuger, to decide. - L. adiudicäre, to award. - L. ad, to; iudicare, to judge, from iudice, base of iūdex, a judge. See Judge.

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

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

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

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

Adjudant, lit. assistant. (L.) From L. adiuent-em, acc. of pres. part. of adiútāre, to assist, frequent. of adiuvāre, to aid. - L. ad, to; iuvāre, to help. Cf. Aid.


Admiral. (F.-Arab.) M. E. admiral, more often amiral. - O. F. amiral, amiral, also amir, Low L. admiral, a prince, chief. - Arab. amīr, a prince, see Emir. The suffix is due to Arab. al in amīr-al-bahr, prince of the sea.


Admit. (L.) L. ad-mittere, to let to, send to. - L. ad, to; mittere, to send. Der. admittance; from pp. admittus.

Admonish. (F.-L.) M. E. admonis-ten; so that admonish has taken the place of amonest, with changed suffix due to verbs in -ishe. 'I amoneste or warne'; Wyclif, 1 Cor. iv. 14. - O. F. amonester. - Late L. admonestāre, new formation from L. admonēre, to advise. - L. ad, to; monēre, to advise. Cf. Monition.

A-do, to-do, trouble. (E.) M. E. at do, to do; a Northern idiom, whereby at was used as the sign of the infinit, mood, as in Icelandic, Swedish. &c. See Do (1).

Adolescent, growing up. (L.) L. adolescent-em, acc. of pres. pt. of adolescere, to grow up. See Adult.

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

Adore. (L.) L. ad-ōrāre, to pray to. - L. ad, to; ōrāre, to pray, from ōs (gen. ōr-is), the mouth. Cf. Oral.

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

Adown, downwards. (E.) M. E. adunne, A.S. of-dun, lit. from a down hill, A.S. of, off, from; and dūne, dat. of dūn, a hill; see A- (1) and Down (2).

Adrift. (E.) For on drift; see A- (2) and Drift.

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

from L. di- (for dis-), apart, and regere, to rule.


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

Adulterate, to corrupt. (L.) XVI cent. - L. adulterātus, pp. of adulārēre, to corrupt. - L. adulter, an adulterer, a debaser of money.

Adultery. (F.-L.) M. E. avoutrie; but a later form was adulterie, in imitation of Latin. Cf. O.F. avoutrier, avouterie, adultery; from avoutrier, an adulterer, which represented L. adulter (see above); so that avoutrier 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. E. avancen, avancen. - F. avancer, to go forward or before. - F. avant, before. - L. ab, from; ante, before. See Ante-, Van.

Advantage, profit. (F.-L.) A mistaken form for M. E. advantage. - F. avant-; 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. aduentūra, fem. of aduentūrōs, about to happen, fut. part. of aduentūre, to approach; see above.

Adverb. (F.-L.) Used to qualify a verb. F. adverbe. - L. adverbium. - L. ad, to; verb, a word, a verb.

Adverse. (F.-L.) M. F. aduers (O.F. averse). - L. adversus, turned towards, also opposed to; pp. of advertere, to turn to (see below). Der. advers-, adverter-.

Advert. (L.) L. advertere, to turn to, regard, heed. - L. ad, to; nterere, to turn; see Verse. Der. in-adver-tent, not regarding.

Advertise. (F.-L.) M. E. avertisen, later advertise. From the base of averti-si, pres. pt. of avertir, to inform, warn. - Late L. adverterēre, put for L. advertere, to turn to, heed; see above.

Advice. (F.-L.) M. E. advi, (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; uisium, that which has seemed good to one, orig. neut. of uisus, pp. of uiderē, to see.

Advise. (F.-L.) M. E. adviisen, also avisi (avisen), without d. - O. F. aviser, to be of opinion. - O. F. avis (above).

Advocate, sb. (F.-L.) M. F. advocat, 'an advocate;' Cot. - L. advocātus, an advocate, one 'called upon' to plead. - L. advocatōnem, pp. of advocāre, to call to, call upon. - L. ad, to; vocāre, to call.

Advowson. (F.-L.) A. F. avowson, also advowson, patronage; hence the right of presentation to a benefice (Roquefort). - Late L. advocatōnem, acc. of advocātio, patronage. - Late L. advocatūs, a patron; the same as L. advocatūs, an advocate.


Aerial. (L.-Gk.) Formed with suffix -al from L. aer-ius, dwelling in the air. - L. air, air. - Gk. ἀέρ, air; see Air.

Aerolite, a meteoric stone. (Gk.) Also aerolith, which is a better form. - Gk. ἀερό-, from ἀέρ, air; άθος, a stone.

Aeronaut, a balloonist. (F.-Gk.) F. aéronaute. - Gk. ἀέρο-, from ἀέρ, air; ἀφρ-ν, a sailor, from ἀφρος, a ship.

Aery, an eagle's nest, brood of eagles or hawks. (F.-Late L.) - F. aire, 'an airie or nest of hawks;' Cot. - Late L. ārea, a nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin. * Sometimes misspelt even, by confusion with M. E. ey, an egg; see Egg.

Eöesthetic, refined. (Gk.) Gk. αἰσθητικός, perceptive. - Gk. αἰθέταιη, to perceive. (VAW; see Brugm. ii. § 841.)

anæsthetic, relieving pain, dulling sensation. - Gk. ἀναιρ., 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;讳, to speak.

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

Affect. (L.) L. affectare, to apply oneself to (hence, to act upon); frequent. of officere, to aim at, treat. - L. af- = ad, to; facere, to do, act. Der. dis-affect.
Affeer, to assess, confirm. (F. - L.)
O. F. afferver, to fix the price of a thing (officially). — Late L. afferère, to fix a price. — L. afer-, for add.; and forum, market, price.
Affiance. (F. - L.) O. F. aissance, trust; cf. affer, affer, to trust (whence E. effy). — O. F. a (L. ad), to; and fidant, stem of pres. pt. of Late L. fidare, to trust, from L. fidère, to trust. Cf. Late L. fidantia, a pledge.
Affidavit, an oath. (L.) Late L. affidavit, 3 p. s. t. of affidavit, to pledge. — L. afer = ad, to; Late L. fidare, for L. fidere, to trust.
Affiliation. (F. - L.) F. affiliation, an adoption as a son. — Late L. acc. affiliatiónem. — L. afer = ad, to; filius, a son.
Affinity. (F. - L.) F. affinité. — L. affinitatem, acc. of affinitas, nearness. — L. affinis, near, bordering on. — L. afer (for ad), to, near: finis, boundary, end.
Affirm. (F. - L.) M. E. affermen. — O. F. affermer, to fix. — L. afer, for ad, to; firmare, to make firm, from firmus, strong; see Firm.
Affix. (L.) Late L. affixare (Ducange), frequent. of L. affixere (pp. affix-us), to fasten to. — L. afer (for ad), to; figere, to fix.
Afflict, to harass. (L.) XVI cent. — L. afflictus, pp. of afflicere, to strike to the ground. — L. afer (for ad), to; and figere, to dash. So also conflict, pp. of conflictus; inflict; and cf. profigare.
Affluence. (F. - L.) F. affluence. — L. affluentia, abounding. — L. affluent-em (acc.), flowing towards, pres. part. of affluere, to flow to, abound. — L. afer (for ad), to; fluere, to flow.
Afford. (E.) Altered from afferth, M. E. afferthen, to provide, P. Pl. B. vi. 201. — A. S. geforthian, forðian, to further, promote, provide. — A. S. ge-, prefix; and ford, forth, forward; see Forth.
Affray, to frighten. (F. - L. and Teut.) XIV cent. M. E. affrayen. — O. F. affraier, esfraier, to frighten. — Low L. exsfridare, to break the king's peace, cause an affray or fray; hence, to disturb, frighten. — L. ex; and O. H. G. frith (G. freide), peace. (See Romania, 1878, vii. 121.) Der. affray sb., also spelt fray; and afferaid. q.v.
Affreightment, the hiring of a vessel to convey cargo. (F. - L. and G.) An E spelling of F. affretement, now written affretement, the hiring of a ship. — F. affreter, now affrêter), to hire a ship. — F.

AGATE

af, for L. ad-, prefix; and F. fret, the freight of a ship. See Fraught, Freight.
Affright, to frighten. (L.) The double f is late. From M. E. aftrght, used as a pp., affrighted. — A. S. ofwrht, ofwhted, pp. affrighted; from infin. ofwhtian (not used). — A. S. of-, intensive; and fyrhtan, to terrify, from fyrhto, fright; see Fright.
Affront. (F. - L.) M. E. afronter. — O. F. afronter, to confront, oppose face to face. — Late L. afrontrare. — L. afer (for ad), to; front-em, acc. of frons, forehead, brow.
Afloat. (E.) For on float.
Afoot. (E.) For on foot.
Afore. (E.) For on fore; A. S. onforan, afore.
Afraid. (F. - L. and Teut.) Orig. affrayed, i.e. 'frightened.' Pp. of Affray, q.v.
Afresh. (E.) For on fresh or of fresh; see Anew.
Aft, After. (E.) A. S. aftun, behind; after, after, both prep. and adv. + Icel. aftan, behind, aftir, afar, backwards; Dan. and Swed. efter, Dn. etter, O. H. G. aftar, prep. and adv. behind. B. Aftan is extended from Goth. af, off; see Of. After is a comp. form, like Gk. ἀπερ', farther off; it means more off, further off, hence behind. Der. ab-aft, q v.; afterward (see Toward).
Aftermath, a second crop of mown grass. (E.) Here after is an adj.; and math means 'a mowing,' unaccented form of A. S. môp. Allied to Mead, Mow. Cf. G. mahd, a mowing; machmahd, aftermath.
Aftermost, hindmost. (E.) A. S. aftemost, Goth. aflumistis; but affected by after and most. The Goth. aflumistis is a treble superl. form. See Aft.
Aga, Agha, a chief officer. (Turk.) Turk. ághá, master.
Again. (North E.) Cf. M. E. ayein, A. S. ungen (ongean). — A. S. on; and ungen, of which the primary meaning seems to have been 'direct,' or 'straight.' (N. E. D.) + Dan. igien, Swed. igen, again.
Against. (North E.) The t is added. Cf. M. E. ayesines, against; extended from M. E. ayein, against, with adv. suffix -es. — A. S. ungen, against; the same as A. S. ongen, ungen, again; see above. + Icel. í gen, G. entlegen, against.
AGE

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


Agent. (L.) XVI cent. L. agentem, stem of pres. pt. of agere (pp. actus), to do, drive, conduct. + Gk. ἀγων; Icel. akka; Skt. ajet, to drive. (✓ AG.)

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

Agglutinate. (L.) From pp. of agglutinare, to glue together. — L. ag- (= ad), to; glutini, for gluten, glue.

Aggrandise. (F.—L.) M. F. aggrandis-, stem of pres. pt. of aggrandir, to enlarge. Also 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 aggranare, to add to a load. — L. ag- (= ad), to; granäre, to load, from grinäis, heavy.

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

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

Aggrieve. (F.—L.) M. E. agreven. — O. F. agrever, to overwhelm. — O. F. a, to; grever, to burden. — L. ad, to; granäre, to weigh down, from grinäis, heavy, grave. See Grave (2).

Aghast, horror-struck. (E.) Misspelt for agast, which is short for agasten, pp. of M. E. agasten, to terrify; Ch. C. T. 2347; Leg. of Good Women, Dido, 248. — A. S. ā-, prefix; and gēstan, to terrify, torment. β. A. S. gēstan is from the base gē- = Goth. gais- in us-gais-jan, to terrify. (✓ GHwil.) Brugm. ii. § 802.


Agistment, the pasturage of cattle by agreement. (F.—L.) From the F. vb. agistre, to assign a resting-place. — F. a (= L. ad), to; and O. F. gistre, a couch, lodging, verbal sb. from O. F. gisir (F. gisir), to lie, from L. iacere, to lie.

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

Aglet, a tag of a lace. (F.—L.) Also agyulet, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 3. 26. — F. aiguillette, dimin. of aiguille, a needle. — Late L. acícula, dimin. of acus, a needle, pointed thing. Cf. Acme. (✓ AK.)

Agnail, (1) a corn on the foot, (2) a sore beside the nail. (E.) The sense has been confused or perverted. From A. S. angnael, a corn on the foot (see A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 81, § 34); with which cf. O. Friesic ognziel, ongneill, apparently used in a similar sense. From a prefix ang-, signifying affliction, pain, and A. S. æg'il, 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. πανσοχία, a whitlow (lit. beside the nail), or by confusion with F. angonaille, a sore (Cot.). See N. E. D.

Agnate, allied. (L.) L. agnatus, 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. ãgán, pp. of ãgon, to pass away. See A- (4) and Go.

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


Agouti, a rodent animal, of the guinea-pig family. (F. — Sp. — Brazil.) F. agouti. — Sp. aguti. — Brazil. aguti, acuti.

Agraffe, a kind of clasp. (F. — O.H.G.) F. agraffe; also agraphe (in Cotgrave), a hook, clasp; agraver, to clasp. The verb is from F. a (= L. ad), to; and M. H. G. kraffje, O. H. G. krafo, chratffe, a hook, which is allied to E. cramp.

Agree, to accord. (F.—L.) O. F. agreer, to receive favourably. — O. F. a gre,
Agriculture. (L.) L. agrī cultura, culture of a field.—L. agrī, gen. of ager, a field; and cultura. See Acre and Culture.

Agrimony, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. agrēmoine, agrēmoine.—M. F. aigrimoine.—L. argemōnia, argemōnē.—Gk. ἀγρημώνη. (Lewis and Short, L. Dict.)

Aground. (E.) For on ground.

Ague, a fever-fit. (F. — L.) Lit. 'acute' attack.—O. F. ace, fem. of aigu (F. aigu), acute.—L. acēta (febris), acute (fever); fem. of acētus; see Aute.

Ah! (F. — L.) M. E. a!—O. F. a'—L. a!

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

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

Aid. (F. — L.) M. E. aiden.—O. F. aider.—L. adiēre, frequent. of adiērare, to assist.—L. ad; and ināre, to help, pp. iūdus. Cf. Brugm. ii. § 583.


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

Air (1). F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. air, eir.—F. aér.—L. āēr.—Gk. ἀέρ, air.

air (2). mien, affected manner; tune. (F. — It. — L. — Gk.) F. aïr, look, tune.—Ital. aria, 'a looke... a tune; Florio—Folk-L. neut. pl. ãēra, treated as a fem. sing. (Diz.)—L. āēr.—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.


Ait. (E.) See Eyot.

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. Naches = Late L. nātīcās, acc. of nātice, dimin. of L. natēs, the buttocks.

Ajar. (E.) From a char, on char, on the turn (G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, b. vii, proл.).—A. S. on cierre, on the turn; cf. A. S. ciro, cieran, to turn. See Char (2).

Akimbo, in a bent position. (Scand.) M. E. in kinebowe, Beryn, 1365. Perhaps from Icel. kengr, into a crook; with E. bow, i.e. bend, superficially added. Here kengr is the acc. of kengr, a crook, twist, kink. Cf. also Icel. kengbøgn, bent into a crook, from kengr, a crook, twist, kink, and boginn, bowed, pp. of lost verb bjúga, to bow. See Kink and Bow (1). (Very doubtful; a guess.)

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

Alabaster. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. alabastre.—O. F. alabaste (F. albâtre).—L. alabaster, alabasterum.—Gk. ἄλαβαστρος. Said to be derived from Alabastron, a town in Egypt. (Pliny.)

Alack. (E.) Prob. a corruption of M. E. a! I 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 alacrītās, briskness.—L. alacer, brisk.

Alarm, a call to arms. (F. — It. — L.) M. E. alarume.—F. alarume.—Ital. all'arme, to arms! for alle arme.—Late L. ad ilias armas, for L. ad illa arna, to those arms! to your arms!

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. albus, white.

Albacore, a kind of tunny. (Port. — Arab.) Port. albácor, albácora. Said to be of Arab. origin.

Albatross, a large sea-bird. (Port. — Span. — Arab. — Gk.) Formerly also algatross. — Port. alcatrás, a cormorant, albatross; Span. alcataz, a pelican.—Port. alcatruz, a bucket. Span. arcuatús, M. Span. alvaduz (Minšen), a bucket on a water-wheel.—Arab al-jādūs, the same (Dozy). Similarly Arab. saggā, 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 albus, white.
albumen, white of egg. (L.) L. albu-
men, album, white. — L. aibus, white.

Alcaye, a judge; see Cadi.

Alchemy. (F. — Arab. — Gk.) O. F. a-
chemie. — Arab. al, the; and kimia, al-
chemy. — Late Gk. χημεία, chemistry; pro-
bably confused with χομία, a ming-
ing, from Gk. χείων, 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 kohl, a col-
lyrium, very fine powder of antimony,
used to paint the eyelids with.

Alcoran; see Koran.

Alcove, a vaulted recess. (F. — Span.
— Arab.) F. alcove. — Span. alcoba, a re-
cess in a room. — Arab. al, the; and gobbah, a
vault, dome, cupola; hence a vaulted space.

Alder, a tree. (E.) M. E. aldeor, allor
(a being existent). — A. S. ælor (alor, al-
Ær). — Du. el; Icel. or (for ðr); Swed.
el; Dan. elle, el; G. erle; O. H. G. erila,
carrier eri. — Span. alco, also (from Gothic).
Tent. stems *alus-, *aliz-, *alis-. Allied to
Lith. alksnis, L. albus (for *alinos); Russ.
aloka, and perhaps to Elm.

Alder-, prefix of all. In alder-leafed
(Sh.); here alder is for allor, O. Merc.
ælra, A. S. ealra, gen. pl. of al, eal, all.
See All.

Alderman. (E.) Merc. aldorman, A.
S. oldorman. — Merc. aeldor (aeldor), a
chief; and man, man. Allied to O. Fries.
ælter, a parent; G. eltern, pl. parents;
and to L. al-tor, a bringer up, from alere,
to nourish. Cf. Old.

oil; Lithuan. aylas; Russ. olisvä.

Alembic, a vessel for distilling. (F. —
Span. — Arab. — Gk.) M. E. alembik. — F.
alambique (Cot.). — Span. alambique.
— Arab. al, the; and annibiq (pronounced
anbibiq), a still. — Gk. αμβίγ, a cup, goblet;
cap of a still. Cf. Limbeck.

Alert. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. alerte; for-
erly allerte, and (in Rabelais) a l’herbe,
i.e. on the watch. — Ital. allerta, on the
watch; from the phr. stare allerta, to
stand erect, be on one’s guard. — Ital. alla
(for a la), at the, on the; ertta, fem. of
ertto, erect. — L. ad, to, at; illam, fem. acc.
of ille, he; ertectam, fem. acc. of ertetus,
erec; see Erect.

Algebra. (Late L. — Arab.) Late L.

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

Algum, sandal-wood. (Heb. — Skt.)
In 2 Chron. ii. 8, ix. 10; spelt almug,
1 Kings x. 11. — Heb. alqümim, or (trans-
posed) almigim; a borrowed word. Sup-
posed by Max Müller (Sci. Lang. i 232) to
be from Skt. valgu-ka, sandal-wood; where
-ka is a suffix.

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

alibi. (L.) L. alibi, in another place.
— L. ali, as in alius; and suffix -bi as in
i-bi, there, u-bi, where. See below.

alien. F. — L. M. E. alieen. — O. F.
alien. — L. aliennis. strange; a stranger.
— L. alius, another. — Gk. ἄλλος, another;
O. Irish aile, W. aill, all; Goth. aljis (stem
ala-), other; see Else.

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

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

Align; see Aline.

Alike, similar. (E.) M. E. alike, alike.
A. S. onlic, like; from lic, like, with prefix
on-= on, prep.

Aliment, food. (F. — L.) F. aliments.
— L. alimentum, food; formed with suf-
fix -mentum from alere, to nourish.

Alimony, money allowed for a wife’s
support upon her separation from her
husband. (L.) L. alimonía, 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. ali-us, other;
and quot, how many.

Alive, in life. (E.) From A. S. on life,
in life; where life is dat. of lif, life; see Life.

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

Al. (E.) M. E. al, sing.; alle, pl.-O. Merc. al, all; A. S. eal, pl. ealle. + Icel. alir; Swed. all; Dan. al; Du. al; O. H. G. al; Goth. als, pl. alai. Teut. type *alnos; allied to Irish uile, all, from Idg. type *oljos.

all, adv., utterly. In the phr. all-to-brake (correctly all-to-break), Judges ix. 53.

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

Always. (E.) 1. A. S. ealne wege, every way, an accus. case. 2. M. E. alles weis, in every way, a gen. case.

Alley. (E.) M. E. aleyen, ailen, the stem of which is due to A. S. ale-g-es, ale-ga, 2 and 3 pres. t. sing. of A. S. ale-gan, to lay down, put down, which produced also M. E. aleggen, to lay or set aside. = A. S. a-, prefix; and lecgan, to lay, place; see A- (4) and Lay (1). B. But much confused with other forms, especially with M. E. aleggen, to alleivate, from O. F. alegier, allegier, L. allentiare; and with old forms of alley. See N. E. D.

Allege. (F. — L.) M. E. alegen, allegen. In form, the word answers to A. F. alegier, allegier = O. F. estleger (see Godefroy); from A. F. a- = O. F. es-, and ligier. = L. lex-. and ligiare, to contend (Ducange), from L. lis (gen. lit-is), strife. Latinised as aldgiare (Ducange), and treated as if allied to L. allegare (F. alleguer); hence the sense usually answers to that of L. allegare, to adduce. = L. al- (for ad), to; legiare, 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. allegience. Formed from F. a (-L. ad), to; O. F. ligance, ligance, homage, from O. F. ligier, liege, liege. See Liege. 7 The form ligance (Godefroy) was due to a supposed connexion with L. ligare, to bind.

Allegory. (L. — Gk.) XVI cent. L. allegoria. = Gk. ἀλληγορία, a description of one thing under the image of another. — Gk. ἀλληγορέω, to speak so as to imply something else; Galat. iv. 24. — Gk. ἀλλο-, stem of ἀλλος, other; and ἄγορευτω, to speak, from ἄγορα, a place of assembly; cf. ἀγορευτω, to assemble. Gk. ἀλλος = L. alius; see Alien.


Alleviate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. allonire, used for L. allentiare, to lighten.

Alley, a walk. (F. — L.?) M. E. aley.

Allegator. (Span. — L.) Lit. ‘the lizard.’ = Span. el lagarto, the lizard, i. e. the great lizard. = L. ille, he, that; lacerta, a lizard. See Lizard.

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

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

Allocution, an address. (L.) From L. allocuti, an address. = L. al- (for ad), to; locuti, a speaking, from locutus, pp. of loqui, to speak.

Alodial. (Late L. — O. Frankish.) Late L. allodii, allodium, alodium, a derivative of alódis, a free inheritance (Lex Salica). It means ‘entirely (one’s) property,’ from O. Frank. alódis; where al- is related to E. all, and òl signifies ‘property’ or ‘wealth.’ This O. Frank. òl is cognate with O. H. G. òl, A. S. eald, Icel. vör, wealth. Cf. Goth. awalts, blessed.

Allopathy, a treatment by medicines which produce an opposite effect to that of disease. (Gk.) Opposed to homoeopathy, q. v. = Gk. ἀλλό-, for ἀλλος, other; and παθήνωv, to suffer; see Alien and Pathos.

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

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

Allow (2), to approve of. (F. — L.)
M. E. alouen. — O. F. alouer, later allouer, to approve of. — L. allaudäré. — L. al- (for ad), to; laudäré, to praise, from laudum, stem of laus, praise.

Alloy, a due proportion in mixing metals. (F. — L.) Formerly allay; M. E. alay. — O. F. alay, aley, allost; O. F. alier, aleyer, to combine. — L. alligäre, to bind together; see Alto. The O. F. alet, sb., became aloit, which was misunderstood as being à loi = L. ad légem, according to rule or law (Littré).

Allude. (L.) L. alludère, to laugh at, allude to (pp. alliusus). — L. al- (= ad), at; lüdere, to sport. Der. allus-i-on.

Allure, to tempt by a bait. (F. — L. and G.) A. F. alinuer; from F. a leurre = to the bait or lure. — L. ad, to; M. H. G. lodder (G. lüder), a bait. See Lure.

Alluvial, washed down, applied to soil. (L.) L. allui-us, alluvial. — L. al-(=ad), to, in addition; luere, to wash.


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


Almond. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. al-daund. — O. F. almandre, more correctly, amandre; the al being due to Span. and Arab. influence; mod. F. amande. — L. amygdala, amygdalmum, an almond; whence the forms amygdál-a, amygdál-a, amyngdála, amyngdára (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. almesse. — Folk-L. *alimosina (whence O. F. almosne, F. aumône, Ital. limosina); Late L. eleemosyna. — Gk. ἀληθόσωσις, pity; hence alms. — Gk. ἀληθών, pitiful. — Gk. ἀλείπων, to pity. — Gk. ἀλείς, pity. Ql Thus alms is a singular form.


Almug, the same as Algum, q. v.


Aloft. (Scand.) Icel. a loft (pron. loft), aloft, in the air. — Icel. a ( = A. S. on), 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. antlang) an adj., meaning complete (from end to end). — A. S. and-, prefix (allied to Gk. ἀρτί, Skt. antí, 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 plh. all along of you, &c. (E.) Equivalent to M. E. ilong, Layamon, 15502. — A. S. gelang, 'depending on,' as in on ðám gelang, along of that. — A. S. ge-, prefix; lang, long.

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

Aloud, loudly. (E.) From a-, prefix, due to A. S. on, prep.; and A. S. klüd, 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. alpaca; from paco, the Peruvian name, with the Arab. def. art. al prefixed.

Alphabet. (Late L. — Gk. — Phoenician.) Late L. alphabetum. — Gk. ἀλφά, βῆτα, the names of a and b, the first two letters of the alphabet; Heb. ālef, 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 adverbially, and Ready.

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


Alter. (L.) Late L. alteräre, to alter.
AMBITIOUS
see F.
For 23.
per-vith more and
alum Grig, another. fxaXayfia,haps
corruption Origin other
alt
Already quite
nus, of turns.
altercdtioneui,
aj/0oj, afxapavTos, Gk. (L.)
—
Alway, 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. amalgame, late L. amaljama, a mixture, esp. of quicksilver with other metals. Origin unknown; said by some to be a corruption or an alchemist's anagram of malagia, a mollifying application; perhaps with Arab. al (=the) prefixed. — Gk. μάλαγια, an emollient. — Gk. μαλάσεων (for μαλακ-ευν), to soften. — Gk. μαλακός, soft.
Amanuensis, one who writes to dictation. (L.) L. amanuensis. — L. ἀμανύην, to one another, hand by hand; with suffix *-ensis.
Amaranth, an unfading flower. (L. — Gk.) Properly amaranth, as in Milton; but -anth is due to confusion with Greek ἀράθος, a flower. — L. amaranthus. — Gk. ἀμάραντος, unfading, or as sb. unfading flower. — Gk. ἄρα, not; and μαραίνειν, to fade. (V/MER.)
Amass, to heap up. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. amasser; to heap up. — F. à masse, into a mass. — L. ad, to; massa, a mass. — Gk. μᾶσα, a barley-cake. See Mass (1).

AMATORY. (L.) L. amatōrius, loving.
— L. amātor, a lover. — L. amāre, to love; with suffix -tōr, -tō, of agent. 
Amaze, to astound. (E.) M.E. amasen. A.S. amāsian, pp. amasod; Wulfstan's Hom. p. 137, l. 23. From A.S. ā-after (prefix); and *masian, to perplex. See Maze.
Amazon, a female warrior. (Gk.) Gk. άμαχος, 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. δυ, not; and μαξός, the breast. Obviously an invention.
Ambassador, Embassador. (F. — Late L. — C.) F. ambassade, an embassy; prob. borrowed from Ita. 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 immagin, I drive about, send about. (Fick, 1894, ii. 34; Brugm. ii. § 79.) Cf. W. amaeth, a husbandman.
Amber. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. aumbre. — F. ambre. — Span. ambar. — Arab. 'aınbar (pronounced 'ambar), ambergris, a rich perfume. The resinous 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. ii. 344. The F. gris, gray, is from O. H. G. gris, gray; cf. G. greis, hoary.
Amb.-, Ambi-, prefix. (L.) L. amb-, about; cf. Gk. ἀμβί, on both sides, whence E. prefix amph-. Related to L. ambio, Gk. ἀμφω, both. Cf. A.S. ymb, Irish in, about.
Ambient, going about. (L.) L. ambient-, stem of pres. part. of amb-ire, to go about, from ire, to go.
Ambiguous, doubtful. (L.) L. ambiguus, doubtful, lit. driving about (with -ous (=L. -ous) in place of L. -us). — L. amb-, about; and agere, to drive.
Ambition, (F. — L.) F. ambition. — L. ambitiōnem, acc. of ambitiō, a going round, esp. used of going round to solicit votes; hence, a seeking for preference. — L. ambi-
AMITY

itum, supine of ambire, to go about (but note that ambilir retains the short i of itum, the supine of ire, the simple verb).

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

ambulance, a moveable hospital. = F. ambulance. = L. ambulans, stem of pres. part. of ambulare, to walk.

ambulation, a walking about. (L.) From L. ambulatio, a walking about. = L. ambulatus, pp. of ambulare.

Ambrosia, food of the gods. (Gk.) Gk. ambróssos; fem. of ambróssos, lengthened form of ambrótos, immortal. = Gk. ἀμήρ, not (E. -e). and ἀμβρός, for ἀμβρότος (Gk. ἀμβρός), mortal; see Mortal. Cf. Skt. amrita, immortal. See Amaranth.

Ambry, Ambury, a cupboard. (F. - L.) M. E. amebry, ambery, Prompt. Parv.; the b is exrescent. = O. F. amnairë, alnaire, armaire, a repository; properly, for arms; but also a cupboard. - Late L. armaria, 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 L. imboscare, lit. to set in a bush or thicket. = L. in- (for in), in; and Late L. ibuscum, a bush. See Bush.

ambush. (F. - Late L.) Formerly embusk. = O.F. embuscher, embuissier, to set in ambush. = Late L. imboscare; as above.

Amere, 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; - améliorâtre (= Late L. meliorâtre), to make better. = L. meliâre, from melior, better.

Amén. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. àmén. = Gk. ἀμήν, verily. = Heb. ámbën, verily, so be it. = Heb. ámben, firm, true. = Heb. ámban, to confirm; orig. 'to be firm.'

Amenable, easy to lead. (F. - L.) From F. amenier, to lead to, bring to. = F. à, to; menier, to conduct, drive. = L. ad, to; L. minâre, to conduct, lead about, also to drive out, chase away; L. minârii, to threaten. = L. minâ, threats.


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

sb. pl. = O. F. amende, reparation. = O. F. amender (above).


Amerce, to fine. (F. - L.) A. F. (not O. F.) amercier, to fine. = O. F. a (= L. ad), to; merrier, to pay, acquire, but usually to thank; cf. Late L. merciare, to fix a fine. Cf. O. F. merit (F. merçi), thanks, pardon. = L. mercédem, acc. of merç, merchandise, traffic.

Amethyst, a gem. (L. - Gk.) L. amethystus. = Gk. ἀμέθυστος, an amethyst; so called because supposed to prevent drunkenness. = Gk. ἀμέθυστος, not drunken. = Gk. ἄμ, not; and μεθυ, to be drunken, from μεθυ, strong drink; see Mead.


amicable. (L.) L. amâcilis, friendly; as above.

Amice (1), an oblong piece of linen, variously worn by priests. (F. - L.) M. E. amisse, and (earlier) amit. = O. F. amis, amit (Burguy). = L. amicit-us, a covering. = L. amicitius, pp. of amicire, to throw round. = L. am( -amb)-, around; iacere, to cast.

Amice (2), a pilgrim's hood. (O. F. - Span.? - Teut.?) 'In amice gray,' Milton, P.R. iv. 427. = O. F. aumuc (F. aumusse); Late L. almucia. = Span. almucio (Pineda); where al seems to be the Arab. def. art. (cf. Port. murcha). = G. mütze, a cap (cf. Lowl. Sc. mutch). But G. mütze may be from Late L.

Amid, Amidst, in the middle of. (E.) Amid-st is lengthened from M. E. amiddes. Again, amidle-s 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, midd, 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. ou), in; mis, adv., wrongly (due to an older lost pp.). See Miss (1).

Amity. (F. - L.) O. F. amiste, amisted,
Anagram, a change in a word due to transposition of letters. (F. — L.) F. anagramme. — L. anagramma. — Gk. ἀναγρáfico, a theatre with seats all round the arena. — Gk. ἀμφί, around; θέατρον, a theatre.


Amputate. (L.) From pp. of L. amputāre, to cut off round about. — L. am-, short for amb-, ambī-, round about; puīare, to cleanse, also to top or prune trees. — L. pūtus, clean.

Amulet. (F. — L.) F. amulette. — L. amuletum, 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. musær, to gaze at, stare at, muse; see Muse (1).

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

An-, A-, neg. prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ἀ-, ἁ-, cognate with L. in-, and E. un; see Un-, Ín-, A- (9).

An, if. See And.

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

Ana, 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. ἀβαπτίζω, again; and βάπτισι, baptist. See Baptize.

Anachronism, error in chronology. (Gk.) Gk. ἀναχρόνωσις. — Gk. ἀναχρονικοίς, to refer to a wrong time. — Gk. ἀνά, up, 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. henakandaya, lit. 'lightning stem.'

Anæmia, bloodlessness. (L. — Gk.) A Latinised form of Gk. ἀναιμία, want of blood. — Gk. ἀν-, not; αἷμα, blood.

Anæsthetic, rendering insensitive to pain. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀν-, not; and ἀθέτητικος, full of perception; see An- and Æsthetic.

Anaigram, a word formed by transposition of letters. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. anagramme. — L. anagramma. — Gk. ἀναγράφωμα. — Gk. ἀνάγραμμα, a letter of the alphabet. — Gk. γράμμα, to write.
ANALOGY

Analogy, proportion. (F. — L. — Gk.)
F. analogie. — L. analogia. — Gk. ἀναλογία, equality of ratios. — Gk. ἀνά, upon, throughout; ἀλογία, from λόγος, a word, statement, from λέγειν, to speak.

Analysis. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνάλυσις, a resolving into parts, loosening. — Gk. ἀνάλυςτης, to undo, resolve. — Gk. ἀνά, back, and λύς, to loosen. (√LEU) Der. analyse, verb, a coined word.

Ananassa, the pine-apple plant. (Span. — Braz.) Span. ananassa (Pineda); mod. Span. anana. — Brazil. nanassa or nana.

Anaphe, a foot in prosody. (Gk.) L. anaphestus — Gk. ἀνάφης, lack of government. — Gk. ἀνάφυς, without a ruler. — Gk. ἀνάφυς, neg. prefix; ἀφυς, a ruler, from ἀφεύς, to rule, to be first.

Anathema, a curse. (L. — Gk.) L. anathema. — Gk. ἀναθήμα, a thing devoted or accursed. — Gk. ἀναθηματικός, I devote. — Gk. ἀνάθημα, up; τίθημι, I place, set. Cf. Theme.

Anatomy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. anatomie. — L. anatomia. — Gk. ἀνατομία, the same as ἀνατομή, dissection. — Gk. ἀνάτομος, to cut up. — Gk. ἀνά, up; τέμνω, to cut. Cf. Toma.

Ancestor, (F. — L.) M. E. (1) ancestor. — O. F. ancestrer, from L. antecessor, nom. of a predecessor, foregoer; and M. E. (2) antecessor, O. F. ancestrer, from L. antecessor, acc. L. ante, before; cess-iss, pp. of cedere, to go.

Anchor, (L. — Gk.) The current spelling imitates the false L. form, anchora. — A. S. ancor, — L. ancora (wrongly anchora); — Gk. ἄγκυρα, an anchor, lit. a bent hook; cf. Gk. ἄγκυρος, a bend. (√ANQ)

Anchorete, Anchorete, a recluse. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. anchorete (Cot.). — Late L. anchoreta. — Gk. ἀναχορήτης, one who retires from the world. — Gk. ἀναχώρειν, to retire. — Gk. ἀνά, back; and χωρείν, to withdraw, from χώρα, space, room. (√GHÉ, GHÔ)

Anchovy, a fish. (Span. — Basque?) Span. anchova; cf. Basque anchoa, anchua, an anchovy. Perhaps 'dried fish'; from Basque antzua, dry.

ANGEL

— Late L. antīanus, old, belonging to former time. Formed with suffix -anus from ante, before.

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

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, anderne, andyne. — O. F. andier; mod. F. l'andier, put for l'andier, where l' is the def. art. Cf. Late L. andierius, andena, a fire-dog.

Anecdote, (F. — L. — Gk.) F. anecdote. — Late L. anecdota, orig. a neut. pl. — Gk. ἀνεκδότα, neut. pl. of ἀνεκδοτος, unpublished; hence an unpublished story, story in private life. — Gk. ἀνέκ, not; ἦκ, out; and ἔκτος, given, allied to δικαίω, I give.

Anemone, a flower. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνέμων, lit. wind-flower. — Gk. ἀνεμωσ, wind.

Anent, regarding, with reference to. (E.) M. E. anent, anentis; older form onefent, where the t is excrescent. A. S. anefi, onefent, near; later form oneyn.
— A. S. on, on; on, even. Hence oneyn = even with, on an equality with. Cf. G. neben, near (for in eben) See Even.

Aneroid, dry, applied to a barometer having no liquid mercury in it. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἀνέ, not; νεώμ, wet; ἁθι, form, kind.

Aneurysm, a tumour due to dilatation. (Gk.) Gk. ἀνευρύσμα, a widening.
— Gk. ἀνέρυς, for ἀνά, up; and ἔρυσιν, to widen, from ἔρως, wide. Also aneurism.


— 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. angri, grief; Dan. anger, Swed. ånger, regret. + L. angor, a strangling, anguish. (✓ ANGH.) See below.

Angina, acute pain. (L.) angina, quinsy, lit. choking. — L. angere, to choke.


Angle (2), a hook, fish-hook. (E.) A. S. angelf, a fish-hook; dimin. of anga, onga, a sting, prickle; cf. Icel. angi, a prickle, Gk. ἀγγοπα, a bent hook, Skt. anka(s), a hook. + Dan. angelf; G. angel, dimin. of O. H. G. ange, a prickle, fish-hook. Allied to Anchor. Der. angle, verb, to fish.


Aniline, a substance which furnishes a number of dyes. (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. nila, blue; nili, the indigo-plant.

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

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


Anise, a herb. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. anise, anise. — F. anis (Cot.). — L. anísum; also aníthum. — Gk. ἀνίσον, ἀνησον, orig. ἀνήρ, anise.

Anker, a liquid measure. (Du.—Late L.) Du. anker, the same. — Late L. ancoria, the same. + Swed. ankare; G. anker; from the same.

Ankle. (E.) M. E. angle; also an-

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clove. — O. Fries. ankel; also A. S. anclīu, with a longer suffix (cf. O. Fries. onklef). + Dan. and Swed. ankel; Icel. ókbla (for ókbla = ánkula); Du. and G. enkel. Perhaps allied to Skt. ánguli, a finger, aiga, a limb.

Anna, a small coin; see Ana.

Annals. (F.—L.) F. annales, pl. sb. — L. annáles, pl. adj., for libri annáles, yearly books, chronicles; from annális, yearly. — L. annus, a year.

Annear, to temper by heat. (1 E.; (2 F.—L.) Two distinct words have been confused. 1. M. E. anelen, to inflame, kindle, heat, melt, burn. A. S. onūlæ, to burn, kindle; from on, prefix, and úlæ, to burn. Cf. A. S. úldre, fire. 2. M. E. anelen, to enamel glass. — Prefix an- (perhaps = F. à, L. ad); and O. F. neeler, nieler, to enamel, orig. to paint in black on gold or silver. — Late L. nigellare, to blacken. — L. nigellus, blackish; from niger, black.

Annex, (F.—L.) F. annexer. — L. annexus, pp. of annexere, to knit or bind to. — L. an- (for ad), to; and nectere, to bind.

Annihilate, (L.) L. annihilitās, pp. of annihilare, to reduce to nothing. — L. an- (for ad), to; and nihil, nothing.

Anniversary. (L.) For 'anniversary memorial.' — L. anniversārius, returning yearly. — L. anni- (from anno), from annus, a year; and versus, pp. of vertere, to turn (see Verse).

Annote, to make notes on. (L.) From pp. of L. annotare, to make notes on. — L. an- (for ad), to, on; notare, to mark, from nota, a mark. See Note.

Announce, (F.—L.) F. annoncer. — L. annuntiāre, to announce. — L. an- (= ad), to; annuntiare, to bring tidings, from annuntius, a messenger. See Nuncio.

Annoy, to vex. (F.—L.) M. E. anoyer, anuier. — O. F. anoyer, anuier, to annoy. — O. F. anoi, anui (F. ennui), vexation. Cf. Span. enojar. O. Venetian inodio, vexation. — L. in odio, lit. in hatred, common in the Late L. phr. in odio habui, lit. I had in hatred, I was annoyed with; cf. L. in odio esse, to be hated by (Cicero). — L. in, in; odio, abl. of odio, hatred.


annuity. (A. F.—L.) A. F. annuité; A. D. 1304. — Late L. annuitātem, acc. of annuitās. — L. annus, a year.

Annul, (L.) L. annuillāre, to bring to
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nothing. — L. an- (for ad), to; nullus, no one; see Null.

Annular, like a ring. (L.) L. annu-
líris, adj.; from annulus, a ring, earlier spelling *ónnús; dimin. of L. ãnus, a rounding, a circular form (Lewis).

Anodyne, a drug to allay pain. (L. — Gk.) XVI cent. Late L. antidýnus, a drug relieving pain. — Gk. áνδυνος, free from pain. — Gk. áν-, not; and óδυν-, pain.


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

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

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

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

Answer, to reply. (E.) A. S. and-
swerian, andswarian, to answer, speak in reply; a weak verb. — A. S. andswaru, a reply. — A. S. and-AR, against, in reply; swarian, to speak, to swear. The A. S. and- = G. anti- (in antworten) = Gk. ἀντί; see Anti- and Swear.

Ant. (E.) M. E. ant, short for antete. A. S. émette, an emett, ant. Doublet, emmet, q.v.

Antagonist, an opponent. (L. — Gk.) Late L. antagónista. — Gk. ἀνταγωνιστής, an opponent. — Gk. ἀντ-, for ἀντί, against; and ἀγωνίσαι, I struggle, from ἀγών, a contest. (VAG.)

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

Ante-, 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; cédere, to go.

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

Antelope. (F. — L. — Gk.) In Spenser,
Anticlimax. (Gk.) From Anti- and Climax.

Antidote. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. antidote. — L. antidotum, a remedy. — Gk. πάντος, a remedy; a thing given as a remedy. — Gk. ἀντί, against; ὁδῷ, neut. of ὁδός, given, from διώκω, I give.

Antimony, a metal. (Late L.) Late L. antimonium. (XI cent.) Origin unknown.

Antipathy. (Gk.) From Gk. ἀντιπαθεία, antipathy, lit. ‘a suffering (feeling strongly) against.’ — Gk. ἀντί, against; πάθος, to suffer. See Pathos.

Antiphon. (L. — Gk.) Late L. antiphōna, an anthem; see Anthem.

Antiphrasis. (Gk.) See Anti- and Phrase.

Antipodes. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντιπόδος, pl., men with feet opposite to ours, from nom. sing. ἀντίποδος. — Gk. ἀντι, opposite to; and ποδός, foot, cognate with Foot.

Antique, old. (F. — L.) F. antique. — L. antiquus; also anticus, formed with suffix -icus from ante, before; as posticus is from post, behind. Doublet, antic.

Antiseptic, counteracting putrefaction. (Gk.) Gk. ἀντί, against; and σπητίκος, putrefying, σπήτος, rotten, from σπητέω, to rot.

Antistrophe. (Gk.) From Anti- and Strophe.

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

Antitype. (Gk.) From Anti- and Type.

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

Anus, the lower orifice of the bowels. (L.) L. anus.

Anvil. (E.) M. E. anvillt, anfél, antilt. — A. S. anulf, onulf. — A. S. on, on, upon: and a verb *fealtan (see below), causal of *fealtan, to infix, redupl. verb cognate with O. H. G. *falsan, M. H. G. valsan, whence G. fals, a groove. Some derive it from on and fealtan, to fold; however, the O. H. G. anafalsan, an anvil, is not derived from ana, on, and falsan, to fold up, but from M. H. G. valsan, as above. Cf. L. inicus, an anvil, from in, on, and citere, to strike; and note the A. S. gloss: ‘Cudo, percutio, anfite.’ Voc. 217. 5.

Anxious. (L.) L. anxius, distressed; with suffix -ous. — L. angere, to choke, distress.

Any. (E.) A. S. ãneg, any; from án, one, with suffix -ig (E. -y). — Du. eenig, from een, one; G. einiger, from ein, one. See One.

Aorta. (L. — Gk.) Late L. aorta. — Gk. ἀορτή, the great artery ‘rising’ from the heart. — Gk. ἀιῶρθος, to rise up; ἀιῶν, 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.

apartment, a separate room. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. appartement. — 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. ἀ-, not; πάθεια, to suffer. See Pathos.

Ape. (E.) M. E. ape; A. S. aþa. — Du. aap; Icel. ñæð; Swed. apa; G. affe; Irish apa (from E.); O. Bohem. op.


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

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

Aphræsis, the taking away of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. (L. — Gk.) Late L. apheraseis. — Gk. ἀφαίρεσις, a taking away. — Gk. ἀφ-, for ἀφό, away; ἀφρασία, a taking, from ἀφείν, to take. See Heresy.

Aphelion, the point in a planet’s orbit farthest from the sun. (Gk.) Coinced from Gk. ἀφ-, for ἀφό, from; ἀφαίρεσις, the sun.

Aphorism, a definition. (Gk.) Gk. ἀφορίσις, a definition. — Gk. ἀφορίζειν, to
define, limit. - Gk. ἀφ-, for ἀπό, off; ὀριζεῖν, to limit, from ὀριος, a boundary.

Apiary, a place for bees. (L.) L. apī-rīüm, neut. of apī-r us, belonging to bees. - L. apī-, stem of apis, a bee.

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

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


Apocope. (L. - Gk.) L. apocope. - Gk. ἀποκόπη, a cutting off (of a letter). - Gk. ἀπό, off; and κόπτειν, to hew, cut.

Apocrypha. (Gk.) Lit. ‘hidden things;’ hence, uncanonical books of the Old Testament. - Gk. ἀπόκρυφα, neut. pl. of ἀπόκρυφος, hidden. - Gk. ἀποκρύπτειν, to hide away. - Gk. ἀπό, from, away; κρύπτειν, to hide.

Apogee, the point of the moon’s orbit furthest from the earth. (F. - L. - Gk.’ F. apogée (Cot.).- L. apogeeum. - Gk. ἀπόγαυος, neut. of ἀπόγαιος, away from earth.

- Gk. ἀπό, away from; γῆ, earth.

Apologue, a fable, story. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. apologue. - L. apologue. - Gk. ἀπόλογος, a fable. - Gk. ἀπό, off; λόγος, speech, from λέγειν, to say.

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

Apophthegm, Apothegm. (Gk.) Gk. ἀπόφθεγμα, a thing uttered, a terse saying. - Gk. ἀπό, off, out; and θέγγωμαι, I cry aloud, utter.

Apoplexy. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) F. apoplexie. - Late L. apos-tasis. - L. ἀποπληξία, stupor, apoplexy. - Gk. ἀποπληξίαςεις, to cripple by a stroke. - Gk. ἀπό, off; πνῆσεις, to strike.

Apostasy. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) F. apostasie. - Late L. apostasia. - L. ἀπόστασις, later form for ἀπόστασις, revolt, lit. ‘a standing away from.’ - Gk. ἀπό, off, away; στάσις, a standing, from στα-, base allied to στάντμ, I place. Cf. Statics.

apostate. (Late L. - Gk.) M. E. apostata. - Late L. apostata. - L. ἀπόστατος, a deserter, apostate. - Gk. ἀπό, off; στάσις, standing, from στα-, (see above).

Apostle. (L. - Gk.) A. S. apostol. - L. apostolus. - Gk. ἀπόστολος, one who is sent off. - Gk. ἀπό, off; στέλλειν, to send.

Apostrophe. (L. - Gk.) L. apostrophe. - Gk. ἀποστροφή, a turning away; in rhetoric, a turning away to address some one else. - Gk. ἀπό, away; στρέφειν, to turn. - In the sense of a mark used to denote an omission, it should be apostrophus (L. apostrophus, Gk. ἀπόστροφος).


Apostle, deification. (L. - Gk.) L. apotheosis. - Gk. ἀποθέωσις, deification. - Gk. ἀποθεῶ, I deify, set aside as a god.

- Gk. ἀπό, away, fully; θεός, a god.

Appal, to terrify. (F. - L.) The present sense is late; the M. E. aplied meant ‘rendered pale;’ cf. Chaucer, C. T., 10679 (F 365). - O. F. apallir, apalir, apalir, to wax pale, also to make pale (Cot.). - O. F. a-, prefix; O. F. pale, palle, pale.


Appanage, Apanage, provision for a dependent, &c. (F. - L.) O. F. apanage (also apanage), properly, a provision for maintenance. - O. F. apaner, lit. to supply with bread (Late L. appanâre). - L. ap- (for ad’, to, for; pān-is, bread.

Apparatus, gear. (L.) L. apparātus, preparation. - L. apparātus, pp. of apparāre, to prepare for. - L. ad, for; parāre, to get ready.

Apparel, to clothe. (F. - L.) M. E. apanarel. - O. F. apareiller, to dress, apparel. - O. F. a, to; pareiller, parailler, to assort, put like things with like, to arrange, from pareil, like, similar. - L. ad, to; Med. L. parciculus (Ducange has parica, parcica) similar, from L. pari-, stem of par, equal. Cf. Par. Der. apparel, s.


apparitor, an officer who attends magistrates to execute their orders; an officer who serves the process of a spiritual court. (L.) L. apparīrator, an attendant, licitor. - L. apparīrere, to appear as attend- ant, wait on. See Appar.

Appeal, v. (F. - L.) M. E. apleen. - O. F. apeler, to call. - L. appellārēre, to address, call upon, speak to; from L. ap-
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(for ad), to: and *pellière, to speak, allied to A. S. spell, a tale.


Appease. (F. = L.) M. E. apesen, apaisen. —A. F. apeser, aperire, O. F. apaiser (F. apaiser), to bring to a peace. —O. F. a peis, a paiz, to a peace. —L. ad pācem, to a peace. See Peace.

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

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

appendix, an addition. (L.) L. appendix. —L. appendēre, to suspend upon.

—L. ap- (for ad), to; pendēre, to weigh.

Appertain. (F. = L.) M. E. aperiten. —O. F. appartenir (F. appartenir), to belong to. —L. ap- (for ad), to; pertinēre, to belong. See Pertain.

Appetite. (F. = L.) O. F. appetite. —L. appetitus, an appetite; lit. ‘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; plantere, to applaud, clap (hands). Der. applause, from pp. applaudus.


Apply, (F. = L.) M. E. applyen. —O. F. aplier. —L. appliquére, to join to, turn or apply to. —L. ap- (for ad), to; plicière, to fold, twine. Der. appli-ance; 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; peggio, a place to stand or lean on, &c. —L. ad, to; pōdis, an elevated place, a balcony, from Gk. πόδιον. See Pew.

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

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

Appose. (F. = L.) F. apposer; formed to represent L. appōnere, on the analogy of composere, exposere, and other presumed representatives of compounds of L. pōnere; but really formed on F. poser (from L. pōnsäre). See Pose.

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


—L. ad, at; preium, a price.

Appreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. appretiäre, to value at a price. —L. ap- (for ad), at; preium, a price.

Apprehend. (F. = L.) F. apprehender (Cot.). —L. apprehender, orig. to lay hold of. —L. ap- (for ad), to, at;prehendere, to grasp. See Prehensile.

Apprentice. (F. = L.) O. F. apprentis, nom. of apprentil (see Godefroy, s.v. apprentil). The O. F. apprentis, apprentil, represent Late L. *apprentîtius, nom., and *apprentītium, acc., from a Late L. *apprentitus, used as a pp. of L. apprendere, to learn, short for L. apprendendere, to lay hold of (above).?


Approach, (F. = L.) M. E. approchen, aprochen. —O. F. aprocher, to approach. —L. appōpriäre, to draw near to (Exod. iii. 5). —L. ap- (for ad), to; prope, near.

Approbation. (F. = L.) F. approbation. —L. acc. approbationem, approval. —L. approbātus, pp. of approbāre, to approve. See Approve.

Appropriate. (L.) From pp. of L. appōpriäre, to make one’s own. —L. ap- (for ad), to; proprius, one’s own. See Proper.
Approve. (F.—L.) O. F. approver. — L. approbäre, to approve; — L. ap- (for ad'), to; — probare, to test, try, esteem as good. Der. approval; dis-approve.

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

Appurtenance. (F.—L.) A.F. appurtenance (O. F. apartenir), that which belongs to. — O. F. apartrir, to belong to. See Appertain.

Apricot. (F.—Port. — Arab. — Gk. — L.) Formerly also aprick, from Port. albriccoq directly. Also apricot. — F. abricot, the apricot, or aprick plum; — Lat. albricoq, apricots, neut. pl. of precoccus, another form of precocx, precocious, early ripe (cf. L.; be: Arbor, Arbeo, Arbee, Arbee. — L. pro, beforehand; and concurre, 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. apserre, to open; see Aperient.

Apron. (F.—L.) Formerly napron. — O. F. naperon, a large cloth; augmentative form of O. F. nappe, a cloth (F. napper). — L. mappa, 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. ἀψης, a tiring, fastening, felloe of a wheel, curve, bow, arch. — Gk. ἀπτήπει, to tie, bind.

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

Aquatic. (L.) L. aquaticus, pertaining to water. — L. aquar, water.

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

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

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

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

Aqueous. As if from L. *aqueus, adj., a form not used. — L. aqua, water.

Aquiline, like an eagle. (F.—L.) F. aquilin; hence nes aquilin, 'a nose like an eagle;' Cot. — L. aquilinus, adj. from aquila, an eagle. (Abig Eagle.

Arabesque. (F.—Ital. — Arab.) XVII cent. F. Arabesque, Arabian-like; also full of flourishes, like fine Arabic work.

— Ital. Arabesco; where *esce = E. -ish. — Arab. 'arab, Arabia.

Arable. (F.—L.) F. arable. — L. arābilis, that can be ploughed. — L. arāre, to plough. (v) AR. See Ear (3).

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

arbitrary. (L.) In Milton. — L. arbitrarius, orig. like the decision of an umpire. — L. arbitrare, to act as umpire.

— L. arbiter (above).

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

Arboreous, belonging to trees. (L.) L. arbore-us, adj. from arbor, a tree; with suffix -ous.

Arbour, a bow'er. (F.—L.) The word seems to be really due to M. E. herbere, also erbe, from O. F. herber, L. herbāarius, a herb-garden, also an orchard. — L. herba, grass, herb. The special sense was due to confusion with L. arbūr, 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. arcata, an arched place; fem. of pp. of arcare, to arch. — Ital. arco, a bow, — L. acc. arcum (above).

Arcana. (L.) L. arcana, things kept secret, secrets. — L. arcēre, to keep.

Arch (1), a vault, &c. (F.—L.) O. F. arche, 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), roughish, 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. arche-, O. F. arche-, L. archi-, Gk. ἀρχή (prefix). See below.
Arch., prefix, chief. (L.—Gk.) The form arch- is due to A.S. are-, as in avere-scop, an archbishop, and to O. F. arche-, as in arche-diacre, an archdeacon. This form was borrowed from L. archi—Gk. ἀρχή, as in ἀρχή-πισκος, an archbishop.

—Gk. ἀρχων, to be first, to rule; cf. Gk. ἀρχή, beginning. Der. arch-bishop, archdeacon, &c.; but, in archangel, 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. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, which is from ἀρχή, the beginning; and the suffix -logy, Gk. -λογία, due to λόγος, discourse, from λέγω, to speak.

archaic. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαϊκός, antique, primitive. —Gk. ἀρχαιός, old. —Gk. ἀρχή, a beginning.

archaism. (Gk.) Gk. ἀρχαίσμα, an antiquated phrase. —Gk. ἀρχαιος, to speak antiquatedly. —Gk. ἀρχαῖος, old (above).

Arch. (F.—L.) M. E. archer. —A. F. archer; O. F. archier, a bow-man. —Late L. archarius, a bow-man; from archus, a bow.

Archetype, the original type. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. archetype, 'a principall type'; Cot. —L. archetypum, the original pattern. —Gk. ἀρχητύποις, a model; neut. of ἀρχήτυπος, stamped as a model. —Gk. ἀρχετύπος, prefix (see Archi); τύπος, a type.

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

archimedrite. (L.—Gk.) L. archimandrite, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot. —Late Gk. ἄρχημανδρίτης, the same. —Gk. ἄρχη; chief; μάνδρα, an enclosure, fold, afterwards a monastery. See Arch.

archipelago, chief sea, i.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 architectón. —Gk. ἀρχιτέκτων, a chief builder or artificer. —Gk. ἀρχιτέκτων, chief (see Archi); τέκτων, a carpenter, builder.

architrave. (F.—Ital. —and Gk.) In Milton. —F. architravé. —Ital. architrave, the part of an entablature resting immediately on the column. A barbarous compound; from Gk. ἄρχη-, prefix, chief, principal, and Lat. trabem, 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. ἀρχιβιος, a public building, residence of magistrates. —Gk. ἀρχη, a beginning, a magistracy.


—Gk. ἀρκτικός, near the constellation of the Bear, northern. —Gk. ἀρκτερος, a bear. Cognate with L. ursus; see Ursine.

Der. anti-arctic.


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

Āre, pres. pl. of the verb substantive. (E.) O. Northumbrian aron, O. Merc. earun, as distinguished from A.S. (Wessex) sint, sind, sindon. Cf. Icel. er-u, they are. From the Idg. -ES, to be; from whence also are Skt. s-ant, Gk. εἶναι, L. sunt, G. s-ent, Icel. er-uen (for *es-u), they are.

am. O. Northumb. am, O. Merc. em, A.S. em + Skt. as-mi, Gk. εἰ-μι, Goth. i-m, Icel. e-m; &c.

art. O. Northumb. arô, O. Merc. eard; A.S. earth (with t due to -t in scel-t, shalt, &c.). Icel. est, erl.

is. A.S. is + Icel. es, later er. Cf. also Goth. and G. ist, Skt. as-ti, Gk. ἐστι, L. es-t. See also Be, Was.

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

Areca, a genus of palms. (Port.—Canarese.) Port. areca. —Canarese adikī, 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. arēna, sand; the sanded space in which gladiators fought. Orig. harēna; cf. Sabine fasēna, sand.

ARGILLACEOUS

Arrack, an ardent spirit. (Arab.)
Arab. ‘araq, sweat, juice, essence, distilled spirit. — Arab. root ‘araq, to sweat.

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Arraignment. (F. — L.) M. E. arainen. — O. F. arretien, to speak to, discourse with, cite, arraign. — O. F. a (L. ad), to; resnier, resoner, to reason, from O. F. reson, raison, reason, advice, from L. acc. rationem; see Reason.

Arrange. (F — L. and O. H. G.) M. E. aragnynge, arangen. — O. F. arengier, to put into a rank. — O. F. a (L. ad), to; rangier, rengier, to range, from O. F. rang, reng, 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). Chancer has thef errant, arrant thief, C. T. 17173; and see Piers 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 ar- before r), to, for; O. Low G. and O. Fries. rēde (cf. Goth. garai-s), ready, A. S. rēde, ready; so that to array is ‘to get ready.’ See Ready.

Arrears, sb. pl. (F. — L.) From M. E. arewe, adv., in the rear. — O. F. arewe (F. arrière), behind. — Late L. ad retro, backward. — L. ad, to; retro, behind. | What we now call arrears answers to M. E. areverages, s. pl. formed from M. E. arewe with F. suffix -age.

Arrest, to stop. (F. — L.) O. F. arester (F. arrêter), to stay. — O. F. a (-L. ad), to; L. restâre, to stay, remain, from re-, back, and stâre, to stand; see Rest 2.

Arrive. (F. — L.) F. arriver. — Late L. arripare, adrippare, to come to shore, land. — L. ad, to; ripa, shore, bank. Der. arriv-al.

Arrogate. (L.) From pp. of L. arrogāre, to ask, adopt, attribute to, add to, — L. ar- (for ad), to; rogāre, to ask. Der. arrogānt, from the pres. pt.

Arrow. (E.) M. E. arewe, arwe. A.S. arewe, and earh (rare). + Icel. ör, an arrow (gen. ørv; allied to Goth. arhwasna, an arrow. From Teut. base arhow-; cognate with L. arc-us, a bow.

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

Arse. (E.) M. E. ars, ers. A.S ærs. + Gk. ὀφθαλμός, the rump. Idg. type *oros.||Arsenal. (Span. — Arab.) Span. arsenal, a magazine, dock yard, arsenal; longer forms, atarasanal, atarasana, where the a- answers to Arab. al, def. article. Cf. Ital. darsena, a wet dock. — Arab. dâr-činâh, a house of construction, place for making things, dock-yard. — Arab. dâr, a house; al, the; and činâh, 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-zernih; where as is for al, the, def. art., and zernih, orpiment, is from Pers. zerni, orpiment, yellow arsenic (from zar, gold). See Devic, p. 4.


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


Artery. (L. — Gk.) L. arteția, properly the wind-pipe; also, an artery. — Gk. ἀρτεύς, 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. artichòco, a corrupt form; Florio also gives the spellings archichòco, archicefo; also (without the ar, which answers to the Arab. def. art. al, the) the forms carrizzòco, carciofo. Cf. Span. alcachofa, an artichoke. — Arab. al kharshif, or ḥashaf, an artichoke. See Not Arab, ar'di shauki (Diz), 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 articulâre, to supply with joints, divide by joints. — L. articulus, a joint (above).

Artifice. (F. — L.) In Milton. — F. artifice. — L. artificium, a trade, handicraft; hence skill. — L. art-, stem of ars, art; and -fic, for facere, to make. Der. artificēr, a skilled workman.

artillery. (F. — L.) O. F. artillerie,
equipment of war, machines of war, including cross-bows, &c., in early times. — O. F. artilier, to equip. — Late L. *artilàre, to make machines; a verb inferred from the sb. *artillàtor, a maker of machines. Extended from arti-, stem of ars, art. We also find *artilliàtor, answering to an older *articulàtor; also Late L. artículum, artifice; artificia, art.

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

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

Asafetida, Asasfetida, a gum. (Med. — Pers. and L.) From Pers. āṣā, mastic; the L. fætida, fetid, refers to its offensive smell. See Fétid.

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

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

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

Ascetic. (Gk.) Gk. ἄσκητικός, given to exercise, industrious; applied to hermits, who strictly exercised themselves in religious devotion. — Gk. ἄσκητος, one who practices an art, an athlete. — Gk. ἀσκεῖν, to work, exercise; also, to mortify the body, as an ascetic.

Ascititious, incidental. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *asciticius, from ascitus, pp. of asciscere, or adsciscere, to receive, learn. — L. asc., to; sciscere, to learn, inceptive form of séire, 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. āscamod, pp. of āscaman, to put to shame. — A.S. ā-, extremely; scaman, to shame, from scamu, shame. β. Or for A.S. ofscamod, with the same sense (with prefix of-, off, very).

Ashes. (E.) The pl. of ash, which is little used. M. E. asche, axe, sing.; the pl. is commonly aschen. aexen, but in Northern E. it is asches, askes. A.S. esce, pl. escean, exan, ascen. + Du. asch; Icel. and Swed. aska; Dan. aske; Goth. aṣga, pl. aṣgōn; G. asche. Teut. stems *askon-, *asgōn.}

Ashlar, Ashler, a facing made of squared stones. (F. — L.) It consists of thin slabs of stone for facing a building; formerly applied to a square hewn stone; and, probably, so called because it took the place of the wooden beams used for the same purpose. — O.F. aiselere (Livre des Rois), extended from O.F. aiselle, aisele, 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. (E.) For on side.


Askance, obliquely. (Frisic). Spelt a-sance by Sir T. Wyatt; a-scanche by Palsgrave, who gives de traures, en lorngrant, as the F. equivalent. Hardly from Ital. scansare, 'to go a-slope or a-scone, or a-skew, to go sidelin;' Florio. Rather from Frisic aa Skands, obliquely, to one side (Outzen); from skán, oblique. Cf. E. Fries. sch n, oblique, schieins, obliquely; Low G. schieins; Du. schuinen, oblique (whence Dan. paa skouns). O. Fries. a = Teut. an.

Askew, 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. ἀσπαράγος. Supposed to be of Pers. origin; cf. Zend pāregha, a shoot, a prong; Lithuan. spurgas, a shoot (Fick, Prellwitz).

Aspect. (L.) L. aspectus, look. — L. aspectus, pp. of aspectare, to look. — L. a- (for ad), to, at; specere, to look.
Aspen, **Asp**, a tree. (E.) **M. E.** asp; Chaucer, C. T. 2923; aspen is an adj. (like golden), and is used for aspen-tree; cf. Ch. C. T. 7449. A. S. espe, epes. + Du. esp; Icel. òhp, Dan. and Swed. asp; G. espe, òópe. Cf. Lithuan. apusis; Russ. osina.


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

Asphalt. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσφαλις, ἀσφαλτος, asphalt, bitumen. A foreign word.

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

Asphyxia, suffocation. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσφυξία, a stopping of the pulse; cf. ἀσφυξίας, without pulsation. — Gk. α-; and ἀσφυτεσ; the pulse, from ἀσφυτεσ, to pulsate; — ἀσφυτικος, pulsation.

Aspire, (F. — L.) F. aspirer, to breathe, covet, aspire to. — L. aspirare; lit. to breathe towards. — L. a- (for ad), to; spirare, to breathe. Der. aspirare, v. to pronounce with a full breathing.


— Irish assan. — L. asinus; whence also W. asyn, Swed. åsna, Icel. asni. Hence also (or from L. dimin. asellus) came Irish asal, Du. ezel, Dan. and G. eisel, Goth. asinus. Prob. of Semitic origin; cf. Arab. atān, Heb. athōn, a she-ass.


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

Assassin, a secret murderer. (F. — Arab.) F. assassin. From Arab. ḥashāshin, 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. ḥashish, an intoxicating preparation from the dried leaves of Cannabis indica, a kind of hemp. Cf. Arab. ḥashiyy, dry.

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

Assay, s.; the same as Essay, q. v.

Assemble. (F. — L.) O. F. assembler.

— Late L. assimuille, to collect (different from L. assimulare, to feign). — L. as- (for ad), to; simil, together.

Assent. (F. — L.) O. F. assentir. — L. assentire, to assure, 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. assesseur. — Late L. assessaire, to sit as assessor, to assess; cf. L. sb. assessor, one who adjusted taxes; orig. a judge's assistant, one who sat by him. — L. asseus, pp. of assidere, to sit near. See Assize (1).

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

Asseverate. (L.) L. asseveratus, pp. of assennare, to speak in earnest. — L. as- (for ad), to; seuernus, earnest.

Assiduous. (L.) L. assidus-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. assistere, to step to, approach, assist. — L. as- (for ad), to; sistere, to place, stand, from stâre, to stand.

Assize (1), a session of a court of justice. (F. — L.) M. E. asise. — O. F. asisse, 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. asisse, 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. asso- ciare, to join to. — L. as- (for ad), to; sociare, to join, associate. — L. socius, a
companion, lit. follower. — L. sequi, to follow. See Sequence.


**Assonant.** (L.) L. assonantis-, stem of assonans, sounding like; pres. pt. of assonère, to respond to. — L. as- (for ad-), to; sonäre, to sound, from sonus, sound.

**Assort.** (F. - L.) O. F. assortir, to sort, assort, match (15th century). — O. F. as- (— L. as-, for L. ad), to; sort, stem of L. sor, lot. See Sort.

**Assuage.** (F. - L.) O. F. assouagir, assoiger, to soften, appease; (Prov. assuiaîr). — F. a (= L. ad), to; and L. suavis, sweet. See Suave.

**Assume.** (L.) L. assûmere (pp. assumptus), to take to oneself. — L. as- (for ad), to; sûmere, to take, which is from emere, to take, with a prefix of doubtful origin. Der. assumpt-ion (from the pp.).

**Assure.** (F. - L.) M. E. assuren, — O. F. aseurer, to make secure. — O. F. a (= L. ad), to; seîr, sure, from L. seïrûs, secure, sure. See Sure.

**Aster.** a flower. (Gk.) Gk. ἀστήρ, a star. See Star.

**asterisk.** (Gk.) Gk. ἀστερίς, a little star, also an asterisk *, used for distinguishing fine passages in MSS. — Gk. ἀστερ-, stem of ἀστήρ, a star.

**asteroid.** a minor planet. (Gk.) Properly an adj., signifying ‘star-like.’ — Gk. ἀστερο-εἶδης, star-like, — Gk. ἀστερ-, for ἄστρο, a star; and ἐδ- o's, form, figure.

**Asthma.** difficulty in breathing. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσθμα, panting. — Gk. ἀάζεων, to breathe hard. Cf. Gk. ἂυμι, I blow. See Air.

**Astr.** (E.) For on stir; Barbour’s Bruce, xii. 195. See Stir.

**Astron.** The addition of -ish, as in extinguiish, is due to analogy with other verbs in -ish. M. E. astoien, astuniien, astonien; whence later astony, afterwards lengthened to astonish; also astound, by the addition of excrescent a after n, as in sound, from F. son. All from O. F. estoner (mod. F. étouffer), to amaze. — Late L. *extonâre, to thunder out, from ex, out, and tonâre, to thunder. Cf. L. altontâre, to thunder at, astonish (with prefix at- for L. ad, at).

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

**Astration.** (L.) From L. acc. astric turnover, a drawing together. — L. astringere, pp. of astringere; see Astringent.

**Astride.** (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, (i) astronomy; (2) astrology, or science of the stars. — Gk. ἀστρολογία, astronomy. — Gk. ἀστρο-, for ἄστρον, a star; and -λογία, allied to λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

**Astronomy.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. astronomie. — L. astronomia. — Gk. ἀστρονομία. — Gk. ἀστρον, a star; and -νομία, allied to νόμος, law, from νομίζειν, to distribute.

**Astile.** (L.) L. astûtus, crafty, cunning. — L. astus, craft.

**Asunder.** (E.) For on sunder. A. S. on-sunderan, apart. See Sunder.

**Asylum.** (L. - Gk.) L. asylum. — Gk. ἀσυλόν, an asylum; neut. of ἀσύλος, adj. unharmed, safe from violence. — Gk. ἀ-, not; and σύλη, a right of seizure; cf. σύλω, I despoil an enemy.

**Asymptote.** a line which, indefinitely produced, does not meet the curve which it continually approaches. (Gk.) Gk. ἀσύμπτωτος, not falling together, not coincident. — Gk. ἀ-, not; σύμ, for σύν, together; and πτωτός, falling, from πτετείων (pt. τ. πτετείων), to fall. (✓ FET.)

**At.** (E.) M. E. at, A. S. at. + Icel. at; Goth. at; Dan. ad; Swed. å; L. ad.

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

**Atagahan; see Yatagan.**

**Atheism.** (Gk.) Coincd from Gk. ἀθε-ος, denying the gods, without a god; with suffix -ism. — Gk. ἀ-, negative prefix; θεός, a god.

**Athirst.** (E.) M. E. ofthurst, athurst, very thirsty; orig. pp. of a verb. A. S. ofyrstan, very thirsty; pp. of ofyrstan, to be very thirsty. — A. S. of, very (prefix); and yfrstan, to thirst; see Thirst.

**Athlete.** (L. - Gk.) L. athletâ. — Gk. ἀθλητής, a combatant, contender in games. — Gk. ἀθλε-εται, to contend for a prize. — Gk. ἀθλος (for ἀθλεταις), a contest; ἀθλον (for ἀθλετων), a prize. See Wed.

**Athwart.** across. For on thwart, on the transverse, across; see Thwart.
**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. Ἀτλας (gen. Ἀτλάντως), prob. ‘the sustainer’ or bearer, from ἀτίν- to bear.

atlantic, an ocean, named after Mt. Atlas, in the N.W. of Africa. (Gk.) From Ἀτλαντι-, stem of Ἀτλας; with suffix -kos.

Atmosphere. (Gk.) Lit. ‘a sphere of air round the earth.’ Coined from ἀτμό-, stem of ἀτμός, vapour, air; and Sphere.

Atoll, a group of coral islands forming a ring. (Maldive Islands) ‘We derive the expression from the Maldive islands... where the form of the word is aiolu. It is prob. connected with the Singhalapese prep. intui, inside.’ (Yule.)

Atom. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. atome (Cot.). — L. atomus. — Gk. ἄτομος, sb., an indivisible particle; allied to ἄτομος, adj., indivisible. — Gk. ἄτομος, atom; ἄτομος, o-grade of ἄτομος, as seen in τέμπειν, to cut, divide.

Atone, to set at one, to reconcile. (E.) Made up from the words at and one, and due to the frequent use of the phrase at one, at one (i.e. reconciled) in Middle English. At al on=all agreed; Rob. of Glouc. p. 113. Tyndall has atonemaker, i.e. reconciler, Works, p. 158. Der. atone-ment, i.e. at-one-ment; we actually find the word onement, reconciliation, in old authors; see Hall, Satires, iii. 7. 69.


Atrophy. (Gk.) Gk. ἀτρώψια, want of nourishment or food, hunger, wasting away of the body, atrophy. — Gk. ἄτρω-, not; and τρέφειν (pt. t. τέρ-τροφ-α), to nourish.

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

attack. (F.—Ital.—Teut.? F. attaquar. — Ital. attaccare, to fasten, attack; attaccare battaglia, ‘to ioyne battell,’ Florio. Cognate with F. attaque; so that attack is a doublet of attack.

Attain. (F.—L.) M. E. atteinen.— O. F. atteign-, pres. stem of atteindre, attaindre, to reach to. — L. attingere, to attain.— L. at- (for ad), to; tangere, to touch.

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

Attaint, to convict. (F.—L.) From M. E. atteyn-, atteyn, convicted, whence the verb has been evolved; orig. pp. of O. F. atteindre (above). See Turn.

Attar of Roses. (Arab.) Also, less correctly, otto of roses, i.e. perfume. — Arab. ʿṭr, perfume. — Arab. root ʿṭara, to smell sweetly.

Attempt. (F.—L.) O. F. aterr, to modify. — O. F. a (= L. ad), to; tempérer, tempérer, to temper. — L. temperare, to apportion, regulate, qualify. See Temper.

Attempt. (F.—L.) O. F. aterr, to undertake. — L. attentare, to attempt.— L. at- (for ad), to; tendare, to try; see Tempt.

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

Attenuate. (L.) From pp. of L. attentare, to make thin. — L. at- (for ad), to; tenuis, thin. See Thin.

Attest. (L.) L. attestari, to be witness to. — L. at- (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. Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian. Cf. F. attique, an attic; Attique, Attic.

Attire. (F.—Teut.? M. E. atir, atir, sb.; atieren, atieren, verb.— O. F. atirier, to adorn (Roquefort). — O. F. a (= L. ad, prefix); and O. F. tire, tierce, a row, file; so that atirier is properly ‘to arrange.’ Cf. O. Prov. tiara, a row (Bartsch). See Tier.


Attorney. (F.—L.) M. E. atorne. — O. F. aterne [i.e. atorne], lit. ‘one appointed or constituted; ’ pp. of atorne, to direct, prepare, constitute. — F. a (= L. ad), to; O. F. toner, to turn, from L. tor-nare. See Turn.
Austral. (F.-L.) We find F. australé, 'southerly;' Cot. -L. Austrális, southerly. -L. Austere, the South wind.
Authentic. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. autentike, autentik, autentik. — O. F. autentique, later autentique (Cot.). — L. authenticus, original, written with the author’s own hand. — Gk. αὐθεντικός, vouched for, warranted. — Gk. αὐθέντης; also αὐτό-έντης, one who does things with his own hand, a ‘self-worker’; see Auto-. β. Gk. έντης (for *έντης) is prob. allied to L. sons (gen. sōnitis), guilty, responsible.


Auto-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. αὐτ-, 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. -τοια) from Gk. αὐτοκράτεια, absolute power. — Gk. αὐτό-, self; -κράτεια (in compounds), power, from κράτειν, to rule. — Gk. κράτιος, strong; cognate with E. Hard.

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

autonomy, self-government. (Gk.) Gk. αὐτονομία, independence. — Gk. αὐτόνομος, free, living by one’s own laws. — Gk. αὐτό-, self; and νόμος, law, from νόμοι, I sway, νέμων, to distribute.

autopsy, personal inspection. (Gk.) Gk. αὐτόψα, a seeing with one’s own eyes. — Gk. αὐτό-, self; ὁψ, sight (see Optic).

Auto-da-fe. (Port. — L.) Lit. ‘decreet of faith’; a judgment of the Inquisition, also, the execution of such judgment, when the decreet or sentence is read to the victims. — Port. auto, action, decreet; da, short for de a, of the; fé, faith. [The Spanish form is auto de fé, without the article la = Port. a.] — L. actum, acc. of actus, act, deed; dē, prep.; illa, fem. of ille, he; fidem, acc. of fidēs, faith.


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-dōdād, whence they were imported. — Arab. Ahmed, a proper name; Pers. ḏōdād, a city.

Avail. (F. — L.) M. E. availen (= availen). Compounded of O. F. a, to; and vail-, tonic stem of O. F. valoir (valer), to be of use. — L. ad, to; naulere, 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. a (= L. ad), to; val, vale, from L. vallem, acc. of wallis, a valley.


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

Avatar. (Skt.) Skt. āvatāra, descent; hence, the descent of a Hindu deity in incarnate form. — Skt. āva, down; and tri, to pass over, pass.

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

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

Avenge, (F. — L.) O. F. avengier, to avenge. — F. a (L. ad), to; vengier, to avenge, from L. vindicare, to lay claim to, also, to avenge. See Vindicata.

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

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

Aver. (F. — L.) A. F. and O. F. averer. — Late L. avertere, advertere, to affirm to be true. — L. ad, to; verum, true.

Average, an equalised estimate. (F.) Formerly a duty, tax, impost; then, an extra charge on goods, the incidence of
such a charge, the general estimate or apportionment of loss of goods. &c. Formed, with suffix -age, from F. avaricé, now usually 'damage' (cf. Span. averia, haberia, 'the custom paid for goods that are exported' (Pineda), Port. and Ital. averia, Late L. avaria, averia). A Mediterranean maritime term, orig. signifying 'duty charged on goods' (G. P. Marsh, in N. E. D.). Origin unknown; perhaps from Ital. avere, have, goods, chattels (F. avoir), a sb. use of have, haver (L. habère), to possess. ¶ Or from Arab. ʿavār, damage, the relationship of which is obscure.

Avert. (L.) L. ā-vertere, to turn away.  L. ā (-ab), off, away; vertere, to turn. Der. averse, from L. pp. āversus.

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


Avocation. (L.) From L. ā vocatiōnem, acc. of ā vocātio, a calling away of the attention, hence a diversion, amusement; afterwards used in the sense of employment.  L. ā vocātus, pp. of ā vocāre, to call away.  L. ā (-ab), from, away; vocāre, to call. See Vocation.

Avoid, to shun. (F. - L.) M. E. avoind (=avoïden), to empty, empty out, get rid of; later, to keep away from, shun.  -O. F. esvouïder, to empty out, get quit of.  -O. F. es-, prefix (L. ex, out); and O. F. vuit, vide (F. vide), empty, void. See Void.

Avoirdupois. (F. - L.) Formerly avoir de pois (Anglo-F. aver de peis), goods of weight, i.e. heavy articles.  -L. averir, goods, orig. 'to have'; de, of; O. F. pois, A. F. peis, weight.  -L. habère, to have; de, of; pensum, that which is weighed out, neut. of pensum, pp. of pendere, to weigh. ¶ The F. pois is now misspelt poids. See Poise.

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

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


Awake, Awaken. (E.) M. E. awakien, awaken; and awaknen, awaken; both orig. intransitive. Two A.S. verbs are confused; āwician, wk. vb.; and awokenan, with wk. pres. t., but strong pt. t. onvōc, pp. onvōcen. 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. wardōn (cf. G. warten), to watch, guard. See Ward, Guard.

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

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

Awe. (Scand.) M. E. a;e, aghe, awe. [Also ese, eghe, eye; all orig. dissyllabic. The latter set are from A. S. ege, awe. ] = Icel. agi, awe, fear; Dan. øve. + A. S. ege; Goth. agis, fear, anguish; Irish eagal, fear, terror; Grk. ãxoς, anguish, affliction. (AGH.) Der. awe-ful.

Awkward, clumsy. (Scand. and E.) Orig. an adv., signifying 'transversely,' or 'in a backhanded manner.' M. E. awkward, awkward; 'awkward he couthe him ta,' = he gave him a backhanded stroke, Wallace, iii. 175. The suffix -ward is E., as in for-ward, on-ward, &c. The prefix is M. E. auk, awok, contrary, perverse, wrong; this is a contraction of Icel. ðsgur-Swed. afgur, in Widegren, like hawk from A. S. hafar. = Icel. ðsgur, often contracted to ðgu, adj., turning the wrong way, back foremost, contrary. Here ðg-is for ðf-, off, from, away; and ðg- is a suffix. Cf. O. H. G. ap-uli, M. H. G. eb-ich, turned away, perverse; from apa = G. ab, off, away, and the suffix -h. Thus the sense of awok is 'turned away';
from Icel. af-, cognate with E. of; off; Gk. ἀρο.

**AWL**


**Awning.** (O. F.) In Sir T. Herbert’s Travels, ed. 1665, p. 8; the proper sense seems to be ‘a sail or tarpaulin spread above a ship’s deck, to keep off the sun’s heat.’ Perhaps from O. F. auvann, auvant, mod. F. auvent, ‘a pent-house of cloth before a shop-window;’ Cot. Cf. Prov. auwann, Late L. anuvanna, anuvanna, anuvanna. Perhaps from L. ante, before; anamnus, a fan (fem. sb.).

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

**Axe, Ax.** (E.) M. E. ax, ex. A. S. ax, older forms acus, aucus. + Du. aks; Icel. òx, òxi; Swed. yxa; Dan. óxe; Goth. akwiz; O. H. G. acchus; G. axt; L. ascia (if for *ascia*); Gk. ἀξιν.

**Axiom.** (Gk.) XV cent. − Gk. ἀξίωμα (gen. ἀξιωματος), worth, quality; in science, an assumption. − Gk. ἀξιωματικός, I deem worthy. − Gk. ἀξιος, worthy, worth, lit. ‘weighing as much as.’ − Gk. ἀγείρον, to drive; also, to weigh. (√AG.)

**Axis.** axile. (L.) L. axis, an axis, axletree. + Gk. ἀξιόν, where a tree is a block of wood.

**AY!** interj. (E.) M. E. ey! A natural interjection. ♯ The phr. ay me is French; O. F. aymu, alas for me! Cf. Ital. ahime, Span. ay di me, Gk. οἶμοι. See Ah.


**Ayah,** a native waiting-maid, in India. (Port. − L.) Port. aia, a nurse, governess (fem. of aia, a tutor). Prob. from L. aitia, a grandmother. − L. avus, a grandfather.

**Aye,** adv., ever. (Scand.) M. E. ay. − Icel. ei, ever. + A. S. ē, ever, also ēo; Goth. aivos, ever, case-forms from Teut. *aivos (Goth. aivos), an age, which is allied to L. avum, Gk. αἰών, an age. Cf. Gk. αἰεί, ēi, ever.

**Aye-Aye,** a kind of lemur. (F. − Madagascar.) F. aye-aye, supp. 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-samīt, ways, or points (or quarters) of the horizon; from al samt, 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. asote. − Gk. ἀ-, negative prefix; ἄρωπος, preserving life, from ᾳ-η, life, ἄρεω, to live.

**Azure,** blue. (F. − Arab.) − Pers. M. E. asur, awse. − O. F. azur, azure; a corrupted form, standing for lazur, which was mistaken for lazure, as if the initial l indicated the def. article; Low L. lazur, an azure-coloured stone, also called lapis Lazuli. − Arab. láwzward (see Devic). − Pers. láwzward, lapis lazuli, a blue colour. So called from the mines of Lajwurd, 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, ba,’ syllables imitative of a child’s attempts to speak. + Du. babbelen; Dan. bable: Icel. babbla; G. bappein; and cf. F. babiller.

**Babe.** (E.) M. E. bab, earliest form baban. Probably due to infantile utterance; cf. Babble.
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. bachelor. — Late L. *baccalāris, but only found as baccalārius, a holder of a small farm or estate, called in Late L. baccalāria. Remoter origin unknown, and much disputed. Hardly from Late L. bacca, for L. uccca, a cow.


baggammon, 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. badie. Formed from A. S. beddel, s., a hermaphrodite; and allied to A. S. bedling, an effeminate man.


Badger. (Unknown.) Spelt baged in Sir T. More; a nickname for the brock. Dr. Murray shews that badger = animal with a badge or stripe. See above.


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. bauchl (XV cent. bauchle), to vilify. Origin doubtful; but cf. F. beller, to deceive, mock (Cot.), bafouer (Cot. bafouer, to baffle, revile, disgrace); allied to Ital. baffare, to flout, scoff (Florio); from bēffas, a scoff; Norman F. baffer, to slap in the face; Prov. bafia, a scoff. Prob. from M. H. G. baffen, to scold; cf. G. büssen, Du. bessen, to bark, yelp; of imitative origin, like Du. paaf, 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, dimin. of Parmesan bagata, a little property; from Lombard baga, a wine-skin, of Teut. origin; see Bag, baggage (1).


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. bāuliāre, to carry a child about, to take charge of a child. — L. bāuliās, a porter, carrier.


Bailiwick. (F. — L.; and E.) From M. E. baili, short for bailiff (above); and M. E. wike, 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; Godefroy 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. baculum, a stick. (Doubtful.)

Bairn, a child. (E.) M. E. barn, A. S. bearn. + Icel., Swed., Dan., and Goth. barn. Lit. ‘that which is born;’ Teut.
Bait, to feed. (Scand.) Lit. 'to make to bite;' a bait is 'an enticement to bite.'


Bakshish, Backsheesh, a present, small gratuity. (Pers.) Pers. bakhshish, a gratitude; from bakhsidan, to give; baksh, a share, portion. Cf. Zend. bakshis, to distribute; Skt. bhaj, to divide.


Balas-ruby, a variety of ruby, of a pale rose-red or orange colour. (F. - L. - Low L. - Arab. - Pers.) Formerly balais, - F. balais; Med. L. balasus, balasius. - Arab. balakhs, a ruby (Devic). - Pers. badakhs, a ruby; named from Badakshân, N. of the river Amoo (Oxus).


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. ball, a white-faced horse. - Gael. and Irish bal, ball, a spot, mark, speckle (properly a white spot or streak); Bret. bal, a white streak on an animal's face; W. balt, whiteness in a horse's forehead. Cf. Gk. βαλις, white. φαλακρός, bald-headed; Lith. balas, white.

Baldachin (pronounced baldakin or boldakin), 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. Baldacco, Bagdad. - Arab. Baghdâd, Bagdad.

Balle, to enlarge, to spread; a bale, a bundle. (F. - L.) Beal, bale, to enlarge; hence, to increase; to draw toward; to set on fire. - F. bale, bale; E. beal, baile, to raise; hence, to bale, to spread; to enlarge; to set on fire.

Balk, to hinder. (E.) M. E. bale. To put a bale or bair in a man's way.


Ball (2), a dance. (F. - Late L.) F. bal. - F. baller, to dance. - Late L. ballère, to dance. + Gk. βαλλεισ, to dance.

Balad. (F. - Prov. - Late L.) M. E. balade. - O. F. balade; F. ballade. - Prov. balada, a song for dancing to. - Late L. ballare, to dance.

Ballast, a load to steady a ship. (Scand. or O. Low G.) Three forms are found: (1) O. Dan. bârlast, 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.)
Ballet. (F. - Late L.) F. ballet, dimin. of bal, a dance. See Ball (2).

Balloon, a large ball. (F. - O. H. G.) Formerly ballo, a ball used in a game like football; (also ballo, from Ital. ballone, in Florio). - O. F. balon, 'a little ball, or pack; a football or balloon;' Cot. Mod. F. ballon; Span. balón; Ital. pallone; augmentative form of F. balle, &c., 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; balustrées, 'ballisters, little, round, and short pillars, ranked on the outsides of cloisters, terraces,' &c.; Cot. - Ital. baluinstro, a baluster; so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate. - Ital. baluastro, balustra, the flower of the pomegranate. - L. balustagium. - Gk. βαλαστιγμός, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Der. balustrade, F. balustrade, from Ital. baluastrella, furnished with balusters.


Bamboozle, to hoax. (Unknown.)


Banana, the plantain-tree. (Span.) Span. banana, fruit of the banano; said to be of African origin (from Guinea).

Band, the plaited hair. - Icel. band; Swed. band; Dan. bænd; &c. Cf. Du. and G. bänd. Teut. *bandon, n.; from band-, 2nd grade of bind-an, to bind; see Bind. Allied to A. S. bend, Goth. bandi, a band. Cf. Skt. bandha, a binding. Der. band-age (F. bandage); band-box; bandog, q. v.

Band (2), a company of men. (F. - Teut.) F. bande; Cot.; whence G. bande, a gang, set. - Low Lat. banda, a gang, allied to Low L. bandum, a banner. See Banner and Bind.

Bandanna, a silk handkerchief with white spots. (Hind.) Hind. बैंडनियू, '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 pandi-kokku, lit. pig-rat (Yule) - Tel. panu, a 1̄g, kokku, a rat.


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 (Turlesville). - F. bander, 'to bind; also, to bandie, at tennis;' Cot. Se bander, to league against. - F. bande, a band; see Band (2).

Bandy-legged, bow-legged. (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.


Bang (1), to beat. (Scand.) In Sh. - Icel. banga, Dan. banke, to beat; O. Swed. bång; Icel. bang, a hammering. Cf. G. bengel, a cudgel.

Bang (2), a narcotic drug. (Pers. - Skt.) Pers. bang. - Skt. ḍhāngā, 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.**

**Banish.** (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. banis-shen. — O. F. banis-, stem of pres. part. of banir, bannir, to proscribe. — Low L. ban-nire, to proclaim; see Bandit.

**Banisters; a corruption of Balusters.**

**Banjo,** a six-stringed musical instrument. Ital. — Gk.) A negro corruption of bandore, pandora, or pandore. — Ital. pandora, a musical instrument, usually with three strings. — Gk. πανδορα, the same. Perhaps of Egyptian orig.


**bank (2),** for money. (F. — Teut.) F. banque, a money-changer’s table or bench. — M. Du. bank, 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, fem. of ruptus, pp. of rumpere, to break.

**Banner.** (F. — Teut.) M. E. banere. — O. F. banere (supp. to Godefroy, s. v. baniere), also baniere. — Low L. *bandaria (Duncan gives bandieria), a banner. — Low L. bandium, bannum, a standard. From a Teut. (Langobardic) source; cf. Goth. bandō, a sign, token. ‘Uexillium, quod bandium appellat,’ Paulus, de Gestis Langob. i. 20. Prob. allied to Ban; see Skt. bhanati in Uilenbeck.

**banneret,** orig. a knight who had men under his own banner. (F. — Teut.) M. E. bannet. — O. F. banet (F. banneret); lit. ‘banneted.’ — O. F. banere (above); with suffix -et = L. pp. -ātus.

**Bannock,** a cake. (C. — L.?) Gael. bannach, a cake. Perhaps from L. pāni-cium, a thing baked; from pāni-s, bread.

**Banns, pl. of Ban, q.v.**

**Banquet.** (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. banquet, Ital. banchetto (Torrano), a feast: also a bench; dimin. of banco, a bench. — M. H. G. banc, a bench, table; see bank (2).

**Banshee,** a female spirit supposed to warn families of a death. (C.) Gael. beannsith, a banshee, from Gael. bean, a woman; sith, a fairy; O. Irish ban-side, fairies (Windisch, s. v. side), from O. Ir. bein (= L. equus), 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 ‘bannians,’ as we termed them; see Sir T. Herbert, Travels, ed. 1665, pp. 51, 123. — Port. banián, an Indian merchant. — Skt. banj, 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. βαπτίζων, from βάπτω, to dip. Der. baptist, Gk. βαπτιστής, a dipper; baptism, Gk. βαπτισμός, a dipping.

**Bar,** a rail. (F. — Late L.) M. E. barre. — O. F. barre. — Late L. bar, a bar.

**Barb (1),** hook on an arrow. (F. — L.) F. barbe. — L. barba, a beard. Hence O. F. flesche barbelece, ‘a bearded or barred arrow.’ Cot. See Beard.


**barber.** (F. — L.) M. E. barbour. — A. F. barbour, with suffix -our = Lat. acc.-ātorem; cf. O. F. barbier, a barber. — F. barbe, a beard; from L. barba, 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. βαρβαρός, 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), barated. — F. bardé, 'barbed as a horse,' Cot. - F. barde, horse-armour. — Icel. bardr, a brim, edge; also, a beak or armed prow of a warship (cf. bardí, a shield); whence it may have been applied to horses (Dize).

**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. Arab. barbaris. [† The spelling should be berber or barberry; no connection with berry.]

**Barbican**. (F.) M. E. barbican. — F. barbacane, a barbican or outwork of a castle; also, a loop-hole; also, an outlet for water. Prob. from Eastern bāb-ḵānāh, gate-house (Yule).

**Bard**. (C.) W. bardd, Irish and Gael bard, a poet. Cf. Gk. φάτειον, to speak.


**Bargain**. (F. — Late L.) M. E. bargayn, sb. — O. F. bargaignier, bargienir, to chaffer. — Late L. bárachnîre, to change about. Remoter origin unknown.

**Barge**. (F. — Late L. — C.? ) M. E. barge. — F. barge. — Late L. barga, variant of barca; see Bark (1).

**Bark**. (1), barque. (F. — Late L. — C.? ) Bark is an E. spelling of F. barque, a little ship. — Late L. barca, a sort of ship or large boat, a lighter. Perhaps of Celtic origin (Thurneysen). — O. Irish bár (fem. a-stem), a stem.

**Bark** (2), the rind of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. bark. — Swed. barn; Dan. bar; Icel. bôkr. Teut. type *barkuz.


**Barley**. (E.) M. E. barli. — A.S. berlic. Cf. A. S. bera, barley (Lowt. Sc. bar); and -litc, for litc, like. Cf. also Goth. bariszins, made of barley; L. far, corn.

**Barn**. (E.) M. E. bern. A.S. bern, contr. form of ber-ern (Luke iii. 17). — A.S. berne, barley; and ern, ærn, a place for storing. A.S. ærn is for *rærn, cognate with Icel. rarnr; see Ransack.


**Barrow**. (2), the lap. (E.) M. E. barn, lap, bosom + O. Sax., Swed., Dan. bárn; Icel. bárnr; Goth. barns. Teut. type *barnos; from bar-, 2nd grade of ber-an, to bear; see Bear (1).

**Bar**. (E.) See Barley.


**Barnacle** (2), a sort of shell-fish. (F. — Med. L.) The same as Barnacle (1).

**See N. E. D.; and Max Müller, Lect. on Science of Language, ed. 7, ii. 583.

**Barnacles**, spectacles, orig. iron. puts on the noses of horses to keep them quiet. (F.) The sense of 'spectacles' is late, and due to a humorous allusion. M. E. bernak, dimin. bernakill. Bernack for hors, bernakill, Chamus' (i.e. L. camius); Prompt. Parv. We find bernac in A. F. (in an Eng. MS.); Wright's Vocab. i. 100, i. 3. Origin unknown.

**Barometer**, an instrument for measuring the weight of the air. (Gk.) Gk. βαπορι for βάπωσ, weight; and μετρον, a measure; see Metre.


**Barracks**, (F. — Ital.) F. baraque. — Ital. baracca, a tent for soldiers; cf. Sp. barraca. Prob. connected with Late L. barrâ, a bar, pale.

**Barrator**, one who incites to quarrels and lawsuits. (F.) Formerly barrator, barator; from M. E. barat, deceit, strife. — F. barat, 'cheating, deceit, guile, also a barter,' Cotgrave. Allied to Barter.
Influenced by Icel. baráttu, a flight, 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.


**Barricade.** (F. — Span.) F. barricade. — Span. barricada, a barricade, lit. one made with barrels full of earth. — Span. barrica, a barrel. Perhaps from Span. barra, a bar; see Barrail.

**Barrier.** (F.) M. E. barrere. - O. F. barrere (Godefray, s. v. bassetun; F. barrière. - F. barrer, to bar up. - F. barre, a bar. See Bar.

**barrister.** (Low L.) A barbarous word; formed with suffix -ister (= Low L. -istárius) from the sb. bar. Spelman gives the Low L. form as barrãstérius.


**Barton, a court-yard, manor.** (E.) O. Northumb. *bere-tun* (Matt. iii. 12). - A. S. *bere,* barley; and *tun,* an enclosure; see Barley and Town.

**Barytes, in chemistry.** (Gk.) Named from its weight. - Gk. *baýrýs,* weight. - Gk. *baýîs,* heavy. See Grave (2).

**barytone.** (Ital. — Gk.) Better baritone; a musical term for a deep voice. — Ital. *baritono,* a baritone. - Gk. *baýîs,* heavy, deep; and *tònos,* a tone; see Tone.

**Basalt.** (L.) Also basaltes. L. *basaltes,* a hard kind of marble in Ethiopia. An African word (Pliny).

**Base (1),** low. (F. — L.) M. E. *bas,* base. - F. *bas,* m., *basse,* fem. - Late L. *basus,* 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. *Báos,* a step, a pedestal, base. - Gk. base βα-, to go (as in βαυνευ, to go); with suffix -σις (for -στιν); cf. Skt. *gataisi,* 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. *bassamente,* lit. an abasement. — Ital. *bassare,* to lower. — Ital. *basso,* low. — Late L. *basus,* see Base (1).

**Basenet, Basnet;** see Basinet.

**Bashaw;** the old form of Pasha.

**Bashful.** (F. and L.) For *abashful,* see Abash. Prob. by confusion with *abase* and base.

**Basil (1),** a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *basiile,* Supp. to Godefray; short for *basilic,* cf. F. *basilic,* 'herb basil;’ Cot. - L. *basileicum,* neut. of *basilicus,* royal. — Gr. *basilikos,* basil; neut. of *basilikos,* royal. - Gk. *basileus,* a king.

**basilica, a large hall.** (L. — Gk.) L. *basileia,* fem. of *basilicus,* royal.

**basilisk, a fabled serpent.** (L. — Gk.) L. *basiliscus.* - Gk. *basilikos,* lit. royal; also a lizard or serpent, named from a spot on the head like a crown (Pliny, viii. 21).

- Gk. *bassileus,* a king.


**Basin.** (F. — Late L.) M. E. *bacin,* basin. - O. F. *bacin,* *bacin;* F. *basin.* - Late L. *bacinus,* *bacchinus,* a basin (Duc.). Supposed to be from Late L. *bacca,* water-vessel (Isidore). Cf. Du. *bak,* a bowl, trough.

**basinet, basenet, basnet,** a light helmet. (F. — Late L.) In Spenser; F. Q. vi. i. 31. - O. F. *bacinet,* dimin. of *bacin,* a basin; from its shape.

**Basis.** (L. — Gk.) L. *basis,* - Gk. *básis,* see Basis (2).

**Bask.** (Scand.) M. E. *baske,* to bathe oneself, Palsgrave; and cf. *bathe hire,* to bask herself, Ch. C. T. Nonnes Prestes
Tale, 447.—Icel. *bádask (later bádast), for báda sík, to bathe oneself. Cf. also Swed. dial. át basa sig i solen, to bask in the sun, badfiské, fishes basking in the sun (Wedgwood). See Batehe. q Formed like Bask.


Basnet; 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. bars, a perch. + Du. baars; G. barsch, barsch, a perch. Named from its prickles. From *bars-, 2nd grade of Teut. root *bers, whence also Bristle, q. v. Cf. Skt. bhrshhti, 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 Will. 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 iobre, illegitimate, occurs in Rob. of Glouc. p. 516.]—O. F. bast, a pack-saddle (F. bâte); 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- it occurs as a pp. in 1553. Cf. Swed. basa, to strike, beat, whip.

Baste (2), to pour fat over meat. (Unknown.) In Sh. 'To baste, linire,' Levins, cd. 1570.

Baste (3), to sew slightly. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. basten.—O. F. bastir, F. bâter, to sew slightly; a tailor's term.—M. H. G. besten (for *bastjan), to bind; orig. to tie with bast.—G. bast, bast. See Bast.

Bastile, a fortress. (F.) O. F. bastille, a building.—O. F. bastir (F. bâter), to build. Origin uncertain; perhaps allied to Baton.

Bastinado. (Span.) From Span. bastonada, a beating.—Span. baston, a stick.—Late L. bastonem, acc.; see Baton.

Bastion. (F.—Ital.) F. bastion.—Ital. bastione, part of a fortification.—Ital. bastire, to build; allied to O. F. bastir, 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. after-bakke, evening-bat. Cf. O. Swed. natt-backa, 'night-bat' (Ihre); for which we find Swed. dial. natt-batta (Rietz).

Batch. (E.) A batch is as much as is baked at once; hence, a quantity. M. E. bacche, 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. q So also fence for de-fence.


Bathé. (E.) A. S. badjan, to bathé.—A. S. bæð, a bath. And see Bask.

Bathos. (Gk.) Lit. depth, sinking.—Gk. βάθος, depth; cf. bathos, deep.

Baton, Batoon, a cudgel. (F.) F. bâton, O. F. baston. — Late L. bastonem, acc. of basto, a cudgel. Origin doubtful; connected by Diez with Gk. βαστάζων, to support.

Battailion. (F.—Ital.—L.) F. bataillon. — Itat. battaglione, a battailion. — Itat. battaglia, a battle; see Battle below.

Batten (1), to grow fat; to fatten. (Scand.) Orig. intransitive. — Icel. batina, to grow better, improve, recover. Cf. Goth. ga-batnan, to be bettered; Icel. bat-i, s., improvement, E. Better, q. v., and Boot (2). Cf. also Du. baten, to yield profit; bate, profit.

Batten (2), a wooden rod. (F.) To batten down is to fasten with battens. Batten is merely another spelling of Baton.

Batter (1), to beat. (F.—L.) M. E. bat-er-en; with frequentative suffix -er.

Batter. (F.) To beat. — L. battere, popular form of battuere, to beat.

Batter (2), a compound of eggs, flour, and milk. (F.—L.) M. E. batour, bature. — O. F. bature, a beating.—F. battre, to
beat (above). So called because beaten up.

**battery.** (F. — L.) F. baterie, batterie, ‘beating, battery;’ Cot. — F. battre, to beat.

**battle.** (F. — L.) M. E. bataille bataille.
- O. F. bataille, (1) a fight, (2) a battalion.
- Folk-L. battalia, neut. pl. (turned into a fem. sing.), fights; Late L. battalia, neut. pl. of adj. battailis, fighting. — Late L. battiuer, to beat.

**battledoor.** (Prov. — L.) M. E. batyldoure, Prompt. Parv. — Prov. batédoir, Span. batidor, 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. batre, Span. batir, the same as F. battre, to beat; with suffix -dor, which in Prov. and Span. = L. suffix -dorem, acc. form from nom. -tor, expressing the agent.

**Battlement.** (F.) M. E. batelment, batilment, *bateillement, from O. F. bateilier, to fortify; formed from bataille, battle, fight, but confused with O. F. bastiller, to fortify, derivative of O. F. bastir, to build. See Battle and Bastile.

**Bauble (1),** a fool’s mace; (2) a plaything. (F.) (1) M. E. babyl, bable, babel, Gower, C. A. i. 224; (2) M. E. babel, Tudor E. bauble. — O. F. bauble, babel, a child’s plaything (Godefroy). Perhaps connected with M. Ital. babola, a toy (Florio); and with L. babulius, 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. iii. 2. 61. — O. F. baffe, a faggot, bundle (Godefroy, Roquefort). Remoter origin unknown.

**Bawd,** a procurer or procurress, go-between. (F. — O. H. G.) The full M. E. form is bawdstrot, P. Plowm. A. iii. 40 (another MS. has bawde). — O. F. *bâllestrot* (found only in the later form bawdestrout), equivalent to Lat. prounuba, a bride-woman. — O. H. G. bald, bold, gay, lively (cognate with E. bold); and M. H. G. strotzen, vb. (E. strut).

**Bawl.** (Scand.) Icel. baula, to low as a cow; Swed. bula, 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-tree. (F. — L.) M. E. bay, a berry — F. baie, a berry. — L. bacca, a berry.

**Bay (3),** inlet of the sea. (F. — L.) F. baie, an inlet. — Late L. baia, a harbour (Isidore). B. Confused with bay, a recess in a wall. — O. F. bace, a gap. — Late L. badāta, fem. of pp. of badāre, to gape.

**Bay (4),** to bark as a dog. (F. — L.) M. E. bayen. — O. F. bayer, to yelp (Godefroy). Cf. Ital. baiare, ‘to barke,’ Florio. From the sound.

**Bay (5),** in phr. at bay. (F. — L.) For at abay. — F. abois, abbois; être aux abois, to be at bay, lit. ‘to be at the baying of the dogs.’ Pl. of F. aboi, the bark of a dog; verbal sb. from F. aboyer, O. F. abayer, to yelp, bay. — O. F. a (for L. ad); and bayer (above).

**Bay-window;** from Bay (3, sect. β) and Window.

**Bayonet.** (F.) XVII cent. F. baïonnette; bayonnette, a knife; Cot. Probably named from Bayonne (France), where first made or used.

**Bazaar.** (Pers.) Pers. bāzār, a market.

**Bedllium.** (L. — Gk. — Heb.) A precious substance. — L. bidellium. — Gk. βδέλλιον. — Heb. bedōlakh (Gen. ii. 12).

**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 exist.** (E.) M. E. been. A. S. bēon, to be. + W. bôd, to be; Russ. бут; L. fore (pt. t. fui); Gk. φυεῖ; Skt. bhū. (✓BHEU).

**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. béċ, a valley; Kemble, Cod. Dipl. iii. 386.


**Bead.** (E.) Orig. ‘a prayer;’ hence a perforated ball, for counting prayers. M. E. bede, a prayer, a lead. A. S. bed, gebaed, a prayer. — A. S. biddan (*=bidjan*), to pray. + Du. bede; G. bitte; Goth. bida, a prayer. See Bid (1).

grade of biotan, G. bieten; cognate with A.S. biēdan, to bid. Cf. A.S. bydel, a beadle, from bōdan. See Bid (2).

Beagle, a dog. (Unknown.) M.E. begle, Squire of Low Degree, L. 771.


Beaker. (Scand.-L.-Gk.) M.E. biker, byker. - Icel. bikarr, a cup. + O. Sax. bikeri; Du. beker; G. becher; Ital. bicchiere. β. Perhaps from Late L. bica-rivum, a wine-cup.— Gk. βίκος, an earthen wine-vessel; a word of Eastern origin.

Beam (1), a piece of timber. (E.) M.E. beam. A. S. bēan, a tree. + Du. boom; G. baum. Cf. also Icel. báður, a tree; Goth. bagms.

Beam (2), a ray. (E.) [Usually identified with Beam (1), specially used to signify a column of light; cf. A.S. byr-mende bēam, 'the pillar of fire.'] But A.S. bēam, a beam (as in sunne-bēam, a sunbeam) answers to a Teut. type *bau-moz. prob. cognate with Gk. φῶς, light, φῶς (for φῶτος), also φῶς, light. See Phosphorus.


Bear (1), to carry. (L.) M.E. beren. A. S. beran. + Icel. bería; O. H. G. beran. Goth. bairan; also L. ferre; Gk. φέρειν; Skt. bhār; O. Ir. berim, I bear; Russ. brate, to take, carry; Pers. bārūn, to bear. (*/BHER*/) Der. upbear.


Beatify. (F. - L.) F. béatifier. - L. bēatificare, to make happy. - L. bēati-, for bēatus, pp. of bēare, to bless, make happy; and -fic-, for facere, to make.


Beau, a dressy man. (F. - L.) F. beau; O. F. bel. - L. bellus, fair. For *ben-lūs; from ben- (as in ben-e), variant of bon-, as in bon-us, good. Brugm. ii. § 67.


Beaver (1), an animal. (E.) M. E. bever. A. S. befer, befor. + Du. bever; Icel. björr; Dan. bever; Swed. biver; G. biber; Russ. bobr; Lith. bebrus; L. fibere. Skt. babhrus (1) brown; (2) a large ichneumon. Teut. type *bebrus; Idg. type *bhēbrus, reduplicated deriv. of bhr-um, brown, tawny. Brugm. i. § 566. See Brown.

Beaver (2), Beaver, lower part of a helmet. (F.) Altered by confusion with beaver-hat. - M. E. baviere. - O.F. baviere, a child's bib; also, the bever (beaver) of a helmet. - F. baver, to slaver. - F. bave, foam, slaver. Perhaps from the movement of the lips; cf. Bret. babouz, slaver.


Becalm, to make calm. See Be- and Calm.

Because. (E. and F. - L.) See Cause. 


Beck (1), to nod, give a sign. (E.) M.E. bek-yn, the same as bek-nyn, to beckon (Prompt. Iarv.). See Beckon.

Beck (2), a stream. (Scand.) M. E. bek-. - Icel. bekkir; Swed. bick; Dan. bak; a stream. Teut. type *bakkiz. Also Teut. type *bakiz; whence Du. beek, a beek; G. bach.

Beckon. (E.) M. E. beknen. A. S. bēcan, bēcanian (also bīcanan), to make signs. - A. S. bēcan, a sign. See Beacon.


bedrid, bedridden. (E.) M. E. bedrede (Ch. C. T. 7351); bedreden (P. Pl. B. viii. 85). A. S. bedrida, bedreda, lit. a bedrider; one who can only ride on a bed, not on a horse. - A. S. bed, a bed; and
*rid-a, one who rides, from the weak grade of ridan, to ride.

**bedstead.** (E.) M.E. bedsteal.- A.S. bed, a bed; and stede, a stand, station; see Stead.

**Bedabble, Bedaub, Bedazzle, Bedew, Bedim, Bedizen.** See Dabble, Daub, &c.

**Bedell.** (Low L. - Teut.) From the Latinised form (bedellius), of O.F. and M.E. beeld; 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. bedaw, a desert.

**Bedridden, Bedstead:** see Bed.


**Beech.** (E.) A.S. bōce, bōcē, a beech; bēcen, adjg. beechen; both derivatives (by mutation) from the older form bōr. See Book.

**Beef.** (F. - L.) M.E. beef. - A. F. bōf; O. F. boef (F. boeuf). - L. buonem, acc. of bōs, an ox. + Gk. bous, ox; Ir. bō, Gael. bōl, W. buw, Skt. go, A.S. cī, a cow; see Cow.

**beef-eater, a yeoman of the guard.** (Hyb.) Lit. ‘an eater of beef;’ hence, an attendant. Cf. A.S. hlāf-ātā, a loaf-eater, a servant. Q The usual derivation (from Mr. Steevens’ imaginary beaufetor, later spelt buffetor) is historically baseless.


**Beestings;** see Beestings.


**Beetle** (3), to overhang. (E.) From the M.E. adj. bītel-brouned, ‘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 beguignier, Britton, I. 22. § 15. Formed from the sb. beggar; see below.

**Beget, Begin;** see Get, Gin (1).

**Beggar.** (F') M.E. beggar; cf. Beggar = a Beguim or Beghard, Kom. Rose, 7256 (F. text, Beguin). - O. F. begard, begart, Flemish beggaert, Late L. Beghardus. Formed, with suffix -ard (G. -hart), from Beg, a man’s name. See Beguine.

**Begone, Beguile;** see Go, Guile.

**Beguine, one of a class of religious devotees.** (F') Chiefly used in the fem. : F. béguine, Low L. beghina, one of a religious order, first established at Liége, about A.D. 1207. Named after Lambert Le Bégué, priest of Liége (12th c.); whence also Beguin, Beghard, masc. Le Bégué means ‘stammerer,’ from the verb béguí, to stammer, in the dialect of Namur; allied to picard béguer, F. bégayer.

**Begum, in the E. Indies, a lady of the highest rank.** (Pers. - Turk.) Pers. begum, a queen, lady of rank. - Turk. beg, bey, a bey, governor. See Bey.

**Behalf, interest.** (E.) Formerly in the M. E. phrase on my behalve = on my behalf, on my side; substituted for the A. S. phr. on (min) heafste, on the side of (me), by confusion with be heafse (mē), used in the same sense. From A. S. be, by; and healf, sb., side. See Half.

**Behave.** (E.) 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. avoir, (1) wealth, (2) ability. Cf. Lowl. Sc. havings, (1) wealth, (2) behaviour.

**Behead.** (E') From Be- and Head.

**Behemoth.** (Heb. - Egypt.) Heb. behemot, said to be pl. of behemah, a beast; but probably of Egyptian origin.

**Behest, Behind, Behold.** (E.) See Hest, Hind, Hold (1).

**Behoof, advantage.** (E.) M.E. to bi-howe, for the advantage of; A. S. behof, advantage. - O. Fries. bihoff, Du. behoef, advantage; G. behuf; Swed. behof; Dan. behov, need. β. The prefix be is A.S. be,

belove, to befit. (E.) A. S. behôfian, verb formed from the sb. behôf above. + Du. behoven, from sb. behof; Swed. behöva; Dan. behove.

Belalour, 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.

Belteague. (Du.) See Leaguer.

Belrninite, a fossil. (Gk.) Gk. belenmpyn, a stone shaped like the head of a dart. — Gk. belenmyn, a dart. — Gk. balane, to cast. (GwEL.)

Belfry. (F. - G.) Orig. 'a watch-tower.' Corrupted (partly by influence of bell) from M. E. berffrei, berfre, a watch-tower. — O. F. berfrei, berfrei, belroi (F. beffroi). — M. H. G. berfreit, a watch-tower. — M. H. G. berxx-, for ber-, base of bergen, to protect; and M. H. G. frit, fride, a place of security, a tower, the same word as G. frische, 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 logan, to lie. See Lie (2).

Believe. (E.) M. E. beliewen (believen). The prefix be- was substituted for older ge-. — O. Merc. geliefan, A. S. gelæfnan, geléfan, to believe; lit. to hold dear. + Du. geloooven; O. H. G. gelôuan, G. gelöben; Goth. ga-lôubjan. Teut. type *laubian, with A. S. ge-, prefix; from lab, 2nd stem of Teut. root *leub = Idg. *LEUBH, to like. See Lief.


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 expression 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. bello, 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 bylginian, to bellow (which would have given billow). See Bell. Cf. Bull.

Bellows. (Scand.) M. E. beli, bely, a bag, but also used in the special sense of 'bellows.' Bellows is the pl. of M. E. belo, a bag, from Icel. belgr; and M. E. bel (from A. S.) also means belly. Cf. G. blasé-balz, a 'blow-bag,' a pair of bellows; A. S. blast-belg, bellows, lit. 'blast-bag.' See below.

belly. (E.) M. E. beli. A. S. balg, bel, a bag, skin (for holding things); hence (later), belly. + Icel. belgr, bag; Du. balg, skin, belly; Swed. balg, belly, bellows; Dan. belg, husk, belly; G. balz; Goth. balgs, bag. Teut. type *balgiz. From balgaz, 2nd stem of Teut. root balg (= Idg. *BHELGHI), to swell. Cf. Irish balz, bag, belly; belgaim, I swell; W. bol, belly. Der. bellows, q. v.

Belong, Beloved, Below; see Long, Love, Low.

Belt, a girdle. (L.) M. E. belt. + Icel. belti; Irish and Gael. ball, a belt, border; O. H. G. balz; Swed. bälte; Dan. belle. All borrowed from L. bellanres, a belt.

Beltane, Old May-day. (C.) O. Irish bel-tene (Windsch.) lit. 'fire-kindling,' from an old custom. Celtic type *belo-te(p)nia; where belo- is cognate with A. S. bel, a blaze, and tepnia is from *tepnos, type of O. Irish ten, fire; cf. L. tep-cre, to be warm (Fick. ii. 125, 164).

Bemoan. (E.) From Be- and Moan.

Bench. (E.) M. E. benche. — A. S. benc; + Du. bank, a bench, table, bank for money; Swed. bank; Dan. bank; Icel. békkr; G. bank. Teut. type *bankiz.

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 Icel. benda, to bend a bow; allied to band, a cord.

bend (2), an oblique band, in heraldry. (F. — G.) O. F. bende, also bande, a band; see Cotgrave. The same word as F. bande, a band of men; see Band (2).


Benediction. (F. — L.) F. bénédiction. — L. benedictionem, acc. of benedictio, a blessing. — L. benedictus, pp. of benedicere, to speak well, bless. — L. bene, well; and dicere, to speak (see Diction).


Benefactor. (L.) A. benefactor, a doer of good. — L. bene, well; and factor, a doer, from facere, 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 facere, to do.


Benighted. (E.) See Night.

Benign. (F. — L.) O. F. benigne (F. bénin). — L. benignus, kind; short for *be-ni-genus. — L. beni-, for *bene, variant of bonus, good; and -genus, born (as in indigennis), from generé, old form of gignere, to beget.

Benison, blessing; see Benediction.


Benumb. From Be- and Numb.

Benzoin, a resinous substance. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F. benjoin, 'gum benzoin or gum benjamin'; Cot. — Ital. benzoino, bengivi (Torriano). The Ital. lo

bengivi seems to have been substituted for the Arab. name, lubain jézvi, lit. frankincense of Java. (Further corrupted to gum benjamin.)

Bequeath. (E.) A. S. becowidan to assert, bequeath. — A. S. be-, prefix; and cowidan, to say, assert. See Quoth.

bequest. (E.) M. E. biqueste, biquiste. Formed, with added -te (cf. M. E. requeste), from A. S. *bicweiss, *bicweiss (not found), sb. due to becowidan, to bequeath, assert, say. The components of this form occur: viz. be-, bi-, prefix, and cowiss (in ge-cwiss), a saying. Cwiss is from Teut. *kevissis, Idg. *k*wetis, formed (with suffix -ti-) from Idg. base *k(w)et, whence cowidan, to say (Sievers, A. S. Gr. § 232); and bicweiss is thus a regular deriv. of becowidan, to bequeath.

Bereave. (E.) A. S. berēo7ian, to dispossess; see Reave.

Bergamot (1), an essence. (Ital.) Ital. bergamotta, the essence called bergamot. — Ital. Bergamo, a town in Lombardy.

Bergamot (2), a kind of pear. (F. — Turk.) F. bergamotte (Cot.). — Ital. bergamott-a (pl. -e), 'a kind of excellent pears, come out of Turky'; Torriano. — Turk. beg armüdi, 'prince's pear.' — Turk. beg, prince; armüd, pear.

Berry. (E.) M. E. berie. A. S. berie, Du. bes, beste; Icel. ber; Swed. bär; Dan. bær; G. bäre; Goth. bôsi. All from a base bas-. Lit. 'edible fruit;' cf. Skt. bhas, to eat. Dér. goose-berry, &c.

Berth. (E.) Formerly 'convenient ear-room.' A 'suitable position.' From A. S. byr- (as in ge-byrian, to suit) with suffix -th. Cf. Du. beurt, a turn; Low G. bör, good position.


Besant, Bezant, 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. Βυζαντιον, 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, Beset, Beshrew, Beside, Besiege; see Seem, Sit, Shrew, &c.


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. 1766. See Abet. Der. bet, sb.

Betake. (E. and Scand.) See Take.

Betel, a species of pepper. (Port.-Malayalim.) Port. betel, betele. - Malayalam vettiril, i.e. veru ila, mere leaf (Yule).

Bethink, Betide, Betimes, Betoken; see Think, &c.

Betray. (F.-L.; with E. prefix.) From be-, prefix; and O. F. trair (F. trahir), to deliver up, from L. tradere.

| The prefix be- was due to confusion with beavray. See Tradition. |

Betroth. (E.) See Troth.

Better, Best. (E.) 1. From the Tent. base *bat,* good, was formed the Tent. comp. stem *batizon-,* as in Goth. batiza, better, A. S. betera (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. batista, best, A. S. betst (for bet-ist), M. E. best. Similarly Du. beter, best; Icel. betri, beztr; Dan. bedre, bedst; Swed. bätre, bist; G. besser, best. Der. (from the same base) batten, boat (2).

Between. (E.) A. S. betwéan, between; earlier betwéonum. - A. S. be, by; tweonum, dat. pl. of tweone, double, allied to twon, two; see Two. Here tweonum (also tweinum) answers to Goth. tweihnum, dat. pl. of tweihnaím, ‘two each.’ Cf. L. bini.

betwixt. (E.) (M. E. betwix; to which t was afterwards added) A. S. betwic, betwic, betweem, betweh, apparently extended from A. S. betwih, between. From A. S. be by; and *tweih, answering to tweih- in Goth. tweih-nat, two each. See above.

Bevel, sloping; to slope, slant. (F.)

In Sh. Sonn. 121. - O. F. *bivel, *bivel, only found in mod. F. biseau, and in F. biveau, *a kind of squire (carpenter’s rule), having moveable and compass branches, or the one branch compass and the other straight; some call it a bevel;’ Cot. Cf. Span. bavel. Origin unknown.

Bever, a potation; see Beaver (3).


bevy. (F.-L.) It answers to O. F. bevec, a drink; from O. F. bevre, to drink (above). Cf. Ital. beva, a bevy (Florio); also, a drink (Torriano).

Bewail, Beware, Bewilder, Bewitch; see Wail, Ware, Wild, Witch.

Bewray, to disclose. (E.) Properly to accuse. M. E. bewraien, bivreyen, to disclose. A. S. be-,* prefix (see Be-); and wroeg, to accuse (for older *wrógian, with mutation from 0 to e). Cf. Icel. rágja (for rvægja), to slander, Swed. röja, to discover; O. Iries. bivrögia, to accuse; Goth. wróhjan, to accuse; G. rügen, to censure. β. These are causal verbs, from the base wroh- seen in Goth. wrohs, accusation, Icel. reg, a slanderer.

Bey, a governor. (Turk.) Turk. beg (pron. nearly as by), a lord, prince.

Beyond. (E.) M. E. beyond, A. S. begeondan, beyond. - A. S. be-, for be or bi, by; and geond, prep. across, beyond, from geon, yon. Cf. Goth. jaindr, thither, jaind, there; from jains, that, yon. See Yon.

Bezel, the part of a ring in which the stone is set. (F.) Also spelt basil; it also means a sloping edge. - O. F. biseau (Roquefort); mod. F. biseau, a bezel, basal, slant, sloped edge. Cf. Span. bisel, the slanting edge of a looking-glass. Perhaps from L. bis, double.

Bezique, a game at cards. (F.-Pers.) F. besigue (with g); also bêzi (Littre). β. The first form = Pers. bázíchah, sport, a game; the second = Pers. bâzi, play. - Pers. bázîdan, to play. [A guess.]


Bezonian, a beggarly fellow. (F.) In 2 Hen. IV. v. 3. 118. Formerly
**Bi-**

bisonian; made by adding E. -ian to F. *bison*, spelt *bisonne*, in Cotgrave, 'a filthie knife . . . bisonian.' Or from Ital. *bisogni*, need, want; whence *bisogni*, pl. 'new-levied souldiers, such as come . . . needy to the wars'; Torrino (not in *Liorio*). Origin unknown.


**Bib.** (L.) A cloth under a child's chin; from M.E. *bikhen*, to drink. -L. *bikere*, to drink. Hence wine-*bibe* (Luke vii. 34); L. *bibiens unum* (Vulg.).


**bibliography.** (Gk.) Gk. *βιβλιογραφία*, for *βιβλίον*; and γράφειν, to write.

**bibliomania.** (Gk.) Gk. *βιβλιομανία*, for *βιβλίον*; and *mania*.


**Bicker,** to skirmish. (Uncertain.) M.E. *bik*, a fight; *bikeren*, to skirmish. Cf. M.E. *beken*, to peck; *biken*, to thrust with a pointed weapon. Apparently from O.F. *beguer*, to strike with the beak (see *Beak*); or from A.S. *becca*, a pick-axe. Cf. Du. *bikken*, to notch a mill-stone; also E. Fries. *bikern* to hack, gnaw, from *bikken*, to hack, *bikke*, a pickaxe (G. *bieke*).

**Bicycle.** (Hybrid.) In use since 1868. Coined from Bi- and Cycle.

**Bid (1),** to pray. (E.) Nearly obsolete; preserved in *bidding-prayer*, and in to *bid beads* (pray prayers). M.E. *bidden*. A.S. *bidian* + Du. *biden*; G. *bieten*; Icel. *bíðja*; Goth. *bidian*. Teut. type *bidian-*, allied to L. *sido*, I trust; Gk. πιέω, I prevail upon; from *ΒΗΕΙΔΗ*. See Brgm. i. § 580; ii. § 890.

**Bid (2),** to command. (E.) M.E. *beden*. -A.S. *bèdan*, to command. +Du. *bidden*; G. *bieten*; Icel. *bíða*; G. *bieten*; Goth. *ana bidian*; Gk. *πιέωμαι*, I enquire; Skt. *budh*, to understand. Teut. type *bèdan-. (ΒΗΕΙΔΗ)* Confused with Bid (1), the forms of which have taken the place of those of Bid (2).


**Biennial,** lasting two years. (L.) Formed as it from *bienni-um*, a space of two years; the true L. word is *biennialis*. -L. *bi-* two; and *annualis*, lasting a year, yearly. -L. *annus*. So also *triennial*, from *tri-* (for *tres*), three; *quadrennial*, more correctly *quadr-ennial*, from *quadrivit* (for quadrivium), belonging to four; *quinque-ennial*, from *quinquies* (for quinquies), five; *decennial*, from *decem*, ten; *centennial*, from *centum*, a hundred; *millennial*, from *mille*, a thousand, &c.


**Biestings,** Bistings, the first milk given by a cow after calving. (E.) A.S. *þysting*, *þyst* (for *bist*), thick milk. From A.S. *bést*, first milk after calving. + Du. *bist*; G. *bist-milch*.

**Bifurcated,** two-pronged. (L.) Late L. *bifurcatus*, pp. of *bifurcâri*, to part in two directions. -L. *bi-furcus*, two-pronged; from *bi-*, 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. γαμία, from γάμος, marriage. It should rather have been *digamia* (Gk. *bì-gámiō*).

**Biggen,** a night-cap. (F.) M.F. *bégigen*, '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 *sweteres byht*, a bight (bay) of water; see Grein. -A.S. *binc-, weak grade of *bigan*, to bow, bend; with mutation of *u* to *y*. +G. *bucht*. Teut. type *buchtiz*. See *Bow*: 1.

**Bigot,** an obstinate devotee to a creed. (F.) F. *bigot*, 'an hypocrite, superstitious fellow;' Cot. Applied by the
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. bisou, a ring with a stone, a finger-ring, from bis, a finger. Cf. Corn. bisou (the same), from bis, bes, a finger; W. byson, ring, from bys, finger.

**Bilberry**, a whortle-berry. (Scand.) Dan. bøllbe; a bilberry; where bær is E. berry. In M. Dan., bille had the sense of Dan. bugle, i.e. boss (Kalkar). Cf. Norw. bula, a swelling, tumour. "North Eng. blea-berry = blueberry; see Blueberry. In both cases, -berry takes the E. form; see Berry.

**Bilbo**, a sword; **Bilboes**, fetters. (Span.) Both named from Bilbao or bilbao in Spain, famous for iron and steel.

**Bile** (1), secretion from the liver. (F. - L.) F. bile. - L. bilis. L. bilis is for *bileis, Bruguin. i. § 877; cf. W. busil, Bret. besti, bile (Fick, ed. 4. ii. 175). Der. bili-ous.

**Bile** (2), a boil. (E.) See Boil (2).

**Bilge**. (F. - C.) A variant of bulge.


**Bill** (2), a bird's beak. (E.) M. E. bille. A S. bile (Teut. type *bilih?). Allied to Bill (1).

**Bill** (3), a writing account. (F. - L.) A. F. fille. - Late L. billa, a writing; the dimin. is billéa, bille, shewing that bille is a corruption of L. bulla, a papal bull, &c.; see Bull (2).

**Billet** (1), a note. (F. - L.) A. F. billette. - Late L. billetta, billéa, 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 bille, 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 bille, a log, stick, as above.

**Billion**; see Million.

**Bird.** (E.) M. E. brede (the r being shifted); A.S. bridd, a bird, esp. the young of birds. **Biretta**, a clerical cap. (Ital. — L. — Gk.) Ital. beretta (Torriano); cf. Late L. birrétum, orig. a scarlet cap. — Lat. birrus, burrus, reddish. See Bureau.


**Biscuit**, a kind of cake. (F. — L.) F. biscuit, lit. twice cooked. — F. bis (L. bis), twice; and cuite, cooked, from L. coctum, acc. of coctus, pp. of coquere, to cook.

**Bisect.** (L.) From L. bīrī, short for bis, twice; and sect-um, supine of secāre, to cut.

**Bishop.** (L. — Gk.) A.S. bishop. — L. episcopus. — Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop; lit. 'overseer.' — Gk. ἐπί, upon; σκόπος, one that watches, from σκοπέω, a-grade of σκέω, as in σκέπ-τομαι, I spy, overlook. See Species.

**Bismuth**, a metal. (G.) G. bismuth; also spelt wismut, wismut, wissmuth. Origin unknown.

**Bison**, a quadruped. (L. — Teut.) L. bison (Pliny); Late Gk. βιόν. Not a L. word, but borrowed from Teutonic; O. H. G. wisunt, G. wisent, a bison; A. S. weosend, a wild ox; Icel. visund. See O. H. G. wisunt in Schade.

**Bisextile**, a name for leap-year. (L.) Late L. bisextilis annum, bisextile year. — L. bisextus, 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; sexus, sixth, from sex, six.


**Bistre**, a dark brown. (F. — G.?) F. bistre, a dark brown. Perhaps from Prov. G. bièster, dark, gloomy, also bistre (Flistel).

**Bit** (1), a mouthful, small piece. (E.)


**Bitch.** (E.) M. E. bicha, biche. A. S. bitce, + Icel. bikkja; also grey-baka.

**Bite.** (E.) M. E. biten. A.S. bit, + Du. bittet; Icel. bita; Swed. bita; Dan. bide; G. beissen. Teut. type *bitan-. Allied to L. findere (pt. t. fìdi), to cleave; Skt. bhîd, to cleave. (√(*)HEID.)


**Bittern**, a bird. (F. — Late L.) The n is added. M. E. bolor, bîtwoire. — F. butor, 'a bittor [bittern].' Cot. Prob. named from its cry; cf. L. bîtire, bûbere, to cry like a bittorn; whence also L. bîtto, said to mean 'bittern,' though the same word as bîtto, i.e. buzzard.

**Bitts**, naval term. (Scand.?) The bitts are two strong posts on deck to which cables are fastened. Prob. from Icel. bîtli, a bit, mouthful (see Bit (1)); also, a cross-beam in a house; a thwart (L. transtrum) in a ship. [F. bites, bitts (see Cot.), Span. bittar, may have been borrowed from E.] Cf. also A. S. bêting, a cable for holding a ship, from bêtan, to restrain, curb, equivalent (in form) to Icel. beita; see Bait. Also Swed. bêting, a bitt, whence bêtingbult, a bitt-bolt, bitt-pin; Dan. bedding; used also on land for tethering horses, as in Swed. bêtingbult, a peg for tethering, from bêta, to pasture, bait.

**Bitumen.** (L.) L. bitumen, mineral pitch. Cf. Brugm. i. § 663.

**Bivalve.** (F. — L.) From Bi- and Valve.

**Bivonac.** (F. — G.) F. bivonac, orig. bivoci. — Swit. G. beiwacht, an additional watch at night (Stalder); cf. bei-geben, to add. — G. bei, in addition; wacht, a watch, from wachen, to wake. See Wake (1). Cf. G. beiwache.

**Bizarre**, odd. (F. — Span.) F. bizarre, strange, capricious; orig. 'valiant,' — Span. bizarro, valiant, gallant. Perhaps of Basque origin; cf. Basque bizarra, a beard. Cf. Span. hombre de bigote, a man
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. blaffere, G. plappern, to babble, prate. Of imitative origin; cf. Gael. g’lab, a soft noise; g’labair, a babbler; blabaran, a stammerer, blabhdach, babbling, garrulous.

**Black.** (E.) M. E. blak. A. S. blac, blæc [which editors have often confused with blær, bright, shining]. Cf. Icel. blakkr. dark; also A. S. blak, Low G. blak, O. H. G. blach, Icel. blæk, Swed. bleak, Dan. blek, all meaning 'ink.' Connexion with Du. blaken, to scorch, is doubtful.

**Blackguard**, a term of reproach. (E. and F.) Given 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. bladder. A. S. blædre, blædræ, a blister, bladder (lit. blowing out). + Du. blaar [Icel. blædra?]; O. H. G. blätara (G. blätter). Teut. type *blårdrâhn-, wk. fem. From Teut. stem *blære-, to blow (see Blow (1)) ; with suffix *dron- similar to Gk. -ρα (cf. χρπα, a pot).

**Blade**, a leaf, flat of a sword. (E.) M. E. blade. A. S. blæd, a leaf. + Icel. blæð, Swed., Dan., Du. blad, a leaf, blade; G. Blatt. Teut. type *blæ-dom, neut., with sense of 'blown,' i.e. 'flourishing'; pp. form (with suffix -do = Idg. -tô-) from *BLHLO. See Blow (2).

**Blueberry, Bleaberry**, a bilberry. (Scand. and E.) From North E. blae, livid, dark; and berry. The form blæ 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. βλασφήμειν; see Blasphememe.

**Blanch (1)**, to whiten. (F. - O. H. G.) From F. blanchir, to whiten. - F. blanche, white; see Blank below.

**Blanch (2)**, the same as Bleneck.

**Bland** (L.) L. blandus, mild.


**Blanket.** (F. - O. H. G.) Orig. of a white colour. M. E. blanket. - A. F. blanket (F. Blanchet), dimin. from blanc, white; see above.


**Blason**; see Blazon.

**Blaspheme**, to speak injuriously. (L. - Gk.) L. blasphémare. - Gk. βλασφήμειν, to speak ill of. - Gk. βλάσφημος, adj., speaking evil. - Gk. Blas-, for *blabes-, i.e. buttiful (cf. BLAB-η, hurt); and φημι, I say; see Fame. Brugm. i. § 744.

**Blast**, a blowing. (E.) M. E. blást. A. S. blæst, a blowing; cf. Icel. blæstr, a breath, blast of a trumpet; O. H. G. bläst. 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. blase. A. S. blæse, a flame, in comp. bål blæse, a bright light; blæse, f. a torch; < Teut. type *blāsen. Cf. M. H. G. blas, a torch; also G. bläse, Icel. ðlesi, a 'blaze' or white mark on a horse, Swed. bläs, 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. blása, to sound; Dan. blæse, Du. blæsen, to blow a trumpet; G. blasen. Also Goth. uf-blæsan, to puff up. < Teut. type *blos-an-, to blow; whence A. S. blōst, E. blast. Much confused with blazon.

**Blazon (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.

**Blazon (2)**, to pourray 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,
blazonry, glory, hacere blason, to blazon, blasonar, to blazon, brag, boast; suggesting (a very doubtful) connexion with G. blase, 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 Blaeberry.

**Bleach.** (E.) Orig. 'to whiten.' M. E. blechen, Ancien Riule, p. 324, l. 1. A. S. blitan. = A. S. blic, shining, bright, pale. See bleak below. + Icel. bleikja; Du. bleeken; G. bleichen; < Teut. *blaikjan.


bleak (2), a fish. (Scand.) From its pale colour.

**Blear-eyed,** having watery, inflamed, or dim eyes. (E.) M. E. blear-eyed. Cognate with Low G. blarr-ōged, blear-eyed; cf. blarr-oge, an eye wet with tears, from blaren, 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. bleden. A. S. blōdan, formed (by mutation of ō to ē) from A. S. blōd, blood. < Teut. type *blōdan-, to lose blood > Icel. blora.


**Blenc, to shrink from.** (E.) M. E. blenchon, to avoid, elude. A. S. blencan, to deceive; as if from a Teut. type *blankjan-, causal of *blankjan-, to blink. But proof is wanting.

**Blend,** to mix together. (Scand.) M. E. blenden. Due to blend*, base of the pres. indic. of Icel. blanda (Swed. blanda, Dan. blande), to blend; cognate with A. S. and Goth. blandan, str. redupl. vb., O. H. G. blantlan, to mix.

**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. blesen, A. S. blesstan, O. Northumb. blédisa, blédisia (Matt. xxv. 34, xxvi. 26), which can be explained from blōd, blood, with the usual vowel-change from o to oe or ē. Teut. type *blōdisōn. Cf. bleed. (Suggested by Sweet; Anglia, iii. 156.)

**Blight.** (E.) XVII cent. Of unknown origin; perhaps from A. S. *bliht, O. Merc. *bliht, exactly answering to Icel. blettir, a spot, stain.

**Blind.** (E.) A. S. blind. + Du. blind; Icel. blindr; Sw., Dan., G. blind; < Teut. type *blindo; (Idg. base *bländh-). Cf. Lith. blesči-s (3 pr. s. blendzja-s), to become dim (of the sun).

**blindfold,** vb. (E.) M. E. blindfolden, verb (Tyndale); corruption of blindfelden (Palsgrave), where the d is excrescent. The true word is blindfellen, to 'fell' or strike blind, Ancren Riule, 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 in, as in many words. Allied to A. S. blānch, white (as in blānca, a white horse), cognate with O. H. G. blānch, M. H. G. blān; see Blank. Cf. Du., G. blinken, Swed. blinka, Dan. blinke, all late forms; and A. S. blīcan, to shine.

**Bliss.** (E.) See Blithe.

**Blister.** (F. - Teut.) M. E. blester, blister. (Not found before 1300.) = O. F. blestre, 'tumour,' Godefroy. Of Teut. origin; cf. Icel. blástr (dat. blóstri), a blast, also a swelling, allied to E. Blast. From the notion of blowing out.

**Blithe.** (E.) M. E. blithe. A. S. blīðe, sweet, happy. + O. Sax. blōði, bright, glad; Du. blōde, blōd; Icel. blóðr; Swed., Dan. blöd; O. H. G. blōði, glad; Goth. bleiths, merciful, kind.

**bliss.** (E.) M. E. blis. A. S. blis, blisse; contr. from A. S. blīhs, happiness, lit. blitheness. = A. S. blīðe (above). + O. Sax. blīssa, blīsea, happiness. Teut. stem *blīšsīa, with s < t, the suffix being -tā, as in L. laetitia.  

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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 blot, soft; connected with Icel. blautr, soft, effeminate, imbecile, bloina, to become soft, lose courage. Cf. Swed. blöt, Dan. blød, soft, pulpy, mellow. Allied to Icel. blaur, soft; A.S. blæp, G. blöde, 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. blöfsk, soaked fish; from blöta, to soak, steep; from blot, soft (above).

Blob, a bubble. (E) See Bleb.

Blod. (F.) XV cent. F. blond, m. blonde, fem. ‘light yellow;’ Cot. Referred by Diez to Icel. blandin, mixed; cf. A.S. blonden-sea-s, having hair of mingled colour, gray-haired. See Blend. — But the Low L. form is blundus, pointing to a Teut. type *blunto, — answering to Skt. bhadna-s, reddish, pale yellow (Kluge). Cf. O. Slav. bron’, white; Brugm. i. § 814.


Bloom, a flower. (Scand.) M. E. blome; not in A.S. — Icel. blömi, blömi, a flower; Swed. blomma; Dan. blomme, Du. bloem; Goth. blōma; allied to O. Ir. bláth, L. filos; see Flower. And see below.


Blot (1), a spot. (F. — Teut.) M. E. blot; from blotten, vb. — M. F. blotter, ‘to blot;’ Cot. — O. F. blotte, bloste, a clot of earth. (Prob. Teutonic.)

Blot (2), at backgammon. (Scand.) A blot is an ‘exposed’ piece. — Dan. blot, bare, naked; whence giv sig blot, to lay oneself open, expose oneself; Swed. blot, naked; blotta, to lay oneself open. + Du. blotet, naked, bloostellen, to expose; G. blos, naked. Allied to Icel. blaur, soft; see Bloat.

Blotch, a large blot. (F.) From O. F. blôte, ‘tumour;’ (Godefroy, s. v. blote).

Blouse, a loose outer frock. (F.) From P. blous, a frock much used by workmen (XVIII cent.). Origin unknown.


Blow (3), a stroke, hit. (E.) M. E. blowe. Not in A.S.; but we find M. Du. strong verb bloeven (pt. t. bloeien), to strike,dress flay by beating; O. H. G. bliwian, whence G. blânen, to beat; Goth. bliggian, to strike; all from Teut. *blôwian-, to strike. (History obscure.)


Bludgeon. (F. — Teut.) A. F. bolsen, a cross-bow bolt. — O. H. G. bols; see Bolt.


+ Icel. blár, vivid; Swed. blå, Dan. blåa; A. S. blâw (O. E. Texts, p. 588); < Teut. type *blöwoz. Cognate with Lat. flămus, yellow.

Bluff, downright, rude. (Du.?) A bluff is a steep headland. It appears to be Dutch. M. Du. blaf, flat, broad; blaffaert, one having a broad flat face, also, a boaster (Oude mans); blaf van het voorhoof, ‘the flat of a forehead’ (Hexham); blaffen, bleffen, to make a noise, bluster, impose on.

Blunder, to flounder about, err. (Scand.) M. E. blundren, to confuse, to move blindly or stupidly. Formed (as a frequentative) from Icel. blunda, to doze, slumber; Swed. blanda, 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 blanterbussa, plantierbussa (Palmer, Folk-Etymology);
i.e. ‘a gun on a rest.’ Apparently from L. plantâre, 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, blont, dull, dulled. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Icel. blunda, Dan. blunde, to sleep, doze; see Blunder.

**Blur**, to stain; a stain. (Scand.?) Properly ‘to dim’; metaphorically, ‘to deceive.’ We find: ‘A blire, deceptio; to blirre, fallere;’ Levins (1570). Of uncertain origin. Cf. Swed. dial. blura, to blink, partially close the eyes; Swed. plura, Swed. dial. plira, to blink; plirra for augi, 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. bluschen, blusshen, to glow. A. S. blyscan, used to translate L. rutilâre, to shine (Mone, Quellen, 355); cf. abluscian, ablisian, to blush; from A. S. blys in bêl-blês, lit. ‘a fire-blaze.’ + Du. bloizen, to blush, from bloos, a blush; Dan. blusse, to flame, glow, from blus, a torch; Swed. blosa, to blaze, from bloss, a torch. From Teut. root *bliuzs, to glow.

**Bluster**, to be boisterous. (E.) Doubtless associated in idea with blust (Icel. blástr, Swed. blåst). Cf. E. Fries. blistern, to be tempestuous (esp. of wind); blister, blüser, a breeze; blüsen, to blow strongly; blüse, wind.

**Boa**, a large snake. (L.) L. boa (Pliny); perhaps allied to bos, an ox; from its size.

**Boar**, an animal. (E.) M. E. bore, boor.

A. S. bôr. + Du. beer; M. H. G. bôr. Teut. type *bairos, m.

**Board** (1). (E.) M. E. bord. A. S. bord, board, side of a ship, shield. + Du. boord; Icel. bôr, plank, side of a ship; G. bord; Goth. -bôrđ in futô-bôrd, a footstool. Cf. Irish, Gael., W., and Corn. bord, a board (from E.). Teut. type *bordom, n. [The sense ‘side of a ship’ explains star-board, lar-board, on board, over-board. Der. bord, to have meals as a lodger; from board, a table.

**Board** (2), to go on board a ship, to accost. (F. — Teut.) The sb. board is E., but the verb, formerly spelt bordé, bord, is short for abordé, used by Palsgrave. — F. aborder, ‘to approach, accost, abboard, or lay abord;’ Cot. — F. a, to (L. ad); bord, edge, trim, side of a ship, from Icel. bord, Du. board, side of a ship. See Board (1).


**Boat**. (E.) M. E. boot. A. S. bát. Cf. Icel. bátir; Swed. båt; Du. boot; Russ. bat'; W. bad; Gael. bata, a boat. The Icel. word is borrowed from A. S.; and the other forms either from E. or Icel. Teut. type *baitos, m.

**boat-swain**. (E.) Lit. ‘boat-lad;’ Icel. sveinn, a lad (= A. S. swain).

**Bob**, to jerk. (E.) Perhaps imitative.

**Bobbin**, a wooden pin on which thread is wound; round tape. (F.) Formerly bobin. — F. bobine, ‘a quill for a spinning wheel, a skane;’ Cot. Orig. unknown.

**Bode**, to foreshew. (E.) M. E. boden, bodian. — A. S. bodian, to announce. — A. S. boda, a messenger; bod, a message. From bod-, weak grade of bodian, to command, announce. See Bid (2).

**Bodice**, stays. (E.) A corruption of bodîes (pl. of body), which was the old spelling. (Cf. F. corset, from corps.)

**Bodkin**, orig. a small dagger. (?) M. E. boydekin, Ch. Origin unknown.


**Boer**; the same as Boor.

**Bog**. (C.) Irish bogach, a bog, from bog, soft; cf. Irish bogain, I shake; a bog being a soft quagmire. So also Gael. bogan, a quagmire; bog, soft, moist; bog, to soften, also to agitate. Cf. O. Irish bocc, soft.

**Boggard, Boggart**, a spectre. (C.; with F. suffix.) From bog, variant of Bug (1); with suffix -ard, -art (F. -ard as in bastard). See below.

**Boggle**, to start aside, swerve for fear. (C.?) Prob. coined from prov. E. boggle, bogle, a spectre. Cf. W. bug, a goblin; bygel, a scarecrow; bugol, a threat, bygul, to threaten; bugwuth, to scare. See Bug (1).

**Bohea**, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) So named from the Bohea hills; the mountain called Bou-y (or Wu-i) is situated in
the province of Fokien or Fukian, on the S.E. coast of China.


**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. clausuram. Cf. Norw. baust, boastfully; baus, blustering. See Boast.


**Bolte,** stem of a tree. (Scand.) M. E. bole. - Icel. bolr, buir, the trunk of a tree, stem; Swed. bål; Dan. bul. Cf. Gk. φαλαρίς, a log, trunk. Cf. Balk (1).

**Bolled,** swollen. (Scand.) Earlier forms are M. E. bollen, pp., and bolned, pp. The latter is the pp. of M. E. bollen, to swell. - Dan. bulne, Swed. bulena, Icel. bølgna, to swell, into oblique forms from w. grade of belg- (cf. Icel. belgja, to inflate). Cf. A. S. belgan (pp. belgen), to swell with anger. See Bellows, Bilow.

**Bolster.** (E.) A. S. bolster, with suffix -ster as in holster. From its round shape. + Du. buster, bolster; Icel. istur; O. H. G. bolster (G. polster). Teut. type *bul-strož; from Teut. *bul, weak grade of *beul, to puff up. See Boil (2). (See Franck.)

**Bolt** (1), a stout pin of iron, an arrow. (E.) A. S. boll, + Du. bout, formerly bolt; Dan. bol; G. bolz, boltzen. Root unknown.

**Bolt** (2), **Boult,** to sift meal. (F. - L. - Gk.) Spelt bolle in Palsgrave. - O. F. buler; mod. F. buter; oldest form buteler, a corruption of *bureter, to sift through coarse cloth; cf. M. Ital. burattare, to boult (Florio). - O. F. and F. burer, coarse woolen cloth. - Late Lat. bura, burra, coarse red cloth. - Lat. burrus, reddish. - Gk. πυρός, reddish. - Gk. πῦρ, fire. See Bureau and Fire.

**Bolus,** a large pill. (L. - Gk.) Late L. bólus (not L. bōlus), a Latinised form of Gk. βῶλος, a clot, 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. bombardé, a cannon; extended from F. bombe; see Bomb. Der. bombard-ier, F. bombardier (Cot.).

**Bombast,** orig. cotton wadding; hence padding, affected language. (F. - L. - Gk.) From O. F. bombacé (with added t), cotton wadding. - Late L. bombácem, acc. of bombax, cotton; for L. bombix. - Gk. βόμβος, silk, cotton; orig. a silkworm. Cf. ↑ to talk *fustian*.

**bombazine, bombasine,** a fabric of silk and worsted. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. bombezan. - Late L. bombásicum. - L. bombácinus, adj. silken; from bombix, 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. bönda, a word borrowed from Icel. böndi, a bondman. And böndi=bíaandi, a tiller; from Icel. bía, to till, prepare, cognate with A. S. bóian, to dwell, and G. bauen. Thus A. S. bönda is allied in sense and origin to E. boor, q. v.

**Bone.** (E.) M. E. boon; A. S. bān. + Du. been; Icel. bein; Swed. ben; Dan. been; O. H. G. bein. Teut. type *bainom.

**Bonfire.** (E.) Orig. a bone-fire. ‘Bane-fire, ignis ossium;’ Catholicon Anglicanum, A.D. 1483; where bane is the Northern form of bone. Cf. Picard fu d'os, a bonfire.

**Bonito,** a kind of tunny. (Span. - Arab.) Span. bonito. - Arab. bainith, 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. divus.


**Booby,** (Span. - L.) Span. bobo, a blockhead, booby (related to F. baube,
stammering). — L. *balbus*, stammering; hence, stupid.


**Boom** (1), to hum. (E.) M. E. *boomen*; not found in A. S. + Du. *bommen*, to boom, to give out a hollow sound like an empty barrel. An imitative word; like L. *bombus*, Gk. *βούμβος*, 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** (2), good. (F. — L.) In the phr. 'boon companion.' — F. *bon*, good. — L. *bonus*. See Bonny.


**Bootty.** (F. — Low G.) Formerly spelt *butin*. — F. *butin*, 'a bootie, prey'; Cot.


**bore** (2), to worry. (E.) Possibly a metaph. 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.


**borrow.** (E.) M. E. *borwen*; A. S. *borsgan*, lit. to give a pledge. — A. S. *borge*, *borh*, a pledge. — A. S. *borge-, weak grade of *borgean*, to keep, protect; see Barrow and Borough.

**Bosom.** (E.) M. E. *bosom*. + Du. *boesem*; G. *busen*.


**Botany.** (F. — Gk.) F. *botanique,*
BOURD

original. an adj. — Gk. βοτανικός, belonging to plants. — Gk. βότανη, grass. — Gk. βοτεύω, to pasture; past. Gk. βότων, a grazing animal.

Botargo, a cake made of the roe of the sea-mullet. (Ital. — Arab.) M. Ital. botargo, pl. botarghe; see Florio and Torriano. — Arab. butarkha, botargo; given by Devic. Supposed to be composed of but, Coptic def. article, and Gk. τάρχος, dried fish (Journ. des Savants, Jan. 1848, p. 45).

Bott (1), to patch. (E.) Origin unknown. Similar is M. Du. botsen, to strike, beat, also to patch up; cf. Du. botsen, to beat.

Bott (2), a swelling. (F. — G.) M. E. boce — O. North F. boche; Picard boche; O. F. boce (F. bosse), a swelling; see Boss.

Both. (Scand.) M. E. bäpe, Scot. baith. — Icel. bædir, both, dual adj.; Dan. baade; Swed. båda. + G. beide. And cf. A. S. bá, both; Lat. bu, in ambo; Gk. βω to áμ-ω; Skt. bha in u-bha, both. Icel. ðir is for ðetr, they, the; so that both was orig. two words; cf. Goth. baþskipair, both the ships (Luke v. 7).

Bother, vb. and sb. (E.) In Swift. Cf. pother; prov. E. pudding, confusion; M. E. putheren, to bestir oneself. Origin unknown.


Bottle (1), a hollow vessel. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) M. E. botel. — F. bouteille. — Late Lat. buticula, double dimin. of Late L. butis, buttis, a cask, a butt; see Butt (2).

Bottle (2), a bundle of hay. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. botel. — O. F. botel, bouteille, a small bundle, dimin. of butte, a bundle, as of hay. — O. H. G. bódó, a bundle of straw or flax; allied to O. H. G. bódan, to beat (see Beat); perhaps from the beating of flax.

Bottom. (E.) M. E. botum, bothum. A. S. botum. + Du. bodem; Icel. botn; Swed. botten; Dan. bund; G. boden; Lat. fundus; Gk. βόθος; Vedic Skt. bhdhna, depth, ground. Allied to Irish bunn, sole of the foot; Gael. bónn, sole, bottom; W. bon, base, stock. See Fundament. Brugm. i. §§ 103, 704.

Boudoir. (F.) F. boudoir, a private room for a lady; lit. a place to sulk in. — F. bouder, to sulk. Cf. E. pout.

Bough. (E.) M. E. bough. A.S. bög, bôh; of which the orig. sense was 'an arm.' + Icel. bôgr, Swed. bôg. Dan. bôv, the shoulder of an animal, hence the bow (shoulder) of a ship; G. bôg; Gk. βόχος, the fore-arm; Skt. bâhus, the arm. Teut. type *bôgas; Idg. type *bhâghus. See Bow (4). Brugm. i. § 184.

Bought, a bend, turn, fold. (Low G.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 15. — Low G. büg, a bend; Du. bogt, bocht; Dan. bøgt. Cf. G. bucht. The E. form is Bight. And see Bout.

Boulder, a large stone. (E.?) Etym. obscure; cf. Swed. dial. bullersten, a large rolling stone; so called from its rolling down stream with a crash. — Swed. bultr, to thuder, roar; and steen, a stone. Danish has buldre, to roar, bulder, a crash.

Boult, to sift meal; see Bolt (2).

Bounce, to jump up quickly. (E.) M. E. bunsen, to beat. Cf. Low G. bünsen, to beat, knock at a door; Du. bunsen, to bounce, throw, from Du. bons, a bounce, thump; G. bümpe, bounce; Icel. bôps, bump! Prob. imitative.

Bound (1), to leap. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. bôndir, to bound; but orig. to resound. — L. bonditäre, to resound. — L. bondus, a humming sound. — Gk. βόμβος, the same. Der. re-bound (F. rebondir).

Bound (2), a boundary. (F. — C.?) M. E. bûnden, Ch.; with excrescent d, as in sound. A. F. bônde, bûnde; O. F. bonne, a boundary; also spelt bodne (Burguy); Late Lat. bodina (contr. form bona), a bound, limit. Perhaps of Celtic origin; Thurneysen, q1. Der. bound-ary.

Bound (3), ready to go. (Scand.) In 'the ship is bound for Spain,' &c. Formed, with excrescent d, from M. E. boun, ready, Ch. C. T. 11807. — Icel. bûnn, prepared; pp. of búa, to till, prepare. + A. S. bián; see Poor.

Bounden, the old pp. of Bind. (E.) As in 'bounden duty.'


Bouquet. (F. — Late L.) F. bouquet; O. F. bosquet, 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.; 'bourden, v. — F. bourde, a
game; bourn, to play. Of unknown origin. (Not as in Diez.)

**Bourne** (1), a boundary. (F.) In Sh. -F. bône, a bound; for O.F. bodne, variant of O.F. bonne, a boundary; see Bound (2).

**Bourne** (2), Burn, a stream. (E.) M.E. bourne, a fountain, stream, well. + Icel. brunnr; Swed. brunnen; Dan. brönd; G. brunnen; Goth. brunnum, a spring, well.

**Bouse, Bouze, Boose,** to drink deeply. (Du.) M.E. bousen (ab. 1300). - M. Du. *bûsen*, later *bûzen*, to drink deeply. - M. Du. *bûzen* (Latinised as *bûsa* by Erasmus), *bûse*, a large cup, also a tap, a conduit (Kilian); Du. *buss*, a conduit, pipe. Cf. O.F. *buse*, a conduit; G. bauzen, to bouse.

**Bout,** a turn, a round, occasion. (Low G.) The same as Bough (above); prob. influenced by about.

**Bow** (1), to bend. (E.) M.E. bowen, bogen, biugen. A.S. *biogan*; + Du. *biugen*; O.H. G. *biogann*; Goth. *biugan*; Teut. type *biogan*- or *biogan*-; Cf. Skt. *bhuj*, to bend; Lat. *fugere*, to take to flight, give way; Gk. φεύγειν, to flee. Brugm. i. §§ 658, 701.

**Bow** (2), a bend. (E.) From the verb.


**Bow-window.** (E.) An window of semi-circular form; not the same as bay-window.

**Bow** (4), the 'shoulder' of a ship. (Scand.) From Icel. *bógr*, shoulder; see Bough. + Du. *boeg*, bow of a ship.

**Bowel.** (F. - L.) M.E. *boule*. - O. F. *boel*; (mod. F. *boyaux*). - Lat. *acut. botellum*, a sausage; in late L., an intestine; dimm. of *botum*, a sausage.


**Bowl** (1), a round wooden ball. (F. - L.) M.E. *boule*. - F. *boule*. - L. *bulla*, a bubble; hence, a round thing, a ball.

**Bowl** (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.)


**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. *bogline*, bow-line, from *bog*, bow of a ship; Du. *boeglijn*, from *boeg*, bow. For the pronunciation, cf. *bow-sprit*. See Bow (4) and Line.

**Bow-window;** see Bow (1).

**Box** (1), the name of a tree. (L. - Gk.) M.E. *box*; A.S. *buxus*, the box-tree. - Gk. *φύκος*, the box-tree.

**Box** (2), a chest or case to put things in. (L. - Gk.) M.E. *box*; A.S. *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. *bokke*, Silt *bokke*, a blow (Oursen); M. H. G. *bue*, a blow; Du. *buiken*, G. *bochen*, to beat.

**Box** (4), in plh. 'to box the compass.' Apparently one of the numerous uses of the vb. formed from box (2). See N. E. D.


**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.


**Brace,** orig. a firm 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 (Cot.); and hence, a grasp. - Lat. *bràchia*, pl. of *bràchium*, the arm. + Irish *brac*, W. *braich*, the arm; Gk. βράχων.

**bracelet.** (F. - L.) F. *bracelet*; dimin. of O.F. *bracel*, an armlet (Bartsch).
BRACH

-L. brachiāle, an armlet. -L. brāchium, an arm.


Bracket, a corbel, &c. (F.-C.?) Formerly spelt bragget, as in Minshew, 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. bragüeta also meant a projecting mould in architecture, a bracket or corbel. Dimin. of O. F. braguer, a kind of mortaise,' Cot.; from bragues, breeches; so also Span. bragüeta is the dimin. of Span bragas, breeches. - L. brāce, breeches; said to be of Celtic (or Teutonic?) origin. See Breeches.

Brackish. (Du.) Du. brak, briny, nauseous; older form wrak, brackish (Hexham); allied to M. Du. wracke, a wreck, Du. wraken, to reject, blame, disapprove. - Du. wrak, orig. 2nd grade of wreken, to wreak; orig. to drive. See Wreck. [So also wrang, sour, is allied to wringen, to wring. See Franck.]

Bract. (L.) Lat. bractea, a thin plate or leaf of metal.


Brae, brow of a hill, steep bank, slope. (Scand.) M. E. brā, brō (North). - Icel. brā, brow; hence, brow of a hill; see Bow.

Brag, to boast. (Scand.) M. E. braggen, to sound loudly, to vaunt. Prob. from M. Dan. bragge, to crack, to brag. Cf. A. S. gebræc, a breaking, crash, noise; Icel. brak, a creaking, brack, to creak; cognate with L. fragor, noise. Also (late) M. F. braguer, to flant, brag,' Cot.; M. F. bragard, 'gay, gallant, braggard,' whence E. braggart. We find also W. bragal, to vociferate (from E.); Bret. brag, to brag (from F.). Cf. Bray.


Brahman, Brahmin. (Skt.) Skt. bráhmana, a brahman, holy man. - Skt. brahman, prayer; also devotion, lit. 'a greatness' of the soul; cf. bhīnant, great. (✓BHERGH, to be great.)

Braid (1), to weave. (E.) M. E. breiden. A. S. bregdän, bregdän, to brandish, weave, braid. + Icel. bregda, to brandish, turn about, change, start, braid, &c.; whence bragð, 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. bregd, deceit; from A. S. bregd, 2nd grade of bregdan, to draw out, weave, knit, braid.

Brail, a kind of ligature or fastening. (F.-C.?) O. F. brait, a cincture; orig. for fastening up breeches. - F. brait, breeches. - L. brāce, breeches.


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. braecke, a brake to beat flax;' Hexham; Du. breek. - Du. breek, 2nd grade of brenken, 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. brecon, (pt. t. brecc), to break. [In the sense of 'fein,' modified from Bracken.

Bramble. (E.) M. E. brembil. A. S. bremel, brembel. Allied to Du. braam, a blackberry; Swed. brom-b, Dan. bromber, G. brombeer, a blackberry. Here Du. braam, G. brōm (O. H. G. brōma answer to A. S. brōm; see Broom); of which A.S. brōm-el (for Teut. *brēmiolz, is the diminutive).


Branch. (F.-L.) F. branche. - Late L. branca, the paw of an animal.

Brand, a burning piece of wood, scar of fire, a sword. (E.) M. E. brond, A. S. brand, a burning, a sword: from brann, 2nd stem of Teut. *brennan-, to burn; see Burn. + Icel. brandr, a fire-brand, sword-

Brandy. (Du.) Formerly brandewijn, brandy-wine; whence brandy. — Du. brande-wijn, M. Du. brandwijn, brandy; lit. 'burnt' (i.e. distilled) wine (or, acc. to Kilian, because it easily burns). — Du. branden, to burn; and wijn, wine; see Burn.

Branks, a punishment for scolds. (F.) See Jamieson. Hence were borrowed Gael. brangas (O. Gael. brancas), a sort of pillory; Gael. brang, Irish branca, a halter. — North F. branques, pl. of branque, Norman form of f. branche, branch, 'also, the cheek 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 Brentgoose. The prefix is Scand., as in Swed. brandaf, a brand-fox, brandgås, a Brentgoose. The orig. sense is 'burnt,' with the notion of redness or blackness.

Brasier, Brazier, a pan to hold coals. (F.-Scand.) F. brasier. — F. braise, live coals. — Swed. brasa, fire (below).


Brave (1), to harden. (E.) K. Lear, i. 11. It means to harden like brass; see below.

Brave (2), to ornament with brass. (E.) In Chapman, tr. of Homer, Od. xv. 113; from brass, sb. 'Aero, ic brasige;'
Ælfric, Gram. p. 215.

Brassart, the piece of armour which protected the upper part of the arm. (F.-L.) F. brassard (Cot.), brassard (Littré); also brassal. Formed with suffix -ard from F. bras, arm. — L. bráctium, arm.

Brat (1), a cloak, rough mantle. (C.) It also meant a rag, clout, or pinafore. — Gael. and Irish brat, a cloak, rag; O. Irish brat, a rough cloak; W. brethyn, woollen cloth. — (W. bra 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.

Brandish. (F.-Scand.) M. E. braunt, a parapet, battlement. — O. F. brentse, a small wooden outwork, battlement; cf. Prov. bertesca, 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. brav; the same as Span. and Port. brav; Prov. brav. Etym. unknown; none of the explanations are satisfactory; the Bret. brav, O. Swed. bruf, appear to be borrowed from F.

Bravo! well done! (Ital.) Ital. bravo, brave; used in the voc. case masc.

Brawl (1), to quarrel. (E.) M. E. browlen. Perhaps E. Cf. Du. brullen, to brag; boast; Dan. bralle, to prate, chatter; G. prahlen, to brag.

Brawl (2), a sort of dance. (F.-Scand. or O. H. G.) 'A French browl,' L. L. l. 9. F. bransle, 'a totter, swing, ... brawl or dance,' Cot. — F. brasier, to reel; mod. F. branler. Allied to O. F. brandeler (Littre), branddiller, to shive (Cot.), frequent forms of F. brandir, to brandish.

See Brandish.


Bray (2), to make a roaring noise. (F.-C.) A. F. brai; F. braire (Med. Lat. brasire). Of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. bragh, a burst, explosion, braighe, to crackle (Thurneysen); and cf. L. fras-or, noise.

Braze; see Brass.

Brazier; see Brasier.

Break. (E.) M. E. breche, a fracture; cf. Breach (F.), F. breche, a fracture. — A. S. brece, as in hlæf-gebrece, a piece of bread (more commonly brice, a breaking); O. Fries. breke. — A. S. brecan, to break. 

M. E. breche is also partly from O. F. breche (F. brèche), a fracture. — G. brechen, to break.

Breadth. (E.) The final -th is late; from M. E. brede, breadth; Ch. - A. S. brēdū. + Icel. breidd; O. H. G. breite (G. breite); Goth. braidei. f. From Teut. *braudoz, broad; see Bread.

Break. (E.) M. E. breken; pt. brak; pp. broken. A. S. breccan, pt. t. bræc, pp. brocen. + Du. broken; Goth. brikan; G. brüchen. Cf. Icel. braka, to crack; Swed. braka, to crack; Dan. brakke; 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. brēc, breeches; pl. of brēc, with the same sense. + Du. broek, a pair of breeches; Icel. brók (pl. brókr): M. H. G. bruch. Cf. L. brūces, said to be a word of Celtic (but rather of Teutonic) origin. See Brogues.

Breech. (E.) M. E. breech; A. S. brēc, the breech; A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 146. Cf. A. S. brēc, breeches, pl. of brēc; see above.

Bread. (E.) A. S. brēdan, to produce or cherish a brood. - A. S. brōd, a brood (with mutation from ọ to ọ). + G. brütten; from brüt. See Brood.

Breks, breeches. (Scand.) Northern E. From Icel. brakr; pl. of brók; see Breeches.


Breeze (2), a strong wind. (F.) Formerly brize. - 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. brezza, a cold wind. Orig. unknown.

Breeze (3), cinders. (F. - Scand.) O. F. brese (breze in Cot.); F. braise, live coals. See Brasier.


Brevet. (F. - L.) F. brevet, a brief, breviate, little writing; Cot. Dimin. from F. breve, brief. - L. brevis, short.


Bride. (F.) M. E. bride. - O. F. bribe, a piece of bread given to a beggar. Cf. briber, to beg; Span. brija, idleness, brijar, to loiter about; Ital. birba, fraud; birbante, an idle beggar. Orig. unknown; not Celtic.

Brick. (F. - M. Du.) F. brique, a brick; also a fragment, bit. - M. Du. bricke, a brick; cf. Walloon briquet, a large slice of bread. - Du. breken, to break. Der. brick-bat (see Bat).

Bride. (E.) M. E. bride; also birde, brude, bërde. A. S. brýd, a bride. + Du. bruïd; Icel. breida; Swed. and Dan. brud; O. H. G. brôt; G. braut; Goth. brūths. Teut. type *brútid, f.

Bridal. (E.) Formerly bride-ale, a bride-feast. A. S. brýld-calo, a bride-ale, bride-feast. - A. S. brýda, a ride; and ealbe, also a feast; see Ale.

Bridegroom. (E.) For bridegroom; the second r is intrusive; by confusion with groom. A. S. brýd-guma, lit. bride-man; where guma is cognate with L. homo, a man; see Homage. + Du. bruidegoum; Icel. brúðgumni; Swed. brudgoum;
Dan. brudgom; G. bräutigam, O. H. G. bräutigama.

Bridge. (E.) M. E. briggge, brugge. A. S. brycg. + Icel. bryggja; Swed. brygga; Dan. brygge, a pier; Du. brug; G. brücke. Teut. type *brʒuğa, f. Allied to Icel. bri, Dan. bro, a bridge, pavement; O. Swed. bro, a paved way.


brief (2), a writ, &c. (F.-L.) F. brief, a brief; Cot. The same as F. bref above; from its being in a short form. See Brig, Brigade; see Brigand.

Brig, Brigade; see Brigand.

Brigand. (F.-Ital.) F. brigand, a robber. - Ital. brigante, an intruder, 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, light, as above.

brigandine, a kind of armour. (F.-Ital.) F. brigandine, 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. brigantina, a pirate-ship. - Ital. brigante, a robber. See Brigand.


Brill, a fish. (E.) Origin unknown.

Brilliant, shining. (F.-L.-Gk.-Skt.) F. brillant, pres. part. of brillir, 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. barmr, brim; Swed. bräm, border, edge; Dan. bræmme; M. Du. breene; G. gebräume, border.

Brimstone, sulphur. (E.) M. E. brinston, bremstoone, also brenston (Wy-

clif). - M. E. bren-nen, to burn, and stoorn, stone. So also Icel. brennisteinn, brimstone. See Burn.

Brindled, Brinded, streaked. (Scand.) Icel. brönda-, as in bröndattr, brindled, said of a cow. - Icel. brandr, a brand, flame, sword. Thus brindled = brained.


Bring. (E.) A. S. bringan, also breggan, pt. t. breght. + Du. brengen; G. bringen; Goth. briggan (written for bringan), pt. t. brähta.

Brink. (Scand.) M. E. brink. - Dan. brink, verge; Swed. brink, descent or slope of a hill; Icel. brekkja (for brinka), a slope, crest of a hill; allied to Icel. bringa, a grassy slope, orig. the breast.


Brisket. (F.) O. F. brischet (Brachet), s. v. brochet), also bruschet (Ducange); brichet, ‘the brisket, or breast-piece, bruchet, ‘the craw-bone of a bird;’ Cot. Guernsey brüquet (for *brusket). - Dan. brusk, Icel. bjófsk, gristle; cf. Norw. broyskutt, gristly.


Broach. (F.-L.) M. E. setten on broche = set to a broach, tap liquor. - F. mettre en broche, to tap, by piercing a barrel. - F. brocher, to pierce; broche, ‘a broach, spit,’ Cot.; see Brooch.

Broad. (E.) M. E. brood. A. S. bræd. + Du. breed; Icel. brیدr; Swed. and Dan. bred; Goth. bræds; G. breit.

Brocade. (Span.-L.) Span. brocado, brocade; orig. embroidered, the pp. of a verb *brocar (not used) answering to F. brocher, ‘to broach, also, to stitch . . . with great stitches;’ Cot. - F. broche. - Late L. brocca, l. broccus; see Brooch
**BROCCOLI**


brochure, a pamphlet. (F. — L.) F. brochure, a few leaves stitched together. — F. brocher, to stitch; see Brocade.

**BROCK**

Brock, a badger. (C.) A.S. broc — W., Corn., and Bret. broc; Irish, Gael., and Manx broc, a badger. Named from his white-streaked face; cf. Gael. broccach, speckled. grayish, as a badger; Gk. φοινός, white, gray. (Cf. E. gray, a badger.)

**BROCKET**

Brocket, 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.

**BROGUES**

Brogues, coarse shoes, leggings. (C. — E.) Gael. and Irish bróg, shoe; M. Irish bróisc, shoe. — A.S. broc, broches; or Icel. brok. See Breeches.

**BROIDED**


**BROIDER**

Broder, to adorn with needlework. (F.) [in 1 Tim. ii. 9, broidered (as in some edd.) is an error for broident; see above.] Used as the equivalent of F. broder, 'to imbroider,' Cot. The oi is due to confusion with broided. — O.F. broder, also brosder (Supp. to Godefroy); cf. Late L. brusdeus, brusdes, embroidered work (Ducange). Of unknown origin; perhaps from Teut. *brozi-, whence A.S. brodâ, Icel. broðrâ, a spike; see Brad.

**BROIL**

Broil (1), to fry, grill. (F.) M.E. broïlen. — A.F. broîller (Bozon), O.F. brûiller, to boil, roast (Roquefort). Origin unknown; cf. O.F. bruïr, to roast; perhaps from M.H.G. briüjen, to scald; see Brood.

**BROOD**


**BROKER**

Broker. (F. — L.) M.E. brocour, an agent, witness of a transaction. — A.F. brocor, an agent; orig. a 'broacher' or seller of wine. — Late L. bróccator, one who broaches. — Late L. brocâ, i.e. spike; see Brooch.

**BROMINE**

Bromine, a chemical element. (Gk.) Named from its ill odour. Formed, with suffix -ine, from Gk. βρωμ-, a stink.

**BROCHIAL**

Bronchial. (Gk.) Gk. βρώχα, neut. pl., the ramifications of the windpipe. — Gk. βρώχας, the windpipe; cf. βράχας, a gill. Der. bronch-itis; from βρόχας.

**BROZE**

Bronze. (F. — L.) F. bronze. — It. bronzo; bronzino, made of bronze (s = ds). — L. dés Brunitusium. — L. Brunitusium, Brindisi (in Italy); where bronze mirrors were made (Pliny, xxxii. 9).

**BROOCH**

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**

Brood. (E.) M.E. brood. A.S. bрост (rare); 'hi brôdad heora bróst = they nourish their brood; Ælfric's Hom. ii. 10. + Du. broed; G. brut. Teut. stem *brôs-ô, from a verbal base *brô-, preserved in G. brühen, to scald (orig. to heat), Du. broien, to brood, hatch; from the idea of 'heat' or 'warmth.' Der. breed.

**BROOK**

Brook (1), to endure, put up with. (E.) M.E. broken, brokken. A.S. bruken, to use; enjoy; which was the orig. sense. + Du. gebruiken, Icel. bruka, G. brauchen, Goth. brukjan, to use; cf. L. frui, to enjoy. See Fruit. (;br). Brugm. i. § 111.

**BROOK (2)**


**BROOK-LIME**


**BROOM**

Broom. (E.) M.E. bree, broom. A.S. bróm, the plant broom; hence, a besom made from twigs of it. + Du. bren; Low G. braam, broom. Teut. type *bromoz. Allied to Bramble, q.v.

**BROSE**

Brose, a later form of brewis or brewis; see Brewis.

**BROTH**

Broth. (E.) A.S broð. + Icel. broð; O.H.G. brod. Teut. type *brodom, n.; from bro-, br-, weak grade of brew-, as in A.S. bréowan, to brew. Lit. 'brewed.'

**BROTHEL**

Brothel. (E.) confused with F. — Teut. 1. M.E. brothel, a lewd person, base wretch. — A.S. brōden, pp. of brōdan, to perish, become vile; whence also abroden, 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-
ever, in much the same sense. — O. F. bœrdel, a hut, o. i. g. of boards. — Du. bôrd, a plank, board; see Board.

**Brother.** (E.) M. E. brother. A. S. brōdr. + Du. broeder; Icel. bróðir; Goth. brōðar; Swed. and Dan. broder; G. brüder; Gael. and Ir. brathair; W. brawd; Russ. брат’; Lat. frater; Gk. ἄδεης., Skt. bhṛtṛ. Teut. stem *brōðer*.

**Brounagh, a kind of carriage.** (Personal name.) Date 1389. Named after the first Lord Brounagh.

**Brow.** (E.) M. E. browe. A. S. brūn. + Icel. brūn, eyebrow; Lith. bruvis; Russ. бровь; Gk. βρώ, Pers. abrū; Skt. bhṛtṛ. Brugm. i. § 554.

**Brown.** (E.) M. E. brown. A. S. brūn. + Du. bruin; Icel. brūn; Swed. brun; Dan. brun; G. brown; Lith. brunas. Cf. Gk. ὑψός, a toad; Skt. ba-bhrūṣ, tawny.

**Browse.** (F. — M. H. G.) For broust; lit. ‘to feed on young shoots.’ — M. F. brouster (F. brouster), to nibble off young shoots. — M. F. broust (F. broust), a sprig, shoot, bud. — M. H. G. broz, a bud; Bavarr. brost, bros, a bud. From the weak grade of O. H. G. brosian, to break, also to break into bud; which is cognate with A. S. brōtōn. See Brittle.

**Bruin.** (Du.) In Reynard the Fox, the bear is called bruin, i. e. brown. — Du. bruin, brown. See Brown.

**Bruise.** (E.; partly F.) A. S. (to)-brōsian, to bruise. Influenced by O. F. bruiser, briser, to break, perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. brís, to break, Irish brisim, I break. (The spelling ui, from A. S. y, occurs in S. Eng. Legendary, 295. 58.)

**Bruit**, a rumour. (F. — L. ?) F. bruit, a noise. — F. bruire, to make a noise. Scheler derives F. bruire from L. rugire, to roar, with prefixed b. F. bruit = Late L. rugitus, a clamour (Ducange); cf. L. rugitus, a roaring. Partly imitative; cf. G. brüllen, to roar.

**Brunette.** (F. — G.) F. brunette, fem. of brunet, brownish. — M. H. G. brūn, brown; see Brown.

**Brunt.** (E) Prob. imitative; cf. dint (dunt), 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. brousse, F. brousse, brushwood; also, later, a brush. — Low L. bruscia, a thicket. Derived by Diez from O. H. G. bürsta, G. borste, 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 uncertain.

**Brute.** (F. — L.) F. brut, fem. brute. — L. brutus, stupid.

**Bryony.** (L. — Gk.) L. bryonia. — Gk. βρωνία, bryony. — Gk. βρωμή, to teem, grow luxuriantly.

**Bubble.** (E.) Cf. Swed. bubba, Dan. boble, a bubble; also Du. bobbel, a bubble, bobbelen, to bubble. Of imitative origin.

**Buccanier.** (F. — West Indian.) F. boucanier, a pirate. — F. boucanier, to boil 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. bükke. A. S. boc, male deer, bucca, a he-goat. + Du. bok, icel. bukker, Swed. bok, a he-goat. — Dan. bok, a he-goat, ram, buck; G. boc; also W. boc, Gael. boc. Brugm. i. § 800.

**Buck** (2), to steep clothes in lye. (E.) M. E. bouken. As if from A. S. *būcian, not found. Prob. from A. S. bēc, a pitcher (prov. E. bōk, a pail, tub); but M. E. bouken has the specific sense of ‘steep in lye,’ like M. H. G. bichen, Swed. byka, Dan. hyge, Low G. buken, büken (whence Ital. bucare, F. buer).


**Buckle.** (F. — L.) M. E. bokel. — O. F. bûcle (F. boucle), the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle. — Late L. bucola, the boss of a shield; bucore, beaver of a helmet, boss of a shield, buckle. — Late. buccula, the cheek, dimin. of bucca, the cheek.

**buckler.** (F. — L.) M. E. bokel. — O. F. bucler (F. bouclier), a shield; so named from the boss on it; see above.

**Buckram, a coarse cloth.** (F. — Ital.) M. E. bokeram. — O. F. boquerant (F. bouquerant), a coarse kind of cloth; Low L. boquerannus or (in Italy) bucherannus (for Ital. bucherame), late Ital. bucherame.
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. bocal, as in buck-mast, beech-mast. So also Du. boekweit, buckwheat; G. bukweizen. See Beech.

Bucolic, pastoral. (L. — Gk.) L. bucolicus.—Gk. βουκολικός, pastoral. — Gk. βουκόλος, a cowherd. — Gk. βούς, an ox; and κέλλαιον, to drive.

Bud. (L.?) M. E. bodde, budde, a bud; budden, to bud. Not found in A.S. Cf. Du. bot, a bud; boten, to bud, sprout.

Budge (1), to stir. (F.—L.) F. bouger, to stir; answering to Ital. bulicare, 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 bolg, bolc, a sack.

Buff (1), the colour of dressed buffaloskin. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. buffle, a buffalo. — L. buffalus; 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. hupe, F. hupe, a buffet, a blow; cf. Low G. buff, puf, a blow (Lübben). See Buffet (1).

Buffalo. (Port. or Ital. — L.—Gk.) Port. bufalo, Ital. bufalo, orig. a kind of wild ox. — L. buffalus, also bōbalaus.—Gk. βουβαλός, 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. buffet, buffet, a blow, esp. on the cheek. — O. F. buffet, a blow, dim. of hupe, a blow, esp. on the cheek; cf. buffet, to puff out the cheeks, also to buffet; mod. F. bouffer. Prob. of imitative origin, allied to pouffer, to puff; see Buff (2), Puff.

Buffer (2), a foolish fellow. (F.) Orig. a stammerer; hence, a foolish fellow. M. E. buffen, to stammer. — O. F. bufer, to puff out the cheeks (hence, to puff or blow in talking).

Bufton, to strike, orig. to buffet on the check; 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. locan, a spectre. — Lithuan. bugus, terrific, from bugti, to terrify, allied to Skt. bhuj, to turn 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 E.) 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 buggle-horn; a bugle is a wild ox. — O. F. bugle, a wild ox. — L. acc. bōgulus, a young ox; double dimin. of bōs, 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. bugîssee. — L. bugîssea; also bugîssus. — Gk. βογιλιος, ox-tongue; from the shape of the leaves. — Gk. βούς, ox; γλάσσα, tongue.


Bulb. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. bulbe. — L. bulbus, a bulb. — Gk. βολβός, a bulbous root, onion.

Bulbul, a nightingale. (Pers.) Pers. bulbul, 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, pouche. — O.F. bouge (bouge), a bag. — L. bulga,
BUNDLE

a bag (Gaulish). See Budget. Doublet, budge.

Bulk (1), size. (Scand.) M.E. bolke, a heap. — Icel. búki, a heap; O. Swed. bolk; Dan. bulk, a lump. Cf. Swed. bulna, to swell.

Bulk (2), the trunk of the body. (Dn.) In Sh. — M. Du. buike, thorax (Kilian). (Prob. confused with Du. buik, Icel. bākr, the trunk; Swed. buk, Dan. bug, G. bau, the belly.)

Bulk (3), a stall of a shop. (Scand.) Perhaps related to Baulk. Cf. Dan. dial. bulk, a half-wall; Icel. bākr, 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. bōle, bulte. Not found in A.S., but the dimin. bulluc, a bullock, occurs. Prob. 'the bellower'; cf. M. H. G. bullen, to roar; and see Bellow. + Du. bul; Icel. bōl; G. bule; Lithuan. bullus. Der. bull-ock, A.S. bulluc, as above.

Bull (2), a papal edict. (L.) M.E. bullæ. — Lat. bulla, a bubble, boss, knob, leaden seal on an edict; a bull (in late Latin).

bullet. (F. — L.) M. F. boule, dimin. of F. boule, a ball. — L. bulla, a boss, knob, &c.


Bullet, Bulletin; see Bull (2).

Bullion. (F. — L.) The A.F. bullion meant a mint, and Late L. bulliōna, bullio meant a mass of metal, apparently, from its being melted; cf. F. bouillon, a boiling.

— Late L. bulliōnum, acc. of bullio, a boiling. — L. bullīre, 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. buote (G. buhe), lover.

Bulrush. (E.) M.E. bultrysche, Prompt. Parv., p. 244, col. 2. Perhaps 'stem-rush'; from its stout stem; cf. Shetl. bukward, a bulrush. — Dan. bul, stem, trunk; see Bole. Or bull may mean 'large,' with ref. to a bull. Cf. bull-daisy, &c. (Britten).

Bulwark. (Scand.) Dan. bulværk, Swed. bolværk (Ihre); cf. Du. bolwerc, G. boll-werk (whence F. boulevard). — Compound of Dan. bul, Swed. bol, trunk of a tree, log, Icel. bulr, bôr, the stem of a tree; and Dan. værk, Swed. werk, a work. Lit. 'log-work,' or 'bole-work'; see Bole.

Bum-bailiff, under-bailiff. (E. and F.) A slang term. Todd quotes passages to shew 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 scaverger'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. bump, to strike with the fist; W. pompio, to thump; pumpt, 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. (Dn.) 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 (Cotgrave, s.v. Chicambault, and see bumpkin in the E. index); hence, readily applied to a block-head, thick-skulled fellow.

Bun. (F.) Cf. prov. F. bugne, a kind of fritters; perhaps the same as O.F. bugne, a swelling or bump due to a blow (Burgay), also spelt bigne, 'a bump, knob;' Cot. O.F. bugnete, a fritter (Godfrey); also bignet (id., Supp. p. 393). 'Bignetes, little round loaves, buns,' &c.; Cot. Minshew has Span. bunuelos, 'pancakes, cobloaves, buns.' See Bunion. (Doubtful.)


Burke, a settle. (Du.—L.) M. Du. bonge (Du. bon), a bung; dialectal form of *boné, as preserved in F. bonde, a bung. Cognate with Swiss punt (Weigand, s. v. Spund). — L. puncta, an orifice; orig. fem. pp. of punctare, to prick. Cf. W. bung, an orifice, also, a bung.

Bungalow, a Bengal thatched house. (Hind.) Hind. bangalah, or of 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 fritter (Godfrey) but really an augmentative of O. F. bigne (F. bigne, a bump, swelling; Cot.). — O. H. G. bungo, a lump (Graff, in Schmeller); cf. Icel. bunga, convexity. So also Ital. bugnone, augment of bugna, a boil, a swelling. See Bun.

Bunk, a wooden case or box, berth. (Scand.) Cf. O. Swed. bunke, the planking of a ship forming a shelter for merchandise, &c. (Ihre); the usual sense of Swed. bunke 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 bundle, a bunch; from the weak stem of the verb to Bind. (h) But the right words for ‘bunt’ are Dan. bug, Swed. bok, Du. buik, G. bauch; see Bulk (2).

Bunting (1), a bird. (E ?) M. E. bunting; also buntyle (= buntlet), Lowl. Sc. buntlin. Origin unknown.


Buoy, (Du.—F.—L.) Du. boei, a buoy; also a shackle, a fetter. — O. F. buie, a fetter, F. bouée, a buoy. — Late L. boia, a fetter, clog. — L. boia, pl. a collar for the neck, orig. of leather.

Bur, Burdock; see Burr.

Burbot, a fish. (F.) F. bourbotte (also barbotte). — F. bourbette, ‘to wallow in mud; Cot. — F. bourbe, mud. — Late L. borba, mud. — Gk. βορβός, mud.

Burden (1), Burthen, a load carried. (E.) A. S. byrthen, a load. From Teut. *bur-, weak grade of *heran-; to bear; see Bear (1). + Icel. byrðr, byrði; Swed. börd; Dan. byrde; Goth. bairhtes; G. burte; 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. burðonem, acc. of burdo, a drone. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Lowland Sc. bairr, to make a whizzing noise, E. buzz. (h) Confused with Bur- (1).


Burgeon, a bud. (F.—Teut.) F. bourg, a young bud. Lengthened from Languedoc boure, a bud, eye of a shoot (Diez). — M. H. G. buren, O. H. G. purjan, to raise, push up, push out. — M. H. G. bor, por, an elevation; whence G. empor (= in por), upwards.

Burgess. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. burges—O. F. burgei. — Low Lat. burgensis, belonging to a fort or city. — Low Lat. burgus, a fort. — M. H. G. burc (G. burg); cognate with A. S. burg; see Borough.

Burgher, (Du.) Formerly burger. — Du. burger, a citizen. — Du. burg, a city; cognate with E. Borough.


Burgomaster. (Du. and F.) Du. burge-meester, a town-master. — Du. burg, cognate with E. Borough; and meester, a master, from O. F. meiste; see Master.

Burgonet, a helmet. (F.) F. bourgignote, ‘a burganet,’ Cot. So called because first used by the Burgundians. — F. Bourgogne, Burgundy.

Burial. (E.) M. E. buriel, biriel, a tomb; also spelt bervael, berviel. — A. S. brygel, 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. dorino. Prob. from M. H. G. boren (G. bohren), to bore; see Bore (1).

Burke, to murder by suffocation; to murder, stiffe. (Personal name.) From the name of Burke, an Irishman who com-
mitten murdered by suffocation; executed at Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1829.

Burl, (E.) To pick knots and loose threads from cloth. (F.-L.) To burl is to pick off burls. M. E. burle, a knot in cloth. - O. F. bourle; dimin. of F. bourre, a flock or lock of wool or hair. - Late L. burra, a woolen pad; allied to L. burra, trifles, trash, Late L. reburrus, rough.


Burly. (E.) M. E. burli, burliche, borli; prov. E. bowerly; Shetland boorly. Formed by adding the suffix -ly (A.S. -lic) to A.S. bür, a bower, a lady’s chamber; hence, the old senses of ‘fit for a bower,’ stately, excellent, large; and, finally, stout, big. E. g. ‘a burly bed.’


Burn (2), a book; see Bourn (2).

Burnet, a plant. (F.-O. H. G.) Low L. burneta. - O. F. brunete, the name of a flower: burnet, brunette, a kind of dark brown cloth, also a brunette. See Brunette. Named from the dark brown colour of the flowers.


Burnhouse, Burnoose, an upper cloak worn by the Arabs. (F.-Arab.) F. burnous, bournous. - Arab. burnus, a kind of high-crowned cap, worn formerly in Barbary and Spain; whence Span. albornoz, a kind of cloak with a hood.

to kiss; Lith. būzotis, to kiss; also Gael. and W. bus, month, 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 bistard (Sherwood). – O. F. bistarde, a bastard; ’ Cot. (Mod. F. outarde.) – L. autarda, a slow bird (Pliny, N. H. x. 22). Cf. Port. abetarda, also betarda, a bastard. Both O. F. bistarde and F. outarde are from autarda; in the former case, initial a is dropped; in the latter, outarde stands for an older oustarde, where ous = L. aus. See Diez. Autarda, 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. bustla, to splash about as a fish; E. Fries. busen, to be violent. See Boast and Boisterous.

**Busy.** (E.) M. E. bisyg (bysig), active; whence bissig, exertion. + Du. bezig, busy.


**But (2);** see But (1), But (2).

**Butcher.** (F. – G.) M. E. bocher. – O. F. bocher, orig. one who kills goats. – O. F. boc (bouc), 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 botter, to strike.] M. E. butten, to push, strike. + O. F. boter, to push, butt, strike. – O. Frank. *bōtan, corresponding to M. Du. booten, to beat, M. H. G. bösen, O. H. G. bōsan, to beat. Der. butt (mound to shoot at), from M. F. butte, the same, allied to F. but, a mark, from butter, O. F. boter, to hit. Der. a-butt. See Beat.

**Butt (2),** a large barrel. (F. – L.) We find A. S. být; but our mod. word is really F. – O. F. boutte, F. botte, ‘the vessel which we call a butt;’ Cot. – Late Lat. butta, buttis, a cask.

**Butt (3),** a thick end. (E.) M. E. but, butte. Cognate with Icel. buttr, short; see Buttock. Der. butt-end.

**But (4),** a kind of flat fish. (E.) Allied to Swed. butta, a turbot, M. Dan. butte, Low G. but, Du. bot, a butt. Prob. from but, stumpy; see Buttock.

**Butter.** (L. – Gk.) M. E. botere; A. S. butere. – L. būtyrum. – Gk. βουτέρος, butter. Probably of Scythian origin.

**butterfly.** (E.) A. S. bouter-flēg, lit. butter-fly. So called from its excrement resembling butter, as shewn 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 buttery, properly a place for a butler; from M. E. boteler; a butler; see Butler. (Thus buttery = bottery, Confused with the word butter.

**Buttock.** (E.) M. E. buttok. Formed, with dimin. suffix -ok (A. S. -uc), from butt, a thick end, a stump. Cf. Icel. buttr, short, butir, 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. bouton), a bud, a button; properly, a round knob pushed out. – O. F. boter, to push, push out; see Butt (1).

**butterress, a support, in architecture.** (F. – O. Low G.) M. E. boteres; Palsgrave has botiras, butteras. Orig. a plural form, as if for *botterets. – O. F. boturets, pl. of boturer, a prop. – F. bouter, 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 boty-fellow or booty-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, buhusum; the old sense was obedient, obliging, good-humoured. Lit. ‘bow-some.’ – A. S. bug-an, to bow, bend, obey; and -sum, suffix, as in win-sume. + Du. buigzaam; G. biegsam. See Bw (1).


**Buzz.** (E.) An imitative word; cf.
CADDY

Lowl. Sc. bizz, to kiss; Ital. buzzicare, to hum, whisper.


By-law, a law affecting a township. (Scand.) Formerly also birlaw. — Icel. bær-r, bý-r, a village (gen. bjar, whence bir-); lög, a law. So also Dan. by-lov, a town-law. Icel. bær is allied to búa, to dwell. See Boor.

Byre, a cow-house. (E.) A Northern E. deriv. of bower. A. S. byre, a shed, hut. — A. S. bür, a bower; cf. Icel. bür, a pantry. See Bower.

C.

Cab (1) see Cabriole.

Cab (2), a Heb. measure. (Heb.) Heb. qab, the 18th part of an ephah. The literal sense is 'hollow'; cf. Heb qâbâb, to form in the shape of a vault; see Alcove.

Cabale. (F. — Heb.) Orig. 'a secret.' F. cabale, 'the Jewes Caball, a hidden science;' Cot. — Heb. qâbâlâh, reception, mysterious doctrine. — Heb. qâbal, to receive; qibbel, 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. caputum, capulum, a strong (holding) rope. — L. capere, to hold.

Caboose, the cook's cabin on board ship. (Du.) Formerly camboose. — Du. kombois, a cook's cabin; also 'the chimney in a ship,' Sewel. (Hence also Dan. kabyis, Swed. kabyse, caboose.)

Cabriole. (F. — ItaL. — L.) Cab is short for cabriole. — F. cabriole, a cab; from its supposed lightness. — F. cabriole, a caper, leap of a goat; formerly capriole.

— Itál. 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 (cacauatli) of the tree whence chocolate is made.


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. cakken. — L. cæciare.

Cackle. (E.) 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. gabb-le, gobb-le, gagg-le.

Cacophonous, a harsh sound. (Gk.) Gk. κακοφωνία, a harsh sound. — Gk. κακόφωνος, harsh. — Gk. κακός, bad; and φωνή, sound. Der. cacophonous (Gk. κακόφωνος).

Cad, a low fellow. (F. — L.) Short for Lowl. Sc. caddie, an errand-boy; see Jamieson. — F. cadet; see Cadet.

Cadaverous, corpse-like. (L.) L. cadaverous. — L. cadaver, a corpse. — Lat. cad-ere, to fall, fall dead.

Caddis, a kind of worsted lace or tape. (F.) In Wint. Tale, iv. 4. 208. M. E. cadas, explained by bombicinium in Prompt. Parv.; (hence Irish cadas, caddis). Though also used to denote 'worsted,' it was orig. coarse silk. — F. cadarce, 'the coarsest part of silk, whereof sleeve is made;' Cot. Cf. Span. cadarzo, coarse, entangled silk, that cannot be spun on a reel; Port. caderço, a coarse silk. Origin unknown; probably Eastern. Der. caddis-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-cushion, is called in the tea-trade a caddy or catty. — Malay käfî, a
weight equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois. This weight is also used in China and Japan, and tea is often made up in packages containing one catty.

**Cade**, a barrel, cask. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) F. cade, — L. cædus, a barrel, cask. — Gk. κάδος, a cask, jar. — Heb. קד, a pail.


**Cadet**, orig. a younger son. (F. — L.) F. cadet, a younger brother; Prov. capel. Caplet is a Gascon form = Late L. capítellum (the substitution of t for ụ being regular in Gascon; P. Meyer); lit. a little (younger) head, dimin. from L. caput, a head.

**Cadi**, a judge. (Arab.) Arab. qādi, qāzi, a cadi or caizi, a judge. Hence Span. alcaldé, the judge (E. alcayde); where al is the Arab. def. article.

**Caduceus**, falling. (L.) L. cadēc-us, falling; with suffix -ous. — L. cadère, to fall. See Cadence.

**Cäesura.** (L.) L. cæsūra, a cutting; a pause in a verse. — L. cæs-us, pp. of cadère, to cut.

**Caftan**, a Turkish garment. (Turk.) Turk. çaftan, a dress.

**Cage.** (F. — L.) F. cage. — Late L. cavesa, L. cavea, a cave, den, cage. — L. caunas, hollow. See Cave.

**Cäique, a boat.** (F. — Turk.) F. caïque. — Turk. kaik, a boat.

**Cairn**, a pile of stones. (C.) Gael., Irish, W., Bret. carn, a crag, rock; also a pile of stones.

**Caitiff.** (F. — L.) M. E. caitif. — A. F. caitif, a captive, a wretch (F. chétif). — L. captivus, acc. of captivus; see Captive.

**Cajole.** (F.) F. cajoler, to cajole; formerly; to chatter like a jay. Perhaps of imitative origin; cf. cackle.

**Cajuput, Cajeput** (with j as y), a tree yielding an oil. (Malay.) Malay köyu pūthī, lit. 'white wood.' — Malay köyu, wood; pūthī, white.

**Cake.** (E. or Scand.) M. E. cake. N. Fries. käk, käg, late Icel. and Swed. kaka; Dan. kage. Teut. stem *kākon-, fem.; from Teut. root *kak-, of which the strong grade is *kōk- (whence prov. E. cookie, Du. koek, G. kuchen, a cake).

**Calabash, the shell of a gourd.** (F. — Span. — Arab. — Pers.) F. calabasse. — Span. calabaza (Fort. calabazc). — Arab. — Pers. kharba, a melon. lit. 'ass-gourd,' i.e. large gourd. — Pers. khar, ass (hence, coarse); busah, odoriferous fruit. Cf. Skt. khara, an ass.

**Calamint**, a herb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. calament, Cot. — Late L. calamintha. — Gk. καλαμίνθη.

**Calamity.** (F. — L.) F. calamité. — L. acc. calamitatem, a misfortune.

**Calash, a sort of carriage.** (F. — G. — Slavonic.) F. calèche. — G. kalesche. — Pol. kolasku, a small carriage, dimin. of kolasa, a carriage; Russ. koliaška, a carriage. — Pol. koto, a wheel; O. Slav. kolo. (✓ QEL.)

**Calcareous.** (L.) Should be calcarious. — L. calcarius, pertaining to lime. — L. calc-, stem of calx, lime.

**Calculate.** (L.) L. calculāt-us, pp. of calculāre, to reckon by help of small pebbles. — L. calculus, pebble; dimin. of calx, a stone.


**Calendar.** (L.) L. calendārium, 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. calendae, calends.

**Calender** (1), a machine for pressing cloth. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. calandre. — Med. L. *calendra, 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. calender. — Pers. qalāmnār, a kind of wandering Muhammadan monk, who abandons everything and retires from the world.

**Calends.** (L.) L. calenda, s. pl., the first day of the (Roman) month. Orig. obscure; but certainly from the base cal-, as in O. Lat. calire, to proclaim. — Gk. καλεῖν, to summon. Allied to Hale (2).

**Calenture, a feverous madness.** (F.
CAMEL


Calf (2), the thick hind part of the shank. (E.) Perhaps the same as the above; cf. Gaulish L. galba, great-bellied; Icel. kálfa, 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. calife, a successor of the prophet. — Arab. khalifah, successor. — Arab. khalaifa, to succeed. Doublet, khaliifa.

Caligraphy, Calligraphy, good writing. (Gk.) Gk. παλαιγραφεια. — Gk. καλλα-, prefix (for καλλος, beauty, from καλός, good, fair); and γράφειν, to write.

Calisthenics, callisthenics, graceful exercises. (Gk.) From Gk. καλλοθεν-ης, adorned with strength. — Gk. καλλα- (for καλλος, beauty, from καλός, fair); and σθεν-ος, strength.

Calipers, compasses. (F.) For caliper-compasses, i.e. compasses for measuring diameters; see Caliber.

Calisthenics; see Calligraphy.

Caliver, Caliver, a sort of musket. (F.) Named from its calibre or bore; see Kersey’s Dict. See Caliber.

Calk; usually Calk, q. v.

Call. (Scand.) Late A.S. ceallian; cf. hildecalla, a herald. E. Fries. kallen. — Icel. and Swed. kalla; Dan. calde. — Du. kallen; O. H. G. chällen. Tent. type *källen- or *kallojan-, weak verb; cf. W. galew, to call, Russ. golos, voice, sound.

Callet, Callet, a worthless woman. (F. — Low L. — Low G.) In Oth. iv. 2. 121. — F. cailette, a gossip, chatterer; lit. a little quail; dimin. of cailet, a quail, also a woman. Littre gives cailet coffee, femme galante. See Quail. (Doubtful.)


Calm. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. calme, adj. Allied to Prov. chaume, the time when the flocks rest; F. chômer (former chaumer), to rest from work; Ital. calma, rest. — Late L. cauma, 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-ère, to be hot.] — Gk. καλµα, heat. — Gk. καλεω, to burn. Der. be-calm.

Calomel, a preparation of mercury. (Gk.) Coined to express a white product from a black substance. — Gk. καλο-ς, fair; and μελ-, black.


Calorific, making hot. (L.) L. calorificus, making hot. — L. calori-, stem of calor, heat; and -ific, for facere, to make.

Calthrop, Caltrapp, a star-thistle, a ball with spikes for annoying cavalry. (L. and Teut.) M. E. kalketrapp, A. S. kalketrappe, a star-thistle. Coined from L. calcī-, 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. chalume, F. chalumet, a pipe. — L. calamus, a reed. — Gk. καλαμος, a reed. See Shawm.


Calve; see Calf.

Calx. (L.) L. calx, stone, lime (stem cal-); in Late L., a calx.

Calyx. (L. — Gk.) L. calyx. — Gk. καλυξ, a covering, calyx (or cup) of a flower. Allied to Helm (2).

Cam, a projection on a wheel. (Du.) Du. kamm, a comb (see Kilian); 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. camelopardalis; -Gk. καμηλοπάρδαλις, giraffe; partly like a camel, partly like a pard. -Gk. κάμηλος, a camel (Heb. gâmal); and πάρδαλις, a pard; see Pard.

Camellia. (Personal name.) A plant named (by Linnaeus) after Geo. Jos. Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit (17th cent.), who described the plants in the island of Luzon.

Camelopard; see Camel.

Camel. (Ital.) Ital. cammeo, a cameo, precious stone carved in relief. Origin unknown.

Camera. (L.) L. camera, a chamber; hence camera obscura, 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. khamal, khamalat, camlet; Rich. Dict. p. 628.

Camomile; see Chamomile.

Camp. (F. -Ital. -L.) F. camp (Cot.). -Ital. campo, a field, camp. -L. campo, acc. of campus, a field, ground held by an army. Brugm. i. § 563.

campaign, orig. a large field. (F. -Ital. -L.) F. campagne, campagne, an open field. -Ital. campagna, a field; also a campaign. -L. campānia, open field. -L. campus, a field. (Also spelt champagn, and even champion in old authors.)

campstral, growing in fields. (L.) From L. campstr-üs, growing in fields; with suffix -al. -L. campus, a field.

Campanula. (L.) Lit. 'a little bell;' dimin. of L. campāna, a bell. Hence also campān-iform.


-Arab. käfīr, camphor; cf. Skt. karpīra, camphor. -Malay käpir, lit. chalk; käpir Bārūs, chalk of Barons, a name for camphor. Barous is in Sumatra.

Can (t), I am able. (E.) A.S. can, kann, 1st and 3rd persons sing. pres. of cūnann, to know. The pres. t. can is really an old perf. t.; the same peculiarity occurs in Du. kunnen, Icel. and Swed. kunna, Dan. kende, to know, to be able; G. kennen, to know. β. The pt. t. is could, with intrusive l; M.E. cōnde, A.S. cūde; cf. Goth. kuntha, Du. konde, G. konnte; shewing that A.S. cūde (for *cūnde) has lost an n. γ. The pp. couthe, A.S. cūd, known, only survives in un-couth, which see. Allied to Ken and Know. (GEN.)

Can (2), a drinking-vessel. (E.) A.S. cane, a can. + Du. kān; Icel. kann; Swed. kanna; Dan. kande; G. kanne, a tankard, mug. (Apparently a true Teut. word.)

Canal. (F. -L.) F. canal (whence also Du. kanaal). -L. canālis, 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. canell, 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. Brugm. i. § 464.

Candelabrum. (L.) L. candēlābrum, 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. candēla, a candle. -L. candere, to glow.

Candour. (F. -L.) F. candeur. -L. candere, bright, brightness (hence, sincerity).

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. qandi, sugar; whence Arab. qandi, made of sugar. The word is Aryan; cf. Skt. khāndava, sweetmeats, khanda, a broken piece, from khanda, to break. Der. sugar-candy, Ital. zucchero candi.

Candytuft, a plant. (Hyb.) From Candy, i.e. Candia (Crete); and tuft.


Canister. (L.-Gk.) L. canistrum, a light basket. -Gk. κάνναστρον, the same. -Gk. κάννα = κάννα, a reed.
cannon. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. canon. — Ital. cannone, a cannon, orig. a great tube, a gun-barrel. — L. canna, a reed; see Cane. "If The Span. canion, a tube, a deep gorge, is cognate.
canon (1), a rule. (L. — Gk.) A.S. canun. — L. canon, a rule. — Gk. κανών, a rod, rule. — Gk. κῶνος = κάνων, a (straight) cane.
canon (2), a dignitary of the church. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. canun, canoun. — O. F. canagne, now chanoine. — Lat. canonicum, acc. of canonicus, adj., one on the church-roll or list. — L. canon, 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. chancré.) — L. cancrum, acc. of cancer, a crab, a canker. See Cancer. "If The G. kanker may be Teutonic (Kluge); so perhaps E. canker in the sense of 'disease of trees'; cf. Gk. γόγγρος, 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 Caliban.
Cannon (1); see Cane.
Cannon (2), at billiards. (F. — Span.) A corruption of caroon, shortened form of F. camaroboler, 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 camaroboler, to cannon (as above) and camarobolage, sb., a cannon. — Span. carambola, a manner of playing at billiards, a device, trick, cheat. Origin unknown.
Canoe. (Span. — W. Ind.) Span. canoa; orig. a Hayti word for 'boat.'
Canon (1) and (2); see Cane.
Canopy. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) Should be conopy; but we find F. canope, borrowed from Ital. canope. (Also F. conopée.) — L. κοινός, Judith xii. 9 — Gk. κωνοσ unethical, an Egyptian bed with mosquito curtains (hence, any sort of hangings). — Gk. κόνωπ-, stem of κωνοφ, a mosquito, gnat, lit. 'cone-faced' or 'cone-headed,' from the shape of its head. — Gk. κώνος, a cone; and ὑφ, face, appearance, from Gk. base ΟΗ, to see (see Optics).

Canorous, tuneful. (L.) L. cantor-us; with suffix -ous. — L. canere, to sing. Brugg. i. § 181.
cant (1), to sing in a whining way, whine. (L.) L. cantaire (whence Picard and Walloon cantier, to sing); frequent. of cantere, to sing. Cant was at first a beggar's whine; hence, hypocrisy; see Recant.
canticle. (L.) L. canticulum, a little song; dimin. of canticum, a song; dimin. of cantus, a song; cf. L. canere, pp. of canere, to sing.
canto. (Ital. — L.) It. canto, a singing, section of a poem. — L. acc. cantum, a singing, song (above).
Cant (2), an edge; as verb, to till. (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. κάνθος, the corner of the eye, felloe 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).
cantile, Canto; see Cant (1).
cantle, a small piece. (F. — L. ?) O.F. cantel, a small piece (f. chanteau), dimin. of Picard cant (F. chant), a corner; Late L. cantus. Prob. from L. cantus, 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. canto-nun, canto, a region, province. Origin doubtful. "If Canten (in heraldry), 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 canvass, sb.
canzonet; see Cant (1).
CAREER


captor. (L.) L. captor, a taker. — L. capt-, as in capere, to take; with suffix -tor.


Capuchin, hooded friar, hood. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) M. F. capuchin; F. capucin. — Ital. capuccino, a small hood, hence a hooded friar; dimin. of capuccio, a cowl. — Ital. cappa, a cape; see Cap and Cape (1).


— L. L. carra, f.; allied to L. currus, a car; of Gaulish origin. — Bret. karr, a chariot; W. car, O. Gael. cáir, 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. carrach, 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. ghirra, draughts of water; Arab. root gharaafa, to draw water. (Dozy, Devic.)

[V] Or from Pers. qarabah, a large flagon; but see Carboy.

Carat. (F. — Ital. — Arab. — Gk. F. carat, a very light weight. — Ital. carato. — Arab. girrāt, a pod, husk, carat, 24th part of an ounce. — Gk. κέρατον, fruit of the locust-tree; also, a carat; lit. ‘a small horn.’ — Gk. κέρας, stem of κέρασ, a horn; see Horn.


Caravansary. (Pers.) Pers. kārāwānsarāv, an inn for caravans. — Pers. kārāwān, caravan; sarāv, public building, inn.

Caraway, Caraway. (Span. — Arab.) Span. al-carahueya, a caraway; where al is merely the Arab. def. art.; also written carvi. — Arab. kārāwīyā-a, caraway-seeds or plant. Cf. Gk. καρος, καρον, cumin.


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. qarābah, a large flagon; which is prob. of Arab. origin. Cf. Arab. qirbah, a water-skin, water-bottle.

Carcanet. (F. — Teut.) Dimin. of F. carcan, a collar of jewels, or of gold. — O. H. G. quercia, the throat; cf. Ital. quercia, 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; orig. 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, caractère, keel. — L. carina, keel.

Career. (F. — C.) F. carrière, a race-
CARESS

course. — Late L. carraria unia), a road for cars. — Late L. carra, L. carrus, a car; of Celtic origin; see Car.


Carfax. (F. — L.) M. e. carsoules, a place where four roads meet. — O. F. pl. carrefours, the same; from sing. carrefour. — Late L. quadrifurcus, four-forked. — L. quadrī- (from quatuor), four; and furca, a fork. See Fork.

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. cariēs, rottenness.

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’.

Carakanet; see Carcanet.

Carminative, expelling wind from the body. (F. — L.) F. carminatif, ‘wind-voiding’; — Cot. — L. carminát-us, pp. of carmināre, to card wool (hence, in old medicine, to cleanse from gross humours); with suffix -itus. — L. carmin-, from carmen, a card for wool. — L. càrere, to card.

Carmin. (Span. — Arab. — Skt.) Span. carmin, short form of carmesin, adj.; from carmesina, crimson. — Arab. girmizī, crimson; from qirmiz, cochineal. — Skt. krmī, a worm, the cochineal insect.

Carnage; see below.


carnage. (F. — L.) F. carnage, flesh-time, slaughter of animals. — Late L. carnaticum, a tribute of flesh-meat; cf. carnātum, time for eating flesh. — L. carni-, stem of caro, flesh.


carnival. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. carnaval, Shrovetide. — Ital. carnevale, carnevale; the last three days before Lent. — Med. L. carnelevāle, carnelevāmen, removal of flesh. Shrovetide. — L. carne-m, acc. of caro, flesh; and letiāre, to lift, remove, take away, from leuīs, light.

carnivorous. (L.) L. carnivorus, flesh-eating. — L. carn-, decl. stem of caro, flesh; and nor-āre, to devour.

Carob-tree, the locust-tree. (F. — Arab.) M. F. carobe, carouve. — Arab. kharūb, bean-pods.

Caroche, 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 caroche;’ — Cot. — Ital. carrocchia, carozza, 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. Godfrey (s. v. carole) cites Swiss Rom. coraula, a round-dance, also a dance-song. Prob. from L. choraulēs, a flute-player to a chorus. — Gk. χοραίλης, the same. — Gk. χορ-ός, a chorus, round-dance; and αὐλός, a flute.

Carotid, adj. (Gk.) Gk. ῥαπορίδες, 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. καρόβω, ἰ στυπεφύ; κόσος, stupor.

Carnosal, (1) a drinking-bout; (2), a pageant. (1. F. — G.; 2. F. — Ital.) 1. Sometimes used as if from the verb carouse below. 2. But, in old authors, carousel (also carousal) means a sort of pageant, of which some kind of chariot-race formed a principal part; Dryden, Virgil, Æn. v. 777. — F. carrouesel, a tilting-match. — Ital. carosello, also spelt garosello, a tournament; of uncertain origin.

Carouse. (F. — G.) F. carous, ‘a carrosse of drink;’ Cot. — G. garous, right out; used of emptying a bumper. — G. gar, quite; and aus, cut. (Raleigh even writes garouse; directly from G. garous.) 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. carpa, Ital. carpa, Florio); also Du. karper; Icel. karfi; Dan. karpe; Swed. karp; G. karpfen; O. H. G. charpho; Russ. karp’; Lith. karpa.

Carp (2), to cavil at. (Scand.) M. E. carfen, which often merely means to talk, say. — Icel. karfa, to boast; Swed. dial. karpa, to boast, talk much. The present sinister sen-e is due to confusion with L. carpere, to pluck.
Carpenter. (F. — C.) A. F. carpenter; O. North F. carpentier (F. charpentier). — Late L. carpentarius, sb.; carpentäre, to work in timber. — L. carpentum, a carriage; a word of Celtic origin. — O. Irish carpél, Gael. and Irish carbad, W. cerbyd, a carriage; chariot, litter.

Carpet. (F. — L.) O. F. carpéte. — Late L. carpitá, carpeta, a kind of thick cloth; also carpía (F. charpée), lint. — L. carpere, 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.  It's modern use is due to confusion with caroch, a vehicle (Massinger, Renegado, i. 2); see Caroche.

Carrion. (F. — L.) M. E. carogne, a carcass. — O. North F. carogne; Late L. carúnia, a carcass. — L. caro, flesh.

Carronade, a sort of cannon. (Scotland.) So named because made at Carron, in Stirlingshire.


Carry. (F. — C.) O. F. carier. — Late L. carricâre. — L. carrus, a car; see Car.

Cart. (E.) A. S. cæt, 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 (i).

Cartel. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. cartel. — Ital. cartello, lit. a small paper; dimin. of carta, paper, bill; see Card (i).


Cartoon. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) F. carton. — Ital. cartone, lit. a large paper; from carta, a card; see Card (i).

Cartouche, Cartridge. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) Cartridge (with intrusive r) is for cartidge, 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 (i). The cartridge took its name from the paper in which it was rolled up.

Cartulary, a register. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. cartulárium, chartulárium, a register. — Late L. chartula, a document; dimin. of charta, a paper; see Card (i).

Carve. (E.) M. E. kerven. A. S. ceorfan; pt. t. ceorf, pl. cerfion, pp. corfen. [The A. S. ceorfan would have given *charve; e was retained from the pt. pl. and pp.]

Casino. (Ital.) — Du. kerven; G. kerben, to notch, cut; also Dan, karve, Swed. karfva, to notch, from the 2nd stem. Gk. γαρφαι. Brugm. i. § 791.


Case (i), an event. (F. — L.) M. E. cos. — F. cas. — L. acc. cássun, a fall, a case. — L. cássus, pp. of cadere, to fall.

Case (2), a receptacle. (F. — L.) F. casse. — L. capsa, a box, cover. — L. capere, to hold.

Casemate. (F. — Ital.) F. casemate, a loop-hole in a fortified wall. — Ital. casamatta, 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. matta, fem. of matto, orig. mad, but the Sicilian mattu 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, coin. (F. — L.) Orig. a till or box to keep money in. — F. casse, a case; see Case (2) above. Der. cash-ier, 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 acajuba or acajuba. (Mahn, Littré.)

Cashier, to dismiss from service. (Du. — F. — L.) Du. casseren, to cashier; merely borrowed from F. casser, ‘to break, burst, . . . also to casseere, discharge; ’ Cot. [Du. words, borrowed from F., end in -eren.] — L. quaßsare, to shatter, frequent. of quattere, to shake, which annexed the senses of L. cassare, to annul, discharge, from L. cassus, void, null.

Cashmere, a soft wool. (India.) So called from the vale of Cashmire, in India. Also spelt cassimere, kersimere.

Cask. (Span. - L.) Span. casco, a skull, sherd, coat of an onion; also a cask of wine, a casque or helmet. The origin; sense is 'husk'; cf. Span. cascara, peel, rind, shell, Port. casca, rind. - Span. cascar', to burst open; formed (as if from Lat. *quassicare) from an extension of L. quassare, 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.

Cassoulet, a plant. (Span. - Hayti.) Span. casabe; also casaoi, '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 casahbi, with the same sense. See R. Eden's works, ed. Arber, p. 175. See Tapioca.

Cassia, a species of laurel. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. cassia, cassio. - Gk. κοοια, a spice like cinnamon. - Heb. getsi'ôth, in Ps. xliv. 8, a pl. form from getsi'ôb, cassia-bark. - Heb. root qâtsâ', to cut away; because the bark is cut off.

Cassimere; see Cashmere.

Cassock, a vestment. (F. - Ital.) F. casaque. - Ital. casacca, an outer coat. Of uncertain origin.

Cassowary, a bird. (Malay.) First brought from Java, Malay kasuwarî.

Cast. (Scand.) Icel. kasta, to throw; Swed. kasta; Dan. kaste. Der. re-cast.

Castanets, instruments used for making a snapping noise. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) F. castagnettes, 'finger-knackers, 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. castañha, a chestnut. - Lat. castanea, the chestnut-tree. - Gk. καστανος; 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. castia, fem. of casto, pure. - L. castus, pure, chaste.

Castigate. (L.) L. castigatus, pp. of castigare, 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. castelain, O. F. chasteilain, the keeper of a chas tel, or castle; also châteleine (fem. of F. châtelein = O. F. chasteilain), 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 castrare, to cut.


Cata-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. κατά, down, thoroughly.

Cataclysm, deluge. (Gk.) Gk. κατακλυσμός, a dashing over, flood. - Gk. κατά, down; κλῦσις, to dash, wash, as waves.

Catacomb. (Ital. - L.) Ital. catacombha, a sepulchral vault. - Late L. catacombas; of which the sense and origin are unknown.

Catafalque, a stage or platform, chiefly used at funerals. (F. - Ital.) F. catafalque. - Ital. catafalco; of unknown origin. See Scaffold.

Catalepsy, a sudden seizure. (Gk.) Formerly catalepsis. - Gk. κατάληψις, a grasping, seizing. - Gk. κατά, down; λήσις, to seize.

Catalogue. (F. - Gk.) F. catalogue. - Late Lat. acc. catalogum. - Gk. κατάλογος, a counting up, enrolment. - Gk. κατά, fully; λέγειν, to say, tell; see Logic.

Catamaran, a sort of raft. (Tamil.) In Forbes, Hindustani Dict., ed. 1859, p. 289, we have 'kamaran, 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. cataplasm. - Gk. κατάπλασμα, a plaster, poultice. - Gk. καταπλάσιος, to spread over. - Gk. κατά,
fully; and πλάσσειν, to mould; see Plaster.

**Catapult.** (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. *catapulta*, an engine for throwing stones. — Gk. καταπέλτης, the same. — Gk. κατά, down; πάλλειν, to swing, hurl.

**Cataract.** (L. — Gk.) L. *cataracta*, Gen. vii. 11. — Gk. κατάφρακτος, as sb., a waterfall; as adj., broken, rushing down. Prob. allied to καταφρήσσω, I break down; the 2 aor. κατσφράγων was used of the rushing down of waterfalls and storms. — Gk. κατά, down; βίγμυνι, I break.

**Cataarrh.** (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. *catarrhe*. — Late L. *catarrhus*. — Gk. κατάφροος, a flowing down (of rheum), a cold in the head. — Gk. κατά, down; and ἰδίως, to flow.

**Catastrophe.** (Gk.) Gk. καταστροφή, an overturning, sudden turn. — Gk. κατά, down; στρέφειν, to turn.


**Catechise.** (L. — Gk.) Late L. *cathchizere*. — Gk. κατεχίζειν, to catechise, instruct; lengthened form of κατεχειν, to fill into one’s ears, lit. ‘to din down.’ — Gk. κατά, down; ὕχειν, to sound; cf. ἤχος, 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; *ἀγορέιν*, with the sense of *ἀγορεύειν*, to declaim, address an assembly, from ἀγορά, 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 provisons.** (F. — L.) Formed as a verb from M. E. *cator*, a buyer of provisons (whom we should now call a *caterer*). *Cature* is short for *acator*, formed from *acat*, a buying, purchase, Ch. proL. 571. — O. F. *acat* (mod. F. *achat*), a buying — Folk-L. *acaplatre*, a purchase; for *acaplatre*. — Folk-L. *acaplatre*, to purchase (A. D. 1060), frequent of acipere, to receive, also to buy; see *Accep* and *Cates.*


**Cercatour.** (F. — L.) Naïres (ed. 1876) has: *‘Cater-cousin, friends so familiar that they eat together.’* If so, the word is from *cater*, vb., and *cousin.*

**Caterpillar.** (F. — L.) Adapted from O. F. *chatepelose*, a caterpillar (Godefroy); the latter half of the word was assimilated to *piller*, one who *pills*, or robs or spoils. O. F. *chatepelose* is lit. ‘hairy she-cater.’ — O. F. *chate*, fem. of *chat*, cat; pelose, hairy. — L. *catius*, cat; *pilosus*, hairy, from *pilis*, a hair.

**Caterwaul.** (E.) M. E. *caterwan*, coined from *cat*, and *wan*, 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 *cates’; Baret (1580).

**Cathartic, purging.** (Gk.) Gk. καθαρικός, purgative.* — Gk. καθαρίζειν, to cleanse, purge. — Gk. καθαρός, pure.

**Cathedral.** (L. — Gk.) L. *cathe- dralis ecclesia* = a cathedral church, or one which has a bishop’s throne. — Late L. *cathedrala*, a throne. — Gk. καθέδρα, a seat. — Gk. καθέδρα, for καθά, down, and ἑδρα, a seat, chair, from ἑδραμ (= ἐδ-γραμ), I sit; see *Sit.*

**Catholic.** (L. — Gk.) L. *catholicus* (Tertullian). — Gk. καθολικός, universal. — Gk. καθόλου, adv., on the whole, in general. — Gk. καθώς, for καθά, according to; and ἐνο, gen. of ἅξον, whole.

**Catkin.** (Du.) A loose spike of flowers, named from its soft downy appearance. — M. Du. *katteken*, ‘a kiling,* Hexham. (It also meant *‘catkin’*; cf. F. *chattons* in Cot.) *Dimin. of* Du. *kat*, a cat (M. Du. *katte*).

**Catoptric, relating to optical reflection.** (Gk.) Gk. κατοπτρικός, reflexive. — Gk. κατοπτρον, a mirror. — Gk. κατά, down, inward; ὀφ-τοιας, I see, with suffix -τον, of the instrument.

**Cattle.** (F. — L.) M. E. *catel*, property; hence, live stock, cattle. — O. North F.
CAUCUS

catel. – Late L. capitâle, 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-kaw-asu, a counsellor. ‘Their elders, called cawcawwasoughes;’ Capt. Smith’s Works, ed. Arber, p. 347. ‘Caucurouse, 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.

Candle, a warm drink. (F.—L.) O. North F. caudel, O. F. chaudel, a sort of warm drink. – O. F. chaud, chaud, hot. – L. caldus, for calidus, hot.

Caul, a net, covering, esp. for the head. (F.) O. F. cale, ‘a kind of little cap;’ Cot. Origin unknown.

Cauliflower; see Caldon.

Cauliflower. (F. — L.) Formerly coloflory. From M. E. col (O. F. col), a cabbage; and flor, from O. F. flor, flour, pp. of fleurir, to flourish. The O. F. col is from L. acc. caulenum, from caulinas, a cabbage; and floreus is from L. florère, to flourish. See Cole and Flourish.

Caulk, Calk. (F. — L.) M. E. caken, to tread; hence, to squeeze in (as oakum into a ship’s seams). – O. F. cahuer, to tread; to tent a wound with lint.

— L. calcâre, to tread, force down by pressure. – L. calc-, stem of calx, the heel.


Causeway, a paved way, raised way. (F. — L.; and E.) Formerly cause-y-way; by adding way to M. E. cause, causest, causey.

— O. North F. caucie (mod. F chaussée, Prov. causada, Span. calzada). – Late L. calcâtia, for calcâtia via, a paved way. – Late L. calcâtius, pp. of calcâre, to make a roadway by treading it down; from L. calcâre, to tread. – L. calc-, stem of calx, heel; see Caulk.

Caustic. (L. — Gk.) L. causticus. – Gk. καυστικός, burning. – Gk. καυστός, burnt. – Gk. καυσίν, (fut. καυσεῖν), to burn.

Cautioner. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. cauiciser. – Late L. cauicisâre, to sear.

— Gk. καυσίνâζειν, to sear. – Gk. καυσίπρον, a branding-iron. – Gk. καυσίην, to burn (above).


Cavalier. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. cavaliier, a horseman. – Ital. cavaliere, the same. – L. caballium, acc. of caballarius, the same. – L. caballus, a horse. See Chevalier.

Cavalcade. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. cavalcade. – Ital. cavalcata, a troop of horsemen; orig. fem. of pp. of cavaleare, to ride. – Ital. cavallo, a horse. – L. caballum, acc. of caballus, a horse.

Cavalry. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. cavallerie. – Ital. cavalleria, cavalry. – Ital. cavaliere, a knight; see Cavaliar.


Cave in. (M. Du.) Properly to cauie in, a phrase introduced by Du. navvies. Cf. W. Flanders inkalven, to cave in; E. Friesic kaifsen, to calve as a cow, whence kaifsen 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. cœaut, lit, let him beware. – L. caùere, to beware.

Caviare, roe of the sturgeon. (F. — Ital.) F. caviar. – Ital. cavâra; whence also Turk. kâçvâr, caviare.

Cavil. (F. — L.) O. F. caviiller. – L. cavillari, to banter; hence, to wrangle, object to. – L. cœilla, a jeering, cavilling.

Caw. (E.) An imitation of the cry of the crow or daw. Cf. Du. koaere, Dan. kaa, a jackdaw: which are imitative.

Cayman, an American alligator. (Caribbean.) Also caiom. The spelling cayman is Spanish. – Caribbean acayúman (Litteré).

Cease. (F. — L.) F. cesser. – L. cessâre, to loiter, go slowly, cease; frequent. of cedere (pp. cessus), to yield, go away, go.

Cedar, a tree. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. cedre. – L. cedrus. – Gk. κέδρος.

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. ceil-ing or ciel-ing. M. E. ceelen, to ceil; from the sb. syle or cyll, a canopy. – F. cie, a canopy: the same word as ciel, heaven. [Cf. Ital. cielo, heaven, a canopy,
a cieling.] — L. cælum, heaven. ¶ Not to be confused with E. still, nor with seal; nor with S. (F. siller); nor with L. cælāre, to hide. The L. cælāre, to emboss, seems to have had some influence on the word, but did not originate it; cf. M. E. celure, a canopy. Late L. cælītūra.

Celandine, a plant. (F. — Gk.) O. F. celdisone. — Late L. celdonītia. — L. celtisus, — Gk. κυλίδων, swallow-wort. — Gk. κυλίν, stem of κυλίω, a swallow. (The n is intrusive.)

Celebrate. (L.) L. celebrātus, pp. of celebrāre, to frequent, to solemnise, honour. — L. celebr, frequent, populous.


Celery. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. celeri, introduced from the Piedmontese Ital. celeri; for Ital. selinti, pl. of selino, parsley. — L. selinon, parsley. — Gk. σέλινων, a kind of parsley.


Celibate. (L.) The orig. sense was 'a single life'; it was afterwards an adj., and again a sb., meaning 'one who is single.' — L. cælibātus, sb. celibacy, single life. — L. cælib, stem of cælebs, single, unmarried. Der. cælibacy (for *cælibātia).

Cell. (L.) M. E. celle. — L. cella, small room, hut. Cf. cælāre, to hide. See Helm (2). (E Kel.)


Celt (1), a name originally given to the Gauls. (C.) From L. pl. Celta, the Celts; the word probably meant 'warriors'; cf. A. S. hill, incl. hild, war; Lith. kalti, to strike; L. per-cellere, to strike through, beat down (Rhys).

Celt (2), a primitive chisel or axe. (Late L.) Late L. celtis, assumed nom. of the abl. celt (=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. ciment. — L. cōmentum, rubble, chippings of stone; hence, cement. Perhaps for *cedmentum, from cadere, to cut (Brugm. i. § 587).

Cemetery. (L. — Gk.) Late L. cemētērium. — Gk. κοιμητήριον, a sleeping-place, cemetery. — Gk. κοιμάω, I lull to sleep; in pass., to fall asleep. Allied to κέιμαι, I lie down; Skt. ći, to lie down.

Cenobite. (L. — Gk.) L. cenobita, a member of a (social) fraternity (Jerome). — L. cenobītum, a convent. — Gk. κοινβίον, a convent. — Gk. κοινβίον, living socially. — Gk. κοινός, common; φως, life.


Censer. (F. — L.) M. E. censer. — O. F. censer, senser (Godfrey); shorted from O. F. encensier. — Late L. incensārium, also incensōrium (whence mod. F. encensoir). — L. incensum, incense; from pp. of incendere, to kindle. See Incense.

Censor. (L.) L. censor, a taxer, valuer, assessor, critic. — L. censēre, to give an opinion, appraise. — Skt. cānas, to praise.


Census. (L.) L. census, a registering. — L. censēre (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; annus, a year.

Centesimal. (L.) L. centēsim-us, hundredth. — L. cent-um, hundred.

Centigrade. (L.) Divided into a hundred degrees. — L. centi-, for centum, a hundred; grad-us, a degree; see Grade.

Centipede, centiped. (F. — L.) F. centipède. — L. centipēda, a many-footed (lit. hundred-footed) insect. — L. centi-, for centum, hundred; and ped-, stem of pēs, foot.

Centuple. (L.) L. centuplex (stem centuplīc-), a hundredfold. — L. cent-um, hundred; plic-āre, to fold.

Centurion. (L.) L. acc. centuriōnem, 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. cent-um, hundred.

Centaur. (L. — Gk.) L. Centaurus.
CHAIR

Chablis, a white wine. (F.) From Chablis, 12 mi. E. of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne, France.

Chaffe, to warm by friction, vex. (F.—L.) M. E. chaufen, to warm. — O. F. chafer (F. chauffer). to warm; cf. Prov. chaffar, to warm. — Late L. *caelfäre, to warm; for L. caelacere, to warm, make to glow. — L. calé-re, to glow; facere, to make.

Chafer, Cockchafer. (E.) A. S. ceaf (also ceafar) a kind of beetle. +Du. kever; G. käfer.

Chaff. (E.) A. S. ceaf, later chaf, husk of grain. +Du. kaf; Low G. kaff. The verb to chaff = to chafe, i.e. vex. So also chaff-wax, for chafe-wax.

Chaffinch, a bird. (E.) I.e. chaffinchen; it frequents barn-doors.

Chaffing; see Chaff.

Chagrin. (F.) F. chagrin, melancholy. [Diez identifies it with F. chagrin, shagreen; but wrongly.]

Chain. (F.—L.) O. F. chaine, chaîne. — L. catena, a chain.

Chair. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. chaire, chaere. — O. F. chaire, chaere. — L. cathedra, a throne, raised seat, chair. — Gk. καθέδρα, a seat. — Gk. καθ-, for κατά, down;

CHAIR

CENTAURY

—Gk. κέφαλας, a centaur, a creature half man and half horse; which some have compared with Skt. gandharvas, a demi-god.

centaury, a plant. (L.—Gk.) L. centaurea. —Gk. κένταυρεος, centaury; a plant named from the Centaur Chiron.

Centenary, Centennial, Centupule, Centurion, &c.; see Cent.


centrifugal, flying from a centre. (L.) L. centri-, for centro-, stem of centrum; and fугere, to fly.

centricpetal, tending towards a centre. (L.) L. centri- (above); petere, to seek.

Ceramic, relating to pottery. (Gk.) Gk. κεραμικός, adj. —Gk. κεραμός, potter’s earth. Cf. κέραννυ (fut. κέρανω), I mix.

Cere, to coat with wax. (L.) L. cērāre, to wax. — L. cēra, wax. +Gk. κηφός, wax.

cerecloth. (L. and defeated.) Lit. a waxed cloth.

cement. (L.) From cère; with suffix -ment (L. -mentum).


Cereal, relating to corn. (L.) L. cerealis. —L. cereus, corn.

Cerebral, relating to the brain. (L.) From L. cerebr-um, the brain. Cf. Gk. καρά, the head. Brugm. i. § 619.

Cerecloth, Cerement; see Cere.


Certain. (F. — L.) O. F. cėrtain, certain. — L. cert-us, sure; with suffix -īnus. Allied to L. cernere, to discriminate; Gk. κεινεω, to separate, decide.

certify. (F.—L.) M. E. certifien. — F. certifier. — Late L. certificere, to make sure. — L. certi-, for certo-, stem of certus (above); and -fic-, for facere, to make.

Cerelane, azure. (L.) L. caelaneus, caelanus, blue; for *caelulus, *calcus, from caelum, sky. Brugm. i. § 483.

Ceruse, white lead; see Cere.

Cervical, belonging to the neck. (L.) From L. cervici-, stem of cervix, neck.

Cervine, relating to a hart. (L.) L. cervin-us. — L. cervius, a hart; see Hart.

Cess, limit, measure. (F. — L.) In 1 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-poll; see N. E. D. Cf. Ital. cesso, a privy (Torriano); which is a shortened form of successo, a retreat. — L. sécessus, the draught; Matt. xv. 17 (Vulgate).

Cetaceous, of the whale kind. (L.—Gk.) L. cetus. —Gk. κήπος, a sea-monster.

Ch.
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.

Chalcedony, a kind of quartz. (L. — Gk.) L. chaledonius, Rev. xxi. 19. — Gk. χαλέδων, Rev. xxi. 19.

Chaldron, a coal-measure. (F. — L.) O. F. chaldron, orig. a caldron; see Caldron.

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. chalenge, calenge, often in the sense 'a claim.' — A. F. chalenge, O. F. chalenge, calenge, a dispute, claim; an accusation. — L. calunga, false accusation; see Calumny.

Chalybeate. (L. — Gk.) Used of water containing iron. Coined from L. chalybs, steel. — Gk. χάλυβς (stem χαλύβ), steel; named from the Chalybes, a people of Pontus, who made it.

Chamber. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chambre; Prov. cambra. — L. camera, camara, a vault, vaulted room, room. — Gk. καμάρα, a vaulted place.

Chamberlain. (F. — O. H. G. — L. — Gk.) F. chamberlain, O. F. chambrelon, O. H. G. chaumberlin, one who has the care of rooms; formed with suffix -linc (the same as E. -ling), from L. camera (above).

Chameleon. (L. — Gk.) L. chameleon. — Gk. χαμαίλεων, lit. a ground-lion, dwarf-lion; a kind of lizard. — Gk. χαμαί, on the ground (also dwarf, in comp.); and λέων, lion. Cf. L. humi, on the ground.

Chamomile. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. camomilla (chamomilla). — Gk. χαμωμηλος, lit. ground-apple, from the apple-like smell of the flower. — Gk. χαμαινω, on the ground (see above); μήλων, apple.

Chamois. (F. — G.) F. chamois; borrowed from some Swiss dialectal form; cf. Piedmontese camossa. — M. H. G. aum (for *gams), a chamois (G. gese).

Champ, to eat noisily. (E.) Formerly cham or cham; of imitative origin, like jam, to crush. Cf. Swed. dial. kamsa, 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. (Skt.) Skt. cham-paka, the champak.

Champion. (F. — L.) O. F. cham-pion. — L. campiōnem, acc. of campio, a combatant (Isidore). — L. campus, a place for military exercise; a peculiar use of campus, a field. See Camp.


Chancel. (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. — Late L. acc. cancellarium, 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 chancetry. M. E. chancellerie. — O. F. chancellerie. — Late L. cancellaria, the record-room of a cancellarius; see Chancellor.

Chandelier. (F. — L.) O. F. chandelier, a candle-holder. — Late L. candelierius, m.; cf. candellaria, a candle-stick. — L. candela; see Candle.

Chandler. (F. — L.) O. F. chandeler, a seller. — Late L. candelarius, a candle-seller. — L. candela; see Candle.

Der. corn-chandler, where chandler merely means seller, dealer.


Channel. (F. — L.) M. E. chanel, cancel. — O. F. chanel, cancel, a canal. — L. acc. canalem; see Canal.


Chaos. (Gk.) L. chaos, Lat. spelling of Gk. χαος, abyss, lit. a cleft. Cf. Gk. χαος, to gape. See Chasm.

Chap (1), to cleave, crack. (E.) M. E.
Character. (L. — Gk.) L. caractère. 
- Gk. χαρακτήρ, an engraved or stamped mark. 
- Gk. χαράσσω, to furrow, scratch, engrave.

Charade. (F. — Prov.) F. charade, introduced from Provençal charrada, a long talk, from charrâ, to chatter (Supp. to Littre); cf. Languedoc charrade, idle talk. Cf. also Span. charada, 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. cherren, 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. caricāre, to load a car. — L. carrus, a car, a Gaulish word; see Cark, 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. ciarlâna, a mountebank; great talker, prattler. — Ital. ciarlare, to prattle; ciarda, prattle; prob. of imitative origin.

Charlock, a kind of wild mustard. (E.) Prov. E. carlock. — A.S. cerlic; origin unknown.


Charnel. (F. — L.) Properly an adj., containing carcases, as in charnel-house. — O. F. charnel, adj. carnal; as sb. a cemetery. — Late L. carnâle, glossed by flâschus (flesh-house); Wright-Wülker, Voc. 184. 37. — L. carnālis; see Carnal.


Charter. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. chartre. — O. F. chartre. — Late L. cartula, a small paper or document. — L. charta, a paper; see above.


Chase (1), to hunt after. (F. — L.)
O. F. chacier, chacer, to pursue; see Catch.

**Chase** (2), to en chase; short for en chase, which see.

**Chase** (3), a printer’s frame. (F.—L.) F. chisse, a shrine. — L. capsa, a box; see Case (2).

**Chasm.** (L. — Gk.) L. chasma, a gulf. — Gk. χάσμα, a yawning cleft. Allied to χάσκειν, to gape; see Chaos.

**Chaste.** (F. — L.) O. F. chast. — L. castus, chaste; see Casta.

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. casubuli, with the same sense as Late L. casula, a little house; hence, a mantle. — L. casu, a cottage.

Chat, Chatter. (E.) M. E. chateren, also chilieren, to chatter, twitter; frequentative of chat. An imitative word; cf. Du. kwetteren, to warble, chatter, Swed. kvittra, to chirp.

**Chateau.** (F. — L.) F. château, O. F. chastel — L. castellum, dimin. of castrum, a fortified place. Der. castell-an; also châtelaine; for which see Castle.

**Chattels.** (F. — L.) Pl. of M. E. chatel, property, also cattle. — O. F. chatel, O. North F. catel, property; see Cattle.

**Chatter;** see Chat.

**Chaudron,** entrails. (F.) Macb. iv. 1. 33. The r is inserted by confusion with F. chaudron, a caldron. — O. F. chaudun, older forms candun, cauldun, entrails (Godefrey). [Cf. G. kaldamenten, entrails; from Mid. Low G. kaldüne, the same.] Thought to be from Late L. calduna, a dish containing entrails (Ducange). Perhaps from L. calidus, 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. čēp, price; whence the verb čēpian, to cheapen, buy. So also Du. koop, a bargain, koopen, to buy; G. kaufen, purchase, kaufen, to buy; Iceöl. 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. choufa, a huckster, is from L. caup, a huckster. But this is now held to be unlikely (Kluge, Franck).

Cheat, to defraud. (F. — L.) Cheat is merely short for escheat; cf. M. E. cheete, an escheat (Prompt. Parv.). The escheaters 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 orig. 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. shāh, a king, king at chess; whence shāh-māt, check-mate, lit. ‘the king is dead,’ from Arab. māt, he is dead. Similarly we have F. échec, a check, repulse, defeat, pl. échecs, chess; Ital. scacco, a square of a chess-board, also a check, defeat. See chess below. [Devic shews that O. F. eshec represents Arab. ʾesh-shāg; where ʾesh is for al, the def. art., and shāg is the Arab. pron. of Pers. shāh.

**checker, chequer,** to mark with squares. (F. — Pers.) To mark with squares like those on a chess-board. M. E. chekker, checkere, a chess-board. (Hence The Checkers, an inn-sign.) — O. F. esquequier, a chess-board, also, an exchequer. — Low L. scacciārum, a chess-board. — Low L. scacci, chess, pl. of scaccus, from the Arab. form of Pers. shāh, 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. *shāh-māt, for shāh-māt, the king is dead; see Check.

**cheque.** (F. — Pers.) A pedantic spelling of check, from confusion with eschequer; 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 Check above. — O. F. esch, chess; really the pl. of esche, check, orig. ‘king.’ > From Pers. shāh, a king, were formed O. F. eshec, F. échec, E. check, Ital. scacco, Span. xaque, jaque, Port. xaque, G. schach, Du. schaak, Dan. skak, Swed. schack, Low Lat. liddus scaccorum = game of checks, or of kings.

**Cheek.** (E.) M. E. cheke, cheeske. O.
Merc. céce, A.S. céce, cheek. + Du. kaak, jaw, cheek; Swed. käk, jaw.

**Cheer.** (F.—L.) M.E. chere, orig. the mien; hence, 'to be of good cheer.' — O.F. chere, the face. — Late L. cara, face. (Relationship to Gk. κάρα, the head, is doubtful.) *Der. cheerful.*

**Cheese.** (L.) M.E. chese. O. Merc. cēse, (A.S. cyse, for earlier *cilse* = *cēslæ,* with i-mutation; prehistoric A.S. *cēs* < *cēsio.* — L. cæsus, cheese; whence other forms (G. käse, Du. kaas) are borrowed. Sievers, 2nd ed. § 75. 2.

**Cheetah.** The hunting leopard, a leopard used for the chase. (Hind. —Skt.) Hind. chītā. — Skt. chitāka, a cheeta; from chitra, spotted, also visible. — Skt. chit, to perceive. See Chintz.

**Chemise.** (F.—L.) F. chemise. — Late L. camisia, a shirt, thin dress; whence O. Irish caimmsse, shirt (Stokes).

**Chemist, Chymist.** short for alchemist; see Alchemy.

**Cheque, Chequer.** see Check.

**Cherish.** (F.—L.) O.F. chiris, stem of pres. pt. of cherir, to hold dear. — F. cherir. — L. cérus, dear.

**Cheroot,** a cigar. (Tamil.) Tamil cheadē, a roll; hence, a roll of tobacco (Yule).

**Cherry.** (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. cheri, a mistake for cheré, the final s being mistaken for the pl. inflexion. — O. North F. cherise, O.F. cerisse; representing Folk-L. *ceresia, *ceresse. — L. cerasis, a cherry-tree. — Gk. κέρασος, a cherry-tree; usually said to come from *Cerasos,* in Pontus; a story which CURTIES doubts.

**Chert,** a kind of quartz. (?) Unknown. Cf. Irish ceart, a pebble.

**Cherub.** (Heb.) The true pl. is cherub-im. — Heb. קִרְווּ (pl. קִרְוִים), a mystic figure.

**Chervil,** a plant. (L.—Gk.) A.S. cer-fille. — L. cherephylla, pl. of cherephyllum. — Gk. χαϊριφόλλον, chervil. lit. pleasant leaf. — Gk. χαϊ-ευν, to rejoice; φύλλον, leaf.

**Chess;** see Check.

**Chest.** (L.—Gk.) M.E. chest, chiste. A.S. cist. — L. cista. — Gk. καστή, a chest, box (whence G. kiste, &c.).

**Chestnut, Chesnut.** (F.—L.—Gk.) Chesnut is short for chestinut, which is short for chest-en-nut, nut of the chesten, which is the old name of the tree, called in M.E. chesten. — O.F. châteaigne (F. châteaigne). — L. castanea, chestnut-tree. — Gk. καστάνα, a chestnut. Chestnuts are said to have been called καστάνα, or κάστανα, from Kastana, Castana, the name of a city in Pontus where they abounded; but more probably from ARMEN. Kaskeni, a chestnut-tree, from kash, a chestnut (Clage).

**Cheval-de-frise,** an obstruction with spikes. (F.) Lit. 'horse of Friesland,' or a jocular name; the pl. chevaux-de-frise is more common. See below.

**Chevalier.** (F.—L.) F. chevalier, a horseman. — F. cheval, a horse. — L. caballum, acc. of caballus, a horse.

**Cheveril,** kid leather. (F.—L.) O.F. cheverele, 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 Caper (1). Cf. L. capreolo, which likewise means a prop.

**Chew, Chaw.** (E.) M.E. chevon. A.S. cēwuan, to chew. + Du. kaauwen; G. kauen; O. H. G. kiwuan; Russ. yzvate. Cf. also Icel. tyggja, tyggva, to chew (Streitberg).

**Chibouk,** a Turkish pipe. (Turk.) Turk. chibuk, chybük, a stick, tube, pipe (Zenker, p. 349).

**Chicanery.** (F.—Pers.) F. chicanerie, wrangling, petitfogging; Cot. — F. chicianer, to wrangle; orig. to dispute in the game of the mall or chicane (Brachet). Perhaps from the medieval Gk. τίφνανος, a word of Byzantine origin (id.); from Pers. chauγin, a club, bat.

**Chicken.** (E.) Sometimes shortened to chic; but the M.E. word is chiken. A.S. cīcen, earlier *ciucin.* + Du. kicken, kuiken, a chicken, Low G. kiken; cf. G. kiechen, a chicken, Icel. kjúkling, Swed. kyckling; related to Cock, which shews the weak grade *-uc-; see Cock (1). Sievers, 2nd ed. § 165.

**Chicory, a plant,** succory. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. chicorée. — L. cicorium. — Gk. κυρφρα, neut. pl.; also κυρφρον, κυρφρη, succory. β. Succory is a corrupter form of the word, apparently for siccor or cichory, from L. cicorium.
CHIDÉ


Chieftain. (F.—L.) O.F. chevetaine.

— L. capitāneus, capitānus, a captain. — L. capit-, from caput, a head.

Chiffonier, a cupboard. (F.) Lit. a place to put rags in. — F. chiffonier, a rag-picker, also a cupboard. — F. chiffon, augment. of chiff, a rag. Orig. unknown.

Chignon. (F.—L.) Hair twisted; another spelling of F. châton, a link. — F. châine, O.F. chaine, a chain. — L. ca-tēna, a chain.

Chilblain. (E.) A blain caused by a chill.


Chill, cold. (E.) Orig. a sb. A.S. cēlē, cīle, chilliness. Teut. type *kälts, sb.; from *kal-an, to be cold, as in A.S. calan, to be cold, Icel. kāla, to freeze. + Du. kil, a chill; cf. L. gelu, frost.

Chime, sb. (F. — L. — Gk.) M.E. chimbe, of which the orig. sense was cymbal; hence: the chime or ringing of a cymbal. Shortened from O.F. chimbale, dialectal form of O.F. cimbale, a cymbal. — L. cymbalum. — Gk. κύμβαλον; see Cymbal. N.B. We find M. E. chyme-belle, which looks like a popular form for cymbal.

Der. chime, verb.

Chimera, Chimæra. (L. — Gk.) L. chimæra. — Gk. χίμαιρα, a she-goat; also, a fabulous monster, with a goat's body. — Gk. χίμαιρας, he-goat.

Chimney, (F. — L. — Gk.) F. cheminée, 'a chimney'; Cot. — Late L. camināta, provided with a chimney; hence, a chimney. — L. camīnas, an oven, a fire-place. — Gk. κάμηνος, oven, furnace.

Chimpanzee, an ape. (African.) I am informed that the name is tsimpanzee in the neighbourhood of the gulf of Guinea.

Chin. (E.) M.E. chin. A.S. cin. + Du. kin, Icel. kinn, Dan. kind, Swed. kind; Goth. kinnus, the cheek; G. kinn, chin; L. gene, cheek; Gk. γένος, chin; cf. Skt. hānus, jaw.

China. (China.) Short for china-ware, or ware from China. The name of the people was formerly Chineses; we have dropped the final s, and use Chinese as a pl.; hence Chinee in the singular, by a second dropping of se.

Chinchilla, a small rodent animal. (Span. — L.) Span. chinchilla, lit. 'a little bug,' as if from its smell; but undeservedly so named. — Span. chinche, a bug. — L. cimicem, acc. of cimex, a bug.

Chinchona; the same as Cinochona.

Chincough, whooping-cough. (E.) For chink-cough; cf. Scotch kink-cough, kink-host (mean cough). A kink is a catch in the breath, nasalised form of a base *kik, to gasp. + Du. kinkhoest; M. Du. kieckhoest; Swed. kikhōsta, chincough, kikna, to gasp; G. keichen, to gasp.


Chink (1), a cleft. (E.) Formed with suffixed k, from the base of M. E. chine, a cleft, rift. — A.S. cinu, a chink. — A.S. cin-, weak grade of cinan, to split (strong vb.). + Du. keen, a chink, also a germ, kenen, to bud; cf. G. keimen, Goth. keinan, to bud. (Germinating seeds make a crack in the ground.)

Chink (2), to jingle. (E.) An imitative word; cf. chink, clank; and see Chincough. E. Fries. kikken (a strong vb.); M. Dan. kikke.

Chintz. (Hindustani — Skt.) Forchints, pl. of chint. Hind. chhint, 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 chap (1) or chop; as if to cut a little at a time. Cf. A.S. for-cyppod, gloss to praecipus (Lye); E. Fries. kippen, to cut.

Chirography, handwriting. (Gk.) From Gk. χιρογραφεῖν, to write with the hand. — Gk. χιρ-, from χίρω, the hand; γραφεῖν, to write. Cf. chiro-mancy, fortune-telling by the hand; chiro-podist, 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-m are from an imitative base; cf. Du. kirren, to coo.

Chirurgeon, the old spelling of surgeon. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chirurgien, 'a surgeon;' Cot. — F. chirurgie, surgery. — L. chirurgia. — Gk. χηρουργια, a
working with the hands, skill with the hands, art, surgery. — Gk. χειρο-, from χειρ, the hand; and ἐργεῖν, to work.


Chit (1), a pert child. (E.) M. E. chit, a whelp, cub, kitten. Allied to kit-ling (Icel. kelingr), and to kit-tien; cf. G. kitze, a female cat.


Chlorine, a pale green gas. (Gk.) Named from its colour. — Gk. χλωρ-ός, pale green.

Chloroform. (Gk. and L.) The latter element relates to formyl and formic acid, an acid formerly obtained from red ants. — L. formaica, an ant.

Chocolate, a paste made from cacao. (Span.—Mex.) Span. chocolate. — Mex. chocolate, chocolate; Clavigero, 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, guer. — O. F. cuer, later chœur, the quire of a church, a troop of singers; Cot. — L. chorium, acc. of chorus, a choir. — Gk. χορός, a dance, a band of dancers or singers. See Chorus.

Choke. (E.) M. E. coken, choken, cheoken. A.S. cōcian; only in the derivative āccōcian, to translate L. ruminatio, which the glossator hardly seems to have understood, and in the pp. āccōcod. Ælfric, Hom. i. 216: with change from ēō to ēō, shortening of ēō to ō in M. E., and subsquent 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. χολέρα, cholera; χολή, bile; χύλος, bile, wrath. See Gall.

Cholera. (L.—Gk.) L. cholera, as above. — See Melancholy.

Choose. (E.) M. E. chesen, chisen. A. S. čoisan (also čoisan); to choose (pt. t. četas, četis). — Du. and G. kiesen, Icel. kjósa, Goth. kiusan; Teut. type *keis-an-. Allied to L. gus-tare, to taste, Gk. γευόμαι, I taste, Skt. jush, to relish. (G. EUS.) See Guat. Brugm. i. § 602.

Chop (1), to cut; a later form of Chap (1).

Chop (2), to barter. (E.) Probably a variant of chap, 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.

Chopin, a clog with a cork sole, woman’s shoe, high cork shoe. Perhaps from Span. chapa, a thin plate (of metal), used to strengthen the work it covers.

Chops; see Chaps.

Chord. (L.—Gk.) L. chorda. — Gk. χορός, the string of a musical instrument, orig. a string of gut. Brugm. 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-i-ster.

Chough, a bird. (E.) M. E. choue, chough. Not found in A S., which has (however) the forms cō, cio, and the early forms cia, chya. Somewhat similar forms are seen in Du. kaa, Dan. kaa, Swed. kaja, a jackdaw.

Chouse, to cheat. (Turk.?) To act as a chouse or cheat. Ben Jonson has chiusas in the sense of ‘a Turk,’ with the implied sense of ‘cheat!’ Alchemist, i. 1. The allusion is alleged to be to a Turkish chiusas or interpreter, who committed a notorious fraud in 1609. — Turk. châush, a sergeant, mace-bearer, Palmer’s Pers. Dict.; châwush, a sergeant, herald, messenger, Rich. Dict. p. 534. Or (mediately) from M. Ital. ciasus.

Chrism; see below.

Christ, the anointed one. (L.—Gk.)
CHRISM

A. S. Crist. — L. Christus. — Gk. χριστός, anointed. — Gk. χρω, I rub, anoint. Der. Christ-ian, Christ-en-dom, &c. ; Christ- mas (see Mass); anti-christ, opponent of Christ from Gk. ἄρι, against; see 1 John ii. 18.

**chrism,** holy unction. (L. — Gk.) Also spelt chrisome, whence chrisome-child, a child wearing a chrisome-child, or cloth which a child wore after holy unction; cf. O. F. cresme, ‘the crisome, or oyle; ’ Cot. — Late L. chrisma, holy oil. — Gk. χρίσμα, an unguent. — Gk. χρώ (as above).

**Chromatic,** relating to colours. (Gk.) Gk. χρώματικος, adj. — Gk. χρώματ-, stem of χρώμα, colour; allied to χρός, skin.

**chro-me, chromium.** (Gk.) A metal; its compounds exhibit beautiful colours. — Gk. χρώμα-α, colour.

**Chronicle.** (F. — Late L. — Gk.) M. E. cronicle, with inserted l; also cronike, cronique, — A. F. cronicle; O. F. cronique, pl. croniques, chronicles, annals. — Late L. chronica, fem. sing.; for neut. pl. — Gk. χρονική, pl. annals. — Gk. χρονικός, adj. from χρόνος, time. Der. chron-ic (= χρονικός).

**chronology,** science of dates. (Gk.) From χρόνο-ς, time; —ογία, from λόγ-ος, discourse; see Logic.

**chronometer,** time-measurer. (Gk.) From χρόνο-ς, time; μέτρον, measure; see Metre.

**Chrysalis,** the form taken by some insects. (Gk.) Gk. χρυσάλαι, the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, chrysalis. — Gk. χρυσό-, gold.

**chrysanthemum,** a flower. (L. — Gk.) L. chrysanthemum. — Gk. χρυσάνθεμον, a marigold. — Gk. χρυσό-, gold; ἄνθεμον, a bloom, from ἄνθημεν, to bloom, related to ἄνθος, a flower, a bud.


**chrysoprase,** (L. — Gk.) L. chryso-prasis, Rev. xxi. 20. — Gk. χρυσόπρασος, a yellow-green stone. — Gk. χρυσό-, gold; πράσον, a (green) leek.

**Chub,** a fish. (E.) Etym. unknown. Cf. Dan. kobbe, a seal, prov. Swed. kubbeg, chubby, fat; Norw. kbben, stumpy; Swed. kobb, a block, log. This does not explain the ch; but see Chump.


**Chuck** (1), to strike gently, toss. (F. — Teut.) Formerly written chock (Turberville). — F. chouner, 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 chuk to express the noise made by a cock; C. T. 15180 (B. 3464). Cf. chock. Der. chuck-le, in the sense ‘to chuck.’

**Chuck** (3), a chicken. A variety of chick, for chicken. See above.

**Chuckle.** (E.) To chuckle is to laugh in a suppressed way; cf. Chuck (2).

**Chump,** a log. (E.) Cf. Swed. kumta, to chop into logs; kumping, a log, round stick; also Icel. kumb, trí-kumb, a log of wood, from Icel. kumb, nasalised form of kubr, a chopping; Icel. kubba, to chop. Der. chump-end, i.e. thick end.

**Church,** (Gk.) M. E. chirche, chireche. A. S. circe, later circe; (cf. Icel. kirkja; G. kirche, Du. kerk). — Gk. κυριακός, a church, neut. of κυριακός, belonging to the Lord; or (possibly) from Gk. κυριάκα, pl. treated as a fem. sing. — Gk. κύρος, a lord, orig. mighty. — Gk. κύρος, strength. Cf. Skt. κύρα, a hero.


**Churn,** sb. (E.) A. S. cyrin; older form cinir (printed cirm), Corp. Gloss, 1866. + Icel. kírna, Swed. kärna, Dan. kierre, a churn; cf. O. Swed. kerna, Swed. kärna, Dan. kierne, to churn, Du. kernen, to churn.

**Chutney,** Chutny, a kind of hot relish. (Hind.) Hind. cháthí (Yule).

**Chyle,** milky fluid. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. chyle. — L. chylus. — Gk. χυλός, juice. — Gk. χέω (= χέω, I pour. (✓ GHEU.)

**Chyme,** liquid pulp. (L. — Gk.) Formerly chymus. — L. chyamus. — Gk. χυμός, juice. — Gk. χέω; as above.

**Chymist;** see Alchemist.

Ci—Cz.

**Cicatrice,** scar. (F. — L.) F. cicatrice. — L. cicatricére, acc. of cicatríx, 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.


Cijing; see Ceil.

Cigar, Segar. (Span.) Span. cigarro; whence also F. cigare.

Cinchoa, 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 chinhona.)

Cincture. (L.) L. cinctūra, a girdle. — L. cinctus, pp. of cingere, to gird.

Cinder. (E.) Misspelt for sinder (by confusion with F. cendre = L. cinere); see Cinerary.

Cinerary, relating to the ashes of the dead. (L.) L. cinerarius. — L. ciner-, stem of cinis, dust, ashes of the dead. — Gk. κώνος, dust. Der. cineraria, a flower, named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves. Brugm. i. § 84.


Cinnamon. (Span.) A spice. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. cinnamōnum. — Gk. κυανάμονος. — Heb. qinnanom; said to be of Malay origin (Gesenius). Cf. Malay kāyu-mānis, cinnamon from kāyu, wood, mānis, sweet.


Circle. (F. — L.) A.S. circul; but M.E. cercle. — F. cercle. — L. circulus. dimin. of circus, a ring, circle; see Ring (1). Der. encircle, semi-circle; and see circumscribe.

Circus, a ring. (L.) L. circus (above).

Circuit. (F. — L.) F. circuit. — L. acc. circuitum, a going round. — L. circumcitus, also circumitus, pp. of circumire (also cirque), to go round. — L. circun, round; ire, to go.

Circum-, prefix, round. (L.) L. circum, around, round; orig. acc of circus, a circle; see Circle. Der. circumambient (see Ambient; circum-ambulate (see Amble); and see below.

Circumcise. (L.) L. circumcis-us, pp. of circumciderere, to cut round. — L. circum, round; and cedere, to cut.

Circumference. (L.) L. circumferentia, boundary of a circle. — L. circum-, stem of pres. pt. of circum-ferre, to carry round; from ferre, to bear.

Circumflex. (L.) L. syllaba circumflexa, a syllable marked with a circumflex (‘) or ‘bent’ mark. — L. circum-flexus, pp. of circum-flectere, to bend round; from flectere, to bend.

Circumjacent, lying near. (L.) From stem of pres. part. of circum-tacère, to lie around; from tace, to lie.

Circumlocution. (L.) L. circumlocutio, a periphrasis. — L. circumlocutius, pp. of circum-logui, to speak in a round-about way; from logui, to speak.

Circumscribe. (L.) L. circumscribere, to write or draw around, to limit: from scribere, to write.

Circumspect, prudent. (L.) L. circumspexitus, prudent; orig. pp. of circumspicere. to look around; from specere, to look.

Circumstance. (F. — L.) Adapted from O. F. circonstance. — L. circumstantia, lit. a standing around, also an attribute, circumstance (influenced by F. circonstance). — L. circumstant-, stem of pres. pt. of circum-stäre, to stand round; from stäre, 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. κωστή, a box, chest.

Cistern. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. 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, Citadel; see Civil (below).

Cite, to summon, quote. (F. — L.) F. citer. — L. citāre, frequent of citēre, to rouse, excite, call. — Gk. κια, I go.
Cithern, Cittern, a kind of guitar. (L. — Gk.) [Also M. E. giterne; from O. F. guiterne, a guitar.] The n is exrescent, as in bitter-n, in imitation of M. E. giltene. — 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. καλλόπη (Brachet). — Arab. zabād, 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 = citta (cité), a city. — L. civilitatem, acc. of civilitas, a city. — L. civis, a citizen (above).

citizen. (F. — L.) M. E. citisein, from A.F. citisein, in which s was an insertion. — O. F. citoine (F. citoyen); formed from O. F. cite (cité) city, by help of the suffix -ain = -ainus; see below.

city. (F. — L.) M. E. cite, citee. — O.F. cite (F. cité). — Late L. type civitatem. for civitas, acc. of civilitas; 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. — G. cloc, a stone. So also Irish clachan, a hamlet; clach, O. Ir. cloch, a stone.

Clack. (E.) M. E. clacken. Imitative; allied to Crack. — E. Fries. klaffen. — Icel. klaka, to chatter; Du. klakken, to clack, crack; Irish clag, the clapper of a mill.

Claim, to demand, call out for. (F. — L.) O. F. claime, clamor. — L. clamare, to call out; cf. O. L. calare, to proclaim; Gk. κλαίειν, to summon. Der. ac-claim, de-claim, ex-claim, pro-claim, re-claim; also (from pp. clamavit) ex-clamatio, de-clamatio, pro-clamatio, re-clamatio.


Clamber, to climb by grasping tightly. (E.; perhaps Scand.) XV. cent. M. E. clameren, clambrn. Cf. Icel. klabra, to pinch closely together; Dan. klamre, to grip firmly; see Clamp. Affected by Climb, of which the M. E. pt. t. was clamb, clam.

Clammy, viscous. (E.) Earliest form clamy, perhaps-from A.S. clám, 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. klamme, a cram-iron; Swed. klamp, the same; Icel. klömbr, a smith's vice; Teut. base *klamp, answering to the 2nd grade of M. H. G. klampen, to press tightly together. Cf. Clump.

Clan. (Gael.) Gael. clann, offspring, children; Irish cland, clann, descendants, a tribe; W. plant, pl. offspring, children. Cf. Skt. कुटा (m), a herd, family. Brugm. i. § 669.

Clandestine. (L.) L. clandestinus, secret. close. Allied to clam, secretly.

Clang, to resound. (L.) L. clangere, to resound; whence clangor, a loud noise. — Gk. κλάγγης, a clang; allied to κλάσεως, to clash (fut. κλάγξω). Der. clang-or. See below.


Clap. (E.) M. E. clappen. [We only find A.S. cledetan, 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. Allied to Clack, Clatter.


clarify. (F. — L.) O. F. clarifier. — L. clārificare, to make clear. — L. clāri, from clārus, clear; and -fic-, for facere, to make.

clarion. (F. — L.) M. E. clarioun.
O. F. *clarion, claron (F. clairon), a clear-sounding horn. — Late L. acc. clariōnem. — L. clari- (as above).

Clash. (E.) An imitative word; suggested by clack and crash, dash, &c. Cf. E. Fries. klatsen, to crack a whip.

Clasp. (E.) M. E. claspe, claspse, sb.; claspen, claspen, vb. The base seems to be klap-s., extended from klāp- (see Clap), and influenced by M. E. cliften, to embrace. Cf. G. klagter, a fathom; Lith. glēbys, 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. klateren, 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. cledyf, O. Ir. claidibe, sword; and Gael. mor, great, is allied to W. mawr, great. Cf. W. cledd, a sword.

Clean. (E.) M. E. clene. A S. clæne, clear, pure. + O. Sax. cléni, cleinit; O. Fries. klén; Du. klein, small; G. klein, O. H. G. chleini, pure, bright, fine, small. All from Teut. *klaini-, orig. 'clear, pure.'


Cleft, 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. *clēat), also clite, clote, a lump; cognate with Du. kluit, a ball, G. kloss, a clot, lump. Allied to Clot; and see Clout.


cleft, clift. (Scand.) The old spelling is clyft. — Icel. klust, Swed. klyft, Dan. klift, a cleft, chink, cave. — Icel. klyft-, weak grade of kljúfa (above); cf. Swed. klifva, to cleave.

Cleave (2), to stick. (E.) Weak verb. The correct pt. t. is cleaved, not cleave, which belongs to the verb above. A S. cffjan, cleofjan, pt. t. clifode. — Du. kleven, Swed. klívba sig, G. kloben, to adhere, cleave to. All from Teut. base *klīb-, weak grade of Teut. root *klīb-, found in A S. cffjan (pt. t. clāf), Du. be-klijven, to cleave to. Allied to Clay, Climb.

Clefs, a key in music. (F. — L.) F. clef. — L. clātem, acc. of clātus, a key.

Cleft; see Cleave (1).

Clematis, a plant. (Gk.) Gk. κλεματις, a creeping plant. — Gk. κλεματ-, stem of κλεμα, a shoot, twig. — Gk. κλεμα, to break off, prune (Brugm. ii. § 661).

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 triferium below is sometimes called the blind-story. See Story (2).

Clerk. (F. — L. — Gk.) A S. and O. F. clerc. — L. clericus. — Gk. κλερικός, one of the clergy. — Gk. κλερος, 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. clericātus, clerkship. — Late L. clericus, a clerk (above).

Clever. (E.) Cleverly is in Butler's Hudibras, i. 1. 398 (1663). For M. E. cliver, adj., meaning ready to seize, allied to M. E. cliver, a claw, and to Cleave (2). So also E. Fries. klüfer, clever, Dan. dial. klöver, klever (Molbech). ¶ It took
Clog

the place of M. E. deliver, quick, nimble, Ch. prol. 84. — O. F. delivere, free, prompt, alert; compounded of L. de, prefix, and liber, free; see Deliver.

Clew, Clew, a ball of thread. (E.) M. E. clewe. A. S. clywen, a clew; also cleṣwe (Epinal gl. cleome). + Du. kluwen, whence klüwenen, to wind on clews (E. clew up a sail); M. Low G. kluwen; and cf. G. klüvel (for *kļäuel), a clew. Perhaps allied to L. clure, to draw together. Cf. Claw.

Click. (E.) An imitative word, expressing a lighter and thinner sound than Clack. F. Fries. klikken. Cf. Du. klikklappen, to clash.

Client. (F. — L.) F. client, a suitor. — L. clientem, acc. of cliens = cluen, orig. a hearer, one who listens to advice; pres. pt. of cliuere, to hear. (KLEU.)


Climate. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. climat. — F. climat. — Late L. climat-, stem of clima. — Gk. климат-, stem of клима, a slope, zone, region of the earth, climate. — Gk. климев, to lean, slope; see Lean.

climacter, a critical time of life. (F. — Gk.) M. F. climactere, adj.; whence l’an climacter, the climacteric (sic) year; every 7th, or 9th, or the 63 yeare of a man’s life, all very dangerous, but the last, most;” Cot. — Gk. климат-, a step of a ladder, a dangerous period of life. — Gk. климак-, stem of клифа, a ladder, climax, with suffix -τος of the agent; see below.

climax, the highest degree. (Gk.) Gk. клима, a ladder, staircase, highest pitch of expression (in rhetoric). — Gk. климуω, to slope. Der. anti-climax.

clime. (L. — Gk.) L. climax, a climate. — Gk. клима; see Climatic.

Climb. (E.) M. E. climben, pt. t. clomb. A.S. climban, pt. t. cladmb, pl. climbon. + Du. klommen, M. H. G. klimmen. Teut. type *klimban-. The m was orig. inserted in the present stem, and did not belong to the root; as is shewn by Icel. klifsa, to climb. Hence it is allied to Cleave (2).

Clime; see Climate.

Clinch, Clench, to rivet. (E.) M. E. clenchen, klenken; to strike smartly, to make to cling; causative of klenken, to cling.

Cf. Du. klink, a latch, rivet; also, a blow; and O. H. G. klenkan, 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; ἡ κλινική, his art. — Gk. κλίψις, a bed. — Gk. κλίνειν, 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 cling; cognate with E. click.


Clip (2), to embrace. (E.) A. S. clyppan.

Clique, a gang. (F. — Du.) F. clique, a gang, noisy set. — O. F. cliquer, to click, make a noise. — Du. klinken, to click, clash; also to inform, tell; cf. Du. klkker, a tell-tale. See Click.

Cloak, Cloke. (F. — C.) M. E. cloke. — O. North F. cloke, O. F. cloche. — Late L. claca, 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. cloque, a bell. — Late L. claca, a bell; of Celtic origin. — Irish clog, a bell, clock; cogaimn, I ring or sound as a bell; O. Irish cloc, a bell. Cf. W. clock, 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**

a log, clump. Not found in A.S. A late word; cf. Norw. klug, a hard log.


**close (1)**, to shut in. (F. — L.) M.E. closed. — O.F. clos, pr. s. of O.F. clorer, to shut in. — L. claudere (above). Der. close, a field; dis-close, en-close, in-close.

**close (2)**, shut up. (F. — L.) M.E. clos, cloos. — O.F. clos, pp. of clore (above).

**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, a lump. + G. klots, a lump. Teut. type *klut-to*, from the weak grade of Teut. base *klut*; see Cleat, Clout, Cluster.

**clothe, clothe,** to cover with a cloth. (E.) M.E. clothen, clathen, pt. cladhe (or cladde), pp. cloathed (or clad). Formed from A.S. clath; + Du. kleeden, from kleed; so also G. kleiden, from kleid. But the pt. t. and pp. clad are of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. klædd-r, pp. of klæda, to clothe; Swed klätt, pp. of klätta.

**Cloud.** (E.) M.E. cloud, orig. a mass of vapours; the same word as M.E. clud, a mass of rock. A.S. clūd, a round mass, mass of rock, hill. From Teut. root *klōn*, to stick together; see Clew, Clod.


**Clout,** a patch. (E.) M.E. clout. A.S. clad, a patch; whence W. clut, Corn. clut, a patch, clout; Ir. and Gael. clud, the same. Orig. sense 'mass, piece of stuff'; orig. Teut. type *klut-ox-, from Teut. root *klōt-, *klut-, as seen in Clot. Closely allied to Cleat (which is from the 2nd grade of the same root).

**Clove (1)**, a kind of spice. (F. — L.) M.E. clove; the change to clove, in the XVIIth cent., was due to the influence of Ital. chiovo. — F. clou, a nail; clou de girofle, 'a clove,' Cot.; from the resemblance to a nail. Cf. Span. clavo, a nail, also a clove. — L. clānum, acc. of clānum, a nail. + O. Irish clo, a nail.

**Clove (2)**, a bulb, or spherical shell of a bulb of garlic, &c. (E.) A.S. cluf, att. cf. cluf-wyr, a buttercup (lit clove-wort). Named from its cleavage into skells. — A.S. cluf-, weak grade of clofian, to split; see Cleave (1). Cf. Icel. klof: a cleft.

**Clove (3)**, a weight. (F. — L.) A.F. clou; the same word as Clove (1). — Late L. clōna, a weight (for wool).

**Clover.** (E.) M.E. clover. A.S. clōfer. clōfre, trefoil. + Du. klover, whence Swed. klöver, Dan. kløver; Low G. kletra; cf. G. klee. ¶ The supposed connexion with cleave (1) is impossible.

**Clown.** (Scand.) Icel. kūmin, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Swed. dial. klunn, a log, klun, a clownish fellow; Dan. klunt, a log; cf. Dan. klunket, clumsies. Allied to Clump. Orig. sense 'log' or 'clod.'

**Cloy.** (F. — L.) Orig. to stop up, hence, to sate. M.F. cloyer, 'tocloy, stopup,' Cot.; a by-form of F. clover (O.F. cloure), to nail, fasten up. [A horse pricked with a nail, in shoeing, was said to be cloyed.] — O.F. clo, F. clou, a nail; see Clove (1). ¶ Cloy (in E.) is usually short for ac-cloy or a-cloy, where the prefix a- represents F. en-; see F. encloiner, encloier in Cotgrave.

**Club (1)**, a heavy stick. (Scand.) M.E. clebbe. — Icel. klíbb, 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. Lit. 'a club of people.' Cf. Swed. dial. klub, a club, lump, also a knot of people (Rietz). See above.

**Cluck.** (E.) M.E. cluckén, to cluck as a hen; a mere variant of Slack. + Du. kloken, Dan. klukke, G. glucken; L. glocire. An imitative word.

**Clue;** see Clew.


**Clumsy.** (Scand.) Cf. M.E. clumsen, clumsed, benumbed; benumbed fingers are clumsy. This is the pp. of clumsen, to
benumb, or to feel benumbed. Cf. Swed. dial. klumma (Mangen), benumbed (Rietz); Icel. kluma, lock-jawed. Cf. Du. klemmen, to pinch; klumen, to be benumbed. kleumensch, numb with cold; also A.S. clow, clain, a bond, clasp. See Clammy.

**Cluster,** a bunch. (E.) A.S. claster, clyst, a bunch. —Low G. kluester. Suggests a Teut. type *klut-tro,* a cluster; formed with suffix *-tro from *klut-*, weak grade of Teut. root *klut-*, to mass together; for which see Clot, Clat, Clout.

**Clutch**, to seize. (E.) M. E. cluchen, clitchen. A.S. cyccen (whence pp. geciht, 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 clutter, to run into clots; see Clot, and cf. E. Fries. kluter, to become clotted. Clutter also meant confusion, a confused heap, turmoil, din: by association with Clatter. Cf. E. Fries. kloter, a rattle.

**Clyster.** (L. —Gk.) L. clyster, an injection into the bowels. —Gk. κυστής, a syringe. —Gk. κοκτής, to wash. + L. clutere, to wash. (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. kocsi, a coach, so called because first made at a Hunh. village called Kocsi or Koscs, near Raab; see Littre, and Beckmann, Hist. of Inventions.

**Coadjutor.** (F. —L.) XV cent. A.F. coadjivator. —L. co- for con- = cum, together; and adjutor, an assistant, from vb. adiunire, to assist. —L. ad-, to; iunire, 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 alescere, to grow, incipient of alere, to nourish.

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**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.

**Coast.** (F. —L.) M. E. coste. —O. F. coste (F. côte), a rib, slope of a hill, shore. —L. costa, a rib.

**Coat.** (F. —G.) M. E. cote. —O. F. cote (F. côte); Low L. cotta, a coat. —M. H. G. kotte, kutte, a coarse mantle; O. Sax. cot, the same.

**Coax.** (E.?) Formerly cokes, vb., from cokes, sb., a simpleton, dupe. Perhaps allied to Cocker 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. coph, 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 cap or head. See Cob (1).

**Cobalt,** a mineral. (G.) G. kobalt, cobalt; a nickname given by the miners, because considered poisonous; better spelt kobold, 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 capello, i.e. snake with a hood. —L. colubra, snake; de, of; capellum, acc. of capellus, hat, hood, dimin. of cappa, a cape. See Notes and Queries, 7 S. ii. 205.

**Cobweb.** (E.) M. E. copweb, copweb; 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 attor-coppa, a spider; lit. poison-bunch; from A. S. attor, attor, poison, and cop, a head.

**Coca,** a Peruvian plant. (Span. —Peruv.) Span. coca — Peruv. coca; Garcilasso, Peru, bk. 8. c. 15. Distinct both from cocoa (or cacao) and cacao. Der. coca-ine.

**Cochineal.** (F. —Span. — L. — Gk.) F. cochenille. —Span. cochiniilla, cochineal (made from insects which look like berries).

—L. coccinus, of a scarlet colour; see Isaiah i. 18 (Vulgate). —L. coccum, a berry;
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also kermes, supposed to be a berry. — Gk. κώκος, 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; cf. G. den Hahn spannen, to cock a gun.

cockade, a knot of ribbon on a hat. (F.) F. coquarde, fem. of coquard, saucy; also coquade, bonnet à la coquarde, ‘any bonnet or cap worn proudly!’ Cot. Formed with suffix -ard from F. coq, a cock (from the bird’s cry).

cockeral, a young cock. (E.) Double dimin. of Cock (1). Cf. pık-erel.

cockloft, upper loft. (E. and Scand.) From cock and loft. So also G. hahnhalken, a roost, cockloft; Dan. loftshammer, 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 kokbe høet, to cock hay; Icel. þokk, 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. coc, to cock; as in coc do bhoinneid, cock your bonnet; coc-shronach, cock-nosed. And see Cockade.

Cock (4), Cockboat, a small boat. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. coque, a kind of boat, orig. a shell. Cf. Span. coca, Ital. cocca, a small ship. Derived (by Diez) from L. concha, a shell; from Gk. κόκη, a cock; see Cockle (1).

Cockade; see Cock (1).

Cockato, a kind of parrot. (Malay.) Malay kakatua; from the bird’s cry. Cf. Malay kukuk, crowing of cocks. Skt. kukkuta, 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. cocatrice. — Late L. coccatricem, acc. of coccātrix, cocātrix, answering to a Latin type calātrix, i.e. ‘the treader or tracker,’ used to render the Gk. ἵππον, and afterwards transferred to mean ‘crocodile’ (see account in N. E. D.). — L. calā-re, to tread; with fem. suffix -trix, of the agent.

Cocker, to pamper. (E.?) M. E. cokern (w.ence W. coer, to fondle, indulge). Cf. M. Du. kokelen, kenkelen, to cocker, to foster, Hexham; M. F. coqueîliner, to dandle, cocker, pamper (a child); Cot. Norw. kokra, 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 *cochylium, for conchylium, a cockle, shell-fish. — Gk. κοχύλιον, a cockle, dimin. of κόχυλος, from κόχυς, a cockle or mussel.

Cockle (2), a weed among corn. (E.) A. S. coccel, tares; whence Gael. cogall, tares, husks, cockle; cogull, corn-cockle; Irish cogall, corn-cockle.

Cockle (3), to be uneven, pucker up. (Scand.) Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. koblutt, lumpy, uneven, ‘cockled up;’ From Norw. kobble, a little lump, dimin. of kok, a lump; see Cock (2). Cf. Swed. kobbel, dimin. of koka, a clod.

Cockloft; see Cock (1).

Cockney, orig. an effeminate person. (E.) Florio has: ‘Caccherelli, callings of lens; also ergs, as we say cockanegs.’ From M. E. cokenay, a foolish person, Ch. C. T. 4208. Lit. ‘cocks’ egg;’ i.e. yolkless egg. From M. E. coken, gen. pl. of kok, a cock; and ay, ey, A. S. ag, egg. See C. S. Burne, Shropshire Folk-lore, p. 220.

Cockroach. (Span.) From Span. cucaracha, a wood-louse, cockroach; from cuca (also cuca), a kind of caterpillar. Origin uncertain.

Cocoa (1), Coco, the cocoa-nut palm. (Port.) Port. and Span. coca, 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. cocar, to make grimaces.

Cocoa (2), a corrupt form of Caeeo.

Cocon, case of a chrysalis. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. cocon, a cocoon; from coque, a shell. See Cock (4).

Cod (1), a fish. (E.?) Spelt codle in Palsgrave. Perhaps named from its rounded shape; cf. M. Du. codde, a club (Hexham); and see below. Der. cod-ling, a young cod; M. E. codlyng.
Codicil. (L.) L. cōdicīlius, a codicil to a will; dimin. of cōdex (stem cōdic-).

Codicil (1), Codlin, a kind of apple. (C.?) Earlier spellings querdling, quadding, quolding. Apparently formed, with E. suffix -ling, from Irish cuíirt, an apple-tree.

Codling (2); see Cod (1).

Coerce. (L.) L. coercère, to compel. — L. co- (cum), together; arcère, to enclose, confine, allied to arcca, a chest; see Ark.

Coffee. (Turk.—Arab.) Turk. qaheh. — Arab. qahwah, coffee.

Coffer. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. coifer. — O. F. cofre, also cofin, a chest. — L. acc. cophinum. — Gk. κοφής, a basket.

Coffin. (F.—L.—Gk.) Orig. a case, chest. — O. F. cofin, as above. (Doublet of coffer.)

Cog (1), a tooth on a wheel-rim. (Scand.) M. E. cogge [whence Gael. and Irish cog, a mill-cog; W. cocos, cocs, cogs of a wheel]. Not in A. S. — M. Dan. kogge, a cog, kogge-hjul, a cog-wheel (Kalkar); Swed. kugge, a cog; M. Swed. kugg (Ihre).

Cog (2), to trick. (Scand.) Prob. to catch as with a cog; to cog a die, to check it so as to make it fall as desired. Cf. Swed. dial. kugg, Norw. kogga, to dupe; Swed. kugga, ‘to cheat, to cog;’ Öman.

Cogent. (L.) L. cōgēnt-, stem of pres. part. of cōgere, to compel; for co-agere (=con-agere), lit. to drive together. Brugm. i. § 968.

Cogitate. (L.) L. cōgitātus, pp. of cogitāre, to think; for co-agitāre, from co- con, together, and agitāre, to agitate, frequent. of agere, to drive.

Cognate. (L.) L. co-gnātus, allied by birth. — L. co- (for cum), together; gnātus, born, old form of nātus, pp. of nasci, to be born; see Natal.


Cognomen, a surname. (L.) L. co-gnōmen, a surname. — L. co- (cum), with; nōmen, a name, altered to gnōmen by confusion with gnoscere, nescere, to know. See Noun, Name.

Cohabit. (L.) L. co-habītāre, to dwell together with. — L. co- (cum), together; habītare, to dwell. See Habitation.

Cohere. (L.) L. co-hārēre, to stick together (pp. cohasusus). — L. co-, together; hārēre, to stick. Der. cohes-ion, cohes-ive, from the pp.

Cohort, a band of soldiers. (F.—L.) F. cohorte. — L. acc. cohortem, from cohors, a court, also a band of soldiers. See Court, of which it is a doublet.

Coif, Quoif, a cap. (F.—G.—L.) O. F. coiffe, coiffe; Low L. cofa, a cap. — M. H. G. kuffe, kuppe, a cap worn under the helmet; O. H. G. chuppha; stem *kupp-jöhn. — O. H. G. chupp (G. kopf), a cup; also, the head. — L. cuppa; see Cup.

Coin; see Coin.

Coil (1), to gather together. (F.—L.) ‘Coiled up in a cable;’ Beaumont and Fletcher. — O. F. coilir, to collect. — L. colligere; see Collect.

Coil (2), a noise, bustle. (F.—L.) Orig. a colloquial or slang expression; prob. from Coil (1). We find ‘a coil of hay,’ a heap; and coil, to twist.


Coin. (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 coustrel, the older form (Palsgrave). An E. adaptation of M. F. costillier, an armour-bearer, lackey; lit. ‘one who
carries a poinard.' — M. F. coustille, a poniard; variat form of O. F. coustel, better countel, a knife. — L. cultellum, acc of cultellus, a knife; dimin. of cultor. See Coulter.

Coit; see Quoit.

Coke, charred coal. (E. t) 'Coke, pit-coal or sea-coal charred,' Ray, 1674. Etym. unknown; cf. M. E. cock, the core (of an apple).


Coleoptera, sheath-winged insects. (Gk.) Gk. κολόω-ς, a sheath; πτερ-ων, a wing.


Coliseum. (Med. L. — Gk.) The same as colosseum, a large amphitheatre at Rome, so named from its magnitude (from Greek colossus). The Itat. word is coliseo. See Colossus.

Collapse, to shrink together, fall in. (L.) First used in the pp. collapsed. Englished from L. collapsum, pp of collábbi, to fall together. — L. col- (for con- i.e. cum), together; lábbi, to slip. See Lapse.


Collet, the part of the ring in which the stone is set. (F. — L.) F. collet, a collar. — F. col necklace. — L. collum, neck.

Collateral. (L.) Late L. collateralis, side by side. — L. col- (for con- = cum), with; lateralis, lateral, from later, for *lates-, stem of latus, side.

Collation, a comparison; formerly, a conference. (F. — L.) O. F. collation, a conference. — L. acc. collatiönum, a bringing together, a conferring. — L. collātum, supine in use with the verb conferre, to bring together (but from a different root). — L. col- (for con- = cum), together; lātum, supine of tollere, to take, bear. See Tolerate.

Colleague (1), a partner. (F. — L.) M. F. compagnie. — L. collegia, a partner in office. — F. col- (for con- = cum), with; legere, to choose; see Legend.

Colleague (2), to join in an alliance. (F. — L.) O. F. colliger, colegier, to colleague with. — L. colligäre, to bind together. — L. col- (for con- = cum), together; ligäre, to bind. See League (1).

Collect, vb. (F. — L.) O. F. collecter, to collect money (Roquesfort). — Late L. collective, the same, from collecta, a collection, orig. fem. of pp. of colligere, to collect. — L. col- (for con- = cum), with; legere, to gather; see Legend.

Collect, sb. (L.) Late L. collecta, a collection in money, an assembly for prayer, hence a short prayer; see above.

Colleen, a girl. (Irish.) Irish cailin, a girl; dimin. of caile, a country-woman. Gael. cailin, dimin. of caile.

College, an assembly, seminary. (F. — L.) O. F. college. — L. collégium, society of colleagues or companions. — L. collega, a colleague; see Colleague (1).

Collet; see Collar.

Collide. (L.) L. collidere, to dash together. — L. col- (for con- = cum), together; ledere, to strike, hurt. Der. collision, from pp. collisi-ns.

Collie, Colly, a kind of shepherd's dog. (E.) Formerly, coally, coley; prob. the same as coal-ey, coal-coloured, black. Cf. obs. colly, adj., coal-black; collied in Shak. M. N. D. i. 1. 1. 45.


Collocate, to place together. (L.) From pp. of L. col-locäre, to place together. — L. col- (for con- = cum), together; locäre, to place, from locus, a place.

Collodion, a solution of gun-cotton. (Gk.) From Gk. κολλάω-ις, glue-like. — Gk. κολλα-α, glue; -ειδος, like, ειδος, appearance.

Collop, a slice of meat. (E. ?) M. E. colcape, col-hoppe; pl. col-hoppes (P. Plowman), whence M. Swed. kollops, Swed. kallops. Here col = coal (see Coal); ct.
Swed. dial. glö(d)hoppa, a cake baked over gledes or hot coals. (E. Björkman).

Colloquy. (L.) From L. colloquium, conversation. — L. col-loqui, to converse with, lit. to speak together. — L. col- (for con-, cum), together; -loquì, to speak.

Collude, to act with others in a fraud. (L.) L. cùllìdère (pp. cùlìssus), to play with, act in collusion with. — L. col- (for con-, cum), with; -lìdère, to play. 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. kolonvus (acc. kolonvûda), a kind of round gourd or pumpkin.

Colon (1), a mark (;) in writing and printing. (Gk.) Gk. κολών, a 'limb, clause; hence, a stop marking off a clause.

Colon (2), part of the intestines. (Gk.) Gk. κολών, the same.

Colonel. (F.—Ital.—L.) Sometimes coronel, which is the Span. spelling; whence the pronunciation as krurnel. — F. colonel, colonnel. — 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. colónia, a colony, band of husbandmen. — L. colonus, a husbandman. — L. colere, to till. Colere is for *quelere; cf. L. inquilinus, a sojourner. Brugm. i. § 121.

Colophon, an inscription at the end of a book, with title, and (sometimes) name and date. (Gk.) Late L. cołophon. — Gk. κολοφών, 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; coliseum, q.v.


Colporteur, a hawk 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; portâre, to carry.

Colt. (E.) A. S. colt, a young camel, young ass, &c. — Swed. dial. kull, a boy; Swed. kull, Dan. kul, a brood; cf. Dan. dial. koltring, a lad.

Columbine, a plant. (F.—L.) M. F. colombin. — Late L. colombina, a columbine; L. colombinus, 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. κολωνώς, a hill. See Hill. (✓ QEL.)

Coluze, 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. colúris, curtailed; a colure. — Gk. κολούρος, dock-tailed, truncated; a colure. — Gk. κόλ-ος, docked, clipped; and odô, a tail.

Colza oil, a lamp-oil made from the seeds of a variety of cabbage. (F.—L. and Du.) F. colza, better colzar. — 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. κώμα, a deep sleep.

Comb. (E.) A. S. cumb, a comb, crest, ridge. — Du. kam, Icel. kambir, Dan. Swed. kam; G. kam. Teut. type *camboz; Idg. type *gomb-os; cf. Gk. γόμφος, a pin, peg; Skt. jaṁba-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. combatre, O. F. combatre, to fight with. — F. con- (for L. cum), with; and F. battre, O. F. batre, 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 *kumbâ, a valley; cf. Irish cumar, a valley.

Combine. (L.) L. combinare, to unite, join two things together. — L. com- (cuni), together; and dînus, twofold. See Binary.

Combustion. (F.—L.) F. combustion. — L. acc. combustiönem, a burning up. — L. combust-és, pp. of comb-büre, to burn up. — L. combust-us, pp. of comb-büre, to burn up. — L. com- (for cuni), together; and
(perhaps) ūrēre, to burn, with b inserted by association with amb-ūrēre.

**Come.** (E.) A.S cuaman, pt. t. cuawūn, pp. cuum. + Du. komen, Icel. koma, Dan. komen, Sw. konna, Goth. kuiman, G. kommen; L. vene-re, (venire), Gk. bainēw, Skt. gamu, to go. (Gw.F.M.)

Comedy. (F. — L. — Gk.) O.F. comédie, 'a play;' Cot. — L. comārdia — Gk. κωμῳδία, a comedy. — Gk. κωμῳδώς, a comic actor. — Gk. κώμως, a banquet, revel, festal procession; ἀοιδός, a singer, from αἰδεῖν, to sing. A comedy was a festive spectacle, with singing, &c. See Ode.

comic. (L. — Gk.) L. cómicus. — Gk. κωμικός, belonging to a κώμως, as above.

Comely. (E.) M. E. comli, kumli. A.S. cymfíc, earlier form cymfíc, beautiful, fair. The A.S. cýme, exquisite, is closely allied to O. H. G. cünig, weak, tender, and to O. H. G. kaim, with difficulty (G. kaum). The A.S. ð 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. kime, a weak person.

**Comet.** (L. — Gk.) L. comēta. — L. comēta. — Gk. κομήτης, long-haired; a tailed star, comet. — Gk. κωμή, hair. + L. comēa, hair. (O. F. comète.)


Comfort, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. conforten, later conforten. — O. F. conforter, to comfort. — L. confortāre, to strengthen. — L. con- (cum), together; and fort-is, strong; see Force (1).

Comfrey, a plant. (F. — L.) O. F. confirfe, cumfrīfe; Late L. cumfriera; probably for Lat. conferena (Pliny), comfrey, a name given to the plant from its supposed healing powers. — L. conferēre, to grow together, heal up (Celsius). — L. con- (cum), together; ferēre, (orig.) to boil. (It was also called confirmā (from L. firmāre, to make firm), and consolida (from L. solidāre, to make solid).

Comic; see Comedy.

Comity, urbanity. (L.) L. cómitātem, acc. of cómitās, urbanity. — L. cómis, friendly, courteous.

**Comma.** (L. — Gk.) L. comma. — Gk. κῶμα, that which is struck; a stamp, a clause of a sentence, a comma (that marks the clause). — Gk. κόμ-τικον, to hew, strike.

Command. (F. — L.) O. F. command, command. — L. commendāre, to entrust to; confused with Late L. commandāre, as if an intensive form of mandāre, to command. Both forms are from L. com- (cum), together; and mandāre, to put into the hands of, entrust to, command. See Mandate.

Commemorate. (L.) From the pp. of L. commemorāre, to call to mind. — L. com- (for cum), together; memorāre, to mention, from memor, mindful.

Commence. (F. — L.) F. commencer; O. F. commencer (with one m; cf. Ital. cominciare). — L. com- (cum), together; inicia-re, to begin; see Initiate.

**Command.** (L.) L. commendāre, to entrust or commit to; see Command.

Commensurate. (L.) From L. commensūrātus, as if from *commensūrāre, to measure in comparison with; a coined word. — L. com- (cum), with; mensūra, a measure; see Measure.

Comment, vb. (F. — L.) F. commenter. — Late L. commendārīre, for L. comenti-re, to consider, make a note on. — L. commenti-tus, pp. of comminiisci, to devise. — L. com- (cum), with; -mēn- for *mēn, to think, as in me-mēn-i (= *me-mēn-i), I remember, and mensō, mind. See Mental.

Commerce, traffic. (F. — L.) F. commerce. — L. commercium, trade. — L. comm(=cum), with; merc-, stem of merx, merchandise, with suffix -i-um.

**Commination,** a threatening, denouncing. (F. — L.) F. commination. — L. acc. comminātiōnem, a threatening. — L. comminātiōs, pp. of com-mināri, to threaten. — L. com- (cum), intensive prefix; and mināri, to threaten. See Menace.

Commingle. (L. and E.) From Com- and Mingle.

Communion, a reduction to small fragments. (L.) Fermed from L. comminēt-us, pp. of com-minuere, to break into small pieces; see Minute.


**Commisary,** an officer to whom something is entrusted. (L.) Med. L. commissārius, a commissary. — L. com-
missus, 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; miti, to send, put forth. Der. commiss-ion, F. commission, from L. acc. commissio-neum, perpetration.


Commodore, the commander of a squadron. (Du. — F. — L.) Formerly spelt commandore (1695); also commander, as in Dutch; Hexham has: 'den Commandeur van een Stad', The Commandeur of a Towne.' - F. commandeur, a commander. - L. acc. type *commandi-o-re, from L. Late command; see Command.

Common. (F.—L.) M. E. commun, comoun. - O. F. commun. - L. comminis, common, general. - L. com- (cum), together with; and mini, ready to serve (Plautus); cf. minus, service. (As if 'helping each other.') Cf. Lith. mainas, Russ. mienia, barter. Brugm. i. § 208. Der. commun-ion, commun-ity.

commune, verb. (F. — L.) M. E. common. - O. F. communier, to commune with; Late L. communare. - L. communis, common (above).


Commotion. (F.—L.) F. com-motion. - L. commo-tionem, acc. of commoti-o. - L. commot-us, pp. of communere, to disturb. - L. com- (cum), intensive; and munere, to move. See Move.

Commute, to exchange. (L.) L. com-mu-tare, to exchange with. - L. com- (cum), with; mu-tare, to change.


Compact (2), sb., a bargain, agreement. (L.) L. compactum, sb. - L. compa-ctus, pp. of compacti, to agree with. - L. com- (cum), with; pacisci, to make a bargain, inceptive form of O. Lat. pacere, to agree. See Pact.

Company. (F.—L.) M. E. companie. - O. F. companie. [Cf. also O. F. compain, a companion, O.F. companion (F. compagnon), a companion.] - Med. L. compa-ni-um, acc. of companus, a taking of meals together. - L. com- (cum), together; and panis, bread; see Pantry. Der. company, from O. F. companion. 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. compostamento. - Ital. compartire; Late L. compartire, to share. - L. com- (cum), together; partire, to share, to part, from parti-, decl. 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. compas-sion. - L. compassionem, acc. of compas-sio, sympathy. - L. com- (cum), with; passio, suffering, from pati, to endure.

compatible. (F.—L.) F. compatib-le, 'compatible, concurrable;' Cot. - Late L. compati-bilis, adj., used of a benefit which could be held together with another. - L. compati, to endure together with. - L. com- (cum), with; pati, to endure.

Compeer, an associate. (F.—L.) M. E. co-per. - F. com-, together; O. F. per, a peer, equal. - L. com- (cum), together; pare, acc. of par, equal; see Peer.

Compel. (L.) L. com-pelle, to compel, lit. to drive together. - L. com- (cum), together; pelle, to drive. Der. compulsion, from pp. compuls-us.

Compensious, brief. (F.—L.) F. compensieux. - L. compendiosus, 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-
Comprehend, Complianet; formed with F. suffixes -ance, -ant, from the verb to comply, which, however, is not of F. origin; see Comply.


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 sh. is complie (Ancren Riwe). — O. F. complie (mod. F. complier, which is pl.), compline. — Late L. compléta (sc. hóra), fem. of complétus, 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 compliant, by analogy with pliant), but is quite distinct, and of Ital. origin. — Ital. complire, to fill up, fulfil, to suit, ‘also to use compliments, ceremonies, or kind offices and offers;’ Torriano. Cf. Span. complir, to fulfil, satisfy. — L. complére, to fill up; see Complete. Cf. supply.

Complot, a conspiracy; see Plot (1).

Component, composing. (L.) L. component-, stem of pres. pt. of compónere, to compose. — L. com- (cun), together; pónere, to put. See Compound.

Comport, to behave, suit. (F.—L.) F. se comporter, to behave. — L. comportáre, to carry together. — L. com- (cun), together; portáre, to carry.

Compose. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. componer, to compound, make; Cot. — F. com- (L. cun), together; and F. poser, to put, of Gk. origin, as shewn under Pose, q.v. * Distinct from compound.


compost, a mixture. (F.—L.) O. F. compost, a mixture. — L. compositum, neut. of compositus, pp. of compónere (below).


Comprehend, (L.) L. com-prehendere, to grasp. — L. com- (cun), together, andprehendere, to seize; see Prehensile.
Compress. (L.) L. compressäre, to oppress. - L. com- (cum), together; pressäre, frequent. of premere, to press.

Comprise. (F.-L.) From O. F. compris, comprised, comprehended; pp. of comprendre, to comprehend. - L. comprehendere; see Comprehend.

Compromise, a settlement by concessions. (F.-L.) F. compromis, 'a compromise, mutual promise;' Cot. Orig. pp. of F. compromettre, 'to put unto compromise;' Cot. - L. compromitttere, to make a mutual promise. - L. com- (cum), mutually; prömitttere, to promise; see Promise.

Comptroller, another spelling of controller; see Control.

Compulsion. (F.-L.) See Compel.

Compunction, remorse. (F.-L.) O. F. compunction. - L. late acc. compunctionem. - L. compunctus, pp. of punctum, to feel remorse, pass. of punctugere, to prick. - L. com- (cum); punctere, to prick.

Compute. (L.) L. computäre, to reckon. - L. com- (cum), together; putäre, to clear up, reckon. Doublet, count (2).

Comrade. (F.-Span. - L.) F. camarade. - Span. camarada, a company; also an associate, comrade. - Span. camara, a chamber, cabin. - L. camera, a chamber.

Con (1), to study, peruse, scan. (E.) M. E. cynen; A. S. cunning, to test. Allied to A. S. cunning, 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 com- (cum), with, when the following letter is c, d, g, j, 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. concataenatus, pp. ofconcatenäre, to link together. - L. con- (cum), together; catena, a chain.

Concave. (F.-L.) F. concave. - L. concavus, hollow. - L. con- (cum), with, together; caucus, hollow.

Conceal. (F.-L.) O. F. concealer. - L. concéille, to hide. - L. con- (cum), completely; cèille, to hide. See Helm (2).

Concede. (L.) L. concédere, to retire, yield. - L. con- (cum), together; cèdere, to yield. Der. concess-ion (from pp. concessus).

Conceit. (F.-L.) M. E. conceit, conceite. Formed as if from the pp. of O. F. concevoir, to conceive, though the real pp. was conceu (F. conceu); by analogy with deceit, q.v. See below.

conceive. (F.-L.) M. E. conceven, conceiven. - A. F. concevoir, a stem of O. F. concever, concevoir, to conceive. - L. conceptu, 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. concentr-ic, concentr-ate (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. κυρίευω, to separate, decide; Lith. skir-ti, to separate, distinguish. Brugm. ii. § 612. (✓SERK.)

concert. (F.-Ital.-L.) Often confused with consort in old writers. - F. concert, 'to consort, or agree together;' Cot. - Ital. concertare, 'to agree or tune together, sing in consort,' Florio; cf. concerta, sb., agreement. The Ital. forms show that it was derived from L. concertare, 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; certare, to contend, vie with; orig. 'to decide by contest;' frequent. of cernere, to decide. See Concern. Der. concert, sb., concert-ina.

Concession. (F.-L.) F. concession.

Concessio, pp. of concessère, to concede; see Concede.

Conch, a marine shell. (L.-Gk.) L. concha. - Gk. κοχύς (also κόκυος), a cockle-shell. + Skt. caikha, a conch. Der. conchology (from κοχύς).

Conciliate. (L.) From the pp. of L. conciliare, to bring together, conciliate. - L. concilium, a council; see Council.

Concise. (F.-L.; or L.) F. concis. - L. concisus, brief, cut short; pp. of conciderère. - L. con- (cum), intensive; cadere, to cut. Der. concis-ion.

Conclave. (F.-L.) F. conclave, a small room (to meet in). - L. cládus, a room; later, a place of assembly of
cardinals, assembly. Orig. a locked up place. - L. conficere, to shut up, close, end. - L. concédere, together; and concéder - claudere, to shut.

Der. conclus-ion. Similarly ex-clude, in-clude, pre-clude, se-clude; whence in-clusive, pre-clusive, se-clusive (from pp. clausus = clausus).

Concoct. (L.) From L. concoctus, pp. of concoquere, to cook together, digest. - L. con-co (cum); coquere, to cook.

Concomitant, accompanying. (L.) From L. con-currere, together, L. con-cors, ace concursus, L. con-crus, together; -clusus (stem of cojiclar, to accompany, to run together, agree upon. - L. con- (cum), together; dicere, to speak.

Concord. (F.-L.) F. concorde. - L. concordia, agreement. - L. concord-, stem of concors, agreeing. - L. con- (cum); cor (stem cord-), the heart.


Concordat. (F.-L.) F. concordat, an agreement. - Late L. concordatum, a convention, thing agreed on, esp. between the pope and F. kings; pp. of concordare, to agree (above).


Concrete, formed into one mass. (L.) L. concret-us, pp. of concrescere, to grow together. - L. con- (cum), together; cresere, to grow.

Concubine. (F.-L.) O. F. concubine. - L. concubina. - L. con- (cum), together; cubère, to lie.

Concupiscence. (F.-L.) F. concupiscence. - L. concupiscientia, desire. - L. concupiscere, to desire; inceptive form of concupere. - L. con- (cum), intensive; and cupere, to long for.

Concur. (L.) L. concurrere, to run together, agree. - L. con- (cum), together; curre, to run. Der. concourse.

Concussion. (F.-L.) F. conception. - L. concussionem, acc. of concussion, a violent shaking. - L. concussus, pp. of concutere, to shake together. - L. con- (cum), together; quaterere, to shake.

Condemn. (F.-L.) O. F. condémner. - L. condemnare, to condemn wholly, pronounce to be guilty. - L. con- (cum), wholly; damnäre, to condemn.

Condense. (F.-L.) F. condenser. - L. condensäre. - L. condensus, very thick. - L. con- (cum), very; densus, thick, dense.

Condescend. (F.-L.) F. condescendre. - Late L. condescendere, to grant (lit. to descend with). - L. con- (cum), with; descendere, to descend; see Descend. Der. condescens-ion, from the pp.

Condition. (F.-L.) F. condition. - L. conditionem, a late spelling of condicio, a covenant, condition.

Constitution. (L.) L. condimentum, seasoning, sauce. - L. condire, to season, spice, preserve (as fruit).

Condole. (L.) L. con-dolère, to grieve with. - L. con- (cum), with; dolère, to grieve.

Condone. (L.) L. con-donémre, to remit, pardon. - L. con- (cum), wholly; donère, to give; see Donation.

Condor, a large bird. (Span. - Peruvian.) Span. condor. - Peruv. cuntur, a condor.

Conduce. (L.) L. conduicer, to draw together towards, lead to. - L. con- (cum), together; dicere, to lead.

Conduct, sb. (L.) Late L. conductus, defence, protection, guard, escort. - L. conductus, pp. of con-dirère (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. cónus. - Gk. κώνος, a cone, peak, peg. + Skt. cāna-s, a whetstone; cf. L. cós, the same. See Hone. Brugm. i § 401.

Coney; see Cony.

Confabulate. (L.) From pp. of L. confabulamr, to talk together. - L. con- (cum), with; fabulamr, to converse, from fabula, a discourse; see Fable.

Confess, to make up into sweetmeats. (L.) L. confectus, pp. of conficerre, to put together, make up. - L. con- (cum), together; facère, to put. Der. confect-ione, confecion-er. See Confit.

Confederate. (L.) L. confederâtus, united by a covenant, pp. of confederâre.
CONGLUTINATE

glomer-, for *glomes-, stem of glomus, a ball, clew of yarn.

**Conglutinate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *consulitum* to glue together. — L. *con*- (cum), together; *gitudare*, to glue, from *glutin-* stem of *glutae*, glue.

**Conou.** a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In the Amoy dialect, called kung-hu te, where kung-hu is lit. 'work, labour'; i. e. tea on which labour has been expended (Douglas). The true Chinese is kung-fu cha, with the same sense.

**Congratulate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *congratulari* to wish much joy. — L. *con-* (cum), fully; *gratulare*, to wish joy, from adj. *gratus*, pleasing. See Grace.

**Congregate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *congregare* to collect into a flock. — L. *con*- (cum), together; *gregare*, to assemble a flock, from *greg*-, stem of *greg*, a flock.

**Congress, a meeting together.** (L.) L. *congressus*. — L. *congressus*, pp. of *congredi*, to meet together. — L. *con*-, together; *gradi*, to advance; walk.

**Congrue, to agree, suit.** (L.) L. *congurare*, to suit. (Root uncertain.) Der. *congru-us*, from L. *congruus*, suitable; *congruity*.

**Conjecture.** (F. — L.) F. *conjecture*. — L. *conjectura*, a casting together, a guess. — L. *coniectus*, pp. of *conicere*, to throw or put together. — L. *con*- (cum), together; *iacere*, to throw.

**Conjoin.** (F. — L.) O. F. *conjoindre*. L. *coniuungere* (pp. *coniuungitus*), to join together. — L. *con*- (cum), together; *inungere*, to join. See Join. Der. *conjectio*, *conjunctive*, from the pp.

**Conjugal, relating to marriage.** (F. — L.) F. *conjugal*. — L. *coniugalis*, adj. — L. *coniugem*, acc. of *coniugus*, a spouse. — L. *con-* , together; *ius-, allied to *inungere*, to join, *iungum*, a yoke; see Join.

**Conjugation.** (L.) From L. *coniugatio*, a conjugation (Priscian); lit. a yoking together. — L. *coniugatus*, pp. of *coniugare*, to yoke together. — L. *con*- (cum), together; *iungum*, a yoke.

**Conjure.** (F. — L.) M. E. *conjuern*. — F. *conjurier*. — L. *conjurare*, to swear together, combine by oath. — L. *con-* , together; *iurare*, to swear; see Jury.

**Connect.** (L.) L. *connectere*, to tie together. — L. *con*- (cum), together; *nectere*, to bind (pp. *nexus*). Der. *connexion* [not *connection*], from the pp.

**Connive.** (F. — L.) F. *connivere*. — L. *connivere*, to close the eyes at, overlook. — L. *con*- (cum), together; and *nigere*, to wink; cf. *nic-tare*, to wink. — Goth. *hneiwan*, to bow; Brugu. i. § 664.

**Connoisseur, a critical judge.** (F. — L.) F. *connoisseur*, formerly *connois-er*, a knowing one. — O. F. *connois-er*, pres. pt. of O. F. *connois-er*; see Cognisance.

**Connubial.** (L.) L. *connubialis*, relating to marriage. — L. *coniugium*, marriage. — L. *con*- (cum), with; *nubere*, to marry. See Nuptial.

**Conquer.** (F. — L.) M. F. *conquerer*. — O. F. *conquerre*. — L. *conquere*, to seek after, go in quest of; in Late L., to conquer. — L. *con*- (cum), with; *quaere*, to seek. Der. *conquest*, M. E. *conquest*, from Late L. *conquesta*, L. *conquisita*, fem. of *conquisitus*, pp. of *conquerire*.

**Consanguineous.** (L.) From L. *consanguine-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. *consient-, stem of pres. pt. of *conscire*, to know along with. — L. *con*- (cum), with; *scire*, to know. See Science. Der. *conscientable*, an ill-contrived word, used as a contraction of *conscien(t)-able*.

**Conscious.** (L.) From L. *consci-us*, aware, with suffix -ous. — L. *consci-, 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. *consecrare*, to render sacred. — L. *con- (cum)*, with, wholly; *sacrarre*, to consecrate; see Sacred.

**Consecutive.** (F. — L.) M. F. *consecutive*, Cot. Formed with suffix -if (L. -ius) from L. *secon-itus*, pp. of *sequi*, to follow together. — L. *con- (cum)*, together; *sequi*, to follow. See Sequence.

**Consequent.** (L.) L. *consequent-, stem of pres. pt. of *sequi* (above).

**Consent, vb.** (F. — L.) F. *consentir*. — L. *consentire*, to agree to. — L. *con- (cum)*, with; *sentire*, to feel. See Sense.

- L. considerâre, to consider, orig. to contemplate the stars (Festus). - L. con- (cum), together; sider-, for *sides-, stem of sidus, a star.

**Consign.** (F. - L.) F. consigner. - L. consignâre, to attest, register, record. - L. con- (cum), together; signâre, to mark; see Sign.

**Consist.** (F. - L.) F. consister, to consist, rest, abide, &c. - L. consistère, to stand together, consist. - L. con- (cum), together; sistère, causal form from stâre, to stand; see State. Der. consistory.

**Console.** (F. - L.) F. consoler. - L. consolârî, to comfort. - L. con- (cum), with; solârî, to comfort; see Solace.

**Consolidate.** (L.) From pp. of L. consolidâre, to render solid. - L. con- (cum), together; solidârî, to make solid, from solidus, solid. Der. consols, a familiar abbreviation for consolidated annuities.

**Consonant,** agreeing with. (F. - L.) F. consonant, accordant; Cot. - L. consonant-, stem of pres. pt. of consonâre, to sound together. - L. con- (cum), together; sonârê, 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. conspicere, to see thoroughly. - L. con-, fully; spectere, to see. See Species.

**Conspire.** (F. - L.) F. conspirer. - L. conspirâre, to breathe together, combine, plot. - L. con- (cum), together; spîrâre, to breathe.

**Constable,** a peace-officer. (F. - L.) O. F. conestable (F. commetâble). - 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 constâre, to stand together. - L. con- (cum), together; stâre, to stand; see State.

** Constellation.** (F. - L.) F. constellation. - L. acc. constellationiônum, cluster of stars. - L. con- (cum), together; stellât-us, pp. of stellâre, to set with stars, from stella, a star. See Star.

**Consternation.** (F. - L.) F. consternâtiônen, fright. - L. consternâtus, pp. of consternâre, to frighten. - L. con- (for cum), together; and *sternâre, prob. allied to Gk. πτοπευω, to frighten (Walde). See Brugmann, i. § 499.

**Constipate.** (L.) From pp. of L. constipâre, to join closely, press together. - L. con- (cum), together; stîpâre, to press, cram.

**Constitute.** (L.) L. consîtûtus, pp. of consítière, to cause to stand together, establish. - L. con- (cum), together; statuère, to set up, denom. vb. from status, a position; see Statute.

**Constrain, to compel.** (F. - L.) O. F. constrainer-, a stem of constraindre, later contraindre. - L. constrîngere, to bind together, fetter. - L. con- (cum), together; stringere, to draw tight.

**Construct.** (L.) From L. constructus, pp. of construire (below).

**construe.** (L.) L. construire, to heap together, build, construct; in Late L., to construe a passage. - L. con- (cum), together; strainere, to pile, build. Der. mis-construe.

**Consul.** (L.) L. consul, a consul. Etym. doubtful; but allied to consulère, to consult; see below.

**consult.** (F. - L.) F. consulir. - L. consultâre, to consult; frequent. form of con-sulâre, to consult. Root uncertain; prob. allied to sedère, to sit; cf. solium, a seat.

**Consume.** (L.) L. consumâre, lit. to take up wholly. - L. con- (cum), together, wholly; simâre, to take up, from *sup-, allied to sub, under, up, and emere, to take, buy. Brugm. i. § 240. Der. consumption, from the pp.

**Consummate.** (L.) From pp. of L. consummare, to bring into one sum, to perfect. - L. con- (cum), together; summâre, to sum, from summâ, a sum; see Sum.

**Consumption; see** Consumption.

**Contact,** sb. (L.) L. contactus, a touching. - L. contactus, pp. of contîngere, to touch closely; see Contingent.

**contagion.** (F. - L.) F. contagion. - L. contagîônen, acc. of contagio, a touching, hence contagion. - L. con- (cum), with; tâg-, 2nd grade of tâg-, as in *tagus (*ta-tus), pp. of tangere, to touch.

**Contain.** (F. - L.) From a tonic stem of O. F. contenir. - L. continère, to hold
Contaminant.

(1) From pp. of L.

- L. containere, to defile. – L. contamin-, stem of contmen, contagion; which stands for *contaognum. – L. con- (cum); tag-, as in tactus, for *tag-tus, pp. of tangere, to touch. Brugm. l. § 768.

Contemn. (F.-L.) M.F. contemner.

- L. contemnerere, to despise. – L. con- (cum), with, wholly; temnere, to despise.

Contempt. (F.-L.) M.F. contemplt.

- L. contemptus, scorn. – L. contemptus, pp of contemnere (above).

Contemporary. (L.) L. contemporaneus, adj., at the same time; with suffix -ous. – L. con- (cum); templum, an open space for observation (by augurs); see Temple.

Contemporaneous. (L.) L. contemporaneus, adj., at the same time; with suffix -ous. – L. con- (cum); templum, an open space for observation (by augurs); see Temple.

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.

- L. contentus, content; pp of continere; see Contain. Der. dis-content.

Contest, vb. (F.-L.) F. contester.

- L. contestare, to call to witness, to bring an action. – L. con- (cum), together; testare, 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 contexere, to weave together. – L. con- (cum), together; texere, to weave.

Contiguous. (L.) L. contiguus, that may be touched, near; with suffix -ous. – L. con- (cum), with; and tag-, as in tacitus (for tag-tus), pp. of tangere, to touch; see Contingent.

Continent. (F.-L.) F. continent, adj., moderate. – L. continent-, stem of pres. pt. of continere; see Contain.

Contingent, dependent on. (I.) From stem of pres. pt. of contingere, to touch, relate to. – L. con- (cum); tangere, to touch. See Tangent.

Contribute. (L.) From pp. of L.

- L. contribuere, to contribute, lit. pay together. – L. con- (cum), together; tribuiere, to bestow; see Tribute.

Contribute. (F.-L.) F. continuer.

- L. continuare, to continue. – L. continuus (below). Der. dis-continue.

Continuous. (L.) L. continuus, lit. holding together; with suffix -ous. – L. continere, to hold together, contain. See Contain.

Contort. (L.) L. contortus, pp. of contortuere, to twist together. – L. con- (cum), together; torquere, to twist.

Contour, an outline. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. contour, esp. in an artistic sense. – Ital. contorno, a circuit; contornare, ‘to encircle;’ Florio. – L. con-(cum), together; tornare, to round off, to turn; see Turn.

Contra, prefix. (L.) L. contra, against; orig. the abl. fem. of an obs. adj. *con-te(r)-us, a comparative form from con-, prep. together; cf. extrar from extremus.

Contraband. (Span.-Ital.-L. and Teut.) Span. contrabando, prohibited goods. – Ital. contrabbando, prohibited goods. – Ital. contra (=L. conträ, against; bando, a ban, from Late L. bannum, a word of Teut. origin, viz. from O. H. G. ban, a command. See Ban.

Contract (1), to draw together. (L.) L. contractus, pp. of contrahere, to draw together. – L. con- (cum), together; trahere, to draw.

contract (2), a bargain. (F.-L.) M.F. contract; Cot. – L. contractum, acc. of contractus, sb., a drawing together, a bargain. – L. contractus, pp. (above).

Contradict. (L.) L. contradictus, pp. of contradicare, to speak against. – L. conträ, against; dicer, to speak.

Contralto. (Ital.-L.) Ital. contralto, counter-tenor. – Ital. contra, opposite to, and alto, high. – L. conträ, against; altus, high.

Contrary. (F.-L.) A. F. contrarië; F. contraire. – L. contrarius, contrary; from conträ, against; see Contra-.

Contrast, vb. (F.-L.) F. contraster, to strive, contend against (hence to be in opposition to, &c.). – Late L. contrastare, to stand against. – L. conträ, against; stäre, to stand.

Contravenë, to hinder. (F.-L.) F. contrevienir, ‘to thwart;’ Cot. – Late L. contravëire, to oppose; to break a law.

- L. conträ, against;uenire, to come.

Contribute. (L.) From pp. of L.

- L. contribuere, to contribute, lit. pay together. – L. con- (cum), together; tribuere, to bestow; see Tribute.
CONTRITE

Contrite. (F. - L.) F. contritus. - L. contritus, thoroughly bruised, hence, penitent; pp. of L. coniurare, to rub together, bruise. - L. con- (cum), together; terere, to rub. See Trita.

Contrive. (F. - L. and Gk.) An altered spelling; M. E. controuen, controuen (= controuen, controven). - O. F. controuver, to find, find out (Bartsch). - O. F. con- (cum), to find; O. F. trover, to find; see Trover. Contrive (cf. retrieve) is from M. E. contrive, answering to O. F. contriver, stressed stem of contrary.

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 roll. - O. F. contre, over against; rol(l)e, a roll. - L. contvä, against; rotulum, acc. of rotulus, a roll; see Roll.

Controversy. (F. - L.) A. F. controversions (1327). - L. contrôvercia, a quarrel. - L. contrôverscus, opposed. - L. contro-, masc. or neut. form corresponding to fem. conträ, against; versus, pp. of utere, to turn. See Contra-.

Contumacy. (F. - L.) A. F. contumacie (1303). - L. contumacía, obstinacy. - L. contumäcia, stem of contumax, stubborn. - L. con- (cum), very; and *tum-ax, prob. from tum-ëre, to swell with pride; see Tumid.

Contumely. (F. - L.) M. F. contumelie. - L. contumélia, insult, reproach; prob. allied to contumacia; see Contumacy.

Contuse, to bruise severely. (L.) L. contùsus, pp. of contundere, to bruise severely. - L. con- (cum), with; much; and tundere, to strike. + Skt. tud, to strike; Goth. stuant, to strike. (v STEUD.) Bragm. i. § 818.

Conundrum. (Unknown.) Formerly used in the sense of whim, crotchet, or hoax. Also quonundrum; orig. in univ. slang; prob. of L. origin.

Convallesce. (L.) L. convalescere, to begin to grow well; an infective form. - L. con- (cum), fully; malère, to be strong.

Convene, to assemble. (F. - L.) F. convener, to assemble. - L. conuenire, to come together. - L. con- (cum), together; venire, to come.

Convenient, suitable. (F. - L.) From stem of L. convieniens, suitable; orig. pres. pt. of convienire, to come together, suit (above).

Convent. (L.) L. conventus, an assembly. - L. convenient, pp. of convienire.


Converge. (L.) Late L. convergere, to incline together (Isidore). - L. con- (cum), together; uertere, to bend, incline.

Converse, vb. (F. - L.) F. converser, to associate with; Cot. - L. coversari, to live with. - L. con- (cum), with; uersari, to dwell (lit. turn oneself about), orig. pass. of the frequent of uertere, to turn.

Convert, vb. (F. - L.) O. F. convertir. - Folk-L. *convertire, for L. uertere, to turn wholly, change. - L. con- (cum), wholly; uertere, to turn.

Convex. (L.) L. convexus, arched, vaulted. - L. con- (cum), together; and *nuxus = *nuc-sus, bent, from *næc (-*naq-), to bend, as in uac-illäre, to reel, go crookedly. See Vacillata. Cf. A. S. wîch, crooked.

Convey, Convoy, vb. (F. - L.) M. E. conuicien, conuicien (conuicien, convoien), to convey, also to convoy. - A. F. convier, O. F. convoier, to convey, convoy, accompany on the way. - Late L. cumuïare, to accompany. - L. con- (cum), with; via, way. Convoy is the A. F. or Norman form; convoy is Parisian.

Convince. (L.) L. convinere, to overcome by proof. - L. con- (cum), wholly; uinere, to conquer. Der. convict, verb and sb., from A. F. convicct, pp. of convinere.

Convivial. (L.) Coined as adj. from L. convivi-um, a feast. - L. con- (cum), together; uinere, to live (hence, eat).

Convoke. (F. - L.) F. convoquer. - L. convocare, to call together. - L. con- (cum), together; vocare, to call.

Convolve. (L.) L. convoluere, to roll together; writhe about. - L. con- (cum), together; voluere, to roll. Der. convolution, from pp. convolutus; convolv-ul-us, L. convolutus, a twining plant.

Convoy; see Convoy.

Convulse, to agitate violently. (L.) L. convulsionis, pp. of convellere, to pluck up, convulse. - L. con- (cum), with, severely; uellere, to pluck.

Cony, Coney, a rabbit. (F. - L.) M. E. coni; also conyng. Anglo-F. coni,
CONIN; O.F. *conn. — L. conicus, a
rabit; a word of uncertain origin.

COO. (E.) A purely imitative word;
also spelt cwo. Cf. cucking, cock.

Cook. (L.) M. E. coken; to cook;
A. S. *cōc, a cook. — L. coquinus; a cook;
— Gk. πίεσιν, Skt. pach, to cook; Russ. пач, to bake. (FE) Whence Lat. *peque, becoming *quequer by assimilation, and then coquer; Gk *πιγεως, whence πιεσων.) Brugm. i. § 661. A. S. cōc = Late L. coquus, for coquus.

Cookie, a cake; see Cake.

Cool. (E.) A. S. cōl, cool. + Du. koel;
Tent. type *kōl; also, with mutation,
Dans. kol, G. kühl; from kol, 2nd grade of kal, as in A. S. calan, Icel. kala, to freeze (pt. t. kōl); see Cold.

Coolie, Coolly, an East Indian porter.
(Hind. or Tamil.) Hind. küli, a labourer,
porter, cooley (Forbes); prob. from Koli a tribal name (Yule). Or from Tamil küli, daily hire or wages; hence, a day-labourer (Wilson).

Coomb; see Comb.

Coop. (L.) M. E. cupe, a basket;
answering to A. S. *cūpe, not found, though
CYPE (with i-mutation) occurs as a gloss
to dolium. — L. cupe, a tub, whence also
Du. kuip, Icel. kūpa, a bowl; also Late L.
cōpa, whence G. kufe, tub, vat, coap;
O. Sax. cōpa, a tub. Cf. Skt. kūpa, a pit,
hollow. Der. coop-er, tub-maker.

Co-operate. (L.) From pp. of L.
cō-operāre, to work with; from co-
cum, with; and operāre, to work; see Operate.

Co-ordinate. (L.) From L. co-
cum, with; and the pp. of ordinare, to order.
See Ordinate.

Coot. (E.) M. E. cote, coote, a water-
Fowl. + Du. coet, a coot. Origin unknown.

Copal. (Span. - Mexican.) Span. copal.
— Mex. copalli, resin.

Co-parcer. a co-partner. (F. - L.)
Parcer is the true old spelling of partner;
see Partner.

Cope (1), orig. a cape. (Late L.) M. E.
cope, earlier cape; A. S. *cāpa, not found;
but Icel. kūpa occurs. — Late L. cōpa, a
cape; see Cape (1). [Cf. pope, from
A. S. pāpa.] Der. coping-stone.

Cope (2), to vie with. (F. - L. - Gk.)
M. E. copen, coupent, to fight. — O. F. coper,
coper, colper, to strike (F. couper, to cut).
— O. F. cōp, coup, colp, a blow. — Late L.
cölpus, L. colaphus, a blow. — Gk. κόλπος,
a blow on the ear. See Coupon.

COPECK, a small Russian coin, worth
less than a rouble; a hundredth part of a rouble.
(Russ.) Russ. kopica, a copeck; dimin.
of Russ. kopel, a lance. So called from the
figure of Ivan IV, holding a lance (1535).
See Rouble.

Copious, ample. (F. - L.) O. F. co-
piex, — L. copiosus, plentiful. — L. cōpia,
plenty; for *co-ofia. — L. co- (for cium),
together; op-, base of op-ës, wealth. Cf.
in-ofia, want.

Copper, a metal. (Cyprus.) M. E. coper.
A. S. copor. — Late L. cœper, L. cuprum,
a contraction for Cuprium as, (Cyprian brass.
— Gk. Купрòs, Cyprian; Купròs, Cyprus,
whence the Romans got copper.

Copperas, sulphate of iron. (F. - L.)
M. E. coperose. — O. F. coperose (couperose); cf. Ital. copparosa. According to Diez,
from L. crypti rosa, rose of copper, a trans-
lation of Gk. χαλα-αβως, brass-flower,
copperas. But this is prob. only a popular
etymology; and the Late L. cuproöa 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
copice, and copse is contracted. — O. F.
côpèz [Low L. copetia], underwood fre-
cently cut, brushwood. — O. F. coper (F.
couper), to cut. — O. F. cop (F. coup), a
stroke. — Low L. colpus, L. colaphus, stroke.
blow. — Gk. κόλπος, a blow. — O. F. copèz
answers to a Late L. type *colpàticiun,
from colpàre, to strike. Coppy arose from
copice being taken as coppies, pl.; and
copie (cops) from reducing a supposed pl.
*copiss to cops.

Copolite. (Gk.) Lit. 'dung-stone.'
Made from Gk. κόπτομε, dung; and κῆθος,
stone. For -lite, cf. Aerolite.

Copulate. (L.) From pp. of L. cōp-
lāre, to join. — L. cōpula, a band; see
Couple.

Copy. (F. - L.) M. E. copy, abundance;
the mod. sense is due to the mul-
tiplication of an original by means of copies.
— O. F. copie, abundance; also a copy. —
L. cōpia, plenty; see Copious.

Coquette. (F.) F. coquette, 'a prating
or proud gossip,' Cot.; fem. of cognet, a
little cock, dimin. of coq, a cock. Cf. prov-
E. cocky, i. e. strutting as a cock.

Coracle, a light wicker boat. (W.)
W. corwgl, curwgl, coracle; dimin. of corw,
a carcase, curw, a boat, frame. So Gael.
curarhan, coracle, from curach, boat of
CORAL

wicker-work; cf. Ir. **corraich**, O. Ir. **curach**, a boat.


**Corban**, a gift. (Heb.) Heb. **qorbin**, an offering to God, in fulfilment of a vow; from **qērāb**, to draw near. Cf. Arab. **qur-bān**, a sacrifice.


**Cord.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. **corde**. — L. **corda**, a thin rope; the same as L. **chorda**. — Gk. **χορδή**, the string of a musical instrument. Der. cord-age (F. **cordage**); cord-on (F. **cordon**); cord-eilder (F. **cordelier**, a twist of rope, also a Gray Friar, who used such a twist; from **cordeler**, to twist ropes). See Chord.

**Cordial.** (F. — L.) F. **cordial**, heartily.

— L. **cordi**, decl. stem of **cor**, heart; with suffix -**alis**; see Heart.

**Corduroy**, a thick-ribbed or corded stuff. (F. — L.) F. **corde du roi**, a trade-name, invented in England; lit. 'king’s cord.' See Cord and Royal.

**Cordwainer**, shoemaker. (F. — Span.) M. E. **cordewaver**, a worker in cordwane, i.e. leather of Cordova. — O. F. **cordovan**, Cordovan leather. — Late L. **Cordova** in Spain (L. **Corduba**).

**Core**, hard centre in fruit, &c. (F. — L.?) Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from F. **cor**, a horn, also, a corn on the foot, callosity. — L. **cornu**, a horn, a horny excrescence.

**Coriander.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. **coriandre**. — L. **coriandrum** (whence A. S. **cel-lendar**). — Gk. **κοριάννωρ, κόρινον**, coriander.

**Cork.** (Span. — L.) Apparently from O. Span. **alcornoque**, a cork shoe, which seems to be an Arab. form allied to Span. at-**cornaque**, the cork-tree, where **al** is the Arab. def. art., and **corn-oque** is formed from L. **quern-us** (for **quercus**), oaken, adj. from L. **quercus**, an oak. But the bark of the tree was called, in Span., **corche**, **corcho**. — L. **cortice**, acc. of cortex, bark. Hence **cork** is often derived from Span. **corcho**, though k for ch seems improbable.

**Cormorant**, a bird. (F. — L.) The t is excrescent. — F. **cormoran**; O. F. **corma-**

**CORNET**

**Corno**, a crow; and O. F. ***mancen**, belonging to the sea, deriv. of L. **mare**, sea, with G. suffix -**ing**; cf. F. **flamant**, flamingo. — L. **cornua**, acc. of **cornus**, a crow; &c. Cf. Port. **corvomarinho**, a cormorant; lit. 'marine crow.' From L. **cornus marinus**. But probably **mor-an** was due to, or confounded with, Bret. **morvan**, a cormorant from mor, sea, and bran, a crow).


**Corn** (2), a hard excrescence on the foot. (F. — L.) O. F. **corn** (F. **cor**), a horn, horny swelling. — L. **cornu**, a horn; see Horn.


**CORN** (F. — L.) M. E. **cornet**, a horn; later, a troop of horse (who carried a cornet or standard); also an officer of such a troop. — F. **cornet**, cornette, dimin. of F.
CORNICE

corine, a horn. — Med. L. corna, a horn (above).

Cornice. (F. — Ital.) M. F. and Picard cornice; F. corniche. — Ital. cornice, a ledge for hanging tapestry (Florio); usually, a crown (from L. acc. cornicem, a crown). — Origin uncertain; by some identified with corônxîx, a square frame. — Gk. kopowv, curved; as sb., a wreath.

Corolla. (L.) L. corolla, dimin. of corôna, a crown. See Crown.

Corollary. (L.) L. corollârium, a present of a garland, a gratuity; also, an additional inference. — L. corolla (above).


Coronation. (L.). Late L. acc. coronâtiôneum, from pp. of corônatere, to crown. — L. corôna, a crown.

Coroner. (F. — L.) Also crowner; both forms represent A. F. cornuer, coroner, Latinised as corônarius, a crown-officer, a coroner (afterwards Latinised as corônâtor). — O. F. corone, a crown. — L. corôna, a crown.


Coronach. (Gael.) Gael. cor-ranach, a dirge, lit. ‘a howling together.’ — Gael. comh- ( = L. cum), together; rànaich, a howling, from the verb ràn, to howl cry, roar, which is from ràn, sb., an outcry. So also Irish coranach, a dirge.

Corporal (1). A subordinate officer. (F. — L.) O. F. corporal. — Late L. corporâlis, a captain; a leader of a body of troops. — L. corpor-, for *corpus-, stem of corpus, body. — F. has now the form corporal, from Ital. corpore, a chief of a band; as if from Ital. capo, head (L. caput); but this does not explain the -oral.


Corps, corpse, corse, a body (F. — L.) [Here corps is F.; corse is from the O. F. corps.] M. E. cors, corps. — O. F. cors, M. F. corps, the body. — L. corpus, body.


Corpuscle. (L.) L. corpus-cu-lum, double dimin. of corpus, body.

Corral, an enclosure for animals, pen.

CORSÉ

(Span. — L.) Span. corral, a court, yard, enclosure. — Span. coro, a circle, a ring of people met to see a show. From the phrase correr tos, to hold a bull-fight, lit. to run bulls. — L. currere, to run (Diz.) See Kraal.

Correct, adj. (L.) L. correctus, pp. of corrígere, to correct. — L. cor- (for con- = cum), together; regere, to rule.


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.) F. corridor. — Ital. corridore, a swift horse; also, a long (running along) gallery. — Ital. correre, 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, core, a kettle; W. pair, A. S. wæter, a cauldron. Brugm. i. § 123.

Corroborate. (L.) From pp. of L. corrôborâre, to strengthen. — L. cor-. (for con- = cum), wholly; rôbar, stem of rôbur, strength.

Corrode. (F. — L.) F. corroître. — L. corrôdere, to gnaw to pieces. — L. cor- (for con- = cum), wholly; rôdere, to gnaw. Der. corrosive, from pp. corrôsus.


Corrugate. (L.) From pp. of L. corrûgâre, to wrinkle. — L. cor-. (cum), wholly; and rûgâre, to wrinkle, from rûga, 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.
COURSET

corset. (F. — L.) F. corset, a pair of stays; dimin. of O. F. cors, body.

corsetlet. (F. — L.) F. corselet, 'a little body,' Cot.; hence, body-armour. Dimin.
dimin. of O. F. cors, body (above).

— Ital. corte, a court. — L. cōrtēm, cohortem, acc. of cohors, a court; see Court (I).

cortes, the Span. national assembly. (Span. — L.) Span. cortes, pl. of corte, a court.
— L. cōrtēm (above).

Cortex, bark. (L.) L. cortex (gen. corticis), bark. Der. cortical.

Coruscate. (L.) From pp. of L. coruscōre, to glitter.

Corvette, a small frigate. (F. — Port. — L.) F. corvette. — Port. corveta; Span.
corbeta, a corvette. — L. corbitā, a slow-sailing ship of burden. — L. corbis, a basket.

Cosmic, relating to the world. (Gk.) Gk. κόσμιος, adj., from κόσμος, order, also
the world, universe. Der. cosmo-gony, cosmo-graphy, cosmo-logy, cosmo-police
(citizen of the world, Gk. πολίτης, a citizen).

cosmetic, that which beautifies. (Gk.) Gk. κοσμήσις, skilled in adorning;
whence also F. cosmétique. — Gk. κοσμέω, I adorn. — Gk. κόσμος, order, ornament.

Cossack, a light-armed S. Russian soldier. (Russ. — Tartar.) Russ. kosak, kosa;
of Tartar (Tartar) origin. — Turkı quızqué, a vagabond; a predatory horseman (Yule).

Cosset, to pet. (E.) From 16th cent. cosset, a pet-lamb, a pet. Prob. the same as
A. F. cosset, coset, a cottar; A. S. cot-sētā, a dweller in a cot, 'cot-sitter.' From
A. S. cot; sētā, dweller, from sittan, to sit. Cf. prov. G. kossat, a cottager.
[So Ital. castice, pet lamb (Florio); from casa, a cottage.]

Cost, vb. (F. — L.) M. E. costen. — O. F. coster (F. coûter), to cost. — L. constāre,
to stand together, last; also to cost. — L. co(on), 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. côté, a rib; cf.
F. fruit côtél, ribbed fruit (Hamilton).

Cough. (E.) M. E. coughen, coughen.

Cough, to cough; M. H. G. küchen, k. behren,
COUPLE

to gasp. From an imitative base *keuh, *küh, to gasp; see Chinough.

Could; see Can (1).

Coulter, part of a plough. (L.) M. E. cotter. A. S. culter. - L. cultur, a coulter, knife. Cf. per-cellar, to strike.

Council. (F. - L.) F. concile. - L. concilium, an assembly called together. - L. con- (cum), together; and calère, to summon. Often confused with counsel.


Count (1), a title of rank. (F. - L.) The orig. sense was 'companion.' A. F. counté (not in M. E.). - O. F. conte; also conte. - L. comitem, acc. of comes, a companion (stem com-īt-). - L. com- (for cum-), together; and it-um, supine of ire, to go. Der. countess; also count (below).

Count (2), to reckon. (F. - L.) F. compter, formerly also compter. - L. computāre, to compute; see Compute.

Coun ten ance. 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 continère; see Continent. Der. dis-continence, vb. Count, a piece to count with, a bureau. (F. - L.) M. E. countour. - O. F. contouer, countour. From O. F. conter; see Count (2).

Counter-, prefix. (F. - L.) F. contre, against. - L. contrā, against.


Countermand, to revoke an order. (F. - L.) F. contremander, to order a command. - F. contre (L. contrā), against; mander (L. mandāre), to command.

Counterpane 1), a coverlet for a bed. (F. - L.) An altered form, in place of counterpoint, 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. contrā). But really connected with M. F. contrepoincer, to quilt (also in Cotgrave). In fact, contrepoint is a corruption of O. F. coutepointe, a counterpane (see contrepointe in Littré). - L. cucītā puncta, a counterpane, a stitched quilt (see Ducange). - L. cucītā, a quilt; puncta, fem. of punctus, pp. of punctere, to prick. See Quilt.

Counterpane (2), counterpart of a deed. (F. - L.) M. F. contrepane, contre- pant; Cot. - F. contre (L. contrā), over against; pan, a piece, part; see Pane.

Counterpoint, the composing of music in parts. (F. - L.) M. F. contrepoint, '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. contrā), against; point, a point; see Point.

Counterpoise. (F. - L.) From counter and poise; see Poise.

Counterscarp, exterior slope of a ditch. (F. - Ital. - L. and Teut.) F. couterescarpe; Cot. - Ital. contrarcarpa. - Ital. contra, over against; scarpa, a scarp. See Counter- and Scarp.

Countersign, to attest by signing in addition. (F. - L.) F. contresigner, 'to subsigne;' Cot. - F. contre, over against; signer, to sign; see Counter- and Sign.

Countertenor. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. F. contreteneur; Cot. - Ital. contratenore, a countertenor, the highest adult male voice. - Ital. contra, against, over against; tenore, a tenor; see Tenor.

Countervail. (F. - L.) M. E. contrevailen. - O. F. contrevail-, a stem of contrevaloir, to avail against. - O. F. contre, against; valoir, to avail. - L. contrā, against; valēre, to be strong.

Country. (F. - L.) M. E. contree. - O. F. contree (= Ital. contrada). - Late L. contrāda, contrāta, a region, lit. that which lies opposite; cf. G. gegen, country, lit. opposite, from gegen, opposite. - L. contrā, opposite; see Contra-.

Country-dance. (F.) From country and dance. (The F. contredanse was borrowed from this E. form.)

County, orig. a province governed by a count. (F. - L.) M. E. countee. - O. F. count (i.e. cont-ē), F. comte, a province.

- Late L. comitātum, acc. of comitātus, a county (though the old meaning was a company or suite). - L. comi-, stem of comes, a count; see Count (1).

Cou ple. (F. - L.) O. F. cople, later
COUPON

**COUPON**

KINE

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**COUPON**

Couple. — L. cópula, a bond, band, that which joins; short for *co-ap-ula. — L. co-(cum), together; and O. L. aíere, to join, preserved in the pp. aptus; see Apt.

**COUPON**

**COUPON**, one of a series of conjoined tickets or certificates. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. coupon, a piece cut off, a coupon. — F. couper, to cut, slash. — L. co- pia. — Late L. co-pus, short for colaphus, a blow. — Gk. κόλαφος, a blow on the ear.

**COUPON**


**COUPON**


**COUPON**

Course. (F. — L.) F. course. — L. cursus, acc. of cursus, a course; from pp. of currere. Der. cours-er, a swift horse.

**COUPON**

Court (1), a yard; royal retinue, judicial assembly. (F. — L.) M. E. cort, curt. — O. F. court, curt (F. court), a court, a yard, also a tribunal. — L. acc. cōrtem, cohortem (nom. cohors), a pen, enclosure, cattle-yard, court, also a cohort, or band of soldiers. — L. co- (cum), together; and hort-, as in hort-us, a garden, yard, cognate with yard. (✓GIER.)

**COUPON**

court (2), to seek favour. (F. — L.) From the sb. court; hence, to practise arts in vogue at court.

**COUPON**


**COUPON**

Courtesan. (F. — Ital. — L.) Fem. of F. courtisain, a courtier. — Ital. cortegiano (in Florio cortegiano); a courtier. For *cortisiano, an extension of cortese, courteous; from Ital. corte, court. — L. acc. córtem; see Court (1).

**COUPON**


**COUPON**

courter. (F. — L.) M. E. courtour. From A. F. *cortoi-er (O. F. cortoi-er), to live at court; with suffix -eur (L. -átorem).

**COUPON**

O. F. cort, a court.

**COUPON**

Court cards; a corruption of coat cards, pictured cards, the old name.

**COUPON**

Courteous, &c.; see Court.

**COUPON**

Cousin. (F. — L.) M. E. cosin. — O. F. cosin (F. cousin; Late L. cosinus, Ital. cugino, Romansch cusvin, cusdrin). — L. consobrínus, the child of a mother’s sister, a cousin. — L. con- (cum), together; sobrínus, for *suës-rínus, belonging to a sister; from L. soror (for *suësor), a sister; cf. Skt. swasv, a sister. See Sister. (Cf. Brugm. i. § 310.)

**COUPON**

Cove, a nook. (E.) A. S. cōf, a chamber, a cave. + Icel. kōfi, a hut; Swed. kōfva; G. kōben, a cabin. □ Distinct from cave, coop, alcove. Brugm. i. § 658.

**COUPON**

Covenant, agreement. (F. — L.) O. F. covenant, also convenant, agreement. — O. F. co(n)vænt, pres. pt. of co(n)venir, to assemble, agree. — L. convenire, to assemble, come together; see Ccvenne.

**COUPON**

Cover, to hide. (F. — L.) O. F. couvrir (courir). — L. cooperire, to cover. — L. co- (cum), wholly; ope-rire, to shut, hide. For *op-nerire; cf. Lith. as-верит, I shut, walk, doors, Oscan acc. veru, a door. Brugm. i. § 350.

**COUPON**

coverlet. (F. — L.) M. E. coverliite. — A. F. coverlet, coverlet (not in O. F.), a bed-cover. — O. F. covir, to cover; lit, a bed, from L. lectum, acc. of lectus, a bed.

**COUPON**

cover. (F. — L.) O. F. covert, pp. of covir, to cover (above).

**COUPON**


**COUPON**


**COUPON**

Covin, secret agreement, fraud; a law-term. (F. — L.) M. E. covine. — O. F. covine, agreement. — O. F. covir, to assemble, agree. — L. convenire, to come together. See Convene, Covenant. (The O. F. covine answers to Late L. convenía, pl. of conventium, an agreement.)

**COUPON**

Cow (1), female of the bull. (E.) A. S. cū; pl. cū, whence M. E. ky, and the pl. kine; see below. Teut. stem *kū-, whence also Icel. kýr. — Du. koe, Swed. Dān. ko. G. kuhr; Teut. stem *kō-. Also Irish and Gael. bō, W. bew, L. bōs (gen. bou-is), Gk. βοῦς, Pers. gāw, Skt. go- (nom. gāu); cf. Russ. говяда, oxen. Idg. stems *g(w)ou-, *g(w)ou-. See Beef.

**COUPON**

pl. of cū, a cow, is formed by vowel-change from ʊ to ŋ.
Cow (2), to dishearten. (Scand.) Icel. kīga, to tyrannise; Dan. kue, to coerce, subdue; Swed. kusva, to suppress.
Coward. (F.-L.) A.F. couard, a hare; a coward, F. couard; a coward; cf. Ital. codardo, a coward. Probably named from the "bob-tailed" hare.—O. F. coe (Ital. coa), a tail; with F. suffix -ard, from Teut. -ard, orig. hard.—L. cauda, a tail.
Cower. (Scand.) M. E. couren.—Icel. kūra, Dan. kure, to doze, lie quiet; Swed. kura, to cow, lie quiet; Swed. dial. kura, to sit hunched up. Cf. G. kauern, to cow.
Cowl (1), a monk's hood, (L.) M. E. cicu, coyle. A.S. cigele, cugle.—L. cucullia, a cowl; cf. also cucullus.
Cowl (2), a vessel carried on a pole. (F.-L.) M. E. cowel.—O. F. cowel (cowean), a little tub; dimin. of cawe, a vat, tub.—L. cūpa, a tub. Der. cowl-staff.
Cowry, a small shell used for money. (Hind.—Skt.) Hind. kāri, a small shell (Cypraea moneta) used as coin in the lower provinces of India.—Skt. kaparda.
Cowslip, a flower. (E.) M. E. couslappe. A.S. cuī-sloppe, cuī-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 prov. 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.
Coxsuain. (F. and Scand.) For cox-suain; from cox (4), a boat, and swain.
Coy. (F.-L.) O. F. coi, older form cuí, quiet, still; spelt coy, quoy, in Cotgrave.—Folk-L. *quétum, acc. of *quétus, for L. quiétus, still. See Quiet.
Coyote, a prairie-wolf. (Mexican.) From coyote, Span. pron. of Mex. coyotl.
Cozen. (F.-L.) To cozen is to act as cousin or kinsman, to sponge upon, beguile.—F. cousinier, 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, kribben, to be peevish.
Crab (2), a kind of apple. (E.) Cf. Swed. kråbböle, crab-apple. Perhaps allied to crabbred (above).
Crabbred; see Crab (1).
Cracknel. (F.—Du.) Formerly craeknel, corruption of F. craquelin, a cracknel.—Du. krakeling, a cracknel. Named from its crispness.—Du. kraaken, to crack.
Crake, corn crake, a bird. (E.) From its cry; M. E. crakken, to cry out. Allied to crack, croak.
Crag, (C.) W. craig, Gael. creg, crag, rock; Irish creg, a rock; cf. W. careg, Gael. carraig, rock, cliff, Bret. karrek, O. Irish carric, a rock.
Crake; see Crack.
Cramp. (F.—Teut.) F. crampe, 'the cramp,' Cot.; cf. crampon, 'a crampiron.'—Du. kramp, a cramp, spasm. From the 2nd grade of Teut. *krippe-, *krimpan-, to draw together, as in O. H. G. krimphan, to draw together, str. vb. Cf. E. crimp, cramp, crumple; Icel. kraþr, cramped; kreppa, to pinch. And compare Crank.
Crane, a bird. (E.) A. S. cran. + Du. kroan, Icel. træni (for krami), Swed. trana, Dan. trane, G. kran-ich; W. and Bret. garan, Gk. γαραν, a crane, also a crane for raising weights. Cf. L. grus, a crane, Lith. gavrmas, a stork. From GER, to cry out; cf. Gk. γάρος, voice (Prellwitz).
Cranberry. (Low G.) Modern; from
Low G. kraanbære (Berghaus), G. kra-
bære, lit. cranberry; cf. Dan. tranbær (from trane = krane, as above); Swed. tranbär.

**Craniun.** (L. — Gk.) Med. L. crā-
nīum. — Gk. κρανίον, skull; allied to κάρα, head.


**crank** (2), easily upset, as a boat. (E.) I.e. easily bent or twisted aside. Cf. Du. krank, ill, poor; also krengeN, to careen a boat; Swed. krång, Dan. krænge, 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. krenge, dexterous.

**Cranny.** (F. — L.?) M.E. crany. — F. cran, a notch; with E. suffix -y, Allied to Ital. crena, a notch (Florio). Cf. Late L. crēna, a notch (a word of doubtful authority). See Grenellate.

**Crants,** a garland. (M. Du. — G.) M. Du. krants, Du. kvans, a garland, wreath (whence Dan. krands, Sw. kran). All from G. krane, a wreath.


**Craie,** a small ship. (F.) In Cymb. iv. 2. 205. M.E. crayer.—O.F. craier, creer, 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. κρασις, a mixing; hence, contraction. — Gk. κερασωμον, I mix.

**Crass.** (L.) L. crassus, thick, dense.


**Crate.** (L. — Gk.) L. crātēs, a hurdle; hence, a wicker-case, &c.

**Cran.** (L. — Gk.) L. crātēr, a bowl, a crater. — Gk. κρασαρόν, a large bowl in which things were mixed. — Gk. κερασωμον, I mix.

**Cravat.** (F. — Slavonic.) F. cravate, (1) a Croatian, (2) a cravat. Cravats were introduced into France in 1636, as worn by the Croatians, who were called in F. Croates or Crowates or Crawates.クロト is a name of Slavonic origin; cf. Russ. Kroat, a Croatian.

**Craze.** (E.) A.S. crasian, to crave, ask. Cf. Icel. krefja, Swed. krefja, Dan. kræve, to demand; Icel. krafa, a demand.

**Craenen.** (F. — L.?) The oldest form is M. E. cravent, with the sense of beaten, foiled, or overcome. 1. Mr. Nicol suggested that it is a clipped form of O.F. cravent, pp. explained by Cotgrave by ‘oppressed, foiled;’ this is the pp. of O.F. cravant, to break, oppress — Late L. *crepantēre, formed from crepant-, stem of pres. pt. of crepāre, 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, crever, to burst, break; hence, to fail, to be overcome, to yield. — L. crepantem, acc. of the pres. part. of crepāre, 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. crawe. As if from A.S. *ecra, the neck; not found; N. Fries. krage, neck, craw. Allied to Du. kraag, G. kragen, neck, collar (whence Late Icel. krægt, Swed. krag, Dan. kraive, a collar). Note also Dan. kro, the craw of a bird; Swed. krafva.

**Crawfish,** the same as Crayfish.

**Crawl,** (Scand.) Prov. E. craffe, crofle, to crawl. — Icel. krafa, to paw, craw; Swed. kraf, to grope; Dan. krawle, to crawl. Cf. N. Fries. krabli, krawli, to crawl; Low G. krueveln. Frequentative from Teut. base *krab-, to scratch, claw; see Crab.

**Crayfish.** (F. — O. H. G.) Altered from M.E. crevise. — O. F. crevisse, es-
crevisse (écrevisse). — O. H. G. crebis, G. krebs, a crab; allied to G. krahe, a crab; see Crab (1).

**Crayon.** (F. — L.) F. crayon; extended from F. craie, chalk. — L. creta, chalk.

**Craze.** (Scand.) M. E. erased, i.e. cracked. — Swed. krasa, Dan. krase, to crackle; whence also F. écraser, to break in pieces. Cf. Swed. sla in kras, Dan. slae i kras, to break in shivers.

**Creak.** (L.) M.E. kreken. Allied to krake, crack. Cf. Du. krèck, a cricket,
M. F. criquer, to creak, allied to *craquer*, to crack. Of imitative origin.

**Cream.** (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. *crème* (F. *crème*); really the same word as O. F. *creme* (F. *chrème*), chrem (though confused with L. *cremor*, thick juice). — Late L. *chrisma*, consecrated oil. — Gk. *χρισμα*, an unguent; see Chrism.

**Crease** (1), a wrinkle, as in folding paper, &c. (F.—L.) Earliest spelling *creas*, a ridge (later, a furrow). Variant of *crest*, ridge (as of a roof). Cf. Wallon *cress*, a crest, a ridge of a roof, kreally, wrinkled (Remacle); Prov. *crest*, creis, a ridge; and prov. E. *crease*, a ridge-tille of a roof. (Athen. Sept. 18, 1897.)

**Crease** (2), *Creese*, a dagger. (Malay.) Malay *kris*, ‘a dagger, kris, or creese;’ Marsden.


**Creese**; see Crease (2).

**Cremation**, burning. (L.) L. *cremātōnem*, acc. of *cremātio*; from pp. of *cremāre*, to burn.

**Crenate**, notched. (L.) From Late L. *crēna*, M. Ital. *crena*, a notch.

**Crenellate.** (Late L.—F.—L.) From pp. of Late L. *crénellāre*, to furnish with battlements. — O. F. *crenel*, a battlement; dim. of O. F. *cren*, F. *cran*, a notch, from Late L. *crēna* (above).

**Creole**, one born in the W. Indies, but of European blood. (F.—Span.—L.) F. *creole*. — 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 *criada*, a servant-maid.

**Creosote**, a liquid distilled from tar. (Gk.) Lit. ‘flesh-preserver.’ — Gk. *κρέοσ*, for *κρέας*, flesh; and *σωτ-, short for *σωτ-, preserver, from *σωζειν*, to preserve. (Ill. formed.)

**Crescent.** (L.) The ‘increasing’ moon. — L. *crescentem*, stem of pres. pt. of *creare*, to grow, increase (pp. *cré-tuus*), inchoative form allied to *cre-āre*, to make; see Create.


**Cresset.** (F.—L.) M. E. *cresset*, a light in a cup at the top of a pole. — O. F. *cresset*, *criasset*, a cresset (with grease in an iron cup). — O. F. *craisie* (F. *graise*), grease; Littré. — Folk-L. *cressa*, grease, from L. *crissa*, thick, dense. So also Wallon *craiche*, a cresset, from *creche*, grease.

**Crest.** (F.—L.) O. F. *creste* (F. *crête*). — L. *cresta*, a comb or tuft on a bird’s head, crest.

**Cretaceous**, chalky. (L.) L. *crē-tace-us*, adj. from *crēta*, chalk; with suffix -ous.

**Crevice, Cravasse.** (F.—L.) M. E. *crevice, crevasse, crevasse*. — O. F. *crevasse*, a rift (Late L. *crepātia*). — O. F. *crever*, to burst asunder. — L. *crepāre*, to crackle, burst.

**Crew.** (F.—L.) Formerly *cruce*, short for *accrew*, a re-inforcement. — O. F. *accrewe*, increase; orig. fem. of pp. of *accrestre*, to increase. — L. *accrescere*, to grow to. — L. *ac- (for ad-), to; crescere*, to grow.

**Crewel**, a thin worsted yarn. Origin unknown.

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. — Teut.) M. E. cricket. — O. F. crequet, criquet, cricket. — O. F. criquant, to creak, rattle, chirp. — Du. kriek, a cricket; krikkrakken, to rattle. From the imitative base kriek; cf. prov. E. cricket, creeker, a cricket. Hexham has M. Du. krieken, 'to creak.'

Cricket (2), a game. (F. — Du.) The game was once played with a hooked stick (Cot., s. v. crosse). — O. F. criquet, 'bâton servant de but au jeu de boule;' Godefroy. — M. Du. kriek, kriekje, a crutch; Hexham. Cf. A. S. crie, cryce, a crutch, staff.

Crime. (F. — L.) F. crime. — L. crimen, an accusation, fault (stem crimin-); allied to cernere, to decide. + Gk. κρίμα, κρίσις, a decision; κρίνω, to judge. Der. crimin-al, crimin-ate; hence, recriminate


Crismum. (F.-Arab.—Skt.) M. E. cromsin. — O. F. cramoisin, cramoisyn (see cramois in Littre); Low L. cramesinus, also carmesinus, crismum (Span. caramesí, Ital. cernissi). — Arab. qirmiz, crismum; from qirnis, the cochineal insect. — Skt. κρινί, a worm. Brugm. i. § 418.

Cringe. (E.) M. E. crengen; causal derivative of A.S. crīngen, crīncan, to sink in battle, fall beneath the foe. Crīncan is a strong verb; see Crank, Crinkle.

Cringle, an iron ring. (Low G.) Low G. kringel, a ring (Lübben); E. Fries. kringel; allied to Icel. kringla, a circle (cf. kringar, pl., the pulleys of a drag-net). Dimin. of E. Fries. kring, a ring, Du. kring, a circle; allied to Crinkle, Crank (1), and Cringe.

Crinkle. (E.) M. E. crinkled, creniled, twisted. A frequent form of the causal deriv. of crink, which occurs in the A.S. str. vb. crīncan, to sink in a heap; see Cringe.

Crinoline, a lady's stiff skirt. (F. — L.) F. crinoline, (1) hair-cloth, (2) crino-

Crisis; see Critic.

Crisp, wrinkled, curled. (L.) A.S. crīsp-, curled. Brugm. i. § 505.

Critic. (L. — Gk.) L. criticus. — Gk. κριτικός, able to discern; cf. κριτής, a judge. — Gk. κριτ-ειν, to judge. Der. criterion, Gk. κριτήριον, a test; dia-critic, from Gk. διακριτικός, fit for distinguishing between


Crochet. (F. — Late L.) F. crochet, a little hook; dimin. of croc, a crook. — Late L. croco, acc. of croco, a hook.


Crocodile. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. crocodile. — L. crocodilus. — Gk. κροκοδίλος, a lizard, a crocodile.


Croft. (E.) A. S. croft, a field. + Du. krocht, kroft, a field on the downs.

Cromlech. (W.) W. cromlech, a flagstone laid across others. — W. crwmm, fem. of crwmm, crooked, bent; Islch, flat stone.


Crony, an old chum. (Gk.?) Pepys has chrony (N. E. D.). Perhaps for Gk. χρόνος, a 'long-lasting' friend; as it arose in college slang (Skinner). Butler rimes cronies with monties.


Crop. (E.) A. S. cropp, the top of a
plant, the claw of a bird; orig. a bunch.
[Here the verb to crop, to cut off the tops; and hence crop, a harvest.]
+ Du. krop, G. kropp, bird’s crop; Icel. kroppr, a bunch; Swed. kropp, Dan. krop, trunk of the body. Cf. W. cropta, Gael. and Ir. sgraban, bird’s crop. [To crop out is to bunch out.]

crop (2), hinder part of a horse. (F. - Teut.) F. croupe, crupper; orig. protrusion. - Icel. kroppr, a hunch (above).


Croquet, a game. (F. - Late L.) From N. French croquet, a little hook, bent stick; the same as F. crotchet. See Crochet.

Crosier. (F. - Late L.) M.E. crocer, croser, &c. Formed, with suffix -er, from M.E. eroce, in the same sense of “bishop’s staff.” - O.F. croce, “a crozier,” Cot; mod. F. crosse; Late L. crocia. - O.F. croca, a hook; see Crochet. ❧ Not from cross, though early confused with M. E. croisier, a coinage from O.F. crois, a cross.

Cross. (L.) M.E. crose; from Icel. kross, adopted from O. Irish crose. - L. cruc-em, acc. of crux, a cross. Der. a-cross.

cross, adj. (L.) Orig. transverse, from the shape of a cross; hence, peevish.

Crotchet, in music. (F. - Late L.) F. crotchet, “a small hook, a quaver in music;” Cot. (The hooked mark now called a quaver was called crotchet 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. crocher, to grow crooked (Godefroy). - O.F. croche, a crook; also croc. - Late L. cruccum, acc. of cruccus, a hook.

Croup (1), a disease. (E.) From Lowland Sc. croupe, crope, 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. hreipa, weak vb., to cry out. Cf. A.S. hréopan (pt. t. hréop), to cry out; G. rufen (pt. t. rief).

Croup (2), of a horse; see Crop.

CRUMPLE

has *crumplid* cake to render Lat. laga-
num (Ex. xxi. 23); cf. prov. E. *crumple*
cake, crisp cake. For *crumplid*, pp. of
M. E. *crumpe*, to curl up (whence E.
crumple). Cf. G. *kremen, krumpe*, to
crumple. curl up; krumin, curved; Du.
krumen, to crook, curve. See below.

**Crumple**, vb. (E.) Frequentative of
obs. *crump*, to curl up. From *crump*-
weak grade of A. S. *crippan*, str. vb.;
see Cramp and Crimp.

**Crunch.** (E.) An imitative word.
Cf. prov. E. *crinch, cranch*, to crunch.

**Crupper;** see Crop.

**Crural.** (L.) L. *crurālis*, belonging to
the leg. —L. *crūr*, stem of *crūs*, the
leg.

**Crusade.** (F. and Span.—L.) The
form is due to confusion of F. croisade
with Span. *crusada*. —Late L. *crucītata*,
sb. fem., a marking with the cross, pp. f.
of *crucītare*, to cross. —L. *cruci*, decl.
stem of cruix, a cross.

**Cruse, a small pot.** (E.) M. E. *cruse*.
krūs, a pot; Swed. krus, Dan. krusa, a
mug; Du. kroes, cup, pot, crucible;
M. H. G. krüse, G. krause, mug.

**Crush.** (F.—Teut.) O. F. *crusir, crusier,
cruisir, croisir*, to crack, break; (Span.
crusir, Ital. croisiare). From a Teut.
type *kraustjan-*(see Diez), causal form
from Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash with the
teeth.

**Crust.** (F. —L.) O. F. *crouste* (F.
Gk. klōvos, frost; see Crystal. Der.
*crust-y*, hard like a crust, stubborn,
harshly curt (of people).

**Crutch.** (E.) M. E. *crucche*; from
A. S. *cucu*, a crutch, staff. + Du. kruk,
Swed. krycka, Dan. krykje, G. krücke.

**Cry.** (F.—L.) M. E. *crien*. —F. *crier*.
(Fuller forms occur in Ital. gridare, Span.
gridar, Port. gridar). —L. *queritāre*, to
shriek, cry, lament (Brachet); lit. 'to
improve the air of the *Querites*' or Roman
citizens (Varro).

**Crypt.** (L. —Gk.) L. *crypta*. —Gk. kruptis, a vault, hidden cave; orig. fem.
of kruptos, hidden. —Gk. kruptus, to hide.

**Crystal.** (F. —L. —Gk.) Formerly
*crisal*. —O. F. *crisal*. —L. *crystallum*,
crystal. —Gk. κρύσταλλος, ice, crystal. —
Gk. *kruataneus*, to freeze. —Gk. klōvos,
frost.

**Cub.** (E. ?) Etym. unknown. Cf.

CUFF

Shetl. coob, to bring forth young, applied only
to a seal; Icel. kobbi, köpr, a young
seal.

**Cube.** (F. —L. —Gk.) F. *cube*. —L.
acc. *cubum*. —Gk. κόπος, a cube, die.

**Cubeb, a spicy berry.** (F. —Span.—
Arab.) F. *cubèbe*, in Cotgrave. —Span.
cubeba. —Arab. kabība(t), pl. kabībah,
cubeb, an aromatic.

**Cubit.** (L.) L. *cubitus*, an elbow,
bend; the length from the elbow to the
middle finger's end. Allied to L. *cubāre*,
to lie down, recline; see Covey.

**Cuckold.** (F.; with G. suffix.) M. E.
kokerold, koverold, cokold. —O. F. *cuc-
ault*, coucual (Godefroy), a cuckold. —
O. F. *cucu* (F. *coucou*), a cuckoo; with
depreciative suffix -ault, -al, from G.
wald (Diez, Gram. ii. 346). Cf. O. F.
cucu (F. *coucou*), a cuckoo; secondly,
a man whose wife is unfaithful. (There are
endless allusions to the comparison be-
tween a cuckoo and a cuckold; see Shak,
L. L. v. 2. 920, &c.)

**Cuckoo.** (F.) F. *coucou*; from the
bird's cry. Cf. L. *culus*, a cuckoo; Gk.
kokiv, a cuckoo; kokiv, its cry; Skt.
kokil-, a cuckoo; Irish *cruach*, W. *cog*.
Cf. cock, cockato. And see Coo.

**Cucumber.** (L.) The b is excescent;
M. E. *cucumber*. —L. *cucumerem*, acc. of
cucumis, a cucumber.

**Cud.** (E.) M. E. *cude*, code, quide.
A. S. *cudwud, cwedud, cudyu*. Teut. type
*kwatwum*, neut. Cf. Skt. jatu-, resin;
also Icel. kveda, resin. Orig. sense,
'glutinous substance.'

**Cuddle.** (E.) Perhaps for *couthle*, to
be familiar, to fondle; from couth, adj.
familiar, well known; A. S. cud, known,
pp. of cunnan, to know. See Can (1). Cf.
prov. E. *couth*, loving; coo/e, to fondle.

**Cudgel.** (E.) M. E. *kuggle*. A. S.
cygel; in Gregory's Pastoral Care, ed.

**Cudweed.** (E.) From *cud* and weed;
'the plant being administered to cattle
that had lost their cud.' So also cud-
wort.

**Cue, for an actor.** (L. ?) Sometimes
written q 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 (Thre).

**Cuff** (2), part of the sleeve. (L. ?)
M. E. *cufe*, coaffe. Cf. Late A. S. *cuffe*, a
kind of cap (Leo); M. H. G. kuppe, kuppe, a coif; see Coif. [Very doubtful.]


**Culdee.** (C.) Irish ceilede, a Culdee, a servant of God. —Ir. ceile (O. Irish cèle), servant; and dé, gen. of dí, God.

**Culinary.** (L.) L. culinarius, belonging to the kitchen. —L. culina, kitchen.

**Cull,** to collect, select. (F.—L.) M. E. cullen. —O. F. collir, cuillir, to collect. —L. colligere, to collect. See Coil (1) and Collect.

**Cullender;** see Colander.


**Cullis,** a strong broth, boiled and strained. (F.—L.) Formerly colys. coleys. —O. F. coleis, couleis, later coulis, 'a cullis,' Cot.; substantival use of coleis, later coulis, 'gliding,' Cot. —L. type *colataticius; from cólare, to strain. Cf. Port-cullis.

**Culm,** a stem. (L.) L. culmus, a stalk; allied to calamus, a stalk. See Haulm.

**Culminate.** (L.) From pp. of L. culminare, to come to a top. —L. culmini-, 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 it); 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 cultivarēre, to till. —Late L. cultivos, fit for till ing. —L. cultus, pp. of colere, to till. Brugm. i. § 121.

**culture.** (F.—L.) F. culture. —L. cultura; allied to cult-us, pp. of colere, to till.

**Culver.** (E.) A. S. culfre, a dove.

**Culverin.** (F.—L.) Corrupt form, for *cuilwerin, F. couleurown, a culverin; a piece of ordnance named from its long shape, like a snake. —O. F. couleurown, adder-like; from coulewonre, an adder. —L. coïbra, coluber, an adder.

**Culvert,** an arched drain. (F.—L.) Of doubtful origin; perhaps formed, with added t, from O. F. coulonèrè, 'a channel, gutter.' Cot. —F. couler, to trickle. —L. cölāre, to strain, drain. Compare Port-cullis and Cullis.

**Cumber.** (F.—Late L.) M. E. combrer. —O. F. combrer, to hinder (rare); usual form en-combrer. —Late L. cumbru, a heap, a barrier; of doubtful origin. [Cf. L. cumulus, a heap; but also G. kümmer, grief, oppression, prov. G. kümmer, rubbish. Thus cumber = to put a heap in the way.] Der. en-cumbri, from O. F. encombrer, 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. cunei-form; i.e. wedge-shaped.

**Cunning,** adj. (E.) Orig. pres. pt. of M. E. cunn'en, to know; hence, 'knowing.' From A. S. cuonnan, to know; see Can (1).

**cunning,** sb. (E.) M. E. cunninge. From A. S. cuonnan, to know. Perhaps suggested by Icel. kunnandi, knowledge; from Icel. kunna, to know.

**Cup,** (L.) A. S. cuppe, a cup. —Late L. cuppa, variant of L. cūpa, a tub, in Late L., a drinking-vessel; whence also Du. Dan. kop, F. coupé, &c. See Coop.

**cupboard.** (L. and E.) M. E. cupborde, orig. a side-board for holding cups; Allit. Poems, B. 1440; Morte Arth. 206.

**Cupid,** god of love. (L.) L. cupido, desire. —L. cupere, to desire. + Skt. kupa, to become excited. Der. cupid-i-ty, F. cupidité, from L. acc. cupīdītātem.

**Cupola.** (Ital.—L.) Ital. cupola, a dome; from its shape. —L. cúpula, a small cask, a little vault; dimin. of L. cúpa, a cask.

**Cupreous,** coppery. (L.) L. cupre-us,
of copper; with suffix -ous. - L. cuprum, copper.


Curate; see Cure.

Curb. (F. - L.) M. E. curben, to bend. - F. courber, to bend, bow. - L. curvare, to bend; from curvus, bent.

Curd. (E.) M. E. curd, crud. Prob. from A. S. crud-, related to crêtan, to crowd, press together. Cf. Ir. gruth, Gael. gruth, curds. (Fick, ii. 119.)


Curfew. (F. - L.) A. F. couvefer, couvefue, coufere, sam., O. F. couvefue' (F. couvefeu), a fire-cover, covering of fires, time for putting out fires. - O. F. covier, to cover; feu, fire (< L. focum, acc. of focus, hearth, fire); see Cover and Focus.

Curious; see Cure.

Curl, sb. (E.) M. E. crul (with shifting of r); from M. E. crol, adj., curly (A. D. 1300). Not in A. S. E. Fries. krullta, 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. krülle. Cf. Norw. kroll, a curl, something rolled together; krulla, to curl, bend or bow together. Allied to E. Fries. krullen, to bend, turn, wind; Low G. krellen, to turn; N. Fries. krall, coose-twisted; suggesting Teut. base *krenlan-, to wind, str. vb. (Franck, Koolman).

Curlew, a bird. (F.) M. F. corliu, 'a curle'; Cot. Cf. Ital. chiurlo, a curlew, chiurlare, to howl. Swed. kurla, to coo; so that it is named from its cry.

Curmudgeon. (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 mudding; pres. pt. of mudge, to hoard, also spelt mooch (M. E. muchen), to skulk; from O. F. moic, 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. murgon, to mock, to grumble; mudgeon, a grimace.

Curtail. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly rysyns de courant. - F. raisins de Corinthe, 'cursors,' Cot. Hence, curtail is a corruption of Corinth (L. Corinthus, Gk. Κόρινθος).


Curnicle. (L.) L. curriculum, a running; also, a light car. - L. currere, to run.

Curry (1), to dress leather. (F. - L. and Teut.) O. F. corriier (Godefrey), earlier forms correder, correer, later corroyer, courroyer, to curry, dress leather, orig. to prepare. - O. F. corre, older form cureied, gear, preparation. A hybrid word; made by prefixing con- (= L. con, cum) to O. F. rei, order (Ital. -redo in arredo, array). B. This O. F. rei is of Scand. origin; from Dan. rede, order (also to set in order), Icel. reiði, 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; Javel was a common old name for a horse.

Curry (2), a seasoned dish. (Tamil.) From Tamil kari, sauce, relish for rice (Yule).

Curse. (E.) A. S. cersian, verb; curs, sb., an imprecation. Cf. O. Ir. cursaigim, 'I reprehend' (Windsch). Der. ac-cursed, from M. E. acorsien, to curse extremely, where the prefix a- = A. S. æ-, very; see A- (4).


cursory. (L.) Late L. cursórius, hasty. - L. cursorius- (L. cursorius, a runner. - L. curs-us (above).}

Curt. (L.) L. curitus, short, cut short.

curtail. (F. - L.) It has nothing to do with tail, but is an alteration of the older form curtal, verb, to dock; from the adj. curtal, having a docked tail (All's Well, ii. 3. 65). - O. F. courtault, later courtaut, 'cortall, being curtalled'; Cot. The same as Ital. cortaldo, 'a curtail, a


Curtileaxe. (F.-L.) A perversion of cuttleax, which was a perversion of cuttelas, an old spelling of cutlass. See Cutlass.

Curtesy. (F.-L.) The same word as courtesy, i.e. a courteously act.

Curve, a bent line. (L.) Late L. curvus. L. curvus, bent. + Gk. κυρός, bent. Der. curve-ature, L. curvatura, from pp. of curvāre, to bend; from curvus.


Cushat, the ring-dove. (E.) A.S. cüscote, a wild pigeon; also cüscote. Here sceote probably means 'shooter, darter,' from scēoton, to shoot (cf. A.S. scēota, a kind of trout); and perhaps cü refers to the 'coo' of the bird. Cf. Lowl. Sc. cow-shot, a cushat.

Cushion. (F.-L.) M. E. quisshin, cussin. - O. F. coisin, coussin, a cushion. [It is supposed that O. F. coisin was the true form, altered to coussin (perhaps) by the influence of O. F. coute, a quilt.] - L. type *cosvim, a support for the hip, from coxa, hip, thigh (like L. cubital, elbow-cushion, from cubitus, elbow). Cf. Ital. cuscono, cushion, coscia, hip; Span. cojin, cushion, cuja, hip. (Romania, 1892, p. 87.)

Cusp. (L.) L. cuspis, a point.

Custard. (F.-Ital.-L.) For M. E. custade, by shifting of r. Formerly custade, custade, and st odds, and orig. used with the sense of 'pasty.' - F. crousteau, a pasty. - Ital. crosta, 'a kind of dainty pie.' - Florio. - L. crūṣta, fem. pp. of crūstrare, to encrust. - L. crūṣta, a crust.

Custody. (L.) L. custōdia, a keeping-guard. - L. custō(i)-, stem of custos, a guardian; lit. 'hider.' Cf. Gk. κυβέρνω, to hide. See Hide. (✓KEUDH.) Brugm. l. § 699.


Cygnet. A young swan. (F.-L.) Dimin. of O. F. cigne, a swan. Strangely enough, this O.F. word is not immediately from L. cicinum, a swan; but the oldest O.F. spelling was cisne (as in Spanish), from Late L. cicinum, a swan, variant of cynum. - Gk. κυκνος, a swan. Cf. L. ciconia, a stork. See Diez; 4th ed. p. 714.
DAGGER

Dagger. (F.) M. E. daggre; also daggen, to pierce. = Fr. dague, a dagger; of unknown origin (not Celtic). Cf. Ital. Span. daga, Port. adaga, dagger.

DAB

Dab (1), to strike gently. (E.) M. E. dabben; also dabbe, a blow. Not in A.S.

Cylindrical. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. cilindre, later cyindre. - L. cylindrus. = Gk. κυλίνδρος, a roller, cylinder. = Gk. κυλίνδειν, to roll; from κυλίν, to roll. Cf. O. Slav. kolo, a wheel. (✓ OE.)

Cymbal. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. cymbale. = O. F. cymbale. = L. cymbalum. = Gk. κύμβαλος, a cymbal; named from its cup-like shape. = Gk. κύμβη, a cup. + Skt. kumbara, -a, jar. Allied to Cup; and see Comb (2). (✓ KEUBH.)


Cynosure. (L. - Gk.) L. cynosura, the stars in the tail of the constellation of the Lesser Bear; one of these is the Pole-star (hence, a centre of attraction). = Gk. κυνόσουρα, the Cynosure, tail of the Lesser Bear; lit. 'dog's tail.' = Gk. κύνος, gen. of κύνων, a dog; σόβα, a tail.


Cypress (2), a cloth of gold, a kind of satin, a kind of crape. (F. - L.) Palsgrave explains F. crespe by 'a cypres for a womans neck'; Cotgrave has 'crespe, cipres, cobweb lawn'; which suggests some confusion of cypress with crape. The origin of Cypress is doubtful; but it occurs as cipres, cypris in Piers Plowman, and as cyprus 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 cystick. = Late L. cistikstis. = Gk. κύστις, a bag, pouch.

Czar, the emperor of Russia. (Russ. - Teut. - L.) Russ. tsare (with ε μυτε), a king. O. Slav. césar. = Goth. kaisar. = L. Caesar. ❍ This has been disputed; but see Matt. xiii. 24 in Schleicher, Indogermanische Chrestomathie, p. 275, where O. Slav. cesarstvo occurs for Russ. tsarstvo, kingdom; &c. Der. czarovits, from Russ. tsarevich, czar's son; czaritsa, from Russ. tsaritsa, empress; czar-ina, with Ital. suffix -ina, from G. fem. suffix -in.

D.

Dab (2), expert. (E.)? Prob. from dab (1); perhaps influenced by dapper or by adept.

Dab (3), a fish. (E.) M. E. dabbe. Prob. allied to dab, a light blow, a soft mass dabbed down. See Dab (1), dabbe.

Dabbler; see Dab (1).

Dab-chick. (E.) Formerly dop-chick, dop-chick. Cf. A S. dop-enid, a moorhen, lit. 'dipping duck;' doppettan, to dip often, immerse; Du. dobber, a float. See Dip.

Dace. (F. - O. Low G.) Formerly darce. - O. F. dars, nom. case of the word also spelt dart, meaning (1) a dart, (2) a dace. The fish is also called a dart or a dare, from its swift motion. See Dare (2), Dart.

Dacoit, a robber. (Hind.) Hind. ḍākāī, a robber belonging to an armed gang; from ḍākā, robbery by a gang (Wilson). Der. dacoit-y, robbery.

Dactyl. (L. - Gk.) L. dactylus, the metrical foot marked -oo. = Gk. δάκτυλος, a finger, a dactyl.

Dad. (E.) A child's word for 'father.' So also W. tad, Irish daid, Bret. tat, tat, father; Gk. τάτα, Skt. tata, dad.

Dado. (Ital. - L.) Formerly used of the die, or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column; afterwards applied to the part of an apartment between the plinth and the impost moulding. - Itl. dado, a die, cube, pedestal. (Cf. Prov. dat-z, a die.) - F. - L. datum, assumed to mean 'a die'; lit. 'a thing given, a lot.' - L. datum, neut. of pp. of dare, to give. See Die (2).

Daffodil. (F. - L. - Gk.) The ḍ is a later addition; perhaps from M. F. fleur d'affodillo, translated 'daffodil-flower.' M. E. affodil; Prompt. Parv. = M. F. asphodile, also affodil, 'th'affodill, or asphodill flower;' Cot. = L. asphodelus. = Gk. δοφόδελος, a kind of lily. See Asphodel.

Daft, foolish; the same as Deft.

Dagger. (F.) M. E. daggere; allied to daggen, to pierce. = Fr. 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. dâkâhô, to strike.

DAGGLE, to moisten, wet with dew or spray. (Scand.) Frequentive verb from Swed. dagga, Icel. dögga (gen. daggar), dew. Cf. Icel. dögva, to bedew. See Dew.

Dagguerotype. (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. deintee, orig. a sb., a pleasant thing; cf. A. F. deynte, greediness (Bozon). — O. F. daintie (i.e. dainiti/), agreeableness. — L. ac. dignitatem; see Dignity. △ The O. F. daintie is the true popular O. F. form; digniteit is a pedantic form; cf. O. F. dain, old spelling of digne, worthy.

Dairy. (Scand.) M. E. deyere, a room for a deye, i.e. a milk-woman, farm-servant. — O. Norw. deigja, Swed. đağa, a maid, dairy-maid, who was also the breadmaker; the orig. sense is 'kneader of dough.' — Teut. type *daiz-gon-, sb. f., as if from (Goth.) *dēgon (pt. t. dāg), to mould; whence also Goth. daigja, Icel. deig, Swed. deg, dough; see Dought. △ The cognate or borrowed A. S. daige 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. daiis, deys. — A. F. deis, O. F. dois, a high table (Supp. to Godefroy). — L. discum, acc. of discus, a quoit, platter; in Late L. a table. — Gk. ὀάδος, a quoit, disc. See Disc.

Daisy. (E.) M. E. daysey (4 syllables). A. S. dagges ēage, eye of day, i.e. the sun, which it resembles.

Dale, a valley. (E.) M. E. dale. — A. S. del (pl. delu). — Icel. dalr, Dan. Swed. dal, a dale: Du. dâl; Goth. dal; G. thal; also O. Slav. dolî (Russ. dolî); cf. Gk. θόλος, a vault. Der. dell.

Dally, to trifle. (F.—Teut.) M. E. dailen, to play, trifle. — A. F. and O. F. dâlir, to converse, chat, pass the time in light converse (Bozon). Of Teut. origin; cf. Bavarian dâlen, to speak and act as children (Schmeller); mod. G. (vulgar) dahlen, to trifle.

Dalmatic, a vestment. (F.—Dalmatia.) F. dalmatique. — L. dalmatica (vestis); fem. of Dalmaticus, belonging to Dalmatia.

DAM. (1), a mound, bank against water. (E.) A. S. damm, only in the derived verb for-damman, to dam up; O. Fries. dam; North. Fries. dam; Du. dam, Icel. dammnir, Dan. daam, Swed. damm, M. H. G. tan, G. dunn, a dam, dike. Cf. Goth. faurdammanjan, to dam up.

Dam (2), a mother, applied to animals. (F.—L.) The same word as Dame.

Damage. (F.—L.) M. E. damage. — A. F. damage (F. dommage); cf. Prov. dammatje, answering to Late L. *damnaticum, harm; we find Late L. damnaticus, condemned to the mines. — L. damnátus, pp. of damnare; see Damn.


Dame. (F.—L.) M. E. dame. — O. F. dame, a lady. — L. domina; fem. of dominus, a lord. See Don (2).


Damsel. (F.—L.) M. E. damosel. — O. F. dameisèle, a girl, fem. of dameisel, a young man, squire, page. — Late L. domincellus, a page, short for *dominicellus, double dimin. of dominus, a lord. (Pages were often of high birth.)


Dandelion, a flower. (F.—L.) F. dent de lion, tooth of a lion; named from
the jagged leaves.—L. *dent-em*, acc. of *dens*, tooth; *dē*, prep.; *leōnem*, acc. of *leo*, lion.


**Danger.** (F.—L.) M. E. *daongere*, power, esp. power to harm. —O. F. *dangier* (F. *danger*), also *dangier* (XIII cent.), absolute power, irresponsible authority. This answers to a Late L. type *dominiarium*, *dominiarium*, not found, but regularly formed from Late L. *dom(i)niun*, power, authority. —Late L. *dominus*, L. *dominus*, a lord.


**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. *dape*, a pool, a wet splotch; whence the idea of ‘splash’ or ‘blot.’


**Dare** (2), a dace. (F.—O. Low G.) A new form, made by taking *dare* (old form of *dace*) as a pl. form (= *dars*), and thence making a singular *dar*, now dare. See Dace.


**Darkling,** in the dark. (E.) Formed with adv. suffix -ing, as in *flat-ling*, M. E. *hedling* (headlong), A. S. *beac-ling*, backwards.


**Dash,** (E.) M. E. *daschen*. Cf. Low G. *daschen*, to thrash (Berghaus); Dan. *dashe*, to slap, Swed. *dash*; to beat; we speak of water *dashing* against rocks.

**Dastard.** (Scand.; with F. suffix.)
DATE

M. E. dastard; where -ard is a F. suffix, as in dull-ard, slugg-ard. Dast appears to be for dased; c.f. Icel. dæstr, exhausted, pp. of dæsa, to be out of breath; dasdr, 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. daz-ward), a dullard, in N. E. D.); Low G. dâskopp, 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. data, a date; L. datu, neut. pl. of datuus, given, dated. - L. dare, to give. + Gk. διώμι, I give; δῶτος, given; Skt. dadāmī, I give; Russ. date, to give. (✓ DO.) Brugm. i §§ 167, 168.

Date (2), fruit of the palm. (F. - L.) Gk. M. E. date. - O. F. daube, to plaster; answering to an older form *dalber. - L. dealbère, to whiten, plaster. - L. dē, down, very; albēre, to whiten, from albus, white; see Alb. Cf. Span. jalbeigar (= dealbicēare), to plaster. Der. be-daub.


Daunt. (F. - L.) M. E. daunten. - O. F. danter; also donter. - L. domitāre, to tame, subdue; frequent. of domāre, 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 daviot in A.F., a dimin. of O.F. Davi, David.

Daw. (E.) From the noise made by the bird; cf. caw.+O. H. G. täha, a daw; dimin. tähle (now G. töhle), a daw; whence Ital. taccola, a daw (Florio). Der. jack-daw.

Dawk, transport by relays of men and horses. (Hindi.) Hindi dâk, post, transport, &c. (Yule).

Dawn; see Day.

Day. (E.) 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; dėg̃ti, to burn. Teut. type *dagos; Idg. type *dughos; from ✓ DHEGH, to burn; Skt. dák, to burn, ni-dāgha-, hot season. Day is the hot, bright time; as opposed to night.

In no way allied to L. diēs.

dawn, vb. (Scand.) M. E. dawnen; from the older sb. dawning. - Swed. Dan. dagening, a dawning, dawn; as if from a verb *dag-na, to become day, from Swed. Dan. dag, day. 2. We also find M. E. dawan, 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. děye. = O. Norw. deigja, a maid; esp. a dairymaid; see Dairy.

Daze. (Scand.) M. E. dasen, to stupefy. - Swed. dasa, to lie idle; Icel. dasask, to be wearied, lit. to daze oneself, where -sk is the reflexive suffix; δασί, a lazy man; dasinn, lazy; Dan. dial. daze, to be idle; Low G. däsen, dosen, to be listless; in 'n dä's 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. dê-; de-, O. F. de-.

De- (2), prefix. (F. - L.) F. dé-, O. F. des-; from L. dis; see Dis-.

Deacon. (L. - Gk.) M. E. deken. A. S. diacon. - L. diaconus. - Gk. δικώνος, a servant, a deacon. Cf. ἡκών, I am quick, ἡκών, a maid-servant.


DEAL

allied to Gk. τῆς, smoke, darkness, stupor, ὀμνη, blind. (DHEUBH.)


Deal 3, a thin board. (Du.) Du. deel. a plank. + G. stiel; see Thill.

Dean. (F.-L.) M. E. dene. – O. F. delen (F. doyen). – L. decimum, acc. of decimus, one set over ten soldiers or over ten monks, a dean. – L. decem, ten.


dearth, scarcity. (E.) M. E. derthe, dearness; hence, dearth. Not in A.S.; but formed as heal-th, warm-th, &c. + Icel. ðæðr, value, from ðyr (above); O. Sax. diuritha value, from diur, dear, precious; O. H. G. tiurida, from tiur (G. theuer).


Debar (F.) F. débarrer; O. F. desbarrer. From De- (2) and Bar.

Debase. (L. and F.-L.) Formed from base by prefixing L. de. down.

Debate. (F.-L. and Teut.) O. F. desbatter, (F. débatter), ‘to debase, mar, seduce, mislead!’ Cot. Diez supposes that the orig. sense was ‘to entice away from a workshop;’ it is certainly derived from the O.F. prefix des- (L. dis), away, and O. F. bauscher, explained by Roquefort as ‘a little house,’ and by Cotgrave as ‘a course of stones or bricks in building.’ Cf. M. F. embauscher, to use in business, employ, esbauer, to rough-hew, frame. Godfrey gives desbaucher only in the sense of rough-hew’ but his Supp. adds—‘detach from one’s service, turn aside, distract.’ The orig. sense of bauscher was prob. ‘balk,’ i.e. beam, hence frame of a building, course in building, small building, &c; of Teut. origin; see Balk.

Debenture, acknowledgment of a debt. (L.) Formerly débentur (Bacon). – L. débentur, lit. ‘they are due,’ because such receipts began with the words débentur mihi (Webster); pr. pl. pass. of dédeo, I owe; see Debt.

Debilitate. (L.) From pp. of L. débilitare, to weaken. – L. débilis, weak. – L. dē, away; not: -bilis, prob. allied to Skt. bala-, strength; cf. dur-bala- (for dus-bala-), feeble. Brugm. i. § 553.

Debonair. (F.) M. E. débonère, débonaire; A. F. débonaire for dé bon air, lit. of a good stock. – L. dē, of; bon-us, good; and O. F. aire, place, stock, race, a word of uncertain origin. Diez suggests that it represents Lat. acc. agrum, field.

Debouch. (F.-L.) F. déboucher, to uncork, to emerge from; hence, to march out of a narrow pass. – F. dē (O. F. des- <L. dés), away; and bouche, mouth, opening, from L. buca, mouth.

Debris, broken pieces. (F.-L. and Teut.) F. débris, fragments. – O. F. débrisier, to break to pieces. – O. F. débris, from L. dē, down; and briser (F. briser), to break; see Bruise.

Debt. (F.-L.) A bad spelling of dēt, M. E. dette. – O. F. dette (but in M. F. misspelt débtre). – L. débita, a sum due; fem. of débitus, owed, pp. of débere, to owe. Débere = de-hiber (Plautus), i.e. to have away, have on loan. – L. dē, down; away; habère, to have. Der. debt-or, M. E. det-tur, from O. F. deteure, L. acc. débiterem.

Debut. (F.-L. and O. H. G.) A first appearance in a play. – F. début, a first strike, first cast or throw at dice. First play in the game of bowls; verbal sb. of débiter, M. F. desbiter, ‘to put from the mark he aimed at’ (at bowls). Cot.: hence, to come in first, be entitled to lead. From L. dist., from, and F. but, mark. See Butt (7).

Decade. (F.-L. and Gk.) F. décade, ‘a decade.’ Cot.; i.e. an aggregate of ten. – L. decadem, acc. of décas. – Gk. δέκα, acc. of δεκάς, a company of ten. – Gk. δέκα, ten; see Ten.

decagon. (Gk.) Named from its ten angles. – Gk. δεκα, ten; γωνία, a corner. angle, allied to γωνίω, knee; see Knee. Der. hendeca-gon (ένδεκα, eleven); dodeca-gon (δώδεκα, twelve).
DECAHEDRON

Decahedron. (Gk.) Named from its ten sides or bases. — Gk. δεκας, ten; δέκα, a base, lit. ‘seat,’ from δέκα for δέκα (δέκα), I sit; see Sit. Der. de-deca-hedron (Gk. δέκα, twelve).

decalogue. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. décalog.-I. decalogium, acc. of decalogue. — Gk. δέκαλογων, the ten commandments. — Gk. δέκα, ten; λόγος, a speech, saying; see Logia.

decasyllabic, having ten syllables. (Gk.) Gk. δεκας, ten; συλλαβή, a syllable. Der. hendecasyllabic (Gk. δεκανήσα, eleven).

Decadence, decay. (F. — L.) F. décadence. — Med. L. decadentia. — L. dé, down; cadentia, a falling; see Cadence.

Decamp, to depart. (F. — L.) L. décamper; O. F. descamper, orig. to remove a camp. — L. dis-, away; and campus, a field, later, a camp. See De- and Camp.

Decanal. (L.) Belonging to a dean. — L. decan-us, a dean; with suffix -al. — L. -alis; see Dean.

Decant. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. décanter (Span. decantar). — Med. L. decantaré (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. décapitare, to behead. — L. dé, off; and capi-, stem of caput, head.

Decay, to fall into ruin. (F. — L.) O. North F. decuir (Span. decer); variant of O. F. dechair, déchoir. — O. F. de-, and choir. — F. choir, to fall. — L. dé, down; and Folk.-L. cadier, cadere, to fall, variants of L. cadere, to fall.


Deceive. (F. — L.) A. F. decevoir; O. F. decevoir, decevoir, pres. subj. decevoir. — L. décipere, to take away, deceive. — L. dé, away; and capere, to take. Der. décéct. from O. F. décéct, 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. décemvir, one of the decemviri, or ten men joined in a commission. — L. decem, ten (see Ten); and vir, a man (see Virile).

Decennial, belonging to ten years. (L.) For L. decenn-ālis, of ten years; ci. bi-ennial. — L. décem, ten; annus, a year.

Decent. (F. — L.) O. F. dečent. — L. décem, acc. of pres. pt. of décere, to become, befit; ci. decus, honour.

Deception. (F. — L.) O. F. deception. — L. acc. deceptions, pp. of decipher, to deceive; see Decive.

Decide. F. — L. F. décider. — L. décider, pp. deās, to cut off, decide. — L. dé, down; and cadere, to cut. Der. de- cision from pp. deās.

Deciduous, falling off. (L.) L. décid-ūs, that falls down; with suffix -ūs. — L. décider, to fall down. — L. dé, down; and cadere, to fall. See Decay.


decimate. L. From pp. of L. décimāre, to select every tenth man, for punishment. — L. decem, ten.

Decipher. F. and Arab. Formed after F. déchiffre, to decipher. — F. dé-, O F. des-. — L. dis-, apart; Cipher, q. v.

Deck, to cover. Du. Du. dekken, to cover; dék, a cover, a ship’s deck. Cognate with E. Thatch, q. v.

Declare. F. Formerly declame. — L. déclāmare, to cry aloud. — L. dé, down, fully; clāmare, to cry; see Claim.


decline. (F. — L.) O. F. décliner. — L. déclinare, to lean or bend aside from. — L. dé, from; -clínare (only in comp.) to lean; see Incline, Lean (1).

Declivity. (F. — L.) F. déclivité. — L. déclivitatem, acc. of déclivitas, a downward slope. — L. déclītus, sloping downward. — L. dé, down; clīmus, a slope, hill. See Lean (1).

Decoct. L. L. décotor, pp. of décoquere, to boil down. — L. dé, down; away; coquere, to cook.

Decollation, a beheading. (F. — L.)
DECOMPOSE

O. F. decollation. — Late L. acc. décollationem. From pp. of décollare, to behead. — L. dé, off; collum, the neck.

Decompose. (F. — L. and Gk.) F. décomposer (XVI e.) from de-, prefix, and compose, to compose. See Compose.

Decorate. (L.) From pp. of décorare, to adorn. — L. décor- (for *decos-), stem of decus, honour, ornament; cf. L. decère, to be fit.

decorum. (L.) L. decórum, seemliness; neut. of décorus, seemly. — L. décor-, stem of decor, seemliness, 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. koei, a cage, decoy, M. Du. koye, older form kouwe (Hexham); from L. cauea, whence also F. and E. cage; see CAGE. The prefixing of de- was probably due to confusion with M. E. coyen, to quiet; so that de-coy seemed to mean a ‘quieting down.’

Decrease. (F. — L.) A. F. decreases, desciret, O. F. descroids, sb., a decrease; from descroître, vb., to decrease. — Late L. discrescere, used for L. décrescere, to diminish (pp décrescitus). — L. dé, down; away; crescere, to grow.

decrement. (L.) L. décemmentum, a decrease. — L. décrescitus, pp. of décrescere.


decratal. (F. — L.) O. F. décratal.

Late L. décérale, a decree. — L. décrescitus.

Decrepit. (L.) L. décrepitus, noiseless, creeping about like an old man, aged. — L. dé, away; crépitus, noise, allied to crépitus, pp. of crépare, to crackle, make a noise.

Decry, to condemn. (F. — L.) O. F. descrvier, to cry down, disparage. — O. F. des- (<L. dis-), implying the reversal of an act, and here opposed to ‘cry up’; crier, to cry. See CRY.

Decussate, to cross at an acute angle. (L.) From pp. of L. decussare, to cross, to put into the form of an X. — L. decussis, a coin worth ten asses (as-es), and therefore marked with X, i.e. ten. — L. decem, ten; assi-, stem of as, an ace; see ACE.

Dedicate, to devote. (L.) L. dedicatus, pp. of dedicare, to devote. — L. dé, down; dicare, to proclaim; from dic-, weak grade of dic-, as in dicere, to say.

Deduce. (L.) L. deditcere, to bring down (hence, to infer). — L. dé, down; dicere, to bring. See Duke.

deduct. (L.) Orig. to derive from. — L. deduct-us, pp. of deditcere, to bring down (above).


Deem. (E.) M. E. démen, A. S. déman, to judge, give a doom. — A. S. döm, a doom; see DOOM. Cf. Du. doemen, Icel. deima (for deima), Swed. döna, Dan. dömnne, Goth. dömnjan, O. H. G. tuhmian. Teut. type *dömnjan-; from *dömos, doom.

Deep, profound. (E.) M. E. deep. — Late L. décrescere, used for L. décrescere, to diminish (pp décrescitus). — L. dé, down; away; crescere, to grow.

Deepness. (E.) From deep; cf. Icel. dépor, depth, from djupr, deep or diep; Djup. /djup/, Goth. dieups. Teut. type *deupsaz; see Dip.


Der. wilderness, q. v.

Deface. (F. — L.) M. E. defacen. — O. F. desfacier, to deface, disfigure. — O. F. des- (<L. dis-), apart; face, face; see Face.

Defalcate, to abate, deduct. (L.) From pp. of Late L. diffalcäre or dëfalcäre, to abate, deduct, take away. — L. diff (#=dis-), apart, or else dé, away; Late L. fulcare, to cut with a sickle, from L. fulx (stem fulc-), a sickle.

Defame. (F. — L.) M. E. defamen, diffamen. — O. F. diffamier, to take away a man’s character. — L. diffamare, to spread a bad report. — L. diff- (for dis-), apart; fàna, a report. See FAME.

Default. (F. — L.) M. E. defaute. — O. F. defaut, a default, from faillir, to fail; imitating faute from faillir. See De- (1) and Fault.

Defeasance, a rendering null. (F. — L.) A. F. law-term defeasance, a rendering void. — O. F. defésant, defésant, pres. part. of defeare, desfaire, to render void. — O. F. 132
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<th>DEFEAT</th>
<th>DEGRADE</th>
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<tr>
<td>des- (L. dis-), apart: faire (L. facere), to make.</td>
<td>- L. dé, down; lectere, to bend. Der. deflection- ion, from deflex-us, pp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defecate. (L.) From pp. of défaire, to free from dregs. - L. dé, out; facer, stem of faex, pl. faeës, dregs.</td>
<td>Defluxion. (L.) From acc. of L. défluxio, a flowing down. - L. dé, down; flux- us, pp. of fluere, to flow.</td>
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<td>Defier (2), to lay before, submit oneself. (F. - L.) O. F. deferer, to admit or give way to an appeal. - L. deferre, to bring down, bring before one. - L. dé, down; ferre, to bear, carry.</td>
<td>Deft, neat, dexterous. (E.) M. E. dêst, daft. A. S. dæste, as seen in ge-dæste, mild, gentle, meek; ge-defilife, fitly, seasonably; dêstan, to prepare. Cf. A. S. gedad- en, fit, pp. of a lost strong vb. *dæfan; Goth. gaddaban, to befit, gaddob, fitting.</td>
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<td>Deficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of déficere, to fail; see Defect.</td>
<td>Defunct, dead. (L.) L. défunctus, i.e. having fully performed the course of life, pp. of défungi, to perform fully. - L. dé, fully; and fungí, to perform; see Function.</td>
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<td>Deficit, lack. (L.) L. deficit, it fails; 3 p. s. pres. of déficere (above).</td>
<td>Defy. (F. - L.) M. E. decayen. - O. F. defer, deferer, desfier, orig. to renounce one’s faith. - Late L. diffidâre, to renounce faith. - L. dif- (for dis-), apart; - fidare (from fidus, faithful), to trust; cf. L. fidere, to trust. See Faith.</td>
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<td>Defile (1), to pollute. (F. - L.; confused with L. and E.) M. E. defoulen, to trample under foot; later spelling defoule; see Foil (1). This word is obsolete, but it suggested a hybrid compound made by prefixing L. dé, down, to the old word file, to defile (Mach. iii. 1. 65); = A. S. fyfan (for *fylfan), to defile, make foul, formed (by vowel-change of å to ý) from A. S. fiful, foul; see Foul.</td>
<td>Degenerate. (L.) From pp. of L. dégenerâre, to become base. - L. dégener, adj., base. - L. dé, down; gene- (for *genes-), stem of genus, race. See Genus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Define. (F. - L.) O. F. définir, to define, conclude. - L. définire, to limit. - L. dé, down; finire, to end, from finis, end.</td>
<td>Degrade. (F. - L.) O. F. degrader, to deprive of rank or office. - Late L. dé-</td>
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DEGREE

DEOLVE

Delf. (Du.) Earthenware first made at Delf, formerly Delf, a town in S. Holland, about A.D. 1310 (Haydn). The town was named from its delf or canal; cf. Delve.

Deliberate, carefully weighed and considered. (L.) L. deliberatus, pp. of deliberare, to consult. -L. dé, down; librare, to weigh, from libra, a balance.

Delicate, dainty, refined. (L.) L. delicatus, luxurious; probably allied to delicia (or delicia, pl.), pleasure, delight, and to L. delicere, to amuse (below).


Delineate. (L.) From pp. of L. delinere, to sketch in outline. - L. dé, down; linea, to mark out, from linea, a line. See Line.

Delinquent, failing in duty. (L.) L. délinquens, stem of pres. pt. of delinquere, to fail, to omit one's duty. - L. dé, away; liquere, to leave.

Deliquesce, to become liquid. (L.) L. deliquescere, to become liquid. - L. dé, away; liquescere, imperative form of liquere, to be wet. See Liquid.

Delirious. (L.) A coined word (with suffix -ous), from L. délibri-um, madness, which is also adopted into English. - L. délibrus, mad; lit. 'going out of the furrow.' - L. dé, from; and lira, a furrow. Cf. O. H. G. leisa, G. leise, a track.

Deliver. (F.-L.) Of O.F. déliverer, to set free. - L. déliberare, to set free. - L. dé, from; libera, to free, from liber, free.

Dell, a dale. (E.) M.E. dalle. A.S. dell, neut.; Cart. Sax. i. 547; ii. 71. Teut. type *daljon; see Dale.

Delta. (Gk.) Gk. δέλτα, the letter Δ; answering to Heb. daleth, the name of the 4th letter of the alphabet; orig. 'a door of a tent.' (Orig. Phoenician.) Der. déltoid.

Delude. (L.) L. déluere (pp. délitus), to mock at, cajole. - L. dé, down; lüere, to play. Der. delus-'ion, from the pp.

Deluge. (F.-L.) O.F. déluge. - L. diluvium, a washing away. - L. diluere, to wash away. - L. dī- (dis-), apart; luere, to wash, allied to Lave.

Delve, to dig. (E.) M.E. deluen.
Demagoge. (F.—Gk.) F. démagoge; — Gk. δημοσφηνός, a popular leader.

Demarcation. (Span. — L. and M.H.G.) From Span. demarcación (see N.E.D.) whence also F. démarcation. — L. demarcando, to demarcate; in late L., to demand. — L. dé, away; mandare, to commission, order.

Demolish. (F.—L.) O. F. démoliss-, inchoative stem of démolir, to demolish. — L. démoliri, démolire, to pull down. — L. dé, from; molis, heap, mass.


Demonstrate. (L.) From pp. of L. démonstrare, to show fully. — L. dé, down, fully; monstrare, to show, from monstrum, a portent. See Monster.


Demur, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. demourer, demeurer, to tarry; hence, to hesitate. — L. demourari, to delay fully. — L. dé, down, fully; morari, to delay, from mora, delay.

Demure. (F.—L.) XIV cent. Coined by prefixing de- (see De- (1)), to M. E. murr, mature, calm, demure. — O. F. meur (F. mour), mature. — L. maturus; see Mature.

Demy; a spelling of demi.

Den. (E.) M. E. den; A. S. denn, a cave, alluded to denn, a valley. + M. Du. denne, a cave (Kilian).


Dendroid. (Gk.) Gk. δέντρον, a tree; -óν, like, from eidos, form, shape.

Denizen, a naturalised citizen, inhabitant. (F.—L.) Formerly deynseïn. — A. F. and O. F. deynsein also denzein, used in the Liber Albus to denote a trader within the privilege of the city franchise, as opposed to forien. Formed by adding the suffix -ein (= L. -ēnus) to O. F. deynze, now spelt dans, within. — L. dé intus, from within. — L. dé, from, intus, within, allied to Interior.

Denominate. (L.) From pp. of L. dénominare, to name. — L. dé, down, fully;
nominare, to name, from nomin-, stem of nomen, a name; see Noun.

Denote. (F.—L.) F. dènoter. — L. dènotāre, to mark out. — L. dē, down; notāre, to mark, from nota, a mark. See Note.

Denouement, the undoing of a knot. (F.—L.) F. dènouement, sb., from dénoüer, to undo a knot. — L. dis-, apart; nódāre, to knot, from nódus, a knot. See Node.


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. dentātus, toothed. — L. dent-, stem of dens, a tooth.

denticle, a little tooth. (L.) L. denticulus, double dimin. of dens, a tooth.


dentist. (F.—L.) F. dentiste. Coined from L. denti-, stem of dens, a tooth.

dentition. (L.) L. dentitionem, acc. of dentitio, cutting of teeth. — L. dentitius, pp. of dentiere, to cut teeth. — L. dentri-, decl. stem of dens, a tooth.

Denude, to lay bare. (L.) L. dēnūdāre, to make fully bare. — L. dē, fully; núdāre, to lay bare, from núdus, bare. See Nude.

Denunciation; see Denounce.


Deodand, lit. a thing to be given to God. (L.) From L. déd, dat. of déus, God; dandum, neut. of dandum, to be given, from dare, to give.

Depart. (F.—L.) O.F. départir, dispenser, to divide, to part from. — L. dis-, away from; partire, to part; see Part.

Depend. (F.—L.) O.F. dépendre, to depend, hang on; Cot. — L. dépendère, to hang down or from. — L. dé, down, from; pendère, to hang. See Pendant.


Depilatory, removing hair. (L.) Formed, in imitation of M.F. dépilatoire (Cot.), from a L. adj. *dépilātorius, not found. — L. dépilāre, to pluck out hair. — L. dē, away; pilāre, to pluck away hair, from pilis, hair.

Depletion. (L.) 'Depletion, an emptying;' Blount. Formed, in imitation of repletion, from L. déplētus, pp. of déplère, to empty. — L. dē, away; plère, to fill. See Plenary.


Deploy, to open out, extend. (F.—L.) F. déployer, to unroll, unfold; O.F. desployer, to unfold. — L. dis-, apart; plicāre, to fold. A doublet of Display.

Deponent, one who testifies. (L.) L. dēpōnēnt-, stem of the pres. pt. of dēponere, to lay down, also (in late L.) to testify. — L. dē, down; pōnerē, to lay. See Position.

Depopulate. (L.) From pp. of L. dépopulāre, to lay waste; in Late L. to deprive of people or inhabitants. Orig. to ravage by means of multitudes. — L. dē, fully; populāre, 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. dēportāre, to carry down, remove; with extended senses in Late Latin. Der. deportment, O.F. déportement, behaviour. See Deponent.

Depose. (F.—L. and Gk.) O.F. dēposer, to displace. — O.F. dē- (L. dē), from; and F. poser, to place, of Gk. origin, as shown under Pose. Much confused with derivatives from L. pōnerē, to place. See below.


DEPOT

depot, a store. (F.—L.) F. dépôt; O. F. depôt. — L. depositum, a thing laid down (hence, stored); neut. of deponitus, pp. of deponere; see Deponent.


Deprecate. (L.) From pp. of L. déprecāri, to pray against, pray to remove. — L. dé, away; precāri, to pray. See Precarious.

Depreciate. (L.) From pp. of L. dépréter, to lower the price of. — L. dé, down; pretium, price. See Precious.

Depredate. (L.) From pp. of L. dépredāri, to plunder. — L. dé, fully; prādāri, to rob, from prāda, prey; see Prey.


Deprive. (F.—L.) O. F. depriver (Godefroy). — Late L. dēprivāre, to deprive of office, degrade. — L. dé, fully; priāre, to deprive. See Private.

Depth; see Deep.

Depute. (F.—L.) M. F. deputer; Cot. — L. députāre, to cut off, also to impute, destine. — L. dé, down; putāre, to cut off, orig. to cleanse. Der. deput-y, M. F. deputé, one deputed, pp. of deputer.

Derange. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) F. déranger, to disarrange; formerly des-rangier. — L. dis-, apart; O. F. rangier, rangier, to range; see Range.

Déréliction, complete abandonment. (L.) L. acc. dérélictionem, complete neglect. — L. dérēlictus, pp. of dērēlinguere, to forsake. — L. dé, from; relinguere, to leave behind, from re-, back, and līnquere, to leave. See Relinquish.

Deride. (L.) L. dēridēre, to laugh down, laugh at; from dé, down, and ridēre, to laugh. Der. derīsive, from pp. dērisus.

Derive. (F.—L.) O. F. deriver, to derive, also to drain. — L. dēriūre, to drain off water. — L. dé, from; rīnus, a stream. See Rivulet.

Derm, skin. (Gk.) Gk. δέρμα, skin. — Gk. dēpēr, to flay; cognate with E. Tear, vb., to rend.

Derogate. (L.) From pp. of L. dēro-gāre, to repeal a law, detract from. — L. dē, away; ragāre, 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, Dirk, Diederik; answering to G. Dietrich, A. S. Pédriic, '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. discantus, a refrain, kind of singing. — L. dis-, apart; and cantus, a song. See Cant (1).

Descend. (F.—L.) M. F. descendre; Cot. — L. dēscendere, lit. to climb down. — L. dé, down; scandere, to climb; see Scan.


Sense affected by O. F. descrier, to proclaim, publish; from O. F. des- (L. dis-), and crier, to cry.

Desecrate. (L.) From pp. of L. dē-secrāre or dēsacrāre, to consecrate; (with change of sense due to O. F. dessacrēr, to profane, from L. dis-, apart). — L. dé, fully; sacrāre, to account as sacred; see Sacred.

Desert (1), a waste. (F.—L.) O. F. desert, a wilderness. — L. désertum, neut. of désertus, waste; pp. of désérer, to desert, abandon. — L. dé, away (negative); serère, to join.

Desert (2), merit. (F.—L.) O. F. desert, fem. deserte, lit. a thing deserved, pp. of deservir, to deserve; see below.


Deshabille, careless dress. (F.—L.) F. déshabille, undress. — F. déshabiliter, to undress. — F. dés (L. dis-), apart, away, un-; habiliter, to dress; see Habiment.

Desiccate, to dry up. (L.) From pp. of L. désiccāre, to drain dry. — L. dé, away; siccāre, to dry, from siccus, dry.

Desiderate; see Desire.

Design, vb. (F.—L.) O. F. designier, to denote, to design. — L. désigner, to
**DESIRE**

denote, mark down. — *L. de, down; signáre, to mark, from signum, sign.* Der. designare.

**Desire**, to long for. (F. — L.) O.F. desirer, desirrer. — *L. désideráre, to long for, regret, miss.* Perhaps (like consideráre) allied to *sídus*, a star, as if to turn the eyes from the stars, to regret, miss.

**desiderate.** (L.) *L. désiderátus, pp. of désideráre (above).*

**Desist.** (F. — L.) O.F. desister, to cease. — *L. désistere, to put away, also to desist.* — *L. dé, away; sistére, to put, also to stand still, from stáre, to stand.*


**Desolate**, solitary. (L.) *L. désolátus, forsaken,* pp. of désoláre, to forsake. — *L. dé, fully; sóláre, to make lonely, from sólum, alone.*

**Despair**; see Desperate.

**Despatch**; see Dispatch.

**Desperate**, hopeless. (L.) *L. déspérátus, pp. of déspéráre, to lose all hope.* — *L. dé, from; spéráre, to hope; from spér-, as in spér-es, O. Lat. pl. of spés, hope.*

**despair**, vb. (f. — L.) M.E. despérer, despiren, desieren. — O.F. despir-, tonic stem of despirer, to despair. — *L. déspéráre (above).*

**desperado**, a desperate man. (Span. — L.) M.Span. desperado, pp. of déspéráre (above).

**Despise**, to contemn. (F. — L.) M.E. despisen. — O.F. despir-, stem of the pres. part., &c., of despire, to despise. — *L. déspícare, to look down, knock down on, (below).* Der. despícable, from L. déspícarí, to look down on, allied to déspicere.


**Despoil.** (F. — L.) O.F. despoiller (F. dépouiller), to despoil. — *L. dépoliare, to plunder.* — *L. dé, fully; spoliare, to strip of clothing, from spoliun, spoil; see Spoil.*

**Despond.** (L.) *L. déspondère, (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, yield (hence, to despair).* — *L. dé, (1) fully; (2) away; spondère, to promise.*


**Desquamation**, a scaling off. (L.) From pp. of *L. désquamáre,* to remove scales. — *L. dé, off; squámá, 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. dés-, away; servir, from servire, to serve.*

**Destine.** (F. — L.) O.F. destiner, to ordain. — *L. désináre, to destine, ordain; allied to L. destino, a prop, support.* — *L. dé, down; and *stanáre, to cause to stand, derivative of stáre, to stand.* Cf. Cretic *stavwio, I set.* Brugm. ii. § 603.

**Destitute.** (L.) *L. désstititus, left alone,* pp. of désstituere, to place alone. — *L. dé, away; statuere, to place, causal of stáre, to stand.*

**Destroy.** (F. — L.) M.E. destrojen, destruven. — O.F. destruire (F. détruire; Ital. distruggeré). — *L. type *destrügere, for L. destruire, to pull down, unbuild, overthrow (pp. déstruc tus).* — *L. dé, down; struere, to pile up.*

**destruction.** (F. — L.) O.F. destruc- tionem; from destruct-us, pp. of destruire (above).*

**Desuetude**, disuse. (L.) *L. désuétudo, disuse.* — *L. désuétus, pp. of désuescere, to grow out of use, opposed to con-suere; see Custom.*

**Desultory**, jumping from one thing to another. (L.) *L. désультórius, orig. belonging to a désultror; hence, inconstant.* — *L. désultror, one who leaps down, or from horse to horse.* — *L. désultus, pp. of désilire, to leap down.* — *L. dé, down; salière, to leap.*

**Detach.** (F. — L. and G.) F. détacher, to unfasten. — *F. dé = O.F. des- (L. dis-), apart; F. tâche, a nail, tack; see Tack.* Der. detachment. Cf. Attach.

**Detail**, a small part. (F. — L.) O.F. detail, "a piece-mealing, also retail, or a selling by parcels;" Cat. — O.F. dettailler, to cut into pieces. — *O.F. dé- (L. dé-), down fully; tailler, to cut; see Tailor.*
DEVOID, quite void. (F._L.) M.E. devoid; due to devoided, pp. of devoiden (devoiden), to empty. —O.F. desvoudier, desvoidier, to empty out. —O.F. des- (L. dis-); voidier, to empty, from voide, void, adj. empty; see Void.

DEVOIR, duty. (F._L.) M.E. devoir. —M.F. devoir, O.F. devoir, to owe; used as a sb. —L. debère, to owe; see Debt.

DEVOIR, (2) the devil. (Low G._F._L.) Low G. de dois! the deuce! (Bremen Wörterbuch); G. der duas! 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. δευτερονόμος, a second giving of the law. —Gk. deu-ter-os, second; —vóu-os, law.

DEVASTATE. (L.) From pp. of L. dé-vastāre, to lay waste. —L. dé, down; uastāre, to lay waste, from adj. uastus, waste.

DEVELOP, to unfold, open out. (F._L. and Teut.) F. développer, O.F. déveloper, desenvoluer. —O.F. des- (L. dis-), apart; and the base volop- or volup-, which appears also in envelope. This base represents Teut. volap-, as in M. E. volappen, to wrap up; see Lap (3), Wrap.

DEVEST, to unclothe. (F._L.) From M. F. desvestir, to devest. —L. dis-, off; and vestire, to clothe. Doublet, divest.

DEVIATE. (L.) From pp. of L. dé-viāre, to go out of the way. —L. dé, from; via, way.

DEVIous. (L.) L. dévi-us, going out of the way; with suffix -ous. —L. dé, from; via, way.

DEVICE, a plan. (F._L.) M.E. devys, devise (devys, devise). —O.F. devis, devise, a device, also a division. —Late L. diuisum, diūsia, a division; also a judgment, device; orig. neut. and fem. of pp. of diuiderē, to divide; see Divide.


DEVIL. (L._Gk.) A.S. dōoful, dōofol. —L. diabolus. —Gk. δαίβολος, the slanderer, the devil. —Gk. διάβαλλειν, to throw across, traduce, slander. —Gk. διά, through, across; διάλεειν, to throw; see Belemnite.

DEVIOUS; see Deviate.

DEVISE; see Device.

DETOUR, a winding way. (F._L.) F. détour, a circuit; verbal sb. from F. détourner, to turn aside. —F. dé- (L. dis-), aside, apart; tourner, to turn. See Turn.

DETRACT. (F._L.) O.F. détractio. —L. détractiōnem, acc. of detractio, a withdrawal; hence a taking away of one's credit. —L. détractus, pp. of detracte, to take away, also to disarange. —L. dé, away; trahere, to draw. See Trace (1).

DETRIMENT. (F._L.) O.F. détriment. —L. détrimentum, loss; lit. 'a rubbing away.' —L. détri-tus, pp. of detrere, to rub down; with suffix -mentum. —L. dé, down; terere, to rub. See Trite.

DETRUDE. (L.) L. détrüdere, to thrust down. —L. dé, down; trüdere, to thrust.

DEUCE (1), a two, at cards. (F._L.)
Devolve. (L.) L. dévoluére, to roll down, bring or transfer to. — L. dé, down; voluerre, to roll. "A frequent old sense of devolve was 'to transfer.' Der. devolution, from the pp. dévolutus.

Devote, vb. (L.) L. dévotus, pp. of dévônerre, to devote, vow fully. — L. dé, fully; neutre, to vow. See Votive.


Devout. (F.—L.) M. E. deout (devot), also spelt devoute. — O. F. devot, devoted. — L. dévotus, pp. of dévônerre; see Devote.


Dexter. (L.) L. dexter, on the right hand side, right. — Gk. δεξιός, right, Skt. dakshina-, on the right or south, Goth. taιθσων, right hand, W. deheu, right, southern, Gael. and Irish deas (the same). The Skt. dakshina- is orig. 'clever'; cf. Skt. daksah-, able, daksh, to be strong.

Dey, a governor of Algiers. (F.—Turk.) F. dey. — Turk. dâ, a maternal uncle; afterwards, in Algiers, an officer, chieflain.

Dhow, a slave ship (?). Mod. Arab. dâo, 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. δι- (for δύς), twice. + L. bis, bi-. — Skt. dvis, dvi-. Allied to Two.

Dia-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. διά, through, between, apart; allied to Di- (2), and to Two. "In nearly all words beginning with dia-, except dial, diamond, diary.

Diabetes, a disease accompanied with excessive discharge of urine. (Gk.) Gk. διάβητης, a pair of compasses, a siphon, diabetes. — Gk. διάβανειν, to stand with the legs apart (like compasses or a siphon). — Gk. δια, apart; βάνειν, to go; see Come.

Diabolical. (L.—Gk.) L. diabolic-us, devilish. — Gk. διαβολικός, devilish. — Gk. διάβολος, the devil; see Devil.

Diagonal, belonging to a deacon. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. diagonal. — Late L. déiagonális, from L. déiaceus, a deacon; see Deacon.

Diastic. (Gk.) Gk. διακριτικός, distincrive. — Gk. διακρίνειν, to separate. — Gk. διά, apart; κρίνειν, to judge.


Diabetes, a disease determined of a disease. (Gk.) Gk. διάγνωσις, a distinguishing. — Gk. διά, between; γνώσις, enquiry, from γνωσαι, to know.

Diagonal. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. diagonal.

Diaconal. — L. diáconalis, running from corner to corner. — Gk. διάγωνος (the same). — Gk. διά, through, between; γωνία, an angle, bend, allied to γωνί, knee; see Knee.

Diagram. (L.—Gk.) L. diagramma, a scale, gamut (hence, sketch, plan). — Gk. διάγραμμα, a figure, plan, gamut. — Gk. διάγραφειν, to mark out by lines, describe. — Gk. διά, through; γράφειν, to write.

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**Diaper**

figured linen cloth. (F. - L. - Gk.) Cf. O.F. *diapré, diapered; from the verb *diaprer, to diaper, or 'diversifire with flourishings;' Cot. The verb is formed from O.F. *diapre, later *diapre, a fine cloth, often described as *blanc (white).

-Late L. *diaprus, adj., also used as a sb. (tunica de *diapstra alba). -Late Byzantine Gk. *diapros, adj., pure white; from διά, wholly, ἀπόστος, white (see N. E. D.). ☞ Not the same as Ital. *diapra, a jasper; but cf. Prov. *diapres, *diapra, diaper, costly cloth (Bartsch); also late L. *asperi, white money (Ducange).

**Diaphanous**, transparent. (Gk.) Gk. διαφαν-ης, transparent; with suffix -ous.-Gk. δια, through; φαν-, allied to φαίνειν, to show. Brugm. i. § 105.

**Diaphoretic**, causing perspiration. (L. - Gk.) L. *diaphoreticus*, sudoricus.-Gk. διάφορτικος (the same).-Gk. διαφόρησ, perspiration.-Gk. διαφορείν, to carry off (by perspiration).-Gk. δια, through; φορείν, to carry, allied to φέρειν, to bear; see Bear.

**Diaphragm**, a dividing membrane. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *diaphragme.* L. *diaphragma.-Gk. διάφραγμα, partition, midrib.-Gk. δια, between; φράσω (fut. φραίω), I fence in, enclose.

**Diarrhoea.** (L. - Gk.) L. *diarrhoea.* Gk. διάφροια, lit. 'a flowing through.'-Gk. διάφρεῖν, to flow through.-Gk. δια, through; πεῖν, to flow.

**Diary.** (L.) L. *diarium*, a daily allowance, also a diary.-L. *diēs*, a day. See Dial.

**Diastole**, dilatation of the heart. (Gk.) Gk. διαστολή, a drawing asunder, dilatation.-Gk. διαστέλλειν, to put aside or apart.-Gk. διά, apart; στελλέω, to put.

**Diatonic**, proceeding by tones. (Gk.) Gk. διατονικός, from διάτονος (lit. stretched out), diatonic.-Gk. διατείνω, to stretch out.-Gk. διά, fully; τείνω, to stretch.

**Diatribe.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *diatribe.* -L. *diatriba*, a learned disputation.-Gk. διατριβή, a wearing away of time, waste of time, discussion.-Gk. διατρίβειν, to waste time, to discuss.-Gk. διά, thoroughly; τρίβειν, to rub, waste away (with long i).

**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. *dēbil, dē-

**Diet**

apparently formed from *Dab*; see above.

**Dice**, pl. of *Die* (2), q. v.


**Dicotyledon**, a plant with two seed-lubes. (Gk.) From Gk. δί-, δύο, *kotylēδων, a cup-shaped hollow, from kotylē, a cup.

**Dictate.** (L.) L. *dictātus*, pp. of *dicēre, to dictate, frequentative of dicere, to say (below). Der. *dictat-or.*

**diction**, talk. (F. - L.) F. *diction.* -L. *dictiónem*, acc. of *dictio, a saying.* -L. *dictus*, pp. of *dicere, to say, appoint; allied to *dicāre, to tell, publish.* +Gk. δέκα, I shew; Skt. *dīrī, to shew; Goth. *gatehāan, to announce, G. *zeigen, to accuse, point out. Brugm. i. § 207. (✓DEIK.)

**Dictionary.** (L.) Late L. *dictiœn-rium*, formed from *dictiœn-, stem of *dictio, a saying, word (above).**

**Didactic**, instructive. (Gk.) Gk. διάκτικος, instructive.-Gk. *didaskēn, to teach (= *didask-akes*); allied to δοκήν, to think, δέκομαι, Ionic for δέχομαι, I accept; cf. L. *discere, to learn, docēre, to teach. Brugm. i. § 707. (✓DEIK.)

**Didapper, Divedapper**, a bird; see Dive.


**Die** (2), a small cube for gaming. (F. - L.) Used as sing. of M. E. *dyz*, more usually *dees, dice.* -O. F. *des, dice, pl. of *det, a die (F. *dē).* -Cf. Prov. *dat, Ital. Span. *dado, a die.* -Late L. *datum, 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. *dïet, 'a die, parliament;' Cot.-Med. L. *diēta, a public assembly; also a ration of food, diet.-Gk. *diātra, a mode of life, diet; see Diet (1). ☞ The peculiar use of the word was due to a popular etymology which connected *diēta* (often spelt *diéta*) with *diēs*, a day; we even
find *dieta* used to mean 'a day's journey'; and *dieta* for 'a day's work' and 'a daily office or duty'; Ducange.

**Diff.** (F. - L.) M. F. differer. - L. *differre*, to carry apart, to differ. - L. *difer* (for *dis*), apart; *ferre*, to bear. Cf. *Defer.*

**Difficulty.** (F. - L.) M. E. difficile. - O. F. *difficulte*, acc. of *difficultus* (for *difficultas*, like *facultas* for *facilitas*). - L. *difficilis*, hard.

- L. *diff. (for dis*)*, apart; *facilis*, easy; see Facile.

**Diffident.** (L.) L. *diffident*, stem of *diffidens*, pres. pt. of *diffedere*, to distrust.

- L. *diff. (= dis*)*, apart; *fidere*, to trust, allied to *fidus*, 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. *digerer*, to make a dike. - F. *digue*, a dike. - Flem. and Du. *dik*, a dike; see Dike.

**Digest,** to assimilate food. (L.) M. E. *digest*, used as a pp. = *digested*. - L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, to carry apart, separate, dissolve, digest.

- L. *di- (for dis*)*, apart; *gerere*, to carry.

**Dight,** adorned. (L.) Dight as a pp. is short for *dighted*, from the obs. verb *dight*, to arrange, prepare, M. E. *dichten*, to prepare. A.S. *Æþian*, to set in order, arrange; borrowed from L. *dictâre*, to dictate, prescribe; see Dicteate.

**Digit,** a finger, figure. (L.) L. *digitus*, a finger; hence a figure, from counting on the fingers.


**Dignify.** (F. - L.) O. F. *dignifier.*

- Med. L. *dignificare*, to make worthy. - L. *digni-, for dignus*, worthy; *facere*, for *facere*, to make.

**Dgress,** lit. to step aside. (L.) L. *digrassus*, pp. of *digradi*, to go aside. - L. *di- (for dis*)*, apart; *gradis*, 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 ruin. (L.) From pp. of L. *dilapidare*, to scatter like stones. - L. *di- (for dis*)*, apart; *lapid-, stem of *lapis*, a stone.


**Dilemma,** a perplexity. (L. - Gk.) L. *dilemma*. - Gk. δι&miu, a double proposition, or argument in which one is caught between two difficulties. - Gk. δ-, twice, double; λη&miu, an assumption, premis. See Lemma.


**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- (for dis*)*, apart; *legere*, to choose. See Legend.


**Dilute.** (L.) L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere*, to wash away, also to mix with water. - L. *di- (for dis*)*, apart; *luere*, to wash.


**Dimension.** (F. - L.) O. F. *dimension*. - L. *dimensionem*, a measuring.

- 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.

**diminution.** (F. - L.) F. *diminution*. - L. *acc. diminutionem*, diminution.

- L. *diminutus*, pp. of *diminuere*, 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, a small hollow. (E.) M. E. dympl. Perhaps from a base *dumpl-, allied to *tip-. Cf. Dan. dial. dump, a hollow in a field; dybbl, a pool, a hollow in the upper lip (Mollæch); Du. dompelen, to dive; G. dimpfel, M. H. G. tümpfel. O. H. G. tunphilo, a deep pool. Also Lith. dybus, hollow; dübi, to hollow (pres. t. dump-u). 

Din, clamour. (E.) M. E. dine, dune. A. S. dyne, dyn; dyman, to resound. + Icel. dynr, Swed. dän, Dan. din, noise; Skt. dhuni-, roaring, dhvani-, a din, dhvān, to resound. 

Dine. (F.—L.) M. E. dinen. — O. F. disner, F. diner, to dine. — Late L. *dis-itūnāre, short for *disiētiūnāre, to break one’s fast. — L. dis-; iētiūnāre, to fast, from iētiūnus, fasting. (Romania, viii. 95.) 

dinner. (F.—L.) M. E. diner; from O. F. disner, to dine; the infinitive mood being used as a sb. 

Ding, to throw violently, beat. (E.?) M. E. dingen, pp. tangen; as a strong verb; though not found in A. S. Cf. Icel. dengia, Dan. dænge, Swed. dānga, to bang; all weak verbs. Cf. M. Dan. dinge, to blunt an edge by beating on it; O. H. G. tangal, a hammer. From a Teut. type *deng-an-. 


Dingo, the native dog of Australia. (New S. Wales.) New S. Wales dingo, written teingo in 1798 (Morris). 

Dingly, dirty. (E.) Orig. soiled with dung. Cf. A. S. dīngig (for *dīng i ung, with g as j), a dunging; from dūng, dung; so also Swed. dyngig, dungi, from dyng, dung; see Dung. For the pronunciation, cf. stingy (allied to sting). 

Dingy (with hard g), Dingey, 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. dint, dunt; also dent. A. S. dynt, a blow. + Icel. dyntir, a dint, dynta, to dint; Swed. dial. dunt, a stroke, dunta, to strike. 


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. διά-, through; base *σημ (fut. δισμα), to see: -τρα, fem. instrumental suffix. See Optics. 

Diorama, a scene seen through a small opening. (Gk.) Gk. δια- (for διά-), through; ὑπα, a sight, from ὑπά. I see. 

Dip, to plunge, immerge. (E.) M. E. dippen. A. S. dyppan, later dippan; for *dis-pjan, causal form from the base dip-, weak grade of dep-, as seen in A. S. dep, deep; see Deep. Cf. Dan. dyppje, to dip. 

Diphtheria. (Gk.) From Gk. διόθερα, leather; from the leathery nature of the false membrane formed in the disease. Cf. Gk. δεφινεία, to make supple. 

Diphthong, a union of two vowel-sounds in one syllable. (F.—L. — Gk.) Formerly diphthong (Ben Jonson). — M. F. diphthongue. — L. acc. diphthongum, f. — G. διφθογγος, with two sounds. — Gk. δι- (for δίς), double; φθογγος, sound, from φθεγγομα, I cry out. 

Diploma. (L. — Gk.) L. diploma, a document conferring a privilege. — Gk. διπλωμα, a thing folded double; also, a licence, diploma (prob. orig. folded double). — Gk. διπλός, double; —πλος, folded. Der. diplomatιc, from διπλωματ-, stem of διπλωμα. 

Diptera, two-winged insects. (Gk.) From Gk. δυ- (δίς), double; πετόν, a wing, from the weak grade of πέτωμα, I fly. 

Diptych, a double-folding tablet. (L. — Gk.) Late L. pl. diptycha. — Gk. διπτυχα, a pair of tablets; nent. pl. of διπτυχος, folded in two. — Gk. δι- (δίς), double; πτυχη, a fold, πτυσσω, to fold. 

Dire. (L.) L. dīrus, fearful. 

Direct, adj. (L.) L. directus, pp. of dirigere, to direct. — L. di- (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. 

DIRGE
Dirk, a dagger. (Du.?) Spelt dork (A.D. 1692); also dark. Perhaps from Du. dölk, a dagger; a word of Slavonic origin. Cf. Polish dure, a poniard, is borrowed from E.


Dis-, prefix. (L.) L. disple, apart; cf. Gk. δι-, apart; see Di-. Hence O. F. des-, 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. δίκος, a quoit. — Gk. δίκως, 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 docere, to teach; see also Docile. Der. disciplin-ae, O. F. discipline, L. disciplina, learning.


Discomfit. (F. - L.) M. E. discomfit (Bruce). — O. F. discomfit, discomfited, pp. of descomfire, 'to discomfit, vanquish,' Cot. — O. F. des-; and confire, to preserve, make ready. — L. dis-, apart; and confire, to preserve, complete, from L. con- (cum), together, facere, to put, make. See Fact.

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. descorder, discord, variance; formed from O. F. des- corder, vb., to be at variance. — L. discordare (the same). — L. discord-, stem of discors, adj. discordant. — L. dis-, apart; cord-, stem of cor, heart.

Discount, verb. (F. - L.) Formerly discompt. — O. F. descompt, to reckon back or off. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; compter, to count; see Count (2).

Discourse. F. - L.) O. F. discours, sb. — L. discursus, acc. of discursus, a running about; also, conversation. — L. discursus, pp. of discurrere, to run about. — L. dis-, apart; currere, to run.


Discreet, prudent. (F. - L.) O. F. discret. — L. discretus, pp. of discernere, to discern; see Discern. Der. discret- ion.


Discriminate. (L.) L. discriminatus, pp. of discriminare, to separate. — L. discrimi- nare, stem of discernere, a separation. — L. discernere (pt. t. discernit), to distinguish. — L. dis-, apart; cernere, to separate.

Discursive. (L.) From L. discurs-, pp. of discurrere, to run about; with suffix -ive. 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; quatern, to shake.

Disdain, sb. (F. - L.) M. E. disdeyn. — O. F. desdein, sb. — O. F. desdeignier, to disdain. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; degnier (L. dignaré), to think worthy, from dignus, worthy. See O. F. desdeignier seems to have been substituted for L. dēgnaré, to disdain (with prefix de-), down.

Disease. (F.) O. F. desasse, want of ease. — O. F. des- (L. dis-); aise, ease.

Disembark. (F.) M. F. desembarquer. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; embarquer, to embark; see Embark.
**DISEMBOGE**

Dismembre, to flow into the sea, as a river. (Span.—L.) Span. desembocar, to disembogue. — Span. des- (L. des-), apart; embocar, to enter the mouth, from em- (L. in), into, and boca (L. buca), mouth.

Disgorge. (F.—L.) O. F. desgorger. — O. F. des- (L. des-), away; gorge, the throat; see Gorge.

Disgrace. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. dis-\(\text{gra}\)ce. — Ital. disgrazia. — L. dis-, apart; gr\(\text{\acute{a}}\)\(\text{tia}\), grace. See Grace.

Disguise, vb. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) O. F. desguiser, to disguise. — O. F. des- (L. des-), apart; and guise, guise; see Guise. Lit. \(\text{\'c\}}\) to change the guise of.'

Disgust, vb. (F.—L.) M. F. desgouster, ‘to distaste, loath;’ Cot. — O. F. des- (L. des-), apart; gouster, to taste, from L. gustus, to taste; see Gust (2).

Dish, a platter. (L.—Gk.) M. E. dish. A. S. disc, a dish. — L. discus, a platter, plate; see Disc.

Dishabille; see Deshabille.

Dishevil. (F.—L.) M. F. discheveler (Cot.), ‘to dischevell, i. e. to disorder the hair. — O. F. des- (L. des-), apart; chevel (F. cheveu), a hair, from L. capillum, 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; locare, to place, from locus, place.

Dismal. (F.—L.) Orig. A. F. dis\(\text{mal}\), unlucky days (A. D. 1259). [The phrase was misunderstood, and dismal was treated as an adj., with the addition of days; and later, of other sbs.] — L. di-\(\text{s}\)\(\text{m}\)\(\text{a}\)\(\text{l}\), evil days. Cf. F. Lun-di = Monday.

Dismantle. (F.—L.) M. F. desman\(\text{t}\)\(\text{e}\)\(\text{l}\)er, ‘to take a man’s cloak off his back; also, to raze walls;’ Cot. — O. F. des- (L. des-), apart; man\(\text{t}\)\(\text{l}\)er, to cloak, from mantel, sb.; see Mantle.

Dismay, to discourage. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) O F. *desmayer, not found (except dismayer, pp., in Palsgrave, p. 519), but exactly the same as Span. desmayer (Port. desmaier. 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. m\(\text{\"{o}\}\text{\text{\"{e}}\text{n}\)\(\text{\"{a}}\)), to have power, be able. Hence *desmayer and esmayer, at first used in the intrans. 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. demis, ‘to displace, dismiss;’ Cot. The true L. form is dimittere, to send away. — L. di- (for dis-), apart, away; mittre, to send.

Disparage, to offer indignity, to lower in rank or esteem. (F.—L.) M. E. despargen. — O. F. desparager. — O. F. des-, apart; parage, rank. — L. dis-, apart; Late L. paratum, 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. dispar, unequal.

Dispatch, Despatch. (Span.—L.) Formerly spelt dis-, not des-. — Span. despachar, to dispatch, expedite. — L. dis-, away; and L. type *pactàre, to fasten, fix, from pactus, pp. of pangere, to fasten. (See N. E. D.) Cf. Ital. spacciare, to dispatch (Florio), answering to a L. type *dispacciàre.

Dispel. (L.) L. dispellere, to drive asunder. — L. dis-, apart; pellere, to drive.

Dispense. (F.—L.) O. F. dispenser, to dispense with. — L. dispensare, to weigh out, frequent. form of dispender, to weigh out. — L. dis-, apart; pendere, to weigh.


Dispose. (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. poser, to arrange. — O. F. dis- (L. dis-), apart; P. poser, to place; see Pose.

Disposition. (F.—L.) F. disposi-
**DISTICH**

- Distich, a couplet. (L.-Gk.) 
  - distichus, distichon. — Gk. διστίχος, a couplet (in verse); neut. of διστίχος, having two rows.
  - Gk. δυ- (δύς), double; στίχος, a row, allied to στίχειν, to go. (✓STEIGH.)

**DISPUTE**

- Distich, a couplet. (L.-Gk.) 
  - distichus, distichon. — Gk. διστίχος, a couplet (in verse); neut. of διστίχος, having two rows.
  - Gk. δυ- (δύς), double; στίχος, a row, allied to στίχειν, to go. (✓STEIGH.)

**DISSECT.** (L.) From L. dissect-us, pp. of disseccære, to cut apart. — L. dis-, apart; secäre, to cut.

**DISSENE.** (L.) From pp. of L. dissimincäre, to scatter seed. — L. dis-, apart; sēmīnāre, to sow, from sēmin-, for sēmen, seed.

**DISSENT, vb.** (L.) L. dissentire (pp. dissensus), to differ in opinion. — L. dis-, apart; sentire, to feel, think. Der. dis-,

**DISSEMBLE.** (F.-L.) O. F. dissimulier; to pretend; cf. O. F. dissimulier, to assemble. — L. dis-, apart, away; simulare, to pretend; cf. L. dissimulare, to pretend that a thing is not. See Simulate.

**DISSEMINATE.** (L.) From pp. of L. dissēmināre, to scatter seed. — L. dis-, apart; sēmināre, to sow, from sēmin-, for sēmen, seed.

**DISDISEN.** (L.) From L. dissertātio, a debate. — L. dissertātus, pp. of dissertāre, to debate; frequent. of disserere, to disjoint, discuss. — L. dis-, apart; serere, to join.

**DISSEVER.** (F.-L.) O. F. desseverer. — Late L. discēparāre. — L. dis-, apart; sēparāre, to separate.

**DISSENT.** (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. dissimilare. — O. F. dis- (L. dis-), apart; and similāre, like; see Similar.

**DISSIMILITUDE, DISSIMULATION;** from L. dis-, apart, and similītude, simula

**DISSIPATE.** (L.) From pp. of L. dissipāre, to disperse. — L. dis-, apart; and O. L. supāre, to throw; we find also insīpāre, to throw into. Cf. Skt. kṣipt, to throw. Brugm. i. § 761.

**DISSOCIATE.** (L.) From the pp. of L. dissociāre, to separate from. — L. dis-, apart; sociāre, to associate, from socius, a companion. See Sociable.

**DISSOLVE.** (L.) L. dissoluere, to dissolve, loosen, relax. — L. dis-, apart; solvere, to loosen. See Solve. Der. dissolut- (from pp. dissolutus).

**DISSONANT.** (F.-L.) M. F. dissonant; Cot. — L. dissonant-, stem of pres. pt. of dissōnāre, to be unlike in sound. — L. dis-, apart; sonāre, to sound, from sonus, sound.

**DISSUAD.** (F.-L.) F. dissuader; Cot. — L. dissuādere, to persuade from. — L. dis-, apart; suādere, to persuade; see Suasion.

**DISTAFF.** (F.) A staff is a staff bedizened with flax, ready to be spun off. ‘I dysyn a dystaff, I put the flax upon it to spinne;’ Palsgrave. M. E. distaff, dysestaff. A. S. distaf stands for *dise-staf*, where stef = E. staff, and *dise* = Low G. diese, the bunch of flax on a distaff (Bremen); also spelt dise, disene (Lübben); E. Fries. disen. See Dīzen.

**DISTAIN.** (F.-L.) M. E. disteinein. — O. F. desteign-, a stem of destindre, to distain, take away colour. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), away; and teindre, from L. tingere, to dye.

**DISTANT.** (F.-L.) O. F. distant. — L. distantem, acc. of distantis, pres. pt. of distire, to stand apart. — L. di-, apart; stōre, to stand.

**DISTEMPER (1),** to derange the temperament of body or mind. (F.-L.) M. E. distempering. — O. F. destemprimer, to mix; whence pp. destempré, immoderate, excessive. — O. F. des- (L. dis-), apart; temprimer (mod. F. tremper), from L. temperāre, to regulate. See Temper.

**DISTEMPER (2),** a kind of painting. (F.-L.) O. F. destemprimer, later destremper, ‘to soake, steep, moisten, make fluid, liquid, or thin,’ Cot. ; the same verb as above.

**DISTEND.** (L.) L. distendere, to stretch apart. — L. dis-, apart; tendere, to stretch; see Tend. Der. dissent- (from the pp. dissent-)

**DISSOFT.** A couplet. (L.-Gk.) — distichus, distichon. — Gk. διστίχος, a couplet (in verse); neut. of διστίχος, having two rows. — Gk. δυ- (δύς), double; στίχος, a row, allied to στίχειν, to go. (✓STEIGH.)
DISTIL

Distil. (F. — L.) O. F. distiller. — L. distillare, distillare, to drop or trickle down. — L. ðe, down; stillare, 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. distinguere, to mark with a prick; distinguish (pp. distinctus). — L. di- (for dis-), apart; *stingue (not in use), to prick, allied to Gk. στιχεω, to prick, and E. stick, vb. See Instigate. Brugm. i. § 666.


Distort. (L.) L. distortus, pp. of distorygère, to twist aside. — L. dis-; apart; tortuère, to twist; see Torture.

Distract, vb. (L.) From L. distractus, pp. of distrahere, to draw apart. — L. dis-; apart; trahere, to draw; see Trace (1).

Distrain. (F. — L.) O. F. destreign-, a stem of drenaindre, to strain, press, vex extremely, constrain (hence to seize goods for debt). — L. distirgere, to pull asunder (see below). — L. di- (dis-), apart; stringere, to draw tight; see Stringent.

Diet. (L.) Calamity. (F. — L.) O. F. destresse, oldest form destrece; from a Folk-L. *districtia (not used), regularly formed from L. districtus, pp. of distrahere, to pull asunder (in Late L. to punish, afflict); see Distrain.

Distrain. (L.) A modification of distract (= distracted); from L. distract-us; see Distract.

Distribute, to allot, deal out. (L.) From distribu-nes, pp. of L. distribuire, to deal out, allot separately. — L. dis-; apart; tribuere, to assign; see Tribute.

District, a region. (F. — L.) M. F. distrikt. — Late L. districtus, territory wherein a lord has power to enforce justice. — L. districtus, pp. of distrahere; see Distrain.


Ditch. (L.) M. E. diche; cf. A.S. dice, dat. of dic, fem. [also masc.] a dice; see Dike.

Dithyramb, a kind of hymn. (L. — Gk.) L. dithyrambûs. — Gk. διθύραμβος, a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

DIVIDE


Ditto. (Ital. — L.) Ital. ditto, ditto, that which has been said. — L. dictum, neut. of pp. of dicere, to say.

Ditty. (F. — L.) M. E. dite. — O. F. dite, a kind of poem. — L. dictánum, a thing dictated; neut. of dictátor, pp. of dictare, frequent of dicere; see Dictate.

Diuretic, provoking discharge of urine. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. diuretique; Cot. — L. diureticos. — Gk. διυρμικός. — Gk. διουρ-ρειν, to pass urine. — Gk. δι-α, through; οὖρον, urine; see Urine.

Diurnal. (L.) L. diurnalis, daily. — L. diurnus, daily. — L. dies, a day.

Divan, a council-chamber, sala. (Pers.) Pers. diván, a tribunal; Arab. daywan, a royal court, tribunal, council of state.

Divaricate, to fork, diverge. (L.) From pp. of L. diuoricâre, to spread apart. — L. di- (for dis-), apart; auriicus, straddling, from aurrucus, crooked.

Diwe. (L.) M. E. diuen, diuen (u = v). A. S. dyfan, to immerse, weak verb; confused with disfan, strong verb (pt. t. dele, pp. dofæn), to dive. (L.) Icel. dyfa, to dip. Allied to Dove, Deep, Dip.

Didamer, a bird. (E.) Short for dive-dapper. Cf. A. S. dideoppa, a pelican. Here dapper (= A.S. doppa) means a dipper or diver; and dive-dapper = dive-dipper, a reduplicated word.

Diverse. (L.) Coincd from L. di- (for dis-), apart; and verge, vb. See Verge (2).

Divers, Diverse, various. (F. — L.) O. F. divers, masc., diverse, fem., divers, differing; Cot. — L. diversus, various; orig. pp. of diuertere, to turn asunder, separate, divert (below).

Divert. (F. — L.) M. F. divertir, to divert, alter; Cot. — L. diuertere, to turn aside. — L. di- (dis-), apart; urterere, to turn. Der. divers-ion, from pp. diversus.

Divest. (L.) Late L. diuéstire, in place of L. dénestire, to strip off clothes. — L. di- (for dis-), apart, substituted for L. ðê, down, away; vestire, to clothe, from vestis, clothing. See Vest.

Divide. (L.) L. diuidere, to divide, separate (pp. diuisis). — L. di- (dis-), apart; and *uidere, a lost verb, prob.
meaning 'to separate'; see Widow. (\*WIDH.) Brugm. i. § 589, ii. 528.

**Divine.** (F. - L.) M. E. devo. - O. F. devin. - L. divinus, divine, god-like; allied to divus, godlike, deus, god; see Deity.

**Divorce**, sb. (F. - L.) O. F. divorce. - L. diuorium, a separation. - L. diuortere, the same as divinere, to turn aside, separate; see Divert.

**Divulge.** (F. - L.) F. divulguer, 'to divulge, reveal;' Cot. - L. divulgare, to publish abroad. - L. di?, for dis?, apart; uulgare, to publish, from uulignus, the people, a crowd; see Vulgar.

**Dizen**, to deck out. (E.) To dizen was orig. to furnish a distaff with flax, hence to deck out. See Distaff. Der. be-dizen.

**Dizzy.** (E.) M. E. dysy, disej. A. S. dysig, foolish, stupid. + E. Fries. disig, dizzy, foolish; O. H. G. tusig. From Teut. *dus*, as in Low G. dusen, to loiter (Lübben); allied to Teut. *dus*, as in Du. duizelen, to be dizzy. Perhaps further allied to A. S. d?wes, Du. dwaas, foolish (Franck), from Teut. stem *d?wes*.


**Docile.** (F. - L.) F. docile. - L. docilis, teachable. - L. docere, to teach. Allied to Disciple and Didactic.


**Dock** (1), to curtail. (E.?) From dock, sb., the stump of a tail, stump, cut end. Cf. E. Fries. dokke, dok, a bundle, bunch (as of straw); Du. dok, a little bunch (as of straw); Dan. dukke, a skein, short column, baluster; G. dock, a skein, rail, plug, peg; Low G. dokke, a bunch, stump, peg (Berghaus).

**Dock** (2), a plant. (E.) A. S. docce. + M. Du. docke (as in docken bladeren, dock-leaves, Hexham); M. Dan. å-dokke. water-dock (Kalkar). So also Gael. dogha, a burdock; Irish meacan-dogha, a great burdock, where meacan means a tap-rooted plant, as a carrot. Der. bur-dock.

**Dock** (3), a basin for ships. (Du.) M. Du. docke, a harbour (whence Dan. dokke, Swed. docka, G. docker); Du. dok.

**Docket**, a label, ticket. (E.?) Orig. an abstract; apparently allied to Dock (1). \*History obscure.

**Doctor**, **Doctrine**, **Document**; see Docile.

**Dodecagon.** (Gk.) Named from its 12 angles. Formed like decagon, with Gk. δ?δεκα, twelve, instead of δ?κα, ten. See Decagon.

**Dodecahedron.** (Gk.) Formed with Gk. δ?δεκα, twelve, in place of δ?κα, ten; see Deoctahedron.

**Dodge**, to go hither and thither, to nuzzle. (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, doddle, to waddle, do, to jog, dodge, to jog along, dodgel, to hobble, North E. dodder, to shake, totter, 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. doil, stupid, the same as E. doll (Diez). See Dolt.

**Doe.** (E.) M. E. doo. A. S. da. + Dan. dæa. Swed. dofr, in dofjort, a buck, may be allied to G. damhirsch, a buck, wherein the syllable dam- is thought to be borrowed from L. dama, a deer; or Celtic; cf. Corn. da, a deer, Gael. damh, ox, stag.

**Doff**, to put off clothes. (E.) Short for do off, i.e. put off. Cf. don, dup.

**Dog.** (E.) M. E. dogge. A. S. docga. (Du. dog, Swed. dogg, a mastiff; Dan. dogge, a bull-dog; Low G. dogge, F. dogue; all borrowed from E.) Der. dog, verb, to track, follow as a dog; dogged?, sullen; dog-cheap, very cheap (see N. E. D.).


**Dogma**, a definite tenet. (Gk.) Gk. δ?γμα, an opinion (stem δ?γματ-) . - Gk.
DOILY


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. 1 (1679).

Doit, a small coin. (Du.—Scand.) Du. duit, a doit. — Icel. *peit, a piece, bit, small coin, doit. — Icel. *píta (pt. t. *píte), to cut, a lost verb, but the same as A.S. píwitan; see Thwite.

Dole, a portion. (E.) M. E. doal, dale.
A. S. dal, 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 dool), sorrow, grief. — O. F. doel, dol (F. déuil), grief; verbal sb. of O. F. dooir, to grieve. — L. dulium, in cor-dulium, grief of heart. — L. dolère, to grieve.


Doll. (Gk.) From Doll, for Dorothy; a familiar name, of Gk. origin (see N. E. D.). Cf. Lowl. Sc. doroty, a doll.

Dollar. (Low G. — G.) Low G. daler; 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 Joachimsthal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia, ab. A.D. 1519.


Dolmen, a monument of two upright stones, with a third across them. (F. — C.) F. dolmen. — Bret. dolman, lit. 'stone-table;' Legonidec. — Bret. tell, taol, a table (from L. tabula); 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 tolmen, stone with a hole beneath; from Corn. toll, a hole (W. twil), and men (W. maen), a stone.

Dolomite, a kind of rock. (F.) Named in 1794 from M. Dolomieu, a French geologist (1750—1801).

Dolour; see Doleful.

Dolphins, a fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. dolphine. — O. F. dauphin (now dauphin). — Folk-L. dalphinus, for L. delphinus, acc. of delphinus, a dolphin. — Gk. δελφίν, stem of δελφίς, a dolphin.

Dolt. (E.) Cf. Devonsh. dold, a dolt. M. E. dult (=dulled); from M. E. dull, dull; see Dull.

Domain. (F.—L.) F. domaine, sb.; from O. F. demaine, adj., belonging to as one's own. — L. dominicus, adj., belonging to a lord (the neut. dominicum was used for L. dominium, lordship). — L. dominus, a lord; allied to L. domâre, to tame, subdue; see Tame. Doublet, destinesse.


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. dominari, 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. dominical. — Late L. dominicâlis, belonging to the Lord's day, or to the Lord. — L. dominicus, belonging to a lord. — L. dominus, a lord.

Dominion. (F.—L. O. F. dominion. — Late L. dominionem, acc. of dominio, lordship; allied to L. dominum, 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, dout, dup.

Don (2), a Spanish title. (Span.—L.) Span. don, sir. — L. dominus, acc. of dominus, a lord.


Donjon; see Dungeon.
Donkey. (C. and E.) Double dimin. with suffix -ky (= Lowl. Sc. -ick-ic, as in hors-ickie, a little horse, Banfish.), from dun, familiar name for a horse, from its colour (Romeo, i. 4. 41); see Dun (1).

Dormer.- dormoir,- dormir,
Dormer, a hedge-sparrow, from its colour. Donkey (first found in 1785) was a prov. E. word, which seems to have rimed with monkey (whence the spelling). Cf. Somerseets.


doosday, domesday. (E.) A. S. dômes deg, day of doom or judgment.


Dormant, sleeping. (F. - L.) F. dormant, pres. pt. of dormir, to sleep. - L. dormire, to sleep. + Skt. drā, to sleep; Gk. δραπέων.

dormer-window. (F. and Scand.) A dormer was a sleeping-room. - O. F. dormoor.- L. dormitório (below).

dormitory. (L.) L. dormitório, a sleeping-chamber; neut. of dormitórius, adj., belonging to sleeping. - L. dormitor, a sleeper. - L. dormire, to sleep.

Dormouse. (F. and E.) M. E. dornous. The prefix is perhaps short for North E. dorn, 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 Tournoy (Lat. Tornacus).

Dorsal. (F. - L.) F. dorsal, belonging to the back. - Late L. dorsalis. - L. dorsum, the back.

Dory, a fish; see John Dory.

Dose. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. dose, a quantity of medicine given at once. - Med. L. dosis. - Gk. δοσις, a giving. - Gk. δοσώμενον (stems δο-, δο-), I give. Brugm. i. § 167.

Dot. (E.) A. S. dott, only in the sense ‘head of a boiil.’ Cf. Du. dot, a little bundle of spoil, &c., good for nothing (Sewel); Swed. dial. dot, 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. dotien, doten, to be foolish (Layamon). + M. Du. doten, to dote, mope; Du. dutten, to doze; Icel. dotta, to nod with sleep, M. H. G. getoten, to doze, ðaessen, to mope.


dotard. (E. with F. suffix.) From dote, with F. suffix -ard (O. H. G. hart).

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. duplus, lit. two-fold; - L. du-o, two; -plus, i.e. ‘folded.’

doublet. (F. - L.) M. E. dobelet.- O. F. doublet, an inner (double) garment. - F. double, double; with suffix -et.

doublon. (F. - Span. - L.) F. doublon. - Span. doblo, a coin, the double of a pistole. - Span. doblo, double.- L. duo-plus (above).

doubt. (F. - L.) M. E. dounen. - O. F. douter. - L. dubitäre, to be of two minds; allied to dubius; doubtful; see Dubious.


Douche, a shower-bath. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. douche, a shower-bath. - It. doccia, a conduit, water-pipe. - It. docciare, to pour; equivalent to Late Lat. *ductiare, derivative of L. ductus, a duct; see Duct.


Douse, to immerse. (E.) Allied to M. Du. doessen, '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. důfe, only in comp. důfe-doppa, lit. a diver. — A. S. disfan, to plunge into. + O. Sax. diva, Goth. dūbo, G. taube, a dove, lit. diver.
[So also L. columba, a dove, is allied to Gr. κολυμβή, 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. douagère; from douage, an endowment. Again dowage is coined (with suffix -age) from F. dou-er, to endow.


– Late L. dōtārium. — L. dōtāre, to endow (above). Der. dow-y, short for dow-er.

Dowdy; see Duds.

Dowlas, a coarse linen. (Bret.) From Doulasias, S. E. of Brest, in Brittany.


Down (2), a hill. (C.) A. S. dūn, a hill. — Irish dún, a fortified hill, fort; Gael. dún, W. din, a hill-fort. + A. S. tīn; see Town.

down (3), prep. and adv. (E. and C.) A corruption of a-dowen = 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. duine); 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. doessen, to strike, E. Fries. dōssen, to strike.

Dowse (2), to immerse; see Douse. Prob. the same as Dowse (1).

Dowse (3), to extinguish. The same as Dowse (1); sense perhaps suggested by dout, q. v.

Doxology. (L. – Gk.) L. doxologia. — Gk. δοξολογία, an ascription of praise. — Gk. δόξα, for δόξα, glory, orig. a notion; –λογία, from λέγειν, to speak.


Prob. introduced from the Netherlands. — M. Du. docke, a doll. Cf. O. H. G. tockhā, a doll, also a term of endearment (G. docke).

Doze. (Scand.) Swed. dial. dusa, Dan. doze, to doze, mope; Icel. dūsa, to doze; M. Dan. dūse, to be torpid. Allied to Dizzy.

Dozen, twelve. (F. – L.) O. F. dos-saine (F. dousaine); a dozen. — O. F. doze (F. douze); twelve; with suffix -aine (L. -ena, as in cent-ena). — L. duodecim, twelve. — L. duo, two; decem, ten. See Two and Ten.

Drab (1), a slit. (E.) Cf. Irish drahog, Gael. drahog, a slit; Gael. drabach, dirty, Irish drah, a spot, stain (all from E.). — E. Fries. drabbe, puddle-water. Also Du. drabbe, f. dregs, draft; allied to Draff.


Drachm; see Dram.

Dragg, dregs. (E.) M. E. draf (Laya-mon). — Du. draf, hogswash, drable, draft; Icel. draf, Swed. draf, Dan. drahv, dregs; G. träber, pl. [Cf. Gael. and Irish drabh, draf, from E.]

Draft; see Draught.

Drag, vb. (Scand.) M. E. draggen; a Northern form allied to Icel. draga, to draw. Cf. Swed. dragg, a drag, grappel; dragga, to drag. See Draw.

Dragoman, an interpreter. (Span.–Arab.) Span. dragoman; [Late Gk. δραγομανός], an interpreter. — Arab. târijmân, an interpreter, translator; see Targum.

Dragon. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. dragon. — L. acc. draconem, from nom. draco. — Gk. δράκων, a dragon, lit. 'seeing'; from his supposed sharp sight. — Gk. δρακ-, weak grade of δέρκω, I see. § Such is the usual account.

Dragoon. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. dragon, a dragon; so called because the dragoons orig. had a dragon on their standard; or rather, because they were armed with a short carbine called (in F.) dragon.
DRAIN


Drake, male of the duck. (L. - Gk.?) M.E. drake. Not found in A.S.; cf. drake, a drake, in Low G. (Bremen); M. Swd. draka, 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, duck, and-drake, drake; Low G. anderik, drake (Lübben); G. ente, duck; enterich, drake; O. H. G. antrahho, a drake. The M. E. drake was suggested by A. S. draco, a dragon, borrowed from L. Draco; see Dragon.

Drakm, Drachm. (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. drame, drachme, 'a dram, eighth part of an ounce,' Cot. - L. drachma. - Gk. δραχμή, a handful, a drachma, used both as weight and coin; cf. δράχμα, as much as one can grasp. - Gk. δραχμος, I grasp. Brugm. i. § 509.

Druma. (L. - Gk.) L. druma. - Gk. δρομα (stem δρωμα-), an act, a drama. - Gk. δρωμοί, I perform; cf. Lith. dūrom, I make. (✔ DAR) Der. dramat-ic (from δρωμα-); &c.

drastic, effective. (Gk.) Gk. δραστικός, effective; allied to δραστής, verbal adj. of δραστή, I perform.

Draper, 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 drab (2).

drastic; see Drama.


draught, draft. (E.) Draft is a phonetic spelling. M. E. draught, draht. From A.S. drag-an; with suffixed t. - Du. dragt, a load, from dragen, to carry; Dan. drenet; Icel. drättr, a draught of fishes; G. tracht, a load, from tragen.

drawl. (Du.) Frequentative of draw; parallel to draggle from drag. Introduced from Du. drälen, to be slow; from dragen, to draw. - E. Fries. draulen; Low G. draueln.

dray. (E.) A.S. drage, that which is drawn; as in drage, drag-net, a draw-net.

Dread, vb. (E.) A.S. *drēdan, in comp. on-drēdan, to dread, fear. - O. Sax. ant-drēdan; O. H. G. in-trētan. Teut. type *dredan-.

Dream, a vision. (E.) M. E. dreem. A.S. *dreeam, a dream; not found. [Quite distinct from A.S. *dricam, a sweet sound, harmony, also joy, glee, happiness.] - O. Sax. drön, dream; Du. droom, Icel. draumr, Dan. Swed. dröm, G. traum. Kluge suggests comparison with G. trug-bild, a phantom; if correct, the Teut. sb. was *druam-iz, m.; from Teut. *draug-, strong grade of Teut. *dregan- (O. H. G. triogan, G. trügen), to deceive. From the lgd. root *dreh-, whence also Skt. drṣg- (a), a crafty wounding; O. Pers. drāga (Pers. drūgh), a deceit, lie; Icel. draugr, a ghost. Brugm. i. §§ 681, 689.


Dregg (1); a drag-net. (E.) North E. dreg. Answering to A.S. *dregg, *dregge (not found), for *drag-jo; from A.S. dragean; see Draw. And see Dregs.

Dregge (2), to sprinkle flour on meat. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) To dregge is to sprinkle, as in sowing dregge (M. E. drage) or mixed corn. - O. F. draige, mixed corn; also a sweetmeat, sugar-plum. [Prov. dragea; Ital. treggea, a sugar-plum.] - Late L. draga, draga, a sugar-plum; altered form of *traçêma, pl. of tragêma. - Gk. τραγήμα, something nice to eat. - Gk. τραγον (2 aor. ἐτραγον), to gnaw.

Dregs, lees. (Scand.) Pl. of M. E. dreg, mire; we also find M. E. dregges, dregs. - Icel. dregg, pl. dreggjar, dregs; Swed. drågg, pl. dreggs, lees. Cf. Gk. θράγῃς, to disturb. Distinct from L. fracés, dregs of oil; Brugm. i. § 417.


Dress. (F. - L.) O. F. dresser, dresser,
to erect, set up, dress; answering to a Late L. form *directiare. — L. directus, pp. of dirigere, to direct; see Direct.

**Drill.** (E.) Frequentative of obs. E. drif, to drip slightly; which is a weakened form of *drip*. Cf. driblet. See Drip. So also Dan. dial. drible.

**Drift** (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. drellen to turn round (pp. gedrellen), Low G. droll, twisted fight. Teut. type *thrailla- (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. *drillich,* ticking, huckaback. — L. *tillicis,* stem of *trilix,* having three threads. — L. *tiris,* from tres, three; flicium, a thread. See Three.


drove. (E.) M. E. *drof.* A. S. *drof,* a drove. From *drif,* 2nd grade of *drijan*.

**Drivel.** vb. (E.) M. E. *driuvelen.* A. S. *driuvelan,* to dribble or run at the nose. Cf. M. E. *druvelen,* to dribble. From the base *draf-,* as in M. E. *draf,* draff. See Draff.

**Drizzle,** to rain slightly. (E.) Formerly *driel* or *drisle,* to keep on dripping. Frequent form of M. E. *dresen,* A. S. *drosan,* to drip; see Dreary. Cf. Dan. *droyse,* to fall in drops; Swed. dial. *drosa.*

**Droll.** (F.—Du.) M. F. *drole,* 'a pleasant wag;' Cot. — Du. *drolig,* odd, strange; M. Du. *drol,* 'a juglar;' Hexham. Perhaps from Du. *drol,* pp. stem of *druil,* to turn, wheel, whirl about; see Drill (1).


With the parallel stems *drän-,* *dren-,* cf. the stems of Queen and *Quean*.

**Droop;** see below.


droop, to sink, fail. (Scand.) M. E. *droupen.* Icel. *drijta,* to droop; weak vb., allied to *drijta,* strong vb., to drip= Teut. *drep-pan-* (whence also G. *treffen*); see above. Cf. 'I am ready to drop,' i. e. I *droop*.

**Droops;** see Hydropsy.

**Droshky,** *Drosky,* a kind of carriage. (Russ.) Russ. *droshki,* *drojki,* a low four-wheeled carriage (the j sounded as in French). Dimin. of *drogt,* a waggon; which was orig. pl. of *droga,* a perch (of a carriage).


**Drought, Drouch;** see Dry.

**Drove;** see Drive.

**Drown.** (Scand.) M. E. *drounen,* drou-
DROWSE, DROWZE
d. — M. Dan. drukne, drogne, drovine, drove, to sink, be drowned (Kalkar); Icel. drúkna. The -nke was preserved in Swed. drümna, A.S. druncian, to be drunk, also to sink, to be drowned. See Drunk-en. (E. Björkman.)

Drowse, Drowze, to be sluggish. (E.) Formerly drowse. A.S. drúsian, to be sluggish; allied to A.S. drósan, to fail; also to drip, to fall. See Dreamy.

Drub, to beat. (Arab.) 'Drub, to beat the soles of the feet with a stick, a punishment used in Turkey;' (Phillips). Apparently a travellers' word. Perhaps from Arab. ḏarb (zarb), a beating with a stick; from Arab. root ḏarbā (zarba), he beat; Rich. Dict. p. 952. (N. E. D.)

Drudge, vb. (E.) M. E. drogen. A.S. *drygean, not found; but regularly formed from drug-, weak grade of drogen, to work, perform, endure (= Teut. *dru- gene-, Goth. drígan, Lowl. Sc. dree). Cf. Icel. drýg-víkr, one who works slowly but surely. The Gael. drognair, a drudge, is from E.


Drugget. (F.) M.F. droguet, 'a kind of stuff that's half silk, half wool;' Cot. Dimin. of drogue, used in the sense of rubbish, poor stuff; from the coarseness of the material; cf. E. 'a drug in the market.' Probably not the same word as F. drogue, a drug.

Druid, a priest of the ancient Britons. (F. — L. — C.) F. Druid. — L. (Gaulish) pl. Druidés, Druidæae (Lewis and Short). Cf. O. Irish druid, dat. and acc. of dru, a magician, sorcerer; Ir. draoi, druidh, Gael. druidh (whence also A.S. dryf, a magica).

Drum. (Du.) XVI cent. Imperfectly adapted from M. Du. tromme, trommel, a drum; Low G. trumme; Du. trom. ♦ O. H. G. trumbō, trumpō. M. H. G. tromme, a pipe, trumpet; Icel. trumba, a pipe, trumpet. [So also Alt. tromba, Span. trompa.] Of imitative origin.

Drunkard. (E.; with F. suffix) From A.S. drunc-, base of pp. of dryncan, to drink; with F. suffix -ard (G. hart).

Drunken, drunk. (E.) A.S. druncen, pp. of dryncan, to drink.

Drupe, a fleshy fruit containing a stone.

DUCK

(F. — L. — Gk.) F. drupe. — L. drupa, an over-ripe olive. — Gk. δρύπα, the same.


Dryad, a nymph of the woods. (L. — Gk.) L. Dryad-, stem of Dryas, a wood-nymph. — Gk. δρυα-, stem of δρύς, the same. — Gk. δρῦ-, a tree; see Tree.

Dual, consisting of two. (L.) L. dulus, dual. — L. duo, two; see Two.

Dub, to confer knighthood by a stroke. (F.) M. E. dubben. A.S. dubban; A. S. Chron. an. 1086. [So also Swed. dubba.] Usually derived from O F. aduber, aduber, adober, to dub a knight; a Romanic word of unknown origin (Ital. addobbare, O. Span. and Prov. adobar, O. Port. adubar).

Diez derives aduber, conversely, from dubban; rather, from the cognate E. Fries. (Low G.) dubben.


Ducal. (F. — L.) F. ducal, adj.; from duc, a duke; see Duke.

Ducat, a coin. (F. — Ital. — L.) O. F. ducat. — Ital. ducato, a ducat, also a duchy; named from L. ducátus (duchy of Apulia) alluded to in the legend upon it; see duchy below.

Duchess. (F. — L.) O. F. duchesse (Late L. ducissa), fem. of duc, dux; see Duke.

Duchy. (F. — L.) F. duché. — Late L. ducátum, acc. of ducátus, a dukedom. — L. dux, stem of dux, a duke. Also O. F. duchée, fem., as if from Late L. ducitatem.

Duck (1), to dive, bob the head. (E.) M. E. duken, douken. Not in A.S. + Du. duiken, to stoop, dive; G. tauchen, to plunge, dive. Teut. type *deukan-, pt. t. *duak (whence G. tauchen), pp. *duak-am. 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 -e represents the A.S. f. suffix of the agent. A.S.
**DUCK**

duce, a duck. From the verb above. Cf. Dan. dukand, lit. 'diving duck;' Swed. dyk/fägel, 'diving fowl.' Der. duck-ling, with double dimin. suffix.

**Duck** (3), a pet, darling. (E.) Apparently the same as Dune (2).

**Duck** (4), light canvas. (Du.) A nautical word. — Du. doek, linen cloth, canvas.

**Duct** (1), a conduit-pipe. (L.) L. ductus, a leading (hence, a duct). — L. ductus, pp. of ducere, to lead. See Duke.

**Ductile**. (F._L.) F. ductile, malleable. — L. ductilis, easily led. — L. ductus, pp. of ductere (above).

**Dude**, an exquisite, a dandy. (G.) From G. dade; see Supplement.

**Dudgeon** (1), resentment. Of unknown origin.

**Dudgeon** (2), haft of a dagger. (Unknown.) M.E. dudgeon, a kind of wood used for the handles of daggers. Etym. unknown.

**Duds**, clothes. (Scand.) Jamieson has dudis as well as duds; the u was prob. once long. — Icel. divd, swaddling clothes; divda, to wrap up. Cf. E. dodd, a woman's cap, a slut; dodd-y, ill-dressed.


**duet.** (Ital._L.) Ital. duetto, music for two. — Ital. due, two. — L. duo, two.

**Duenna.** (Span._L.) Span. dueña, a married lady, duenna. — L. domina, fem. of dominus, a lord. See Donna.

**Duet.** See Dule.

**Duffel**, coarse woollen cloth. (Du.) Du. duffel; so called from Duffel, a place near Antwerp.

**Duffer**, a stupid person. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. döufart, formed with suffix -art from the adj. doof, stupid, dull; lit. 'dea.' — Icel. dauf-r, deaf; see Deaf.


**Dugong**, a sea-cow. (Malay.) Malay dugong, diüng, a sea-cow.


**Dumps, melancholy.** (Scand.) Swed. dumpin, melancholy, orig. pp. of dimpa, to steam, reek; Dan. dump, dull, low. — Du. dump, dump, hazy. — G. dumph, dump, dull. Allied to Dump; cf. to dump one's spirits.
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 nosiness. Cf. M. E. dunning, a loud noise. - Icel. duna, to thunder; kona einum dyn fyrir dyrr, to make a din before one's door; Swed. dâna, to make a noise. Allied 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 Erigena, died A. D. 875.

Dune, a low sand-hill. (F. - Du. - C.) F. dune. - M. Du. dûne (Du. duijn); cognate with A. S. diin, a down; see Down (2). Brugm. i. § 112.

Dung. (E.) A. S. dung. + Swed. dynge, dung; Dan. dynge, a heap, mass; G. dung. 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. E. dungeon. - O. F. donjon, the chief tower of a castle. - Late L. domniinem, acc. of dominio, a dungeon-tower, chief-tower; shortened from dominio, properly dominion, feudal power; see Dominion.

Duniwassal, a Highland gentleman, yeoman. (C.) In Sir W. Scott's Bonny Dundee. - Gael. druine vasal, gentleman. - Gael. duiine, a man (W. dyn); vasal, noble, gently born (W. ochel), 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.

Duodenum, the first of the small intestines. (L.) Late L. duodenum, so called because about 12 finger-breaths long. - L. duodeni, twelve apiece, distributive form of duodecim, twelve; see Dozen.

Dup. (E.) Short for do up, i.e. lift up (a latch); to open a door.

Dupe, a person easily deceived. (F.) F. dupe, a dupe. The M. F. dupe meant a hoopoe; whence dupe, a dupe, because the bird was easily caught. (So also Bret. houperik, a hoopoe, a dupe.) Perhaps of imitative origin.

Duplicate, two-fold. (L.) L. duplicatus, pp. of duplicare, to double. - L. duplic-, stem of duplæx, two-fold (below).


Durance, Duration; see Dure.

Durbar, 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.


duration. (F. - L.) O. F. durațion. - Late L. dûrâtionem, acc. of dûrâtio. A coined word; from the pp. of L. dûrâre, to last.


Durian, a fruit. (Malay.) Malay du-rían, a fruit with a prickly rind. - Malay dûri, a thorn, prickle.

Dusk, dim. (Scand.) Properly an adj. M. E. doks, dark, dim; dœcos, the same. Prob. a Northern form (as the sk did not become sh). Cf. A. S. dox (for *dosc), translating L. fûnus; Vocab. 239. 36. - Swed. dial. duska, to drizzle; duskg, misty, dim; Norw. dusk, mist, duskeq, fine rain. Der. dûsk, sb.; whence dusk-y, adj.

Dust. (E.) A. S. dûst. + Du. duist, Icel. dust, dust, Dan. dýst, meal; G. dûst, vapour, fine dust. All from a Teut. base *dunst- (for *dunns-t), the u being lost except in G. Cf. Skt. dhvâns, to fall to pieces (pp. dhvâtas-ta-).

Dutch, belonging to Holland. (G.) Formerly applied to the Germans. - G. Deutsch, German; lit. belonging to the people; M. H. G. diut-isk, where the suffix -isk = E. -ish, and diut is cognate with A. S. þod, Goth. thiuda, a people, nation; Ir. tuath, a people; cf. Oscan tonio, a city. Brugm. i. § 218.

Duty. (A. F. - L.) M. E. dut(e)ô. - A. F. dut, duty (O. F. has only devoir).
DWALE

A coined word; from A. F. *dewer, du, due, and the suffix -é (L. -tatem). See Due.

Dwale; see Dwell.


Dye, to colour; a colour. (E.) M. E. _deyen, vb.; _deh, sb. A. S. _dægian, vb., to dye; from _dæh, sb., dye, colour. A. S. _dæh (gen. _dæeg), sb. f., answers to Teut. type *_daug-a.? Not allied to L. _ficus, which is from Gk. _phókos.

Dyke; see Dike.

Dynamic, relating to force. (Gk.) Gk. _dynaumkos, powerful. — Gk. _dynamos, power. — Gk. _dynamai, I am strong; see Dure. (V DEU.)


Dysentery, disease of the entrails. (L. — Gk.) L. _dysenteria. — Gk. _dysenteria. — Gk. _dysentepia. — Gk. _dysen-, prefix, with a bad sense; _entepe, pl., the inwards, bowels, from _ente, within, _in; see Interior.

Dyspepsy, indigestion. (L. — Gk.) L. _dyspepsia. — Gk. _dyspepsia. — Gk. _dyspepsios, hard to digest. — Gk. _dys-, prefix, with a bad sense; _npepsios, to cook, digest; see Cook. Der. _dyspeptic (from _dyspepsios).

E.

E-, prefix; see Ex-.


Eagre, tidal wave in a river. (F. — L.) O. F. _aiguere, a flood (Cofedroy). — Late L. _aquaria, a conduit; _aquaire, to irrigate. — L. _aqua, water. See Ewer.

Eanling, a lamb. (E.) Eanling is from the verb _ean, which is _euan without the prefix _e- (= A. S. _ge-). See Yeon.


Earwig, an insect. (E.) A. S. _earwiga, from its being supposed to creep into the car. Cf. A. S. _wigga, a kind of insect; prov. E. _wiggle, to wriggle.


Earn. (E.) M. E. _ernien. — A. S. _ernian. — O. H. G. _arnon (cf. also G. _ernten, to reap, from _ernte, harvest). Tent. type _az(a)nón, to get the profit of labour; from the sb. *az(a)nā (Icel. _önn), labour;

Earnest (2), a pledge. (F.—L.—Gk. —Heb.) The t is added. M. E. erest; also spelt erles, erles. Dimin. of O. F. erreis, arres (F. arrhes), f. pl.—L. arha, arhhabo.—Gk. ἀπῆς, a pledge.—Heb. ἀραθών, security; from 'ārab, to give security.


Eearwig; also Cf. (VAS.)

Easel. (Du.—L.) Du. esel, an ass; also a support, a painter's easel. [G. esel; Goth. asilus.] —L. asellus, dimin. of L. asinus, ass.


Easter. (E.) M. E. ester. A. S. ēaster-in comp.; ēstre, Lu. xxii. 1. Easter.—A. S. ēaster, a goddess whose festivities were at the vernal equinox; see Beda, De Tempor. Ratione, c. 15. Cf. Lith. ausra, f. dawn; Skt. uśra—, m. a ray.


Eaves, the clipped edge of a thatched roof. (E.) Also E. dial. (Essex) ovais. M. E. eues; pl. eueses (=eaveses); also oaeze. A. S. efes, a (clipped) edge of thatch, whence efesian, to shear, also *oefes, whence oesung, Corp. gl. 474. + Icel. eyp, Swed. dial. ufs; Goth. ounzwa, a porch, from the projection of the eaves; O. H. G. opsa. Teut. type *obeswō. Prob. allied to Over. Der. eavesdropper,

Eclogue, a pastoral poem. (L.—Gk.) L. ecloga (the F. word was éclogue). — Gk. ἐκλογή, a selection, esp. of poems. — Gk. ἐκλέγειν, to choose out; see Eclectic.

Economy. (F.—L.—Gk.) Formerly economic. — M. F. économique. — L. économie. — Gk. οἰκονομία, management of a household. — Gk. οἰκονόμος, a steward. — Gk. οἶκος, for οἶκος, a house; and νῦν, to deal out.

Ecstasy. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. ex-lasie (H.). — Late L. ecstasy, a trance. — Gk. ἐκστάσις, displacement; also, a trance. — Gk. ἐκ, out; στάσις, a standing, allied to ιστάμαι, I stand.

Ecumenical, general. (L.—Gk.) Late L. αὐτοκείμενος; with suffix -al. — Gk. οἰκονομικός, universal. — Gk. οἰκομενή (sc. γῆ), the inhabited world, i.e. of oικομενος, pres. pt. pass. of οἰκέω, I inhabit. — Gk. οἶκος, a house. Br gum. i. § 611.

Eczeuma, a breaking-out of pustules on the skin. (Gk.) Gk. ἐκζεύμα, a pustule. — Gk. ἐκζεύειν, to boil over. — Gk. ἐκ, out; ζεύειν, to boil. See Yeast.

Eddy. (Scand.) M. E. yâd (= idy). Icel. ida, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. ida, to whirl about; Swed. dial. ida, idâ, Dan. dial. ide, an eddy. Perhaps formed from Icel. id-, A. S. id-, Goth. id (- prefix), backwards. Cf. Br gum. i. § 574.


Edible, eatable. (L.) Late L. edibilis, — L. edere, to eat; see Eat.

Edit. (L.) L. edictum, neut. of pp. of edícare, to proclaim. — L. ē, out; dícare, to speak.


coined word, from the sb. editor (L. éditeur).

Educate. (L.) From L. éducâtus, pp. of éducâre, to educate; allied to L. édicere, to bring out. — L. ē, out; dícere, to bring.

educ. (L.) L. édicere, to bring out. Der. education (from pp. éduc-itus).


Efface. (F.—L.) F. effacer. — F. ef. (L. cf. for ex, out); and face, from Folk-L. *facia (for L. faciem, acc. of facies), face. See Face.


Effeminate. (L.) From pp. of L. effeminâre, to make womanish. — L. ef-, for ex, thoroughly; fémina, a woman. See Feminine.

Effendi, sir, master. (Turkish—Gk.) Turk. efendi, sir. — Mod. Gk. ἐφέντης, for Gk. ἐβεντής, a despotic master, ruler; see Authentic.

Effervesce. (L.) L. effervescere. — L. ef-, for ex, out; ferruere, to begin to boil, inventive of ferruere, to boil.

Effete, exhausted. (L.) L. effitus, weakened by having brought forth young. — L. ef-, for ex, out; fētus, that has brought forth; allied to L. fuit, I was (Br gum. i. § 361; ii. § 587).

Efficacy, force, virtue. (L.) L. efficacia, effective power. — L. efficâre, stem of efficac-, efficacious. — L. efficere, to effect (below).

efficient. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of efficere, to effect; see Effect.

Effigy. (F.—L.) F. effigie. — L. efficiem, acc. of effigies, an image. — L. effigii, base of effiunger, to form. — L. ef-, for ex, out; fingere, to form. See Figure.

Efflorescence. (F.—L.) F. efflorescence, lit. 'a flowering.' From L. efflorescere, inventive form of efflorère, to blossom out. — L. ef-, ex, out; florère, to blossom. See Floral.

Effluence, a flowing. (L.) From the
Elastic. (Gk.) Formerly elastic. Gk.  

Eldar. (Swed. and E.) The E. duck is here added to the Swed. spelling of Icel. aðr, an elder-duck (æ pronounced like i in time); whence Dan. edersfulg (eider-fowl), Swed. ejder; and cf. Swed. dial. åd. Der. eider-down, Icel. æðardán.


Eisel, vinegar. (F.—L.) In Shak. M. E. eisel, eisel, eisil. —O. F. aisel, eisel, also aisi, vinegar (Godefray). Aisil appears to be a dimin. form of aisi. —Late L. acitus, bitter; closely related to L. acētum, vinegar. The Goth. akeit, vinegar, A. S. ēcīd, G. essig, is due to Late L. acētum or L. acētum.

Eisteddfod, a congress of a (Welsh) bards. (W.) W. eisteddfod, a sitting, congress. —W. eisteddi, to sit.


Ejaculate, to jerk out an utterance. (L.) From pp. of L. ēcūlātēri, to cast out. —L. ē, out; iaculum, a missile, from iacere, to cast.

eject. (L.) L. ēiectārē, frequentative of L. ēicere, to cast out. —L. ē, out; iacere, to cast.

Eke (1), to augment. (E.) M. E. eken. O. Merc. ēcān, A. S. ēcān, weak vb. Teut. type *auchjan-, weak vb.; allied to Icel. auka, Goth. aukan (neuter), str. vb.; cf. L. augerē. (AU(Gw)) Brumg. i. §635.

eke (2), also. (E.) M. E. eek, eke. A. S. ēcē. + Du. ook, Icel. auk, Swed. och (and), Dan. og (and), G. auch. All from the Teut. base euch- above.

Elaborate. (L.) L. ēlabōrātus, pp. of ēlabōrāre, to labour greatly. —L. ē, out,伟大ly; labōrāre, to work, from labōr-, stem of labor, labour.


Elapse, to glide away. (L.) From L. ēlapsīus, pp. of ēlapī, to glide away. —L. ē, away; ēlapī, to glide.

Elastic. (Gk.) Formerly elastic. Gk.  

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ELL

Ell, old age. (E.) M. E. elde, old age; O. Merc. ælde, old age; from ald, old. Cf. A.S. ældu, yldu; from eald, old, + æl. ëll; 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. eloone, eleene, perverted from L. inula; and M.F. enule-campane (Cot.). — L. inula campâna, elecampane. Here campâna prob. means wild, growing in the fields; from L. campus, a field.

Elect, chosen. (L.) L. electus, pp. of eligere, to choose out. — L. ë, out; ëlegere, to choose.

Electric. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. electricum, amber, which has electric properties. — Gk. χλακτρων, amber, also shining metal; allied to χλακτρον, gleaming.

Electuary, a kind of confection. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. letwiere. — O. F. lectuare, M.F. electuare. — Late L. electuàrium, electùrium, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth. Perhaps for r(e)clectùrium, from Gk. ἐλεκτρόν, an electuary, from ἐλεκτρον, to lick out. — Gk. ἐκ, out; λείψει, to lick.

Eleemosynary, relating to alms. (Late L. — Gk.) Late L. eleemosynârius, an almoner; from eleemosyna, alms. — Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity, alms. See Alms.


Elevate. (L.) From pp. of L. élévar, to lift up. — L. ë, out; levâre, to lighten, lift, from leâts, light. See Levity.


Elf. (E.) M. E. elf. O. Merc. elf. ð Icel. ælfir, Dan. elf; also G. elph, a nightmare. Der. elf-in, adj., for *elf-en; but prob. suggested by the M. E. gen. pl. elven, of elves (in the Southern dialect).

Elicit, to coax out. (L.) From pp. of L. elicere, to draw out by coaxing. — L. ë, out; lacere, to entice. And see Lace.

Elide. (L.) L. élidere, to strike out. — L. ë, out; ledere, to dash. Der. elis-ion (from pp. élis-us).

Eligible. (F. — L.) F. éligible. — Med. L. éligibilis, fit to be chosen. — L. eligere, to choose out; see Elect.

Eliminate. (L.) From pp. of L. elimináre, to thrust out of. — L. ë, forth; limin-, stem of limen, a threshold. See Limit.

Elision; see Elide.

Elixir. (Ar. — Gk.) Med. L. elixir; for Arab. el iskir, the philosopher's stone, esp. a sort of powder (Devic); where el is the definite article. — Gk. ëλιξις, dry powder, or ëλιξις, dry (residuum).

Ell, a kind of deer. (G.) Prob. adapted from M. H. G. elk, an elk; O. H. G. elko. Cf. Icel. elgr, Swed. elg, an elk; Russ. olene, a stag; L. alces, Gk. ἀλέαντα. (History obscure.) Found in A.S. as elk, elh.

Ell. (E.) M. E. elle, elne. A. S. el(i)n, a cubit. — Du. elle, el; Icel. allin, the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger; Swed. ain, Dan. alen, Goth. alêna, G. elle, ell; L. ulna, elbow, cubit; Gk. ἀλέαν, elbow. Ell = el- in el-bow.
ELLIPSE

**Ellipse.** (L. — Gk.) Formerly ellipsis.
- L. ellipsis. — Gk. ἐλλεπτις, 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 that of a parabola. — Gk. ἐλλεπτεῖν, to leave in, leave behind. — Gk. ἔλια, for ἔλια, in; λεῖα, λεῖπειν, to leave, cognate with L. lingueré. Der. elliptic, adj., Gk. ἐλλεπτικός.


**Elocution.** (L.) From L. elocutio-nem, acc. of elocutio, clear utterance. — L. elocuitus, pp. of eloqui, to speak out. — L. č, out; loqui, to speak. Cf. Eloquent.

**Eloign, Eloin,** to remove and keep at a distance, to withdraw. (F. — L.) O. F. estoisner, to remove, keep away (Law L. exlongäre). — O. F. es, away; loing (F. loin), far off. — L. ex, away; longē, adv. far off. See Long.

**Elope.** (A. F. — Scand.) A. F. alope, 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. alopen, to run (Cath. Anglicum), from Icel. hvampa, cognate with E. Leap. Č, Or from M. E. alop-en, pp. of alçen, to escape; from A. S. ā-, away, and hλεπαν, to run, to leap.

**Eloquent.** (F. — L.) M. E. eloquent. — O. F. elouent. — L. eloquent-, stem of pres. pt. of eloqui, to speak out or clearly. — L. č, out; loqui, to speak.

**Else,** otherwise. (E.) A. S. elles, adv.; stem aljos, signifying other, as in Goth. aljos, other. + Swed. elves; allied to L. alias, and to Alien. The suffix -es marks the gen. case, neuter.

**Elucidate.** (L.) From pp. of Late L. elucidáre, to make clear. — L. č, out, very; incid- us, lucid, clear. See Lucid.

**Elude,** to avoid silly. (L.) L. elüdâre (pp. elüdúus), to mock, deceive. — L. č, out; ludere, to play. Der. elus-ory, from the pp.

**Elysium,** a heaven. (L. — Gk.) L. ελυσίουμ. — Gk. ἥλυσιον, short for ἥλυσιον πέδιον, the Elysian field (Od. 4. 563).

**Em-** prefix. (F. — L.) F. em—< L. im—(for in), in, before b and p. Hence embalm, 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. emaciäre, to make thin. — L. č, very; maci-, base of maciēs, leanness; cf. macer, lean.

**Emanate.** (L.) From L. ōmānéatus, pp. of ōmānare, to flow out. — L. č, out; mānāre, to flow.

**Emancipate.** (L.) From pp. of L. ōmānicipäre, to set free. — L. č, out; man-cipäre, to transfer property. — L. man-cip-, stem of man-cep-, 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. ōmāsculäre. — L. č, away from; masculus, male. See Mas-culine.

**Embar.** (Span.) Spanish. embar, an arrest, a stoppage of ships; lit. a putting a bar in the way. — Late L. type *émbarcäre, to bar in. Formed with prefix *en- (= Lat. in) from Span. barrá, a bar. See Bar, Barricade.

**Embar.** (F. — Late L.) F. embarquer. — Late L. imbarcäre, to put in a bark. — L. im- (for in), in; barca, a bark; see Bark (1).

**Embarass.** (F. — Span.) F. embarrasser, to perplex; lit. to hinder, put a bar in one’s way. — Span. embarazar, the same. — Span. em- (L. in-), for in, in; barrá, a bar. Cf. Embargo; and Bar.

**Embassy.** A mission. (F. — Late L. — C.) A modification of O. F. ambassée, cf. M. F. embassade, Ital. imbasciata, weakened form of ambasciata. All from Late L. ambasciáta, 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. embattlen. — O. F. em- (L. in-), for in, prefix; and O. F. bastiller, to fortify. See Battlement.


**Ember-days.** (E.) M. E. ymber, as in ymber-weke. A. S. ymbren-, prob. from ymbryne, a circuit, or period; the ember-days are days that recur each of the four seasons of the year. The A. S. ymbryne is lit. ‘a running round.’ — A. S. ymb, round (= G. um, Gk. ὄμφως); and ryne, a run, course; see Run. Prob. confused with L. quatuor tempora, four seasons; whence G. quatermber.

**Embers,** ashes. (E.) M. E. emeres. A. S. āmyrgean, embers; A. S. Leech-
Embrasure. (F.) F. embrasure, an aperture with slant sides. — O.F. embrasuer, to slope the sides of a window. — O.F. em- (L. in), in; M.F. braser, 'to skue, or chamfrère;' Cot. (Of unknown origin.)

Embrcation, a fomenting. (F.—Late L.—Gk.) O. F. embrcation.—Med. L. embrcatus, pp. of embrcare, to foment. — Gk. ēμβροχή, a fomentation. — Gk. ēμβρωχέω, to soak in. — Gk. ēμ- = ēν, in; βρωχέω, to wet, soak.


Embroil. (F.) From F. embrouiller, to confuse. — F. em- (L. im-, for in); brouiller, to confuse. See Broil (2); and cf. Imbroglio.

Embryo. (F.—Gk.) Formerly em-broy-on. — M. F. embryo-n. — Gk. ēμβρυoν, the embryo, fetus. — Gk. ēμ- = ēν, within; βρυoν, neut. of pres. pt. of βρύεω, to be full of, swell out.

Emendation. (L.) Coined from the pp. of L. ēmendāre, to free from fault.—L. ē, free from; mendum menda, a fault.

Emerald, a green gem. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. emerald. — O. F. esmeraude (Span. esmeralda); also esmeralde. — L. smaragdum, acc. of smaragdus. — Gk. σμαραγδός, an emerald. Cf. Skt. marakata, an emerald.

Emerge, to rise from the sea, appear. (L.) L.emerger-e, to rise out of water.—L. ē, out; mergere, to dip; see Merge.

Emerods; see Hemorrhoids.

Emery, a hard mineral. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) Formerly emeril; XVII cent.—F. émeri; M.F. emeril, esmeril.—Ital. smeriglio. — Gk. σμέρις, σμήρις, emery.

Emetic. (L.—Gk.) L. emetic-us. — Gk. ēμετικός, causing sickness.—Gk. ēμέω, I vomit; see Vomit.

Emigrate. (L.) From pp. of L. ēmigrāre, to wander forth.—L. ē, out; migrāre, to wander; see Migrate.

Eminent, excellent. (L.) L. eminent-um, stem of pres. pt. of ēminere, to project, excel.—L. ē, out; *minère, to project; for which cf. in-minent, pro-minent.

Emir, a commander. (Arab.) Arab. am-r, a nobleman, prince. — Arab. root amara, he commanded. Der. admir-al.

Emit, to send forth. (L.) L. ēmittere, to send forth; pp. emissus.—L. ē, out; mittere, to send. Der. emission, emissary, from the pp.
**EMMET**

**Emmet, an ant.** (E.) M. E. emete, amote. A. S. āmete, or āmete, an ant. + G. amaise, O. H. G. āmeiza, or ameiza, an ant. Doublet, ant.

**Emmew;** see Œnew.


**Emolument, gain.** (F. — L.) O. F. emolument. — L. *emolumentum*, what is gained by labour. — L. *ἐμολύτρον*, to work out, accomplish. — L. *ἐμολλία*, out, greatly; *mollīs*, to work, from *mōlēs*, heap, also effort. "So usually explained; but the short vowels in *mollī* suggest a derivation from *ἔμωλερε*, to grind thoroughly.

**Emotion, (L.)** Coined from L. *emōtus*, pp. of *ēmoute*, to move away or much. — L. *ἐμοῦτα*, out, much; *mouère*, to move.

**Emperor, a ruler.** (F. — L.) O. F. emperier. — L. imperator, acc. of imperātor, a ruler. — L. *imperāre*, to rule. — L. *im-* (for *in*), upon, over; *parāre*, to make ready, order. Der. *empress*.


**Empire.** (F. — L.) F. empire. — L. imperium, command. — L. *im-* (in-), upon, over; *parāre*, to make ready, order.

**Empiric, a quack doctor.** (F. — L.) M. F. empirique. — L. empiricus. — Gk. *ἐμπυρικός*, experienced; also one of a certain set of physicians. — Gk. *ἐμ*— (= *πέρα*), a trial, experience, allied to *πέρα* (= *πέρα*), a way, and to E. Fare. Brugm. i. § 293.

**Employ.** (F. — L.) M. F. employer; to employ. — L. *implecāre*, to implicate (in Late L., to use for, employ). — L. *im-* (for in-), in; *plācāre*, to fold; see Implicate, Imply.

**Emporium, a mart.** (L. — Gk.) L. emporium. — Gk. *ἐμποριόν*, a mart; neut. of *ἐμπορίος*, commercial. — Gk. *ἐμπορία*, commerce, *ἐμπορος*, a traveller, merchant. — Gk. *ἐμ*— (= *ἐν*), in; *πέρα*, a way; see Fare.

**Emprise, enterprise.** (F. — L.) M. E. emprise. — O. F. emprise; orig. fem. of empris, pp. of O. F. emprendre, to take in hand. — L. *im-* (in-), in; *prehendere*, to take. See Comprehend.

**ENCHANT**

**Empty, void.** (E.) M. E. empti. A. S. *emptig*, æmêlig, lit. full of leisure. — A. S. *ēmītā*, *ēmētta*, leisure, older form *ēmōta* (Epin. Glos. 680). Perhaps *āmetā* is for *ēmōtōn*—, from *ā-*, prefix, private, and *mōl*, a meeting for business.

**Empyrean, Empyreal, pertaining to elemental fire.** (L. — Gk.) Adjectives coined from L. *empyrē-ae-us*, Gk. *ἐμπυρικός*, extended from *ἐμπυρος*, exposed to fire. — Gk. *ἐμ*— (= *ἐν*), in; *πῦρ*, fire; see Fire.

**Emu, Emue, a bird.** (Port.) Port. *enma*, an ostrich.

**Emulate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *emulāri*, to try to equal. — L. *æmulus*, striving to equal.

**Emulsion, a milk-like mixture.** (F. — L.) M. F. emulsion; formed from L. *emuls-us*, pp. of *emulgere*, to milk out. — L. *ἐμουλάς*, out, mulge, to milk; see Milk.

**En-, prefix.** (F. — L.) F. *en*— (= *in*), in; sometimes used with a canasal force, as en-case, en-chain, etc. See Em-.

**Enact.** (F. — L.) In Shaks. — F. en, in (L. in) ; and Act. Lit. "to put in act."


**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. encaisser, "to put into a case;" Cot. — F. *en*, in (L. in) ; and M. F. *casse*, casse, a case; see Case (2).


**Enceinte, pregnant.** (F. — L.) F. *enceinte*. — Late L. incincta, ungirt, said of a pregnant woman, fem. of pp. of *cingere*, to gird, with neg. prefix *in-*. — Isidore explains Late L. incincta as meaning "ungirt"; so also Ital. incinta (Florio).

**Enchant.** (F. — L.) F. enchant, to charm. — L. *incantāre*, to repeat a chant. — L. *in-*, upon; and *cantāre*, to sing; see Cant (1).
**ENCHASE**  (F. - L.) M. F. enchasser, 'to encompass or set in gold; ' Cot. Hence to emboss. - F. en, in (L. in); and chase (F. chàssé), the same as casse, a case; see Case (2).

**Encircle.** (F. - L.) From En- and Circle.

**Encline.** (F. - L.) M. E. enclinen. - O.F. encliner. - L. inclinare; see Incline.

**Enclitic.** (Gk.) Gk. ἐνκλιτικός, enclining, dependent; used of a word which 'leans,' its accent upon another. - Gk. ἐνκλίνειν, to lean upon, encline. - Gk. εν, on; κάνειν, to lean; see Lean (1).


**Encomium, commendation.** (L. - Gk.) Latinised from Gk. ἐνκώμιον, neut. of ἐνκώμιος, laudatory, full of revelry. - Gk. εν, in; κώμος, revelry.

**Encore, again.** (F. - L.) F. encore (= Ital. ancora), still, again. - L. hanc hóram, for in hanc hóram, to this hour; see Hour. ☑ Somewhat disputed.

**Encounter, vb.** (F. - L.) O. F. encontrer, to meet in combat. - F. en, in; contre, against. - L. in, in; contra, against.

**Encourage.** (F. - L.) F. encourager; from F. en (L. in) and courage; see Courage.

**Encrinite, the 'stone lily'; a fossil.** (Gk.) Coined from Gk. εν, in; κρινόν, a lily; with suffix -rnis.

**Encroach.** (F. - L. and Teut.) Lit. to hook away, catch in a hook. - O. F. encrocher, to seize upon. - F. en, in; evoc, a hook; cf. F. accrocher, to hook up. - L. in, in; and M. Du. kroke, Icel. kókr, &c.; see Crock.

**Encumber.** (F. - L. ?) O. F. encumbrer, to block up (a way). - Late L. in-combrare, to obstruct. - L. in-, in; and Late L. combris, an obstacle. See Cumber.

**Encyclical, circular, said of a letter sent round (ecclesiastical).** From Gk. ἐνκύκλιος, circular (said of a letter); with suffix -cal. - Gk. εν, in; κύκλος, a circle.

**Encyclopædia.** (L. - Gk.) Latinised from (a coined) Gk. ἐνκυκλοπαίδευα, ἐνκυκλοπαίδεια, for ἐνκύκλιος παίδεια, circular (or complete) instruction; from ἐνκύκλιος (above) and παίδεια, instruction.

**End, sb.** (E.) M. E. ende. A. S. ende, sb. + Du. einde, Icel. endir, Sw. ònde, Dan. unde, Goth. andeis, G. ende. Teut. type

*and-isco. Cf. O. Irish ind, Skt. anta, end, limit. ☑ Hence the prefixes ante-, anti-, an- in an-swer.

**Endeavour, to attempt.** (F. - L.) Coined 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. 2598); see Devoir.

**Endemic,** peculiar to a district. (Gk.) Gk. ἐνόμισ-ος, belonging to a people. - Gk. εν, in; ὑμείς, a people; see Democracy.


**Endogen,** a plant that grows from within. (F. - Gk.) F. endogène (1813). From Gk. ἐνδογενέω, within; γένος, base of γεννάω, I am born, allied to γενναω, race.

**Endorse.** (F. - L.) Formerly endosse. O. F. endosser, to put on the back of. - F. en, on; des, the back, from L. dorsum, the back (whence the spelling with rs).

**Endow.** (F. - L.) A. F. endoüer. From F. en- and douer. - L. in-, in, and doüare, to give a dowry, from dö-r-, stem of dö-, a dowry; cf. dare, to give.

**Endue (1), to endow.** (F. - L.) Another spelling of endow; XV cent. - O. F. endour (later endouer), to endow (Burguy).

**Endue (2), to clothe.** (L.) A corruption of endue; as in 'endue thy ministers with righteousness.' - L. induere, to clothe. See Indue (2); and see above.

**Endure.** (F. - L.) M. E. endure. - F. endurer. - F. en (L. in); and döour (L. döüare), to last. See Dure.


**Energy.** (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. energie. - Late L. energia. - Gk. ἐνεργεία, vigour, action. - Gk. ἐνέργος, at work. - Gk. εν, in: ἐνέργον, work; see Work.

**Enervate.** (L.) From pp. of L. enervare, to deprive of nerve or strength. - L. é, out of; nervus, a nerve; see Nerve.

**Enew.** (F. - L.) Misspelt enrew in Shak.; read enew, to drive into the water. - F. en, in; A. F. ewe (F. eau), water,
from L. *aqua*. Cf. O. F. eneuver, to soak in water (Godefroy).

**Enfcoff**, to endue with a sief. (F.—L. and O. H. G.) The spelling is Norman F.; formed from F. en (L. in), in; and sief, a sief. See Fief.

**Enflade**, a straight line or passage. (F.—L.) F. enflade, a long string (of things). — F. enfler, to thread. — F. en (L. in), in; fil, a thread, from L. filum, a thread. See File (1).

**Engage**, (F.—L.) O. F. engager, to bind by a pledge. — F. en (L. in), in; gage, a pledge; see Gage. Der. disengage.


**Engine**, (F.—L.) O. F. engin, a tool. — L. ingenium, natural capacity, also, an invention. — L. in, in; geni-, as in genius; see Genius.


**Engrailed**, indented with curved lines; in heraldry. (F.—L. and Teut.) O. F. engreslé, pp. of engrasler, to engrail (indent as with hailstones). — O. F. en, in; greslé (Fr. grêle), hail. — L. in, in; and (perhaps) G. gries, grit. See Graill (3).

**Grainen, Ingain**, 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. grain, the seed of herbs, also grain, wherewith cloth is died in grain, scarlet die, scarlet in grain; Cot. From L. granum, the coineal 'berry' or insect; a fem. sb. formed from the pl. (granā) of grānum, a grain.

**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, exalt, increase. (F.—L.) A. F. enhauencer, a form of O. F. enhauencer, enhauicer, to lift (Ital. innalzare). — L. in; and Late L. altiāre, to lift, from altus, high.

**Enigma.** (L.—Gk.) L. enigma, — Gk. ἐνίμα (stem ἐνιματ-), a riddle, dark saying. — Gk. ἐνισσόραι, I speak in riddles. — Gk. άινος, a tale, story. Der. enigmatic (from the stem).


**Enjoy**, to enjoy in. (F.—L.) M. E. en-join (enjoyen); A. F. enjoi-er. — F. en (L. in); O. F. ioite, F. joie; see Joy.

**Enlighten**, vb. (E.; with F. prefix.) 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. enemite; O. F. enamīstique(t). — O. F. en- (L. in), neg. prefix; and amistique(t), amity; see Amity.

**Ennui.** (F.—L.) Mod. F. ennui, annoyance; O. F. anoi. See Annoy.

**Enormous**, great beyond measure. (F.—L.) Formed from enorm (obsolete); with suffix -ous. — M. F. enorme, huge. — L. enormis, out of rule, huge. — L. et, out of; norma, rule. See Normal.

**Enough.** (E.) M. E. enogh, enogh; pl. inohe, enohe. A. S. genōh, genōg, pl. genōge, sufficient; allied to A. S. geneah, it suffices. — Icel. gnōgur, Dan. nok, Swed. neg, Du. genoog, G. genug, Goth. ganōs. The ge- is a prefix. Cf. L. nancisē, to obtain (pp. nac-tus); Skt. nāg, to attain.

**Enquire**, (F.—L.) M. E. enqueren; altered from enquerre to enquire, and later to inquire, under the influence of the L. form. — O. F. enquerre, enquierir. — L. inquirere, to search into. — L. in, in; querēre, to seek. Der. enqueri-, often turned into inquiry; enquest (now inquest), from O. F. enqueste, L. inquisita (rēs), a thing enquired into.


**Ensign.** (F.—L.) O. F. ensign, more correctly enseigne, 'a sign, enigne, standard;' Cot. — Late L. insignia, pl. of L. insignis, a standard. — L. insignis,
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; sile, a pit for storing grain. — L. in, in; sirus, borrowed from Gk. σίπως, a pit for storing grain.

Ensuite. (F. — L.) O. F. enseu', a stem of ensuire, to follow after. — Late L. insequere, for L. insequi, to follow upon. — L. in, on; sequi, to follow.

Ensure, to make sure. (F. — L.) A. F. enseurir. — F. en (L. in), in; and O. F. seuir, sure; see Sure.

Entablature. (F. — L.) Obs. F. entablature, 'an intablature;' Cot. [Cf. Ital. intavolatura, '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; *tabula're, 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 feu-tail (feodum tallitum, where tallitum means 'limited' in a certain way). From F. en—(L. in) and tailler (tallière). In another sense we find M. E. entailen, to cut, carve. — O. F. entaille, to carve, grave. — F. en— (L. in), in; and tailler, to cut; see Tailor, Tail (2), Tally.

Entangle; from En- and Tangle, q.v.

Enter. (F. — L.) M. E. entren. — O. F. entrer. — L. inträre, to go into. — L. in, in; and *strare, to go through (cf. pene-trare and trans); allied to Skt. t ara—, a passage. See Brugm. ii. § 579. Der. entance.


Entertain. (F. — L.) O. F. entretenir. — Late L. intertenire, to entertain, lit. 'to hold or keep among.' — L. inter, among; tenère, to hold.

Enthusiasm, inspiration. (L. — Gk.) Late L. enthúsia'mus. — Gk. ἐνθουσίασμος, inspiration. — Gk. ἐνθουσιάζω, I am inspired.

- Gk. ἐνθεός, full of the god, having a god within, inspired. — Gk. ἐν, in; ἔθος, a god.

Entice. (F. — L.) M. E. enticen. — O. F. enticier, enticher, to excite. — Lat. type *intitúrire, to kindle, set on fire. — L. in; and *títius, for titio, a firebrand. Cf. F. attiser, Ital. attizzare, to set on fire.


Entity, being. (L.) A coined word, with suffix -ty, from L. enti-, decl. stem of *ens, a thing, a being; see Essence.

Entomology. (F. — Gk.) F. entomologie (A. D. 1764). From Gk. ἔντομον, an insect; neut. of ἔντομος, cut into, so called from the very thin middle part (see Insect). — Gk. ἐν, in; τέμνειν, to cut; with suffix -λογία, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Entrails, the inward parts. (F. — L.) O. F. entraille, intestines. — Late L. intra-ilia, also (more correctly) intrânea, entrails. — L. intrânea, entrails, neut. pl. of intraennis, inward, adj., from inter, within. — The O. F. entraille was a fem. sing. made from a neut. pl.

Entreat. (F. — L.) Orig. to treat; then to treat with, beseech. O. F. entraîter, to treat of. — F. en (<L. in), in, concerning; F. traiter< L. tractâre, to handle, treat; see Treat.

Enumerate. (L.) From pp. of L. enuermâre, to reckon up. — L. é, out, fully: numerâre, vb., from numerus, number.

Enunciate. (L.) From pp. of L. enunciâre, better spelt enuntiâre, to utter, declare fully. — L. é, fully; nuntiâre, to tell, from nuntius, a messenger.

Envelop. (F. — Teut.) M. E. envolupen. — O. F. enveloper, later enveloper, to wrap in, wrap round, enfold. — F. en (L. in), in; and O. F. volupser, voloper, ziloper, to wrap, from a base zilop-, to wrap. This base resembles M. E. wllaupen, to wrap; which, however, is not known outside English. See Lap (3). Note Walloon envolé, to envelop (Remacle); M. Ital. goluppare, 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.

Envoy. (F. — L.) O. F. envoyer, a sending. — O. F. envoier, to send. — F. en voie,


**Epact.** (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. and (F.) epacte, an addition, the epact (a term in astronomy). — Late L. epacta. — Gk. ἐπακτή (for ἐπακτός ἴμερα), late fem. of ἐπακτός, added. — Gk. ἐπάγεν, to bring in, add. — Gk. ἐπὶ, for ἐπί, to; and ἄγεν, to lead, bring. (v. AG.)

**Epaulet,** a shoulder-knot. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. épaulette; dimin. from épauler (O. F. espauler), a shoulder. — Late L. spatula, shoulder-blade; L. spatula, a broad blade; see Spatula.

**Epergne,** an ornamental stand for the centre of a table. (F. — O. H. G.) F. épargne, commonly spelt épargne, lit. thriftiness, sparingness. So called from the method of ornamentation; the F. taille d'épargne is applied to a sort of ornamentation in which certain parts are cut away and filled in with enamel, leaving the design in relief, i.e. spared or left uncut. See Littré, and Cotgrave (s. v. espargne). — F. épargner; O. F. espargner, espargner, to spare. — O. H. G. sparon, G. sparen, to spare; see Spare.

**Ephah,** a Hebrew measure. (Heb. — Egypt.) Heb. éphâh, a measure; of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic ṣpī, measure.

**Ephemera,** sing.; orig. pl., flies that live for a day. (Gk.) XVII cent. — Gk. ἐφήμερα, neut. pl. of ἐφήμερος, lasting for a day. — Gk. ἐφί — ἐπί, for; ἴμερα, a day.

**Der.** ephemer-al, adj.; ephemer-is (Gk. ἐφήμερος, a diary).

**Ephod,** part of the priest’s habit. (Heb.) Heb. ἐφόδ, a vestment. — Heb. ἐφόδ, to put on.

**Epi-,** prefix. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπί, upon, to; besides; spelt eph-in eph-emeral, ep-in ep-isode, ep-in ep-ode.

**Epic,** narrative. (L. — Gk.) L. epicus. — Gk. ἐπικός, narrative. — Gk. ἐπός, word, narrative, song; see Voice.

**Epicene,** of common gender. (L. — Gk.) L. epicurus. — Gk. ἐπικόους, common. — Gk. ἐπι, among; κοινός, common.

**Epicure,** a follower of Epicurus. (L. — Gk.) L. Epicurus. — Gk. Ἐπίκουρος, a proper name; lit. ‘assistant.’

**Epicycle,** a small circle, with its centre on the circumference of a larger one. (L. — Gk.) L. epicyclus. — Gk. ἐπίκυκλος.

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**Envy**

- Gk. ἐπι, upon; κυκλός, a circle; see Cycle.

**Epidemic,** affecting a people. (L. — Gk.) Formed from L. epidemius, epidemic. — Gk. ἐπίδημος, among the people, general. — Gk. ἐπί, among; δήμος, people. See Endemic.

**Epidermis,** cuticle. (L. — Gk.) L. epidermis. — Gk. ἐπιδερμίς, upper skin. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, skin. See Derm.

**Epiglottis,** the cartilage forming a lid over the glottis. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπιγλῶττις.

- Gk. ἐπί, upon; γλῶττις, glottis; see Glottis.

**Epigram,** a short and pithy poem or saying. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. épigramme.

- L. epigramma. — Gk. ἐπιγράμμα, an inscription, epigram. — Gk. ἐπιγράφειν, to inscribe. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; γράφειν, to write. See Grammar.

**Epilepsy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. épilepsie, ‘the falling sickness;’ Cot. — L. épilepsia. — Gk. ἐπίληψις, ἐπιλήψις, a seizure.

- Gk. ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to seize upon. — Gk. ἐπί, on; λαμβάνειν, to seize. Der. épiléptic (Gk. ἐπιληπτικός).

**Epilogue.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. épilogue.

- L. epilogus. — Gk. ἐπιλόγος, a concluding speech. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; λόγος, a speech.

**Epiphany, Twelfth Day.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. épiphanie. — L. epiphania. — Gk. ἐπιφάνεια, manifestation; orig. neut. pl. of ἐπιφάνιος, manifest, but used as equivalent to ἐπιφάνεια, sb. — Gk. ἐπιφανείς, to shew forth. — Gk. ἐπι, to, forth; φαίνειν, to shew. See Phantom.

**Episcopal.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. épiscopal. — L. episcopālis, belonging to a bishop. — L. episcopus, a bishop. — Gk. ἐπίσκοπος, an over-seer, bishop. — Gk. ἐπί, upon; σκοπός, one that watches. See Scope.

**Episode,** a story introduced into another. (Gk.) Gk. ἐπιστολον, orig. neut. of ἐπιστολίος, coming in besides. — Gk. ἐπί (ἐπὶ), besides; εἰσίοντας, coming in, from εἰς, in, ὁδὸς, a way.

**Epistle,** a letter. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. épistle, also épistre. — L. epistola. — Gk. ἐπιστολή, message, letter. — Gk. ἐπιστάλειν, to send to. — Gk. ἐπί, to; στάλειν, to equip, send.

**Epitaph.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. épitaphe. — L. epitaphium. — Gk. ἐπιτάφιος, upon a tomb. — Gk. ἐπί, on; τάφος, a tomb.

**Epithalamium,** a marriage-song. (L. — Gk.) L. epithalamium. — Gk. ἐπί-
ERMINE, see regei-e, lie, pollens, see adv. Skt. see see
ceqtius, (eqiiipollens, cequinoctium, tor. aquus, placed, from thê-, weak grade of thêmu, I place.

Epitec. (L.-Gk.) L. epitec-ôs, a surface-incision, also an abridgment. —Gk. épi-, upon; têµew, to cut.

Epoch. (L.-Gk.) Late L. epocha. —Gk. éposy, a stop, pause, fixed date. —Gk. èr- (épi), upon; èxèuv, to hold, check. (SEGH.) Brugm. i. § 602.


Equal. (L.) L. aequâlis, equal. —L. aequus, just, exact.

equanitvity, evenness of mind. (L.) From L. aequanimitas, the same. —L. aequanimité, of even temper, kind. —L. aequ-us, equal; animus, mind.

equation, a statement of equality. (L.) L. acc. aequationem, an equalling; from pp. of aequâre, to make equal. —L. aequus, equal. So also equator< L. equâtor.

equilibrium, even balancing. (L.) L. aequilibrius. —L. aequilibris, evenly balanced. —L. aequi-, for aequus, even; libra, a balance; see Librate.

equinex. (F.-L.) F. équinex. —L. aequinoctium, time of equal day and night.

—L. aequi-, for aequus; nocti-, decl. stem of nox, a night; see Night.


equivalente. (F.-L.) M. F. équivalente. —L. aequivalent-, stem of pres. pt. of aequälatere, to be of equal force. —L. aequi-, for aequus; ualere, to be worth; see Value.

equivocal. (L.) Formed from L. aequivoç-us, of doubtful sense. —L. aequi-, aequus; voc-, stem of vocare, to call; see Voice. Der. equivocâte, to speak doubtfully. [So also equi-angular, equi-multiple, &c.

harmo, an ermine. + A.S. herma, Lithuan. szarni, a weasel.
But Hatzfeld supports the derivation from Armenian มա, an Armenian mouse; cf. Ponticus мис, supposed to be an ermine.

**Erode.** (F. — L.) F. éroder. — L. ēro- 

dere, to eat away. — L. ē, out; rōdere, to gnaw. Der. ēros-ion (from pp. ēros-us).

**Erotic.** (Gk.) Gk. ἔρωτικός, relating to love. — Gk. ἔρωτι-, crude form of ἔρως, love; allied to ἀμαω, I love.


**Erratum,** an error. (L.) L. ērrātum, not of pp. of ērrāre, to make a mistake.

**Erroneous,** faulty. (L.) Put for L. ērrōn-us, wandering; with suffix -ous. — L. ērrāre (above).


**Errand.** (E.) M.E. erende. A.S. ērende, a message, business. + O. Sax. ārsunti, O. H. G. ārunti, a message; cf. Icel. ēryndi, ērendi. Swed. ērende, Dan. ērende. Usually connected with A.S. ār, Icel. ārr, Goth. airdus, a messenger; which is hardly possible.

**Errant,** wandering. (F. — L.) F. errant, pres. pt. of O.F. errer, eirer, to wander. — Late L. iterāre, to travel. — L. iter, a journey. † It sometimes represents the pres. pt. of ērrāre, to wander.

**Doublet, arrant.**

**Erratum,** Erroneous, Error; see Err.

**Erst;** see Ere.

**Erubescent.** (L.) L. ērubescent-, stem of pres. pt. of ērubescere, to grow red. — L. ē, out, much; rubescere, to grow red, incipient form of rubēre, to be red. See Red.

**Eruptate.** (L.) From pp. of L. ēruit- tāre, to belch out. — L. ē, out; ructāre, to belch; allied to rūgīgere, to belch; cf. Gk. ἐρύνθεινα. Brugm. i. § 231.

**Erudite,** learned. (L.) L. ēruditus, pp. of ērudire, to free from rudeness, to teach. — L. ē, from; rudis, rude.

**Eruption.** (L.) From L. ēruptionem, acc. of ēruptio, a breaking out. — L. ēruptus, pp. of ērumpere, to break out. — L. ē, out; rumpere, to break. See Rupture.

**Erysipelas,** a redness on the skin.
ing to a Late L. acc. *scutiumem, extended from L. scutum, a shield.

**Esophagus**, gullet. (L. — Gk.) Late L. *esophagus*. — Gk. ὀσφάγος, the gullet, lit. conveyer of ioo — Gk. ὀσο- (of doubtful origin); qαγ-, base of φαγεῖν, to eat.

**Esoteric**. (Gk.) Gk. ἐσωτερικός, inner; hence, secret. — Gk. ἐσωτέρος, inner, comp. of ἐσω, adv., within; from ἐσ- ἐς, into, prep. — Opposed to esoteric.


**Especial**. (F. — L.) O. F. spécial, — L. specialis, belong to a special kind. — L. speciēs, 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 Ital. spianata, an esplanade, a levelled way; from spianare, to level. — L. explanare, to level. — L. ex, out; planāre, to level, from planum, flat. — See Plain.


**Essay, Assay**, an attempt, trial. (F. — L.) O. F. essai, a trial. — L. exāgium, a trial of weight; cf. exāmen, a weighing, a swarm. — L. ex, out; agere, to drive, impel, move. (✓AG.)

**Essence**, a quality, being. (F. — L.) F. essence — L. essentia, a being. — L. esse7ti-al; see entity.


**Estate**. (F. — L.) O. F. estat, — L. statum, acc. of status, state; see State.


**Estimate**, from pp. of L. aestimare, to value (above). — L. exträ, without; see Extra.

**Estop, to bar.** (F. — L.) The same as Stop.

**Estovers, supplies of various necessaries.** (F. — L.) A. F. estovers, M. E. stovers, pl. of stover; see Stover.

**Estrange, to make strange.** (F. — L.) O. F. estranger, to make strange. — O. F. estrange, strange. — L. extraneum, acc. of extraneus, foreign, on the outside. — L. extra, without; see Extra.

**Estreat, a true copy, in law.** (F. — L.) Lit. 'extract.' A. F. estrete, fem. of pp. of estraire, to extract. — L. extracta, fem. of pp. of extrahere; see Extract.

**Estuary, mouth of a tidal river.** (L.) L. estuārium, the same. — L. estuare, to surge, foam as the tide. — L. astus, heat, surge, tide. — Allied to Ether.

**Etch, to engrave with acids.** (Du. — G.) Du. etsen, to etch. — G. äten, to corrode, etch; orig. 'to make to eat;' causal of G. essen, to eat. — See Eat.


**Ether, pure upper air.** (L. — Gk.) L. aether. — Gk. ἄθορ, upper air; from its brightness. — Gk. ἄθεων, to glow. (✓AIDH.) Brumg. i. § 202.

**Ethic, relating to morals.** (L. — Gk.) L. ethicus, moral. — Gk. ἔθικος, moral. — Gk. ἔθος, custom, moral nature; cf. ἔθος, manner, custom. — Skt. svadha-, self-will, strength, from svā, self, dā, to place; cf. Goth. sīds, G. sitte, custom.

**Ethnic, relating to a nation.** (L. — Gk.)
Etiolate, to blanch plants. (F.—L.) F. étiole, with suffix -ate. From a dialectal form answering to s’étuler, to grow into haulm or stalk, like etiolated plants. — F. étule, O. F. estéule, a stalk. — Late L. stupula, for L. stipula, straw. See Stickle.

Etiquette, ceremony. (F.—G.) F. équitation, a label, ticket, also a form of introduction; cf. M. F. équitation (O. F. estiqué), '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. stecken, to stick, pierce. See Stick (i). Doublet, ticket.

Etymon, the true source of a word. (L.—Gk.) L. étymon. — Gk. ἐτυμον; neut. of ἐτύμω, real, true.

Etymology, (F.—L.—Gk.) F. étiomologie. — L. etymologia. — Gk. ἐτυμολογία, etymology. — Gk. ἐτυμω-ς, true; -λογία, account, from λέγεω, to speak.

Eu-, prefix, well. (Gk.) Gk. ἐ, well; neut. of ἔος, good. Cf. Skt. vasu, wealth.

Eucalyptus, a genus of trees, including the blue gum-tree. (Gk.) Latinised from Gk. ἐ, well; καλυπτω, covered, surrounded. The reference is to the hood protecting the stamens.

Encharist, the Lord's Supper, lit. thanksgiving. (L.—Gk.) L. eucharistia. — Gk. εὐχαριστία, a giving of thanks. — Gk. ἐ, well; χαρά, joy, I show favour, from χαρά, favour. Cf. Yearn.

Eulogy, praise. (L.—Gk.) From L. eulogium. — Gk. εὐλογία, praise, lit. good speaking; with suffix suggested by L. elogium, an inscription. — Gk. ἐ, well; λέγω, to speak.

Eunuch, one who is castrated. (L.—Gk.) L. eunuchus. — Gk. ἐνοῦχος, a chamberlain; one who had charge of sleeping apartments. — Gk. ἐνογη, a couch; εὐγενεία, to keep, have in charge.

Euphemism, a softened expression. (Gk.) Gk. εὐφημίσμος, the same as εὐφημία, the use of words of good omen. — Gk. ἐ, well; φημί, I speak. (⊕BHÁ.)

Euphony. (Gk.) Gk. εὐφωνία, a pleasing sound. — Gk. εὐφωνος, sweet-voiced. — Gk. ἐ, well; φωνή, voice. (⊕BHÁ.)

Euphrosy, the plant eye-bright. (Gk.) Supposed to be beneficial to the eyes; lit. 'delight.' — Gk. εὐφροσία, delight. — Gk. εὐφροσίαν, to delight, cheer; cf. εὐφρος, cheerful. Allied to Gk. ἐ, well; φρον-, stem of φρύν, midriff, heart, mind.

Euphuism, affectation in speaking. (Gk.) So named from a book Euphues, by J. Lyly (1579). — Gk. εὐφυῆς, well-grown, excellent. — Gk. ἐ, well; φύη, growth, from φύομαι, I grow. (⊕BHEU.)

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EVER


every, each one. (E.) M. E. eueri, euerich. A. S. ðæfre, ever; and ðæc, each. Every y = ever-each; see Each.

everywhere. (E.) M. E. ewîk-hwar. A. S. ðæfre, ever; gehowdr, where. The word really stands for ever-where, i.e. ever-where; y is a prefix (=ge-).

Evict. (L.) From L. exiâc-itus, pp. of evincere, to evince; also, to expel. See Evince.

Evident. (F.-L.) O. F. evidant. L. evidens, visible, prs. pt. of evidere, to see clearly. —L. ðæ, out; clearly; hidere, to see.


Evince. (L.) L. evincere, to conquer, to prove beyond doubt —L. ðæ, out, extremely; incere, to conquer.

Eviscerate, to gut. (L.) From pp. of L. ðæiscerâre, to gut. —L. ðæ, out; viscera, entrails.


Evolve. (L.) L. évolute rénum, to unroll, disclose. —L. ðæ, out; volvere, to roll. Der. evolutiôn, from pp. évolútus.

Ewe. (E.) M. E. ewe. A. S. eowe, Laws of Ine, 55; eowu, a female sheep. + Du. owi, Icel. ær, M. H. G. ouwe; Lithuan. avis, a sheep; Russ. otsa, L. avis, Gk. àis, O. Irish òi; Skt. avr, a sheep. Cf. Goth. awî-str, a sheep-fold.


Ex-, Ex-, prefix. (L.) L. ex, ðæ, out. + Gk. ἐκ, ðæ, out; Russ. из, Lith. ис.

Exacerbate, to embitter. (L.) From pp. of exacerbâre, to irritate. —L. ex, very; acerbus, bitter; see Acerbity.

Exact (1), precise. (L.) From L. exactus, pp. of exigere, to drive out, weigh out. —L. ex, out; and agere, to drive.

exact (2), to demand. (F.-L.) From M. F. exacter; Cot. (obsolete). —Late L. exactâre. —L. ex, out; and actus, pp. of agere (above).

Exaggerate. (L.) From pp of L. exagerâre, to heap up, amplify. —L. ex, very; agger, a heap, from agg-, ad, to; gerere, to bring.

Exalt. (F.-L.) F. exalter. —L. exalârere, to lift out, exalt. —L. ex, out; altus, high.

Examine, to test. (F.-L.) F. examiner. —L. exâminâre, to weigh carefully. —L. examîne, stem of examen, the tongue of a balance, for *exämen; cf. exigere, to weigh out. —L. ex, out; agere, to drive, move. Brugu. i. § 768.

Example. (F.-L.) O. F. exemple. —F. exemple. —L. exemplum, a sample. —L. examin-ere, to take out; with suffix -um; for the inserted p cf. the pp. exam-p-itus. —L. ex, out; enere, to take, procure.

Exasperate, to provoke. (L.) From the pp. of exasperâre, to roughen, provoke. —L. ex, very; asfer, rough.

Excavation. (F.-L.) F. excavation. —L. acc. excavatâtionem, a hollowing out. —L. excavâtus, pp. of excavâre, to hollow out. —L. ex, out; cavâre, to hollow, from causâ, hollow.


Excel, to surpass. (F.-L.) O. F. exceller. —L. excellere, to rise up, surpass. —L. ex, out; *cellere, to rise, only in comp. ante-, ex-, prae-cellere, and in cel-sus, high, orig. raised.' Cf. Lithuan. kelīs, to raise; see Hill. Brugu. i. § 633.

Except, to exclude. (F.-L.) F. excep-ter, to except; Cot. —L. exceptiôre, frequent. of excipère, to take out. —L. ex, out; capere, to take. Der. except, prep.; exception.

Excerpt, a selected passage. (L.) L. excerptum, an extract; neut. of pp. of excerptere, to select. —L. ex, out; carpere, to cull. See Harvest.

Excess. (F.-L.) O. F. exces. —L. acc. excessum, lit. a going out or beyond. —L. excessus, as in excessus, pp. of excéedere; see Exceed.

Exchange, (F.-L.) O. F. eschange, sb.; eschangier, vb., to exchange. —O. F. es- (< L. ex); and O. F. change, sb., changier, to change. See Change.

Exchequer, a court of revenue. (F.-P.) M. E. eshekere. —O. F. eshequier, a chess-board; hence, a checkered cloth on which accounts were reckoned by means of counters (Low L. scaccârium). —O. F. eshec, check; see Check.
Excise, a duty, tax. (Du. – F. – L.) A misspelling of M. Du. aksiis or aksys, excisë. (Cf. G. accise, excise.) – O. F. accrés, a tax, given in the N. E. D.; allied to Low L. accista (Ducange); also spelt exsista (id.). – L. excus, a payment, rent; cf. accensère, to tax. – L. acer (for ad), to; and census, a tax. ¶ For the sound-change, cf. Du. spijis, food, from L. spensa (for dispensa), a larder, a spence.

Excision. (F. – L.) F. excision, 'a destroying;' Cot. – L. acc. excisionem, a cutting out, a destroying. – L. excisus, pp. of excidere, to cut out. – L. ex, out; and cadere, to cut.

Exclaim. (F. – L.) F. exclamer, L. exclamare, to call out. – L. ex, out; clāmāre, to call. See Claim.

Exclude. (L.) L. exclūdere, to shut out. – L. ex, out; claudere, to shut. See Clause.

Excommunicate. (L.) From pp. of L. communícāre, to put out of the community. – L. ex, out of; communis, common. See Communicate.

Excoriate. (L.) From pp. of L. excriäre, to strip off skin. – L. ex, off; corium, hide, skin. See Cuirass.

Excrement (1). (L.) L. excrementum, refuse, ordure. – L. excretris, pp. of excreniere, to separate, sift out. – L. ex, out; cernere, to sift.

Excrement (2), out-growth. (L.) In Shak. From L. excrementum. – L. excretris, pp. of excrencre, to grow out (below).

Excruciation. (F. – L.) O. F. excreziation; formed (with suffix -ion) from L. excretus, pp. of excrère; see Excrement (1).

Excruciate, 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. exculpāre, to clear of blame. – L. ex, out of culpa, blame.

Excursion. (L.) L. excursiōnem, acc. of excursio, a running out. – L. excursus, pp. of excurse, to run out. – L. ex, out; curvāre, to run.

Excuse. (F. – L.) F. excuser. – L. excusāre, to release from a charge. – L. ex, out; and causa, a charge, a cause.

Execute. (L.) From pp. of L. execrāri, for execrāri, to curse greatly. – L. ex, greatly; sacrāre, to consecrate, also to declare accursed. – L. sacr-um, neut. of sacer, sacred; also, accorded.

Exequial. (F. – L.) O. F. exequiel, – L. exsequi; to follow out, pursue, perform. – L. ex, out; sequī, to follow.

Exegesis, exposition. (Gk.) Gk. ἐξεγέσης, interpretation. – Gk. ἐξεργείω, to explain. – Gk. ἔξω, out; ἔξωθι, to guide, perhaps allied to Seek. Brugm. i. § 187.


Exemplify, to show by example. (F. – L.) – L. A coined word; as if from F. exemplifier. – Late L. exemplificāre, properly 'to copy out.' – L. exempli-, for exemplum, a copy; fic-, for facere, to make.

Exempt, freed. (F. – L.) O. F. exempt; whence exempter, to exempt, free. – L. exemptus, pp. of exemere, to take out, deliver, free. – L. ex, out; emere, to take. Cf. Lith. im-ti, to take.


Exercise, sb. (F. – L.) M. E. exercise. – O. F. exercice. – L. exercitium, exercise. – L. exercitus, pp. of exercere, to drive out of an enclosure, drive on, set at work. – L. ex, out; arcere, to enclose; see Ark. Der. exercise, vb.

Exergue, the small space left beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin. (F. – Gk.) The final -rne is not pronounced; cf. prologue, &c. – F. exergue, so called because lying 'out of the work.' – Gk. ἐξω, out of; ἐκπρος, work.

Exert. (L.) Lit. to 'put forth.' L. exertus, better spelt exerts, thrust forth; pp. of exserere, to thrust out. – L. ex, out; severe, to join, to put.

Exfoliate. (L.) From pp. of L. exfoliāre, to strip off leaves; from ex, off, and folium, a leaf.

Exhale. (F. – L.) F. exhalar. – L. ex-
EXHAUST

hālāre, to breathe out. — L. ex, out; hālāre, to breathe.

Exhaust. (L.) From L. exhaustus, pp. of exaurīre, to draw out, drink up. — L. ex, out; haurīre, to draw water.

Exhibit, to show. (L.) From L. exhibīt-us, pp. of exhibēre, to hold forth. — L. ex, out; habĕre, to have.

Exhilarate, to cheer. (L. — Gk.; with L. prefix.) From pp. of L. exhilarāre, to gladden greatly. — L. ex, very; hilaris, hilarus, glad, cheerful, from Gk. ὑάποσ, cheerful. See Hilarity.

Exhort. (F. — L.) O. F. ex(i)orter. — L. exhortāri, to encourage greatly. — L. ex, out, very; hortāri, to encourage; see Hortatory.

Exhume, to cheer. (L.) From the stem of pres. pt. of exerere, to exact. — L. ex; and agere, to drive.


Exist, to continue to be. (L.) L. existere, better exsistere, to stand forth, arise, be. — L. ex, out; sistere, to set, stand, from stāre, to stand.

Exit. (L.) L. exit; i. e. ‘he goes out,’ used as a stage direction; 3rd pers. s. pres. of exēre, to go out. — L. ex, out; ēre, to go. — Exit, departure, is from L. exitus, sb.

Exodus, departure. (L. — Gk.) L. exodus. — Gk. ἔξοδος, a going out. — Gk. ἐxei, out; ὀδός, a way, a march. (VICES)

Exogen, a plant that increases outwardly. (F. — Gk.) F. exogène (1813). From Gk. ἐξ—, outside, from ἐξ, out; and γενέ-, base of γένεσθαι, to be born.

Exoneration. (L.) From pp. of L. exonerāre, to free from a burden. — L. ex, away; onerāre, to burden, from oner-(for *ones-), stem of onus, a burden.

Exorbitant, extravagant. (F. — L.) F. exorbitant. — L. exorbitānt-, stem of pres. pt. of exorbitāre, to fly out of a track. — L. ex, out; orbita, a track of a wheel, from orb-, stem of orbis, a wheel, with suffix -ita.

Exorcise. (L. — Gk.) Late L. exor-

EXPERT

cizāre. — Gk. ἐξορίζειν, to drive away by adjuration. — Gk. ἐξ, away; ὄριζειν, to adjure, from ὀρήσεως, an oath.

Exordium. (L.) L. exordium, a beginning. — L. exordīrī, to begin, to weave. — L. ex; and ordīrī, to begin, weave.

Exoteric, external. (Gk.) Gk. ἐξωτερικός, external. — Gk. ἐξωτικός, more outward, comp. of adv. ἐξω, outward, from εξ, out.

Exotic, foreign. (L. — Gk.) L. exoticus. — Gk. ἐξωτικός, outward, foreign. — Gk. ἐξω, adv., outward, from εξ, out.

Expand. (L.) L. expandere (pp. expansus), to spread out. — L. ex, out; pandere, to spread out; causal from palēre, to lie open. Cf. Gk. παλέω, I spread out. Der. expanse, from the pp.

Expatriate. (L.) From pp. of L. expatriāri, better expatriāri, to wander. — L. ex, out; spatia, to roam, from spatium, space.

Expatriate. (L.) From pp. of L. expatriāri, 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, frequentate of specere, to see.

Expectorate. (L.) From pp. of L. expectorāre, to expel from the breast. — L. ex, out of; pector- (for *pectos), stem of pectus, the breast.

Expedite. (L.) From pp. of L. expeditāre, to extricate the foot, release, get ready. — L. ex, out; ped-, stem of pēs, foot. Der. expedient, from the stem of the pres. pt.


Expend, to spend. (L.) L. expendere, to weigh out, lay out. — L. ex, out; pendere, to weigh. Der. expense, from A. F. expense, L. expensa, money spent, fem. of pp. expensus; expendit-ure, from Late L. expenditus, a mistaken form of the pp. expensus.


expert, experienced. (F. — L.) O. F. experī. — L. expertus, pp. of experīrī, to
make full trial of.—L. ex, thoroughly; and *perire, an obs. vb. of which the pp. peritus is common. See Peril.

**Expiate.** (L.) From pp. of L. expiare, to atone for fully.—L. ex, fully; spiare, to propitiate, from pius, devout.

**Expire.** (F.—L.) O. F. expirer.—L. expirare, expirare, to breathe out, die.—L. ex, out; spiare, to breathe.

**Explain.** (F.—L.) M. F. explaner, Cot.—L. explanare, to make plain.—L. ex, thoroughly; planare, to make plain, lit. to flatten, from planus, flat. See Plain.

**Expletive.** (L.) L. explétius, filling up.—L. explicare, pp. of explicare, to fill up.—L. ex, fully; pliere, to fill. See Plenary.

**Explicate, to explain.** (L.) From pp. of L. explicare, to unfold, explain.—L. ex, out; plicare, to fold.

**explicit.** (L.) L. explicitus, old pp. of explicare, to unfold, make plain (above). Cf. F. explicite.

**Explode, to drive away noisily, burst.** (F.—L.) M. F. exploder, ‘to explode, publicly to disgrace or drive out;’ Cot.—L. explodere (pp. explosus), to drive off the stage by noise (the old sense in E.).—L. ex, away; plôere, plaudere, to clap hands. Der. explos-ive, -ion, from the pp.

**Exploit.** (F.—L.) M. E. exploit, success, Gower, C. A. ii. 258.—O. F. exploiter, revenue, profit; later, an exploit, act.—L. explicitum, a thing settled, ended, or displayed; neut. of explicitus; see explicit. Cf. Late L. explicita, revenue.

**Explored, to search out, lit.to make to flow out.—L. ex, out; plôrare, to make to flow.** Cf. de-plore, im-plore. Brugm. i. § 154.

**Exponent.** (L.) L. exponent, stem of pres. pt. of expônerare, to expound, indicate.—L. ex, out; pônerere, to put.

**Export.** (L.) L. exportare, to carry away.—L. ex, away; portare, to carry.

**Expose.** (F.—L. and Gk.) O. F. exposer, to lay out.—O. F. ex- (L. ex), out; F. poser, to place, lay. See Pose (1).


**Expostulate.** (L.) From pp. of L. expostulare, to demand earnestly.—L. ex, fully; postulare, to ask.

**Expound.** (L.) The d is excrent, but was suggested by the form of the O. F. infinitive. M. E. expounen.—O. F. expoundre, to explain.—L. expônerere, to set forth, explain.—L. ex, out; pônerere, to put. See Explication.

**Express, adj., exactly stated.** (F.—L.) O. F. expres, L. expressus, distinct; pp. of exprimere, to press out.—L. ex, out; premerere, to press; see Press.

**Expulsion; see Expel.

**Expunge.** (L.) L. expungere, to prick out, blot out. [In MSS., expunction of a word is denoted by dots under it.]—L. ex, out; purgere, to prick. Der. expunct-ion, from the pp. expunctus.

**Expurgate.** (L.) From pp. of L. expurgâre, to purify thoroughly.—L. ex, thoroughly; purgare, to purge, purify; see Purge.

**Exquisite, sought out, excellent.** (L.) L. exquisitus, pp. of exquirere, to seek out.—L. ex, out; quaerere, to seek.

**Exsequeies; see Exequies.

**Extant, existing.** (L.) Late L. extant-, stem of existere, for existare, pres. pt. of existere, to stand forth, exist.—L. ex, out; stare, to stand.

**Extasy; see Ecstasy.

**Extempore.** (L.) From L. ex tempore, at the moment.—L. ex, from, out of; tempore, abl. of tempus, time.

**Extend.** (L.) M. E. extendere.—L. extendere, to stretch out; pp. extendens, extending.—L. ex, out; tendere, to stretch. Der. extens-ion, -ion, from the pp.

**Extent.** (F.—L.) O. F. extente, commonly estente, extent.—Late L. exten-ta, fem. of extensus, pp. of extendere (above).

**Exterminate.** (L.) From pp. of L. exterminare, to thin, reduce, palliate.—L. ex, out, very; tenus, thin. See Thin.

**Exterior, outward.** (F.—L.) Formerly extérieur. —M. F. extérieur.—L. exteriörem, acc. of exterior, outward, comparative of externus or exter, outward.—L. ex, out; with compar. suffix -tero.

**Exterminate.** (L.) From pp. of L. exterminare, to put or drive beyond bounds.—L. ex, out; terminus, boundary.

**External, outward.** (L.) From L. exterior-us, outward, extended form from externus, outward. See Exterior.

**Extinguish.** (L.) Cined, with suffix -ish, from L. exstinguere, better exstinguere (pp. extinctus, extinctus), to quench.—L. ex, out; *stinguere, to prick, also to

**Extirpate.** (L.) From pp. of L. ex*tir*pare, to root out, better spelt exstirp*äre, to pluck up by the stem. — L. ex, out; stirp-*s, stirp-*es, the stem of a tree.

**Extol.** (L.) L. extollere, to lift or raise up. — L. ex, out, up; toller, to lift.

**Extricate.** (L.) L. extricat-us, pp. of extror*quare, to twist out, wring out. — L. ex, out; torquer*e, to twist.

**Extra.** (L.) L. extrÀ, beyond, beyond what is necessary; O. L. extr&dagger;d, allied to L. exter; see Exterior.

**Extraneous.** (L.) L. extr*ae*ns-us, external, with suffix -ouis; extended from extr&dagger; (above). Cf. Strange.

**Extract, vb.** (L.) L. extract-us, pp. of extrahere, to draw out. — L. ex, out; trahere, to draw.

**Extraordinary.** (L.) L. extra-ordinarius, beyond what is ordinary, rare. — L. extra, beyond; ordinarius, ordinary. See Ordinary.

**Extravagant.** (F.—L.) F. extrav*agan*ts, extre*my*ns, superl. of exter*nsus, outward; see Exterior.

**Extricate.** (L.) From pp. of L. extr*càr*é, to disentangle. — L. ex, out; tr&curren*t, impediments, perplexities.

**Extrinsic.** (F.—L.) It should rather be extrinsec. — O. F. extrinsequre, outward. — Late L. acc. extr*insecum, adj.; allied to L. extr*insicus, adv., from without. — L. extrin (= *extrim), adverbial form from exter, outward; and secus, beside; so that extrin-secus = 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; trüdere, to thrust. Cf. Intrude.

**Exuberant.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. exuber*àr*ere, to be fruitful or luxuriate. — L. ex, very; and über*àr*ere, to be fruitful, from über, fertile, allied to über, an udder, fertility; see Udder.

**Exude.** (L.) From L. exu*dr*àre, better exsudat-*ère, to sweat out, distil. — L. ex, out; sùd*àr*ere, to sweat. See Sweat.

**Exult, to leap for joy.** (F.—L.) F. exul*ter.* — L. exul*tr*àre, better spelt exul*tar*ère, to leap up, exult. — L. exultus, pp. of exsul*tr*ère, to leap out. — L. ex, out; salir*ère, to leap. See Salient.

**Exuviae, cast skins of animals.** (L.) L. exu*viue, things stripped off. — L. exu*vre, to strip off. Cf. indu*via, clothes.

**Eye,** (E.) M.E. eye, eigh, pl. eyes, even (whence eyen). O. Merc. ège; A. S. øge, pl. øgan. — Du. oog, Icel. auga, Dan. øje, Swed. øga, Gothl. aug, aug. perhaps allied to Russ. oko, L. oculos (dimin. of *ocus*); Gk. ósè (dual); Lth. akis, Skt. akshi. Brugm. i. § 681. Der. dais-y, q. v.; window, q. v.

**Eyelet-hole.** (F.—L.; and E.) Eyelet is for M. E. oilet, from M. F. oeillet, ‘a little eye, an eyelet hole,’ Cot.; dimin. of O. F. oeil, from L. oculum, acc. of oculus, eye.

**Eyot, a little island.** (E.) Also spelt ayl, eyet, eyght. Late A.S. ðgfl (Kemble, Cod. Dipl. v. 17, l. 30); for A.S. ðgfl, ðgeð, a dimin. from ðg, ðge, an island; see Island.

**Eyre, a circuit.** (F.—L.) M.E. eire, circuit, esp. of a judge. — O. F. eire, journey, way. — O. F. eire, to journey, wander about. — Late L. iterar*ere, to journey (for L. iterar*ere); from L. iter, a journey. See Errant.

**Byr, a nest; see Aery.**

**F.**

**Fable, a story.** (F.—L.) F. fable. — L. fábula, a narrative. — L. fā-ri, to speak, tell. See Fate.

**Fabric.** (F.—L.) F. fabrique. — L. fabrica, workshop, fabric. — L. fabr-*ì, for faber, a workman. From L. base *fab-* to be skilful; cf. Lith. dab-inu, I adorn,
clean; Goth. ga-daib-ith, it is fit; Russ. dob-ruii, good. See Deft. Der. fabricate, from pp. of L. fabricari, to construct; from fabrica (above). Brugm. i. § 563.


**face**. (F.–L.) F. face. – Folk-L. facia, for L. faciès, the face, appearance.

**Facetious**. (F.–L.) F. facetieux (Cot.). – M. F. facetie, ‘witty mirth,’ id. – L. facienda, wit; common in pl.–L. faciatus, witty, courteous; origin, ‘fine.’

**Face-simile**. (L.) For fac simile, make thou like.–L. facere, imp. s. of facere, to make; simile, neut. of similes, like; see Similar. \[ 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. factum, 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. fac(ere) tōtum, to do everything.

**falsity**, facility to act. (F.–L.) M. E. faculte. –F. faculté.–L. facultatem, acc. of facultas (=facilitas), facility. –L. factus, easy; see Facile.

**Fad**, a folly. (F.–Prov.–L.) Apparently shortened from F. fadaise, fiddle-faddle; cf. ‘fadeses, follies, toys, fooleries;’ Cot.–Prov. fadose, folly (Hatzfeld).–Prov. fas (Gascon fas), foolish. –L. fatus, foolish.

**Fade**, vb. (F.–L.) O. F. fader; from F. fade, adj., tasteless, weak, faint. –L. uapiatum, acc. of uapidus, vapid. See Vapid. \[ Vade, for fade, is from M. Du. waden; from O. F. fader. \\

**Fade** to suit, be content with, succeed. (E.) Formed, in some unexplained way, from the Teut. base fag-, to suit, whence also O. Sax. fagian, A. S. fēgan, to join, suit, M. E. fēgan, to adapt, fit, G. fügen, Du. voegen (see Kluge and Franck). Cf. Goth. fulla-fah-fan, to satisfy, O. H. G. gifag, content, Du. vage-

**Fage**, cleansing fire, purgatory. See Fair.

**Facies**. (L.) L. facēs, dregs; pl. of facē, the same. Der. feculent, L. faciuentus, adj. from facē.

**Fag**, to drudge. (E.?) ‘To fag, defur- cer;’ Levins (1570). The orig. sense was ‘to droop.’ Perhaps a corruption of flag; see Flag (1); and see below.

**Fag-end**, remnant. (E.) In Masinger, Virg. Mart. ii. 3. Perhaps for flag-end= lose end; see above. Cf. ‘the flagg or the fagg federt’ (feathers); Book of St. Albans, fol. B i a.

**Faggot, Fagot**. (F.–Ital.–L.) F. fagot, ‘a fagot, a bundle of sticks;’ Cot. Of doubtful origin; perhaps borrowed from It. fabotto. ‘A fagot,’ Florio; or (like fagotto) from Norw. fagg, a bundle (Ross).

**Fail.** (F.–L.) F. faillir; cf. Ital. fallire.–Folk-L. fallire, for L. fallere, to beguile, also, to be defective; falli, to err. Brugm. i. § 757.


**Faint.** (F.–L.) M. E. feint. –O. F. feint, weak, pretended; orig. pp. of fendre, to feign.–L. fingere, to form, feign. See Figure.


**Fair** (2), a holiday. (F.–L.) M. E. feire. –A. F. feire (F. foire). –L. fēria, a holiday, later, a fair; a commoner as pl. fēria, for *fē-sia, feast-days;* allied to Feast. Brugm. ii. § 66.

**Fairy**. (F.–L.) M. E. faerie, fayr(e), enchantment. [The mod. use of the word is new; ‘fairy = enchantment, the old word for ‘elf’ being fay.] –O. F. faerie, enchantment. –O. F. fēa, a fay; see Fay.

nem, acc. of falcio, a bent sword.—L. falcis, decl. stem of falcis, a sickle. Allied to flectere, to bend.

**Falcon.** (F. — L.) M. E. faunon.—O. F. faucon, faulcon.—Late L. falcoënum, acc. of falcio, a falcon, so named from its hooked claws.—L. falcis, stem of falx, a sickle.

**Faldstool,** a folding-stool. (Low L. — O. H. G.) Low L. faldistolum.—O. H. G. fald-an, to fold; stuhl (G. stuhl), a stool. Cf. F. fauteuil. See **Foil.**


**Der.** be-fall, from A. S. be-seallan, to fall out, happen; fell (i).

**Fallacy.** (F. — L.) Formed by adding -y to M. E. fallace, a fallacy, deceit.—F. fallacie. — L. fallacia, deceit. — L. fallac-, stem of falx, deceitful. — L. fallere, to deceive. See above.

**fallible.** (L.) L. fallibilis, liable to err.—L. falli, to err; fallere, to deceive.


**Fallow** (2), used with reference to colour. (E.) O. Merc. fallu; A. S. fealn, faelo, pale red, yellowish. + Du. vaal. Icel. følr, pale, G. fahl, pale, also falso; Lith. falsas; cf. also L. pallidus, Gk. πωλός, gray, Skt. palita-, gray. See **Pale.**


**Falter,** to totter, stammer. (E.?) M. E. faltren, to totter; frequentative from a base falt-. Of obscure origin. Perhaps connected with Icel. refl. vb. faltra-sk, to be cumbered, to be puzzled.

**Fame.** report. (F. — L.) F. fame.—L. fama, report. — L. fari, to speak; see **Fate.**

**Family.** (F. — L.) F. famille.—L. familia, a household. — L. famulus, a servant, Oscan famel; cf. Oscan faumat, he dwells. Der. famili-ar (L. familiarius).

**Famine.** (F. — L.) F. famine.—Late L. famina, unrecorded, but plainly an extension from L. famés, hunger. Der. famish, &c.) from L. fam-és, hunger; cf. O. F. famer, to die of hunger.

**Fan,** an instrument for blowing. (L.) A. S. fann.—Late L. vannus, L. vanus, a fan (whence also F. van); see Van (2). Brugm. i. § 357.

**Fanatic,** religiously insane. (F. — L.) F. fantase. — L. fanaticus, (1) belonging to a temple, (2) inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic.—L. fâniun, a temple; see **Fane.**

**Fancy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) Short for M. E. fantasie.—O. F. fantasie.—Late L. phantasia.—Gk. φαντασία, a making visible (hence, imagination). — Gk. φαντάζω, to display; see **Phantom.**

**Fandango,** a Spanish dance. (Span.) Span. fandango, ‘a dance used in the W. Indies;’ Fineda (1740).

**Fane,** a temple. (L.) L. faniun, a temple; shortened from an earlier form fasnom; cf. Oscan fisnam, a temple; allied to L. fèsus, fèria. Brugm. ii. § 66.

**Fanfare,** a flourish of trumpets. (F. — Span.?) F. fanfare. Prob. of imitative origin, or borrowed from Span. fanfarria, bluster, vaunting, which is of similar formation. Der. fanfan-er-ade, bluster.

**Fang,** a talon, claw. (E.) A. S. fang; lit. a seizing.—A. S. *fahnan, to seize, only used in the contracted form fôn, pt. t. fang, pp. gefangin; the pp. form having alone survived, evolving an infin. mood in dialects.—Du. vaangen, to catch; Icel. fa (cf. fang, sb., a catch of fish), Dan. fæe, Swed. f, Goth. fahan, G. fangen, to catch, fang, sb., a catch, also a fang. Allied to L. fangere; Brugm. i. § 421.

**Fantastical.** (Gk.) Gk. φαντασμός, able to represent or shew. — Gk. φαντάζειν, to display. See **Fancy.**

**Fantasy,** older form of **Fancy,** q. v.

**Faquir, Fakir,** an Oriental religious mendicant. (F. — Arab.) F. faqir, fakir. — Arab. faqr, one of a religious order of mendicants; lit. ‘poor, indigent;’ Richardson’s Dict. p. 1096.

**Far,** (E.) M. E. fer. — A. S. fer. + Du. ver, Icel. fjari, Swed. fjerran, adv. Dan. fjern, G. fern; Goth. færja, adv. Allied to Gk. πἀρον, beyond; Skt. paras, beyond, para-, far. (perc. PER.) The comp. farther [for M. E. ferre (i.e. far-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.
farcir, to stuff. — L. farcire, to stuff. + Gk. φάρσεως (for φάρσαν-γενος), to shut in.


Fare, to travel, speed. (E.) A. S. faran, to go, travel. + Du. varen, Icel. Swed. fara, Dan. fare, G. fahren, Goth. faran, to go; Teut. *faran- (pt. *for). Cf. Gk. πορεύομαι, I travel; L. experior, I pass through, Skt. pr. to bring over. (vPER.) Der. fare-well, i.e. may you speed well; thorough-fare, a passage through; whole-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. Brugm. i. § 180.

Farrago. (L.) L. farrago, mixed food for cattle, a medley. — L. far (gen. farr-is), grain (above).

Farm. (F. — L.) [A. S. farm/. A. F. and O. F. ferme, a farm. — Late L. firma, a feast, farm, tribute; fem. of L. firmus, durable. (From the fixed rent; also food, from its support.) See Firm.


Farrow, to litter pigs. (E.) From the sb. farrago, a litter of pigs. — A. S. fearh, a pig; pl. fœras. + M. H. G. varch, a pig; G. ferkel; L. porcus; see Pork.

Farther; see Far.

Farthing, fourth part of a penny. (E.) M. E. ferthing. A. S. forthing, forthing, older form fearthing. — A. S. fœrd-a, fourth; with dimin. suffix -ing or -ing. Allied to A. S. fœwer, four.


Fascinate. (L.) From pp. of L. fascinare, to enchant. — L. fascinum, a spell.


Fashion. (F. — L.) O. F. facIon, fachon, make, shape. — L. factiOnem, acc. of factio, a making; see Faction.


fast (2), to abstain from food. (E.) A. S. fastan, orig. to make fast, observe, be strict; from fast (above). + Du. vasten, Dan. faste, Swed. and Icel. fasta, G. fasten; 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, softa fast, to be fast asleep, fastr i verkum, hard at work, fulga fast, to follow fast, &c. It means firm, close, urgent, quick.

fasten. (E.) A. S. fastnian, to make fast or firm. — A. S. fast, firm.

fastness. (E.) M. E. festness, fastness, orig. 'strength.' — A. S. fastness, the furnishment, a fastness; orig. that which is firm. — A. S. fast, firm.

Fastidious. (L.) L. fastidiosus, disdainful. — L. fastidium, loathing; perhaps for *fastitudium (Vaniček). — L. fastus, arrogance; tedium, disgust; so that fastidium = arrogant disgust.

Fastness; see Fast.


Fat (2), a vat; see Vat.

Fate, destiny. (F. — L.) M. E. fate, — O. F. fate, (not common). — L. fatum, what is spoken; neut. of pp. of fari, to speak. + Gk. φάτμ. I say. Perhaps allied to Boon (1). Brugm. i. § 187. (vBHA.)


Fatigue, sb. (F. — L.) O. F. fatiguer; from fatiguer, to weary. — L. fatigare, to weary.


Feasible, easy to be done. (F.-L.) [Also feisable.] M. F. faisable, faisable, ‘feasible, doable;’ Cot. — O. F. fâis-, as in faisant, pres. pt. of faire, 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.


February. (L.) L. februarius, the month of expiation. — L. februa, neut. pl., a festival of expiation on Feb. 15. — L. februum, purification; februire, to expiate. Of Sabine origin.

Feckless, ineffective. Also fictess; short for effect-les; see Effect.


Fæces. — L. fecundus, fruitful; allied to fætus, offspring. See Fetus.

Fædral. (F.-L.) F. fædral. Formed, with suffix -al, from L. fæder (for *fædes-), stem of fædus, a treaty. Akin to fides, faith.

Fee, a lordship, a payment. (F.-L.) O. H. G.? A. F. fee, O. F. fiu (F. fief), a fee, fief. — Late L. fœnum, a fief (Ducange). Prob. from O. H. G. fehu, property. Du. ve. Icel. fæ, Dan. fe, Swed. fjädör, Goth. faihu, L. pecus; Skt. pucat, cattle. (PEK.) So also A. S. fæh, cattle, whence M. E. fie, cattle, property, now obsolete. §§ We also find Late L. fedum; see Feudal.

Fæble. (F.-L.) M. E. fable. — A. F. fable, M. F. fôible, O. F. feble (Godefroy);
Feed, to take food, give food. (E.) M.E. feoden. A.S. fédan; for *fōdan; with vowel-change from o to e. — A.S. fōda, food. + Du. voeden, Icel. féda, Swed. fōda, Dan. fôde, O.H.G. fōutan, Goth. fōðan; Tent. type *fōdan-. See Food.


Feline. (L.) L. felinus, belonging to cats. — L. fēles, a cat; perhaps allied to Gk. θήλας, female.

Fell (1), to cause to fall. (E.) O. Merc. fēllan, A.S. fyllan, causal of O. Merc. fallan, A.S. feallan, to fall. So also Du. vellen, Dan. fælle, Swed. fälla, Icel. fella, G. fällen; all causal forms. Tent. type *fäljan-, causal of fallan-, to fall. See Fall.


Fell (4), a hill. (Scand.) M.E. fēl. — Icel. fjall, fell, a hill; Dan. field, Swed. fjäll, a fell. Allied to G. fels, a rock (Kluge).

Fellah, a peasant. (Arab.) Pl. fellahin.— Ara. fellah, fallāh, a farmer, peasant. — Ara. root fallah, to plough, till.

Felloe; see Felly.

Fellow, a partner. (Scand.) M.E. félæwe. — Icel. félægi, a partner in a ‘félag,’ companionship; lit. a laying together of property. — Icel. fél, property; félæg, a laying together, a law; see Law. The Icel. fél is cognate with A.S. feoh, cattle, property, L. pecus, cattle.


Felon, a wicked person. (F. — Late L. — L. ?) M.E. felun. — O.F. felon, a traitor. — Late L. félonem, acc. of fél, fello, a traitor, rebel. See Fell (3).


Pelucca, a ship. (Ital. — Arab.) Itál. pelucia. — Arab. félk, a ship. (See Devic.)

Female. (F. — L.) For femell, by confusion with male. M.E. femelle. — O.F. femelle. — L. fémella, a young woman; dimin. of fémīna, a woman (below).

Feminine. (F. — L.) O.F. feminin. — L. femininus, womanly. — L. fémīna, a woman. Cf. félar, to suckle; Gk. θήλας, female, θηλή, the breast; Skt. dhātrī, a nurse.

Femoral, belonging to the thigh. (L.) L. fémorālis; adj. from femor-, stem of fémur, thigh.


Fence; short for defence; see Defend.

Fend; short for Defend, q. v.

Fender; short for defender.

Fennel, a plant. (L.) M.E. fenel. A.S. fenol, fennel. — L. fēnicularum, fennel; double dimin. of fēnum, hay.

FenguGreek, a plant. (F. — L.) F. fenguGreek. — L. faenum Gracum, lit. Greek hay.

Feoff; see Fief.

Ferment. (L.) L. fermentum (shor for *ferui-mentum), leaven. — L. fermento, to boil. See Ferment.

Fern. (E.) A.S. fearn. + Du. varen; G. farn(kraut); Skt. pāra-, a wing,
Fertility, leaf plant, the orig. sense being 'feather.' Brumg. i. § 973. Cf. also Lith. paparist, Russ. paproten(e), Irish raith, W. rhedyn, fern; Gk. πτέρυς, fern, πτερόν, a wing, feather.


**Ferrous.** (L.) Ferreus, made of iron; with suffix -ous. - L. ferrum, iron.

**Ferruginous.** (L.) L. ferruginus, same as ferrigini, rusty; with suffix -ous. - L. ferruginis, stem of ferrugio, rust of iron. - L. ferrum, iron.

**Ferret** (r), an animal. (F. - Low L. - L.?) O. F. furet, a ferret. - Late L. furetus, furectus, a ferret. Also furo; said to be the same as Late L. furro, a thief, from L. fur, a thief. Cf. Gk. φηρο, a thief; from the strong 5-grade of φερεω, to bear, carry off.

**Ferret** (2), a kind of silk tape. (Ital. -L.) From Ital. fiorettino, 'little flowers, flourishing; also foret or ferret silk,' Florio. Pl. of fiorettio, dimin. of fiore, a flower. - L. florem, acc. of flōs, a flower; see Flower. Cf. F. fleuret, ferret; from fleur, flower.

**Ferruginous; see Ferrous.**

**Ferrule** (F.), a metal ring at the end of a stick. (F. - L.) Corrupted spelling (due to confusion with ferrum, iron) of the older form virro; XVI cent. - O. F. virole (F. virole), a ferrule; Late L. virola, the same. From L. virola, a little bracelet; dimin. of *virolia, an armlet, only found in pl. viroliae. (Died.) Doubtful.

**Ferry** vb. (E.) M. E. ferien. A. S. færian, to convey across; also foret or ferret, Old English. - V. G. færia, to carry; causal of fara, to go; Goth. farjan, to travel by ship. See Fare. (N. E. D.)

**Fertile.** (F. - L.) F. fertile. - L. fertilis, fertile. - L. ferre, to bear. See Bear (1).

**Ferule** (F.), a rod or bat for punishing children. (L.) Formerly ferula. - L. ferula, a rod; orig. the plant 'giant-fennel.'


**Fess** (F.), a horizontal band in heraldry.

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**Fetus**, offspring. (L.) L. *fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring. — †L. *fūère*, an obsolete verb, to generate, produce; allied to *fu-i*, I was; see Future. Be. Brugm. i. § 361, ii. § 587.

**Feu**, a fief; a variant of Fee.


**Feud** (2), a fief. (Low L. — F. — O. H. G.) Low L. *feudum*, a Latinised form allied to O. F. *fu*, also spelt *fēi*, see Fee, Fief. (The intrusive d is unexplained.) Der. *fēud-āl*, adj.


**Feuterer**, a dog-keeper. (F. — Low L. — C.) In Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1; see Nares. Older spelling *veuter*, for *veutre*. — O. F. *veutre*, mod. F. *vautre*, a mongrel between a hound and a mastiff. — Lat. Low Lat. acc. *veltrum*; for L. *veratus*, *veragrum*, *vergagrum*, a greyhound. Said to be Celtic. Perhaps from Celtic *ver-*, intensive prefix, and *trag-, to run*; see Fick, i. 126, 283.


**feverfew**, a plant. (L.) A. S. *fēfer-fuge*; A. F. *feverjine*. — Late L. *fēbrifugia*, for L. *fēbrisqua*, ‘fever-distinguishing.’ — L. *febris*-s, fever; *fugāre*, to put to flight.


**Fez**, a red Turkish cap, without a brim. (F. — Morocco.) F. and Turk. *fēz*, a cap; so called because made at Fez, in Morocco.

**Fiasco**, lit. ‘a bottle.’ (Ital.) Ital. *fiaresco*, to make a bottle, also, to fail, break down. See Flask. (Origin of phrase unknown.)

**Fiat**, a decree. (L.) L. *fīat*, let it be done. — L. *fīo*, I become; used as pass. of *facere*, to do, but really allied to *fūi*, I was. Cf. A. S. *bēo*, I am. Brugm. i. § 282.

**Fib.** (Low G.) Allied to *fēb*, *fīb* off, to delude (Shak.); cf. G. *foppen*, to banter (formerly, to lie); Westphal. *fēb-ken*, a small lie, fib (Woeste).

**Fibre.** (F. — L.) F. *fibre*. — L. *fibra*, a thread.


**Fiction.** (F. — L.) F. *fiction*. — L. *ficitio, acc. of fictio*, a feigning. — L. *fictus*, pp. of *fingere*, to feign. See Figure.


**Fie.** (F. — L.) M. E. *fy*. — L. *fī*.

**Fie.** (F. — L.) M. E. *fy*. — L. *fī*.

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**Fief.** (F. — L.) M. E. *fy*. — L. *fī*.

**Fieldfare**, a bird. (E.) A. S. *feldfare* [miswritten *feldeweare*], lit. ‘field-traveller;’ see Fare.


**Fig.** (F. - Prov. - L.) F. *fige. - Prov. *figa. - Folk-L. *fica, used for L. *ficus, a fig. (Cf. O. F. *fie, a fig; immediately from *fica.)


**Figment.** (L.) *figmentum, an invention. - L. *fig-, base of fingere, to feign (pp. *fig-tus, for *fig-tus).

**Figure.** (F. - L.) F. *figure. - L. *figura, a thing made. - L. *fingere (base *fig-), to make, fashion, feign. + Goth. *deigan, to knead, Skt. *dhí, to smear. (✓DHEIGH) Brugm. i. § 589. Der. dis-figure, pre-figure, trans-figure.

**Filament.** (F. - L.) F. *filament. - Late L. *filamentum, thin thread. - Late L. *filâre, to wind thread. - L. *filum, thread; see *File (1).

**Filbert.** fruit of hazel. (F. - O. H. G.) Formerly *Philiberd (Gower); short for Philibert or Philibert nut, from the proper name Philibert; (S. Philibert's day is Aug. 22); North F. *noix de filbert (Moisy). - O. H. G. *filu-berht, very bright; from *filu (G. *viel), greatly, bright, bright. Called in Germany *Lambertsnuss, 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. *fihlân, to hide.

**File (1).** string, line, order. (F. - L.) Partly from O. F. *file, a file, from *filer, to thread; from Late L. *filâre (see *Filament); partly from L. *filum, from L. *filum, a thread.

**File (2).** a steel rasp. (E.) O. Merc. *fet; A. S. *fæl. + Du. *vilj, O. H. G. *fshala, G. *feile; as if from a base *fæh-. The Icel. form is *föl, as if from a base *fæn-.

**File (3).** to defile. (E.) A. S. *flulan, to make foul; for *fulan. - A. S. *föl, foul. See *Defile (1) and *Foul.

**Filial.** (L.) From L. *fili-us, a son, *fîlia, daughter; orig. infant: cf. L. *fêlare, to suck. Cf. *Feminine. (✓DHEIGH)

**Filibuster.** freebooter. (Span. - Du.) Span. *filibuster, a mere corruption of Du. *vrijbouter, a freebooter. - Du. *vrijbuiten, to rob, plunder. - Du. *vrij, free; *buit, booty, plunder. See *Booty.

**Filigree.** (F. - Ital. - L.) Formerly *filigrana; XVII cent. - F. *filigrane. - Ital. *filigrana, filigree-work, fine wrought work.


**Fillet.** (F. - L.) M. E. *filet. - O. F. *filet, dimin. of fil, a thread. - L. *filum, a thread. See *File (1).

**Fillibeg. Philibeg, a kilt. (Gaelic.) Gael. *fìleadh-beag, the modern kilt. - Gael. *fìleadh, file, a kilt, prob. from L. *vélum, a veil (Macbain); and *beag, little, small. Cf. W. *bach, little.

**Fillip,** to strike with the finger-nail, when jerked from the thumb. (E.) Another form of *filet; see *Flippant.

**Fills,** used for *thills. (E.) See *Thill.


**Filter, to strain.** (F. - O. Low G.) F. *filtrer, orig. to strain through felt. - F. *filtrer, a strainer, orig. felt (Littré). - Low G. *felt, felt; see *Felt.

**Filth,** foul matter. (E.) A. S. *fylôt, - A. S. *föl, foul (by vowel-change of *u to *v). So also O. Sax. *fylithô, filth, from *fâl, foul. See *Foul.

FIST


Firk, to conduct, drive, bent. (E.) A.S. fērcian, to conduct, support. Prob. from A.S. ēr, a journey; allied to Fære.

Firkin, the fourth part of a barrel. (M.Du.) M.E. vīrdelkin. From Du. vīrede, fourth; with suffix -kin (as in kinder-kin) answering to the M. Du. double dimin. suffix -ken (G. -chen in binary). Vīrde is from Du. vīr, four; see Four.


fīr (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. firma, to make firm. -L. firmus, firm (above).

firmament, celestial sphere. (F.-L.) O.F. firmamentum. -L. firmamentum, a support; also, expanse of the sky (Vulgate). -L. firma, to strengthen; from firmus, firm.

Firmann, a mandate. (Pers.) Pers. firman, a mandate, order; O. Pers. pramāna (Horn); cf. Skt. pramāṇa, a decision, from prā, before (Gk. πρᾶ) and ma. to measure.

First (E.) A.S. fyrst, the superl. of fore, with vowel-change of ut (A. S. o) to y. + Icel. fyrst; Dan. først; Swed. fyrsta. Tent. type *furistos, superl. from the base *furist-: see Fore.

Firth; see Frith.

Fiscal, pertaining to the revenue. (F.-L.) O.F. fiscal. -Late L. fisculus. -L. fiscus, a basket of rushes, also a purse.


Fist. (E.) M. E. fīst, fest, fist. A. S. fīst; Du. wist, G. faust, O. H. G. fīst. Tent. *fīstis. * If the orig. Teut. form was *fīnstiz, it may be identified with Russ. piaste, fist, O. Slav. pestit; from an Idg. base *pēnesti-, which is allied to Five.
FISTULA

Fistula, a deep, narrow abscess. (L.) From the shape; L. fistula, a pipe.

Fit (1), to sitit; as adj., apt. (Scand.) M. E. fitten, to arrange. — Icel. and Norw. fitta, to knit together; Swed. dial. fitja, to bind together; cf. G. fitzen, to bind into skeins, from fitze, a skein. From Icel. fit, a hem, also 'web of a bird's foot'; cf. M. Dan. fide, to knit; Dan. sid, a skein. Perhaps allied to Fit (2). Influenced as to sense by M. E. fete, well done; from O. F. fai, Lat. factus; see Feat.

Fit (2), a part of a poem, attack of illness. (E.) M. E. 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. fissou, a polecat; older form, fisse. — M. Du. fisse, a polecat; from the smell. Cf. Icel. fisa, to make a smell.

Fitz, son. A. F. — L.) Formerly fia (with a as in te). — A. F. fia (with a as in to); also O. F. fex, fils, a son.


Fizz. (Scand.) Imitative; cf. Icel. fisa, Dan. fise, with the sense of L. pedere.

Flabby; weakened form of flabby; see Flap. Cf. Low G. flābe, a hanging lip; flābbig, flabbly (Danneil).


Flag (1), to droop, grow weary. (E.) Weakened form of flag, to hang loosely. M. E. flaken, to flap about. From the base flac- of A. S. flac-or, flying, roving. + Icel. flakka, to rove; flaka, to flap; flōkra, flōgra, Dan. flagre, to flutter: G. flackern, to flutter. All from the imitative base flak-, allied to flap, flicker. And partly from O. F. flaguir, to be limb; from O. F. flague, limp, L. flaccus.

Flag (2), an ensign. (Scand.) I. Dan. flag, Swed. flagg, a flag; from base of Icel. flógra, to flutter (above).

Flag (3), a reed; the same word as flag (2); from its waving in the wind.

Flag (4), Flagstone, a paving-stone. (Scand.) Icel. flaga, a flag or slab of stone. This might give E. dial. flaw (see Flaw), but cf. Icel. flagna, to flake off. Dan. dial. flag-lor, S. 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.

Flagelolet, a sort of flute. (F. — Prov. M. F. flagelolet, dimin. of flagel, with the same sense. — Prov. flagiol, flagiols, a flagolet; which cannot represent a Late L. *flautiolus, a little flute, as suggested by Diez.

Flagitious. (L.) L. flægitiōsus, shameful; with suffix -ous. — L. flægitium, a disgraceful act; cf. L. flægitare, to act with violence. Perhaps allied to Flagrant.

Flagon. (F. — Late L. O. F. flacon, another form of flacon. — Late L. flascon. acc. of flasco, a flask. — Late L. flasca, a flask. See Flask.

Flagrant, glaring, as a fault. (F. — L.) O. F. flagrant, properly burning. — L. flagrant-, stem of pres. pt. of flagrare, to burn. + Gk. φλεγω, to burn; Sk. bhraj, bhraj. BHLEG. Brugm. i. § 539 (2).

Flail. (L. M. E. fiigel, fiégi, fleil. — Late, fiavol (from O. F. flao > F. flau.) 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. flame, flammes; also flambe. — L. flamma [flag- ma?], a flame: perhaps from the base flage-, 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. bisten, to sacrifice.

Flamingo. (Span. — Prov. — L.) Spain. 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. Flamans, a Fleming, whence the peculiar form of the Prov. form may have arisen: Palsgrave has 'Flemmyng, flamman.'
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. *flanch* in heraldry, an ordinary on each side (or *flank*) of the shield. — O. F. *flanche* (A. F. *flanche*), fem. sb. allied to F. *flanc*, side. See below.


**Flannel.** (W.) Prov. E. *flammen*, a better form. — W. *gwlanen*, flannel, from gwlawn, wool. Allied to *Wool*.


**Flare**; see below.


**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. *flæka*, Dan. *flæse*, Swed. *flaska*, G. *flasche*; but it is hardly a Teut. word. — Late L. *flasco*, a flask; cf. also W. *flasg*, Gael. *flasg* (from E.). Remoter origin uncertain. See *Flagon*.

**Flat.** (Scand.) M. E. *flat*. — Icel. *flatr*, Swed. flat, Dan. flad.

**Flatter.** (F. — Teut.; or E.) M. E. *flatteren*, a frequentative form. Either, with suffix -er, from O. F. *flat-er*, mod. F. *flatter*, to flatten; or formed from an E. base *flat-* of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. *flatteren* to flatten (Hexham) from O. F. *flater*, which is from Icel. *flat-r*, flat; from the notion of making smooth. Cf. the base *flak*- seen in M. Swed. *flakka*, to flatten, Swed. dial. *fläka*, to caress; also M. E. *flakken*, to move to and fro, and G. *flack*, flat; see *Flag* (1). The sb. *flattery* is plainly adapted from O. F. *flatterie*, F. *flatterie*.


**Fleam**, a kind of lancet. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. *fleme, F. flamme, a fleam; Hamilton. — Late L. *fleuma*, a lancet (Vocab. 400. 11); shortened from Late L. *fleutomum, phlebotomum*, a lancet. — Gk. *φλεβότομον*, a lancet. — Gk. *φλεβότομον*, decl. stem of *φλεβό*, a vein; ῥόο-, o-grade of ῥέω, to cut. Hence also M. H. G. *fliéden*; G. *fließ*, Du. *vliezen*, a fleam.


**Flection**; see Flexible.

**Fledge**, to be furnished with feathers. (E.) The pp. *fledged* is now used in the place of M. E. *flegg*, adj., ready to fly. *Flegge* is a Kentish form of M. E. *flyge*, ready to fly. From A. S. *flæge*; found
in the compound unflens, as in *inplumes, unfliggir; Academy, 2 June, 1894 (Napier). E. Fries. fliege, + Du. vlieg (M. Du. vlugge); O. H. G. fliegen. Teut. type *flugiez, adj.; from *flug-, weak grade of *fliegan-, to fly. See Fly.

Flee, to escape. (E.) M. E. flesh, pt. t. fleeth, fleeth. [The M. E. pt. t. also appears as fleete, whence mod. E. fled, of Scand. origin.] A. S. *fleen (pt. t. fleah). + O. Sax. fleohan, G. fleihen; also Icel. fljeyta (pt. t. fleita), also flyda; Swed. fly (pt. t. flyda); Goth. thliumon. Teut. type *fleuhan- (pt. t. thlauh); 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. flerien. — Norw. flira, to titter, giggle; also spelt flisa; Dan. dial. flere, to jeer; Swed. flissa, to titter.

Fleet (1), a number of ships. (E.) M. E. fete, fleote. A. S. fleotan, a ship; or (collectively) a number of ships. — A. S. fleotan, to float. + O. Sax. fleotan, Du. vlieten, to flow; O. H. G. flieozan, to float, flow, G. fliezen, to flow; Icel. fljota, Swed. flyda, Dan. flyde. Teut. *fletan- (pt. t. floten, pp. flutanoz); Idg. base *pleud, as in Lith. plei, a float of a fishing-net. (v. PLEU.) Cf. Gk. πλεῦν, to sail, Skt. plu, pru, to swim, float, flow.

fleot, a stream. — A. S. fleotan, to float, swim; see Fleet (1). Cf. O. Fries. fleot, stream.

flot (3), swift. (E.) Cf. A. S. fleot, swift; Icel. fjotir, swift. From the verb; see Fleet (1).

fleot (4), vb., to move swiftly. (E.) From A. S. fleotan; see Fleet (1).


Fleur-de-lis, flower of the lily. (F. — L.) O. F. fleur de lis. Here lis = Late L. lilium, corrupt form of L. lilium, a lily; see Flower and Lily.


fleckion, a bending. (L.) Better fleckion; from L. acc. flexionem, a bending. — L. flexus, pp. of flexere. So also flex-or, flex-ure. (Cf. F. flexion.)

Flick, a light blow. (E.) Imitative; cf. flip, E. Fries. flik, a flick; flik-flakken, to strike lightly.


Flimsy, weak, slight. (E.) Modern; first recorded in 1702 (Kersey). Prob. imitative, and suggested by film; note E. Fries. flém, flém, a film; Dan. dial. fléms, flém, a skim on milk. ‘For the ending, cf. tipsy, bumpy; also limpsy, given by Webster as a U. S. synonym of flimsy’; N. E. D.

Flinch. (F. — Teut.?) XVI cent. — O. F. flenchir, flainchir, flechir, to turn aside, bend. Of unknown origin; perhaps from O. H. G. *hlecan, answering to G. lenken, to turn, bend. The G. lenken is from O. H. G. hlanca, the side (Kluge); see Flank, Flange. The initial fl would then be accounted for precisely as in the case of flank, viz. from O. H. G. hl. Cf. Link (1).

Fling. (Scand.) Cf. Swed. flanga, to use violent action, romp, race about; i flang, at full speed (taking one’s fling); M. Swed. flenga, to strike; Icel. flengja, to whip; Dan. flenge, to slash; i fleng, indiscriminately. These forms presuppose a strong verb *flinga, which the E. form perhaps represents.


Flip (2), a mixture of beer and spirit with sugar, heated. (E.) Prob. from flip, to beat up. Moisy (Dict. of Norman patois) spells it philipe, as if from F. Philippe; but wrongly.

Flippant. (Scand.) Flippant is for
fliptand, the North. M. E. pres. pt.; flip-pand = prattling, saucy. Or else, the suffix -ant imitates the French (heraldic) suffix in ramp-ant, &c. Cf. prov. E. flip, nimble, flippant; from the base flip-, as in Icel. flippa, to prattle; Swed. dial. flapa, to talk nonsense; cf. Swed. dial. flip, the lip.

**Flirt.** (E.) Often written flurt, meaning to mock, gibe, scorn; the oldest sense of flirt was to jerk lightly away. Of imitative origin; cf. flap, flick. So also E. Fries. flurr, flirt, a light blow; flirte, a giddy girl.

**Flit,** to remove from place to place. (Scand.) M. E. fliten.—Icel. flytja, to cause to flit; Swed. flytta, to flit, remove; Dan. flytte; causal of Icel. flota, Swed. flyta, Dan. flyde, to float. See Fleet (1).

**Flitch,** side of bacon. (E.) M. E. flesche. A. S. flece. +Icel. fliski, a flitch; flisk, a flap, tatter. Perhaps allied to G. fliecke, a patch; and to E. Fleck.

**Float,** to swim on a liquid surface. (E.) M. E. floten, flotten. A. S. flotian. +Icel. flota, Du. vlotten. Teut. *flotjan*, wk. vb.; from *flut-, weak grade of *fletan*, to float, whence mod. E. fleet. See Fleet (1). Confused with F. floter (O. F. flôt), to float, from the same Teut. base *flut-.


**Flock** (2), a lock of wool. (F.-L.) O. F. flóc. —L. foccus, a lock of wool.

**Floe,** a flake of ice. (Dan.) Dan. flåde; as in *fis-flace*, an ice-floe, lit. ice-flake. Cf. Norw. *isflak, isflok*, 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. flegel, a flail, from Late L. flagellum, a flail; see Flail.


**Floral,** pertaining to flowers. (L.) L. *florális*, belonging to Flóra, goddess of flowers. —L. *fló-*, as the stem of *flos*, a flower; cf. *flóreare*, to flourish, alluded to Blow (2) and Bloom.

**Florid.** (L.) L. *flóridus*, lit. abounding with flowers; hence, rosy. —L. *flóres*, decl. stem of *flos*, a flower (above).

**Florin,** a coin. (F.-Ital.-L.) M. E. foren (about A.D. 1303). —O. F. fiorin, a florin. —Ital. fiorino (=florino), a coin of Florence, so called because it bore a lily, the symbol of that town. —Ital. fiore, a flower. —L. *florēn*, acc. of *flos*, a flower.

**Floscule.** (L.) L. *flōsculus*, a little flower; double dimin. of *flos*.

**Floss,** rough silk; as in floss-silk. (F.-L.) From M. F. flosche; Cot. has: 'soye flosche, sлаve silke.' [So also Ital. floscio, Venetian flesso, soft, weak; floscia seta, floss-silk.] An adj. formation from O. F. flucher, to form into 'flocks' or tufts. —F. *floc*; see Flock (2).

**Flotilla.** (Span.-Teut.) Span. fotailla, a little fleet; dimin. of flota, a fleet, cognate with O. F. *fôte*, a fleet of ships, a crowd of people. This O. F. *fote* (fem.), *fotte* (whence G. *flotte*) is from a Teut. source; cf. Du. vloot, Icel. *floti*, a fleet, A. S. *flota*, a ship. From the base *flut-;* see Float. Cf. M. E. *flote*, a fleet. (Körting, § 3349.)


**Flounce (2),** a plaited border on a dress. (F.-L.) Changed from M. E. *frounce*, a plait. —O. F. *frouner, frouner*, to gather, plait, wrinkle; *frouner le front*, to knot or wrinkle the forehead. Prob. from Late L. *frontiare*, not found, but regularly formed from *frons*, forehead; see Front. (Körting, § 3477.)


**Flounder (2),** a fish. (F.-Scand.)
FLY

FLY


Flour, finer part of meal. (F. - L.) Short for ‘flower of wheat.’ - F. flur, short for fleur de farine, flour; see Flower below (which is a doublet).


Flout, to mock. (F.) Prob. from M. E. Stout, to play the flute. Similarly, M. Du. flütten (Du. fluiten), to play the flute, also had once the meaning ‘to mock, jeer’; Oudemanns. See Flute.


Fluctuate, to waver. (L.) From pp. of fluctuare, to float about. - L. fluctus, a wave. - L. fluctus, old pp. of flue, to flow.

Flue (1), a chimney-pipe. (F. - L.)? Of doubtful origin. [Flue, in Phaer’s Virgil, x. 209, is prob. a misprint for floute.] Prob. from M. E. fluen, to flow, as the pipe conducts the flow of the smoke; ‘To flue, fluere,’ Cath. Angl. - F. fluer, ‘to flow, glide;’ Cot. - L. flue, to flow.


Fluent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. flue, to flow.


Fluke (1), a fish. (E.) M. E. flóke, fluke. A. S. flóc, a kind of plaice. - Icel. flóki, a kind of halibut. Lit. ‘flat’ fish. The base *flóke- is the strong grade of Teut. *flac-, as seen in G. fisch, flat.

Fluke (2), part of an anchor. (E.?) Also spelt hook. Perhaps ‘the flat’ end; and the same word as fluke (1). Apparently distinct from G. flunke, the hook of an anchor.

Flummery, a light food. (W.) W. ilmyru, ilmyruwld, flummery, sour oatmeal boiled and jellied. Cf. W. ilmyus, sharp, tart.

Flunkey, a footman. (F. - O. H. G.) Modern. Lowl. Sc. flowerie, a servant in livery. Apparently from F. flanqueur, a scout (see Flanker in N. E. D.). - F. flauquier, ‘to flank, to be at one’s elbow for a help at need;’ Cot. - F. flanc, side; see Flank.

Fluor, Fluor-spar, a mineral. (L.) The L. flor (lit. a flowing) was formerly in use as a term in alchemy and chemistry. - L. flue, to flow.

Flurry, hurry. (E.) Swift has flurry, a gust of wind. From flurr, to whirr (N. E. D.). Imitative; cf. Swed. flurig, disordered (as hair); flur, disordered hair, whim; Norweg. flurut, shaggy, disordered. And cf. E. 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 flux at cards;’ Cot. See Flux. Cf. fluscher, a pool of water (G. Douglas); M. Du. fluyen, to gush or break out violently (Hexham); Dan. dial. fluse, to gush out.

Flush (2), to blush, to reddens. (E.) XVIII cent. Perhaps the same as Flush (1), but much influenced by Flash. Cf. Swed. flosa, to burn, flare; Norweg. flosa, passion, vehemence. And see Fluster.

Flush (3), level. (E.?) This is a derived sense; it meant in full flow, abundantly full; hence, level. From Flash (1).

Fluster, to heat with drinking, confuse. (Scand.) Icel. flustra, to be flustered; flustr, fluster, hurry; cf. E. Fries. fløtern, fluster, to rustle (as wind). Cf. Flush (2) and Flash.

Flute, a musical pipe. (F.) M. E. floote, flote. - O. F. floute, floute, flautte, fléute, a flute (mod. F. flûte). Prov. flauta. Of uncertain origin. The fl may have been suggested by L. flâre, to blow.


Flux. (F. - L.) O. F. flux, a flux. - L. fluxum, acc. of fluxus, a flowing; from the pp. of fluxere, to flow.


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.


Pob, watch-pocket. (O Low G.) An O. Low G. word, only preserved in the cognate H. G. (Prussian) füpp, a pocket; for which see Bremen Wörterbuch. i. 437.

Focus, a point where light-rays meet. (L.) L. focus, a hearth; hence, a centre of fire.


Foe. (E.) M. E. foe, A. S. fâh, adj. hostile. Teut. type *fâthis; i. d. *piquis (whence Irish oich, a foe, with loss of p). From the weak grade *piq- we have Gk. πυκός, bitter, Lith. piktas, unkind. Brugm. i. § 466.

Fetus; see Fetus.

Fog. (E.) In several senses; M. E. fogge 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. fûht, damp, moist.

Foible, a weak point in character. (F. - L.) O. F. foible, F. faible, weak, feeble; see Feeble.

Foil (1), to defeat. (F. - L.) M. E. foylen, to trample under foot. O. F. fouler, to trample on, also to oppress, foil, over-charge extremely (Cot.). Late L. fullâre, folâre, 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.
FOLLY

folja; G. folgen. We also find A. S. ful-gangan, (pt. t. ful-code), with the same sense, but derived from A. S. ful, full, and gangan, 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. fylstan, to assist, fullum, assistance; also from A. S. full.


Fond, foolish. (E.) M. E. fond, more commonly fonn-ed, pp. of fonnen, to be weak, to act as a fool; from the M. E. sb. fon, foon, a fool. The sb. answers to O. Fries. fannem, fommne, Fries. fone (see Hettema), E. Fries. fone, fôn, a maid, girl, weakling, simpleton (see Koolman). All allied to A. S. fænne, a virgin. Der. fond-le, vb. See Fount.

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. fondre, to melt. See Found (2).

Food. (E.) M. E. foode. A. S. fōda, what one eats. The A. S. fōd- is the strong grade of the base *fad, corresponding to Gk. πατ- in πατ-εσθαι, to feed. From the Idg. root pā-. to feed, whence L. pānis, bread, pā-ulhum, food, and pā-scere, to feed. See Pasture. Der. fodder; feed.

Fool (1), a jester. (F.—L.) M. E. fōl, sb. and adj. O. F. fōle (F. fou), a fool. —L. follem, acc. of folliis, a wind-bag; pl. follēs, puffed 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 triffe. Florio has: 'Mantiglia, a kind of clouted cream, 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 oftoughly, musty (N. E. D.). Orig. 'damp;' from A. S. fūht, damp, with suffix -yr. Du. vochtig, damp; Swed. fuktig, Dan. fuktig. Cf. G. feucht, O. H. G. füht, füht. From a Teut. type *fūhtuz, damp; from Teut. base *fēuk, as in Icel. fjúka, 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; fopperij, cheating (=? foppery). Cf. fob' to, to delude (Johnson).

For (1), prep. and conj. (E.) Orig. a prep. A. S. for, fore, before, for; see Fore. Du. voor, Icel. fyrir, Dan. for, Swed. för, G. für. Cf. L. prö, for; Gk. πό, before, παρά, 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. för-, Du. ver-, G. ver-, Goth. fra-, fair-, Skt. pāra-. The Skt. pāra is an old instrumental sing. of para-, far; perhaps the orig. sense was 'away' or 'forth.' Der. for-bear, for bid, for-fend, for-go (misspelt fore-go, for-get, forgive, for-lorn, for-sake, for-swear; see Bear, Bid, &c.

For- (3), prefix. (F.—L.) Only in forclose (misspelt foreclose), 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.) From F. foray, forray are old Lowl. Scotch spellings, with the sense of 'foraging expedition.' Apparently coined from the M. E. forrier, forayer, 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.)
Forbid

M. E. forbear (Wallace). For fore-be-er, one who is before. See Fore and Be.

Forbid. (E) From For- (2) and Bid (2). A. S. forbêodian. Du. verbieden, Goth. faurbindan, verbieten.


Force (2), to stuff fowls; see Fare.

Force (3), Fossa, waterfall. (Scand.) Dan. fos, Swed. fors, Icel. fors, foss, a waterfall.

Forceps, pincers. (L.) L. forceps, orig. used for holding hot iron; for *for-miceps (Vaniček). — L. fornum, hot, capere, to hold.

Ford. (E.) M. E. ford; also forth. A. S. ford, a ford, passage. — G. furt, Teut. type *furth. From Idg. *fur-, weak grade of */PER, to go; see Fare. Allied to L. portus, a harbour, O. Welsh (py)rist, Welsh rhyd, a ford, and to frith; see Frith and Ford. Brugm. ii. § 108.

Fore, in front, coming first. (E.) A. S. for, for, before, prep.; for, foran, before, adv. + Du. voor, G. vor, Goth. faura; cf. Icel. fyrir; Dan. for, Swed. for. Allied to Gk. παπος, before; Skt. pūras, before, in front, Skt. purā, formerly. Also to For- (1), prefix, q. v. Der. for- arm, -bode, -cast, -castle, -date, -father, -finger, -foot, -front, -go (in the sense ‘to go before only’), -ground, -hand, -head, -judge, -know, -land, -lock, -man, -noon, -ordain, -part, -rank, -run, -see, -ship, -shorten, -show, -sight, -stall (A. S. foresteal, sb. lit. ‘a position in front’), -taste, -tell, -thought, -token, -tooth, -top, -wain; all easily understood.

Foreclose, to preclude, exclude. (F. — L.) Better spelt forclose. O. F. forclor, pp. of forclor, to exclude, shut out. — O. F. for-, from L. foris, outside; and clorre, to shut, from L. claudere. See Forfeit and Close.

Forego, to relinquish; see Forgo.

Foreign. (F. — L.) The g is wrongly inserted. M. E. foraine, foryne. O. F. forain, alien, strange. — Folk-L. *forainus; for Late L. forainus, adj., from L. foras, out of doors, adv. with acc. pl. form, allied to L. foris, doors; cf. L. forum, a marketplace, and E. door.

Forejudge (1), to prejudge. From Fore and Judge.

Forlorn, 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. forløren, Du. and G. verloren, similarly derived.


Former, more in front. (E.) Not early; XII cent.; a false formation, to suit M.E. fornest, i.e. foremost; see Foremost. Formed by adding -er to the base form- of A.S. form-a, first, really a superl. form, where -a is an Idg. superl. suffix. Cf. L. prius, first.

Forning, pertaining to ants. (L.) For fornic-icāri, to commit lewdness, seek a brothel. —L. fornic-, base of fornic, a vault, arch, brothel. Hardly allied to Furnace; cf. rather L. for-tis, strong, and Skt. dhr, to bear, carry, support.

Forsake. (E.) M.E. forsaken. A.S. forscáen, to neglect, orig. to contend against, or oppose; from for-, prefix, and sacan, to contend, whence the L. sb. sáke. See For- (2) and Sake. So also Swed. forsaka, Dan. forsake, Du. verzaken.

Forsooth. (E.) M.E. for sothe, for a truth. A.S. for sôðe; where for = for, and sôðe is dat. of sôð, truth; see Sooth.

Forswear. (E.) From For- (2) and Squeeze. A.S. forswieran.


Fortalice, small fort. (F.—L.) O.F. fortescence; Late L. fortalitía; see Fortress (below).


Fortify. (F.—L.) O.F. fortifier, to make strong. —L. fortificáre. —L. fortí-

Fother.

Forth, forward. (E.) M.E. forth. A.S. forþ, adv.; related to fore, before; see Fore. + Du. voort, from voor; G. fort, M.H. G. vort, from vor; cf. Goth. fortþis, further, from fórþa, before. Teut. type *fur-þo-; Idg. type *for-to-. See Further.

Fortify, Fortitude; see Fort.

Fortnight, two weeks. (E.) M.E. fortnight; also seven night. —M.E. forten, i.e. fourteen; night, old pl., i.e. nights. A.S. sçowertýne niht. So also seinnight = seven night.

Fortress. (F.—L.) M.E. fortresse. —O.F. fortéressce, fortesce. —Late L. fortalitía, 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. fortà-, allied to forti-, decl. stem of fors, chance; orig. 'that which is brought,' or 'an event'; from ferre, to bring; see Fertile.

Fortuitous. (L.) L. fortúitus, casual; with suffix -ous. —L. fortú- (as above).

Forty; see Four.

Forward. (E.) M.E. forward. A.S. forweard, adj. —A.S. fore, before; -weard, suffix; see Toward. Der. forward-s, M.E. forwards, where -es is the suffix of gen. case, used adverbially. And see Further.


Fossil, petrified remains obtained by digging. (F.—L.) M. F. fossile, 'that may be digged;' Cot. —L. fossilis, dug up. —L. foss-üs, pp. of fodere (above).

Fosset, a spigot; see Faucet.

Foster, to nourish. (E.) A.S. fóstrian, vb. —A.S. fóstor, nourishment; Teut. type *fóstrom, for *födr-rom, neut.; allied to fóda, food. + Icel. fóstr, nursing, whence fóstra, to nurse; Swed. fóstra, Dan. fôstrel, to rear, bring up.

FOUL


Foumart, a polecat. (E.) M. E. fulmart, fulmar; comp. of M. E. ful, foul (as above), and A. S. meard, a marten. See Marten.


Found (2), to cast metals. (F.-L.) O. F. fondre. - L. fundere, to pour, cast metals. (\(\text{GHEU.}\)) See Fuse (1). Der. found-ry, F. fond-erie.

Founder, to go to the bottom. (F.-L.) M. E. foundren, said of a horse falling. - O. F. fondre, chiefly in comp. afondrer (obsolete), essondre, to fall in (still in use); orig. to sink in. - F. fond, bottom. - L. fundus, bottom. See Found (1).

Foundling, a deserted child. (E.) M. E. fundling; formed with suffix -ing from A. S. fund-, weak grade of fundan, to find. + Du. wondeling. See Find.

Font (1), a spring. (F.-L.) Formed, by analogy with mount, from F. font. - L. fontem, acc. of fons, a fountain. Der. found-ain, O. F. fontaine, Late L. fontāna.

Font (2), Font, an assortment of types. (F.-L.) O. F. fonte, a casting of metals. - O. F. fondre, to cast. - L. fundere, to pour, cast metals. See Found (2).


Fowl. (E.) M. E. foul, A. S. fugol, a bird. + Du. vogel, Icel. fugl, Dan. fugl, Swed. vogel, Goth. fugls, G. vogel. Teut. type *fuglos, masc. : prob. for *fuglos, by dissimilation; the form fugolus, pl. occurs in Matt. xiii. 32 (Rushworth gloss), and cf. the adj. fugol, flying. From *fug-, weak grade of Teut. *fleug-an, to fly. See Fugleman and Fly. Brugm. i. § 491.

Fox. (E.) A. S. fox. + Du. vos, G. fuchs. Teut. type *fuchs-s, masc. We also find Icel. fóa, Goth. faoh, fem. a vixen; Teut. type *fuhhã. A connexion with Skt. puchch̥ha-, 'tail,' is doubtful. Der. vix-en. - v.

Foxglove. (E.) A. S. foxes glōða, i. e. fox's glove; a fanciful name. Cf. Norw. revhɔlva, a foxglove; lit. 'fox-bell.'

Foy, a parting entertainment, by or to a wayfarer. (Du. - F.) From Du. fooi (in Hexham, foy, '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 Franck.) But rather from F. voie, a way; L. via. Cf. Voyage.


Fractious, peevish. (E.; and F.-L.) A prov. E. word, as if from North. E. fratch, to squabble, chide; the same as M. E.frachen, to creak as a cart. But it also occurs (in 1705) in the sense of refractory, being formed from fraction, in the sense of 'dissension,' a sense now obsolete; see N. E. D. See Fraction.


Fragment. (F.-L.) F. fragment- mentum, a broken piece. - L. frag-, base of frangere; with suffix -mentum.

Fragrant. (F.-L.) F. fragrant. - L. frāgrantem, acc. of frāgrans, pres. pt. of frāgere, to emit an odour.

Fraile. (F.-L.) M. E. freal, freyal. - O. F. fraile, brittle. - L. fragilem, acc. of fragilis; see Fragile.

Frame, to construct. (E.) M. E. fram- mien; also fremien. A. S. framian, to be profitable, avail; cf. also fremien, fremman, to promote, effect. do, lit. to further. - A. S. fram, strong, good, lit.
forward; cf. fram, prep., from, away; see From. + Icel. frama, fremja, to further, from framr, adj., forward, fram, adv., forward, allied to frā, from. Cf. G. from, good. Der. frame, sb.

**Frampold**, quarrelsome. (Low G.) Obsolete. Also frampald, frompald. Allied to prov. E. rantipole, a romping child. Cf. E. Fries. frante-pot, wrante-pot, a peevish man; M. Du. wranten, to chide, Dan. wrante, to be peevish, wranten, peevish. Cf. also Dan. v rampet, warped; Low G. wrampachtigh, morose (Liubben); E. Fries. wranten, wranten, to be cross. Note also Sc. frame, to disorder, and E. frump. The second element is prob. from E. poll, head.


**Fraible**, (L.) Late L. frangibilis, breakable; a coined word. — L. frangere, to break. See Fraction.

**Fraion**, a dissolute person. (F. — L.) O. F. fraignant, one who infringes (law); pres. pres. of fraintre, to break, hence to infringe. — L. frangere, to break. See Fragile.

**Frank**, free. (F. — Low L. — O. H. G.) O. F. franc. — Low L. francus, free; orig. a Frank. — O. H. G. franko, a Frank; perhaps named from a weapon; cf. A. S. franca, a javelin. The Franks were a Germanic people.

**frankalmoign**, the name of the tenure by which most church-lands are held. (F. — O. H. G. and L. — Gk.) Lit. ‘free alms.’ — F. franc, free; Anglo-F. almoine = O. F. almoine, alms. See Frank and Almoine.

**frankincense.** (F. — G. and L.) O. F. franc encens, pure incense; see Frank (above) and Incense.

**franklin**, a freeholder. (F. — G.) M. E. frankelain. — A. F. fraunkelain, Langtoft, ii. 212; Low L. frankelānus, frankillowānus. — Low L. francus, free; see Frank (above). The suffix is possibly from O. H. G. -liche (= E. -le as in dar-ling); precisely as in chamberlain.

**Frantic.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. frenet-
tik, shorter form frenetik. — O. F. frene-
tique. — L. phrenetikus, phrenetick, mad. — Gk. φρενητικός, mad, suffering from φρενή, frenzy. See Frenzy.

**Frater.** (F. — L.) O. F. fraire. — Late L. fratermālis, the same as L. fraternus, brotherly. — L. frater, cognate with E. Brother.


**fraticide** (1), murderer of a brother. (F. — L.) O. F. fraticide. — L. frāticiādus, a brother-slayer. — L. frātri-, stem of frāter, brother; -ēda, a slayer, from cādēre, to kill; see Cāsura.

**fraticide** (2), murder of a brother. (F. — L.) O. F. fraticide (Littere). — L. frāticiādium, the killing of a brother. — L. frātri-, stem of frāter, brother; -ēdium, a slaying, from cādēre, to kill.

**Fraud.** (F. — L.) O. F. fraude. — L. fraudem, acc. of fraudus, deceit, guile.

**Fraught, to lade a ship.** (Low G. or Friesic.) We now use fraught only as a pp. M. E. frahten, fragen, only in the pp. fraught. Cf. Swed. frakt, to fraught or freight, from frakt, a cargo; Dan. fragte, from fragt, a cargo; E. Fries. frächt, fragt, (1) a cargo, (2) charge for transport; also Du. bevrachten, from vracht; G. frachten, from fracht. See further under Freight.

**Fray** (1), an affray. (F. — L.) Short for fray, or effray, orig. ‘terror,’ as shown by the use of fray in the sense of terror, Bruc. xv. 255. See Affray.

**fray** (2), to terrify. (F. — L.) Short for fray; see Affray.

**Fray**, (3), to wear away by rubbing. (F. — L.) O. F. freier (also freier), to rub (Godefroy). — L. fricāre, to rub.

**Freak** (1), a whim, caprice. (E.) A quick movement; from M. E. frēk, quick, vigorous. — A. S. fre, bold, rash; whence frician, to move briskly. + Icel. frekri, voracious; Swed. fräck, impudent, Dan. frek, audacious; G. frech, saucy, O. H. G. frek, greedy; Goth. faihu-frikis, covetous.

**Freak** (2), to test. (E.) A coined word; to streak capriciously (Milton); from Freak (1).

**Freckle**, a small spot. (Scand.) We find both frekell and freken or frakin. — Icel. freknur, pl. freckles; Swed. fräkne, Dan. fregne, a freckle. Cf. Fleck.
Free. (E.) M. E. fré. A. S. fróþ. + Du. vrij; Goth. freis; G. frei. Teut. type *frīþos; 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. liberī, free, also ‘children.’ Der. freedom. A. S. frēodm; free-stone, trans. of F. pierre franche.

Free-booter, a rover, pirate. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. vrijbuiter, a freebooter, robber. — Du. vriebuiten, to rob; vriebuit, plunder. lit. ‘free booty.’ Du. vrij = E. free. And see Booty, p. 56.


Freight, a cargo. (F.—O.H.G.) M. E. freyte; later freyght; an altered spelling of F. fret, the freight of a ship, the gh being inserted by (a true) connexion with fraught, q. v. — F. fret, ‘the fraught or freight of a ship, also, the hire that’s paid for a ship;’ Cot. — O. H. G. friēht, ‘earnings, hire.’ This O. H. G. friēht is thought to be the same as G. fracht, a cargo; and friēht has been supposed to represent a Teut. type *fra-aitis; from fra-, prefix (see Fret), and *aitis > A. S. ēht, acquisition (from āgan, to own). See Own.


Frequent. (F.—L.) M. F. frequent. — L. frequentem, acc. of frequentes, crowded, frequent; pres. part. of a lost verb *frécquere, to cram, allied to farcire, to cram; see Farce. Brugm. ii. § 713.


Fresh. (E.; and F.—Teut.) M. E. fresh; also fers, representing A. S. fersc. The form fresh is from O. F. fres, freges (fem. fresche): cf. mod. F. frais, fresh. — O. H. G. frīsc (G. frisch). fresh. Teut. type *frīskos. Allied to Lith. prėskas, sweet, unsoured, i.e. unleavened (applied to bread); Russ. priesnui, fresh.

Fret (1), to eat away. (E.) A. S. fretan, for Tent. *fra-ētan, to devour entirely. + Goth. fra-itan, to devour entirely, from fra-, entirely, and Ian, to eat; Du. vreten, G. fressen (= ver-essen). See For- (2) and Eat.

Fret (2), to ornament, variegate. (F.—L.; and E.) M. E. freten, to adorn with interleaved work. — O. F. freter, to strengthen (as with iron), also to adorn; also spelt ferter. — O. F. ferre, a ferrule (Cot.), also a fret (in heraldry); see Fret (3). — Not influenced by M. E. frejen, A. S. fretevan, to adorn; from freotwe, ornament.

Fret (3), a kind of grating. (F.—L.) Common in heraldry. — O. F. frete, a ferrule; frettes, pl., an iron grating (Diez); fretter, to hoop; fretté, fretty (in heraldry). [ Cf. Span. fretes, frets (in heraldry); allied to Itál. 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.


Fribble, to triffe. (W. Flem.—Du.) From W. Flem. fribbelen, stirwibelen, to rub (as a thread) between finger and thumb. — Du. wrijven, to rub away.

Fricassee, a dish of fowls cut up. (F.) Fricasse, a fricassee; fem. of pp. of fricasser, 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. friāre, to rub (Körtling).

Friction. (F.—L.) F. friction. — L. acc. frictiōnum, a rubbing. — L. frictus, contr. pp. of fricare, to rub; allied to friāre, to rub; see Friable.

Friday. (E.) A. S. frīge-dag, translating L. dīēs Veneris: where frīge is gen. of Frīg, the wife of Woden. Teut. type *frījā, fem. of *frījos, dear, beloved, also ‘free’; Skt. priyā, wife, loved one. See Free, Friend.

Friese (1), a coarse woolen cloth. (F. - Du.) M. F. fresé, frise, ‘frise;’ 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. 

Friese (2), part of the entablature of a column. (F.) M. F. frise, ‘the broad and flat band that’s next below the cornice [cornice], or between it and the architrave;’ Cot. Span. friso, a friese; allied to Ital. fregio, a fringe, lace, border, ornament. The Ital. fregio represents L. Phrygium (opus), Phrygian work.


Frigid. (L.) L. frigidus, cold, adj. - L. frigere, to be cold. - L. frigus, cold, sb. +Gk. πρύς, cold. Brugm. i. § 875.

Frick, a ruffle on a skirt. (Low G.) [Friel, 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. fröll, a wrinkled or curled strip, as on a woman’s cap, whence fryllig, wrinkled. De Bo also gives W. Flem. frullen, vb., to hang in pleats; hulwen en frullen, ribbons and trimmings. Hence perhaps a verbal form *fryllan.

Fringe, a border of loose threads. (F. - L.) M. E. fringe. - O. F. fronce (Pals-grave), oldest form of F. frange, fringe; the Wallachian form is frumbii, for *fum-brie (by metathesis). - L. finghria, fringe; allied to fibra, a fibre; see Fibre.

Frippery, worn-out clothes, trash. (F. - L.) Stuff sold by a frier. - M. F. frifier, ‘a frier, or broker, trimmer up of old garments, and a seller of them so mended;’ Cot. - O. F. frepe (also ferpe, felper), frayed out fringe, old clothes. Prob. from L. fibra, fibre (Körting).


Frist (2), Firth, an estuary. (Scand.) M. E. firth. - Ice. fjördr, a firth, bay; Dan. fjord, Swed. fjörd, the same. Allied to Ford. Brugm. ii. 108.

Fritillary, a plant. (L.) So named because the chequered markings on the corolla were in some way associated with a fritillus. - L. fritillus, 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. frivol-us, silly; with suffix -ous. The original sense seems to have been ‘rubbed away’; hence frivola meant broken potsherds, &c. - L. frière, fricare, to rub; see Friable.

Friz, Frizz, to curl, render rough. (F. - Du.) M. F. frizer, ‘to frizzle, crisper, curle;’ Cot. [Cf. Span. frizar, to frizzle, raise the nap on frieze, from frisa, frieze.] Similarly the F. frizer is from frise, frisette; see Frieze (1). Der. frizz-le, frequent. form, in commoner use; cf. O. F. Friesle, Frestle, a lock of hair.
FRUMP

Fro. (Scand.) The Scand. form of from. — Icel. frá, Dan, fra, from. See From.

Frock. (F. — Low L.) M. E. frok. — O. F. frok; Low L. froccus; a monk’s frock, also spelt floccus (Duuncage). Prob. so called because woollen; see Flock (2). Cf. Port. froco, a snow-flake, from L. flocus. So Diez; but Brachet derives it from O. H. G. króch (G.rock), a coat, in which the initial h is unoriginal.


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 Frog (1).


From, away, forth. (E.) A. S. from, fram. + Icel. frá, from; O. H. G. frám, forth; Goth. fram, from. Cf. also Icel. fram, adv. forward (Swed. fram, Dan. frem); Goth. framis, adv. further. Allied to Frame.

Fron, a branch. (L.) L. frond-, stem of frön, a leafy branch.


Frontier. (F. — L.) O. F. frontiere, fem. — Late L. fronteria, frontária, borderland. — L. front-, stem of frön, front (hence, border).

Frontispiece. (F. — L.) For frontispice; through the influence of pièce. — F. frontispice, the frontispiece or front-front of a house;’ Cot. — Late L. frontispicium, a front view. — L. frontis, decl. stem of frön; specere, to see; see Species.

Frontlet. (F. — L.) O. F. frontel-et, dimin. of O. F. frontel; see frontal (above).

Frore, frozen. (E.) A. S. freoren, pp. of fröttan, to freeze. See Freeze.

FRUMP


Froth. (Scand.) M. E. frothe. = Icel. fróa, fraud, Dan. fraade [Swed. fråda], froth, foam on liquids. From the Teut. verb *freuthan-, to froth up, as in A. S. -a-froðian.

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. frá, fro; and ward. Cf. A. S. frowward, 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. fructifier. — L. fructificare, to make fruitful. — L. fructi-, for fractus, fruit; -ficare, for facere, to make. See fruit.

Frugal, thrifty. (F. — L.) F. frugal. — L. frugalis, economical; lit. belonging to fruits. — L. frug-, frugal; orig. dat. of fructus (pl. frugiés), fruit of the earth. Allied to fruit.

Fruit. (F. — L.) M. E. fruit. — O. F. fruit. — L. fructum, acc. of fructus, fruit. — L. fructus, pp. of fruit, to enjoy; allied to Brook (1). (V. Błyreug.) Brugm. i. § 111; ii. § 532.

Fruition. (F. — L.) O. F. frution, enjoyment. — Late L. frutionem, acc. of fruticio, enjoyment. — L. fruit-us, the same as fructus, pp. of fruit, to enjoy.

Frumency, furmety, wheat boiled in milk. (F. — L.) O. F. fumente, f.; ‘furmenty, sodden wheat;’ Cot. Lit. made with wheat; the suffix -le = L. -ata, made with. — O. F. fument, wheat. — Late L. frumentum; L. frumentum, corn; allied to L. frugiés, fruit.

Frump, an ill-tempered person. (E.) Of doubtful origin; but cf. frampold. A frump formerly meant a ‘sheer,’ or
expression of contempt. Cf. Low. Sc. fmalink, to disorder; frumple, to crease; triump, an unseemly fold: Dan. vrampet, warped.

**Frustate**, to render vain. (L.) From pp. of L. frustrāri, to render vain.—L. frustrā, in vain; orig. abl. fem. of obsole. adj. frāstros (＝frūd-tros), deceitful. Allied to Fraud.

**Frustum**, a piece of a cone or cylinder. (L.) L. frīstum, a piece cut off. Cf. Gk. θραίσμα, a fragment, from θραίνω, to break in pieces. Prellwitz; Brugm. i. § 853.


**Fry** (2), spawn of fishes. (F.—L.) A. F. fry; M. E. fri, also used in the sense of 'offspring.' — O. F. *frie*, variant of fros (F. fray), spawn; see Supp. to Godefroy; cf. O. F. frier, frioter, to spawn. — L. fricare, to rub.

**Fuchsia**, a flower. (G.) Named after L. Fuchs, German botanist, ab. 1542.

**Fudge.** (F.) Picard *fuche! feuche! an interjection of contempt (Corbet).


**Fugitive.** (F.—L.) O. F. fugitif. — L. fugitius, fleeing away. — L. fugit-um, supine of fugere, to flee. + Gk. φεύγειν, to flee; Skt. bhuj, to bend, turn aside. Allied to Bow (1). Der. centrifu-gal, q. v.; febrif-u-gue, fever-few.

**Fugleman, the leader of a file.** (F.) For flugelmen. — G. flügelmann, the leader of a wing or file of men. — G. flügel, a wing, from flug, flight, from fliegen, to fly; mann, a man. See Fly.

**Fugue, a musical composition.** (F.—Ital. — L.) F. fuge. — Ital. fuga, a fugue, lit. a flight. — L. fugare, to flight. See Fugitive.

**Fulcrum, a point of support.** (L.) L. fulcrum, a support. — L. fulcīre, to prop.

**Fulfil.** (E.) M. E. fulfillen. A. S. *fulfyllan, to fill full, fulfil. — A. S. *ful, *fullan, to fill. See Full, Fill.

**Fulgent, shining.** (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. fulgere, to shine. + Gk. φλέγειν, to burn; Skt. bhrājī, to shine. Der. -ef-fulgent (cf = L. *ex*), re-fulgent.


**Full** (2), to fill cloth, felt. (F.—L.) O. F. *fuler, F. foulé, 'to fill, or thicken cloth in a mill;' Cot. Also 'to trample on.' — Late L. fullāre, (1) to cleanse clothes, (2) to fill. — L. fullo, a fuller.

**Fuller, a bleacher of cloth.** (L.) A. S. *fullere, a bleacher. — L. *fullo, a fuller, bleacher. (See above.)

**Fulminate, to thunder, hurl lighting.** (L.) From pp. of L. fulmināre, to thunder. — L. fulmin-, for fulmen, a thunder-bolt (=*fulg-men). — L. fulgère, to shine.

**Fulsome, cloying.** (E.) M. E. *fulsum, from M. E. *ful, full; with suffix *-sum (=E. -some as in winsonse). See Full (1).

**Fulvous, Fulvid, tawny.** (L.) From L. fulvus, tawny; Late L. fulvidus, somewhat tawny. Cf. Yellow; Brugm. i. § 393.

**Fumble, to grope about.** (Du.) XVI cent. — Du. *fommelen, to fumble. + Swed. *fumla (also famla); Dan. famle. Apparently ml is for lm; cf. Icel. fálma, to grope about, from the sb. appearing as A. S. *fólm, the palm of the hand, allied to L. palmā; see Palm.

**Fume.** (F.—L.) O. F. *fum. — L. *fumum, acc. of *fūmus, smoke. + Skt. dhūm-, smoke; Gk. ὑδρός, spirit, anger. (DHEU.) Allied to Fuliginous.

**Fumigate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *fumigäre, to fumigate. — L. fūm-, for fūmus, vapour; -īgāre, for agere, to drive about.

**Fumitory, a plant.** (F.—L.) Formerly fumiter. — F. *fumetierre, fumitory (for *fume de terre). — Late L. *fūmus terre, smoke of the earth; so named from its abundance (and perhaps its curly appearance). Cf. G. erdruh, fumitory, lit. 'earth-smoke'; W. *cew y mawg, lit. 'bag of smoke.'

**Fun, merriment.** (E.) XVIII cent. It orig. meant a 'trick'; from an obs. vb. *fun, to cheat, hoax; prob. from M. E.
FURTHEST

Furthest, adj. cf. F. furdee, ‘to truss, to make into fardles.’ Cot. [F. ferler, to furl, is from E.]

Furlong, 1/8 of a mile. (E.) A. S. furlang, orig. a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow. — A. S. furh, a furrow; lang, long.

Furlough, leave of absence. (Du.—Scand.) Orig. vorlof. — Du. verlof, leave, furlough; the same as Dan. forlof, Swed. förlof, leave. Cf. G. urlaub, furlough; Dan. orlov. β. As to the prefix, Du. ver-, Dan. for-, Swed. för-, are the same as E. for-; whilst Dan. or-, G. ur- = Goth. us, out. The syllable lof, leave, is shortened from -lōf-, the equivalent of G. -laub-, as seen in G. er-laub-en, to permit, and in A. S. lēaf, permission. See Leave (2); also Believe, Lief.

Furmety; see Frumenty.


Furnish, to fit up, equip. (F.—O.H.G.) O. F. fourniss-, inceptive stem of fournir, to furnish, of which an older spelling is formir, the same word as Prov. formir, fremir. — O. H. G. frumjan, to provide, furnish; cf. O. H. G. fruma, utility, profit, gain; G. fromm, good. Allied to Former, Frame. And see Veneer.


Further. (E.) Probably the comp. of fore, but also explained as comp. of forth. M. E. furder. A. S. furðan, adj. m.; furðor, further, adv. + Du. vorders, adv., further; O. Fries. fœrdera, adj.; O. Sax. fœrthor, adj.; O. H. G. fœrdar, G. wöder, adj. Teut. type *furðero- (i. e. *fur-ther-o-) answering to Gk. πρό-τέρω, comp. of πρό. In this view the comp. suffix is -ther (Gk. -τέρω). Der. further, vb., A. S. fyirmed, 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.

FURGUS

Fungus, a spongy plant. (L.) L. fungus. + Gk. σφόγγος, a sponge; see Sponge.
**FURTIVE**


**Fury.** (F.—L.) F. furie. — L. furia, rage. — L. furere, to rage.

**Furze.** (E.) M. E. furse. A. S. fury; older form fyras.

**Fuscous,** brown. (L.) L. fusco, brown; with suffix -ous.

**Fuse,** (1) to melt by heat. (L.) A late word. Due to fusc-ible (in Chaucer), fus-ion, in Sir T. Browne. — L. fusus, pp. of fundere, to pour, melt. Allied to Gk. χειεν (for *χει-ειν), Goth. giutan, to pour. (V GHEU.) Der. fusc-ible (from O. F. fustible); fus-ion. See Gush.

**Fuse (2);** see Fusee (1).

**Fusee (1) Fuse.** (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. fusso, a spindle, a shaft (of a column); also, a fuse. — L. fusius, a spindle. 2. Fusee is from F. fusée, a fuse, i.e. a spindle-shaped pipe; see below.

fusee (2), a spindle in a watch. (F.—L.) O. F. fusée, orig. a spindleful of thread. — Late L. fusiata, the same; fem. of pp. of fusiare, to use a spindle. — L. fusius, 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. fustile, a steel for kindling fire. — L. focus, a hearth; see Focus. Der. fusil-er, fusillade.

**Fusil (2),** a spindle, in heraldry. (L.) A.F. fusel (see O. F. fusel in Godefroy). Dimin. of L. fusius, a spindle.

**Fusil (3),** easily molten. (L.) L. fusiilis, easily molten. — L. fusius, pp. of fundere, to pour. See Fuse (1).

**Fuss,** haste, flurly. (E.) Probably of imitative origin, descriptive of spluttering and puffing. Cf. fug, i.e. to puff, and hiss. ¶ It cannot be connected with M. E. fus, adj., eager; A. S. fūs, 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.

**Fustian,** a kind of coarse cloth. (F.— Ital. — Low L.— Egypt.) M. E. fustane; also fustian; A. F. fustiante, fustain; O. F. fustaine. — Ital. fustiante; Low L. fustaneum. — Arab. fustat, a suburb of Cairo, in Egypt, whence the stuff first came. ¶ Introduced through Genoese commerce.

**Fustigate,** to cudgel. (L.) From pp. of L. fustigare, to cudgel. — L. fust-, stem of fustis, a cudgel; -igare, for agere, to drive, wield.

**Fusty;** see Fust (1).

**Futile,** vain. (F.—L.) F. futile. — L. futitis, futtilis, that which easily pours forth, also vain, empty, futile. From L. *fut-, allied to fundere, to pour; cf. Gk. χεῖεν. See Fuse (1).

**Futtocks,** certain timbers in a ship. (E.) ‘Futtocks, the compassing timbers in a ship, that make the breadth of it;’ Kersey (1715). Called foot-stocks in Florio, s. v. stamine. The first syllable is for foot; futtocks 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 fu-i, I was; allied to Be. (V BHEU.)

**Fuzzball,** a spongy fungus. (E.) Cf. prov. E. fussy, fozy, light and spongy; Low G. fussig; loose, weak; Du. voos, spongy.

**Fylfot,** a peculiarly formed cross. (E.) Modern; and due to a mistake. MS. Lansk. 874, leaf 190, has fylfot, meaning a space in a painted window at the bottom, that fits the foot. Errorneously connected with the ‘gammadion.’

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**G.**

**Gabardine, Gaberdine.** (Span.—Teut.) Span. gabardina, a coarse frock. We also find M. E. gawbardyne; which is from O. F. galwardine, gualvardine, a loose frock. Perhaps a ‘pilgrim’ s frock; from M. H. G. wallart (G. wallfahrt),
pilgrimage. - M. H. G. *wallen*, to wander; *fari*, travel, from *faran*, to go (E. *fare*).  

**Gabble**, to prattle. (E.) Frequent. of *gab*, to prattle. Of imitative origin; cf. *jabber*.  

**Gabion**. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. gabion, a gabion, large basket filled with earth. — Ital. *gabbione*, a gabion; augment. of *gabbia*, a cage, also spelt *gaggia*, and allied to Span. *gavia*, a cage (for madmen). — L. *caena*, a hollow place, cage, den, coop; see *Cage*.  


**gad** (2), to ramble idly. (Scand.) In Levins. The original sense was to run about. — Icel. *gadda*, to goad. — Icel. *gadr* (above). Cf. *on the 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 *Gaffer*.  

**Gaffer**, an old man, grandfather. (F. — L.; and E.) From *gramser*, West E. form of grand-father. See *Gammer*.  

**Gag**. (E.) M. E. *gaggen*, to sukkorate. Apparently of imitative origin; cf. *gaggle*, *guggle*. Also, W. *cegio*, to choke; *ceg*, the mouth.  

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**Gage** (2), to gauge; see *Gauge*.  

**Gabble**, to cackling as geese. (E.) A frequent. form from the imitative base *gag*. Cf. *cackle*, *gabble*; also Icel. *gagl*, a wild goose; *gagg*, the cry of a fox; Lith. *gëti*, to guggle.  

**Gaiety**. (F. — Teut.) F. *gaieté*. — F. *gai*, gay. See *Gay*.  

**Gain** (1), profit. (F. — Teut.) O. F. *gain*, F. *gagne*, from the verb below. [It partly displaced the M. E. *gain*, advantage, which was of Scand. origin; from Icel. *gagn*, gain, advantage; Swed. *gagn*, profit, Dan. *gavn*.]  

**gain** (2), to win. (F. — Teut.) ‘Yea, though he gaineth and crammeth his purse with crunes;’ and again, ‘To get a gaine by any trade or kinde;’ Gascoigne, Fruits of War, st. 69 and st. 66. — O. F. *gaigner*, F. *gagner*, to gain. This F. *gagner*, O. F. *gaugnier* (Ital. *guadagnare*), is from O. H. G. *weidenôn > weidenen*, to pasture, which was the origin. sense of the F. word; from O. H. G. *weida* (G. *weide*), pasture-ground. Cognate with G. *weide* are A. S. *wéd*, Icel. *veídr*, hunting, the chase. Cf. L. *uó-múri*, to hunt. Der. *regain*.  

**Gainly**; see *Ungainly*.  

**Gainsay**, to speak against. (Scand. and E.) The prefix is Icel. *geng*, against; cf. A. S. *gegn*, *gecan*; see *Against*.  

**Gait**, manner of walking. (Scand.) A particular use of M. E. *gate*, a way; see *Gate* (2). See also *Gantlet* (2).  

**Gaiter**, a covering for the ankle. (F. — Teut.) F. *gautre*, formerly *gustre* (Cot.). The spelling with *gu* shews the word to be Teutonic (*gu < G. *w*.*). Origin doubtful; possibly allied to M. H. G. *weister*, a child’s crisom-cloth, lit. a covering; Goth. *wasti*, clothing; see *Vest*.  


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**Galaxie**.

Gale (2), the bog-myrtle. (E.) A. S. gagel. — Du. gagger.

Galeated, helmeted. (L.) L. galateus. — L. galea, a helmet.


Galiot; see Galliot.


Gall (2), to rub a sore place. (F. — L.) M. F. galler; M. F. galle, a galling, itching. Cf. Ital. galla, gala, 'a disease called a windgalle'; Florio. Also Late L. galla, a soft tumour; app. the same word as L. galla, a gall-nut; see below. § But also partly E.; cf. A. S. gealla, (1) gall, bile, (2) a gall on a horse. So also Du. gal... See above.


Galleon, a large galley. (Span.) Span. galeon, a galleon. — Late L. galea, a galley. See Galley.

Gallerie, galerie, a gallery to walk in. — Late L. galeria, a long portico, gallery. Of unknown origin; possibly from Gk. καλων, wood, timber (Körting). See below.

Galle, a low-built ship. (F. — Late L. — Gk?) M. E. galere. — O. F. gallery. — Late L. galea, a galley; Late Gk. γαλέα, γαλαια. Orig. unknown. Körting suggests Gk. καλων, wood, also sometimes a ship.

Galliard, a lively dance. (Span. — C.?) Span. gallarda (with ll as ly), a kind of lively Spanish dance; perhaps through F.; cf. galop gaillard, 'the galliard'; Cot. Span. gallardo, gay, lively. M. F. gaillard meant valiant or bold; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. galloud, power, W. gallad, able, gallu, to be able; O. Irish gal, boldness (Thurneysen).

Gallias, a sort of galley. (F. — Ital. — Late L.) O. F. galeace. — Ital. galea, a heavy galley. — Ital. and Late L. galea; see Galley.


Gallinaceous. (L.) L. gallinaceus, belonging to poultry; with suffix -ous. — L. gallina, a hen. — L. gallus, a cock.

Galliot, small galley. (F. — Late L.) O. F. galiote; Late L. galeota, small galley; dimin. 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. galyl-halfenny, a galley-halfpenny, coin brought over by galley-men, who landed wines at a place called Galley-kev (Thames Street).

Gallon. (F.) M. E. galon, galun. — O. F. gallon, galon, a gallon; orig. 'a large bowl'; augmentative form of the word which appears as mod. F. jale, a bowl. Orig. unknown.

Galloon. (F. — M. H. G.) F. galon, 'galloon-lace'; Cot.; cf. O. F. galoner, to adorn the head (with ribbons, &c.). [Also Span. galon, galloon.] — O. F. gol, Span. gala, festivity; see Gallant.

Gallop. (F. — Teut.) M. E. golopen; also spelt walopen. — O. F. galter, vb.; galop, walop (Bartsch), sb. [Hence was borrowed O. H. G. walopenen, 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 hilopan, to run, to leap. See further under Walnut and Leap. § The Norw. valthop, a gallop, is only a modern adaptation; as if 'field-hop.'

Gallow, to terrify. (E.) King Lear, iii. 2. 44. M. E. galawan. A. S. géawan, to terrify; in comp. dgawan.
GALLOWAY

Galloway, a nag, pony. (Scotland.) Named from Galloway, Scotland.

Gallowglas, Galloglas, a heavy-armed foot-soldier. (Irish.) Irish galloglach, a servant, a galloglas. — Irish gail, a foreigner, an Englishman; oglaich, a youth, servant, soldier (from òg, young, O. Ir. òc, òc, cognate with E. Young). It meant 'an English servant,' as explained by Spenser, View of the State of Ireland, Globe ed. p. 640. (See N. and Q. 6 S. x. 145.)


Galoch, a kind of shoe. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) F. galoch, answering to a Romance type *galopía, *calopía; formed from *kalosús, sing. of Late L. calopódos, wooden shoes; we also find Late L. calopédia (see Brachet), a clog, wooden shoe, and calotidium, — Gk. καλόποδον, dimin. of καλός, καλός, a shoemaker's last. — Gk. κάλαν, wood; πούς, a foot.

Galore, in plenty. (C.) Irish gilór, Gael. gu léor, gu léir, sufficiently. Formed from Irish and Gael. léor, 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. gild, 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 gambl- or gam-le, a frequent, form which has taken the place of M. E. gamenien, to play at games. — A. S. gamenian, to play at games; from gamen, a game. See Game.

Gamboge. (Asiatic.) A corruption of Cambodia, in the Annamese territory, whence it was brought after A. D. 1600.
a gander. From a base gan-; see Gander.

**Gantlet**

(1) see Gauntlet.

(2) Gantlope, a military punishment. (Swed.) Formerly gantlope; corrupted by confusion with gantlope. Again, gantlope is a corruption of Swed. gatlop, 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 Gate (2)); and lopp, a running, from lopa, to run, cognate with E. Leap.

Gaol, Jail, a cage, prison. (F. - L.) A.F. goale, geole (F. géole), a prison, birdcage. — Late L. gabiola, caveola, a cage, dimin. of L. caeula, a den, cave, cage. — L. caesus, hollow; see Cage.

**Gap.** (Scand.) M. E. gappe. — Icel. and Swed. gap, a gap, abyss. — Icel. and Swed. gopa, to gape (below).


**Gar (1).** Garfish, a fish. (E.) A fish with a slender body and pointed head. From A.S. gär, a spear; cf. Garlic. So also pike, ged.

**Gar (2), to cause.** (Scand.) Icel. gerna (Noreen), Swed. gärna, Dan. géøre, to make, cause; lit. to make ready. — Icel. gær, gørr, ready; see Yare.

**Garb (1).** dress. (F. - O.H.G.) In Shak. — O. F. gare, a garb, good fashion.


garbage, refuse. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. garbage, entrails of fowls. This agrees in form with O. F. garbage, gerbage, a tax paid in garbs or sheaves. Prob. similarly formed from O. F. garbe, 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. garbeller (see N. E. D.), the same as grabeller, to garble or sort out spices, orig. to sift. The same as Span. garbiller, Ital. garbello, to garble or sift wares. — Span. garbillo, a coarse sieve. — Pers. gharb, Arab. ghirbal, a sieve; Arab. gharbalat, sifting, searching. Rich. Dict. p. 1046.


**Garfish;** see Gar (1).

**Gargle.** (F. - Late L. - Gk.) Modified from F. gargouiller, ‘to gargle;’ Cot. - F. gargouille, the weasand of the throat, also a gargoyle, or mouth of a spout. So also Span. gorgola, a gargoyle; Ital. gar-gozza, the gullet. From an imitative base gargo-, as seen in L. gorg-arisare, to gargle, from Gk. γαγο-αίης, to gargle; cf. Gk. γαγοιβάς, the uvula. Hence also Ital. gargagliare, to murmur, gargatta, the throat. The parallel L. base is gurg-; see Gorge, Gurgle.

gargoyle, a spout. (F. - L.) F. gargouille (above).

**Garish,** staring, showy. (E.) Also formerly spelt gaurish. Allied to M. E. gawen, to stare (Chaucer). Cf. M. E. gawen, to stare; Icel. gâ, to heed, mark.


**Garlic,** a plant. (E.) A.S. gârlac, lit. ‘spear-leek;’ — A. S. gâr, a spear; lêc, a leek, plant. See Gore (3) and Leek.

**Garment.** (F. - O. Low G.) M. E. garnement. — O. F. garmenent, garniment, a robe (defence). — O. F. garnir, to protect; see Garnish.

**Garnet.** (F. - L.) M. E. garnier. — O. F. gernier, variant of greneir, a granary. — L. grânitum, a granary. — L. grânum, corn; see Grain.
garnet. (F. - L.) M. E. garnet, also spelt granet. - O. F. granate; M. F. grenat, 'a precious stone called a granat or garnet,' Cot.; Late L. gränätus. So called from its resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate, or mähun gränätum, lit. seeded apple. - L. grüninum, a grain, seed.


Garrison. (F. - O. Low G.) Confused with M. E. garison, warison, a reward; but the true form is M. E. garnison, warnison, defence, stores, supply. - O. F. garnison, store, supply. - O. F. garnis-ant, pres. pt. of garnir, to supply, garnish; see Garnish. And see Warison.

Garrote, Garrotte. (Span. - C.) Span. garrote, a cudgel, tying a rope tight, strangling by means of an iron collar. Formed, with dimin. suffix -ote, from Span. garr, a claw, talon, clutch, grasp. - Bret., W., and Corn. gar, the shank of the leg (Diez). See Garter.


Garter. (F. - C.) A. F. garter; O. F. gartir (North of France, Hécart), spelt jartier in Cotgrave (F. jarretiere). - O. F. and Norm. garet (F. jarret), the ham of the leg; a dimin. form. - Bret. gar, W. gar, shank of the leg; Celt. type *garris.

Gas. (Du.) The Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died A. D. 1644) invented two terms, gas and blas; the latter did not come into use. He tells us that gas was suggested by the Gk. ἔσος. See N. E. D.

Gasconade, boasting. (Gascony.) F. gasconnade, boasting; said to be a vice of Gascons; at any rate named from them.

Gash, to hack, cut deeply. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) Formerly garsh, garse. - O. F. garser, to scarify, pierce with a lancet. - Late L. caraxäre, short for incauraxäre, incauraxäre, to pierce, incise. Cf. Late L. gassa, scarification, by making incisions in the skin, called in Gk. ἐγχεῖατις; whence the Late L. vb. was formed. See Character.

Gasp. (E.) M. E. gaspen, gaispen. The latter answers to Icel. geipsa, Swed. gaspa, to yawn (cf. Dan. gispe). The former represents the cognate A. S. *gispan (not found). Icel. geipsa is for *geip-sa; cf. Du. gijfen, to gasp; A. S. gipung, a gasping.

Gastric, belonging to the belly. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. γαστήρ-, from γαστήρ, the belly.

Gate (1), a door, hole, opening. (E.) M. E. gate, yate. A. S. get, geat, a gate, opening (whence M. E. yate); pl. gatu (whence M. E. gate). + Du. gat, a hole, opening, gap; O. Fries., O. Sax., Icel. gat, an opening.

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. gasse. Perhaps allied to Gate (1), and also to the vb. Go. ß. Gate (1) answers to Teut. type *gatoum, n., but gate (2) to Teut. type *gatwōn-, i. See Gait and Gantlet (2).

Gather. (E.) M. E. gaderen. A. S. gaderian, gedrian, to collect, get together. - A. S. gader-, together; also gador-, geador. + Du. gaderen, to collect, from (te)gader, together. Cf. A. S. ged, a company, society (whence also A. S. geđelaing, a comrade; ge-gada, a companion); Du. gade, a spouse, G. gatte, a husband; Goth. gadiliga, a cousin. Perhaps allied to Good.

Gaud, a show, ornament. (L.) M. E. gaude. - L. gaudium, gladness, joy; hence, an ornament. - L. gaudère, to rejoice (base giäud-, as in gäudius sum, used as pt. t.). + Gk. γαθέων, to rejoice; aliud to γαύεω (= γαύ-εω), to rejoice; γαύος, proud. Brumg. i. § 589; ii. § 694. Der. gaud-y, adj.

Gauge, Gage, to measure the content of a vessel. (F. - Low L.) Spelt gage in Shak. - O. North F. gauger, F. gauger, to gage; Cot. - O. North F. gauge, F. gage, 'a gage, instrument wherewith a
Genealogy

Gaunt, thin, lean. (Scand.) An East-Anglian word; perhaps Scand. Also spelt 
gand, a thin stick, a tall and thin man, an overgrown 
striping (Aasen); Swed. dial. 
gank, a lean, half-starved horse (Rietz). Doublet.

Gauntlet, a double dimin. of 
gaunt, a glove. — O. 
Swed. 
wante, a glove; Dan. 
wante, a mitten, Icel. 
vötr (stem vantræ), a glove. Cf. Du. 
want, a mitten (prob. borrowed 
from Scand.). Prob. from 
Wind, verb (Noreen); cf. G. 
gewand, a garment; Low 
G. want, cloth (Lübben).

Gauntlet; see Gauntlet (2).

Gaueze, a thin silken fabric. (F. 
— Palestine.) M.F. gasé; Span. 
gasa. Cf. Low L. 
gazellum, gaze; gazèzem, wine 
from Gaza. 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 *gafol-cynd. — A.S. 
gafol, tribute, payment; and 
cynd, kind, sort, condition. 
The A.S. gaf-ol (whence 
Low L. gabulum) is from Teut. 
*gabo, 2nd grade of Give, q. v.

Gavial, the crocodile of the 
Ganges. (F. — Hind.) F. 
gavial (a corrupt form).

Gavotte, a dance. (F.) M.F. 
gavote, orig. a dance of the 
Gavots. Gavot is a 
subriquet, in Provence, of the 
mountaineers of the Alps (see Hatzfeld).

Gawk, Gawkly, awkward. (F. 
— Scand.) From E. dial. 
gawk-handed, gaulick-handed, left-handed; 
gawk, clumsy. Here 
gawk is short for gaul-ick, which 
—ick is a suffix. Of F. origin; cf. Burgund. 
gôle, numb with cold, said of the fingers.

— Swed. Dan. 
valen, benumbed; whence 
Swed. dial. 
val-a-händt, Norv. 
val-hendt, having 
umbed hands. ¶ Prob. not 
from F. 
gauche (N. E. D.).

Gay. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. 
gai. — O. H. G. wāki, fine, beautiful.

Gaze. (Scand.) M.E. gasen. — Swed. 
dial. gaza, to gaze, stare at.

Gazelle, an animal. (F. — Span. 
— Arab.) Formerly gazel. — O. F. 
gazel, gazelle. — Span. 
gaecela. — Arab. 
ghazal, a wild goat, gazelle.

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 gazza, a magpie, 
whence it may have meant 'little-tattle'; 
or (2) a very small coin (perhaps paid for 
the privilege of reading the news), from 
Ital. gazettella, a coin less than a farthing, 
probably from Gk. γαζή, a treasury.

Gear, dress, harness, tackle. (Scand.) 
M. E. gère. — Icel. gervi, 
görví, gear, apparel. Cf. 
gör, geyrr, skilled, dressed, 
pp. of gora, to make. ¶ A.S. 
gearwe, fem. pl., preparation, dress, ornament; A.S. 
geara, ready; see Yare. And see Gar 
(2), Garb (1).

Gec, a dupe. (Du.) In Tw. 
Nt. v. 351. — Du. gek, formerly 
gek, a fool, sot; cf. G. 
gec, the same; Dan. 
gjek, fool; Icel. 
gikkr, a pert, rude person. ¶ Not to 
be confused with A. S. gæc, cuckoo; 
nor with gawk: nor with gowy.

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. gedda, Swed. 
gidda, Dan. giedde, a 
ged; allied to 
gaddr, a good; see Gad (1). 
Named from the sharp, thin head; hence 
— Al-called pike.

Gelatine. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. 
gélatine, kind of jelly. — Ital. gelatina. — L. 
gelatus, pp. of geläre, to freeze. — L. 
elu, frost; see Gelid.

Geld, to emasculate. (Scand.) M.E. 
gelden. — Icel. gelda, Swed. 
gilda, Dan. giedde, 
geld, an adorned, a good; see Ged (1). 
Named from the sharp, thin head; hence 
— Al-called pike.

Gelid, cool. (L.) L. gelidus. — L. 
elu, frost. Allied to Cool. — Brugm. i. § 451.

Gem. (F. — L.) M. E. gemme. — F. 
gemme. — L. gemma, a bud; also a gem, 
jewel. — Brugm. i. § 413 (4).

Gemini. (L.) L. gemini, twins; pl. 
of geminus, double.

Gender (1), kind. (F. — L.) M. E. 
gendre (with excescent d). — O. F. 
gene, kind. — L. generé, abl. case of 
genus, kind, kin. ¶ The unusual deriv. 
from the abl. case is due to the common phrases 
genere natus, hoc genere, omni genere; so also 
Ital. generè, kind.

Gender (2), to produce. (F. — L.) 
M. E. gendren. — O. f. 
gender (Godafroy). — L. 
generare, to beget. — L. 
— generare, for *genes, stem of 
genus (above). And see Engender.

Genealogy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E.
General

- O. F. genealogie. - L. genealogia. - Gk. γενεαλογία, an account of a family pedigree (1 Tim. i. 4). - Gk. γενεά, birth (allied to γένος, see genus); and γενεα, an account, allied to λόγος (see Logic).

General, relating to a genus, common.

(F.-L.) O. F. general. - L. generālis, belonging to a genus (stem gener-, for *genes*); see genus. Hence general, sb., a leader; general-issimo, from Ital. generalissimo, a supreme commander, with superl. suffix -issimo.

generate. (L.) From pp. of L. generāre, to produce. - L. gener-, decl. stem of genus.

generic, pertaining to a genus. (L.) Coined from L. gener-, decl. stem of genus.


Genesis, creation. (L. - Gk.) L. genesis. - Gk. γένεσις, origin, source; related to γένος, race; see genus.

Genet, an animal. (F.-Span.-Arab.) F. genette, 'a kind of weasel'; Cot. - Span. geneta. - Arab. jarneit (Dozy).

Genial. (F.-L.) O. F. genial. - L. genialis, pleasant; adj. from genus; see genius.

Geniculate, jointed. (L.) In botany. From L. geniculum, a little knee, joint in a plant; double dimin. of genu, a knee. Allied to Knee.

Genie, a demon; see Jinn.


genitive. (F.-L.) O. F. genitif. - L. genetītus, belonging to birth, applied 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 gens, a clan, tribe. Allied to genus.


Gentile. (F.-L.) O. F. gentil. - L. gentilis, gentile; see Genteel.

gentle. (F.-L.) O. F. gentil (above).

gentry. (F.-L.) M. E. gentrie, high birth; shortened from M. E. gentrise, the same. - O. F. genterise, another form of gentilise, rank ( = Late L. *gentilissia). - L. gentilis; see Genteel.

Genuflexion, Genuflexion, a bending of the knee. (F.-L.) M. F. genuflexion. - Late L. acc. genuflexīnuem. - L. genu, knee; flex-us, pp. of flectere, to bend.

Genuine. (L.) L. genuinus, of the true genus or stock; allied to L. genus (below).

genus, kin. (L.) L. genus (gen-eris, for *geneses*), kin, race. + Gk. γένος, race; A. S. cyn, kin. See Kin. (GEN.) Brugm. i. § 604.

Geography. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. F. geographic. - L. geographia. - Gk. γη-γραφία, lit. earth-description. - Gk. γεώργιος, a combining form of γῆ, earth; γηγραφία, description, from γράφειν, to write.

geometry. (F.-L.-Gk.) O. F. geometric. - L. geometria. - Gk. γωνία, land-measurement. - Gk. γεω = γη, (as above); -μετρία, measurement, from μετρεῖν, I measure, μέτρον, a measure; see Metre.

georgic. (L.-Gk.) L. georgicus, relating to husbandry. - Gk. γεωργικός, the same. - Gk. γεωργία, tillage. - Gk. γεωργικός (as above); *έργειν* > *έρειν*, to work. See Work.

Geranium, a plant. (L.-Gk.) L. geranium, Latinised from Gk. γεράνιον, a geranium or crane's bill (from the shape of the seed-pod). - Gk. γέρανος, a craneflower; allied to Crane.

Gefall; see Gyrfalcon.

Germ, a seed. (F.-L.) F. germé. - L. germin- (stem germin-), a sprout, germ. Der. germ-in-ate (from the stem).

german, germane, akin. (F.-L.) Cousins-german are cousins having the same grandfather. Formerly spelt german.

- M. F. germain. - L. germānus, acc. of germānus, closely akin. Allied to Germ.

Germander. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. germandré, germander; O. F. germandree, germandree (Godefroy, Supp.); cf. G. gamander. - Late L. gamandria, a popular alteration of Late Gk. χαμάνδρα, germander. - Gk. χαμάνδρος, germander; lit. 'ground-tree,' i.e. low tree. - Gk. χαμά, on the ground; ὅδε, tree.

Gerund, a part of a Latin verb. (L.)
GIBLETs

Pol. ogurek, ogorek, ogorka, a cucumber; Liohen. okurka. — M. Ital. anguria, a cucumber (Florio); Low L. angurius, a water-melon. — Byzantine Gk. ἀγριφοφορ, a water-melon. — Pers. angārah, a melon, a cucumber; Rich. Dict., p. 104.

Ghost, a spirit. (E.) M. E. gost, goost. A.S. gāst. + Du. geest. G. geist. Teut. type *gaisio. Of uncertain origin; perhaps allied to Icel. geisa, to rage (like fire), and to Goth. us-gais-jan, to terrify. Brugm. i. § 816 (2).

Ghoul, a kind of demon. (Arab.) Pers. ghūl, an imaginary sylvan demon; Arab. ghūwal, a demon of the woods; from Arab. ghadul, attacking suddenly.


Giaour, an infidel. (Pers.) Giaour is an Ital. spelling usual among the Franks of the Levant (Byron). Pers. gavar, an infidel, a fire-worshipper; variant of Pers. gābr, 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 jaber. Fuller has Geberish, and Camden Gebrish; apparently in allusion to Gebrir, an Albanian alchemist of the 8th century, and to the jargon of alchemy. But the word is imitative; like gibble-gabble. See N. E. D.

Gibbet. (F.) M. E. gibbet, gibet. — O. F. gibet (F. gibet), a gibbet. Prob. allied to O. F. gibe, a large stick, perhaps a dimin. of O. F. gibe, gibbe, a sort of stick shod with iron, an implement for stirring up earth. Or is gib-et a dimin. from M. Du. gippe, 'a gibbet,' in Hexham?

Gibbon, a kind of ape. (F.) F. gibbon, in Buffon; of unknown origin.

Gibbous, humped, swelling. (L.) From L. gibbosus, humped (whence also gibbose). — L. gibbus, gibba, a hump, hunch; cf. gibbus, bent.

Gibe, Jibe, to mock. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. E. Fries. gibeln, to mock, Du. gibelen, to sneer. Note also Icel. geip, to talk nonsense, Icel. getr, idle talk; Norw. geipa, to make grimmaces.

Giblets, the internal edible parts of a fowl, removed before cooking. (F.) M. E. gibelet. — O. F. gibelet, which, according to Littre, answers to mod. F.
gingebette, stewed rabbit. Of unknown origin; perhaps related to F. gigier, game.

**Giddy.** (E.) M. E. gidi, gedy, adj.; late A. S. gidig, insane, answering to earlier *gydig*, which would mean ‘possessed by a god’; cf. A. S. gyden, a goddess. From A. S. god.

**Gier-eagle,** a kind of eagle. (Du. and F.) The first syllable is from Du. gier, a vulture; cf. G. geier, M. H. G. gir, a vulture. Allied to G. gierig, greedy, and to E. Yearn.

**Gift.** (E.) M. E. gift, gift. — A. S. gifter, a gift (rare); common in the pl. gifta, nuptials; E. Fries. gift. — A. S. giftan, to give. + Icel. gift, Du. gift, G. gift (in mitgift, a dowry). ¶ The hard g is due to Scand. influence. See Give. Der. gift-ed.

**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. geiga, to take a wrong direction, to rove at random. Cf. Jig. Prob. of imitative origin.

**Gigantic;** see Giant.

**Giggle,** to titter. (E.) Of imitative origin; cf. gaggle. Cf. E. Fries. gichel, Low G. gigeln (Danneil), G. kichern, to giggle.

**Giglet, Giglot,** a wantson woman. (E.?) Dimin. of gigle, a flirt, used by Cotgrave (s. v. gadrouillette); 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. gyldan, to gild; cf. A. S. gylden, golden. Formed (with vowel-mutation from Teut. u (> A. S. o) to y) from gold, gold. See Gold.


**Gill** (2), a ravine, chasm. (Scand.) Also gylle. — Icel. gil, ravine; Norw. gil.

**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. gella; cf. Late L. gillo, a wine-vessel.

**Gill** (4), with g soft, a woman’s name, a pitcher, ground-ivy. (L.) Short for Gillian, from L. Iuliāna, a fem. name due to L. Iulius; see July. Der. flirt-gill or gill-flirt, jilt.

**Gillie,** a boy, page. (C.) Gael. gille, giolla, Irish giolla, boy, lad; O. Irish gilla, a servant.

**Gillyflower,** a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly gilsoer, geraflour. Formed (by confusion with flower) from M. F. girofllé, a gilloflower; Cot. From F. clove de giroflle, the same. — Late L. carvoflum, Latinised from Gk. karwówfiau, a clove tree, lit. ‘nut-leaf’ — Gk. καρυω-ν, a nut; φίλλον, leaf.

**Gimbals,** a contrivance for suspending a ship’s compass, to keep it horizontal. (F. — L.) Formerly gimbals; also called gemmow or gemmow-ring, a double ring, with two or more links. The forms gemmow and gimmel correspond to M. F. gemeaux, and O. F. gemel, a twin. — L. gemellus, a twin, a dimin. form of L. geminus, double.

**Gimlet, Gimblet,** (F. — Teut.) M. F. gimiell, a gimlet or piercer; Cot.; enimbelet, Godefroy (F. gifelet); Norman dial. guinblet. Of M. H. G. origin; formed from a base wimpel, to turn or wind; cf. mod. G. wendel-bohrer, a wimple. Note also Icel. vindla, to wind up, vindill, a wisp. See Wimple, of which gimlet is the dimin.

**Gimmel-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. guiemple, a nun’s wimple; also guiemple (see index to Cotgrave, s. v. wimpel). — O. H. G. wimpal, a light robe; G. wimple, a fillet for the head; G. wimpel, 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. ginnen. A. S. ginnan, to begin, commonly on-ginnan (pt. ongann, pp. ongangen). + Goth. ginnan, in the comp. du-ginnan, to begin. Brumg. i. § 376.


**Gin** (3), a kind of spirit. (F. — L.) Short for genewa, corruption of M. F. genevre, juniper. — L. acc. iuniperum; see Juniper.

GINGERLY

lit. 'horn-shaped,' from the horns on it. - Skt. grīga, a horn; vera, a body.

Gingerly, with soft steps. (F. - L.) From the adj. *gêr* soft, delicate (with soft g). Apparently adapted from O. F. gensor, gensor, more delicate, comp. of gent, fine, delicate, noble; orig. well-born. - Folk-L. *gentum, L. genitum*, acc. of *genitus*, born (well-born), pp. of gignere, to beget.

(7. E.D.)

Gingham, a kind of cotton cloth. (F. - Malay.) F. guingan. - Malay gingsang, striped cloth, gingham. - Malay and Javanese gingsang, striped (C. P. G. Scott).

Gingle; the same as Jingle.

Gipsy; the same as Gypsy.


Gird (2), to jest at, jibe. (E.) A peculiar use of M. E. girden, gorden, to strike, cut. To gird at = to strike at, jest at; a gird is a cut, sarcasm; Tarn. Shrew, v. 2. 58.

Girdle. (E.) A. S. gyrdel, that which girds. - A. S. gyrdan, to gird; see Gird (1).


Girl. (E.) M. E. gerle, gerle, garle, often used to mean a 'boy'; a child. Answering to an A. S. form *gyre-, Teut. *gur-*, a dimin. form from Teut. base *gur-*. Allied to N. Fries. gör, a girl; Low G. gör, göre, a child. Cf. Swiss gurve, gurre, a deprecatory term for a girl (Sanders, 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 (Littre).

- O. H. G. gerun, acc. of gerô, a lance, spear; M. H. G. gêre, a gore or gusset in a garment, a triangular piece. - O. H. G. gér, a spear, cognate with A. S. gär, a spear. See Gore (2). (Diez, Schade.)

Girth. (Scand.) M. E. gerth. - Icel. gjörd, a girdle, girth; gérð, girth round

the waist; Dan. giord. + Goth. gairda, a girdle. Teut. type *gérda*. See Gird (1).

Gist, the pith of a matter. (F. - L.) The gist is the point wherein the matter lies. - O. F. gist (mod. F. git), it lies; whence the proverb 'c'est là que git le lièvre,' that is where the difficulty is, lit. 'that's where the hare lies.' From the F. verb gester (now gésir), to lie. - L. iacere, to lie. (O. F. gist = L. iacet.) See Jet (1).

Gittern; see Cithern.


Gizzard. (F. - L.) M. E. giser (the d being added). - O. F. gester, jugier, jucier (F. gisier). - L. gisferium, only in pl. gigéria (Late L. gisteria), cooked entrails of poultry.

Glabrous, smooth. (L.) From L. glaber, smooth. Idg. stem *gladh-ro-;* see Glad. Brugm. i. § 580.


Glacier, a mountain ice-field. (F. - L.) F. glacer (a Savoy word). - F. glace, ice. - Folk-L. glacia, for L. glacies, ice.

Glacis, smooth slope. (F. - L.) F. glaciès. - M. F. glacier, to cover with ice. - F. glace (above).


Gladden, Gladen, a plant; Iris pseudacorus. (L.) A. S. gledene; altered from L. gladiolus, a sword-lily. Dimin. of L. gladius, a sword; see Gladiator.

Glade, an open space in a wood. (E.) The orig. sense 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. gladiátor. - L. gladius, a sword.

Glair, the white of an egg. (F. - L.) M. E. gleyre. - O. F. glaire. - L. clâra, fem. of clárus, bright; Late L. clára un, the white of an egg.
GLAIVE

Glaive, a sword. (F. — L.) A.F. glâve, a sword; O. F. glaive, a sword, lance. — L. gladium, acc. of gladius, a sword.

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. glenten, to glance) of O. F. glacer, glacier, to glide, slip, glance. — F. glace, ice; see Glacial. 2. M. E. glenten answers to the causal form of the strong verb glînta, to shine, still found in Swed. dialects (Rietz). See Glint.


Glanders, glandular swellings. (F. — L.) M. F. glandres, pl. = Lat. pl. acc. glandulis, swollen glands; from L. glans (above).


Glaucous, grayish blue. (L. — Gk.) L. glauclus; with suffix -on. — Gk. γλαυκός, gleaming, bluish.

Glaze, to furnish with glass. (E.) M. E. glasen. = M. E. glase, glass; see Glass.

Gleam, a beam of light. (E.) A. S. glêm; Teut. type *glaimis. + O. Sax. glîmo, brightness; O. H. G. glîmo, gleîmo, a glow-worm (from base *gleîm-). Allied to Gk. γlim-αρός, warm. See Glimmer.

Glean. (F.) M. E. glenen. — O. F. glener, glâner (F. glâner), to glean; Low L. glêner (A. D. 501); cf. Low L. gleina, gelîna, gelîna, a handful. Of unknown origin. The A. S. gîm, a handful, whence prov. E. yeim, to provide handfuls of straw ready for a Thatcher, will not account for the O. F. form. We also find the form to gleame (Levins), also spelt gleme.


Glede (1), a kite, a bird so called. (E.) M. E. glede. A. S. glîda, a kite, lit. ‘glider,’ from its smooth flight. — A. S. gîld-, weak grade of gîldan, to glide; see Glide. Cf. Icel. gleða (the same).

Glide (2), Gleed, a glowing coal. (E.) A. S. gîlde (where é is from ë, by vowel-change). — A. S. gîlwan, to glow; see Glow. Cf. Dan. Swed. gîld, 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. glîc, a game at cards; also spelt ghelicque (Godefroy). — M. Du. gelyg, alike. — M. Du. ge-, ghe-, Du. ge-, prefix (= A. S. ge-, Goth. ga-); M. Du. -ijck, Du. -ijk, cognate with E. lïke; see Like. § Hexham has gelijk ofte ongelijk spelen, to play at even or odds.

Glen, a narrow valley. (C.) Gael. and Irish gleann, O. Irish gleann; W. glân, a valley, glen. Celtic type *glennos.

Glib (1), smooth, voluble. (E.) Cf. Fries. glibberig, slippery; glibben, to slip. + Du. glibberig, slippery, glibberen, to slide; Du. and Low G. glibben, to slip away.

Glib (2), a lock of hair. (C.) Irish and Gael. glibh, also Ir. clib, a lock of hair.

Glib (3), to castrate. (E.) The same as lib, with prefixed g- = A. S. ge-, a common prefix. Cognate with Du. lubben, to castrate, M. Du. lubben. See Left.


Glimmer, verb. (E.) M. E. gîmmeren. + Low G. gîmmeren, frequent. of gîmmten, to shine; Dan. glîmme, vb., cf. gîmmen, sb., glitter; Swed. dial. glîmer, vb., gîmmer, sb., glitter. Frequent. of Dan. glîmme, Swed. glîmma, to shine. Cf. Swed. dial. gîm, a glance, A. S. gleomu (for *gîmu), splendour; from *gîm-, weak grade of *gîm-, see Gleam.

Glimpse, a slight gleam. (E.) Formerly gîmms; M. E. gîmsen, to glimpse; formed with suffix -s- from *gîm (above).

Glint, to shine, glance. (Scand.) M. E. gîlten. — Swed. dial. glînta, glinta, to shine; nasalised from Icel. glîta, to shine.
GLISTEN

+M.H.G. glinzen, to glint, Swed. glinda.
See Glitter.

Glisten, Glister, to glitter. (E.)
Extended from base glis- of M. E. glisten, to shine. A. S. glisian; whence also glistening, to shine. We also find M. E. glistren, glisten, to glitter. Cf. Du. glisteren, to glitter; Swed. dial. gissa.

Glitter. (E.) M. E. glisten, to shine. A. S. glitinian, to shine; extended from A. S. glitian, to shine. +Icel. glitra, to glitter, frequent. of glita, to shine; Swed. glitra, to glitter; glitter, sb., a sparkle. Cf. Goth. glit-manjan, to glitter. From *glit-, weak grade of *gleit-, as in O. Sax. glitan, G. glesen, to shine.


Gloat, to stare, gaze with admiration. (E.) Formerly głoate (XVI cent.). +Icel. göttja, to grin, smile scornfully; Swed. dial. gött, glotta, to peep; G. glutzen, to stare. Cf. Russ. gliadiat(e), to look at.

Globe. (F.-L.) O. F. globe. -L. globum, acc. of globus, a ball; cf. glomus, a ball, a clue.

Glomerate. (L.) From pp. of glo-merare, to collect into a ball. -L. glomer, for *glesmes, stem of glomus, a ball or clow of yarn. See Globe.

Gloom. (E.) M. E. gloomen, to lower, as if from A. S. *gluminian; cf. room from A. S. rūm; and prov. E. glum, overcast. +Norw. gluma, an overcast sky; Low G. gloum, turbid. See Glum.


Gloss (1), Instre. (Scand.) Icel. glosi, a blaze, glis, finery; Swed. dial. glöa, to glow; Norw. glosa, to glow. +M. H. G. glösen, to glow, glos, lustre; Du. goren (Franc.), E. Fries. goren.

Gloss (2), a commentary, explanation. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. glose. -O. F. glose, 'a glosse;' Cot.-L. glissa, a difficult word requiring explanation. -Gk. γλώσσα, the tongue, a language, word needing explanation. Der. glos, vb., glose.

glossary. (L.-Gk.) L. glossarium, a glossary; formed with suffix -arium from L. glossa-(above).

glossographer. (Gk.) Coined from glösso-, from Gk. γλώσσα, a hard word; γράφειν, to write.

Glottis. (Gk.) Gk. γλώττις, the mouth of the windpipe. -Gk. γλώττα, Attic form of γλώσσα, the tongue. Der. epi-gllutis.

Glove. (E.) A. S. glōf, a glove; cf. Icel. glōf, prob. borrowed from A. S. glōf. Possibly from g- (for ge-), prefix; and Icel. lóf, Goth. lōja, the palm of the hand. Der. fox-glove.


Glower, to look frowningly. (E.) E. Fries. glürën. Cf. Low G. gluren, M. Du. gleren, 'to look awry, to leare,' Hexham; Du. giuren. if M. E. gloren, to stare, is allied to glare.

Gloze, to interpret, flatten. (F.-L.-Gk.) M. E. glosen, to make glosses. -M. E. glose, a gloss; see Gloss (2).


Glum, sullen. (E.) M. E. glommen, glommen, glomen, to look gloomy. E. Fries. gleumen, gleumen, to look sullen. +Low G. glum, a sullen look, glommen, to make turbid; Norw. gylme, a sullen look, gylma, gylma, to look sullen. See Gloom.

Glume, a bracteal covering, in grasses. (L.) L. gluma, a husk, hull. -L. glithere, to peel, take off the husk. See Cleave (1).

Glut, to swallow greedily. (F.-L.) M. E. glutien. -O. F. glutir, glutir. -L. glutiere, gluttier, to swallow; cf. gua, the throat. Der. glutton.

Glutinous, gluy. (L.) L. glutinosus, sticky. -L. glutit-, for gluten, glue.


Glycerine, a viscid fluid, of sweet taste. (F.-Gk.) F. glycerine; from Gk. γλυκέρης, sweet; from Gk. γλυκώς, sweet.

Glyptic, relating to carving in stone. (Gk.) Gk. γλυπτικός, carving. -Gk. γλυπτός, carved. -Gk. γλυφεῖν, to hollow out, engrave. See Cleave (1).

Gnarl, to snarl, growl. (E.) Frequentative of gnar, to snarl, an imitative word. Cf. A. S. guyrnan, to creak; E. Fries. gnarren, to creak, snarl. +Du. knorren, Dan. knurre, to growl, Dan. knarre, to
GNARLED

creak; Swed. knorra, G. knurren, to growl, G. knurren, 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, gnästern, to gnash. +Swed. knastra, to crash (between the teeth); Dan. knase, to gnash; Icel. gnastan, sb., a gnashing, gnista (pt. t. gnasti), to crash; G. knaster, to crinkle. Imitative; so also Dan. knase, to crinkle; Icel. gnista, to gnash, E. Fries. gniesen.

Gnat. (E.) A.S. gnætt. Said to be named from the whirring of the wings; cf. Icel. guata, to clash, gnat, clash of weapons.

Gnaw. (E.) M. E. gnawen, pt. t. gnaw, gnaw. A. S. gnagan, to gnaw, pt. t. gnök, pp. gnagen. +Du. knagen, Low G. gnauhen, O. Icel. knaga, mod. Icel. naga, Dan. gnave, Swed. gnaga. Without the g, we have G. nagen; also Dan. nage, to gnaw, Swed. naga, whence prov. E. nag, to worry.

Gneiss, a rock. (G.) G. gneiss; from its sparkling. — O. H. G. gneistan, to sparkle; gneista, a sparkle. + A. S. gníst, Icel. gneisti, 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. γνῶμη, intelligence. —Gk. γνώμα, to know. (GEN.)

Gnomon, index of a dial. (L.—Gk.) L. gnomon. —Gk. γνώμον, an interpreter (one who knows); the index of a dial. —Gk. γνώμα, to know.

Gnostic, one of a certain sect. (Gk.) Gk. γnostikos, wise, good at knowing. —Gk. γνωστός, from γνωστός, known. —Gk. γνώμα, 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, goon. A. S. gān. +Du. gaan, Dan. gaae, Swed. gå; G. gehen; O. H. G. gān, gen. ❧ 'The Teut. gai (= A. S. gā; O. H. G. gē) supplanted the Idg. *sai, to go, in Lat. ire, Gk. ἑλώ, Skt. i. Since Teut. gai- has no old primitive noun-derivatives in Teut., and takes the place of Idg. *sai (the Goth. aorist idja = A. S. rode still remains), and as it is inflected after the -mi- conjugation, the supposition arises that Teut. *gaim, *gaie, *gaiht are contracted from the verbal particle ga- and the inherited im, iz, ith = Skt. īmi, īshi, īti; cf. Gk. εἴμι.' — Kluge. But this is mere conjecture.

Goad. (E.) M. E. gode, A. S. gēd. Teut. type *gaida, f. — Lombardic gaida, a gore (Duc.); from the base *gair-, Idg. *ghair-, whence also A. S. gār, Icel. geirr, O. Irish gāi, a spear; see Gore (2).

Goal, the winning-post in a race. (E.) M. E. gāl, Shoreham, p. 145. Answering to A. S. *gāl, prob. 'an impediment'; whence A. S. gōlan, to impede. Goal may have meant 'stopping-place.'


Goblet, a mouthful, a small piece. (F.—C.) M. E. gobet, a small piece. —O. F. gobet, a morsel of food (see Littré); allied to M. F. gob, a gulp (in swallowing). —O. F. gober, to devour. —Gael. gob, beck, bill, mouth; Irish gob, mouth, beck.

Gobble (1), to devour. (F.—C.) Frequentative, with suffix -le, from O. F. gob-er, to devour; see Gobet.

Gobble (2), to make a gabbling noise. (E.) Imitative; a variant of gabbity.

Gobelin, a French tapestry. (F.) Named from Giles Gobelin, wool-dyer of Paris, in the 16th cent.

Goblet. (F.—L.) F. gobelet, 'a goblet;' Cot. Dimin. of O. F. gobel, a cup. —Late L. cibellum, acc. of cibellus, a cup; dimin. of L. cīpa, a vat; see Coop. Cf. Picard gobè, a great cup.


Goby, a fish. (L.—Gk.) For L. gōbius, orig. applied to the gudgeon. —Gk. κοῖτος, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench. Der. gudgeon.

God. (E.) A. S. god. +Du. god, Icel. god, gud, Dan. gud, Swed. gud, Goth. guth, G. gott. Teut. type *guthom; Idg. type *glutom, perhaps 'the being worshipped,' a pp. form; from Idg. root *gheu, to worship, as in Skt. hū, to sacrifice (to), whence huta-, one to whom sacrifice is offered. ❧ Not allied to good, adj.
godess. (E.; with F. suffix.) M. E. godesse (godesse). Made from god by adding the O. F. suffix -esse (= L. -issa = Gk. -iessa).

godfather. (E.) M. E. godfader, father in baptism; from god and fader.

godhead. (E.) M. E. godheid, also godhood; the suffix answers to A. S. hād, office, state, dignity; see -hood (suffix).

Godwit, a bird. (E.) Origin unknown. Can it mean 'good creature'? A. S. gōd wīht, a good wight, good creature (wīht being often applied to animals and birds). See Wight.

Goffer, Gauffer, to plait or crimp lace, &c. (F.—O. Low G.) M. F. gaufrer, to goffer; orig. to mark like the edges of wafers. — M. F. gauffre, goffre, a wafer; see Wafer.

Goggle-eyed, having rolling and staring eyes. (E.) M. E. gogil-eyid. ‘They gogle with their eyes hither and thither’; Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, c. i. Cf. Irish and Gael, gogshuitich, goggle-eyed, having wandering eyes, from gog, to move slightly, and suit, eye. But gog seems to be from E., and of imitative origin. Cf. prov. E. coggle, Bavar. gajeln, to be unsteady.

Goître. (F.—L.) F. goître, a swollen throat; from O. F. goitron, the same, esp. in Savoy.— Late L. acc. type *gutritionem, from L. guttur, throat.


Der. mari-gold, 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 G. kulf, hockey-stick; Icel. köflr, clapper of a bell, kyfla, a club; Dan. kolbe, butt-end of a weapon, kolv, bolt, shaft, arrow, Swed. kolf, butt-end, G. kolbe, club, mace, knob.

Golosh; the same as Galoche.

Gondola. (Ital.—Gk.—Pers.?) Ital. gondola, dimin. of gonda, a boat.— Gk. κόββα, a drinking-vessel; from the shape (Diez). Said to be of Pers. origin; cf. Pers. kandū, an earthen vessel.

Gonfanon, Gonfalon, a kind of banner. (F.—M. H. G.) M. E. gonfanon. — O. F. gonfanon. — M. H. G. gunzfano, lit. 'battle-flag.' — M. H. G. gund, gunt, battle; fano (G. fahne), a banner, flag. Here gunt is cognate with A. S. gud (for *gunth), battle, war; cf. Skt. han, to kill. Fano is allied to Vane.

Gong. (Malay.) Malay agong or gong, the gong, a sonorous instrument.

Good. (E.) M. E. good. A. S. gōd. + Du. good, Icel. gōðr, Dan. Swed. god, Goth. gods, G. gut. Teut. type *gōd-: from *gōd-, strong grade of *gad-, *fit; see Gather. Allied to Russ. godnui, suitable, O. Slav. godů, 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'w'y.

* Not for God be you by: the form God buy you = God be-with-you you (you repeated).

Goodman; see Good.

Goose; a bird. (E.) A. S. gōs, pl. gēs (lengthened o caused loss of n, and gēs = *gouns < *gans). + Du. gans, Dan. gaas, Swed. gas, Icel. gās, G. gans. Teut. type *gans; Idg. type *ghans; cf. L. anser, Gk. ἥασ; Skt. hānṣa, a swan; O. Ilish gēs, a swan; Lith. žais, a goose.

Gooseberry. (E.; cf. F.—M. H. G.) In Levins. From goose and berry; cf. goose-grass, &c. We also find North. E. groser, gooseberries; Buns has grozet, a gooseberry. Apparently from O. F. *grose, *groise, a gooseberry, not recorded, but occurring not only in the O. F. dimin, form groisele, groisele, a gooseberry, but also in Irish grois-aid, Gael. gráis-eid, W. grayscale, a gooseberry, all borrowed from M. E. The spelling groisele is as old as the 13th century (Bartsch); and answers to the form crosele in the dialect of Como (Monti). β. The orig. O. F. *groise or *groise was borrowed from M. H. G. kritis, curling, crisped, whence G. krausbeere, a cranberry, a rough gooseberry. Cf. Swed. krusbär, 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. gärbälg, a fat paunch, from gär, dirt, contents of the intestines, and bälg, belly. See Gore (1).

gorcrow, carion-crow. (E.) I.e. gore-crow; see above.

Gordan. (L.—Gk.) Only in the phr. 'Gordian knot,' i.e. intricate knot. Named from the Phrygian king Gordius (Γόρδιος), 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. gīra, a gore, projecting piece of land; from gār, a dart, a spear-point. Named from the shape. [So also Icel. geirr, a triangular slip of land, from geirr, a spear; G. gehre, a wedge, gusset, gore; Du. geer, a gusset, gore.]

β. The A. S. gār (Icel. geirr, O. H. G. gēr) is from Teut. type *gaioz, m.; allied to Gaulish L. gaisum, a javelin, O. Irish gat, a spear.

Gore (3), to pierce. (E.) From A. S. gār, a spear-point (with the usual change from a to long o).

Gorge, the throat, a narrow pass. (F. —L.) O. F. gorge, throat. — Late L. gorga, variant of L. gorgēs, a whirlpool, hence (in Late L.) the gullet, from its voracity. Cf. L. gurgulio, gullet. +Skt. garga-, a whirlpool.

gorgeous, showy, splendid. (F.—L.) O. F. and M. F. gorgius, 'gorgeous;' Cot. The O. F. gorgias also meant a gorget; 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. gorgé, throat (above).

gorget, armour for the throat. (F.—L.) From gorgé, i.e. throat.

Gorgon, a monster. (L.—Gk.) L. Gorgon, Gorgō. —Gk. γόργω, the Gorgon.

— Gk. γόργως, fearful. + O. Ir. garg, fierce.

Gorilla, a kind of large ape. (O. African.) An old word revived. In the Perúplus of Hanno, near the end, some creatures are described which the interpreters called Gorillas—in Greek, γορίλλας.

Gormandise; see Gourmand.


Goshawk. (E.) Lit. 'goose-hawk.' A. S. gāshafuc. —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. gospel. A. S. godspell. —A. S. god, God, i.e. Christ; spell, a story. Lit. 'narrative of God,' i.e. life of Christ. Cf. Orig. gād spell, i.e. good spell, a translation of Gk. ἰδιαγέλον; but soon altered to godspell; for the E. word was early introduced into Iceland in the form godspill (where gōs = god, as distinguished from god(g) = good), and into Germany as O. H. G. gotspell (where got = god, as distinguished from guot, good).

Gossamer. (E.) M. E. gossomer, gossecomter, lit. 'goose-summer.' The prov. E. name (in Craven) is summer-goose. Named from the time of year when it is most seen, viz. during St. Martin's summer (early November); geese were eaten on Nov. 11 formerly. Cf. Lowl. Sc. go-summer (popular variant), Martinmas. Also called summer-colt (Whitby); also summer-gaine. Cf. G. sommerfaden (lit. summer-threads), gossamer; Du. sommerdraden, Swed. sommertråd, the same. [But in G. it is also called madchensommer, lit. Maiden-summer, der altweibersommer, 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 gosser or gossum.)


Gourd. (F. -L.) F. gourde, formerly gouhourde and cousinde (Cot.). - L. cucurbita, a gourd.


Gout (1), a drop, disease. (F. -L.) M. E. goute, a disease supposed to be due to defluxion of humour. - O. F. goute, goutte, a drop. - L. gutta, a drop.

Gout (2), taste. (F. -L.) F. goût, taste. -L. gustus, taste; see Gust (2).


Gowk, a simpleton. (Scand.) Icel. gaukr, a cuckoo, Swed. gök. + G. gauck, a cuckoo, simpleton.

Gown, a loose robe. (C.) M. E. goune. - W. gwon, a loose robe. [Irish ginn, Gael. and Corn. gun, Manx goon, are from E. O. F. goune is Gaulish.] Stokes-Fick, p. 281.

Grab, to seize. (E.) Cf. E. Fries. grabbig, greedy; grabbelen, to grab at; Du. grabbel, a scramble, grabbelen, to scramble for; Low G. grabbeln, to grab at; Swed. grappa, to grasp. -Skt. grak, O. Skt. grabh, O. Pers. and Zend grab, to seize. See Garb (2). Cf. Grasp.


Grade, a degree. (F. -L.) F. grade, a degree. - L. gradum, acc. of gradus, a degree, step. - L. gradi (pp. graessus), to step, walk, go. (GHREDH.) Brugm. i. § 635; ii. § 707.

Gradual, a gradually rising slope. (L.) L. graduint-, stem of pres. pt. of gradi, to walk, advance.

Gradual, advancing by steps. (L.) Orig. gradual, sb., a service-book called in Lat. graduæ, and in E. gradual or gradul. - Late L. graduæ, only in neut, graduæ, a service-book of portions sung in gradibus, i.e. on the steps (of the choir). - L. gradu-, a step.

Graduate. (L.) Late L. graduatus, one who has taken a degree; pp. of Late L. graduare. - L. gradu-, degree.

Graft, Graff, to insert buds on a stem. (F. -L. -Gk.) Graft is a later form of graff, and due to confusion with graffed, pp. Shak. has pp. graff, Rich. III, iii. 7. 127. M. E. graffen, to graft, from graf(n), sb. - O. F. graffe, a sort of pencil, also a slip for grafting, because it resembled a pointed pencil in shape. - L. graftium, a style to write with. - Gk. γραφίου, γραφείων, the same. - Gk. γράφειν, to write.

Grail (1), a gradual, a service-book. (F. -L.) M. E. graile, grayle. - O. F. grael. - Late L. gradiale, also called graduale; 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 Guet (Holy Dish) to Sang Real (Royal Blood, strangely taken to mean Real Blood). - O. F. grael, grael, grasal, 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 *cratialis (cf. Late L. gradaile, a bowl); from Late L. crat-us, a bowl, equivalent to L. cräter, a bowl; see Crater. (Diez.)


Grallatory. (L.) A term applied to wading birds. - L. grālātor, a walker on stilts. - L. gralle (for *gradle), stilts. - L. gradus, a step; gradi, to walk.

Gramarye, magic. (F. -L. -Gk.) M. E. gramery, skill in grammar, and hence skill in magic. - O. F. gramair, grammar; see Grammar. Cf. O. F. grameire, (1) a grammarian, (2) a magician. ? The word glamour is a mere corruption of gramarye or grammar, meaning (1) grammar, (2) magic.

Gramercy, thanks. (F. -L.) Formerly ground mercy, Chaucer, C. T. 8964. - F. grand merce, great thanks; see Grand and Mercy.
GRAMINEOUS

Gramineous. (L.) From L. grămin-, for grămen, grass; with suffix -eous.

Grammar. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. grammere. – O. F. graembre (XIII cent.).
- Late L. grammatica, grammar (Schwan).
- Gk. γραμματικός, 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. γράμμα- stem of γράμμα, a letter. – Gk. γράφειν, to write. See Graphic.


Granary, store-house for grain. (L.) L. grānāria, pl. – L. grānum, corn. See Garner.

- 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.) F. grandeur; formed with suffix -eur (L. -ōrem), from grand, great.

grandiloquent, pompous in speech. (L.) Coined from L. grandi-, decl. 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. grānea, a barn. – L. grānum, corn.

granite, a hard stone. (Ital. – L.) Ital. granito, granite, speckled stone. – Ital. grānito, pp. of grānire, to reduce to grains (hence, to speckle). – Ital. grano, a grain. – L. grānum, a grain; see Grain.

Grant. (F. – L.) M. E. graunte.
- O. F. graunter, graunter, later spelling of crāanter, créanter, to caution, assure, guarantee; whence the later senses, to promise, yield; Late L. crēántare, for *cré dentare. – L. crēdent-, stem of pres. pt. of cré děere, to trust. See Creed.

Granule, a little grain. (L.) L. grā nutum, 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 origin. sense of grappe was ‘a hook,’ then clustered fruit. – M. H. G. krappe, O. H. G. krappo, 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. γράφειν, to write. Allied to Carve.


grapple, to clutch. (F. – M. H. G.) Properly to seize with a grapnel. – M. F. grappil, sb., ‘the grapple of a ship;’ Cot. – O. F. grappe, a hook (above).

Grasp. (E.) M. E. grasper, 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; E. Fries. gras, a handful; also Lith. grōb-ti, to grab (Cluge).

Grass. (E.) M. E. gras, gres, also gers. A. S. gers, gras. + Du. Ícel. Goth. G. gras; Swed. gräs, Dan. gres. Tent. type *gra-som, n.; from *gra-, the sense of which is doubtful; cf. grow.

Grate (1), a framework of iron bars. (Late L. – L.) M. E. grate. – Late L. grāta, crāta, a grating. – L. crātēs, hurdles. See Crate.


Grateful, pleasant. (Hybrid; F. – L. and E.) The first syllable is from O. F. grat, pleasing, from L. grātus; with E. suffix -ful.

gratify. (F. – L.) M. F. gratifier. – L. grātificeō, grātificāri, to please. – L. grātī-, for grātus, pleasing; and -ificāre, for facere, to make. Der. gratific-al-ion.

gratis, freely. (L.) L. grātīs, adv., freely; for grātīs, abl. pl. of grātīa, grace; see Grace.

gratitude. (F. – L.) F. gratitude. – Late L. grātitudinem, acc. of grātitudo, thankfulness. – L. grātus, pleasing.

gratuitous, freely given. (L.) L. gratuit-us, freely given; with suffix -ous. From grātus.

gratuity, a present. (F. – L.) O. F. gratuité, ‘a free gift;’ Cot. – Late L.
grätuitātem, acc. of grätuitās.—L. grätuitās (above).

**gratulate**, to congratulate. (L.) From pp. of L. grätulāri, to wish a person joy. As if for *gräti-tulāri*; from L. grätus, pleasing. Brugm. i. § 986.


**Grave** (2), sad. (F. — L.) F. grave. — L. graveum, acc. of grauis, heavy. + Goth. kauruis; Gk. βωτός, Skt. gurju, heavy. Brugm. i. § 665.


**Graze** (1), to scrape slightly. (E.?) Formerly graze. Apparently a peculiar use of graze, to crop grass; used of cannon-balls that rebounded from grass. So also G. grazen.


**Greedy**. (E.) A. S. grēdig, grōdig. + Du. grodig, Icel. grāður, Dan. grædig, Goth. grēdrigs; cf. Skt. grādrha-, greedy, from grē, to be greedy. The sb. greed, hunger, answers to Icel. grāðr, Goth. grēdrus, hunger; Teut. type *grīdus.


**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. gregarius, belonging to a flock. — L. greg-, stem of grex, a flock. + O. Irish graig, a herd of horses.

**Grenade**, a war-misile. (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. grānātus, full of seeds. — L. grānum, a grain; see Grain. Der. grenad-ier.

**Grey**; the same as Gray.

**Greyhound**. (E.) M. E. greihound, greihound. A.S. grighund; where grig- = grieg- (Icel. greig-), for Tent. *grijujo*. Cf. Icel. greyhundr, a greyhound, from Icel. grey, a dog, hundr, a hound; grey-baka, a bitch. Qf Not allied to gray, which is represented in Icelandic by grār.

**Griddle**, a pan for baking cakes. (F. — L.) Also girdle. M. E. gredil. — O. F. gredil (Moisy, Dict. of Norman patois); grêil (Godefroy); cf. grediller, vb., to grill (same). — Late L. *crāticulum,*
for L. *craticula, a gridiron, dimin. of *crātis, a hurdle. Der. Hence M. E. grëdëre, a griddle, afterwards turned into gridiron, by confusion with M. E. ire = E. iron. See Grill and Creel.

**Grile**, 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 Griddle.

**Grief.** (F. - L.) M. E. grief, gref. - O. F. grief, gref; burdensome, sad, heavy. - L. grauis, heavy; see Grave (2). Der. griefe, vb.; O. F. grever, L. gravare, to burden; from gravis.**

**Griffin, Griffon.** (F. - L. - Gk.) Better griffon. M. E. griffon. - F. griffon. - L. griffus, extended form of grīps, a griffon. - Gk. γρήφ (stem γρηφιν-), a griffon, a fabulous animal supposed to have a hooked beak. - Gk. γρήφων, curved, hooked-beaked. Confused with Gk. γρηφι, a vulture.

**Grig,** a small eel. (E.) App. of imitative origin. Cf. crick, still preserved in crick-et; Lowl. sc. crick, a tick, louse; Du. krick, a cricket. In phr. ‘as merry as a grig,’ grig is for Greek (Troil. i. 2. 118); Merygreek is a character in Udal’s Roister Doister; from L. gra- cārī, to live like Greeks, i.e. luxurious.


**Grilse,** the young salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water. (F. - Teut.) Orig. grils, pl. - O. F. grisle, grille, greyish. - O. F. gris, gray. See Grizzly.

**Grim,** fierce. (E.) A. S. grīm; allied to gram, fierce, angry, furious. + Icel. grimmr, grim, gramr, angry; Dan. grimm, grim, gram, angry; G. grimm, fury, grimm, hostile. From Teut. root *grem- (2nd grade, *gram-). Allied to Gk. χρύητευ, to neigh, χρώμ, χρώμο, noise. Brugm. i. § 572.

**Grimace.** (F. - Teut.) F. grimace, ‘a crabid looke;’ Cot. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from Icel. grimmur, Dan. grim, grim, angry (above); cf. E. Fries. and Low G. grimlachen, to laugh maliciously. Derived by Diez from Icel. grima, a mask.

**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, grimm, lamp-black, soot, grime. Cf. Low G. grimmeln, to become smutty; E. Fries. gremen, to begrime.


**Grind,** (E.) A. S. grindan, pt. t. grand, pp. grundan. Allied to L. frerere, to gnash.

**Grip,** sb. (E.) M. E. gripe. A. S. gripe, a grip; from the weak grade of gripan (below).


**Grise, Grize,** a step. (F. - L.) Also spelt greece, greese, &c. The proper spelling is gress, 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-gree. - L. gradus, a step. Der. Prov. E. (Norf.) griersens, steps = gree-se-en-s, a treble plural.

**Grisette,** a gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. (F. - M. H.G.) F. grisette; 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.

**Grisled;** see Grizzly.

Grist, a supply of corn to be ground. (E.) A. S. gíst. From the base of Grind.

gristle. (E.) A. S. gristel, cartilage; allied to grist, and A. S. gristhabian, 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. grome. - M. Du. grière. - O. Low G. grière, a coin of Bremen; meaning 'great,' because large in comparison with the copper coins (Schwaren) formerly in use there; cf. Du. groot, great, cognate with E. great.


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. grosgrain, grogram. - O. F. gres, coarse; grain, grain.

Groin, 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 porc, 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 *gruniun, from L. grun- nire, to grunt.] But groin is a variant of grine (in Cotg., s. v. Aines); fuller form grinde (grýnde in Palsgrave). - A. S. grýnde, abyss; hence, depression. Allied to Ground. Der. groin-ëd, having angular curves that fork off.

Gromwell, a plant. (F. - L.) Formerly gromel, grimelle, gromel, grumel. - O. F. gremil, gremil, 'the herb gromil, or graymil;' Cot. Prob. from L. gránum, a grain; from its hard seeds.

Groom. (Low G. or F. - Low G.) M. E. grome. Either from M. Du. groen, Icel. gromr, a boy, lad (Egilsson); or from O. F. *gromé, in the dimin. gromet, a lad, boy, servant, valet (whence F. gormet), which is prob. from the same M. Du. grom. And see Bridegroom. Der. gràmmet.

Groove. (Du.) Du. groef, groeve, a trench, a channel, a groove. - Du. graven (pt. t. groef), to dig; see Grave (1) + M. E. grófe, a cave.

Grope. (E.) A. S. grápian, to seize, handle; hence, to feel one's way. - A. S. gráp, 2nd grade of grijpan, to seize. See Gripe.


Grot. (F. - Ital. - L. - Gk.) F. grotte, a cave. - Ital. grotta. - L. crypta. - G. krypt, 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 grottoes. - Ital. grotta (above).


Ground. (E.) A. S. grund. + Du. grond, G. grund; Goth. grund-. Teut. type *grunduz; also *grunhuz, whence Icel. grunnur, Dan. Swed. grund.

groundling, a spectator in the pit 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. grundas, lees, from grund, bottom, ground; Irish gruntas, dregs, from grunnt, the bottom.
**GROUNDSEL**

**groundsel**, a small plant. (E.) Also groundswell (Holland’s tr. of Pliny). A.S. **grūnleswelge**, as if ‘ground-swallower,’ but really from the older form **gundeswelge**, lit. ‘swallower of pus,’ from its supposed healing qualities; from A.S. **guid**, pus.

**groundswell**, threshold. (E.) From ground and sill, q.v. Also spelt **grunsel** (Milton).

**Group.** (F. – Ital. – G.) F. **groupe.** – Ital. **gruppo**, a knot, heap, group. – O.H.G. **krofp**, a crop, wen on the throat, orig. a bunch; Low G. **kropf**; see **Crop**.

**Grouse, a bird.** (F. – Celtic?) **Grouse** appears to be a false form, evolved from an old pl. **grues** (1531). In 1547, the pl. was **grewes**. Of unknown origin, though the form seems to be French. Giraldus Cambrensis, Topographia Hibernica (Rolls Series, v. 47) has: ‘gallinæ campestres, quas vulgariter **gruitas** vocant.’ ∫ Cotgrave, s.v. **griescie**, has ‘the hen of the grice or moorgame.’ This must be a mistake, as the word grice is otherwise unknown. Perhaps **gruta** represents a Celtic word, allied to E. **crow**.


**Grove, a collection of trees.** (E.) M.E. **groue** (with **u**) – A.S. **grūf**, a grove.

**Grovel, to fall flat on the ground.** (Scand.) Due to M.E. **groveling**, properly an adv., signifying flat on the ground; also spelt **grofting**, **groftings,** where the suffixes **-ling, -lings** are adverbial; cf. head-long, dark-ling. – Icel. **grūfa**, in phr. **ligga à grūfa**, to lie groveling, synýja á grūfa, to swim on the belly; cf. also **grīfa**, **grīfa**, to grovel; Swed. dial. **grova**, flat on one’s face, **ligga à grova**, to lie on one’s face.


**Grub, to grope in dirt.** (E.) M.E. **grobben.** Cf. E. Fries. **grubbeln,** to grope about. + Low G. **gruollen,** the same; G. **grüblen,** O. H. G. **grublōn,** to rake, dig, grub. Allied to **Grave** (I).

**Grudge, to grumble.** (F.) M.E. **grochen, gruchen,** to murmur. – O.F. **groucier, groucher,** to murmur; Low L. **grusswär,** A.D. 1358. Probably **gru-age,** **gruent, grow-l** are all from the same imitative base; cf. Gk. γropol, a grunt.

**Gruel.** (F. – O. Low G.) O.F. **gruel** (F. **gruian**). – Low L. **gruèllem**, dimin. of **gruèm,** meal. – O. Low G. **grüt, Du. gruit, grout, coarse meal; see **Grout**.


**Grumble, to murmur.** (F. – G.) F. **grommeler** (Cot.). – Low and prov. G. **grammelen,** to grumble, frequent. of **grammen,** **gronen,** to grumble; M. Du. **grimmelen,** frequent. of **grommen.** From *grüm-,* weak grade of Teut. *gremman-* to rage, as in M.H.G. and A.S. **grimmman,** to rage. Cf. G. **gran,** anger, and E. **Grim**.

**Grume, a clot of blood.** (F. – L.) Rare. M.F. **grume,** a cluster. – L. **grumus,** 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. **grom,** a boy; see **Groom**.

**Grusel; see Groundsill.**

**Grunt.** (E.) M.E. **grunten.** A.S. **gumnælann,** extension of A.S. **gmnian,** to grunt. + Dan. **grente,** Swed. **grynta,** G. **gruenen**; so also L. **grinnere,** Gk. γρυνεῖν. All imitative; cf. Gk. γυναικα, the noise made by a pig.

**Gualacum,** a kind of resin, from lignum vitae. (Span. – Hayti.) Span. guacyjaco, guayanacan, lignum vitae. From the language of Hayti.

**Guana, a kind of Peruvian sheep.** (Span. – Peruv.) Span. **guanaco** (Pineda). – Peruv. **huanacu,** a wild sheep.

**Guano.** (Span. – Peruv.) Span. **guano,** guano, dung.
Guarantee, sb. (F. — O. H. G.) Formerly guaranty or garanty, which are better spellings. — O. F. garantie, garrantie, 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. wardon, to watch; cognate with A.S. wardian, to watch, from weard, sb.; see Warden. Der. guardian; see Warden.

Guava. (Span. — W. Ind.) Span. guayabha; borrowed from the native name in Guiana.


Guelder-rose. (Du.) Here guelder stands for Gueldre, the F. spelling of the province of Gelderland in Holland.

Guerdon, recompense. (F. — O. H. G. and L.) O. F. guerdon (Ital. guiderdone). — Low L. widerdönum, a singular compound of O. H. G. widar, back, again, and L. dönum, a gift. The word is really a half-translation of the true form O. H. G. widarlıon, a recompense. Here wider = G. wieden, back again; and dön (G. lohn) is cognate with A. S. lēan, Du. loon, a reward, allied to L. lu-crum, gain; Brugm. i. § 490. So also A.S. widdær-lēan, a recompense.

Guerilla, Guerrilla, irregular warfare. (Span. — O. H. G.) Span. guerrilla, a skirmish, lit. ‘little war;’ dimin. of guerra, war. — O. H. G. verra, war; see War.

Guess. (Scand.) M. E. gessen. — Dan. gisse, Swed. gissa, to guess. — E. Frieds. and Du. gissen, Icel. giska; N. Frieds. gesse, gedse. Allied to Dan. jette, to guess; the Icel. giska may be for *git-ska, a denominative vb. from a base *git-isko, ingenious, acute, from geta, to get, also, to guess. See Get.

Guest. (Scand.) M. E. gest. — Icel. gestr, Dan. giest, Swed. gist. + A.S. gest, gist; Du. gast, Goth. gast, G. gast. Teut. type *gastiz; Idg. type *ghostis; cf. Russ. gost(e), a guest, alien; L. hostis, a stranger, also an enemy. Allied to Hostile.


Guild, Gild. (Scand.) The spelling gild indicates the hard g. M. E. gilde.

— Icel. gildr, a payment, a guild; Dan. gilde. — Icel. gjaldur (pres. t. giel), to pay; cognate with A. S. geldan, to pay, yield; see Yield. + Du. gild; whence G. gilde.


Guile, a wife. (F. — O. Low G.) O. F. guile. From a Low G. form; see further under Wile. Der. beguile, vb., with E. prefix be (= by).

Guillotine. (F.) Named after a French physician, J. J. Guillotin, died A. D. 1814. First used, 1792.

Guilt, crime. (E.) M. E. gist, A. S. gylt, a trespass; also, a fine for a trespass. Teut. type *giltiz, m.; perhaps related to A. S. geldan, to pay, yield; see Yield.


[a] 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. *wp-an, to wind, weave; as in Goth. weipan, to crown (whence waip, 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. gules. — F. guenles, gules, red; answering to Late L. gule (pl. of gula), meaning (1) mouth, (2) reddened skin, (3) gules. (See Gula in Ducange.) — L. gua, the throat.

Gulf. (F. — Ital. — Gk.) Formerly goule. — F. golfe. — Ital. golfo. — Late Gk. κόλοφος, a variant of Gk. κόλφας, 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 fóitin, ‘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 wench without wit,’ Hesxham.

Gullet, the throat. (F. — L.) M. E. golet. — M. F. goulé (Cot.); dimin. of O. F. gole, goulé (fr. goulé), the throat. — L. gula, the throat. Brugm. i. § 499.

gully, a channel worn by water. (F. — L.) Formerly gullet. — M. F. goulé, ‘a gullet, a deep gutter of water; ’ Cot. The same word as Gullet (above).


Gum (1), flesh of the jaws. (E.) M. E. gôme, A. S. gôma, jaws, palate. + Icel. günur, Swed. gun; cf. G. gaumen, Lith. gomury, the palate. Brugm. i. § 196.

Gum (2), resin of certain trees. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. gomme. — F. gomme. — L. gummi. — Gk. γόμμα, gum. (Prob. of Egyptian origin; Coptic gomē, gum.)

Gun. (Scand.) M. E. gonne; from an engine of war named Gunilda in 1330–1. From Icel. Guunkildr, a female name.

Gunny, a coarse kind of sacking. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. and Mahrrati gun, gûnì, a sack, sacking. — Skt. gônî, a sack. (Yule).

Gunwale, upper edge of a ship’s side. (E.) See gunwale or gunnel in Kersey (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. gournault, grongnaut, gurnard (Cot.). — M. F. gryner, to grunt; with suffix -ard ( = G. hart). — L. grumnie, 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. gusció, a shell, husk; of unknown origin.

Gust (1), a sudden blast, gush of wind. (Scand.) Icel. gustr, a gust. — Icel. gus, weak grade of gjosa, to gush; see Gush. So also Swed. dial. gust, stream of air from an oven, Norw. gust, a gust.

Gust (2), relish, taste. (L.) L. gustus, a tasting; cf. gustare, to taste. (GEUS.) Allied to Choose. Der. dis-gust.

Gut, the intestinal canal. (E.) (The word is allied to M. E. gote, prov. E. gut, a channel.) M. E. gutte. A. S. gut; pl. guttas; orig. ‘a channel.’ Mone, Quellen, p. 333, l. 198. — A. S. gut-, weak grade of Teut. guttan-, A. S. gottan, to pour. (GHEU.) + Dan. gyde, a lane, M. Du. gote, a channel, G. gosse, a drain. See Gush.

Gutta-percha. (Malay.) The spelling guta is due to confusion with L. gutta, a drop, with which it has nothing to do. — Malay gatah, gutah, gum, balsam; percha, the name of the tree producing it.

Gutter. (F. — L.) M. E. gotere. — A. F. gutière; O. F. gutiere, goutiere (Littre, s. v. goutière, a gutter). Esp. used for catching drops from the eaves of a roof. — F. goutte. — L. gutta, a drop.

Guttural. (F. — L.) F. gutturale. — L. gutturālis, belonging to the throat. — L. guttur, the throat.


Guzzle. (F.) Apparently suggested by O. F. gosillier, gosillier, to vomit (Godefroy), understood to mean 'to swallow greedily.' The O. F. desgosiller had both senses (Godefroy). Cf. O. F. gosilier, the throat, allied to F. gosier, the throat. Remoter source unknown.

Gymnasium. (L. - Gk.) L. gymna- sium. - Gk. γυμνασίων, an athletic school, where men practised naked. - Gk. γυμνά- σων, to train naked, exercise. - Gk. γυμνός, naked. Der. gymnast = γυμναστής, a trainer of athletes; gymnast-ic.


Gyris. (L. - Gk.) L. gýrus. - Gk. γῦρος, ring, circle. Der. gýr-ate, from pp. of L. gýrare.

Gyrifalcon, Gerfalcon, bird of prey. (F.- Tent. and L.) Formerly gerafalcon; also gireaftacon (used by Trevisa to translate L. gyrofalcon). - O. F. gerfalcon.

- M. H. G. girvalke. - O. H. G. gir-, for giri, greedy (whereas also G. geier, a vulture); and L. felo, a falcon. \[L. gyrofalcon] is a mistaken form.

Gyrion; see Giron.


H.

Ha, interj. (E.) An exclamatory sound. Cf. O. Fries. haha, to denote laughter; G. he; O. F. ha!

Habarlasher, a seller of small wares. (F.) So named from his selling a stuff called haperitas in A. F.; see Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231. The name of this men is of unknown origin.

Habergeon, armour for neck and breast. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. habereon, haburgeoun. - O. F. haubergeon, haubereon, a hauberk; deriv. (treated as dimin.) of O. F. hauberc; see Hauberk.

Habiment, dress. (F. - L.) F. hab- illement, clothing. - F. habiliter, to clothe, orig. 'to get ready.' - F. habilé, ready, fit. - L. habitus, easy to handle, active. - L. habère, to have; see Able.

Habit, practice, custom, dress. (F. - L.) O. F. habit, a dress, a custom. - L. habitum, acc. of habitus, a condition, dress. - L. habitus, pp. of habère, to have, keep. See Brugm. i, § 638.

Habitable. (F. - L.) F. habitable. - L. habitabilité, that can be dwelt in. - L. habitère, to dwell, frequent. of habère (above).

Habitat, the natural abode of a plant. (L.) L. habitat, it dwells (there); 3 pres. s. of habitère, to dwell (above).

Habitation, abode. (F. - L.) F. habitation. - L. acc. habitatioen. - L. habitatus, pp. of habitère, to dwell, frequent. of habère, to have.

Habitude. (F. - L.) F. habitude, custom. - L. habitudo, 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 c is pronounced as th in thin.] O. Span. facienda. - L. facienda, things to be done; gerundive neut. pl. of facere, to do.

Hack (1), to cut, mangle. (E.) M. E. hakken. A. S. hacian, to cut in the comp. -to-haccian. - Du. hakken, Dan. hakke, Swed. hacka, G. hacken, to chop, hack. Tent. types *hakkôn-, *hakköjan-.

Hack (2); see Hackney.

Hackbut. (F. - Low G.) Also hagbut. - M. F. haquebute, 'a haquebut, a caliper' (i.e. a sort of musket); Cot. A corruption of Low G. hakebusse (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. haak), 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. hakeney. O. F. haquenee,
which was merely borrowed from the A. F. hakenei (1340), hakenei (1307), Low L. hakeneius (1292); all from M. E. Hakney, i.e. Hackney in Middlesex, spelt Hakenaia in 1199; from A. S. Haccaneieg, Hacca's island. \textit{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. ᾱδες, àδες (Attic), ἄδες (Homeric), the nether world; in Homer, the god of the nether world. Of unknown origin.

**Hadjī, Hajji**, one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. (Arab.) Arab. ḫaджi, a Christian who has performed the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or a Muhammadan [who has performed] that to Mecca; Rich. Dict., p. 549. Orig. the latter.

**Hæmatite, Hæmorrhage**; see Hæmatite, Hemorrhage.

**Haft**, handle. (E.) A. S. heft, a handle. = A. S. haf-, base of hebbon, to lift; see Heave. + Du. hef, Icel. hefti (pron. heft), G. heft, a handle. Lit. 'that which is caught up.'

**Hag**. (E.) M. E. hage; with same sense as A. S. hægis, a fury, a witch, a hag. + G. hevæ, M. H. G. hece, a witch, O. H. G. hazissa, also hagazossa, 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. hagard, 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.) 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. hagis, hageis. A. F. hagiz, hageis; from the verb hag, to cut up, chop up. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. hagga, to hew, Icel. högga.

**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. höggja, to hew, cognate with E. hew; see Haw. Cf. Norman dial. hagier, to hack.

**Haggiage** (2), to be slow in making a bargain. (E.) In Cotgrave, s. v. harcele. Cf. Du. hakkelen, 'to hackle, mangle, faulter;' i.e. stammer (Sewel); hakketeren, to wrangle, cavil. It is probably the same word as Haggie (1). Cf. also higgle, to bargain.

**Hagiographa**, holy writings. (Gk.) Gk. ἁγιογράφῳ (βιβλία), books written by inspiration. = Gk. ἀγιο-ς, holy; γραφ-ειν, to write.

**Ha-ha, Haw-haw**, a sump fence. (F.) From F. haka, 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. heill, prosperity, good luck, a sb. formed from the adj. heill, hail, sound, fortunate. Cf. A. S. hél, safety, luck. See Hale (1).

**Hail** (3), an exclamation. (Scand.) Icel. heill, hail, sound; used in greeting. This word is common in greeting persons, as far heill—fellow, kom heill, welcome, hail! The Scand. verb is Icel. heilsa, Swed. helsa, Dan. hilse, to greet. See Hale (1).

**Hair**. (E.; influenced by F.) The true E. form was M. E. heer. From A. S. hìr, hér. + Du. haar, Icel. hár, Dan. haar, Swed. hår; G. haar, O. H. G. hár. Tent. type *hór-mon*, neut. Further related to Icel. haddr, hair, Tent. type *hazdaz*; and to Lith. kassa, plaited hair; also to Russ. chesat(e), to comb out, L. carere, to card wool. But the mod. E. form is due to confusion with A. S. hère, hair-cloth, which was replaced by M. E. haire, borrowed from O. F. haire, with the same sense; and this O. F. haire was from O. H. G. hárre (for *hárja*), haircloth, a derivative of O. H. G. hár, hair.

**Hake**, a fish. (Scand.) Cf. Norw.
HAKIM

Halcyon, 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, alcyon, a kingfisher. — Gk. ἀλκυων, aλκυων, a kingfisher. Allied to L. acelido, the true L. name. Ḍ The incorrect aspirate in Gk. was due to a fanciful etymology from ἀλς, sea, and κυων, conceiving.

Hale (1), whole. (E.) M. E. hale, hal. O. Northumb. hal, which became hale, while the A. S. (Wessex) hál became M. E. hooł, now spelt whole. Cognate with Goth. hails. See Whole.


+ O. Sax. hallōn, Du. halen, O. Fries. halia, E. Fries. halen, Low G. helen, to pull, haul; &c. also A. S. geholian, to acquire, get; L. calare, to summon; Gk. καλείν, to summon. (AKAL.) Ḍ Hale dates from the XIV cent.; haul is later, appearing as hāl in 1581.

Half, adj. (E.) M. E. half. O. Merc. half, O. Fries. half; A. S. healf. + Du. half, Icel. hálf, Swed. half, Dan. halv, Goth. halbs, G. halb. 2. Allied to half, sb., from O. Merc. half, A. S. healf, sb. + Icel. hálf, Goth. halba, G. halb; in all these languages the oldest sense of the sb. is 'side,' Der. hávve, vb.; be-half.

Halibut, Holibut, a fish. (E.) So called because excellent eating for holidays; the lit. sense is 'holy (i.e. holiday) plaitce.' From M. E. hāl, holy (see Holy), and butte, a plaitce (Havelok, 1.

HAKIM

Halo, a luminous ring. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. hâpo, L. acc. halò, from nom. halòs. — Gk. ἀλός, a round threshing-floor, in which the oxen trod out a circular path.

Halser; see Hawser.


Halt, a physician, doctor. (Arab.) Arab. hakim, wise; also, a doctor, physician. — Arab. root ḍakama, he exercised authority.

Halberd, Halbert, a kind of pole-axe. (F. — M. H. G.) O. F. hailbarde. — M. H. G. helmbarth, mod. G. hellebarte; sometimes explained as an axe with a long handle; if 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. β. The O. H. G. bartha, G. bart, a broad axe, or axis with a broad blade, is from G. bart, a beard. [Similarly the Icel. skæggja, an axe, is from skægg, a beard; and see Barb (1.)] Cognate with Goth. balds, a beard.

Halicin, 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, alcyon, a kingfisher. — Gk. ἀλκυων, ἀλκων, a kingfisher. Allied to L. acelido, the true L. name. Ḍ The incorrect aspirate in Gk. was due to a fanciful etymology from ἀλς, sea, and κυων, conceiving.

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Halser; see Hawser.

HALT


Halt! (F. — G.) F. halte. — G. halt; hold. See Hold (1).

Halter. (E.) M. E. halter (an f has been lost). A. S. halfr, a halter. +M. Du. and G. halfter. O. H. G. halstra; O. Low G. halfrista (Schade). Teut. types *halfter, *halftar - (Franck). From the base *haltr, app. signifying 'to hold'; see Helve. I.e. 'something to hold by'; cf. L. capitrum, a halter.

Halyard, Halliard, a rope for hoisting sails. (F. — O. H. G.) As if for halte- or haul-yard, because it halts or hauls the yards into their places; but really a perversion of M. E. halter, meaning simply 'that which halts.' See Hale (2).

Ham. (E.) M. E. hamme. A. S. hamm. + Du. ham, M. d. hame, Icel. hám (gen. hammar); prov. G. hamme; O. H. G. hamma. Brugmann (i. § 421) connects these with Gk. κήπος, the lower part of the leg.

Hamadryad, a wood-nymph. (L. — Gk.) L. hamadryad-, stem of hamadryas. — Gk. ἁμαδρύς, a wood-nymph; the life of each nymph depended on that of the tree to which she was attached. — Gk. ἁμα, together with; δρύ-, tree.

Hame; Hames, pl., the bent sticks round a horse-collars. (E.) M. E. hame. + Du. hame. Cf. Mid. Du. stem, 'a cratch of wood to tie beasts to, or a yoke.' Hexham. See Hem (1).

Hamlet. (F. — Teut.) M. E. hamelet, dimin. of O. F. hameil (F. hameau), a hamlet. Formed, with the dimin. suffix -el, from O. Fries. hâm, 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. камень, a stone; as if orig. 'a stone implement'; Icel. hamarr also means 'a rock.'

Hammercloth. (Du. and E.? ) Formerly hammer-cloth (1405). 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 koetsen, the sealing of a coach;' Hexham. Cf. M. Du. hemelen, 'to hide, cover, adorn; ' 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. hampres; from the same root as Icel. hamla, to stop, hinder, Norw. hamla, to strive against; cf. Swed. dial. hamla, to be awkward, to grope about. Perhaps further allied to Icel. hemja, to restrain, G. hemmen, to check. See Hem (1). 2. Or a nasalised form allied to Low L. hapern, E. Fries. haperen, to stop short; cf. Swed. dial. hoppa, to stammer, hoppa, to back a horse; Dan. happe, 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. ¶ XVIII cent.; too late for connexion with A. S. handcops, a handcuff.

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. handwerc, a trade; the i being inserted in imitation of handiwork (below).

handiwork. (E.) M. E. handiwerce. A. S. handgewerc. — A. S. hand; gewerc, from werc, O. Merc. werc, work. The i is due to A. S. ge.

handle, vb. (E.) A. S. handlian; formed from handle, a handle (below). Cf. Du. handelen, Icel. hóndla, Dan. handle, Sw. handla, G. handeln, to handle, or to trade.


handsel, handsel, first instalment of a bargain. (Scand.) Icel. handsal, the conclusion of a bargain by shaking hands; lit. 'handgiving,' expressed by 'hand- sale;' so also Dan. handsel, Swed. handsel, a handsel. See Sale. ¶ The late A. S.
handsel, glossed 'mancipatio,' occurs but once; but cf. O. E. Texts, Charter 44, i. 8.

handsome. (E.) M. E. handsum, orig. tractable, or dexterous. - A. S. hand, hand; -sum, suffix, as in wyn-sum, winsome. + Du. handszaem, E. Fries. handsám, tractable, serviceable.

handy (1), dexterous. (E.) From hand, with suffix -y. § The M. E. form was hendy (never handy); A. S. hendig, skilful; formed from hand, hand, with suffix -ig and vowel-change. + Du. handig, Dan. hendig, behändig, Swed. händig, 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. hán (for *hanan-), pt. t. hán, pp. hangen; (2) the A. S. weak vb., hangian, pt. t. hangde; and (3) the Icel. causal vb. hengja, from hanga (pt. t. hékki, for *hék, pp. hanginn). Cf. G. hängen, weak vb., from G. hangen (pt. t. hing, pp. gehangen). Allied to L. cunctári, to delay, Skt. cānt, to hesitate. Brugm. i. § 420.

Hanger, a short sword. (E.) So called because hung from the belt.

Hangnail; for ang-nail, a form of Aagnail, q. v.

Hank, a parcel of skeins of yarn. (Scand.) Icel. hónk, a hank, coil; hauki, a hasp, clasp; Swed. hank, a string, Dan. hanké, a handle, ear of a vessel. Cf. also Low G. hanké, a handle (Lübben), G. henkel, a handle, ear of a vessel. Prob. allied to H. haken, a hook, A. S. haca, 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. hunkerjen), to hanker after (Sewel); also Dan. hang, bias, inclination, E. Fries. hang, hank, bias.

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. hansa, A. S. hōs, a band of men. (From about A. D. 1140.)

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. hap, hap, chance, good luck; cf. A. S. gehap, fit. [The W. hap must be borrowed from E.] Der. hap-py, i. e. lucky; hap-less, i. e. luckless; hap-by, by luck (happily is used in the same sense); mis-hap; perhaps.

happen. (Scand.) M. E. happenen, happen, 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 L. harena. The same as Span. arenga, Ital. aringa. Orig. a speech made in the midst of a ring of people; as shown by Ital. aringo, 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. hring, a ring. See Ring.

Harass. (F.) F. harasser, to tire out, vex, disquiet; Cot. Perhaps from O. F. haver, to set a dog at a beast. = O. H. G. haren, to call out, cry out (hence cry to a dog).

Harbinger, a forerunner. (F. - O. H. G.) M. E. herbergeour, one who provided lodgings for a man of rank. = O. F. herbergier, to lodge, to harbour; with suffix -our (L. -ötörem). = O. F. herberge, a lodging, harbour. = O. H. G. herberga (below).


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


**Hare**. (E.) A. S. *hæra* + Dan. Swed. hare, Icel. hâr (formerly here); Du. haas, G. hase. Teut. types *hason-, *hason-, Idg. type *hason-; cf. O. Pruss. sasins (for *kasins*), W. cein-ach, fem. (Rhys), Skt. caça, for casa, a hare. The Skt. word means ‘jumper,’ from caça (Idg. kas-), to jump, leap along.

**harebell**. (E.) From hare and hell.

**Harem**, set of apartments for females. (Arab.) Also haram. — Arab. haram, women’s apartments, lit. ‘sacred,’ or ‘prohibited.’ — Arab. root harma, he prohibited (because men were prohibited from entering). The initial is the 6th letter of the Arab. alphabet. Rich. Dict., p. 563.

**Haricot** (1), a stew of mutton, (2) kidney bean. (F.) F. haricot, ‘mutton sod with little turneps,’ &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 herken. Herken is from A. S. hercian, heercian, to listen to. Herken corresponds to a shorter type, A. S. *hercian* (not found), O. Fries. herkia; also O. Fries. harkia (from the 2nd grade), E. Fries. harken. Teut. type *herkan-*, pt. t. *hark*, pp. *harkanoz*. The O. H. G. hörchen, M. H. G. hörchen, with long o, must have been associated with O. H. G. hörjan, G. hören, to hear; cf. G. horchen. 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. Helletquin, Herlek, Hierlek, the usual O. F. phrase was la maisnic hierleklin (Low L. harlequini familias), a troop of demons that haunted lonely places at night. A popular etymology connected the word with Charles Quint; Max Müller, Lect. ii. 581. Prob. of Teut. origin; cf. O. H. G. hella canni, 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. arlot, a vagabond; Ital. arloto (Baretti), Low L. arlutos, a glutton. Of disputed origin. □ W. herlod is from E.


**Harness.** (F.) The old sense was ‘armour.’ O. F. harneis, harnois, armour; whence Bret. harnes, old iron, armour (Thurmesyn). Of unknown origin; the G. harnisch is from F.


**Harpoon.** (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly also harpon, which is the F. spelling. — F. harpon, a cramp-iron, a grappling-iron; whence also Du. harpoen. — O. F. harpe, a dog’s claw or paw, a clamp, clamp-iron; cf. se harper, to grapple. — Late L. harpe, a sickle-shaped sword. — Gk. ἀρπή, a sickle, Cf. also Span. arpon, a harpoon, arbar, to claw, rend.

**Harpsichord.** (F. — Teut. and Gk.) Also harpscheid; with intrusive s. — F. harpechord, ‘a harpsichord;’ Cot. From Teutonic and Greek; see Harp and Chord. Cf. Ital. arpicordo (Florio).

**Harpy.** (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. harpie.
HARQUEBUS

- L. harpūsia, usually in pl. harpūsiae. — Gr. pl. ἄρπνες, lit. ‘spoilers’ or ‘snatchers.’ — Gk. ἀρπνή, base of ἀρπάζειν, to seize; allied to L. rapere. See Rapacious.

Harquebus; see Arquebus.

Harridan, a jade, a worn-out woman. (F.) A variant of M.F. haridelle, ‘a poor tit, lean ill-favored jade,’ Cot.; i.e. a worn-out horse; also used in the sense of a gaunt, ugly woman (Littre). The form remains unexplained.

Harrier (1), a hare-hound. (E.) Formerly harrier; from har. Cf. bow-yer from bow.

Harrier (2), a kind of buzzard. (E.) I.e. harry-er, because it destroys small birds; see Harry.


Harsh. (Scand.) M.E. harsk. — Dan. harsk, rancid; Swed. harsk, rank, rancid, rusty. + G. harsch, harsh, rough. Cf. Lithuanian. kartūs, harsh, bitter (of taste); see Hard.


Hashish, Hasheesh, an intoxicating drink. (Arab.) See Assassin.

Haslets, Hatchets, Harslets, the inwards of a pig, &c., for roasting. (F.—L.) From O.F. hasleto, meat roasted on a spit. — O.F. haste, a spit. — L. hasta, a spit; see Haste.


Hassock. (E.) M.E. hassok, orig. coarse grass or sedge; of which the old hassocks were made. A.S. hassuc, a tuft of coarse grass. ¶ Not from W. hæsg, sb. pl., sedges.


Hat. (E.) A.S. hatt. + Icel. hött, a hood, later hattr, Swed. hatt, Dan. hat. Teut. type *hát-nus, m. If it is related to hood, it stands for an earlier form *hán-nus. See Hood.

Hatch (1), a half-door. (E.) M.E. hache; a hatch also corresponds to North E. heck. A.S. hac (gen. heccc), a hurdle (?). + Du. hek, fence, rail, gate, Swed. hick, coop, rack. Teut. *hakjā, f. Prob. so named as being lightly fastened with a hook. Cf. A.S. hac-a, 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.E. hachcen. + Swed. hicka, 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, escutcheon. (F. – L.) Shortened from achievement, an escutcheon; which was contracted to hatched (Ferne, 1586), hacheent (Hall, 1548); &c. 

Hate, sb. (E.) M.E. hate, A.S. hæte, hate; the mod. E. sb. takes the vowel from the verb hatian, to hate. Du. haat, Icel. hær, Swed. hat, Dan. had, Goth. hattis, G. hass, hate. Cf. Gk. καθέ, to vex; W. cawd, displeasure. Der. hate, vb. 

Hatred. (E.) M. E. hatred, hatreden. The suffix is A. S. rœden, law, mode, condition, state, as in híw-rœden, a household; and see kindred.


Haul; see Hale (2).


Hautboy, a musical instrument. (F.–L.) F. hautbois. – F. haut, high; bois, wood. – L. altus, high; Late L. bocus, buccus, 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.

Haven. (E.) M. E. hauen, pt. t. hadde, pp. hadde. A. S. habban, pt. t. hafde, pp. gehafed. – Du. hebben, Icel. hafa, Swed. hafta, Dan. have, Goth. haban, G. haben. Teut. stem *hāhe-. If cognate, as usually supposed, with L. habere, to have, the Igd. base must be *khabh-

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-, Isg. base *hag-. as in W. cae, an enclosure; see Quay. Der. haw-thorn. See Hedge.


Hawk (2), to carry about for sale. (O. Low G.) A verb formed from the sb. hauker; see Hawker.

Hawk (3), to clear the throat. (E.) Imitative. Cf. Dan. harke, Swed. harska, to hawk; W. hochi, to hawk, hoch, the throwing up of phlegm.

Hawker, pedlar. (O. Low G.) Introduced from abroad; Du. hauker, a hawk, M. Du. hoecker, hucker; cf. heukeren, to hawk, sell by retail. So also Dan. høker, a chandler, huckster, hökre, to hawk; Swed. hökare, 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.

Hawser, a tow-rope. (F.–L.) Cf. F. haussière, a hauser. But hauss-r is from M. E. hawe, to lift. – O. F. halter, F. hauser, to lift, raise. – Late L. altiare, to elevate. – L. altius, high. See Altitude.
Cf. M. Ital. alzaniere, 'a halsier [hawser] in a ship' (Florio); from alzare, to raise.

Hawthorn; see Haw.


Hay (2), a hedge. (E.) A. S. hege, m. Teut. type *hagas. Allied to Haw and Hedge. Der. hayward, i.e. hedge-ward.

Hazard. (F. — Span. — Arab?) F. hasard. — Span. azar, a hazard; orig. an unlucky throw (at dice); cf. M. Ital. zara, a game at dice. — Arab. al zahr, lit. the die (Devic); al being the Arab. def. art. But Arab. zahr is of doubtful authority.

Haze, a mist. (E.) Ray has: 'it hazes, it misljes.' Etym. unknown. We may perhaps compare the Lowl. sc. haar, a sea-fog, a mist.

Hazel. (E.) M. E. hasel. A. S. hæsel. + Du. haselaar, Icel. hasl, hesli, Dan. hvedsel, G. hasel; Teut. type *haselo-, from the Idg. type *koselo- we have L. cornutus (for *cosculus), W. and O. Irish coll (for *cosl), a hazel.


Head. (E.) M. E. hed, heed, heued (= heoved). A. S. hēnfod. + Du. hoofd, Goth. hauhbi, G. haupt, O. H. G. houbi; also O. Icel. hauði, later höfði, Dan. hoved, Swed. huvud, M. Swed. havud. Teut. types *haubad-, *haubid-, neut.; answering to Idg. types *kupot-,*kupel-, which are not exactly represented. The L. caput (with short a) does not correspond in the vowel-sound, but is allied to A. S. hafela, head. (The difficulties as to this word are not yet cleared up.)

headlong, rashly, rash. (E.) M. E. hedling, heuddling, heuddlinges. Thus the suffix is adverbial, answering to A. S. suffix -λινγ, really a double suffix. Cf. A. S. bec-ling, backwards, fēr-inga, suddenly.

Heal. (E.) M. E. heilien. A. S. hālan, to make whole; formed from hāl, whole, with -l- mutation of a to ē; see Whole. So also G. heilen, from heil; Goth. haitjan, from hails.

Health. (E.) A. S. hālō, health (Teut. type *haitithā, f.), from hāl, whole; see Heal (above).


Hearken; see Harken.

Hearsay. (E.) From hear and say, the latter being in the infin. mood. Cf. A. S. ic seggan hörde = I heard say (Beowulf, 1340).

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. herce, a harrow, a frame with pins on it. (Mod. F. herse, Ital. erpice, a harrow.) — L. hirpicem, acc. of hirpe, a harrow. Der. rehearse.


Heart’s-ease, a pansy. (E.) Lit. ease of heart, i.e. giving pleasure.

Hearty. (E.) M. E. herty; also hercy; from M. E. herte; see Heart.

Heat. (E.) M. E. hète. A. S. hētu, hēto, from *hātīn, for *haitō, f.; formed from hāt, hot, with the usual vowel-change. + Du. hitte, Dan. heede, Swed. hetta, Icel. hiti, G. hitze; all from the weak grade hit; see Hot. We also find A. S. hātan, verb, to heat.

Heathen, a pagan. (E.) A. S. ĕðen, adj. So also Icel. heisi, G. heiden, a heathen; Goth. haitthōn, a heathen woman. Lit. a dweller on a heath, orig. 'wild'; cf. Goth. haittwiskis, wild (Mk. i. 6); A. S. ĕðen, a wild creature (Beow. 986).

From A. S. ĕð, a heath (above). [Similarly L. pagānus meant (1) a villager, (2) a pagan.]

Heather. (E.) Usually associated with heath; but the Numb. form hadder points to some different origin.


Heaven. (E.) M. E. heven (= heven). A. S. ēofon, ēfon. + O. Sax. ēbban. [Icel. himinn, Goth. himins, G. himmel, O.H.G. himil, O. Sax. himil, Du. hemel, heaven, may be from a different source.] Cf. A. S. ēh- bare, a ceiling, so that the sense may have been 'canopy.'


Hebdomadal, weekly. (L. — Gk.) L. hebdomadalis. — Gk. ἡβδομας-, stem of ἡβδομας, a week. — Gk. ἕβδομα, seven; see Seven.


Heckle, Hackle, Hatchel, an instrument for dressing flax or hemp. (E.) M. E. hechele, hekele, E. Fries. häkel, hekel.

Heifer. (E.) M. E. hayfere, hekele.
HEIGH-HO

A. S. heahfre, a heifer; also spelt heahfre, heahfreu. The form is not unexplained.

Heigh-ho. (E.) An exclamation; heigh, a cry to call attention; ho, an exclamation.


Heinous. (F.—O. Low G.) M. E. heinous, hainous. — O. F. hainos, odious; formed with suffix -os (L. -ōnis) from O. F. haine (F. haine), hatred. — F. hair, to hate. From an O. Teut. form, such as Goth. hatjan, O. Fries. hatia, to hate; see Hate.

Heir. (F.—L.) M. E. heire, heir, also eyr. — O. F. heire, eir. — Late L. hērem, for L. hērēm, acc. of hērēs, an heir. Cf. Gk. χήρα, a widow (relict). 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. hēliacus. — Gk. ἥλιακος, belonging to the sun. — Gk. ἤλιος, sun; see Solar.

Heliotrope, a flower. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. héliotrope. — L. hēliotropium. — Gk. ἥλιο-τρόπιον, a heliotrope, lit. ‘sun-turner,’ from its turning to the sun. — Gk. ἡλίος, sun; τρόπο-2, 2nd grade of τρέπειν, to turn; see Tropo.

Helix, a spiral figure. (L.—Gk.) L. helix, a spiral. — Gk. ἥλιος, a spiral, a twist. — Gk. ἀλόγευς, to turn round. Allied to Volute.


Hellebore. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also ellebore. — O. F. ellebore. — L. helleborus. — Gk. ἡλέβορος, the name of the plant.

Helm (1), an implement for steering a ship. (E.) Orig. the tiller or handle. A. S. helma. + Icel. hjalm (for *helma-), a rudder; E. Fries. helm. The prov. E. helm means ‘handle’; so also M. E. helm (Gawain, 330). Prob. allied to Helve.


Helmintology, history of worms. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἐλμυθο-, decl. stem of ἐλμυς, a worm; —λύος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. The sb. ἐλμυς, also ἐλμος, means ‘that which curls about’; allied to Helix.

Helot, a (Spartan) slave. (L.—Gk.) L. pl. Hélôtes, from Gk. εἰλότες, pl. of εἰλος, a helot, bondsman; failed to have meant an inhabitant of Helos (a town of Laconia), enslaved by the Spartans.


Helve, a handle. (E.) M. E. helve (= hève). A. S. heifel, also helfe, a handle. + M. Du. helve, handle, Low G. helft, M. H. G. halp, handle; allied to Halter and Helm (1).

Hem (1), border. (E.) A. S. hem. Orig. ‘an enclosure;’ cf. O. Fries. ham, hem (dat. hemme), North Fries. ham, an enclosure (Ontzen); prov. G. hamme, a fence, hedge (Flügel, 1861). Der. hem, vb., to enclose within a border, hem in; cf. G. hemmen, Swed. hämma.

Hem (2), a slight cough to call attention. (E.) An imitative word; allied to Hum. + M. Du. hemmen, hemmen, ‘to call one with a hem,’ Hexham.

Hematite, an ore of iron. (L.—Gk.) Named from the red colour of the powder. — L. haematites. — Gk. αἷματης, blood-like. — Gk. αἷμα-, stem of αἷμα, blood.

Hemi-, half. (Gk.) From a Lat. transcription of Gk. ἡμι-, half, cognate with L. semis-, half; see Semi-. Der. hemisphère, &c.

hemistic, a half-line, in poetry. (L.—Gk.) L. hēmistorchium. — Gk. ἡμισιχνο-, a half-verse. — Gk. ἡμι-, half; σιχνο-, a row, verse.

Hemlock. (E.) M. E. hemlok, hemlock. A. S. hemelc, hymelc; also hymelice (Ep. Gl.). The origin of hym- is unknown;
Hemorrhage, a great flow of blood. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hemorrhagie. — L. hemorragia. — Gk. αιμορραγία, a violent bleeding. — Gk. αιμορροθής, adj., liable to a flow of blood. — Gk. αιμορρος, for αιμορρα, blood; ραυ-, a stem of ραυνω, I burst, break; the lit. sense being a bursting out of blood.

Hemorrhoids, Eumorods, painful bleeding tubercles on the anus. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hemorrhoides, sing., a flow of blood. — L. hemorrhoidea, pl. of hemorrhoidea. — Gk. αιμορροθῆς, pl. of αιμορροθής, adj., liable to a flow of blood. — Gk. αιμορρος, for αιμορρα, blood; ρο- (as in ρο-ος, a stream), allied to πεεω, to flow, cognate with Skt. ṣru, to flow; see Stream.

Hemp, a plant. (L. — Gk.) M. E. hemp (short for hehep), A. S. heanep, heneb. Borrowed at a very early period from some Eastern language, whence also L. cannabis, Gk. κάναβις, Pers. κανάβ, hemp, so that the word suffered consonantal letter-change. Cf. Skt. ḫana, hemp (prob. not an Idg. word). So also Du. heremp, Icel. ḫamp, Dan. hamp, Swed. hampa, G. haunf; all of foreign origin.

Hen. (E.) A. S. hean, hen, hen; a fem. form (Teut. type *han-yā) from A. S. hana, a cock, lit. ‘a singer,’ from his crowing; cf. L. canere, to sing. — Du. hen, fem. of hāan, a cock; G. henne, f. of hahn; Icel. hæna, f. of hani; Dan. høne, f. of hane; Swed. hōna, f. of hane. ( Unable to add suffix -s. )

Hence. (E.) M. E. hennes, older form henn (whence hennes-s by adding adv. suffix -s). A. S. heona, for *hinan, adv., closely allied to A. S. hine, masc. acc. of he, 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. and G. hengst, Dan. hingst, a horse; Icel. hestr, a horse.

Hendecagon, a plane figure having eleven sides. (Gk.) Named from its eleven angles. — Gk. ἕνδεκα, eleven; γωνία, an angle; see Decagon.

Henna, a paste used for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue. (Arab.) Arab. हिन्ना-a, हिन्ना, or हिन्ना-at, 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. hépatique. — L. hépaticus. — Gk. ἥπατικος, belonging to the liver. — Gk. ἥπατ-, stem of ἥπατ, the liver. +L. ncur, Skt. yakṣi, the liver. See Liver. Der. hépatica, liver-wort, a flower.

Heptagon, a plane seven-sided figure. (Gk.) Lit. ‘seven-sided.’ — Gk. ἕπτα, seven; γωνία, an angle, allied to γωνυ, knee. See Seven and Knee.

Heptahedron, a solid seven-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. ἑπτά, seven; ἕσπα, a base, seat (allied to E. Sit).

Heptarchy, a government by seven persons. (Gk.) XVII cent. — Gk. ἑπτά-, for ἑπτά, seven; and -αρχία, from ἀρχις, to rule.

Her. (E.) M. E. hire; from A. S. hiren, gen. and dat. of īhō, she, fem. of īh, he; see He. Der. her-s, M. E. hires, hires (XIV cent.); her-self.

Herald. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. heraud. — O. F. heralt (Low L. heraldus); O. H. G. heroht (G. herold), a herald; note also O. H. G. Heriold, Harold, as a proper name, Harold. β. The proper name is for *hari-wald, i.e. army-rule. — O. H. G. hari, an army (G. heer); walt, walt, rule, power (G. gewalt). § The precise history of the word is very uncertain.


Here. (E.) M. E. her, heer. A. S. īh, adv.; related to īh, ī; Du. hier, Icel. hör, Dan. her, Swed. hör, G. hier, Goth. hōr. Cf. L. īs, on this side.


Heresy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. here-sye. — O. F. heresie. — L. type *hēresia; for L. hēresis. — Gk. αἵρεσις, a taking,
choice, sect, heresy. — Gk. αἰρέω, to take.

Der. heretic, L. hereticus, Gk. αἰρετικός, 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. heregeatu, lit. military apparel; hence, equipments which, after the death of a vassal, escheated to his lord; afterwards extended to include horses, &c. — A. S. here, an army; geatu, geatue, apparel, adornment. See Harry.

**Heritage.** (F. — L. O. F. heritage. Formed, with suffix -age (= L. -āticum), from O. F. heriter, to inherit. — L. hēreditāre, to inherit. See Heir.

**Hermaphrodite.** An animal or plant of both sexes. (L. — Gk.) L. hermaphroditus. — Gk. ἠρμαφρόδιτος; coined from Ἑρμῆς, Mercury (representing the male) and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus (representing the female principle).

**Hermeneutic,** explanatory. (Gk.) Gk. ἑρμηνευτικός, skilled in interpreting. — Gk. ἑρμηνευτής, an interpreter; also ἑρμηνεύς, the same. Allied to L. sermo (stem sermon-); see Sermon.

**Hermic.** (Gk.) Low L. hermeticus, relating to alchemy; coined from Hermēs, from the notion that the great secrets of alchemy were discovered by Hermēs Trismegistus. — Gk. Ἑρμῆς, Mercury. ¶ Hermetically 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.


**Heroine.** (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. heroine. L. hērōinē. — Gk. ἥρωινη, fem. of ἥρως, a hero.


**Heroshaw, heronshaw,** a young heron; also (by confusion) a herony. (F. — O. H. G.) 1. Spenser has herenshaw, a heron; M. E. heronisse, a young heron (still called heronsew in the North). From O. F. herounceau, later form of heroncel, a young heron (Liber Customarum, p. 304), dim. of hairon (above); cf. lioneau, lioneel, a young lion. The usual form is F. heroncéeou, O. F. haironcéeou. 2. But heronshaw, a herony, is due to a (false) popular etymology from heron, a heron, and shaw, a wood; Cotgrave has 'hairon niere, a heron's nest, a hermeshow, or shaw of wood wherein herons breed.'

**Herring,** a fish. (E.) M. E. heren. A. S. hãring. [Sometimes said to be connected with A. S. here, a host, army; which seems impossible.] + Du. haring, G. hāring; O. H. G. hāring (Kluge).

**Hesitate.** (L.) From pp. of L. hasitate, to stick fast; intensive form of herère, to stick. + Lithuan. gaitsti, to tarry. (GHAIIS) Brugm. i. § 627.

**Hest,** a command. (E.) M. E. hest, the final / being excrecent, as in whils-t, amongs-t, &c. A. S. hēs, a command; Teut. type *haitiziz, ft. (>haissiz, with ss for it). — A. S. hālan, to command; Teut. type *hailan-. Cf. Icel. hait, a vow, from heita, to call, promise; O. H. G. heiz (G. geheiss), a command, from heisan (G. heissen), to call, bid, command. Cf. Goth. haitan, to call, name. Der. be-hest. See Hight.

**Heteroclite,** irregularly inflected. (L. — Gk.) L. heteroclitus. — Gk. ἑτερόκλιτος, otherwise (i. e. irregularly) inflected. — Gk. ἑτερο-, another; κλιτος, formed from κλώνις, to lean (hence, to vary as a case does); see Lean (i).

**Heterodox,** of strange opinion, heretical. (Gk.) Gk. ἑτερός, another; ὁδὸς, opinion, from ὁδοῦ, to think.

**Heterogeneous,** dissimilar in kind. (Gk.) Gk. ἑτερος, another; γένος, kind, kin, sort; see Kin.


Hexagon, a plane six-sided figure. (L. — Gk.) L. hexagonum. — Gk. ἕξαγωνος, six-cornered. — Gk. ἕξ, six; ἕξω, an angle, from γωνία, a knee; see Knee.

Hexameter. (L. — Gk.) L. hexameter. — Gk. ἕξαμετρος, orig. an adj., i.e. having six measures or feet. — Gk. ἕξ, six; μέτρον, a measure, metre.

Hey, interj. (E.) M. E. hei, hay; a natural exclamation. — G. und 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 wildness. (E.) The 'heyday of youth' means the 'high day of youth.' The spelling hey is a preservation of M. E. hey, the usual spelling of high in the 14th century.

Hiatus, a gap. (L.) Hiatus, a gap; from pp. hiaere, to gape. Allied to Τύνων and Chasm.

Hibernal, wintry. (F. — L.) F. hibrnal. — L. hibernalis, wintry (Vulg.). — L. hibernus, wintry; allied to hiemis, winter. Also to Gk. χειμών, wintry, Gk. χι-ώ, snow, Skt. hi-ма, frost. Der. hibern-ate.

Hiccough, Hiccoup, Hicket, a spasmodic inspiration, with closing of the glottis, causing a slight sound. (E.) The spelling hiccough seems to be due to a popular etymology from cough, certainly wrong; no one ever so pronounces the word. Properly hiccoup; or, in old books hicket and hickock, which are still better forms. Hick-et, 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, hikkon, to hiccup; Dan. hikke, sb. and vb.; Swed. hicka, sb. and vb.; Bret. hik, hak, a hiccough; W. iɡ, a sob, igio, to sob. And cf. Chincough.

Hickory, a N. American tree. (Amer. Indian.) Formerly pohickery; from the American-Indian (Virginian) name.

Hidalgo, a Span. nobleman of the lowest class. (Span. — L.) Span. hidalgito, O. Span. fidalgio, Port. fidalgio, a nobleman; sometimes written hijidalgo (Min.) sheu). Lit. 'son of something,' a son to whom a father has left an estate. — Span. hijo, son; de, of; algo, something. — L. filius, acc. of filius, son (whence O. Span. figo, later hijo); de, of; aliquo, something. (So Körting. The explanation from filius Italicus is baseless.)

Hide (1), to cover. (E.) M. E. hiden, hiden. A. S. hidlan. — Gk. κοῦβιν, to hide; cf. W. cûddio (base *kōud-), to hide. (疝FEUDH.)

Hide (2), a skin. (E.) M. E. hide, hide. A. S. hīd, the skin. — Du. huid, Icel. húd, Dan. sad. hōd, O. H. G. hūt, G. haut; L. cutis, Gk. κύτος, χυτός, skin, hide. (疝SKEU.) ¶ The roots of hide (1) and hide (2) are prob. connected.

hide (3), to flog. (E.) Colloquial; to 'skin' by flogging. So also Icel. hūða, to flog, from hūð, skin.

Hide (4), a measure of land. (E.) Estimated at 120 to 100 acres, and less. (Low L. hīda.) A. S. hīd, a contracted form; the full form is hīgid. Hīgid and hīwise were used in the same sense, to mean enough land for one family or household. They are probably closely allied words, and therefore allied to hind (2); for hīwise is merely the adj. formed from hīw-a, a domestic, one of a household; see Hind (2). ¶ Not connected with Hide (1).

Hideous, ugly. (F. — L.) M. E. hidous. — O. F. kidos, hidus, later hideux, hideous; the earliest form is hisdos. Supposed by some to be from L. hispidus, roughish; from hispidus, rough, shaggy. (See Körting, § 3363.)

Hie, to hasten. (E.) M. E. hien, hyen, hizen. A. S. hisgan (higion?), to strive after, be intent on. Cf. Du. hijgen, to pant; and (perhaps) Skt. eṣṭha-ra-, quick.

Hierarchy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. hiérarchie; Cot. — Late L. hierarchia. — Gk. ἱεραρχία, power of a ἱεράρχης, a steward or president of sacred rites. — Gk. ἱερός, for ἱερός, sacred; and ἱσταν-, to rule. ¶ Milton has hierarchy = Gk. ἱεράρχης.

Hieroglyphic. (L. — Gk.) L. hiero-γλυφιτής, symbolical. — Gk. ἱερογλυφόνος, relating to sacred writings. — Gk. ἱερό-ς, sacred; γλυπτόν, to hollow out, engrave, incise. See Glyptic.

Hierophant, a priest. (Gk.) Gk. ἱεροφάντης, teaching the rites of worship. — Gk. ἱερό-ς, sacred; φανεῖν, to shew, explain. See Phase.
Higgle, to bargain. (E.) Merely a weakened form of Haggle.

Hight, said Skt. from see see I but as also hind. Teut. type *hauhoz. See How (2); and cf. G. higel, a bunch, knob, hillock; also Lith. kaukaras, a hill; kaukas, a boil, swelling; Skt. kucha-, the female breast. (V.K.U.)

Highland. (E.) From high and land; cf. up-land, low-land.

Hight, was or is called. (E.) The only passive vb. found in Æ. hight was he named. M. E. highte; also hatte, hette. A. S. hatte, I am called, I was called; pr. and pt. passive of A. S. hätán, to call. So also Icel. heiti, I am named, from heita, to call; G. ich heisse, I am named, from heissen, to call, bid. Best illustrated by Goth. hätanan, to call, 3 p. pres. tense (passive) hátata; as in 'Thomas, sae called Didymus' = Thomas, who is called Didymus, John vi. 16.

Hilarity, mirth. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. hilarité. - L. acc. hilaritatem; from hilaris, adj., cheerful; also hilarious. - Gk. ὑλαρός, cheerful. Ὑ Hilary Terml 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. helden, to incline, bend down. Cf. M. E. holdinge, a bending aside; Dan. holding, bias; A. S. hylding, a bending; see Heel (2).

Hill. (E.) M. E. hil, hul. A. S. hyl. + M. Du. hil; L. collis, a hill; Lithuan. knals, a hill, kelti, to raise; Gk. κολλωνός, a hill. Brugm. i. § 633. Allied to Holm and Culminate. Der. down-hill, up-hill.


Him; see He.


Hind (2), a peasant. (E.) The final d is excrescent. M. E. hine, a domestic. A. S. *hina, a domestic, unauthenticated as a nominative, and really a gen. pl., so that hina stands for hina man = a man of the domestics; cf. hina caldar = chief of the domestics, a master of a household. Hina = higna, gen. pl. of hivaon, domestics; cf. hiven, a family, hiwraðen, a household; also G. heirath, marriage, Goth. heitwa-fraunja, master of a household. Cf. L. civis, a citizen. Brugm. i. § 609.

Hind (3), adj., in the rear. (E.) We now say 'hind feet'; but the older form is 'hinder feet.' We even find M. E. hynderere (as if hinderer) = A. S. hindan, adv., at the back of, hinder, adv., backwards. + Goth. hindar, prep., behind; hindana, beyond; G. hinter, prep., behind, hitten, adv., behind; O. H. G. hintaro, comp. adj., hinder. We also find Goth. hindumists, hindmost. In O. H. G. hint Bone, the comp. suffix is like the Gk. -repo; and in Goth. hin-dum-ists, the superl. suffix is like the L. -tin-(us) in op-times, followed by -ists = E.-est. Extended from A. S. hin-, as in hin-, heon-an, hence; from hr-, base of he; see Heno.


Hindmost. (E.) From hind and most; a late formation. The M. E. form was hinderest; cf. A. S. hin-dena, hindmost, a superl. form with suffix -dema (cf. L. op-timus). + Goth. hindumists, hindmost (= hind-dum-ists, with double superl. suffix).

Hinge. (E.) M. E. heng, that on which the door hangs; from M. E. hengen, to hang, a later variant of M. E. hangien (A. S. hungian), to hang; suggested by A. S. hengen, a hanging, or by Icel. hengja, to hang. Cf. A. S. henge-clif, a steep cliff; and Stone-henge, Dan. dial. henge, henge, a henge (Dan. hengsel). For the sound, cf. singe, swing. See Hang. + M. Du. henge, hengene, a henge.

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. hanten, to seize. = A. S. hantian, to seize. Allied to Hunt, and to Goth. fra-hinthan, to seize.

Hipp (1), the haunch. (E.) M. E. hipe, hupe. A. S. hype. + Du. hiep, Icel. huppr,
Dan. hofte, Swed. höft, Goth. hups, G. hüfte, O. H. G. huf. Perhaps allied to Gk. υβος, the hollow near the hips of cattle.

**Hi**p (2), Hep, fruit of the dog-rose. (E.) M. E. hepe. A. S. hēope, a hip; hēophrēmol, a hip-bramble. + O. Sax. hīto, M. H. G. hīfe, O. H. G. himfo, a bramble-bush.

**Hippish.** (Gk.) Equivalent to hipo- chondriacal. adj. of Hypochondria, q. v. Hence hippoc = hip-ish. The contraction hipped (=hyp’d) was prob. suggested by hipped, lamed in the hip (an older word).

**Hippopotamus.** (L.—Gk.) L. hippiopotamus. = Gk. ἵππωποτάμος, the river-horse of Egypt. — Gk. ἵππος, horse; ποταμός, river. Gk. ἰμπος is cognate with L. equus; see Equine.


**Hirsute.** (L.) L. hirsutus, bristly, rough. Cf. L. horre, to bristle; see Horrid.

**His;** see He.

**Hiss.** (E.) M. E. hissen, hissen. + M. Du. hissen; Low G. hissen, to say his! in setting on dogs; Gascon hissa, to hiss (Moncaut). An imitative word; like G. sischen, to hiss.

**hist,** an interjection enjoining silence. (E.) Also ist, st’. Cf. Dan. hys, silence! hisse, to hush. Milton has hisst = summon silently, II Pens. 55.

**Histology,** the science treating of the minute structure of tissues of plants, &c. (Gk.) Gk. ἴστος-σ, a web (hence, tissue); ἵστον, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. Gk. ἴστος-σ (also a mast) is allied to ἴστμι, to set, place. (STA.)

**History.** (L.—Gk.) M. E. historic. = L. historia. — Gk. ἴστοπα, a learning by enquiry, information. — Gk. ἴστοπος, stem of ἴστωρ, ἴστωρ, knowing; for ἴστωρ.— Gk. φιδ, base of εἶδον, to know. (WEID.) Allied to Wit. Doublet, story, q. v.

**Histrionical,** relating to the stage. (L.) From L. histrionicus, relating to an actor. — L. histrion-, stem of histrion, an actor.

**Hit,** to light upon, strike, attain to. (Scand.) M. E. hiten. — Icel. hita, to hit upon; Dan. hitte; Swed. hitta, to find.

**Hitch,** to move by jerks, catch slightly. (E.) M. E. hicken, 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. hýd, a haven.

**Hither.** (E.) M. E. hider, hither. A. S. hider. From the base of he, with Idg. suffix -t(e)r. — So also Icel. hóðra, O. Icel. hóðr, Goth. híðr, L. citră.

**Hive,** a house for bees. (E.) A. S. hýf, fem.; Teut. type *hūfiz. + Du. huif, a hive (see Franck); Dan. dial. hyve; cf. L. apia, a tub, cup. Allied to Cupola.

**Ho, Hoa,** a call to excite attention. (E.) A natural exclamation. Cf. Icel. hól! ho! hóa, to shout out ho!


**Hoard,** a store. (E.) A. S. hord.+ Icel. hódd, G. hort, Goth. huzd. Teut. type *huzdo-, due to Idg. *kudh-do-, ‘a thing hidden; ‘ from the weak grade of *KHUDH; as in Gk. κευδ-ευ, A. S. hyd- an; see Hide (1). Brugm. i. § 699.

**Hoarding,** a kind of fence. (F.—Du.; or Du.) Not old. Either from Du. hoarde, a hurdle, or from M. F. hourd, a scaffold (Cot., 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- crecant. M. E. hor(e)house. A. S. hær-hine, also called simply hune. — A. S. hár, hoar; húne, hoarhound, the origin of which is unknown.


**Hoary;** see Hoar.

**Hoax.** (Low L.) Short forocus, i.e. to juggle, cheat. See Hocus-pocus.

**Hob (1), Hub,** the nape of a wheel,
part of a grate. (E.) The true sense is 'projection'; the hob of a fire-place was orig. 'a boss or mass of clay behind the fire-place'; N. E. D. E. Fries. hobbe, a rough tump of grassy grassy rise rising out of water; hubel, a projection. + Du. hobbel, a knob; G. hübel, O. H. G. hubel, a hill. Cf. Lith. kūp-stas, a tump of grass; Du. heuwel, 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, hobs, and fairies;' Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iv. 6. Hob was a common personal name, a corruption of Robin (like Hodge from Roger). The name Robin 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. hōbelen. Equivalent to hop-p-le; frequentative of hop. + Du. hobbelien; prov. G. hopeln.

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. hibin, 'a hobby'; Cot.]. Hobin is a variant of Robin; see Hob (2). Cf. Dobbin, a name for a horse.

Hobby (2), a small falcon. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. hōbi, holly. From O. F. hōbet, a hobby; allied to F. hōbreau (=hob-erel), 'the hawkie tamed a hobby'; Cot. — F. hōber, to stir, move about. — M. Du. hobben, 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.) Compound 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. nabban, 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. iocus, 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, dosser; influenced by hod, a prov. E. form of hold; see Hold. In Linc. and York. hod means 'hold' or 'receptacle'; as in (Whitby) powder-hod, powder-flask; canvas-hod, candlestick.

Hodge-podge; see Hothepot.

Hoe. (F. — G.) Formerly howe. — F. houe, a hoe; Norman dial. hoe. — O. H. G. hōwewa (G. hauwe), a hoe, lit. a hewer. — O. H. G. hōwevan, to hew; see Hew.

Hog. (E.) M. E. hogge, 'maailis, est enim porcus carens testiculis,' Cathol. Anglic. p. 187. Cf. hog-sheep, one clipped the first year. A. S. hogge; Cambridge Phil. Soc., 1902, p. 13, l. 2; cf. also Högge-tün, 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. §§ Not borrowed from Corn. hock, W. huch, a sow; for which see Sow.

Hogshead. (E.) Of E. origin; for hog's head; but the reason for the name is uncertain. Hence M. Du. hoekshoot, okshoof, oxhooft, a hogshead; M. Dan. høghved; also Dan. oxhoved, Swed. oxhufvud, a hogshead, but made to seem to mean 'ox-head.'

Hoiden, Hodayen, a romping girl. (M. Du.) Formerly applied to males, and meaning a rustic. — M. Du. heyden (Du. heiden), a heathen; also, a gipsy. See Heathen. §§ The W. hœiden is borrowed from English.

Hoist, to heave. (M. Du.) The final t is due to the pp. hoist, used for hoised. The verb is really hoise; spelt hyse in Palsgrave. (Cf. graffe for graff.) — M. Du. hissen, Du. hijsschen, to hoise (y sounded as E. long i); cf. Dan. heise, hisse; Swed.

Holm-oak, the evergreen oak. (E.) Here holm is a corruption of M. E. holin, 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. ὁλόκαυστον, a sacrifice burnt whole; neut. of ὁλόκαυστος, burnt whole. — Gk. οἶος, whole; and ωτός, to burn. See Caustic.

Holster, a leathern case for a pistol. (Du.—O. H. G.) Du. holster; Low G. holster, a pistol-case. — G. hofstir, a pistol-case (with change of ft to st); M. H. G. huflser, a quiver; from O. H. G. hulfst, a cover, case (Kluge). Cf. M. Dan. høfste, a gun-case. ¶ So Franck; who rejects the connection with Icel. hulstr, A. S. hoolster.

Holt, a wood. (E.) M. E. and A. S. holt, + Du. hout, M. Du. holt; Icel. holt, G. hols. Teut. stem *hulto-, Idg. stem *koldo-. Allied to O. Irish cailli, coill (for *caill), a wood; W. celli, a grove, Russ. koloda, a log, Gk. καλλος, 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. hool, holy. A. S. hālig, holy. + Du. heilig, holy, Icel. heilagr, hýgr, Dan. hellig, Swed. helig, G. heilig; Goth. hailag, neut. (in an inscription). Teut. type *hailagaz, a deriv. of *hailos (A. S. hāl), whole, or of *hailoz- or *hailis-, sb., good omen. Cf. Irish celt, W. coel, an omen. See Whole.

Homage. (F.—L.) M. E. homage. — O. F. homage, the service of a vassal to his lord. — Late L. homaticum, hominaticum, the service of a vassal or man. — L. hom-o (stem hom-ina-), a man. See Human.

Home, (E.) M. E. hom, A. S. hām. +Du. heim, heen; Icel. heimr, an abode; Dan. hjem, Swed. hem, G. heim; Goth. haims, a village. Teut. base *haimo-,*haini-; cf. Lithuan. kenas, a village; and perhaps Skt. kshema-, safety, from kshi, to dwell.

Homer, a large measure. (Heb.) Heb.

HOLY, see whole, M. also who see Dan. A.


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Homer, a large measure. (Heb.) Heb.
HOMICIDE

homicide, man-slaughter, also a man-slayer. (F. — L.) F. homicide, meaning (1) man-slaughter, from L. homicidium; (2) a man-killer, from L. homicida. — L. hom-o, a man; -cidium, a killing, or -cida, a slayer, from cedere, to kill.

Homily. (L. — Gk.) L. homilia. — Gk. ὁμília, a living together; also converse, instruction, homily. — Gk. ὁμιλία, a thorough, concourse. — Gk. ὁμός, like, same, together, cognate with E. Same; and (possibly) ημή, εἶλη, a crowd, from εἶλεν, to compress, shut in.

Hominy, maize prepared for food. (W. Ind.) W. Indian ahu̯imínea, parched corn (Webster); Trumbull gives app'minomash, with the same sense.

Hommock; see Hummock.

Homeopath. (Gk.) Englished from Gk. ὠμοπάθεια, likeness in feeling or condition. — Gk. ὁμός, same; γένος, a race (cognate with E. Kin). So also homo-logous, corresponding, from λόγος, a saying, λέγειν, to say.

Homonymous, like in sound, but differing in sense. (L. — Gk.) L. homonymia; with suffix -onus. — Gk. ὁμώνυμος, having the same name. — Gk. ὁμος, same; ὄνομα, name. See Same and Name.

Der. homonymy, F. homonyme.

Hone. (E.) A. S. hán, a stone (with change from ē to long o, as in bán, bone); Birch, ii. 458. + Icel. hín, Swed. hön. Teut. stem *hainā, f. Cf. Skt. ā, to sharpen. Brugm. i. § 200.


honeycomb. (E.) A. S. hunigcomb, 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.

honesuckle. (E.) Lye gives A. S. hunigstucce, unauthorised; but we find A. S. hunigstuce, hunigstige, privet, similarly named. From A. S. sūcan, to suck.

Honour. (F. — L.) A. F. honor. — L. honorēm, acc. of honor, honors, honour.


-hood, -head, suffix. (E.) A. S. hōd, state, quality; cognate with Goth. haidus, manner, way. Cf. Skt. kētus, a sign by which a thing may be recognised; from kēt, to perceive. Brugm. ii. § 104.

Hoodwink. (E.) To make one wink or close his eyes, by covering him with a hood.


Hookah, Hooka. (Arab.) Arab. hūqqa(ā), a vase, water-pipe for smoking.

Hoop (1), a pliant strip of wood or other material bent into a band. (E.) M. E. hōp, hōfe. 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 chin-cough.)

Hoopee, the name of a bird. (F. — L.) Formerly hoopee, hoopée. — F. houppé, apparently confused with O. F. pupi, another form of the same word. — L. upra, a hoopoe; the E. initial h is due to the F. houppé. + Gk. ἑποπή, a hoopoe. Of imitative origin. || The F. houppé, a tuft of feathers, is from huppe, a hoopoe (from its tufted head); not vice versa.


Hop (1), to leap on one leg. (E.) M. E. hopeyn, huppen. A. S. hopsian, to leap,
HOP

dance. + Du. hoppen; Icel. hoppa, Swed. hoppa, Dan. hoppe, G. hüpfen. Brugm. i. § 421 (7). Der. hop-ør (of a mill); hop-p-e, 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. hopfen, hop. We also find A. S. hymele, Icel. humall, Swed. Dan. humle, M. Du. hommel (whence Late L. humulus); 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 Heap. ' Een hoop krijgsvolk, a troupe or band of soldiery,' Hexham; verloren hoop (Kilian). (Now obsolete in Dutch.)

Horde, a wandering tribe. (F. - Turk. - Tartar.) F. horde. - Turk. ordū, a camp. - Tartar ūrdū, a royal camp, horde of Tatars (Tartars); see Pavet de Courtelle, p. 54.

Hordock; see Hardock.

Horhounds; see Hound.

Horizon. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. horizon. - L. horizōn (stem horizon-t-). - Gk. ὄρις, the bounding or limiting circle; orig. pres. pt. of ὄριειν, to limit. - Gk. ὁριος, a boundary. Der. horizon-al.


Hornblende, a mineral. (G.) 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. hyrnten, a hornet. - A. S. horn, a horn, to which the word was later conformed. Cf. O. Sax. horm-bora, a hornet, lit. 'horn-bearer.' A. S. horm-bora, a trumpeter. Hexham has M. Du. horener, hornite, a hornet, horentoren, a wasp, from horen, a horn. If It is strange that G. hornisse, O. H. G. hornas (without vowel-change) is referred to a Teut. type *hurz-natos (cf. Du. hors-elen, to buzz), allied to L. crābro (for *eras-ro), a hornet, Lith. siršia (gen. sirši-ens), a hornet; see Brugm. i. § 626.

Horologe, a clock. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. F. horologe (later horloge). - L. horologi-um. - Gk. ὁρολόγιον, a sun-dial, water-clock. - Gk. ωροφόρος, observing the hour (also as sb.). - Gk. ωροφόρος, for ωρα, hour; -λογίον, teller, from λέγειν, to tell.

Horscope. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. horscope. - L. hōroscopus, a horoscope, from hōroscopus, adj., observing the hour. - Gk. ὁροσκόπιος, observing the hour (also as sb.). - Gk. ωροσκόπιος, for ωρα, hour; σκοτιν, to consider, allied to σκόπεω, I consider; see Sceptic.

Horrible. (F. - L.) O. F. horrible.

- L. horribilis, dreadful. - L. horrēre, to dread (below).

Horrid. (L.) Spenser has it in the sense of 'rough'; F. Q. i. 7. 31. - L. hor-ridus, rough, briskly. - L. horrēre (for *hors-ēre), to bristle; also to dread, with reference to the bristling of the hair through terror. Cf. Skt. hrsh, to bristle, esp. as a token of fear or of pleasure.

Horrify. (L.) Coined, by analogy with F. words in -fy, from L. horrificare, to cause terror. - L. horrī-, for horrēre, to dread; -ficāre, for facere, to make.

Horror, dread. (L.) L. horrōr. - L. horrēre, to dread (above).


Hortatory, full of encouragement. (L.) As if from L. *hortātorius, coined from hortātor, an encourager. - L. hortāri, to encourage; prob. allied to L. horiar, I urge, and to E. Yawn.

Horticulture, gardening. (L.) Coined from L. horti, gen. case of hortus, a garden; cultūra, cultivation; see Culture. L. hortus is allied to E. yard (i).

Hosanna, an expression of praise, (Gk. - Heb.) Gk. ὧσαννά. - Heb. ḥōshî -āh mā, save, we pray. - Heb. ḥōshî a, save (from yāshā'); and nā, a particle signifying entreaty.

Hospice. (F.—L.) F. hospice. — L. hospitium, a house for guests. — L. hospitium, stem of hospes, a host; see host (1).

Hospital. (F.—L.) M. E. hospital. — O. F. hospital. — Late L. hospitale, a large house, a song; formed from L. pl. hospitalitiae, apartments for strangers. — L. hospitium, stem of hospes (below).

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 hospes, (1) a host, (2) a guest. Examples make L. hospitium—short for *hostipotum*, 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. pati-, a master, governor, lord; see Possible. Thus hospes = 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 -pode (= Skt. pati), lord.

Hospite, see Hostess, 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 hostis, an enemy (orig. a stranger, a guest); hence, a hostile army, a host. + Russ. goste, a guest, stranger; A. S. gest; see Guest. Doublet, guest.

Host (3), the consecrated bread of the eucharist. (L.) L. hostia, a victim in a sacrifice; O. Lat. hostia, lit. ‘that which is slain.’ — L. hostière, O. Lat. *hostière, to strike.

Hostage. (F.—L.) O. F. hostage, a hostage (F. otage, It. ostaggio, O. Prov. ostatije). 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. obsidômus, the condition of a hostage. — L. obsidium, stem of obsid, a hostage, one who remains behind with the enemy. — L. obsidère, to stay. — L. ob, at, on, near; sedère, to sit.

Another explanation is from Late L. *hospitaticum, a receiving as a guest; from L. hospit- for hospes, a host; see host (1). So Körtling. 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-pot, Hodgepodge. (F.—Du.) Hodgepodge is a corruption of hotchpot, a confused medley. — F. hocheplet, a medley. — F. hocher, to shake; and pot, pot (see Cot.). Imitated or borrowed from M. Du. hutsle (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.

Houdah, 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 hind-leg of an animal, between knee and fetlock; in man, the back part of the knee-joint. (E.) Now usually hock; formerly hough. M. E. hough. A. S. hōh, the heel; Teut. type *hantiz. + Icel. hâ-, the hock, in hâ-sin, hock-sinew. See Heel. Hock is a later form; and prob. arose from the comp. ‘hough-sinew,’ spelt höhsinnu in A. S., and hoxene, hoxne in O. Fries. (A. S. hs > x). See G. hechse (in Kluge); and see Hox. Der. hough, vb.; hox, q. v.

Hound, a dog. (E.) A. S. hund. + Du. hond, Icel. hundr, Dan. Swed. G. hond, Goth. hunds. Teut. type *hun-daz, m. Allied to L. canis, Gk. κυνός (gen. κυνός), Skt. ḍvan-, a dog; also to Irish cu,
**HOUR**

W. *ci*, a dog, Russ. *suka*, a bitch. Lith. *sū* (stem *suun*), a dog. Brugm. i. § 609. The final -d may have been suggested by confusion with Teut. *henzau-*, to catch. See Hunt.

**Hour.** (F. -L. -Gk.) O. F. *hore* (F. heure). -L. *hora*. - Gk. ὥρα, a season, hour. Allied to Year.


**Hover.** (E.) A frequentative of M. E. *houen* (= *höven*), to be poised, to stay, tarry, wait. Origin uncertain; cf. heave. ¶ The W. *hopp*, to hover, is borrowed from M. E. *houen*.


**Howdah**; see Houdah.

**Howitzer**, a short cannon. (G. - Bohemian.) Borrowed from G. *hanbitze*, a howitzer; formerly spelt *hauflnitz-. Bohemian *haufnice*, orig. a sling for casting a stone; Jungmann, Bohem. Dict. i. 662. Cf. F. *obus*, from the same.


**Hoy** (1), a kind of sloop. (Du.) Du. *heu*, *heude*, a flat-bottomed merchant-ship; M. Du. *hode*, *heude*; Flemish *hui*, a hoy.


**Hoyden;** see Hoiden.

**Hub**, a projection; the same as Hob (1).

**Hubbub.** (E.) Imitative. Cf. Gael. *iub*, 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. ‘pedlar’s ware’; cf. Low G. *hukkebad*, G. *huckebak*, pick-a-back. See Huckster.

**Huckleberry.** (E.) The same as *hurtle*, *whortle*, *hurt-, hart-berry*. A. S. *horeat-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. *huck-*, *hucster*, *huckster*. Formed with the fem. suffix -ster (for which see Spinster), from M. Du. *hucker*, Low G. *höker*, a hawkers, also a stooper, bender, one who stoops.

β. The hawkers or huckster was so named from his bowed back, bent under his burden; from M. Du. *hucken*, to stoop under a burden. Cf. Icl. *hókin*, bent, pp. of a lost strong verb (Teut. *heukan-*); also Icl. *hīka*, to sit on one’s hams, Low G. *hüken*, to crouch. See Du. *heuker*, *hüken* in Franck.

**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. *hûden*, to hide; see Hide (1). ¶ But the mod. E. sense of huddle seems to be due to Du. *hoeten*, ‘to do a thing unskilfully,’ Hexham; cf. G. *huelen*, to bungle.
Hue (1), show, appearance, colour. (E.) M. E. heve. A. S. hiev, heow, heó, appearance. + Swed. hy, skin, complexion; Goth. hiwi, 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. huy, a cry; huer, to hoot. — M. H. G. hüt, interj.; hüzen, to hoot; M. Swed. huta, to hoot; see Hoot.

Huff, to puff, blister, bully. (E.) The old sense is to puff, blow hard; hence to blister, vapour. An imitative word, like puff. Cf. Lowl. Sc. hauch, a forficub 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. blase en brikke, 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, comfort; hugga barnið, to soothe a child, huga, to mind; hugna, to please; M. Du. heuge, joy.

Huge, vast. (F.—Teut.?) M. E. hige, houge. An initial a has dropped. — A. F. ahoge; O. F. ahuge, ahugue, huge, vast (12th cent.). Of unknown origin; perhaps allied to Icel. haugur, 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 dimin. of F. Hugon, acc. case from the nom. Hugues, Hugh.

— M. H. G. Húg, Hugh. 2. But this form was due to popular etymology. The orig. form was G. eidenoss, a confederate, appearing as Swiss Romance eingten, higuen, a protestant (Wedgwood). From G. eit, an oath (see Oath), and genoss = A. S. genéat, a companion. ¶ 15 false etymologies of this word are noted by Scheler.

Hulk, a heavy ship. (Late L. — Gk.) M. E. hulke. A. S. hulc. — Late L. holka, also holcum, holcas, a kind of ship. — Gk. óklas, a ship which is towed, also a heavy ship, merchantman. — Gk. ἄκειν, to draw, drag. Cf. L. sulcus, a furrow. Der. hulking, i.e. bulky, unwieldy. ¶ Distinct from M. E. hulke, A. S. hulc, a hovel.


Hull (2), body of a ship. (Du.) From Du. hol, hold. 'Het hol van een schip, the ship's hold or hull;' Sewel. See Hold (2). Or the same as hull (1).


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 flatter, cajole, trick. So also Port. zumbir, to buzz, zumbar, to jest; Span. zumbir, to hum, also to jest. Der. hum, sb., a hoax.


Humane. (L.) Directly from L. humánus, (1) human, (2) kind (above).

Humble. (F.—L.) F. humble. — L. humilem, acc. of humilis, humble, lowly, near the ground. — L. humus, the ground. Cf. Gk. χαπάι, on the ground, Russ. zemlja, earth, land. Brumg. 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. hummle, a humble-bee, from hummen, to hum; Swed. humla, a humble-bee.

Humbug, a hoax, piece of trickery. (E.) '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, crowing. (E.) Comounded of hum, a buzzing noise, and drum, a droning sound; see Drum.

Humeral, belonging to the shoulder. (L.) Late L. humerális, belonging to the shoulder. — L. humerus, the shoulder; better uumerus. + Gk. ἄμα, Goth. amsa, Skt. aṁśa, the shoulder. Brumg. i. § 163.

Humid, moist. (F.—L.) F. humide. — L. humidus, better ümidus, moist — L.
**Humiliate**

(hümérē, ūmérē, to be moist; cf. įuēnēs, įūdūs, įūdus, moist; Gk. ὑψός, moist.

**Humiliate.** (L.) From pp. of L. humiliāre, to humble. — L. humiliō, humble; see Humble.

**Humility.** (F. — L.) M. E. humilieté.


**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 humour, according to Galen, caused the four temperaments of mind, viz. choleric, melancholy, phlegmatic, and sanguine. — O. F. humor (F. hémœur).

— L. āmōrem, acc. of āmor, moisture. — L. āmērē, to be moist; see Humid.

**Hump,** a lump, bunch, esp. on the back. (E.) ‘Hump, a hunch, or lump,’ Westmoreland;” Halliwell. Not found in M. E. Cf. E. Fries. humpé, hump, a bit, lump. + Du. hump, a lump, bunch; Low G. himpel, a heap. Cf. Lithuan. kumpas, hunched. Parallel to hunch, q. v.

**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. honk, a starting-post, orig. a ‘stump,’ see Franch.

**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-rad, orig. 120; G. hund-ert. This suffix is allied to Goth. rāfa, number, L. ratio; see Rate (1).

— The A. S. hund is cognate with L. centum, answering to an Idg. form kóm-tóm, perhaps for *dekóm-tóm, a decade, allied to Goth. täihunte-hund, a hundred, which Brugmann explains as *dekkōw derās. Cf. also Gk. ἰκάρος, Skt. ĺatām, Pe s. sad, Lith. šintitas, Russ. sto, Irish ñad, W. cant, a hundred. Brugm. i. §§ 431, ii. § 179. See Ten.


**Hunt,** to chase wild animals. (E.) M. E. húnten. A. S. húntan, to capture; cf. hunt, sb., a hunting. Related to Teut. *hunht-, weak grade of *henthan-, to seize; see Hunt. Cf. Brugm. i. § 701.

**Hurdle.** (E.) M. E. hurdel. A. S. hyrde; a dimin. from a Teut. base *hurth-; also early A. S. hyrpel. + Du. horde, Icel. hóru, G. hürde, M. H. G. hurt, a hurdle; Goth. hawrs, a door, Allied to L. crūtēs, a hurdle, Gk. κάραλαος, a (woven) basket. Cf. Skt. krt, to spin. The sense is a ‘plaited’ thing. Brugm. i. §§ 529, 633. (✓QERT.)

**Hurdy-gurdy,** a kind of violin, played by turning a handle. (E.) From Lowl. Sc. hurdy-gurdy, a confused noise; also hirdum-dirdum, the same. Cf. Lowl. Sc. hur, to snarl, gur, to growl. ‘Som vseβ strange whaftfying, chytering, harryng and garyng’ = some people use a strange babbling, chattering, snarling and growling; Spec. of English, ed. Morris and Skeat, p. 241, l. 163. Formed on the model of hurlyburly. See Hurry.


**Hurly-burly,** a tumult. (F. — L.) A reduplicated word, the second syllable being an echo of the first. [Cf. M. F. hurliberlu, tumult, in Kabelais (v. prol.).] The short form hurly also occurs; see K. John, iii. 4. 169. — O. F. hurlee, a howling, outcry, great noise; orig. fem. pp. of hurler, to howl. — L. ululāre, to howl. Prob. confused with Hurl.

**Hurrah.** (G.) From G. hurra, M. H. G. hurrá. Of imitative origin; see Hurl.

**Hurricane,** whirlwind. (Span. — Caribbean.) Span. huracán. — Carib. hurakan (Oviedo).

**Hurry.** (E.) Not allied to hary. Formed from an older base hur-; like scurr-y from skir. M. E. horyen, to hurry (Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 883). + M. Swed. hurra, to swing, whirl round; Swed. dial. hurra, to whirl, hurr, sb.,
Hurst

hurry, haste. Cf. Dan. hurre, to hum, whir; Icel. hurr, a noise; M. H. G. hurten, to move swiftly. See Hur; and cf. whir, whiz, of similar imitative origin; whence whhurry, to hurry (Nares).

Hurst, a wood. (E.) M. E. hurst; A. S. hyrst. • M. H. G. hurst, a shrub, thicket; G. hörst; E. Fries. hörst.

Hurt, to dash against, to harm. (F.) M. E. hurten, hirten, (1) to push, dash against; (2) to injure. • O. F. hurter (F. huerter), to strike or dash against. Of unknown origin. Hardly from Celtic (Thurmeysen, p. 81). The Ital. form is urtare, possibly from L. *urtum, unused supine of ur gere, to press on (Körting).

hurtle, to dash. (F.) M. E. hurten, frequent, of hurten (above).

Husband. (Scand.) Icel. husbóni, the master of a house, the goodman; short for husbúanni. • Icel. hús, house; búanni, dwelling in, pres. pt. of búa, to dwell; see Boor. So also Swed. husbode, Dan. husbond. Der. husbandman, husbandry.

Hush. (E.) M. E. husht, whist, silent; prob. taken to be a pp. Cf. Swed. hyssja, Dan. hyse, to hush; Dan. hys, hush! A purely imitative word, allied to hís.

Husk, shell. (E.) M. E. huske. The -k is a dimin. suffix; from A. S. hús, a house. Cf. Low G. huske, a little house; E. Fries. húse, 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, hoarse. (E.) Apparently allied to prov. E. husk, dry, parched; with reference to the dryness of husks.


† The word is older than the story about Mathius Corvinus (1458); see N. and Q. 8 S. ii. 156; Milkosch, p. 148.

Hussif, Hussey. (E.) Short for huswife, i.e. house-wife; cf. hus- in husband; see Husband and House.

† In the sense of 'case for needles, thread, &c.,' it must mean 'house-wif's companion'; it is, however, remarkable that Icel. hús means 'a case.'

HYDRAULIC

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. hysting. • Icel. húping, 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 hultse. • Du. hultsen, to shake up and down, huddle together; frequent. of M. Du. hutsen. Du. houten, to shake. See Hottspur. Cf. Du. hotten, to curdle; hot, curds; prov. G. hotze, a cradle, a swing; Lowl. Sc. hott, to move by jerks, hutter, to jolt.

Hut. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. hotte. • F. hotte, a cottage; Cotgrave. • O. H. G. hutta (G. hütte), a hut. • Swed. hydda, a hut. Perhaps related to Hide (1).

Hutch, a box. (F. — Low L.) M. E. huche, huche. • F. huche, a hatch, bin. • Late L. hütica, a hatch, box; of unknown origin. Perhaps Teutonic; cf. O. H. G. hütan (G. hütten), to take care of. See Hed.


Hyacinth, a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. hyacinthe. • L. hyacinthus. • Gk. ὑάκινθος, an iris, larkspur (not our hyacinth). Doublet, jacinth.

Hyæna; see Hyæna.

Hybrid, mongrel. (L.) L. hibrída, hybrída, a mongrel, a hybrid. Some connect it with Gk. ἰδρωάς, stem of ἰδρος, 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. υδρ-, for υδρος, water; ἀγγειόν, a vessel.

Hydraulic, relating to water in motion. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. hydraulique. • L. hydraulicus. • Gk. ὑδραυλικός, belonging to a water-organ. • Gk. ὑδραυλις, an organ worked by water. • Gk. υδρ-; for
HYDRODYNAMICS

υδρο-, water; αὐλός, a pipe, tube (allied to ἀυλοῦ, I blow; see Air).

hydrodynamics, the science relating to the force of water in motion. (Gk.)
Gk. υδρό-, for υδρο, water; and E. dynamics, a word of Gk. origin; see Dynamics.

hydrogen, a very light gas. (Gk.)
The name means ‘generator of water.’—Gk. υδρο-, for υδρο, water; and the base γέν-, to produce; see Genesis.

hydropathy, the water-cure. (Gk.)
Gk. υδρο-, for υδρο, water; πάθ-ος, suffering, endurance of treatment; see Pathos.

hydrophobia, fear of water. (L.—Gk.)
Late L. hydrophobia. Coined from Gk. υδρο-, for υδρο, water; φόβος, fear, fright, allied to φεβομαι, I flee. (✓BHEG.)

hydropsy, dropsy. (F.—L.—Gk.)
Formerly dropsie or yaropsis; the form dropsie being due to loss of γ. —M. F. hydropsie. —L. hydroïpsis, hydroïpsia. —Late Gk. *υδροπσία, not found, from Gk. υδρο-, dropsy, extended from υδρο-, for υδρο, water. Der. dropsi-c-al.

hydrostatics, the science which treats of fluids at rest. (Gk.)
Gk. υδρο-, for υδρο, water; and Statics, q.v.

Hyena, Hyæna, a hog-like quadruped. (L.—Gk.) [M. E. hyene; from O. F. hyene.] L. hyæna. —Gk. υαινα, a hyena; lit. ‘sow-like.’ —Gk. υ-ς, a sow, cognate with E. Sow; with fem. adj. suffix -ανα.

Hymen. (L.—Gk.) L. hymen. —Gk. υμην, the god of marriage. Cf. Skt. siva, to connect, lit. to sew; see Sew.


Hypallage, an interchange. (L.—Gk.)
L. hypallage. —Gk. ὑπαλλαγή, an interchange, exchange. —Gk. υπ-ό, under; ἀλλαγή, change, from ἀλλάσαι, to change; from ἄλλος, another. See Alien.

Hyper-, prefix, denoting excess. (L.—Gk.) L. hyper-, for Gk. ὑπερ-, above, beyond, allied to L. super. Hence hyperbaton, a transposition of words from natural order, lit. ‘a going beyond’ (from βαίνειν, to go); hyperbole, exaggeration, Gk. ὑπερβολή (from βαίλειν, to throw, cast); hyperborean, extreme northern (from βορίας, north wind).

Hyphen, a short stroke (-) joining two parts of a compound word. (L.—Gk.)

L. hyphen, for Gk. υφέν, lit. ‘under one.’ —Gk. υφ-, for υπο, under; ἐν, neut. of εἰς, one (allied to L. sin- in simplex; see Simple).

Hypo-, prefix. (Gk.) Gk. υπό, under; cognate with L. sub.

Hypochondria, a mental disorder inducing melancholy. (L.—Gk.)
Named from the spleen (which was supposed to cause it), situates under the cartilage of the breast-bone. —Late L. hypochondria, fem. sb.; for L. hypochondria, s. pl. —Gk. υποχονδρία, sb. pl., the parts beneath the breast-bone.—Gk. υπό, under; χονδρός, a corn, grain, gristle, cartilage of the breast-bone (cognate with G. grand, gravel, and allied to E. grind). Der. h?pp-ish, q.v.


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. υπογαστρικός, lower part of the belly; see Hypo- and Gastric.

Hypostasis. (L.—Gk.) L. hypostasis. —Gk. υπόστασις, a standing under, groundwork, subsistence, substance, a Person of the Trinity.—Gk. υπό, under; στάσις, a standing, from στά, to stand. See Statics.

Hypotenuse. (F.—L.—Gk.) Also hypotenuse (badly). —F. hypoténuse. —L. hypotenusa. —Gk. υποτενισα, the subtending (line); fem. of pres. part. of υποτεινειν, to subtend, lit. to stretch under. (✓TEN.)

Hypothec, a legal lien on property. (F.—L.—Gk.) Englished from M. F. hypothéque, a mortgage.—L. hypothéca. —Gk. υποθηκή, lit. ‘support;’ a pledge, mortgage.—Gk. υπό, under; θήκη, as in θι-θή-μι, I place. (✓DHE.)

hypothesis, a supposition. (L.—Gk.)
L. hypothesis. —Gk. υπόθεσις, a placing under, supposition.—Gk. υπό, under; θέσις, a placing; from the same root as the above. See Thesis.

Hyson, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) In
the Amoy dialect called *chhun-te*, lit. 'spring tea,' from *chhun*, spring, and *te*, tea. Said to have been orig. from *hi chhun*, lit. 'blooming spring,' i.e. early crop. From Chin. *hi*, blooming; *chhun*, spring.


**Hysteric**, convulsive, said of fits. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. *hystérique*. — L. *hystericus*. — Gk. ὑστερικός, suffering in the womb; hysterical. — Gk. ὑστέρα, the womb. Prob. from Gk. ὑστερος, latter, lower, comparative from the Idg. base *ud-*, out; see UTERINE and OUT.

**I.**


I-, neg. prefix; see IN—(3).

**Iambic**, a certain metre, a short and a long syllable (cf. —). (L. — Gk.) L. *iambicus*. — Gk. ἰαμβικός. — Gk. ἰαμβος, 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 *ikel*, a point of ice. — A. S. *is⬀gicel*, an icicle; also written *iis gicel*, where *iis* is the gen. case. *Gicel*, O. Merc. *gecile* (Sweet, O. E. T.), means 'a small piece of ice.' — Icel. *iis-jökull*; though *jökull* is gen. used by itself in the sense of icicle; Low G. *is- hekel, *isjakel*. 2. Icel. *jökull* is the dimin. of Icel. *jakt*, a piece of ice, cognate with Irish *aig*, W. *ta*, ice. Brugm. i. § 305.

**Ichneumon.** (L. — Gk.) L. *ichneu- mon*. — Gk. ἰχνευόμην, an ichneumon (lizard); lit. 'a tracker,' because it tracks out (and devours) crocodiles' eggs. — Gk. ἰχνευόμην, to track. — Gk. ἰχνός, a footprint.

**Ichor,** the juice in the veins of gods. (Gk.) Gk. ἰχώρ, juice.

**Ichthyography,** description of fishes. (Gk.) Gk. ἰχθύος, from ἰχθύς, a fish; ὑπαλή, from ὑπάλη, to describe. So also *ichthyology*, from λύγος, a discourse, λέγειν, to speak.

**Icicle;** see Ioe. **Iconoclast,** a breaker of images. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ἵκνον, from ἱκνόω, an image; κλάστος, a vine-pruner (but lit. a breaker), from κλάειν, to break.

**Icosahedron,** a solid figure with twenty equal faces. (Gk.) From Gk. ἰκοσάων, twenty; ἱδρα, a base, lit. a seat, from the base ἱδ-, to sit; see Sit.

**Idea.** (L. — Gk.) L. *idea*. — Gk. ἱδέα, the look or semblance of a thing, species (hence, notion). — Gk. ἱδει, to see. (V. WEID.) See Wit.

**Identical,** the very same. (L.) Formerly *identīc, identīck*. Formed as if from Med. (scholastic) L. *identicus*, adj. suggested by *identī-tās*; see below.

**Identity,** sameness. (F. — Late L. — L.) F. *identité*. — Late L. acc. *identitātem*, sameness. — L. *identi*, occurring in *identidentem*, repeatedly; with suffix *-tas*. — L. *idem*, the same. — L. *i-*, and *-dem*; from Idg. pronominal bases I and DE.

**Ides,** the 15th day of March, May, July, October; 13th of other months. (F. — L.) F. *ides*. — L. *idis*, ides.


**Idiosyncrasy,** peculiarity of temperament. (Gk.) Cf. F. *idiosyncrasie*. From Gk. ἰδιος-; own; σύγ-κρασις, a blending together, from σύγ (= σύν), together, κράσις, a mingling. See Crasias.

**Idiot,** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *idiote*. — L. *idiōta*, an ignorant, uneducated person. — Gk. ἱδιωτής, a private person; hence, one who is inexperienced (1 Cor. xiv. 16). — Gk. ἰδιώς, I make my own. — Gk. ἰδίος, own.


**Ignoble.** (F. — L.) F. *ignoble*, not noble. — L. *ignobilis*, where *i* = *in*, not; see Noble.

**Ignominy,** disgrace. (F. — L.) F. *ignominie*. — L. *ignominia*. — L. *i-* (for *in*), not; *gnomin-*, for *gnomen*, old form of *nomen*, name, fame; see Noun.

**Ignore,** to disregard. (F. — L.) F. *ignorer*. — L. *ignorare*, not to know. — L. *i-*, (for *in*), not; and base *gnó-, as in *gnóscere = nóscere*, to know; see Know. Der. *ignor-ant-, -ance*; also *ignórámus*, lit. ‘we ignore’ that, an old law-term.

**Iguana,** a kind of American lizard. (Span. — W. Indian.) Span. *iguana*. Of West Indian origin. — Hayti *ìuanna, yuana* (Eden.).

**Iguanodon,** a fossil dinosaur, with teeth like an iguana. From *ìguana*, and Gk. *óbios, tooth, tooth*.

**II-** (1), for *in-, prefix from L. *in*, prep., when *l* follows. Exx.: *il-lapse, illusion*, &c.

**II-** (2), for *in-, negative prefix when *l* follows. Exx.: *il-legal, il-legible, il-legitimate, il-liberal, il-limitable, il-literate, il-logi- logical; for which see legal, legible, &c. And see illicit.

**Iliac,** pertaining to the smaller intestines. (F. — L.) F. *iliacque*, belonging to the flanks. Formed from L. *ilia*, sb. pl., flanks, groin. See also *Jade* (2).

**Iliad,** an epic poem. (L. — Gk.) L. *Iliad-, stem of Ilias, the Iliad. — Gk. *IIaíos*, stem of *IIaías*, the Iliad. — Gk. *IIaos*, *Hlos*, commonly known as Troy; said to have had its name from (a mythical) *Hlos*, grandfather of Priam, and son of *Tros* (whence Troy).


**Illapse,** a gliding in, a sudden entrance. (L.) L. *illâpsum*, sb., a gliding in. — L. *il-*, (for *in*), in; *lapsus*, a gliding, from pp. of *labi*, to glide. See Lapse.

**Illustration,** an inference. (F. — L.) F. *illusion*. — L. acc. *iillianömen*, a bringing in, inference. — L. *il-*, (for *in*), in; *iljus* (= *ilatus*), borne, brought (= Gk. ταήρος). See Tolerate.

**Illicit,** unlawful. (F. — L.) F. *illicit*, ‘illicitus,’ Cot. — L. *illicitus*, not allowed. — L. *il-*, (for *in*), not; *licitus*, pp. of *licere*, to be allowed. See Licence.

**Illusion,** a striking against. (L.) From L. *illisio*, a striking against. — L. *illusus*, pp. of *illidere*, to strike against. — L. *il-*, (for *in*), upon; *ledere*, to strike. See Lesion.

**Illude,** to deceive. (F. — L.) F. *illuder*, ‘to illude;’ Cot. — L. *illidere*, to mock at. — L. *il-*, (for *in*), upon, at; *ludere*, to jest, play. See Ludicrous.

**Illuminate,** to enlighten. (L.) From pp. of L. *illuminare*, to throw light upon. — L. *il-*, (for *in*), upon; *illumin-, for *lumen*, light; see Luminary. ¶ We also use *illumine, illume*, from F. *illuminer* < L. *illuminare*.


**Illustrate,** (L.) From the pp. of *illustriare*, to throw light upon. — L. *il-*, (for *in*), upon; *illustriare*, to shine (below).

**Illustrous,** (F. — L.; or L.) A badly coined word; either from F. *illustre*, or from the L. *illüstri-s*, bright, renowned. (Imitation of *industrios*). β. In L. *illüstris*, the prefix *il-*(=in), upon; *-lüstris* stands for *lou-c-stris*, from the base *luc-, as in Lucid, q. v. See Brugm. i. § 760.
IMMUNITY

Im- (1), prefix. (F. — L.) In some words, im- stands for en-, the O. F. form of L. im-, prefix. Or for L. in, in, before b, m, or p.

Im- (2), prefix. (E.) For E. in; as in im-bed, for in-bed.

Im- (3), prefix. (L.) L. im- (for in), in, when b, m, or p follows.


Image, a likeness, statue. (F. — L.) F. image. — L. imāginem, acc. of imāgo, a likeness. Formed, with suffix -ago, from the base im- in im-atarī, to imitate; see Imitate.

Imagin- (F. — L.) F. imaginer, to think. — L. imagināri, to picture to oneself, imagine. — L. imāgin-, stem of imāgo, an image, picture; see above. Der. imaginatory, imaginat-ion.

Imam, Imaum, a Muhammedan priest. (Arab.) Arab. īmām, a leader, chief, prelate, priest. — Arab. root āmā, 'he tended towards.' Rich. Dict., p. 163.

Imbecile, feeble. (F. — L.) Formerly rare as an adj.; but the verb imbécil, to enfeeble, is found, and was confused with embezle. — F. imbécile; M. F. imbécille, 'feeble.' Cotgrave. — L. imbècillum, acc. of imbècillus (also imbècillus), feeble. (Root unknown.)

Imbibe, to drink in. (F. — L.; or L.) F. imbiber (16th cent.). — L. imbiber, to drink in. — L. im- (for in-), in; bibere, to drink.

Imbricated, bent and hollowed like a gutter-tile. (L.) Botanical. From pp. of L. imbricāre, to cover with gutter-tiles. — L. imbri-, stem of imbrex, a gutter-tile. — L. imbōrī, decl. stem of imbīr, a shower of rain. + Gk. ἄφις, foam; Skt. abhra-, a rain-cloud; Brugm. i. § 466.

Imbroglio, intrigue, perplexity. (Ital.)
tion. — L. immünis, exempt from public services. — L. imp- (for in), not; münis, serving, obliging (whence also communis, common). See Common.

**IMMURE.** (F. - L.) For enmure. — M. F. enmurer, to shut up in prison, lit. to enclose with a wall. — L. im₂ -(=in), in; münus, a wall.

**IMP.** a graft, offspring, demon. (Late L. - Gk.) Formerly in a good sense, meaning a scion, offspring. M. E. imp., a graft on a tree (A.S. impæ) ; impen, to graft. — Late L. impoitus, a graft (Lex Salica); [whence also Dan. ympæ, Swed. ympa, G. impfen, O. H. G. impilōn, to graft]. — Gk. ἵμπυρος, engrafted; James 1. 21. — Gk. ἵμπυσκός, to implant. — Gk. ἰμπ (for ἵμπ), in; ἰμπε, to produce, from ἰμπ-HEU, to be; see Be.

**IMPACT.** a striking against. (L.) Impact-us, pp. of impingere, to impinge. See Impinge.

**IMP.** to make worse, injure, weaken. (F. - L.) M. E. empeiren. — O. F. empyrer, later empyrer, 'to impaire'; Cot. — Late L. impēörare, to make worse. — L. im₂- (for in), prep., with intensive force; and peior, worse, a comparative form from a lost positive. Cf. Pessimist.

**IMP.** to fix on a stake. (L.) Late L. impōlarē (whence F. empaler). — L. im₂- (for in), on; pālus, a stake. See Pale (i).

**IMP.** (F. - L.) M. F. impartir. — L. impartirē, impartitivē, to give a share to. — L. im₂- (=in), to, upon; partīre, to part, from partī- decl. stem of pars, a part. See Part.

**IMP.** From Im- (4) and Passive.

**IMP.** From Im- (3) and Pawn (1).

**IMP.** 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. empeschir, 'to hinder, stop, bar, impeach;' Cot. Older spelling empeschir, where the s is adventitious. [Littre and Scheler connect the mod. F. emplier with Prov. empedegar, from Late L. impedicāre, to fetter. — L. im₂- (for in), on, upon; pedica, a fetter, from ped-, stem of pes, a foot.] β. At the same time the usual sense of E. impeach and some (at least) of the senses of O. F. empeschir above are due to O. F. empacher, Span. empachar, Ital. impacciare, to delay; from a Late L. frequent form (*impacticāre, in Körting; § 4110) of L. impingere (pp. impactus), to bind, fasten; see Pact. See Dispatch.

**IMP.** to obstruct. (L.) From L. impedire, to entangle the feet, obstruct. — L. im₂- (=in), in; ped-, stem of pes, foot. Der. impedi-memt.

**IMP.** (L.) L. impellere, to urge on. — L. im₂- (for in), on; pellere, to drive; see Pulsate. Der. impulse, L. impulsus, sb. from the pp. impulsus.

**IMP.** to hang over. (L.) Im- pendere, to hang over. — L. im₂- (for in), on, over; pendere, to hang. See Pendant.

**IMPERATIVE.** (F. - L.) F. impératif, imperious. — L. imperātīus, due to a command. — L. imperātum, a command; neut. of imperātus, pp. of imperāre, to command. See Emperor.

**IMPERIAL.** (F. - L.) O. F. emperial, later imperiāl. — L. imperiālis, belonging to an empire. — L. imperium, an empire. See Empire.

**IMP.** From Im- (4) and Pertinent.

**IMP.** From Im- (4) and Pervious.

**IMP.** (L.) L. impetus, lit. 'a falling on;' a rush, attack. — L. im₂- (in), on; pellere, to fall, fly, seek. See Petition.

**IMP.** to strike against. (L.) L. impingere, to strike against. — L. im₂- (in), on, upon; pangere, to fasten, also to strike. See Pact.

**IMP.** a tool. (Late L. - L.) Late L. implimentum, an accomplishing; hence, means for accomplishing. — L. implēre, to fill in, execute. — L. im₂- (for in), in; plēre, to fill. See Plenary.

**IMP.** (L.) From pp. of L. implicāre, to involve. — L. im₂- (in), in; plicāre, to fold. See Ply.

**IMP.** (F. - L.) F. implicite. — L. implicitus, old pp. of implicāre (above).

**IMP.** (F. - L.) F. imploirer. — L. implōdrēre, to implore. — L. im₂- (in), on, upon; plōdrēre, to wall. Cf. dé-plore.

**IMP.** (F. - L.) Coined from L. im- (in), and ply; as if from a F. *implier; but the F. form was impliquer, still earlier emploier (whence E. employ). See Ply.

**IMP.** (F. - L.; or L.) In two senses: (1) to signify. — M. F. importer, to signify. — L. importāre, to import; bring in, introduce, cause: (2) to bring in from abroad; directly from the same L. im-
IMPROVISE

IMPROVISE. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. improviser, to sing ex-
not; F. prendre, from L.prehendere, to take, seize. See Prehensile.

Impregnate, to render pregnant. (L.) From pp. of L. impragnare, to impreg-
nate. — L. im- (for in), in; *pragnare, only used in the pres. pt. praegnans; 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 imprese, an embleme; also, an enterprise;' Florio.
Fem. of impresa, undertaken (hence, adopted), pp. of imprenderre, to undertake.
— L. in, in; prehendere, to lay hold of.

Doublet, emprise, an enterprise, Spenser, F. Q. ii. 4. 12; from F. emprise, fem. pp.
of emprendre, to undertake (Cotgrave) = Ital. improndere. Der. impresario, an
undertaker, stage-manager; from impresa an undertaking.

Impress. (L.) L. impressäre, frequent. of imprimerre, to press upon. — L.
im- (in), in; prenere, to press. See Press.

imprint. (F. — L.) The verb, in Sir
T. More, is formed as if from im- and
print; but we also find M. E. empreinten.
— O. F. empreinte, 'a stamp, print;' Cot.
Orig. fem. of pp. of empreindre, 'to print,
stamp;' id. — L. imprimerre, to impress,
press upon (above). See Print.

Imprison. (F. — L.) For emprisoner. —
O. F. emprisonner, to imprison. — O. F.
en- (for L. in), in; prison, a prison. See
Prison.

Impromptu, a thing said off hand.
(F. — L.) F. impromptu. — L. in promptu,
in readiness; where promptu is abl. of
promptus, a sb. formed from prömere, to
bring forward; see Prompt.

Impropricate, to appropriate to private
use. (L.) — Coined from L. im- (in), in;
propriäre, to appropriate, from proprius,
one's own. See Proper.

Improve. (F. — L.) Formerly emprove,
for late M. E. enproven (Skelton), which
was itself an alteration of M. E. approve,
to benefit. — O. F. aproer, approver, to
benefit. — O. F. a (for L. ad, to), and
prœ, sb., profit, answering to Ital. prode,
sh., benefit. Cf. Ital. prode, adj., good,
valiant; see Prowess. || The O. F.
sb. enprovement, improvement, occurs in
Godefroy.

Improvise. (F. — Ital. — L.) F. im-
provisare, to sing ex-
temporaneous verses.—Ital. improvviso, sudden, unprovided for. — L. imprōvīsus, unforeseen. — L. inim- (for in-), not; prō, before; nīsīs, pp. of uidērē, to see. See Vision.


Impugn. (F.—L.) F. impugner. — L. impugnāre, to fight against. — L. inim- (for in-), against; pugnāre, to fight, from pugna, a battle; cf. pugna, a fist.

Impulse; see Impel.

Impunity; see Impel.

Impulse; see Impel.

Impunity; see Impel.

Impunity; see Impel.


In, prep. (E.) A. S. in—Du. in, Icel. i, Swed. Dan. i, Goth. in, G. in, W. iun. O, Irish in, L. in, Gk. εν. L. in is for O. L. en (as in en-do) = Gk. εν. Der. in-n er, A. S. innera; in- most, A. S. innem est (i.e. inne-m-est), a double superl. form. The form innermost is also a corruption of A. S. innemest. 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. m 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 in composition. Exx.: in- augurate, in-incarcerate, &c. Sometimes, it has passed through French; as in- dication, &c. If it becomes il- before l, im- before b, m, and ρ, 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).

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).

Inane, empty, silly, useless. (L.) L. inānis, void, empty. Root unknown. Der. inān-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).

Inca, a royal title. (Peruv.) Peruv. inca, a title. Cf. Peruv. cañay kapac Inca, king of Peru (cañay = 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 inceptive form of candere, to glow. See Candid.


Incarcerate, to imprison. (L.) L. in, in; and carcerātus, pp. of carcerāre, to imprison, from carcer, a prison.

Incarnadine, to dye of a red colour. (F.—L.) F. incarnadin, carnation colour (Cot.). — L. incarnadīnus, carnation colour (Florio); also spelt incarnati- nos. — Itál. 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.

Incendere, to set on fire. — L. in, upon; and *candere, to burn (not found), allied to Skt. chānd, 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.

incensum, that which is burnt; neut. of pp. of incendere, to set on fire (above).

Incentive. (L.) L. incentīvus, striking up a tune, inciting. — L. *incentus, unused pp. of inciner, to sound an instrument. — L. in, into; and canere, to sound, sing. See Chant.

Inceptive. (F.—L.) O. F. incipient, adj., beginning (Godefroy). — Late L. *inceptivus (not found). — L. incept-us, pp. of incipere, to begin; see Incipient.

Incessant, ceaseless. (F.—L.) F. incessant. — L. incessantstem of incessans,
INCEST. (L.) L. incestus, pp. of incitdre, to furnish with a body; hence to form into a body. — L. in, in; corpor-, stem of corpus, a body. See Corporal (2).


increment. (L.) L. incrementum, an increase. L. in, in, used intensively: cre- as in crœ-tum, supine of crescre, to grow, with suffix -mentum. Cf. décroisment.

Incubate. (L.) From pp. of Lat. incubäre, to sit on eggs to hatch them. — L. in, upon; culäre, to lie down, to sit.

incubus. (L.) L. incubus, a nightmare. — L. in-cubäre, to lie upon (above).

Inculete. (L.) From pp. of L. inculcäre, lit. to tread in, hence, to enforce by admonition. — L. in, in; calcäre, to tread. See Calk.

Inculpate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. inculpäre, to bring blame upon. — L. in, upon; culpäre, to blame. See Culpable.

Incumbent. (L.) L. incumbere, stem of pres. pt. of incumbere, to recline on, rest on or in (remain in); where *cumbere is a nasalised form allied to cubäre, to lie down. So also pro-cumbent, prostrate; re-cumbent, lying back upon; sus-cumb, to lie under, yield to.

Incur. (L.) L. incurrère, to run into, run upon. — L. in, upon; currère, to run. See Current.

incursion. (F.—L.) M. F. incursion. — L. incursionem, acc. of incursio, an inroad. — L. incursus, pp. of incurrère, to run into, attack (above).

Incurvate, to crook. (L.) From pp. of L. incurväre, to bend into a curve. — L. in, in; curväre, 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. indemni-s, un-
INDEMNITY


Indent (1), to cut into points like teeth. (Law L.) A law term, — Law L. indentäre, to notch. — L. in, in; dent-, stem of dens, a tooth. Der. indenture (F. endenture); 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. indicäre, to point out. — L. in, in, to; dicäre, to appoint, declare, allied to dicère, to say; see Diction.

indicate. (L.) From pp. of L. indicäre, 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. indication, 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 indicäre, to appoint, impose a tax. — L. in-, upon; dicere, to say. See Diction.

Indigenous, native. (L.) Late L. indigen-us, native; with suffix -ous. — L. indi- = O. Lat. indu, within (cf. Gk. ἐνδω); and gen-, as in gen-i-tus, born, pp. of gignere, to beget; see Genus.

Indigent, destitute. (F. — L.) M. F. indigent. — L. indigent-, stem of pres. part. of indigère, to be in want. — L. ind-, for indu, an O. Lat. extension from in, in (cf. Gk. ἐνδω, within); egère, to want, be in need; cf. L. indignus, needy. Cf. Gk. ἀχρύη, poor, needy (Theocritus).


Indite. (F. — L.) For endite. M. F. enditer, O. F. enditer, to indict, accuse; also spelt inditer. — Late L. inditäre, to point out, frequent. of indicäre, to appoint. See Indicate. Doubtless confused with the closely related L. indicäre, to point out.


Indomitable. (L.) Coined from in-, not; domitäre, to subdue, frequent. of domäre, to tame. See Daunt.

Indubitable. (F. — L.) M. F. indubitable. — L. indubitabilis, not to be doubted. — L. in-, not; dubitabilis, doubtful, from dubitäre, to doubt; see Doubt.

Induce. (L.) L..inducere, to lead to. — L. in, in, to; dicere, to lead; see Duke.

induct. (L.) From L. induc-us, pp. of indicere, to bring in (above).

Indue (1), to invest or clothe with, supply with. (L.) In Spenser, F. Q. iii. 6. 35. — L. induere, to put into, put on, clothe with. The prefix is ind-, not in- (for this prefix see Indigent); cf. ex-uitie, spoils, ind-uitie, clothes. See Exuvis.

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. induräre, to harden. — L. in-, intensive; diurare, to harden, from durus, hard. See Dure.


Inebriate. (L.) From L. inebriatus, pp. of inebriare, to make drunk. — L. in-, in, very; ebriare, to make drunk, from ebrius, drunk. See Ebrity.

Ineffable. (F. — L.) F. ineffable. — L. ineffabilis, unspeakable. — L. in-, not; of- (for ex), out; fā-ri, to speak; with suffix -bilis. See Fate.


Inert. (L.) L. iner-, stem of iners, unskilful, inactive. — L. in-, not; ars, skill. See Art (2).
Inexorable. (F.—L.) F. inexorable. — L. inexcărdibilis, that cannot be moved by entreaty. — L. in-, not; exōrare, to gain by entreaty, from L. ex, out, greatly, and ērōre, to pray. See Oration.


Infant. (L.) L. infant-, stem of infants, not speaking, hence, a very young babe. — L. in-, not; fans, pres. pt. of fārī, 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. infantes, acc. of infants (above).

Infatuate. (L.) From pp. of L. infatuāre, to make a fool of. — L. in, in, greatly; fātus, foolish. See Fatuous.

Inflict, to taint. (F.—L.) M. E. infect, as pp.; also infecten, vb. — O. F. infect, infected. — L. infectus, pp. of inficere, to put in, dye, stain. — L. in, in; facere, to put. See Fact.


Inferior. (F.—L.) M. F. inférieur. — L. inferiōrem, acc. of inferior, lower, comp. of infernus, low, nether. Strictly, inférnus is itself a compar. form, which some connect with Skt. adhāra, lower; which is doubtful. See Brugm. i. § 589 (note).

Infernal. (F.—L.) F. infernal. — L. infernālis, belonging to the lower regions. — L. infernus, lower; extended from infernus (above).


Inflate. (L.) From pp. of L. inflāre, to blow into, puff up. — L. in, in; flāre, to blow. See Flatusent.

Inflect, to modulate the voice, &c. (L.) L. inflecter, lit. to bend in. — L. in, in; flectere, to bend. See Flexible.

Infect, from L. infectus, pp. of inficere, to infect, lit. to strike upon. — L. in, upon; and flīgere, to strike. See Afflict.

Influence. (F.—L.) O. F. influence, a flowing in, esp. used of the influence of planets. — Late L. influentia. — L. influens, stem of pres. pt. of influere, to flow into. — L. in, into; fluere, to flow. See Fluent.

Infuence. (Ital.—L.) Ital. influenza, influence, also used of a severe catarrh. A doublet of Influence (above).

Influx. (F.—L.) O. F. influx. — L. influxus, 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.


Infringe. (L.) L. infringere, to break into, violate law. — L. in, into; frangere, to break. See Fragile.

Infuriate. (Ital.—L.) Ital. infuriare, pp. of infuriare, 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. infuriātus (Ducange).


Ingenious. (L.) L. ingenius, in- born, free-born, frank; with suffix -ous. — L. in, in; gen-um, as in gen-i- tus, born, pp. of gignere, to beget. See Genus.

Ingle (2), a darling, paramour. (Du. or Fries. — L. — Gk.) Also engle (Nares). M. Du. ingel, engel, an angel (hence, a term of endearment). Koolman notes E. Frs. engel, an angel, as being commonly used as a term of endearment and as a female name. — L. angelus. — Gk. ἀγγελός. 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 'a mass which is poured in,' a mass of metal. — A. S. in, and got-in, poured, pp. of gedan, 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. gudan, to pour, shed, fuse; cognate with L. fundere. (GHEU.) Hence F. lingot, for l'ingot. + G. einguss, a pouring in, also an ingot; Swed. ingöte, the neck of a mould for metals.

Ingrain, to dye of a fast colour. (F. — L.) M. E. engrynen. — M. F. engrainier (Palsg.). — F. en graine, in grain, with a fast colour. — F. en, in (L. in); Late L. graina, cochineal dye, from gránum, a grain. See Grain and Cochinael.

Ingrate, ungrateful. (F. — L.) F. ingrât, L. ingrâtus, not pleasing. — L. in, not; grâtus, pleasing. See Grateful.

Ingratiate, to commend to the favour of. (L.) Coined from L. in, in; grâtia, favour, grace. See Grace.

Ingredient, that which enters into a compound. (F. — L.) F. ingrédient (the same). — L. ingredient-, stem of pres. pt. of ingredi, to enter upon, begin (hence to enter into). — L. in, in; grátis, 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. inguins, stem of inguen, the groin.


Inhaled. (L.) L. inhálatre, to breathe in; in, draw in breath. — L. in, in; hálare, to breathe. Cf. Exhale.

Inherent. (L.) L. inherent-, stem of pres. pt. of inhærére, to stick in. Hence inherere, as a verb. See Hesitate.


Inhibit, to check. (L.) From L. inhibitus, pp. of inhibère, to keep in, hold in. — L. in, in; habère, to have, keep. See Habit.

Inimical. (L.) L. inimicus, extended from inimicus, hostile. — L. in-, not; and amicus, friendly. See Enemy and Amiable.


Initial, pertaining to the beginning. (F. — L.) F. initial. — L. initialis, adj. from initium, a beginning. — L. initium, supine of in-īre, to go in, to enter into or upon. — L. in, in; īre, to go.

Initiate, to begin. (L.) From pp. of L. initiāre, to begin. — L. initium (above).

Inject. (L.) From inictus, pp. of L. incire, to cast in, throw into. — L. in, in; iacere, to throw. See Jet (1).

Injunction, command. (L.) From L. incunctio, an order. — L. iniunctus, pp. of inuncture, to bid. See Enjoin.


Ink. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. enke. — O. F. enque (F. encre). — Late L. incaustum; L. encastum, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors; neut. of encaustus, burnt in. — Gk. ἐγκαστός, burnt in. — Gk. ἵππ, in; καίμω, I burn. (Cf. Ital. inchiostro, 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. E. inking, a whisper, murmur, low speaking. Alexander, when in disguise, feared he was discovered, because he 'heard a nyngkiling of his name'; Allit. romance of Alexander, 2968; where a nyngkiling stands for an yngkiling. 'To incl a truthe' = to hint at the truth, Alisander (in app. to Wm. of Palerne), 616. Origin unknown; perhaps allied to Swed. enkel, single; cf. et enkelt ord, a single word; M. Du. enkeline, 'a falling or a diminishing of notes.' Hexham.

Inn, sb. (E.) M. E. īn, inn. — A. S. īn, in, sb., room, dwelling. — A. S. īn,
INSTEP

inu, 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 inu, vb., due to inu mass, 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. innocuus, harmless; with suffix -ous. — L. in-, not; nocère, to hurt.

Innovate, to introduce something new. (L.) From pp. of L. innovâre, 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 intimating; gerund of innuere, to nod towards, intimate. — L. in, in; duēre, to nod. See Notation.

Inoculate. (L.) In old authors it means 'to engrat.' — L. inoculâtus, pp. of inoculâre, to engrat, insert a graft. — L. in, in; oculus, an eye, also a bud of a plant. See Ocular.

Inordinate. (L.) L. inordinâtus. — L. in-, not; ordinâtus, ordered, controlled, pp. of ordinâre; see Ordain. And see Order.


inquire, late spelling of Enquire, q.v.

inquisition. (F. — L.) F. inquisition. — L. acc. inquisitionem, a search into. — L. inquisitus, pp. of inquirère; see Inquest (above).

Inscribe. (L.) L. inscríbere, 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 insecäre, to cut into. — L. in, into; secäre, to cut. See Sectant.

Insert. (L.) From L. insertus, pp. of inserere, to introduce, put in. — L. in, in; serère, 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. insinuâre, to introduce by winding or bending. — L. in, into; sinus (gen. sinus), a bend. See Sinus.


Inspect. (L.) L. inspectâre, to observe; frequent. of inspectere, to look into. — L. in, into; specere, to look. See Species.


Insipissate, to make thick. (L.) From pp. of L. inspissâre, 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 instantere, to be at hand, to urge. — L. in, upon, near; stâre, 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 instup (Minsheu). These forms may be related to A. S. stôp-, as seen in stôp-el, a footprint, O. Sax. stôp-o, a step (cf. Du. stoep, a set of steps,
**INTERCOURSE**

G. *stufe*, a step, stair; from *stūp*, strong grade of *stapan*, to advance (whence the secondary verb *stapan*, 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 *stig-*, to prick, allied to *L.* *stingere*, to prick; see Distinguish. See Brugm. i. § 633.

**Instil**. (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 *instinguere*, to goad on. — *L.* in, on; *stinguer*, to prick. See Distinguish.

**Institute**. (L.) From *L.* *institūtus*, pp. of *instituere*, to set, establish. — *L.* in, in; *statuere*, to place, from *statu-s*, 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.

**Instrument**. (F. — L.) *F.* instrument. — *L.* *instrumentum*, an implement, tool. — *L.* *instruer* (above); with suffix —mentum.

**Insular**. (L.) *L.* *insulāris*, insular. — *L.* *insula*, an island. Cf. *Isle.*

**Insult**. vb. (F. — L.) *F.* insuller. — *L.* *insultāre*, to leap upon, scoff at, insult; frequent of *insilire*, to leap upon. — *L.* in, on; *salīre*, to leap. See *Saliert.*

**Insurgent**. (L.) *L.* insurgent, stem of pres. pt. of *insurgere*, to rise up and 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.* *intagiare*, to cut into. — *Ital.* *in* (= *L.* *in*), in; *tagliare* = Late *L.* *taliare*, *taleāre*, to cut twigs, to cut, allied to *tālia*, *tāla*, 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; *tēgere*, to cover; see *Tegument.*

**Intellect**. (F. — L.) M. F. intellect. — *L.* *intellectus*, perception, discernment. — *L.* *intellectus*, pp. of *intelligere*, to discern. — *L.* inter-, for *inter*, between; *legere*, to choose. See Legend.

**intelligence**. (F. — L.) *F.* intelligence. — *L.* *intelligentia*, perception. — *L.* *intellect-, stem of pres. pt. of *intelligere*, to discern, understand (above).

**intelligible**. (F. — L.) *F.* intelligible. — *L.* *intelligibilis*, perceptible to the senses. — *L.* *intelligere*, to discern (above); with suffix —bilis.

**Intend**. (F. — L.) M. E. entenden. — *F.* entendre. — *L.* intendere, to stretch to, bend or apply the mind to, design. — *L.* in, to; *tendere*, to stretch. See *Tend* (1).

**intense**. (F. — L.) O. F. intense. — *L.* *intens-us*, stretched out, pp. of *intendere* (above).

**intent**, design. (F. — L.) M. E. entente. — *F.* entente, intention; participial sb. from *F.* entendre, to intend; see *Intend*. And see below.

**intent**, adj. (L.) *L.* *intentus*, bent on; pp. of *intendere*; see *Intend*.

**Inter**. (F. — L.) M. E. enturen. — *F.* enterrer, to bury. — Late *L.* intervāre, to put into the ground. — *L.* in, in; *terra*, ground. See *Terrace*. Der. *interment*, F. *interment*.

**Inter-**, prefix; amongst. (L.) *L.* inter, among; a comparative form, answering to Skt. *antar*, within; closely allied to *Interior*, q.v. Also *Intel-* (before I).

**Intercalate**, to insert. (L.) From pp. of *L.* *intercalāre*, to proclaim that a day has been inserted in the calendar, to insert. — *L.* *inter*, amongst; *calāre*, to proclaim. See *Calends*.

**Intercede**. (F. — L.) *F.* intercedēr. — *L.* *intercedere*, lit. to go between; hence, to mediate. — *L.* inter, between; *cēdere*, to go. See *Cede*. Der. *intercession*, from the pp. *intercess-us*.

**Intercept**. (F. — L.) *F.* intercepter. — *L.* *intercept-us*, pp. of *intercipere*, lit. to catch between. — *L.* *inter*, between; *capere*, to take. See *Capacious*.

**Intercourse**. (F. — L.) Formerly *entercourse*. — *F.* *entrecours*, intercourse, commerce. — Late *L.* *intercursus*, commerce; lit. a running amongst. — *L.* *inter*, amongst; *cursus*, a running, course, from the pp. of *currere*, to run. See *Course*. 

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**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. interesse, it is profitable; 3 pers. sing. of interesse, to concern, lit. 'be among.' — L. inter, among; esse, to be. See Inter- 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'd of the obsolete verb to interest, used by Massinger and Ben Jonson. — M. F. interessé, 'interested, or touched in;' Cot. — L. interesse, to concern (as above). Der. Hence dis-interested, from the verb dis-interest, orig. a pp. and spelt disintersted'd.

**Interfere.** (F. — L.) Formerly enterfer, to dash one heel against the other (Blount). O. F. s'entreferir, to exchange blows. — F. entre, between; ferir, 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. In-interus itself was orig. a comparative form, answering to Skt. antarā-, interior. The positive is the L. in; in; see In. Brugm. 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. interiectus, pp. of L. interiacer, to cast between; (iacere = iacere, to cast).

**Interloper,** an intruder. (Du. — F. — L. and Du.) 'Low G. and Du. enterloper (Brem. Wört.). Lit. 'a runner between;' coined from F. entre (L.inter), between; and Du. looper, a runner, from loopen, to run, cognate with E. leap; see Leap.

**Intermit, to interrupt, cease awhile.** (L.) L. interimittere, to send apart, interrupt; pp. intermissus. — L. inter, between; mittère, to send. See Missile. Der. intermiss-ion, F. intermission, L. acc. intermissionem; from the pp.

**Intern,** to confine within limits. (F. — L.) F. interner. — F. interne, internal, kept within. — L. internus, inward; from inter, within, and suffix -nus. See Inter-

**Internal.** (L.) Cf. O. F. internel. From L. internus (above); with suffix -al (L.—alis).

**Interneceine,** thoroughly destructive. (L.) L. internecein, thoroughly destructive. — L. interneceio, utter slaughter. — L. inter, thoroughly (see Lewis); and necire, to kill, from nec-, stem of nec-, death. Cf. Gk. νεκ'υς, a corpse. Brugm. i. § 375.

**Interpellation.** (F. — L.) F. interpellation. — L. acc. interpellationem. — L. interpellátus, pp. of interpelláre, to drive between, to hinder, interrupt. — L. inter, between; pellere, to drive. See Pulsate.

**Interpolate.** (L.) From pp. of L. interpoláre, to furnish up, patch, interpolate. — L. interpoláus, interpoláis, polished up. — L. inter, in, between; políre, to polish. See Polish.

**Interpose.** (F. — L. and Gk.) F. interposer, to put between. — L. inter, between; F. poser, to put; see Pose (1).

**Interposition.** (F. — L.) F. interposition. — L. acc. interpositionem, a putting between. — L. interpositus, pp. of interponere, to put between. — L. inter, between; pónere, to put. See Position.

**Interpret,** to explain. (F. — L.) M. E. interpreten. — M. F. interpreter. — L. interpretár, to expound. — L. interpret-, stem of interpret-, an interpreter, properly an agent, broker. The latter part of the word is perhaps allied to L. pret-iuim, price; see Price.

**Interregnum.** (L.) From L. inter, between; regnum, a reign, rule, from regère, to rule. See Regent.

**Interrogate.** (L.) From pp. of L. interrogáre, to question. — L. inter, thoroughly; rogáre, to ask. See Rogation.


**Intersect.** (L.) From L. intersectus, pp. of intersecare, to cut between or apart. — L. inter, between; secäre, to cut. See Secant.

**Intersperse.** (L.) From L. interspersus, pp. of interspergere, to sprinkle amongst. — L. inter, among; spargere, to scatter. See Sparse.
INTERSTICE

**Interstice.** (F.-L.) F. interstice. — L. interstitium, an interval of space. — L. inter, between; stātus, pp. of sistere, to place, from stāre, to stand. See State.

**Interval.** (F.-L.) M. F. intervalle, interval. — L. internallum, lit. the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents. — L. inter, between; uallum, rampart. See Wall.

**Intervene,** to come between. (F.-L.) F. intervenir; Cot. — L. intervenire, to come between. — L. inter, between; venire, to come. See Venture.

**Intestate,** without a will. (F.-L.) M. F. intestat. — L. intestātus, that has made no will. — L. in-, not; testātus, pp. of testārī, to make a will. See Testament.

**Intestine.** (F.-L.) F. intestin, adj., 'intestine, inward'; Cot. — L. intestīnus, inward. Formed from L. intestus, within, cognate with Gk. ἵφις, within; extended from L. in, in. Cf. Entrails.

**Intimate** (1), to announce, hint. (L.) From pp. of L. intīmāre, to bring within, to announce. — L. intīmus, inmost, 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. in-time, inward, 'secret, dear, entirely affected,' Cot.; from L. intīnus (above).

**Intimidate.** (L.) From pp. of Late L. intīmidāre, to frighten. — L. in, intensive prefix; timidus, timid. See Timid.

**Into,** prep. (E.) M. E. into; orig. two words. A. S. in to, in to, where in is used adverbially, and to 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. τόξον, poison for arrows. Gk. τόξον is der. from τόξον, a bow, of which the pl. τόξα is used to mean arrows. With Gk. τόξον cf. Gk. τέχνη, art, or perhaps L. laxus, a yew-tree. See Technical.

**Intrepid.** (L.) L. intrepidus, fearless, not alarmed. — L. in-, not; trepidus, alarmed. See Trepidation.

**Intricate,** perplexed, obscure. (L.) From the pp. of L. intricāre, to perplex. — L. in, in; trice, pl. sb., hindrances, vexations, wiles. See Extricate.

**intrigue,** to form secret plots. (F.-Ital. — L.) F. intriguér, (also M. F. intriguér, 'to intrigue, perplex, insnare;' Cot.). — Ital. intragre, (also intrigare), 'to intrigue, entrap;' Florio. — L. intricāre (above).

**Intrinsic,** inherent. (F.-L.) For *intrinsic. M. F. intrinsequ, 'inward,' Cot. — L. intrinsicus, lit. 'following inwards.' — L. *intrī, allied to intrā, within (cf. interim); sec-us, lit. following, from sequī, to follow. See Sequence.

**Intro-,** prefix, within. (L.) L. intrō, an adv. closely allied to L. intrā, from interus, inner. See Interior.

**Introduce.** (L.) L. introducēre, to bring in. — L. intrō, within; dīcere, to bring. See Duke. Der. introduction (from the pp. introduct-us).

**Introit,** an antiphon sung as the priest approaches the altar. (F.-L.) F. introit. — L. acc. introitūs, from introitus, lit. 'entrance.' — L. introitūs, pp. of introīre, to enter. — L. intrō, within; iē, to go.

**Introspection.** (L.) Coined from L. introspect-us, pp. of introspicere, to look into (with suffix -ion). — L. intrō, within; specere, to look. See Species.

**Intrude, to thrust oneself into.** (L.) L. intrūdēre, to thrust into. — L. in, into; trūdēre (pp. trūtus), to thrust. Allied to Threaten. Der. intrusion-ion, from the pp.

**Intuition.** (F.-L.) F. intuition. Formed, by analogy with tuition, from L. intuitus, pp. of intuiti, to look upon. — L. in, upon; intuiti, 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 tumēre, to swell. See Tumid.

**Inundation.** (F.-L.) Imitated from F. inondation. — L. inundātiōnem, 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-

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merly common. Here in is the E. prep. in; uere is from O. F. ure, also spelt uere, ouere, work, action; from L. opera, work. (Cf. man-ure = man-ouvere.) See also manure, manauere. See Operate.

**In evade.** (F. — L.) M. F. invader. — L. invadere (pp. inuaditus), to enter, invade. — L. in, in; uadere, to go. Der. invas-ion, from the pp.

Invecked, Invected, in heraldry, intended with successive cusps, with the points projecting inwards. (L.) Lit. *carried in.* — L. inuactus, pp. of inuehere, to carry inwards. — L. in, in; uhere, to carry. See Vehicle.

**Inveigh, to attack with words, rail.** (F. — L.) From F. envahir, O. F. enoir, enviér, to invade, from L. invadere (see Invade); but popularly connected with L. inuuehere, to carry into or to, to introduce, attack, inveigh against. — L. in, against; uhere, to bring. β. The latter etymology was suggested by the use of E. invective, borrowed from F. inventive, ‘an inventive;’ Cot.; from L. inuuectus, adj., scolding, due to inuuectus, pp. of inuuehere. Hence Cot. has *invectiver, to inveigh.*

**Inveigle.** (F. — L.) In Spenser, F. Q. i. 12. 32. [Indirectly from F. aveugler, to blind; cf. E. 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. enveigler, to blind, in Will. of Waddington’s Manuel des Peches, I. 10639; spelt also enveigler in N. Bozon. These are mere (ignorant) variants of F. aveugler, to blind (like in-posthume for aposthume), from F. aveugle (A. F. enveigles in Bozon), blind. — Late L. *aboculum, acc. of *aboculus, blind (Ducange has avoculus, also aboculis, adj.). — L. ab, without; occlus, eye. Q. Baret (1580) has: ‘inveigles ones minde, occaeare animum.’

**Invent.** (F. — L.) F. inventer, to devise. Formed, with suffix -er (L. -ære), from L. invent-us, pp. of inuenire, to come upon, find out. — L. in, upon; unire, to come. See Venture. Der. invention, &c.


invert. (L.) L. inuertere, to turn towards or up, to invert. — L. in, towards; nuertere, to turn. See Verse.

**Invest.** (F. — L.) F. investir. — L. investire, to clothe in or with. — L. in, in; vestire, to clothe. See Vest.

**Investigate.** (L.) From pp. of L. inuestigare, to track out. — L. in, in; uestigare, to trace, allied to uestigium, a foot-track. See Vestige.

**Invereterate.** (L.) L. inueteratus, pp. of inueterare, to retain for a long time. — L. in, in; ueter-, for *ueters-, stem of uectus, old. See Veteran.

**Invidious.** (L.) From L. invidius, causing odium or envy. — L. invidia, envy.

— L. inuidere, to envy, lit. to look upon (in a bad sense). — L. in, upon; uidere, to look. See Vision.

**Invigorate, to give vigour to.** (L.) As if from pp. of Late L. *inuigorare, to give vigour to.* — L. in, towards; uiger, vigour; see Vigour. Cf. Ital. invigorare.

**Invincible.** (F. — L.) F. invincible.

— L. inuincibilis. — L. in, not; uincibilis, easily overcome, from uincere, to conquer; see Vanish.

**Invite.** (F. — L.) F. inviter. — L. inviitare, to ask, request, invite. Allied to *initus, willing, in-initus, unwilling. Brugm. i. § 343. Doublet, vie, q. v.

**Invocation.** (F. — L.) F. invocation.

— L. invocatiōnem, acc. of invocatio, a calling upon. — L. inuocatus, pp. of inuocare, to call upon. — L. in, upon; vocare, to call. See Vocation.

**Invoke.** (F. — L.) F. invoquer. — L. inuocare; to call upon (above).

**Invoice, a particular account of goods sent out.** (F. — L.) A corruption of envoi, pl. of F. envoi, O. F. envoy, a sending; see Envoi. Cf. E. voice, from O. F. vois.

**Involve.** (F. — L.) F. involver, ‘to involve;’ Cot. — L. involuer, to roll in, roll up. — L. in, in; voluer, to roll. See Voluble. Der. involu-tion, involute, from the pp. involutus; also involucre, from L. involucrum, an envelope.

**Iodine, an elementary body.** (Gk.) Named from the violet colour of its vapour. [Cf. F. iode, iodine.] — Gk. iōd-νς, contr. form of iōthγς, violet-like; with suffix -ine. — Gk. io-ν, a violet; eίδ-νο, appearance. See Violet.

**Iota.** (Gk. — Heb.) Gk. ιωτα, a letter of the Gk. alphabet. — Heb. יוט, the smallest letter of the Heb. alphabet, with the power of y. (Of Phœnician origin.) See Jot.

**Ipecacuanha, a medical root.** (Port. — Brazilian.) Port. ipecacuanha (Span.
Ipecauana. From the Brazilian name of the plant; Guarani ipé-kaa-guana. Ipè = peb, small; kaa, plant; guana, causing sickness.

Ir- (1), prefix. (L. or F.-L.) For L. in, in, prep., when r follows.

Ir- (2), prefix. (L. or F.-L.) For L. neg, prefix in-, when r follows.


Irascible. (F.-L.) F. irascible. — L. irascibilis; choleretic; from irascé, to become angry; with suffix -bilis. — L. ira, anger.

Iris, a rainbow. (L.-Gk.) L. iris. — Gk. ἰψ, a rainbow. Der. irid-esc-ent, irid-ium; from irid-, stem of iris. And see Orris.

Irk, to weary. (E.) M. E. irken, erken, to tire; also irk, erk, adj. weary. A back formation from M. E. *irkth, for *irgth, later form of A. S. sb. *irg, sluggishness; from earg, sluggish.

Iron, a metal. (E.) M. E. iren, also ire. A. S. iren, older forms isern, isern, adj. and sb. + Du. ijzer; O. Icel. isarn; O. H. G. isarn, G. eisen; Goth. eisarn, sb. (whence eisarneins, adj.). And cf. W. haiarn, Corn. hoern, Irish iarann, O. I.r. iarun, Bret. houarn, iron. β. The Celtic forms answer to an O. Celt. form *isarno-* (*eisarno-, Stokes, in Fick, li. 25); from which the Germanic forms may have been borrowed. At any rate, Icel. järn and Dan. Swed. fern are from O. I.r. iarn. Remoter origin unknown.

Ironmonger, a dealer in iron goods. (E.) From iron and monger; see Monger.

Iron-mould. (E.) See Mould (3).

Irony. — L. — L. — Gk. — F. ironie (Minshiu). — L. ironia. — Gk. ἱπομεία, dissimulation, irony. — Gk. ἱπων, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks or means. Allied to Ionic ἱπωνα, Attic ἱπομα, I ask, enquire, seek out (cf. ἰπωρεῖον, Ion. ἰπωρεῖω, I ask), ἰπωνα, enquire, search (base *reuv; Prellwitz).

Irradiate. (L.) From pp. of L. irra-diàre, to shine upon. — L. ir-, for in, on; radiàre, to shine, from radius, a ray. See Radius.

Irradigal, not to be refuted. (F.-L.) F. irréfragable. — L. irrefrágabilis, not to be withstood. — L. ir (= in-, not); refrágari, to oppose, thwart, from re-, back, and (probably) L. frag-, base of frag-or, a noise. (For the long a, cf. L. suffrágium, prob. from the same root.)

Irrigate, to water. (L.) From pp. of L. irrigáre, to flood. — L. in, upon; rigáre, to wet, moisten.

Irritate. (L.) From pp. of L. irritáre, to incite, excite, provoke, tease. App. related to irritére, hirriäre, to snarl as a dog; which is prob. an imitative word.

Irruption. (F.-L.) F. irruption, 'a forcible entry;' Cot. L. acc. irruptionem, a breaking into. — L. ir- (for in), into; rupt-us, pp. of rumpere, to break. See Rupture.

Is. A. S. is; from YS, to be. The general Idg. form is ES-TI, as in Skt. as-ti, Gk. ιπό-τι, L. es-t, G. is-t; also O. Icel. es, E. is. See also Be, Was.

Isinglass, a glutinous substance made from a fish. (Du.) A corruption of M. Du. hysenblas (mod. Du. huisblad), isinglass, lit. 'sturgeon-bladder,' whence isinglass is obtained; see Sewel. — M. Du. hyus, sturgeon; balse, bladder (Kilian). Cf. G. hausenblase, sturgeon-bladder, isinglass; from G. hausen, a sturgeon, balse, a bladder, from bausen, to blow. Cf. O. H. G. hisse, a sturgeon.

Islam, the religious system of Muhammad. (Arab.) Arab. islām, lit. 'submission.' — Arab. root salama, he was resigned. See Moslem.

Island. (E.) The s is inserted by confusion with F. isle. M. E. island. A. S. igland. — A. S. įg, an island; land, land; perhaps by confusion of A. S. įg, island, with A. S. ěa-land, island, lit. 'water-land.' The A. S. įg is also įeg, O. Merc. ěg (cf. Angles-ey); cognate with Icel. ey, Dan. Swed. ö, island; G. aue, meadow near water. The orig. Teut. form was *agwiā, fem. of *agwiōs, belonging to water, an adj. formed from *ahwe, water, represented by A. S. ěa, O. H. G. ěha, Goth. ahwe, a stream, cognate with L. aqua, water.


Isochronous, performed in equal times. (Gk.) Gk. ἅ-σος, equal; χρόνοσ, time (see Chronicle). Brugm. i. § 345 c.

Isosceles, having two equal legs or sides as a triangle. (L.-Gk.) L. isosceles.

— Gk. ἰσοσκέλης, isosceles. — Gk. ἰσος, equal; ἰσολ-/ος, a leg, side of a triangle.

Isolate, to insulate. (Ital.-L.) Suggested by Ital. isolato, detached, used as a term in architecture (whence also F.
**ISSUE**

isoler. - Ital. isola, an island. - L. insula, an island. See Insular.


**Isthmus**, a neck of land connecting a peninsula with the mainland. (L. - Gk.) L. *isthmus*. - Gk. *lōwos*, a narrow passage; allied to *θμα*, a step. (VEI, to go.)

**It.** (E.) M. E. *hit*. A. S. *hit*, neut. of *hī*, he. - Icel. *hit*, neut. of *hinn*; Du. *het*, neut. of *hij*; Goth. *hita*. The old gen. case was *his*, afterwards it, and finally *its* (XVII cent.). See *Hhe*.


**Item**, a separate article or particular. (L.) L. *item*, likewise; in common use for enumerating particulars; closely allied to *ita*, so. Cf. Skt. *i-tham*, thus, *it*, thus.

**Iterate**, to repeat. (L.) From pp. of L. *iterare*, 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*(a), another.

**Itinerant**, travelling. (L.) From pres. part. of O. Lat. *ilinrærе*, to travel. - L. *itinrer*, stem of *iter*, a journey. - L. *it-um*, supine of *ire*, to go. (VEI, to go.)


**Ivy**, an evergreen. (E.) A. S. *ifg*, also *ifgn*. - O. H. G. *ebahwai* (G. *epheu*); Kluge. The A. S. *if-ig* seems to be a compound word. The syllable *if-* is equivalent to Du. *ei-*, in *ei-loof*, ivory (where *loof* = E. *leaf*); and to *eba*(*h*) in O. H. G. *ebah-*, but the sense is unknown.


Notes: The M. E. prefix *i-*, (A. S. *ge-*) is sometimes written apart from the rest of the word, and with a capital letter. Hence, by the mistake of editors, it has been printed *I wis*, and explained as 'I know.' This is the origin of the fictitious word *wis*, to know, given in some dictionaries.

**J.**

**Jabber**, to chatter. (F.?) Formerly *jabber* and *jable*, of imitative origin; similar to *gabber* and *gabble*. Godfrey gives O. F. *jaber* as a variant of *gaber*, to mock. Cf. Du. *gabberen*, to jabber; Sewel. See *Gabble*.


**Jack** (1), a saucy fellow, sailor. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. *Jacke*, *Jakke*, often used as a term of reproach, as in *jakke*, 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. *Iohannes*. - Gk. *Iwavnys*. - Heb. *Yēhōkahnān*, *Yōkhānān*, lit. 'God is gracious.' B. Apparently confused with F. *Jacques*, a common name in France. *Jaques* is from L. *Iacobus*. - Gk. *Iákobos*. - Heb. *Ya'aqob*, Jacob; lit. one who seizes by the heel. - Heb. root *āqab*, to seize by the heel, supplant. (The name was extended to denote various implements, such as a *smoke-jack*, a *boat-jack*; also *Jack-o'-lent*, *Jack-o'-lantern*, *Jack-pudding*, *Jack-an-apes (= Jack on apes, 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. It. *giaco*, a coat of mail, Span. *jaco*, a soldier's jacket, G. *jacke*, a jacket. Of obscure origin; but prob. due to the *Jacquere*, or revolt of the peasantry nicknamed *Jacques Bonhommes*, A. D. 1358; and hence due to F. *Jaques*, James; see above.


**Jackanapes.** For *Jack on apes, i.e. Jack of apes. See Jack (1).

**Jacket**, a short coat. (F. - L. - Gk. - Heb.) O. F. *jaquette*, a jacket; dimin. 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 friar of the order of St. Dominick. See Jack (1). 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 (friar-like) pigeon.

jacobite, an adherent of James II. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) From L. Jacob- us, James (above).

Jade (1), a sorry nag, an old woman. (Scand.) M. E. iade (Ch.) The initial j is perhaps from y. Cf. Lowland Sc. yaud, yowd, a jade; Dunbar has yald. Of Scand. origin; borrowed from Icel. jald, a mare; prov. Swed. jälda, 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 piedra de ijada, because it was believed to cure pain in the side; for a similar reason it was called nephritis (from Gk. veypbs, kidneys). — Span. ijada, also ijar, the flank; cf. Port. iñal, iñarga, the flank, side. — L. ilia, pl., the flanks.

Jag, a notch, tooth. (Scand.) Hardly a variant of dag. ‘Jagge, or dagge of a garment;’ Palsg. ‘Iagge, or cut a garment;’ ib. From Norw. jak, a notch; jaka, to notch (Ross).

Jaggery, a coarse brown sugar. (Cana- rese — Skt.) A corruption of Canarese sharkare, unrefined sugar; H. H. Wilson. — Skt. garkarā; see Sugar.

Jaguar, a beast of prey. (F. — Brazil.) ‘Jasua in the Guarani [Brazilian] language is the common name for tygers and dogs; the generic name for tygers is jaquarete.’ Clavigero, Hist. of Mexico, tr. by Cullen, ii. 318. It should be written yasua; for there is no j in Tupi-Guarani (Cavalcanti). The spelling jaguar is F. (in Buffon). The Dict. of Trévoux has janouare (error for janouare); for Brazil. yavaúra, a dog. Spelt jaguara, Hist. Nat. Brasilia, 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[li], sand; a[tl], water; pan, on, near; where -li, -tl 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.

Jamb (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 mouth;’ Sir T. More, Works, p. 241 h. See above.

Jamb, side-post of a door. (F. — L.) F. jambe, a leg, also a jamb (see Cotgrave). — Folk-L. gamba, a leg. See Gambol.

Dor. (perhaps) jamb, vb.; see Jam (1).


January. (L.) Englished from L. Ianuarius, a month named from the god Ianus, who was supposed to have doors under his protection; cf. L. iāmua, a door.

Japan, a name given to certain kinds of laequered work. (Japan.) Named from the country. Der. japan, vb., to polish.


Jar (2), an earthen pot. (F. — Arab.)
**Jargon**

M. F. jare, 'a jarre,' Cot.; F. jarre. [Cf. Span. jarra, jarro, Ital. giara.] — Arab. jarra, a jar (Devic).

**Jargonele,** a kind of pear. (F. — Ital. — Pers.) F. jargonnele, a kind of pear, very stony (Littre); formed (acc. to Littre) from F. jargone, a yellow diamond, small stone. — Ital. giargone, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. zar'gin, gold-coloured (Zend zairi-giona) — from zar, gold, and gin, colour (Devic).

**Jasmine, Jessamine,** a plant. (F. — Arab. — Pers.) F. jasmin. (So also Span. jasmin.) — Arab. yasemin (Devic). — Pers. yasmin, jasmine; yasamín, jessamine.


**Jaundice,** fantastical. (F. — L.) M. E. taunis; the d being excreant. — F. jaunisse, yellowness; hence, the jaundice. — F. jaune (oldest spelling jaime), yellow. — L. galbinus, greenish yellow. — L. galbus, yellow; (perhaps of Teut. origin; cf. G. gelb, yellow).

**Jaunt,** a ramble. (F.) From jaunts, pl., for jaunce, 'toil.' Cf. M. F. jacere un cheval, 'to stir a horse in the stable till he swat [swat] will; or (as our) to jaunt (an old word);' Cot.

**Janity, Janty,** fantastical. (F. — L.) Also jaunt, jaunce, variants of jaunt, old spelling of gentle or gentilee. Cf. Burgundy jauntis, 'gentil;' Mignard.

**Javelin,** a jauling, a jule; allied to juelot, 'a gleave, dart,' id. Perhaps Celtic. Cf. O. Irish gabl, a fork; gablach, pointed, Irish gabhla, a spear, gabhlan, a fork of a tree; Gael. gabhla, a prong; W. gafl, a fork, gablach, a dart. See Gaff.


**Jarrenelle,** a kind of pear. (F. — Ital. — Pers.) F. jargonnele, a kind of pear, very stony (Littre); formed (acc. to Littre) from F. jargone, a yellow diamond, small stone. — Ital. giargone, a sort of yellow diamond. Perhaps from Pers. zar'gin, gold-coloured (Zend zairi-giona) — from zar, gold, and gin, colour (Devic).

**Jehovah,** Heb. yahweh, or, more correctly, yahweh, a proper name, rendered in the A.V. by 'the Lord.'

**Jejune,** hungry, meagre. (L.) L. ieci-us, fasting, hungry, dry.


**Jennet,** a small Spanish horse. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. F. gentette, 'a gentet, or Spanish horse;' Cot. — Span. ginete, a nag; but orig. 'a horse-soldier.' Of Moorish origin; traced by Dozy to Arab. zeniita, a tribe of Barbary celebrated for its cavalry.

**Jenneting,** a kind of early apple. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Prob. for jeanneton; a dimin. from F. pomme de S. Jean, an early apple, called in Italian mela 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 foanet or Jeanette, or petit St. Jean; G. Johannisbirne. F. jean < Lat. acc. Iohanne,; from Gk. Ioanē, John. — Heb. Yohanan, the Lord is gracious.

**Jeopardy,** hazard. (F. — L.) M. E. jepartie, later jepardy, jeopardy. — O. F. jeu parti, lit. a divided game; a game in which the chances were equal, hence, a risk, hazard. — Late L. ioeus partitus, the same; also an alternative. — L. ioeus, a game; partitus, pp. of partiri, to part, divide, from pars, deel. stem of pars, a part. || The diphthong eo = F. eu; cf. people (= F. people). See Joke.
Jerboa, a rodent quadruped. (Arab.) Arab. *jarbū*, (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. *jarid*, a palm-branch stripped of its leaves, a lance.

Jerk. (E.) We find jerk, jert, and jerk 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. (Peruv.) A singular corruption of *ccharqui*, the S. American name for ‘jerked’ beef, or beef dried in a particular way; see Prescott, Conquest of Peru, ch. v. From Peruv. *ccharqui*, a slice of dried beef. Also called *jerkin beef*; from Peruv. *ccharquini*, vb., to make dried beef.


Jersey, fine wool, a woollen jacket. (Jersey.) From Jersey, one of the Channel Islands.

Jessamine; see Jasmine.

Jesses, straps round a hawk’s legs. (F. - L.) Double pl.; from M. E. ges, jesses. - O. F. ges, gies, pl. of get, giet, a short thong, or throwing off the hawk; orig. ‘a cast.’ Cf. M. F. get, a cast; *les jects d’un oiseau*, ‘a hawkess Jesses,’ Cot. - O. F. geter, to cast. - L. *iacērēre*, to cast; see Jet (1).


Jesuit; see below.


Jet (1), to throw out, fling about, spout. (F. - L.) Formerly, to jet was to strut about. M. E. *jetten*, to strut. - O. F. *jeter*, *getter*, geter, to throw, fling, push forth. - L. *iacērēre*, 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. *jet*, joet, also *jayet*, gaite, jet (F. *jais*). - L. *gāgātem*, acc. of *gāgātēs*, jet. - Gk. *γαγατης*, jet; so called from *Pāyai*, a town in Lycia, in the S. of Asia Minor.


Jetty, a kind of pier. (F. - L.) M. F. *jettée* (F. *jette*), a cast, throw, ‘also a jetty or jutty;’ Cot. Orig. fem. of pp. of M. F. *jetter* (F. *jetter*), to throw; see Jet (1).


Jib (1), the foremost sail in a ship. (Dan.) So called because easily shifted from side to side; see jib (2) below.


Jib (3), to move restively, as a horse. (F. - Scand.) O. F. *giber*, to struggle with the hands and feet (Roquefort) whence O. F. *regiber* (F. *regimer*), to kick as a horse. Cf. also O. F. *giper*, to jib, as a horse (Godefroy). - Swed. dial. *gīpa*, to jerk up (above).
Jibe, the same as Gibe, q. v.

Jig, a lively tune or dance. (F. = M. H. G.) O. F. gige, gigue, a fiddle, dance. — M. H. G. gieg (geige), a fiddle.

Jilt, a flirt. (L.) Formerly jillett, dimin. of jill, a flirt, orig. Jill or Gillian, a personal name. — L. Julianna. See Gill (4).

Jingle, to clink. (E.) M. E. gingen; a frequentative verb from the base jink, alluded to chink; see Chink (2). Also alluded to Jangle.

Jinn, a demon. (Arab.) Formed from Arab. jinna(s), demons, pl.; the sing. form being jinny, Englished as jinny or genie.


Job (2), a small piece of work. (F.?) M. E. iob, a piece, lump. *Gob, a lump; also, to work by the gob; Halliwell. — O. F. gob, a mouthful; gobot, a morsel. Perhaps of Celtic origin. See Job (1).

Jockey. (F. = L. = Gk. = Heb.) A North E. pron. of Jackey, dimin. of Jack as a personal name. See Jack (1).

Jocose, merry. (L.) iocidus, sportive. — L. iocus, sport. See Joke.

Jocular. (L.) ioculâris. — L. ioculus, a little jest, dimin. of iocus, a jest.


Jog, to push slightly; jolt. (F. = Teut.?) M. E. ioggen. Cf. W. $sog, to wag, stir, shake, E. shog, M. E. schoggen, to shake up and down; Kentish jack, to jolt. All apparently from M. E. schcken; see Shock. § We also find Norw. and Swed. dial. jikka, 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 jack-ass; it can hardly be from an alleged F. jaune dorte, which would be tautological nonsense. Dory is borrowed from F. doré, a dory; lit. 'gilded,' doré being the fem. of the pp. of dorer, to gild. — L. deraund, to gild. — L. de aurio, of gold; see Aureate.


Joint. (F. = L.) O. F. joint, joint, a joint, sb. — O. F. joint, 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 jist (with i as in mice). M. E. giste. — O. F. giste, a bed, couch, place to lie on, a joist; because these timbers support the floor. — O. F. gesir (F. gesir), to lie, lie on. — L. tacere, to lie. Cf. Gist.

Joke, a jest. (L.) From L. iocus, a jest, game. Brug. i. § 302.

Jole; see Jowl.

Jolly. (F. = Scand.) M. E. ioly, earliest form iolif. — O. F. jolif, later joli, 'jolly, gay, trim, fine;' Cot. Orig. sense 'festive.' — Icel. jöl, a great feast in the heathen time; cognate with A. S. geōla, yule. See Yule.

Jolly-boat. (Port. and E.) We find 'gret e bote and jolywod' in 1.95; but it was also spelt gallevant and galleywod (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.

Jonquil, a flower. (F. = Span. = L.) F. jonquille. — Span. junquillo; named from its rush-like leaves. — Span. junco, a rush. — L. iuncus, a rush. See Junk (2).

Jordan, a pot. (Unknown.) M. E. iordan, iordan, iordeyne; Late L. iurdinnus (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. iourney. a
JOUST

The form iuxtā is short for *iux-tāsi-, fem. abl. of the superlative form of L. iux- is, continual. From the base iug- of iugere, to join. (YEUG.) Brugm. i. § 760. Der. jostle.


Jowl, Jole, the jaw or cheek. (E.) M. E. jolle; all the forms are corruptions of M. E. chaul, chaual, which is a contraction of M. E. chauel (chavel), the jaw. — A. S. ceað, the jaw; pl. ceaðlar, the jaws, chaps. Cf. O. Sax. kafls, pl., the jaws; Du. kevels, pl. the gums; G. kiefer, jaw, jawbone; also Icel. kjøpr, Swed. köf, Dan. kieft, jaw. The successive spellings are A.S. ceaf, cheel, (Layamon), chaual, chaual, chaol, jole, jowl (all found).

Joy. (F.—L.) M. E. iowe, — O. F. iove, joye; oldest form gowy (F. joioc); cf. Ital. gioja, also a gaud, jewel, Span. joya, a gaud. — L. gaudia, pl. of gaudium, joy; afterwards turned into a fem. sing. — L. gaudére, to rejoice. See Gaud.

Jubilation, a shouting for joy. (L.) From L. jubilātio, sb. — L. jubilātus, pp. of jubilāre, to shout for joy. — L. jubilum, a shout of joy. Quite distinct from jubilee.

Jubilee, a season of great joy. (F.—L. — Heb.) M. E. jubillee. — M. F. jubilée, ‘a jubilee;’ Cot. — L. jubilāre, the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 11); masc. of adj. jubilābus, belonging to the jubilee (Levit. xxv. 28). — Heb. yōḥāb, a blast of a trumpet, shout of joy. Distinct from the word above.

Judge. (F.—L.) F. juge. — L. iūdícem, acc. of iūdex, a judge, lit. ‘one who points out law.’ — L. iūs, law; dic-āre, to point out. See Jury and Diction.

JUDICATURE

judicature. (F.—L.) F. juidicature.

— Late L. iūdícātura, office of a judge, judgment. — L. iūdicātus, pp. of iūdicare, to judge. — L. iūdic-, stem of iūdex, a judge.


judicious. (F.—L.) F. judicieux; as if from a L. form *iūdiciōsus. — L. iūdic-, stem of iūdex, a judge.

Jug, a kind of pitcher. (Heb.) Drinking-vessels were formerly called jacks, jells, and jugs, all of which represent Christian names. Jug and Judge were usual as pet female names, and equivalent to Jenny or Joan; see Jannette, Jehannette in Cotgrave. Cf. Jock for John; fem. form Jacquette. Of Heb. origin; see Jenniting.

Juggernaut, the name of an Indian idol. (Skt.) Skt. jagannathā, lord of the universe, monarch of the world (Benfey, p. 405). — Skt. jagat, world; nātha-, protector, lord.


Jugular, pertaining to the side of the neck. (L.) From L. iugul-um, or iugul-us, the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders; dimin. of iugum, 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. ξύφως, fruit of the tree ξύφως. — Pers. ṣayzafun, ṣīzīfūn, ṣīzafūn, the jujube-tree.

Julep, a drink. (F.—Span.—Pers.) F. julep. — Span. julete. — Pers. jolub, julep, a sweet drink; also gulūb, 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 Quinctilis) named after Julius Caesar, who was born in July.

Jump (1), to leap, spring, skip. (Scand.) Swed. dial. gumma, to spring, jump, gimp, to wag about; allied to Swed. Gupta, to
move up and down; Dan. gumpé, to jolt; Icel. goppa, to skip. + M. H. G. gumpen, gampen, to jump, gumpeln, to play the buffoon; prov. G. gampen, to jump, hop, sport (Schmeller); M. Du. gumpen, to dance, leap. From a Teut. str. vb. gimpän- (for *geman-*) ; whence Dan. dial. gimpé, to swing, wag, Lowl. Sc. jimp, to jump.

**jumble**, to mix together confusedly. (Scand.) We also find M. E. jumbrn, Ch. Troil. i. 1037; and jumper, to mix harmoniously (More). In fact, jump-le, jombr-en, jum-pr-er are all frequentative forms of the verb to jump, used transitively. Thus jump-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 verb. (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.

**Junction**, a joining. (L.) From L. iunctio, a joining. -L. iunctus, pp. of iungere, to join. See Join.

**juncture**, a union, a critical moment. (L.) The sense 'critical moment' is etymological, from the 'union of planets.' -L. iunctūra, a joining. -L. iunctus (above).

**June**. (F.-L.) O. F. and F. Juin. - L. Iunius, the name of the month and of a Roman gens or clan.

**Jungle**. (Hind.-Skt.) Hind. jangal, wasteland. -Skt. jaṅgala-adj., dry, desert; hence jungle = wasteland. ¶ The Hind. short a sounds like u in mud.

**Junior**, younger. (L.) L. iúnior, comp. of iuvenis, young; short for *iuvenile. See Juvenile.

**Juniper**, an evergreen shrub. (L.) L. iúniperus, iúnipirus, a juniper. Of doubtful origin.

**Junk** (1), a Chinese vessel. (Port.- Malay.- Chin.) Port. (and Span.) junco, a junk. - Malay jöng; also ajong. Said to be borrowed from Chinese chwan, a ship, boat, bark, junk; Williams, Chinese Dic. p. 120; but this is from Malay.

**Junk** (2), pieces of old cordage. (Port.- L.) Port. junco, a rush; also junk, as a nautical term; i.e. rush-made ropes. -L. iúncum, acc. of iuncus, a rush. ¶ Junk also means salt meat, tough as old ropes. (But junk, a lump, is for chunk.)

**junket**, a kind of sweetmeat. (F.-ital. -L.) F. joncade (Cot.). Orig. a kind of cream-cheese, served up on rushes, whence its name. - Itál. gínnata, a kind of cream-cheese on rushes, also a junket (Florio). - Itál. giùnco, a rush. - L. iùncum, acc. of iuncus, a rush.

**Junta**, a council. (Span.- L.) Span. junta, a congress; a fem. form of junto (below).

**junto**, a knot of men, a faction. (Span. -L.) Span. junto, united, conjoined. -L. iúnteus, pp. of iungere, to join. See Join.

**Juridical, Jurisdiction, Jurist, Juror;** see Jury.


**juridical**, pertaining to courts of law or to a judge. (L.) From L. iúrdic-us, relating to the administration of justice; with suffix -ălis. -L. iúris-, decl. stem of iúris, law; dieāre, to proclaim. See Just (1) below.

**jurisdiction**, (F.-L.) M. F. iúrdic-d-iónem, acc. of iúrdic-dio, administration of justice. -L. iúris, gen. of iúris, law (see Just (1) below); and see Diction. ¶ So also juris- prudence.

**jurist**, a lawyer. (F.-L.) F. juriste (Cot.). -Late L. iúrista, a lawyer. -L. iúr-, for iúris, law; with suffix -ista (= Gk. -istós).

**juro**, one of a jury. (F.-L.) Imitated from F. jureur, a perjure, a juror. -L. iúratōrem, acc. of iúratōr, one who swears. -L. iúrare, to swear; see Jury (above).

**Jury-mast**, a temporary mast. (F.-L.) Short for ajury-mast; where ajury= O. F. ajurie, ait, succour (Godefroy). From L. adiūtare, to aid; see Aid. Cf. M. E. iuwere, assistance; Prompt. Parv.

**Just (1)**, upright. (F.-L.) M. E. iust. - F. juste. - L. iústum, acc. of iústus, just, according to right; with suffix -iustus. -L. iúus, right, that which is fitting; cf. Skt. yu, to join.

**justice**. (F.-L.) F. justice. - L. iústitia, justice; Late L. iústitia, a tribunal, a judge. - L. iústit-, for iústus, just; see Just (1) above.

**justify**. (F.-L.) F. justifier. -L. iústitificăre to shew to be just. -L. iusti-
for instus, just; -ficäre, for facere, to make.

Just (2), to joust; see Jouust.

Justle; see Jostle.

Jut, to project. (F. - L.) Merely a corruption of jet; in the same way a jetty or pier was formerly called a jutty; see Jetty.

Jutty, a projection. (F. - L.) For jetty; see above. Der. justy, vb., to project beyond.

Jute, a substance resembling hemp. (Bengali.) Bengali jāt, the fibres of the bark of the Corchorus olitorius (Wilson). From jhōta, vulgarly jhuto, the native name in Orissa (Yule).

Juvenile, young. (F. - L.) M. F. juvénile; F. juvénil. - L. iuvenilis, youthful. - L. iuvenis, young. See Young.

Juxtaposition. (L. and F. - L.) Coined from L. iuxtā, near; and position. See Jouust and Position.

K.

Kail, Kale, cabbage. (L.) Northern E. form of cole; see Cole.

Kails, ninepins. (Du.) Formerly also kyles; see guille in Cotgrave. These kails were cone-shaped. - Du. kegel, a pin, kail; met kegels spelen, to play at ninepins. + Dan. kælde, a cone, kælder, nine-pins; Swed. kägla, a pin, cone; G. kégel (whence F. guille). Apparently a dimin. of Du. keg, a wedge.

Kaleidoscope, an optical toy. (Gk.) From Gk. kalē-ōs, beautiful; εἶδος, form; σκόπε-ων, to behold; because it enables one to behold beautiful forms.

Kalender; 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 keckses; 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 kecht; for catch.

Kedge (2), Kidge, brisk, lively. (E.) An East-Anglian word. M. E. kygge, kydge. Cf. prov. E. cady, cheerful; and perhaps Dan. kæde, joy; M. Dan. kæde, joy; Swed. kätta, to be wanton.

Keel (1), the bottom of a ship. (Scand.) Icel. kjör, Dan. kiel, Swed. kol, the keel of a ship (whence G. Du. kiel, a keel). Tent. type *kilus. Cf. A.S. celæ, the beak of a ship (O. E. T.). Distinct from A. S. cöl, O. H. G. kiol, a ship.

Keelhaul. (Scand. and E.) Also keelhale, '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 keel and haul or hale. Cf. Du. kiel-halen, G. kielholen.

Keelson, kelson, a set of timbers next a ship's keel. (Scand.) Formerly kelsine (Chapman). - Swed. kölsvin, Dan. kölsviller (Norwegian kjølsvill), a keelson; E. Fries. kölsvin. + G. kaelschevin. Lit. 'keel-swine;' but this can hardly have been the orig. sense. A better sense is given by Norw. kjølsvill, where svill 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. cēlan, to cool; for *cōfjan. - A. S. cōl, cool. See Cool.

Keelson; see Keel (1).

Keen, sharp. (E.) M. E. kene. A. S. cēn, where e is due to an older ō; O. Merc. cēne. The orig. sense is 'skillful, experienced.' + Du. koen, bold, daring; Icel. kunn (for kunn), wise, also able; G. kühn, bold, O. H. G. chuwen. Tent. type *kōnjoz, able; from Teut. root *ken (GEN), to know; see Can (1).


Keg, a small cask. (Scand.) Formerly also cag. - Icel. kagari, a kag; Swed. kagge, Norweg. kagge, a keg, a round mass or heap. Der. kails.

Kelp, calcined ashes of sea-weed. Origin unknown. Also spelt kilp.

Ken, to know. (Scand.) M. E. kenne. - Icel. kenna, Swed. känna, Dan. künde, to know; so also G. kennen; A. S. cēnan (to declare), Goth. kānanjan. Tent. type *kannjan-. Causal form of cunnan, to
KICHEL

Kennel (1), a house for dogs. (F. - L.) M. E. kenel. A Norman form of O. F. chanil, a kennel. - Late L. 'canile, domus canis' in Wrt. Vocab. 198. 29. - L. can-is, a dog, with suffix -is, as in ou-is, a sheep-fold. Cf. Norman F. ken, O. F. chen (F. chien), a dog, from L. acc. canem, a dog.

Kern (2); a gutter. (F. - L.) A corruption of M. E. canal, a channel. - A. F. canel, Charlemagne, ed. Michel, I. 556; O. F. chenal; 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. coverchef, couverchef (coverchef). - O. F. couvrechef, lit. a head-covering. - O. F. couvrir, to cover; chef, the head; see Cover and Chief.

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 kesrel; the t is excrescent, as in while-t, &c. - M. F. guercerelle, 'a kastrel,' Cotgrave; F. crécerelle. Extended from O. F. crecelle, cercelle, M. F. guercelle, a kestrel. Of imitative origin; cf. O. F. cercelle, F. sarcelle, a teal, from L. guercidula, a kind of teal.

Ketch, a small yacht or hoy. (E.) M. E. cache. Prob. from the verb to catch; see N. E. D.; s. v. Catch. The Du. kiit, F. guaiche, a ketch, are borrowed from E. Distinct from caique, q. v.

Kettle. (Scand. - L.) M. E. ketel, Icel. ketill; borrowed from L. calidus, a small bowl (whence also Goth. katís, A. S. cetel, Du. ketel, G. kessel, &c.). Dimin. of calidus, a bowl, deep vessel for cooking food. Perhaps allied to Gk. κότυλος, a cup (Prellwitz); see Cotyledon.

Kex, hemlock, a hollow stem. (W. - L.) M. E. exey; W. ecys, pl., hollow stalks. Of Celtic origin; cf. W. cegid, hemlock; Corn. cegas, hemlock; prob. borrowed from L. cicitā, hemlock. Kex = kecks, and is properly a plural form.

Key. (E.) M. E. keye. A. S. cēg, a key; O. F. ries. kēi, kēi, a key.

Khan, a prince. (Pers. - Tatar.) Pers. khān, lord, prince; of Tatar origin. Cf. Chinggis Khan, i.e. great lord, a Tatar title (Chaucer's Cambuscan).

Khedive, a prince. (F. - Pers.) F. khédivé. - Pers. khdíw, khdíwá, a great prince, sovereign; khdíwí, the khedive, viceroy of Egypt (Palmer). Cf. Pers. khódá, God.

Kibe, a chilblain. (C.?) W. ciwst, chilblains; explained by Pugh as standing for cib-gwst. - W. cib, a cup; gwst, a humour, malady, disease; hence 'a cup-like malady,' from the rounded form. The E. word has preserved only the syllable cib, rejecting the latter syllable. (Doubtful.)


Kickshaws, a dainty dish. (F. - L.) A sing. sb.; the pl. is kickshawses (Shak.). A curious corruption of F. quelque chose, something, hence, a trifle, a delicacy. Spelt quelquechose by Dryden. F. quelque chose.

- L. quāl-is, of what sort, with suffix -quam; caussa, a cause, a thing. Moisy gives Norman F. quiquëchose.

Kid, a young goat. (Scand.) M. E. kid.

- Dan. kid, Swed. kid, Icel. kidi, a kid. G. kitzc.

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 basket-work placed in a river to catch fish. (A. F.) Anglo-I. kindel, pl. kideux; O. F. cuidel

Kilderkin. (Du.) A corruption of M. Du. kindeken, 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. quintal, 'a quintal or hundredweight.' See further under Quintal.

Kill. (E.) M. E. kilen, more commonly cullen. The M. E. cullen prob. answers to an A. S. type *cyllan, from the weak grade c(ω)llan- of cowl-an, to die. Cf. E. Fries. kil.len, 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 ω, cf. dull, which is related to dwell.

Kiln. (L.) A. S. cylēn, also cylen; merely borrowed from L. culina, a kitchen (hence, a drying-house); whence also W. cyllyn, a kiln, a furnace. See Culinary.

Kilt. (Scand.) The sb. is derived from the verb kilt, to tuck up. — Dan. kil.te, to truss, tuck up; Swed. dial. kilta, to swaddle. Cf. Icel. kilting, a skirt. Perhaps related to Swed. dial. kilta, the lap, Icel. kjalta, lap.

Kimbo; see Akimbo.

King, genus, race. (E.) M. E. kin, kun. A. S. cyn, orig. a tribe. + Icel. kyn, kin; O. Sax. kunni, O. H. G. chunni; Goth. kuni, tribe. Teut. type *kunjom, neut. From the weak grade of Teut. root *ken-. Idg. gen. — Allied to Genus. (Gen.)

Kind (1) sb., nature, sort. (E.) M. E. kunde, kind. A. S. cynde, ge-cynde, nature; whence the adj. below. Der. kind-ly, natural.

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.

Kindle (1), to bring forth young. (E.) M. E. kindlen, kundlen; from M. E. kindel, kundel, sb., a progeny; from the A.S. cynd, nature, or from the adj. cynde, natural.

Kindle (2), to inflame. (Scand.) M. E. kindlen, kundlen, resembling Kind (1); see Anc. Rwle. But it can hardly be separated from Icel. kynda, to inflame, kindle, Swed. kynda, kind, 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. candel, a candle. See Candle.

Kindred. (E.) The former d is excrement. M. E. kinrede. — A. S. cyn, kin; -rāden, signifying law, state, condition (so also hat-raid from hate). Kōden is allied to the adj. ready; cf. Goth. ga-raidins 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-eh, royal, Icel. konr, one of gentle birth); — A. S. cyn, a tribe, kin, race; with suffix -ing, as in Elfdred, Elfdredwulfing = Elfdred the son of Ēthelwulf. + O. Sax. kuning, from kuni, tribe; O. Fries. kinig, Icel. konung, Swed. kungen; Dan. konge; Du. koning; G. König, O. H. G. chunung (from O. H. G. chunni, a kin, race). Teut. type *kuningaz, 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. cyndedom, a kingdom. The A.S. cyne-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 to the knees under a burden, Icel. keikr, bent back; Norw. keika, to bend aside, to twist. (Tent. base *keikr-, to bend.)

Kiosk, a small pavilion. (Turk. — Pers.) F. kiosque. — Turk. kushk, kiosk (pronounced with k as ki), a kiosk. — Pers. kūshk, 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. 

Kirk, a church. (Scand. — E. — Gk.) 

Kirkle, a sort of gown or petticoat. (L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. kirkel. A. S. circe, circe, a church. See Church.

Kirstle, answering borrowed Dan. cf. Icel. G. kirktel, tunic; Icel. kyrtill, Dan. kiertel, Swed. kjortel; evidently dimin. forms. All from L. curtus, short, which appears also in Du. kort, 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. coss, sb.; a kiss; whence kisên, verb. A. S. coss, sb.; whence cyssan, verb. + Du. kuss, Icel. koss, Dan. kys, Swed. kyss, G. kuss, a kiss. Teut. type *kusus, sb. Cf. Goth. kukkan, to kiss; E. Fries. kûk, a kiss.

Kit (1), a milk-pail, tub; also, an outfit. (O. Low G.) M. E. kit. — M. Du. kättje, a wooden bowl, a tub; kêtje. Cf. Norweg. kitte, a corn-bin.

Kit (2), a small violin. (F. — L. — Gk.) Shortened from Norman F. guiterne (Moisy); answering to O. F. guiterne (Godelroy). 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-φόρος, lit. ‘Christ-bearing’).


Kite, a bird, a toy for flying. (E.) M. E. kite. E. A. S. cyta, a kite.


Knack, a snap, dexterity, trick. (E.) Imitative, like Knap. Cf. Du. knakken, G. knacken, to crack. [The Gael. cnac, Irish cnag, a crack, W. cneu, a snap, are borrowed from E. crack.] It meant (1) a snap, (2) a snap with the finger or nail, (3) a jester’s trick, piece of dexterity, (4) a joke, trifle, toy, &c. Cf. Knock.

Knacker, a dealer in old horses. (Scand.) It formerly meant a saddler and harness-maker (Ray). — Icel. knakkr, a saddle.

Knag, a knot in wood, peg. (E.) M. E. knagge, a peg, a knot in wood. Not in A. S. Low G. knagge, a kind of peg; Swed. knagg, a knag, knot; Dan. knag, a peg, cog. We find also Irish cnag, a knob, peg, cnagig, a knot in wood, Gael. cnag, knob, pin, peg (all from E.).


Knapsack. (Du.) Du. knapsak, a knapsack, lit. a provision-bag. — Du. knap, eating, knappen, to crush, eat; zak, a sack (a word of Hebrew origin); see Sack.

Knapweed, Knopweed, a weed with a hard head or knock; see Knop.

Knar; see Gnarl.

Knave, a boy, servant, sly fellow. (E.) M. E. knawe (knawe), 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

γνωπετειν, to fall on the knees. See Genuflection, Pentagon, &c.

kneel, to fall on the knees. (E.) M. E. cneolien, knelen; A. S. cneolodian. + Du. knielen; Low G. knelen (Lübben); Dan. knele (formed from kine, 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.


Knight, a youth, servant, man-at-arms. (E.) M. E. knight. A. S. cnite, O. Merc. cneth, a boy, servant. + Du. knecht, a servant; Dan. knegt, man-servant, knave (at cards); Swed. knekt, soldier, knave (at cards); G. knecht. β. Perhaps cnēth = *cn-eht, belonging to the kin or tribe; cf. Gk. γυ-νιαος, legitimate, from γεν-αος, kin (where γυ- is the weak grade of γεν-); see Kin. The suffix -eht, -iht is adjectival, as in porn-iht, throrny, from porn, a thorn.

Knit. (E.) A. S. cynyllan, to form into a knot, to knot; formed (by vowel-change) from Teut. *knoht-, the base of cnohta, a knot (Teut. type *knob-ton). Allied to Icel. kníta, Dan. knyte, Swed. knyta, to knit; and to Icel. knítr, Dan. knude, Swed. knut, a knot. See Knot.


Knoll (2); see Knell.

Knop, Knob, a bump, protuberance, boss. (E.) M. E. knop, a rose-bud. O. Fries. erknop, the rump-bone. + Du. and Dan. knap, a knob, bud; Swed. knopp, a bud, knob, a knot, G. kopfb, knob, button, knot. Apparently allied to M. E. knap, a knob; A. S. cnap, a hill-top, Icel. knapr, a knob; whence Gael. cnap, a knob, button, boss, stud, hillock, also a slight blow; also the verb cnap, to thump, beat (hence, to raise a bump); W. cnap, a knob; Irish cnap, knob, bunch, hillock, cnapaim, I strike. See Knap.


Knout, a scourge. (Russ. - Scand.) Russ. knute, a whip, scourge. = Swed. knut, Icel. knútr, a knot.

Know, to be assured of. (E.) M. E. known. A. S. cnóvan (pt. t. cnów, pp. cnówan). + Icel. kna, O. H. G. chinan. Further allied to Russ. snata, to know; L. nascere (for gnascere); Gk. γεν-ωσκει, Pers. far-zan, knowledge; O. Irish gnath, known, accustomed, W. gnawd, a custom; Skt. jná, to know. All from a base *gn-, a secondary form of *GEN, to know.

Knowledge. (E.) M. E. knowledge, knauleche; from knowlechen, vb., to acknowledge. Here -lechen = A. S. -lēcan (as in M. E. nēhlēchen, A. S. nēhlaelcan, to approach). And -lēcan is from the A. S. -lāc, the same word as A. S. -lāc, a game, sport, play. See Wedlock.

Knuckle, the projecting joint of the fingers. (E.) M. E. knokil; O. Fries. knokele. + M. Du. knokel, Du. knekel, Dan. knokkel, G. knöchel, a knuckle. A dimin. form; the shorter form appears in M. Du. knoke, a bone, knuckle, G. knochen, a bone, Swed. knog, a knuckle.

Knurr, Knur, a knot in wood,
wooden ball. (O. Low G.) M. E. knor.
Not in A. S. — M. Du. knorre, a hard
swelling, knot in wood. + Dan. knort, a
knot; G. knorren, a lump. Allied to M. E. knarre, a knot. See Gnarled.

Koran, sacred book of the Mohammedans. (Arab.) Arab. qurān, reading aloud,
recitation; also, the Koran.— Arab. root gara-a, 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.)
Kraal, an African village. — Port. curral, an enclosure; the same word as Span.
corral. See Corral.

Kythe, to make known. (E.) A. S. cēban, to make known. — A. S. cēd, known,
pp. of cunnan, 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. lamberdē, to tear in pieces (Ascoli).

Labial. (L.) Late L. labiālis, pertaining
to the lips. — L. labium, the lip. See Lip.

Labellum, a pendulous petal. (L.)
L. labellum, dimin. of labium, a lip.

Labiate. (L.) A botanical term. — L.
labi-ūn, a lip; with suffix -ate (L. -ātus).

Laboratory. (L.) Formerly elaboratory
(Blount). — M. F. elaboratoire (Cot.).
Formed from L. ēlaborātus, pp. of ēlab-
orāre, to elaborate, work out. — L. ē, out;
laborāre, to work, from labōr, labour.

Laborious. (F. — L.) M. E. labo-
rious. — F. laborieux. — L. labōriōsus, toil-
some. — L. labōr-, for labour, with
suffix -ōsus.

— O. F. labour (later labour). — L. labōrem,
acc. of labor, labōs, toil.

Laburnum, a tree. (L.) L. laburnum,
in Pliny, xvi. 18.

Labyrinth, a maze. (F. — L. — Gk. —
Egypt.) F. labyrinthe. — L. labyrinthus.
— Gk. λαβύρινθος, a maze, a place full of
lanes or alleys. Of Egyptian origin
(Maspero).

Lac (1), a resinous substance. (Pers. —
Skt.) Pers. lāk, gum-lac whence crimson
lake is obtained for dyeing. — Skt. lākṣa,
lac; also laktaka, raktaka, lac; rāṇj, to
dye. Der. gum-lac, shell-lac.

Lac (2), a hundred thousand. (Hind.—
Skt.) A lac of rupees = 100,000 rupees.
— Hindustani lāk (also lākk), a lac. — Skt.
lakṣa, a hundred thousand; originally,
'a mark.'

Lace, a cord, tie. (F. — L.) M. E. las,
laas. — O. F. las, lais (F. lacs), a snare,
noose. — L. laquenta, a noose, snare, knot.
Allied to L. lacēre, to allure; cf. E. elicit,
delight. See Lasso, Latchet.

Lacerate, to tear. (L.) From pp. of
L. lacerāre, to tear. — L. lacer, mangled,
torn. — Gk. λακέρω, torn; λακή, a rent.

Lachrymal, Lacrimal, pertaining
to tears. (L.) The spelling lachrymal is
bad. — L. lacrīma, better lacrima, lacrima,
a tear; O. L. dacrīma, a tear. Cognate
with Gk. δακρυ, a tear, and E. tear; see Tear (1). — Der. (from L. lacrima) lachry-
mose, tearful; lachrimalytor, 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, lakja, to attack. — Du. lak, blemish,
stain. laken, to blame; Low G. lak, defect,
blame; Icel. lakr, defective, lacking.

Lack (2), to be destitute of. (E.) M. E.
lakken; 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 alacay; Littré shews that, in the
15th cent., a certain class of soldiers (esp.
crossbow-men), were called alagues, ala-
cays, or lacays. (The prefix a- is prob.
due to Arab. al, the def. article.) Prob.
from Span. lacayo, Port. lacaio, a lackey;
Port. lacaia, a woman-servant in dramatic
performances. — Arab. luka', worthless,
servile; as a sb., a slave; laka, fem., mean,
servile. Cf. laka', lakī, servile, laka', slovenly. Thus This is a guess; it is much
disputed; D'ezz connects it with Ital.
leccare, G. lecken, to lick.

Laconic, brief and pithy. (L. — Gk.)
L. Laconicus, Laconian. — Gk. Λακωνικός,
Laconian. — Gk. Λάκων, a Laconian, Spartan. These men were celebrated for their
brief and pithy location.

Lacquer, Lacker, a sort of varnish.
Lacteal


Lad, a youth. (E.) M. E. ladde. Prob. the sense was ‘one led,’ i.e. a follower, dependant. From M. E. lat, led, pp. leden, to lead. See Lead (1). (H. Bradley, in Athenaenum, June 1, 1894.)

Ladanum; see Laudanum.

Ladder. (E.) M. E. laddre. A. S. hlæðer, hlædder, a ladder. + Du. ladder, ladder, rails of a cart; O. H. G. klétra, G. leiter, a ladder. Cognate with Gk. κλίτη, a ladder; see Climax. Named from sloping; see Lean (1). (KLEI.)

Lade (1), to load. (E.) Formerly a strong verb; we still use the pp. laden. M. E. laden. A. S. hladan (pt. hlôd, pp. hladan), meaning (1) to load, heap up, heap together, (2) to draw out water, laden out, drain. + Du. laden, Icel. hlada, Dan. lade, Swed. ladda, Goth. hlôðan (in afhlôðan), G. laden, to lade. Teut. base *hlad (not *hlath), to lade (Klug). 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. hladel; so named from being used for dipping out or ladling water from a vessel; from M. E. laden, A. S. hladan, to lade out; see above.

Lady. (E.) Perhaps ‘loaf-kneader.’ A. S. hlæðfæge, a lady. — A. S. hlôf, a loaf; and (perhaps) A. S. *dige, a kneader, from the root seen in Goth. deigjan, to knead; see Dike, and see Dairy. Lady was specially 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. + L. laxus, lax; see Lax, Languard, Slack.

Lagan, goods cast out in a shipwreck. (F.) A law-term; usually explained so as to force a false connexion with L. ligare, to tie. — O. F. lagan, lagand, wreckage cast ashore (Godfrey). Low L. laganum. Origin unknown. Perhaps from O. Icel. laginn, ‘positus,’ old pp. pass. of legja, to lay, place (Egilsson, also, to be driven (Vigf.). Cf. also O. F. alagane (Godfrey).

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. lacina, extended from lacus. See Lake (1).

Laic. (L.—Gk.) L. lacitus, belonging to the laity. — Gk. λαωδός (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 liegan, to lie down, rest. See Lie (1). + Du. leger, a bed, lair, from liggen; G. lager, O. H. G. legar, a couch, from O. H. G. liggen, to lie; Goth. lâgrs, a couch. Doubt, leaguer.

Laity, the lay people. (F.—L.—Gk.; with i. suffix.) A coined word; from lay, adj.; cf. gaie-ty from gay, &c. See Lay (3).

Lake (1), a pool. (L.) A. F. lac. — L. lacus, a lake. + Gk. λακως, a hollow, hole, pit, pond; O. Irish laca, A. S. lagu.

Lake (2), a crimson colour. (F.—Pers.—Skt.) F. laque (Cot.). — Pers. lâk, lake. — Pers. lak, gum-lac; see Lac (1).

Lakhl; 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.


Lament, vb. (F.—L.) F. lamentier. — L. lâmentari, to wail. — L. lâmentum, a mournful cry; from the base lâ-, to utter a cry; cf. lâ-trère, to bark. Cf. also Russ. laïtae, to bark, scold.


Lammas, a name for Aug. 1. (E.)
LAMP

A.S. hlôf-masse, lit. 'loaf-mass'; later spellings hîmmasse, lammasse. A loaf was on this day offered as a first-fruits of harvest. See Mass (2).


Lampon. (F. - Teut.) F. lampon, orig. a drinking-song; from the exclamation lampons! - let us drink (Litré). - F. lamper, nasalised form of O. F. lâper, to lap up; of Teut. origin. - M. Du. lapen, 'to lap or lick like a doggie;' Hexham. See Lâp (i).

Lamprey, an eel-like fish. (F. - L.) A. F. lampréie, O. F. lampréie (Ital. lamprèda). - Late L. lampréda; once spelt lampetra, as if 'licker of rocks,' because the fish cleaves to them, from L. lamberè, to lick, petra, a rock; but this is doubtful. Cf. Limpet.


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 Arab. def. article, and sagaya is an O. Span. word for 'dart,' of Moorish origin. So Port. azagaia, whence E. assegai.

Lanceolate, lance-shaped. (L.) L. lanceolatus, furnished with a spike. - L. lanceola, a spike; dimin. of lancea (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. launchen, launcen, to hurl. - O. F. lancier, lancier, Picard lancier, F. laucher, to hurl, sling, dart, also to prick, pierce. - L. lanceàre, to wield a lance. - L. lancea, a lance.


LANERN

landau, a kind of coach. (G.) Said to be named from Landau, a town in Bavaria. Land is cognate with E. land; G. au 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. landgravoine, from Du. landgravin, fem. of landgraaf; see Margrave.

landrail, a bird; see Rail (3).

landscape. (Du.) Formerly landskip; borrowed from Dutch painters. - Du. landschap, a landscape, a province. - Du. land, land; -chap, a suffix corresponding to E. -ship in friend-ship, allied to the E. verb shape. qf The Du. sch sounds to us more like sk than sh; hence our spelling with sc.


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. languiss-, stem of pres. part. of languir, to languish. - L. languère, to be weak. Allied to Gk. λαγώρως, slack; Icel. lakra, to lag; and to Lag. See Brugm. ii. § 632. (v SLEG.)

languard. (L.) L. languidus, feeble.

- L. languère, to be languid or weak.


Laniard; see Lanyard.

Laniferous, wool-bearing. (L.) From L. lanà, wool; ferre, to bear. L. lanna is allied to Wool.


Lanner, Lanneret, a kind of falcon. (F. - L.) F. lanir, 'a lanner;' Cotg. - L. lânìarius, a butcher, one that tears and rends. - L. lanière, 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; ' Cotg. - G. lanischnecht, a foot-soldier. - G. lands, for landes, gen. of land, country; knecht, a soldier (E. knight). Thus lansquenet = land's-knight; orig. a soldier from Germany.

Lantern. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. lan-
terne. — F. lanterne. — L. lanterna, lāterra, a lantern (not a true L. word). Lanterna <*lannterna <*lanterna, borrowed from Gk. λαμπτήρα, a light, torch. — Gk. λάμπειν, 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 laniere, M. E. lainere; the final d being excrescent, or due to yard. — M. F. lainiere. 'A long and narrow band or thong of leather; ’ also lanières, pl. 'hawks' lunes,' Cot. Perhaps from F. lanier, a kind of hawk. See Lanner.

Lap (1), to lick up with the tongue. (E.) M. E. lappen. A. S. lappe, to lap. + M. Du. lappen (Hexham); Icel. lepja, Dan. labe; O. H. G. laffen, to lap up. + L. lambere, to lap with the tongue. (LAB; Brug. ii. § 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. lappen. A. S. lēppa, a loosely hanging portion. + Du. lap, Dan. lap, Swed. lapp, G. lappen, a patch, shred, rag. Cf. Icel. lepta, to hang down; Lith. lūpas, a patch, rag. Hence lap-el, a flap of a coat, dimin. of E. lap; lāp-pet, also dimin. of E. lap; also the verb to lap over. Cf. Limp (1).

Lap (3), to wrap. (E.) M. E. lappen, also wrappen, another form of wrappen; see Wrap. Quite distinct from lap (2).

Lapidary, one who sets precious stones. (L.) Engaged from L. lapidārius, a stonemason. — L. lapid-, stem of lapis, a stone. Allied to Gk. λέπα, a bare rock, λέπις, a flake, λέπειν, to peel (Prellwitz). See Leper.

Lapse, vb. (L.) From L. lāspare, to slip, frequent. of lābi (pp. l suspense), to glide, slip, trip. Der. col. -e, -il., re-lapse.

Lapwing, a bird. (E.) M. E. lappe-swineke. A. S. hlæpe-swinece, as if 'one who turns about in running'; from A.S. hlēap-an, to run; *swine, one who turns; see Winch. But the older form is laape-swinece (O. E. T., p. 504); the sense of which is unknown.

Larboard. (E.?) Cotgrave has: 'Babor, the larboard side of a ship.' Hakluyt (Voyages, i. 4) has the spelling leebreboard; where leer answers to prov. E. leer, empty. But the M. F. form is laddebord, of uncertain meaning. This form resembles Swed. ladda, to lade; see Lade (1). (The word still remains unexplained.)

Larceny, robbery. (F. — L.) The y is an E. addition. — O. F. larrecin (F. larcin), larceny. — L. latrocinium, robbery; formed with suffix -cinium (as in tirōcinium) from latro, a robber. Allied to Gk. λαρξ, a hirelling, used in a bad sense; and to λατρων, hire.


Lard. (F. — L.) O. F. lard. — L. lardum, also lārida, lard, fat of bacon. Cf. Gk. λάρδος, nice, λαρδός, fat. Der. lard-er, from O. F. lardier, a tub to keep bacon in (Cot.), hence a room in which to keep bacon and meat. Also inter-lard.

Large. (F. — L.) F. large. — L. largus, great. Cf. O. F. larc, m.

Largess, a liberal gift. (F. — L.) F. largesse, bounty. — Late L. *largitia, not found, for L. largitia, a bestowing. — L. largitus, pp. of largiēre, to bestow. — L. largus, large, liberal.


Lark (2), a game, fun. (E.) The same word as the above; from the cheerful note of the bird. The fuller form laurrock (whence larrick) produced the form larriker' for larking; now used as a slang adj., in the sense of rollicking or rowdy. See N. and Q. 7 S. vii. 245.

Larum; short for Alarum.

Larva. (E.) L. larva, a ghost, a mask; used as a scientific name for a caterpillar or grub.


Lascar, a native E. Indian soldier. (Pers.) Pers. lashkarī, a soldier; from lashkar, an army.

Lascivious. (L.) Corruptly formed from L. lascium, lustful. Cf. Skt. lāsa, to desire.

Lash (1), a thong, stripe. (F. — L.) M. E. lasshe, the flexible part of a whip;
LASH

cf. O. F. lace, a snare, a noose; O. F. lache, a lace (Godefroy). — Folk L. *lactum, for L. laqueum, acc. of laqueus, a snare; see Lace. The relationship of this to Du. laschen, to join, to scarify 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.

Lash (2), to bind firmly together. (F. — L.) O. F. latchier, variant of laceur, to lace. We also find the (perhaps unrelated) Du. laschen, to join, scarify together; lasch, a piece, joint, seam. So also Swed. laska, Dan. laske, to scarify; Swed. Dan. lask, a scarify, joint. The verb is from the sb.; see above.


Lassitude, weariness. (F. — L.) F. lassitude. — L. lassitudo, weariness. — L. lassus, wearied; for *lāt-tus, and allied to E. Late.

Lasso, a rope with a noose. (Span. — L.) From Mexican Span. lasso; O. Span. lazo, Minshew. — L. laqueus (Folk L. lacens), a noose, snare. knot. See Lace. ḳ The mod. Span. has lazo (with ζ sounded as E. voiceless θ).

Last (1), latest; see Late.

Last (2), a wooden mould of the foot for a shoemaker. (E.) M. E. last, lest. A. S. lāst, lāst, a foot-track, path, trace of feet (whence the mod. sense follows). ḳ Du. leest, a last, form; Icel. leistr, the foot below the ankle; Swed. lāst, Dan. last, G. leisten, a shoemaker’s last; Goth. laistis, a foot-track. The Tent. base appears in Goth. laist-, with orig. sense ‘foot-track’; from lais-, 2nd grade of Teut. *leis-an; — Cf. Goth. laiss, I know (find or trace out). Cf. L. iver, a track; see Delirious. Akin to Learn.

last (3), to endure. (E.) M. E. lasten, leisten; A. S. lēstān, to observe, perform, last; orig. ‘to follow in the track of;’ from lōst, a foot-track (above). ḳ Goth. laistjan, to follow after; G. leisten, to follow out. Cf. Goth. laistis, G. leisten, 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. ḳ Dan. last, cargo; Swed. Du. and G. last, a burden. See Lade. ḳ A. S. hlæst is for *hlada-to— (> *hlado-); from hlad-, with suffix -sto-. Cf. Icel. klas (< *hlado-to), a cart-load.

Latch (1), a catch, fastening. (E.) M. E. lachæ, a latch, from lachen, to catch. — A. S. leccan, to seize, catch hold of.

Latch (2), vb., to moisten. (E.) In Shak. M. N. D. iii. 2. 56; Cf. M. Du. laken, to flow (Oudemans); Swed. laka, to distil, fall by drops, laka pâ, to pour on to; from lak, 2nd grade of Icel. leka, to drip; see Leak. Also prov. E. letch, a vessel for making lye; A. S. leccan, to moisten; Low G. lake, brine.

Latchet, a little latch, 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. lacs; see Lace.

Late. (E.) M. E. lat; comp. later, latter, superl. latest, last (Ormulum, 4168), last. A. S. lot, slow, late. ḳ Du. laat, Icel. latr, Dan. lad, Swed. lat; Goth. lats, slothful, G. lass, weary. Allied to L. lassus (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).

last (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. laterolis, belonging to the side. — L. later-, for *lates-, stem of latus, side.

Lath. (E.) North E. lat. M. E. latte. A. S. lātt, a lath; pl. lätta. ḳ 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. llath, a rod, staff, Ir. s'lat, a rod; which is cognate.

Lathe (1), a machine for turning wood, &c. (Scand.) Cf. Dan. dreie-lad, a turning-lathe; vever-lad, a loom, lit. a weaving-lathe.

Lathe (2), a division of a county. (E.) A. S. lōd, M. E. lōd, a lathe, province; Thorpe, Ancient Laws, i. 184, 455. Perhaps allied to Icel. lōð, land.

Lather. (E.) M. E. lather. A. S. laðor, lather; whence lýðran, to anoint. ḳ Icel. laðr, froth, foam, soap; Swed. löder, lather. For the form, cf. Gk.

Laten, triangular, applied to sails. (F. - L.) F. latine, as in voil latine, a laten sail; latine is the fem. of Latin, Latin (i.e. Roman).


Latter; see Late.


Laud, to praise. (L.) M. E. lauden. - L. laudāre, to praise. - L. laud-, stem of laus, praise.

Laudanum. (L.-Gk.-Pers.) Now a preparation of opium, but formerly applied to a different drug. Thus Minshen's Span. Dict. (1623) has: 'Laudano, the gum labdanum used in pomanders.' - L. ladanum, Ladanum, Labdanum. a sweet-smelling transparent gum gathered from the leaves of Cistus Lecyn, a shrub, of which they make pomander, it smells like wine mingled with spices;' Blount, 1674. (Laudanum has a like strong smell.) - L. lādānum, lēdanum, resin from the shrub lada (Pinus). - Gk. λάδανον, λάδανον (same). - Gk. λῆδα, a certain shrub. - Pers. lādan, the gum-herb lada (Richardson).


Launch (1); see Lanch.

Launch (2), a large ship's boat. (Span.) Span. lancha, 'the pinnace 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. - L.) Formed by adding F. suffix -ess to M. E. launder or lavander, a washerwoman. - O. F. lavandiere, 'a laundresse or washing-woman;' Cot. - Late L. lauan-daria, dēria, (same). - L. lamand-, gerundial stem of lauāre, to wash. See Lave. Der. launder-y = launder-y.


Laureate. (L.) L. laureātus, crowned with laurel. - L. laura, a laurel; orig. fem. of laurus, adj. from laurus (above).


Lave, to wash. (F. - L.) F. laver. - L. lauāre. + Gk. λαώνειν, to wash. Der. lauver, M. F. lavoir, a washing-pool (Cot.); luv-at-or, Y. luvatoire, L. lauvātorium, neut. of lauvātorius, adj., belonging to a washer. And cf. Lather.

Laveer, to tack. (Du. - F. - Duc.) In Dryden. - Du. laveeren; M. Du. laveren, lovereon, 'to sail up and down,' Hexham. - M. F. laveér (Littre); F. lounoyer.

- F. lof, luff, weather-side. - Du. loof. See Luff.

Lavender, a plant. (F. - Late L.) M. E. lavendre. A. F. lavendre; Voc. 557. 9. - Late L. lavendula. id.; also lavandula, livendula; see N. E. D. The form livendula points to L. liuvēre, to be livid; from its bluish colour. See Livid.

Lavish, profuse, prodigal. (E.) Formerly spelt lavish, laves; also lawy. Formed with suffix -ish (A. S. -is) from the obsolete verb lave, to pour out, lade out water; M. E. lauen, to bale out water, whence the metaphorical use of lauen, to give bountifully. 'He lauez hyes gyftez = God lavisheth His gifts;' Allit. Poems, A. 607. It answers to A. S. lasiian, to lave, wash, pour. Cf. Du. laven, G. laben, to refresh. If the Teut. verb was perhaps early borrowed from L. lauare; see Lave. Cf. Norman dial. laver, to spend lavishly. Der. lavish, vb.

Law, a rule of action, edit. (Scand.) M. E. lawe. A. S. lagu (not common; the usual A. S. word is ēz); borrowed from Scand. Cf. O. Sax. lag, law. - Icel. lög, pl., but in sing. sense, a law, from lag, a stratum, order; Swed. lag; Dan. lov.
Lawn (1), a space of grass-covered ground, a glade. (F. - C.) M. E. lawn, (the d has been dropped). - O. F. lande, 'a land or laund, a wild, untilled, shrubby, or grassy plain;' Cot. Cf. Ital. and Span. landa, a heath. Of disputed origin; referred by Littre 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.) Palsgrave has Lauime lunen, prob. for Lan lunen, where Lan is the 16th cent. spelling of Laon, to the N. W. of Rheims. Lawn was also called 'cloth of Remes,' i.e. Rheims; see Baret's Alvarie.


Lay (1), to cause to lie down, set. (E.) M. E. leien, leggen, pt. t. leide, pp. leid. A.S. leggan, pt. t. legi, pp. leged; causal of ligjan, to lie. - Du. leggen, Icel. leggja, Dan. lægge, Swed. laga, G. legen, Goth. lagjan. Teut. type *lag-jan-, causal verb; from *lag, 2nd grade of *ligjan-, to lie; see Lie (1). For the modern forms, see Sweet, E. Gr. § 1293.

layer, a stratum, tier, bed. (E.) The same as lay-er, he who lays; see N. E. D. 4. Not M. E. leir, a hair, 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, leich, a game, sport, song (see Schade). Cf. A. S. lâc, sport.

Leaguer, a camp. (Du.) In All's Well, iii. 6. 27. — Du. leger, a lair, a camp. See Lair, Lie (1). Der. be-leaguer.

Leak. (Scand.) M. E. leken. — IceI. leka, to drip, dribble, leak as a ship, str. vb. (pt. t. lak); cf. the causal forms seen in Swed. lícka, Dan. lekke, Du. lekken, 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. hlec, leaky. ] Der. leak, sb., from IceI. lekt, a leak. Prob. allied to Leak (Franck).

Leal, loyal, true. (F. — L.) M. E. lét.

Lean (1), to incline, stoop. (E.) M. E. lenen. A. S. hléan, to make lean, weak verb; (cf. A. S. hlitinian, to lean, weak verb). + Dan. læne, Swedish liina, causal forms; G. lehnen, intrans. Allied to L. -clínare, in inclínare, to incline; Gk. κλίνω, to cause to lean, make to bend. (✓KLEL)


Leap. (E.) M. E. lepen, pt. t. leep, pp. lopen. A. S. hléapan, pt. t. hlóop, to run, jump. + Du. loopen, IceI. hlápa, Dan. lópe, Swedish lopa, Goth. hlóapan, G. laufen, chiefly in the sense 'to run.' Teut. type *hlópan-

Learn. (E.) M. E. lernen. A. S. lærnan. + G. lernen, to learn. Teut. type *liznun; from *liz(a)nus, pp. of *lizan-, to trace out, of which the pt. t. lais occurs in Goth. with the sense 'I know,' i.e. have found out. Hence also Teut. *lizsan-, to teach, as in A. S. lœran (G. lehren), to teach. Brumg. i. § 903 (c).

And see Last (2), Lore.

Lease (1), to let a tenement. (F. — L.) F. laisser, to let go. — L. laxère, to slacken, let go. — L. laxus, loose. See Lax.

Lease (2), to glean. (E.) M. E. leisen. A. S. lesan, to gather. + Du. lezen, to gather, to read; G. lesen; Goth. liasan, pt. t. las, to gather; Lith. lēsti, to snap up.

Leash, a thong to hold in a dog. (F. — L.) M. E. lees — O. F. lèesse (F. laisse), a leash. — Late L. laxa, a thong, a loose rope. — L. laxus, slack. See Lax. The number usually leashed together was three.


Least; see Less.

Leat, a conduit for water. (E.) A. S. geléh, a course, direction. From leatan, to let, permit. Cf. in-leat, out-leat. See Let (1).


Leave (1), to forsake, quit. (E.) M. E. leuon (leven). A. S. lēfan, to leave a heritage, leave behind one. + IceI. leifa, to leave. Teut. type *lēiβan-, to leave; from *laiβ-, as seen in A. S. lōf, a remainder, IceI. leif, a heritage. And *laiβ is the 2nd stem of Teut. *lēiban-, to remain, as in A. S. be-lifan, O. H. G. bi-liban (whence G. bleiben). Idg. root *leip, as in Gk. λιπος, persistent; the weak grade *liep appears in Skt. lṛ, to smear, Gk. λίπος, grease, Russ. липа, sticky, Lith. lipis, to adhere to. See Live. Brumg. i. § 87.

Leave (2), permission, farewell. (E.) 'To take leave' = to take permission to go. 'By your leave' = by your permission. M. E. leue (leve). A. S. lēf, permission. From the same root as A. S. lōf, dear, pleasing. The orig. sense was pleasure; hence a grant, permission. + Du. -los, as in oor-los, permission, ver-lof, leave; IceI. leyf, leave, leifan, permission, lob (1) praisel (2) permission; Dan. lov, Swed. lōf, praise, leave; G. ur-laub, ver-laub, leave, er-lauben, to permit, lob, praise. From Teut. base *lēub- (whence A. S. lōf), 2nd grade *lēub- (> A. S. lēaf), weak grade *lēub- (> A. S. iuf-n, love) See Lieb, Love, Furlough. (✓LEUBH.)

Leaven, ferment. (F. — L.) M. E. leuvain (lovain). — F. levain. — L. leüamen, an alleviation; here used in the orig. sense of 'that which raises.' — L. leuère, to raise.

— L. levis, light. See Levity.

Lecher. (F. — G.) M. E. lechur, lechour. — O. F. lecheor, lecheur, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to glutony and lewdness. — O. F. lecher (F. lécher), to lick. — O. H. G. leccōn (G. lecken), to lick. See Lick.

Lectern, Lecturn, a reading-desk. (F. — Late L.) M. E. laterone, lectore, lectrone, lectrun (Prompt. Parv.).
LECTION

- O. F. lettrum (Godefroy); lectrun, lettrin (Littre, s. v. lutrin). - Late L. lectrum, a reading-desk, pulpit. - Late L. lectrum, a pulpit.

From Gk. λέκτρον, a couch, support; akin to Gk. λέγος, a couch, bed; cf. L. lectus, a couch. For other forms, like Late L. legörum, lectörum, show that it was popularly connected with L. lectio (below).

Lection, 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. lectura, 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. legg, the rim of a cask, Icel. lög, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask; Norweg. logg (pl. legger), the lowest part of a vessel; M. H. G. lekke.] 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 *leggian, to lie. Cf. A. S. liggan, Icel. liggja, Swed. ligga, Dan. lige, 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 retained 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. liggan, A. S. liggan, 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 liggan, 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. le. shield. - Icel. hlí, lee (of a ship); Dan. læ, Swed. lä. + Du. lüf; A. S. hléo, hléow, a covering, a shelter (distinct from prov. E. leuw, warm; see Lew). ¶ The peculiar use is Scand.; the pronunciation lew-ard is due to the w; cf. steward for strew-ward. The Teut. type is *hlewo-—(Franck).


Leg. (Scand.) M. E. leg (pl. legges). - Icel. leggr, a leg; Dan. læg, the call of the leg; Swed. lägg (the same). Brugm. i. § 647(5).

Legacy. (L.) M. E. légacie; a coined word (as if=L. *légàtia, not found) from L. légatum, a bequest, neut. of pp. of légare, to appoint, bequeath; allied to lex (stem lég-), the law (below).

LEGATE

λέγεω, to collect. Brugm. i. § 134. (✓LEG.)

legate, a commissioner. (F. - L.)
M. E. legate. – O. F. legat (F. légat), a pope’s ambassador. – L. légatus, a deputy; pp. of légire, to appoint. – L. lég-, stem of lex, law. See legal.

legatee. (L.; with F. suffix.) A law term; coined from L. légít-us, appointed, with F. suffix -é (= L. -átus). See above.

legend, a marvellous story. (F. - L.)
M. E. legende. – O. F. legende (F. légende), a legend, a story. – Late L. legenda, a legend. fem. sing. from L. legenda, neut. pl., things to be read. – L. legendus, fut. pass. part. of legere, to read, orig. to gather, collect. – Gk. λέγεω, to tell, speak. (✓LEG.)

Legerdemain, sleight of hand. (F. - L.)
O. F. légier de main, lit. light of hand. (Cf. Ital. leggiero, leggero, light. The O. F. légier answers to a Late L. type *leniārius, made by adding -ārius to L. leni-s, 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. (E. and F.) As if for leger-line; where leger = F. léger (formerly légier). light; because these lines are small and short. But wrongly; léger means ‘a horizontal bar,’ and is allied to legere, to read. (N.E.D.)


Legion, a large body of soldiers. (F. - L.)
M. E. legion. – O. F. legion. – L. légionem, acc. of legio, a Roman legion, body of from 4200 to 6000 men. – L. legere, to gather, select a band.

Legislátor. (L.) L. législator, a proposer of a law. – L. légis, gen. of lex, a law; látor, a proposer, lit. bringer, from látium (for látiun), to bear, bring, from látum, to bear. (TEL.) See Tolerante. Brugm. i. § 852 (2). Der. legislate, &c. See legal.

Legist. (F. - L.) O. F. légiste (F. légiste). Late L. légista, one skilled in the laws. – L. légis, stem of lex, law (with Gk. suffix -ista = στίς).

legitimate. (L.) Late L. légití-mátor, pp. of légitímare, to declare to be lawful. – L. légitímus, according to law. – L. légí-, for lex, law; with suffix -ti-mus.


Leisure, freedom from employment. (F. - L.)
M. E. leysere. – A. F. leisir (F. loisir), leisure; orig. an infin. mood, meaning ‘to be permitted.’ – L. licêtre, to be permitted. (TEL.) 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. leman, also leesman. – A. S. læof, dear; mann, a man or woman. See Lief.

Lemma, an assumption. (L. – Gk.)
L. lémmà, Gk. λεμμα, a thing taken; in logic, a premiss taken for granted; allied to Gk. εἴλημα, perf. pass. of λαμβάνειν, to take (base λαβ-). Brugm. i. § 852.

Lemming, Leming, a kind of Norwegian rat. (Norweg.) Norweg. lemmende; also occurring as lemming, limende, lemledre, lomund, lomhund. Cf. Swed. lemel, a lemming; Icel. lómundr. Origin obscure; Aasen derives it from Norweg. leníja, to strike, beat, maim, 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 momok.

Lemniscate, a curve like the figure 8. (L. – Gk.) From L. lémnisca-t-us, adorned with a ribbon. – L. lémniscus, a pendent ribbon. – Gk. λεμνίσκος, a fillet. Said to be from Gk. λέβος, wool; which is allied to Wool.


Lemur, a nocturnal animal. (L.)
L. lemur, a ghost; so nicknamed by naturalists from its nocturnal habits.


See Loan.


Lenient, mild. (L.) From pres. part. of L. lénire, to soothe. – L. lénis, soft, mild.

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, lenten. A.S. lencten, the spring; supposed to be derived from lang, long, because in spring the days lengthen; Kluge suggests that it represents a Teut. form *lang-ti-no, *long day, where -ti-no is allied to Skt. dina, Lith. dêna, a day. — Du. lentel, spring; G. lens, O. H. G. lenso, lenzin, lenzien. Der. lenten, adj., from A.S. lencten, sb.


Lentisk, the mastic-tree. (F. - L.) F. lentisque. — L. lentiscum, lentiscus, named from the clamminess of its resin. — L. lentus, sticky, pliant.

Leo, a lion. (L. - Gk. - Egypt (?)) L. leo. — Gk. λέων, a lion. We also find Du. leeuw, G. löwe, Russ. лев, Lithuanian levas, a lion; all borrowed forms. Cf. Heb. לֵוֵי, a lion. Probably of Egyptian origin; see Lion.

Leopard. (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. leopard. — L. leoparudis, — Gk. λεοπάρδος, a leopard; supposed to be a mongrel between a panther and a lioness. — Gk. λέος, for λέων, a lion; πάρδος, a pard.

Leper. (F. - L. - Gk.) The sense has changed; lepère formerly meant the disease itself; and what we now call a leper was called a leprous man. ‘The lepère of him was clensis;’ Wyclif, Matt. viii. 3. — M. F. lepere, ‘a leprosy;’ Cot. — L. lepra. — Gk. λέπρα, leprosy; so called because the skin scales off. — Gk. λεπρός, scaly, scabby. — Gk. λέπω, a scale; λέπεων, to peel. Cf. Russ. lupite, Lithuanian lupiti, to peel.

Lepidoptera, a term applied to insects whose wings are covered with scales. (Gk.) Gk. λεπιδό-, for λεπίς, a scale; πτερό-, pl. of πτερόν, a wing (allied to E. feather).

Leporine, belonging to a hare. (L.) L. leporinus, adj., from lepor-, for *lepis, 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. lēs, lēs, adj., les, adv. A.S. læsā, less, adj.; læs, adv. + O. Fries. lessa, less. β. The form lēs-sa is for *lēs-ra, by assimilation. The Teut. type is *lais-ison, from a base *lais-; cf. Lith. lēsas, thin, small. The Teut. type of the adv. is *laisis. Der. less-er, a double comp.; less-en, vb.

least. (E.) M. E. lest, adj., lest, adv. A.S. lærest, whence lōst 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 ðy lēs ðe = for the reason less that; wherein ðy (for the reason) was soon dropped, and lēs ðe coalesced into lest. Here lēs = less, adv.; and ðe is the indeclinable relative.

-less, suffix; see Loose.

Lessee. (F. - L.) O. F. lesse (lest), pp. of lesser, later laisser, to let go (lease). See Lease (1).

Lesson. (F. - L.) M. E. lesson. — F. leçon. — L. lectionem, acc. of lectio, a reading; see Lection. Doublet, lection.

Lest; see Less.


Let (2), to hinder. (E.) M. E. lētten; A.S. leltan, to hinder, make late. — A.S. læt, late, slow. + Du. laten, Icel. letja, Goth. latian, to tarry; from the adj. Late. Teut. type *lat-jan; from *lat-, slow. See Late.


Lethe, oblivion. (L. - Gk.) L. lēthē. — Gk. ληθή, a forgetting; the river of
oblivion; allied to λαθ-, base of λανθάνειν, to lie hid.

LETHARGY, a heavy sleep. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. lethargie, a lethargy; Cot. L. lethargia. - Gk. ληθάργια, drowsiness. - Gk. ληθάργος, forgetful. - Gk. λήθη, oblivion (above).

Letter, a character. (F. - L.) M. E. lettre. - F. lettre. - L. littera, for older littera (also letera), a letter. See Brugm. i. § 930.

LETTUCE, a succulent plant. (F. - L.) M. E. lettuce. - O. F. *lètece, only found in the form lectus (Palsgrave, s.v. Lettes); and in the Latinised form lētīsa, Wrt. Vocab. 787. 15. - L. *lactīcea, fem. adj. from lactĭca, a lettuce (whence F. laïtte, Ital. lattuga). - L. lact-, stem of lac, milk, succulent juice. See Lacteal.

LEVANT, the E. of the Mediterranean Sea. (Ital. - L.) Ital. levante, E. wind, eastern or central country or part (where the sun rises). - L. levant-, stem of pres. part. of levare, to raise; whence sē levāre, to rise. - L. levēs, light.

Levee, a morning assembly. (F. - L.) For F. le lever (Littre). - F. lever, to raise. - L. levēre, to raise. (above).

Level, an instrument for determining that a thing is horizontal. (F. - L.) M. E. liuel, levell (level, level). - O. F. livel, later spelling livez, mod. F. niveau, a level. - L. livella, a level; dimin. of libra, a balance. See Librate. ¶ Hence the adj. level.


Leveret. (F. - L.) A. F. leveret (pl. leveres, Gaimar, Chron. l. 6239); O. F. levraul, 'a leveret, or young hare;' Cot. with change of suffix. [The suffix -ault = Late L. -aldus, from O. H. G. wald, power, common as a suffix.] The base lever- is from L. lepor- for *lepos, stem of lepus, a hare.

Leviathan. (L. - Heb.) Late L. levīthān, Job xl. 20 (Vulgate). - Heb. leviyathān, an aquatic animal, dragon, serpent; named from its twisting itself in curves. - Heb. root lāwāḵ; Arab. root lāwā‘, to bend, whence lāwā‘, the twisting or coiling of a serpent.

Levigate, to make smooth. (L.) Out of use. - L. lenigōtus, pp. of lenigāre, to make smooth. - L. lēu-is, smooth; -igāre, for agere, to make. Cf. Gk. λειώς, smooth.


Levite, one of the tribe of Levi. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. Levi. - Gk. Δευτέρης, Lu. x. 32. - Heb. Levî, one of the sons of Jacob.

Levity, lightness, frivolity, (L.) From L. levitas, lightness. - L. levēs, 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. levēre, to raise. - L. levēs, light. (above).

Lew, Lew-warm, tepid. (E.) M. E. lew, Wyclif, Rev. iii. 16. A. S. hlæwe, warm (found once). - Du. lâwe, warm; Icel. hótr, hýtr; G. luhn, O. H. G. lâo (lāo-). Teut. base (perhaps) *hlēw-, hlēw-.

Lewd, ignorant, base. (L. - ?) M. E. levved, ignorant. A. S. lāwede, adj., ignorant, also lay, belonging to the laity. [It may have been confused with the pp. of lēwan, to betray; cf. Goth. lusjan, to betray, from lēw, occasion, opportunity.] But it is supposed to be of Latin origin; answering to L. type *lāicātus, belonging to the laity, parallel to Late L. cléricātus (whence E. clergy). If so, it is formed from L. lāicus, a word of Gk. origin. See Laicus. (Sievers, § 173; Pogatscher, § 340.)

Lexicon. (Gk.) Gk. λεξικόν, a dictionary; neut. of λεξικός, adj., belonging to words. - Gk. λεξικ-τος, a saying. - Gk. λεξικ-ένως, to speak; see legend.

LEY, a meadow; see Lea.

Liable, responsible. (F. - L.) Formed, with suffix -able, from F. liable, to tie. - L. ligāre, to tie. See Ligament.

Liana, Liana, a climbing tropical plant. (F. - L.) F. liane (the same); from Norman and Guernsey liane, a band. - L. ligamentum; see Lien, Limehound.

Lias, a formation of limestone. (F.) F. lias, liais, O. F. liot, a hard freestone.

Lih, to castrate. (E.) Answers to an A. S. type *lybban; only found in the cognate Du. lubben, with the same sense; E. Fries. and Westph. lübben. Der. g-lib, vb., the same (obsolete); cf. O. Du. gelib, 'gelt,' Hexham. Also lof-1, q.v.

Libation, the pouring forth of wine in honour of a deity. (F. - L.) F. libation.
- L. acc. libātānēm. - L. libātus, pp. of libāre, to taste, sip, pour out. + Gk. λείβειν, 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); dimin. of liber, a book. See Library.


**liberate.** (L.) From pp. of L. liberāre, to set free. - L. liber, free; Brugm. i. § 102.

**libertine.** (L.) Cf. Acts vi. 9. - L. libertinus, adj., belonging to a freed man, also sb., a freed man; later applied to denote the licentious liberty of a certain sect (Acts vi. 9). - L. libertus, a freed man. - L. liber, free.


**Library.** (F. — L.) F. librairie. - L. librāria, a book-shop; fem. of librārius, belonging to books. - L. librār-, stem of liber, a book, orig. the bark of a tree (one of the earliest writing materials). Allied to Gk. λείβειν, to peel; Brugm. i. § 490.

**Librate, to balance, be poised, move slightly when balanced.** (L.) The verb is rare, and due to the sb. libration (Kesrey). - L. acc. librātionēm, a poised. - L. librātus, pp. of librāre, to balance. - L. libra, a balance, a level; also a pound of 1 oz. + Gk. λίρπα, a pound of 1 oz. Brugm. i. § 589.


**licentiate, one who has a grant to exercise a profession.** (L.) Englished from Late L. licentiātus, pp. of licentiāre, to licence. - L. licentia, licence (above).

**licentious.** (F. — L.) F. licencieux. - L. licentiosus, full of licence. - L. licentia, licence (above).

**Lichen,** a moss. (L. — Gk.) L. lichen.
LIEGE


**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 tenent-]

M. E. *lige, lege; lege pouste — 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. *leitic, *lidic (G. *ledig), free, esp. from all obligations of service. Cf. Icel. *liðgr, free, M. Du. *ledig, free. (Disputed; see Köting; § 4736.)

**Lieger, Leiger**, an ambassador; see Ledger.

**Lien**, a legal claim, charge on property. (F. — L.) F. *lien, 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. *locumtenent-, stem of *locum tenens; one who holds another’s place. — L. *locum, acc. of *locus*, a place; *tenens*, pres. pt. of tenere, to hold. See Tenable.


**lifeguard.** (E.) From life and guard. ¶ Cf. G. *leigarde, a body-guard, which is a cognate word, with the orig. sense of ‘life-guard’, from O. H. G. *lif, life.

**lifelong; better live-long, q. v.


**Lift** (2), to steal. (E.) We speak of a *shop-lifter, a thief; see Shak. Troil. i. 2. 129. To take up; hence, to take away. The same as Lift (1). ¶ Not allied to Goth. *hīfīs, a thief.

**Ligament**, a band, band of tissue connecting the moveable bones. (F. — L.) F. *ligament. — L. *ligamentum, a tie, band. — L. *ligāre, to tie; with suffix -mentum.

**ligature**, a bandage. (F. — L.) F. *ligature; a bandage. — L. *ligaturā, a binding. — L. *ligatus, pp. of *ligāre, to tie.


**lighten** (1), to illuminate, flash. (E.)

i. INTRANS., to shine as lightning; ‘it lighten’s!’ M. E. *lighten, more correctly *light-n-en, where the *-n- 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. *līhtan, from *lēht, sb.

**lightning**, an illuminating flash. (E.) Formed with suffix -ing from M. E. *lighten, to lighten (above).


**light** (3), to alight, settle, descend. (E.) M. E. *līhten. A. S. *līhtan, vb., to alight from, lit. to make light, relieve a horse of his burden. — A. S. *lēht (līht) (above). The sense ‘to descend upon’ (the earth) is secondary, due to the completed action of descending from a horse.

**lighten** (2), to alleviate. (E.) The -en is merely formative, as in strength-en. — A. S. *līhtan, to make light (above).

**lighten** (3), to alight on. (E.) Extended from light (3) above.

**lighter**, a boat for unloading ships. (Du.) Borrowed from Du. *līgter, a lighter, i.e. unloader. — Du. *ligt, light.

**lights**, lungs. (E.) So named from their lightness. So also Russ. *lebīti, *lights; from *legkii, light.
Lighten (1), to flash, Lightning; see Light (1).

Ligneous, woody. (L.) L. ligneus, wooden; with suffix -ous. — L. lignum, wood.

Ligno-ales, a kind of tree. (F. — L. and Gk.) O.F. lignoales (Godef.). — L. lignum, aloe(s). lit. ‘wood of aloes.’ Aloe is gen. of aloë, from Gk. ἀλοή, aloe. See Aloe.

Ligule, a strap-shaped petal. (L.) In botany. — L. ligula, a little tongue, also spelt lingula, dimin. of lingua, tongue. See Lingual.

Ligurian, a précieux stone. (L. — Gk.) L. ligurium. — Gk. λίγυριον, a sort of gem (amber or jacinth); Exod. xxxviii. 19.


like (2), to be pleased with. (E.) The construction has altered; M. E. liketh, it pleasure, is impersonal, as in mod. E. if you like = if it may please you. — A.S. lician, to please, orig. to be like or suitable for. — A.S. -lic, ge-lic, like; see Like (1). + Du. lijken, to suit; Icel. lika, to like; Goth. leikan, to please (similarly derived).

 liken, to compare. (E.) M. E. liknen, to liken; but the true sense is intransitive, viz. to be like. Cf. Swed. likna. (1) to resemble, (2) to liken, from lik, like; Dan. ligne, the same, from lig, like.

 Lilac, a shrub. (Span. — Arab. — Pers.) Span. lilac. — Arab. lilāk, a lilac. — Pers. Lilaj, tilanj, tilang, of which the proper sense is indigo-plant. The initial l stands for n, and the above forms are from nil, blue, whence nilak (— Arab. tilak), bluish. The plant is named from the ‘bluish’ tinge on the flowers in some varieties. (Devic). Cf. Skt. niḍa-, dark blue.

 Lilt, to sing, dance. (Scand.) M. E. litting-horn, horn to dance to; cf. M. E. lulten, to resound. Formed (with added -t) from Norweg. lilla, to sing in a high tone. Cf. O. Swed. lilla, to lull to sleep (Rietz). Allied to Lull.

 Lily, a plant. (L. — Gk.) A.S. lilie. — L. lilium. — Gk. λιλιον, a lily.


 Limb (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.

 Limber (1), active, flexible. (E.) 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. limmers, thills, shafts (the b being excrecent). G. Douglas has lymnaris, shafts. Probably from O. F. limonier, 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. limnar), 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 lim, the lengthening of l having occasioned the loss of d. (Sweet, E. Gr. § 1607.) See Lind.

 Lime (3), a kind of citron. (F. — Pers.) F. lime. — Pers. limā, also limin, a lemon, citron. — Malay limau, a lime, a citron.

 Limighthouse, a dog in a leash. (Hybrid; F. — L., and E.) Short for liam-house, used by Turberville. The M. E. liam or liam means ‘a leash.’ — O. F. liem, now spelt lien, a band; Guernsey liam, lian. — L. ligam, a tie. See Lien, Liane.

 Limit. (F. — L.) F. limite, a limit. — L. limitem, acc. of limes, a boundary; akin to limen, a threshold. Cf. L. limus, transverse.

 Limn, to illuminate, paint. (F. — L.) M. E. limnen, contracted form of lumine, to illuminate (Prompt. Parv.). Again, lumine is for enluminen. — O. F. enlu-
LIMP

miner, to illuminate, burnish, limn. — L. illuminare; see illuminate.

Limp (1), flaccid, pliant. (E.) Not in early use. Apparently related, by gradation, to Bavarian lampecht, flaccid, down-hanging, from the verb lampehn, to hang loosely down; cf. Skt. lampa, depending, lamb, to hang down.


Limpet, a small shell-fish. (L.) Formerly lempet (Phillips, 1756). A. S. lempedau, orig. a lamprey, which also sticks to rocks. — Late L. lemprida, for L. lampedra, a lamprey. See LAMPREY. Cf. ‘Lempreda, lempedau;’ 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. β. The L. linea meant orig. a string made of flax, being fem. of adj. lineus, made of flax. — L. linen, flax. Cf. Gk. λιβων, flax; whence perhaps the L. word. Der. out-line.

Lineage. (F. — L.) F. lignage, a lineage. — F. ligné, a line, rank. — L. linea, a line (above).

Lineal. (L.) L. linealis, belonging to a line. — L. linea, a line (above).

Lineament, a feature. (F. — L.) M. F. lineamentum, a drawing, delineation. — L. lineære, to draw a line. — L. linea, a line (above).

Linear. (L.) L. linearis, belonging to a line. — L. linea, a line (above).


Ling, a fish. (E.) M. E. leng (Havelok). Named from its long slender shape. Cf. A. S. lengu, length. — Du. leng, a ling, from lang, long; Icel. langa, Norw. langa, longa, a ling; Swed. långa; G. länge, a ling, also called läng-fisch, long fish. See Long.

Ling (1), a fish. (Scand.) M. E. lyng. — Icel. lyn, ling, heather; Dan. ling. Swed. ljung.


Lingo, a language. (Prov. — L.) Prov. lingo (at Marseilles), a language. — L. lingua, a tongue, language (below).

Linguál, pertaining to the tongue. (L.) Coin from L. lingua, the tongue, O. Lat. lingá, cognate with E. tongue.

Linguist, one skilled in languages. (L.) From L. lingua, a tongue, language; with suffix -ista (= Gk. ἱστης).

Liniment, salve, ointment. (F. — L.) F. liniment. — L. linimentum, ointment. — L. linere, to smear; cf. Skt. ṛ, to melt. Brugm. i. § 476 (5); ii. § 608.

Lining. (L.) Formed, with suffix -ing, from the verb to line, i.e. to cover the inside of a garment with line, i.e. linen; see linen.

Link (1), a ring of a chain. (Scand.) O. Icel. *klenkr, whence Icel. klækr (by assimilation); Dan. lenke, Swed. länk; G. gelenk, a joint, link, ring. Cf. A. S. hlénce, or hléca (which would have given tinch). Also M. H. G. lenken, to bend, O. H. G. hlæca, hip, loin (whence perhaps Flank).

Link (2), a torch; see Linstock.

Linseed, flax-seed. (L. and E.) From M. E. *lin* = A. S. *lin*, flax, borrowed from L. *linum*, flax; and E. *seed*.


Lintock, Lintstock, a stick to hold a lighted match. (Du.) Formerly lintstock (Coles, 1684); but properly lint stock, from *lunt*, 'a match to fire guns with,' Phillips. — Du. *lintstok*, 'a lint-stock,' Sewel. — Du. *lont*, a match; *stok*, a stick (see Stock); cf. Dan. *lunte-stok*; from *lunte*, a match, *stok*, a stick. Du. *lont* seems to have been formed from M. Du. *lompe*, 'a bundle of linnen,' Hexham; lit. a lump. See Lump.

Link (2), a torch. (Scand.) Prob. a dimin. from *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 *ltn-teus*, linen. — L. *linum*, flax.

Lintel, the headpiece of a door. (F. — L. M. E. *lintel*. — O. F. *lintel* (F. *linteau*). — Late L. *lintellus*, a lintel, for *limite*lus, dimin. of L. *lines* (stem *limi*), a boundary, border; see Limit.


Liquefy, Liquescent; see Liquid.

Liquid, moisture. — L. *liquorem*, acc. of *liquir*, moisture. — L. *liquère*, to be moist.


Liturgy, see Gower; perhaps also, cf. but from lit., see lion. We also use mod. F. *livent*.

Liquorice; see Licorice.


Lisson; see Lithe.


List (2), a catalogue. (F. — G.) F. *liste*, a list, roll; also, a list or selvage. It meant (1) a border, strip, (2) a roll or list of names. — O. H. G. *lista*, G. *leiste*, a border; see List (1).

List (3); see Lists.


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. *hlystan*, to listen to. — A. S. *hlyst*, hearing; Teut. type *hlyst-* from a base *hly*., weak grade of Teut. base *hly-*, C. S. A. S. *hlos-nian*, to hearken; Icel. *hlysta*, to listen, from *hlyst*, the ear; W. *clyst*, the ear; also L. *cli-ere*, G. *klä-w*, to hear, Skt. *dru*, to hear. (KLEU.) See Loud.

Listless, careless. (E.) The same as lust-less; Gower has *lustles*, C. A. ii. 111. From *lust*, q. v. And see List (4).


Litany, a form of prayer. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *letanie*, afterwards altered to
litterie. — O. F. letanie. — L. litanie. — Gk. λιτανεία, a prayer. — Gk. λιτανευτος, to pray. — Gk. λιτομα, 1 beg, pray, λιτή, prayer, entreaty.

LITERAL. (F. — L.) O. F. literal. — L. literālis, according to the letter. — L. littera; see Letter.


Litharge, protoxide of lead. (F. — L. Gk.) M. E. litelar. — F. litarche, 'littergie, white lead'; Cot. — L. lithargyrum. — Gk. λίθαργυρος, lit. 'stone-silver.' — Gk. λιθό-os, a stone; ἄργυρος, silver; see Argent.


Lith, pestilent, stagnant, dull. (E.) In 1 Hen. VI. iv. 7. 21, 'lith' sky' means pestilent or dull lower air; cf. 'lither eir,' pestilent air, P. Pl., C. xvi. 220. M. E. lither, lith. — A. S. līðre, evil, base, poor (hence, sickly, dull). Not to be confused with lith, pliant.

Lithography, writing on stone. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. λίθο-ος, a stone; γράφειν, to write.

Lithotomy, cutting for stone. (L. — Gk.) L. lithotomia. — Gk. λιθοτομία. — Gk. λιθό-ος, stone; τομ-, 2nd grade of τεμ-, as in τεμένω, to cut; see Tome.

Litigation, a contest in law. (L.) From L. litigatio, a disputing. — L. litigātus, pp. of litigāre, to dispute. — L. lit., stem of litis, strile; -igäre, for agere, to carry on. — L. līis = O. Lat. †līsis, strile.


Litmus, a kind of dye. (Du.) Corrupted from Du. lakmoes, a blue dye-stuff. — Du. lak, lac; moes, pulp; (whence G. lakmus, limus). See Lao (1).

Litter, a portable bed. (F. — L.) M. E. lītere. — O. F. lītère. — Late L. *lecticāria, formed from lecticā, a litter. — L. lactus, a bed; see Lacteum. Allied to Gk. λέχ-ος, 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. lytere in the Prompt. Parv.; and cf. F. accoucher, E. 'to be in the straw.'

LITTLE. (E.) M. E. litel, litel. A. S. lytel (or lytel), little; we also find lý (or lyt). — Du. lutel, little, lutje, a little; O. Sax. luttil; O. H. G. lüssel, lüssel, liüssel. Compare also A. S. lýtig, deceitful, λοτ, deceit; Goth. lūtis, deceitful, luton, to betray. All from Teut. base *liet, orig. to stoop; see Lout. Not allied to less. The Icel. lítill, Swed. litten, Goth. lītills, 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. littorālis, adj., from littor- (for *liitos-), stem of lītus or lītus, sea-shore.

Liturgy, public prayer. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. liturgie, lyturgie. — Late L. liturgia. — Gk. λειτουργία, public service. — Gk. λειτο-ος, public; ἄργων, 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 live) = 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. livelode (livelode), i.e. life-leading, means of living; older spelling livlode, līflede. From A. S. līf, life; lǣd, 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. livest, i.e. life-like.

Livery, a delivery, a thing delivered, uniform allowed to servants. (F. — L.) M. E. livere (= livér?, three syllables). — A. F. livere; F. livrer, ‘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. libérare, 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. llánus, flat. See Plain.


Loach, Loche, a small fish. (F.) F. loche, ‘the loach,’ Cot.; whence also Span. lofa, locha. Cf. Norman logue, 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 ‘to carry.’ M. E. läde, a course, way, lode; also, a load. A. S. læd, a lode; also, carriage. See Lode.

Load-star, Load-stone; see Lode.


Loan, a lending, money lent. (Scand.) M. E. lown (= lône). This corresponds to the rare A. S. lôn, borrowed from Norse. [The true A. S. form is lácn, a loan.] — Icel. líkn, a loan; Dan. laan, Swed. län, a loan. + A. S. lân, a loan; Du. leen, a grant, a fief; G. lehen, lehen, a fief. ß. All from the verb seen in A. S. lêon (pt. t. lēah), to grant. Icel. lýð, G. lethen, to lend, Goth. leithwan; akin to L. linquere (pt. t. ligatur), Gk. λεινήω, Skt. rich, to leave, O. Irish lecum, I leave. (✓LEIQ; Brugm. i. § 463.) Hence the Teut. verb *leithwan- (as in Gothic); and the sb. *laihtmnsis, *laihvnoz, a loan, from the second grade *laihw with suffix -nis or -nos.


Lobby, a small hall, passage. (Low L. — G.) Probably from the monkish Latin lobia, laubia; the Ital. form is loggia (see Lodge). See Late L. lobia, laubia, lobium, a portico, gallery, covered way; as if from a Germ. form *laubja. — M. H. G. loube, an arbour, bower, open way along the upper story of a house (as in a Swiss chalet); mod. G. laibe, a bower. Orig. made with foliage. — M. H. G. lub (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 ear or liver. Brugm. i. § 607.

Lobster, a kind of shell-fish. (L.) A. S. loppes Currency, a corrupter form of A. S. lopust, a corruption of L. locusta, (1) a lobster, (2) a locust. It was perhaps confused with A. S. loppe, a flea.

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. loke. A. S. loc, a fastening. + Icel. loka, a lock; Swed. lok, a lid; G. loc, a dungeon. From Teut. base *lok, weak grade of Teut. root *leuk, to fasten, whence also A. S. locan, Du. luiken, Icel. luka, to shut, Goth. galikan, 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.

LOCKET

Locket; see Lock (1).

Lockram, a kind of cheap linen. (F. —Bret.) F. locram, a sort of unbleached linen; named from the place where it was made, viz. Loc-renan, or S. Renan, near Quimper, in Brittany. — Bret. Lok-Renan, cell of St. Ronan; from Bret. lok (L. locus), a cell.

Locomotion; see Locus.

Locus, a place. (L.) L. locus, a place.

local. (F. — L.) F. local. — L. localis, belonging to a place. — L. locus, a place.

locate, to place. (L.) From pp. of L. locare, to place. — L. locus, a place.

Locomotion, motion from place to place. (L.) Coined from loco-, for locus, a place; and motion.

Locust, a winged insect. (L.) M.E. locuste. — L. locustia, a shell-fish, also a locust.

Lode, a vein of ore, a water-course. (E.) The true sense is 'course.' A.S. lād, a way, course, journey; cf. A.S. lādan, to lead, conduct. + Icel. leð, lode, way, course; Swed. led, a course. Teut. type *laidā, fem. From the 2nd grade of Teut. *leiθan- (A. S. leθan), to travel. See Lead (1). Der. lode-star. ¶ And see Load.

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.


— O. H. G. lōb, G. lōb, a leaf; see Leaf.

Doublet, lobby.

Loft, an upper room. (Scand.) M. E. loft, properly 'air'; the peculiar sense is Scand. — Icel. loft (pron. loft), (1) air, sky, (2) an upper room; Dan. Swed. loft, a garret. Allied to A. S. lyft, air, sky, Goth. lēftsus, Du. lucht (for lyft), G. luft, the air. Der. a-loft; also lofty, i. e. 'in the air;' lift, vb.

Log (1), a block of piece of wood. (Scand.) The vowel has been shortened. Cf. Norw. laag, a fallen trunk; Icel. lág, a felled tree, log; Swed. dial. läga, a felled tree, a tree that has been blown down. So called from its lying on the ground, as distinguished from the living tree. From the 3rd (pt. pl.) grade, viz. lág-, of Icel. liggja, to lie; see Lie (1) and Low. Der. logg-at, logg-ets, a game with bits of wood; log-wood, so called because imported into logs, and also called blockwood (Kersey).

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, logga, to heave the log, Dan. log, log-line, log-bog, logge, vb., seem to have been all borrowed back from E.

logger-head, 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. lágár, gen. of lág.

Log (3), a liquid measure. (Heb.) In Lev. xiv. 10. — Heb. lòg, a liquid measure, 12th part of a hin; orig. 'a basin.'

Logarithm. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. ὁ λόγος, stem of λόγος, a word, a proportion, ratio; and ἀρίθμος, 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 λόγος, reasonable. — Gk. λόγος, a speech. — Gk. λέγεω, to say. + L. legere, to speak; see Legend. Hence all words in -logy, the chief being astro-logy, bio-, chrono-, concho-, doxo-, entomo-, etymo-, genea-, geo-, meteor-, minera-, mytho-, necro-, noso-, orni-tho-, osto-, patho-, philo-, phrasto-, phreno-, physio-, psycho-, tauto-, theo-, soo-logy; see these in their due places.

Loin. (F. — L.) M. E. loine. — O. F. logne, also longe. — Late L. *lumbe, fem. of an adj. *lumbes (not found), from L. lumbus, loin. See Lumbar.

Loiter, to delay. (Du.) M. E. loiteren, Pr. Parv. — M. Du. and Du. leteren, to linger, loiter, trifle, M. Du. loteren, to delay, deceive, vacillate; cf. E. Fries. lotere, lotere, to loiter. Allied to M. Du. lutsen, with the same sense (Hexham). Perhaps allied to Lout.

Loll, to lounge about. (E.) M. E. lollen, lullen. — Cf. Icel. lolla, 'signer agere,' Halladórrson; M. Du. lollen, to sit over the fire; the orig. sense was prob. to
LOLLARD

Lollard, a name given to the followers of Wyclif. (M. Du.) It was confused with M. E. lolter, i.e. one who lolls, a lounging, lazy fellow; see Loll above; but the words are prob. related. Latinised as Lollardus (cf. M. Du. lollaerd, a mumber of prayers and hymns, a Lollard, lit. ‘God-praiser’ or ‘singer’; first applied to a sect in Brabant. Formed with suffix -aerd (same as E. -ard in drunkard) from M. Du. lollen, lullen, to sing; see Lull.

Lone, short for alone; see Alone.


Der. be-long.


Longevity, length of life. (L.) From L. longevitas, long life. — L. long-us, long; āvitas, usually ātus, age; from āvui, a stem formed from āvum, life. See Age.

Longitude. (F. — L.) F. longitude. — L. longitudùdō, length; in late Lat., the longitude of a place. — L..longi, stem formed from longus, long; with suffix -ītūdō. Der. longitudin-al, from stem longitudin-

Loo, a game at cards. (F.) Formerly called lanterloo. — F. lanteur, lanteri, 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.


Loom (1), a machine for weaving cloth. (E.) M. E. lome, a tool, implement. A.S. gle-lōma, a tool, implement, instrument. Der. heir-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. lumen, to shine, as that has a different vowel.) If it meant orig. ‘to come slowly towards,’ it answers exactly to E. Fries. lōmen, Swed. dial. lorna, to move slowly; cf. M. H. G. lumen, to be weary, from the adj. lümō, slack. Kilian has M. Du. lome, slow, inactive. The Teut. base of the adj. is *lōm-, connected by gradation with E. Lame. See Loom (2). Cf. Lowl. Sc. loamy, dull, slow; E. Fries. tömig.


Loom (2), a water-bird, diver. (Scand.) A corruption of the Shetland name loom.

— Icel. lömör, Swed. Dan. lorn, a loon. Prob. from the lame or awkward motion of diving-birds on land; cf. Swed. dial. loma. E. Fries. lōmen, to move slowly; see Loom (2) above.

Loop, a noose. (Celtic.) G. Douglas has lowp-knot (‡En. xii. 603) ; also lowp-s, and lowp-s, ‘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 lub, to bend; cf. O. Irish lubhtha, bent.

Loop-hole, a small aperture in a wall. (‡. — Low G.) M. E. loupe, P. Pl. — O. F. *loupe (not found). Languedoc loup, a small window in a roof (Wedgwood). — M. Du. lúpen, Du. lúpen, to lurk (see Franck); Low G. lúfen, in the same sense as Low G. glúfen, to peep (Lübben). Hence, the sense was ‘peep-hole.’ Or else from loop (above).

Loose, slack. (Scand.) M. E. lous, los; Prof. Zupitza shews (in Anglia, vii. 152) that it is due to the Scand. form. [The true M. E. form is les, answering to A. S. lēas, (1) loose, (2) false.] — Icel. lauss, Swed. Dan. lós, loose; O. Sax. lós, M. Du. loos, (1) loose, (2) false (where mod. Du. has los, loose, loos, false); G. loos, loose; Goth. laus, empty, vain. Teut. type *lausos; from *laus-, 2nd grade of Teut. *laus-n-, to lose. See Lose.

—less, suffix. (E.) M. E. -lees, -les; A. S. -lēas, the same as lēas, loose, free from (above).

loose, loosen, vb. (E.) The true form is loose, later loosen by analogy with
strengthen, &c. A late derivative from
the adj. above. Other languages derive
the verb directly from the adj.; thus Du.
lösen, Icel. léysa, Swed. lösa, Dan. løse,
G. løsen, Goth. tusjan, to loosen, are
derived (respectively) from Du. loss, Icel.
lauss, Swed. and Dan. loss, G. los,
Goth. laus, loose, vain.

Loot, plunder. (Hindi. — Skt.) Hindi
lüt (with cerebral t), loot, plunder. The
cerebral t shows that r is elided. — Skt.
lotra, shorter form of loptra, booty, spoil.
— Skt. lup, to break, spoil; allied to L.
rumpere, to break. See Rupture, Rob.
Loot = that which is robbed. (Cf. Hom.
Pers. Dict. § 6o8.)

Loover; see Louver.

Lop. (M. Du.) M. Du. luipen, to
Lithuan. lipit, to peel. See Lib.

Loquacious, talkative. (L.) Coined from
L. loquac-, decl. stem of loquax,
talkative. — L. loquē, to speak.

Lord, a master. (E.) Lit. ‘loaf-keeper.’
A. S. hlāford, a lord; early form hliyrd,
for hlāfweard, a loaf-ward; see Lóaf
and Ward. † For the loss of w, cf. A. S.
fulhlucht, from fulhweat, baptism.

Lore, learning. (E.) M. E. lorte; A. S.
līre, gen., dat., and acc. of līr, lore. — Du.
leer, G. lehre, O. H. G. līra, doctrine.
Teut. type *lāzā, fem.; cf. Teut. *lāzian
(A. S. läran, G. lehren), to teach; from
*lāiz-, 2nd grade of *leisian-, to trace out;
see Learn, Last (2).

Lorel; see losel.

Lorimer, a maker of horses’ bits, spurs,
&c. (F. — L.) Also loriner. — O. F. lori-
ner, lorrainier, M. F. lorrainier, later
lorner, ‘a spurrer;’ Cotgrave. — O. F.
loirin, lorain, rein, bridle, bit. — Late L.
lōrēnum, lōrānum, a rein, bit. — L. lōrūm,
a thong.

Loriot, the golden oriole. (F. — L.)
F. loriot, corruptly written for l’oriol,
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 lurry; and (formerly)
lorry, lory. — Malay lir, nur, a lurry or
lorry.

Loose. (E.) The form formerly in use
in English was lësë; M. E. lesen. [The mod.
form lose has got its sound of (u) from
the influence of M. E. lösen, to lose, con-
fused with M. E. losen, to be lost.] The
M. E. lesen is from A. S. -lesen, strong
verb, to lose (pt. t. -lést, pp. -loste). This
is cognate with Du. -lisen (only in comp.
ver-lisen), G. -ieren (only in comp. ver-
lieren), Goth. -iunas (only in fru-iunas,
to lose). Tent. type *leusan-. Cf. L.
lus-ere. Gk. λωσ-, to set free. Der.
lor, lost, A. S. pp. -losten; also forlorn, q. v.

Loss, sb. (E.) M. E. los, A. S. los,
destruction. Allied to Lose; being
derived from Teut. *lusi, weak grade of
*leusan-, to lose (above).

Losel, lorel, a worthless fellow, re-
probate. (E.) One devoted to perdition;
cf. A. S. los, destruction, losian, to be
lost, to perish. From lusi- (A. S. los-),
weak grade of the strong verb lesan, to
lose, pp. lor-en (for older *lousen). 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 portion, share. (E.) M. E. lot.
A. S. hlōt (<*hlutun), lot, share. — A. S.
hlōt-, weak grade of the hlotan vb. (pt. t.
hlot). to obtain by lot. — Du. lot; Icel.
lóti, allied to str. vb. lóta, to obtain by lot;
Dan. lot, Swed. lot. All from the weak
grade of Teut. *hlotun-, to obtain by lot;
also A. S. hlōit, hlot, G. los, Goth. hlaus,
a lot, from *hlaut, 2nd grade of the same
verb.

Loth; see Loath.

Lotion, a washing, external medicinal
application. (L.) L. lōtio-n-em, acc.
of lōtio, a washing. — L. lūbus, pp. of lāvare,
to wash. See Lave. Brugm. i. § 352 (3).

Loto, Lotto, a game. (Ital. — Teut.) F.
lotto; a F. form of the Ital. lotto, a lottery,
a word of Teut. origin; see Lot.

Lottery. (E.; with F. suffix.) In
Levins, ed. 1570. Formed by adding -ery
Or E. lot; cf. brew-ery, fish-ery. The F.
loterie is borrowed from English or from
Ital. lotteria (Torriano).

Lotus, the Egyptian water-lily. (L. —
Gk.) L. lōtus, lōtōs. — Gk. λοτός, (1) the
Gk. lotus, (2) the Cyrenaean lotus, the
eaters of which were called ὁλοφαγη, (3)
the lily of the Nile.

Loud. (E.) M. E. loud. — Du. loyd, G.
laut. Tent. type *hlūdoz, for earlier hlūðōs
(with the accent on o); allied to the Idg.
type *klūtōs (with weak grade *klūs) as seen in L. -clītus, in
inclūtus, renowned, Gk. κλοῦτος, renowned,
**LOUGH**

Skt. *rutsa-,* heard, from *čru,* to hear. (thèse.) Bruguière, i §§ 100, 113.

**Lough,** a lake. (Irish.) Ir. *loch;* see Loch.

**Lounge,** to loll about. (F.—L.) From *lungsis,* an idle fellow or loutner, not an uncommon word in the 16th and 17th centuries. — F. *lungsis,* an idle, drowsy, and stupid fellow (Cot.). Littre supposes that this sense of *lungsis* was due to a pun, having reference to *l. longus,* long, hence a long and lazy man; for, strictly speaking, *Longis* is a proper name, being the O. F. form of *L. Longius* or *Longinus,* 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. *λήχη,* a lance, in John xix. 34.


**Lout,** a clown. (E.) The lit. sense is 'stooping,' from M. E. *louten,* to stoop, bow. — A. S. *lītan,* to stoop. — Icel. *lītr,* stooping, bent (which prob. suggested our use of the word), from *līta,* to stoop; cf. Swed. *luta,* Dan. *lude,* to stoop, lean.

**Louer, Loover,** an opening in the roofs of ancient houses. (F.) M. E. *lover* (used to translate O. F. *louvert* in the Romance of Partenay, 1175), but really from O. F. *loiver,* lover, used as a gloss to Late L. *lōdīnum,* a word also explained by M. E. *lover.* — Romanic type *lūdārium,* adj. form due to Late L. *lūdīnum,* a lover. (For the intercalated  in, cf. F. *pouvoir,* from O. F. *poir* — Span. *poder.*) Prob. an opening over a fireplace; from Icel. *lōd,* n. pl., a hearth. (Academy, Dec. '94.)


**Der.** love, vb.; belowe, first appearing in M. E. *bilinfien,* to love greatly.

**LUBRICATE**

**Low** (1), humble, inferior. (Scand.) M. E. *louh,* also *lah.* — Icel. *lāgr,* low; N. Fries. *leeg,* Swed. *läg,* Dan. *lav.* The orig. sense is that which lies down, or lies low (as we say); from Icel. *lāgr,* stem of pt. pl. of *līggja,* to lie. See Lie (1). Der. *be-low* (= by low); also *lower,* vb., i.e. to let down, from *low-er,* comparative of *low,* adj.


**Low** (3), a hill. (E.) In place-names. A. S. *lāw,* *lēw,* a hill; properly a slope. — Goth. *hlāw,* *hlēw,* a grave; *hlains,* a hill; Lat. *cilium,* a hill. From a Teut. base *hlai-* , 2d grade of the Tent. root *hlai-* (Idg. *klei-*) (thèse.), to lean, incline. Allied to Lean (1).

**Low** (4), flame. (Scand.) Icel. *logi,* flame; cf. L. *lux.* Allied to Lucid.

**Lower** (1), to let down. (L.) From *low-er,* comparative of adj. *low.*


**Lown;** see Loo (1).

**Loyal,** faithful. (F.—L.) F. *loyal* (Cot.). — L. *lēgālis,* legal (hence, just, loyal); see Legal.

**Lozenge,** a rhombus; a small cake of flavoured sugar, &c., orig. of a diamond shape. (F.) Formerly *lozenge,* esp. a shield of a diamond shape (in heraldry). — O. F. *lozenge,* *lozengé* (F. *lozange*), a lozenge. Origin disputed; prob. from O. F. *laus,* borrowed from Prov. *lauza,* a square flat stone, tombstone; allied to Span. *laude,* the same. — L. *lapidem,* acc. of *lapis,* a stone. See *lausa,* *lauza,* a flat stone for buildings (Ducange).


Luce, the pike; a fish. (F. - Late L. - Gk.) Lit. ‘wolf-fish’ - M. F. lücs, Ius, a pike; Cot. - Late L. lucins, a pike. - Gk. λύκος, a wolf; also a (ravenous) fish. Cf. ‘Pyke, fysche, dentrix, lucius, lupus.’ Prompt. Parv. ‘Luc, fysche, lucins,’ id.

Lucid, bright. (L.) L. lucidus, bright.

- L. luciære, to shine; cf. lit, light. + Gk. λυκός, bright; Skt. ruch, to shine. Allied to Light (r). (VLEUK.) Der. luci-fer, i.e. light-bringer, morning-star, from ferre, to bring.

Luck, fortune. (Du. - M. H. G.) M. E. lukke (15th c.). Not found in A.S.; and Fries. luk is late. - Du. luk. From M.H.G. ge-lücke, good fortune; G. glück (for ge-lück). The Fries. luk, Swed. lycka, Dan. lykke (like Du. luk) are borrowed from G. (Klug). Perhaps akin to G. locken, to entice, allure.

Lucre, gain, profit. (F. - L.) F. lucre.

- L. lucrum, gain. Allied to Irish luach, price, wages, G. lohn, reward, Gk. λοιπος (for *luapia), booty, Russ. lovite, to take as booty. Der. lucr-ateur, F. lucratif, L. lucrificus, from pp. of lucrare, to gain, from lucrum, gain. Brugm. i. § 490.

Lucubration, a production composed in retirement. (L.) Properly, a working by lamp-light; from L. lúcubrátio, the same. - L. lucrabilitas, pp. of lucrare, to bring in, to bring to light, to work by lamp-light. - L. lucrarium, prob. a faint light; at any rate, obviously formed from luc-, stem of lüx, light; cf. lücere, to shine. See Light (r), Lucid.

Ludicrous, laughable. (L.) L. ludi-cri-us, done in sport; with suffix -ous. - L. ludi-, for ludus, sport. - L. lüedere, to play.

Luff, Loof, to turn a ship towards the wind. (E.) From M. E. lof, 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. løfs. Goth. läafka, palm of the hand. Cf. also Du. loof, Dan. luw, Swed. lof, weather-gage; Dan. luwe, to luff; and perhaps Bavarian lasfen, blade of an oar, flat part of a rudder. See E. Fries. löf, luif in Koolman. Der. luever.

Lug, to drag. (Scand.) Swed. lugga, to pull by the hair; cf. lugg, the forelock; Norw. lugga, to pull by the hair; cf. lugs, hair of the head. Also cf. Low G. luken, to pull, pull up weeds; Dan. luge, to weed.

β. The A.S. luken is a strong verb, allied to a Teut. type *luek-an-, to pull (pt. t. *luak, pp. *lukanes). Lueg is from the weak grade *luek. Der. lugg-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. lugubrief-s, mournful; with suffix -ous. - L. lügere, to mourn. Cf. Gk. λυγρός, sad.


Lull, to sing to rest. (E.?) M. E. lullen. Not in A.S. + Swed. lulla, Dan. lule, to hum, lull; M. Du. lullen, 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 drowser form of la la used in cheerful singing; cf. lift; and see Lollard. Cf. Gk. λαλείν, to speak.

Lumbar, relating to the loins. (L.) L. lumbāris, adj.; whence lumbare, an apron (Jerem. xii. 1). - L. lumbus, the loin. + A.S. lundenu, pl.; the loins, Du. lendenen, pl.; Swed. länd, Dan. lend, loin; G. lende, haunch. Brugm. i. § 360.

Lumbago, pain in the loins. (L.) L. lumbago, pain in the loins. - L. lumbus, loin.

Lumber (1), useless furniture. (F. - G.) Formerly lombor (1487); lumbur (Blount). Perhaps the lumber-room was orig. Lombard-room, where the Lombard broker bestowed his pledges. Cf. Lombardeer, a broker, Lombard, a bank for usury or pawns; Blount. - F. Lombard, a Lombard (who acted as pawnbroker in the 14th century). - L. Longobardus, also Langobardus. - G. Langbart, a name given to the men of this tribe. Cf. A. S. Lindbeardas, the Lombards. See Ducange. (Etym. disputed.)

Lumber (2), to make a great noise. (Scand.) In Palsgrave. A frequent verb of Scand. origin. - Swed. dial. lomma, to
LUMINARY

resound; cf. Swed. ljum, a great noise, Icel. hljönn, a sound, a tune. From Teut. base *hluw-, to hear, whence also Goth. hlítia, hearing. See Loud.

Luminary, a bright light. (F. - L.) O. F. luminarie, later luminaire, a light, lamp. = L. lúminäre, a light; neut. of lúminarius, light-giving. = L. lúmin, for lumin, light. Lúmen = *lúcen, from lúcere, to shine. See Lucid.

luminous, bright. (F. - L.) F. lumineux. = L. lúminarius, bright; from lúmin-, for lúmen, light (above).

Lump. (Scand.) M. E. lump, lumpe.


Lunar. (L.) L. lúnāris, adj.; from lūna, moon. L. lūna = *loucsnā, giver of light. = L. lúcere, to shine. Brugm. i. § 218. Der. lune, inter-lunar; and see below.

lunatic. (F. - L.) F. lunatique. = L. lúmicītus, mad; lit. affected by the moon. = L. lūna, moon.

Lunch, a large piece of bread, &c. (E. ?) Lunch, 'a gobbet, or picee,' Minshen. Connected with lump, like hunch with hump, bunch with bump. See Lump.

luncheon, lunch, a slight meal. (E. ?) Lunch is now used as short for luncheon, though luncheon itself is an extension from lunch, a lump. Cot. gives M. F. caribot, 'a lunchion, or big piece of bread,' &c.; also horion, a ciff, thump, also a lunchion or big piece. 'Lunchion appears to be for lūnshin, as in 'a huge lūnshin of bread,' Thoresby to Ray (1703), which is prob. merely short for lunchin(g). At any rate, luncheon is clearly from lunch, a large piece (above). Q Quite distinct from muncheon.

Lung. (E.) M. E. lunge, pl. lunges, longes, A.S. lungen, pl. lungena. = Du. long, Icel. lunga, pl. Dan. lunge, Swed. lunga, G. lungen, pl. Allied to A.S. lunga, quickly (orig. lightly), also to Gk. ἕλπις, Skt. lāghu, light. The lungs are named from their lightness; cf. E. lights, i.e. lungs; Russ. legkoe, lung, as compared with Russ. legkii, light; Port. leves, 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. allonge (formerly alonge), 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. *longāre, only used in comp. é-longāre, to lengthen, from long, long. See Long.

Lupine, a kind of pulse. (F. - L.) F. lupin. = L. lupínnum, 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. lur-cher, 'one that lies upon the lurk, 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. tourche, 'the game called lurche, or lurch in a game; il demoura lourche, he was left in the lurch;' Cot. Cot. also gives ourche, 'the game at tables called lurch.'-Bavarian lurc, beaten at draughts. Cf. Ital. turto, 'the game lurch,' Torriano. Cf. Low L. lurculus, 'parvus lusus;' Ducange.

Lurch (3), to devour; obsolete. (F. ? - L.) 'To lurch, devour, or eate greedily;' Baret. = O. F. *lurcher (?) ; cf. Ital. lurcare, to lurk or devour greedily,' Torriano. = Late L. lurcari, lurcare, to devour greedily.

Lurch (4), a sudden roll sideways. (E. ?) 'A lee lurch, a sudden roll (of a ship) to the leeward;' Webster. Obscure; perhaps merely lurch (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, lurken. = Norw. lurka, to sneak away, go slowly; Swed. dial. lurka, to do anything slowly; E. Fries. lurken, to shuffle along. Perhaps extended from lūr, as in Norw. lura, Dan. lure, to lie in
LURY; see Lory.

Luscious, delicious. (F. — L.) Of doubtful origin. Still, we find in The Anturts of Arthur, ed. Robson, st. 36, 'with lucius drinks;' and in Sir Amadace, st. 27, 'with licius drink.' The latter form is short for delicious; so that luscious may be the same, but confused with lusty. Also lusious (Spenser); lusissouye (Palsgrave).

Lust. (F.) The usual old meaning is pleasure. A. S. lust, pleasure. + Du. lust, Icel. lusti, Dan. lyst, Swed. and G. lust, Goth. lustus, pleasure. Allied to Skt. lâsh, to desire; Gk. λαστιον. Brugu. i. § 518 (2). Der. lust-y, formerly 'pleasant.'

Lustration; see Lustre (2).

Lustre (1), splendour. (F. — It. — 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 *lustrus), shining; from lúcère, 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 lúcere, to wash, purify.

Lustration, a purification by sacrifice. (L.) From L. lustrátio, an expiation. — L. lustrátus, pp. of lustrare, to purify. — L. lustrum, an expiatory sacrifice (above).

Lute (1), a musical instrument. (F. — Arab.) M. E. lute — M. F. lut (Corgrave), mod. F. luté. We also find Prov. laut, Span. laud, Port. alaude, Ital. liuto, Du. liut, Dan. lut, G. laute. The Port. form shews the Arab. origin; since al- in alaude is for al, the Arab. def. art. — Arab. al, the; 'ad, 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. lúre, 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, lustingre, lustering, lustering; — Ital. lustrine, lustering, tinsel; from its gloss. — L. lustrare, to shine; see Lustre (1).


-ly, a common suffix. (E.) A. S. -lic, adj. suffix; -lic, adv. suffix; from lic, like; see Like (1).


Lym, a lime-hound: K. Lear, iii. 6. 72. Short for Limehound.

Lymph, a colourless fluid. (L.) L. lympha, O. L. limpha (Brugu. i. § 102), water, lymph, also a water-nymp. The spelling with y is prob. due to a supposed connexion with Gk. νύμφη, a nymph (prob. false). It is rather allied to Limpid.

Lynch, to punish by mob-law. (E.) From Charles Lynch, a Virginian planter (1736-96); Cent. Diet. The name is from A. S. hlic, 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 λεύκω, bright, and named from its bright eyes. Cf. Skt. ruch, to shine, loch, to see. Cognate forms are A. S. lax, Swed. lo, G. luch, Lith. lusis, a lynx; and (probably) Russ. rúsh, Pers. rús, Zend raža; 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. macaroni, ‘a kind of paste meate;’ Florio. Prob. from Ital. maccare, ‘to bruise, batter, to pester,’ Florio; i.e. to reduce to pulp. — L. mac-, base of macerare, to macerate. See Macerate. Der. macaroni, i. e. in a confused or mixed state (applied to a jumble of languages).
macaroon. (F. — ItaL. — L.) F. macaroon, pl. macarons, ‘macarons, little fritter-like buns; also the same as macaroni;’ Cot. — ItaL. macaroni (above). ≡ Now applied to a kind of biscuit.

Macaw, a kind of parrot. (Caribbean.) Said to be the native name in the Antilles (Webster). Brazilian macao (Cent. Dict.).

Mace (1), a kind of club. (F. — L.) O. F. mace (F. masse). — Folk-L. *mattea, a beetle, only preserved in dimin. maclea, a little beetle. See Köting. ≡ But see Franck (s. v. metselen).

Mace (2), a kind of spice. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.? ) F. macis, mace (O. F. maceis, macis, Godefroy). It seems to have been confused with M. F. macer, which ‘is not mace, as many imagine, but a reddish, aromatically, and astringent rind of a certain Indian root’; Cot. Both prob. from L. macer, macir, i.e. the ‘rind of a great root, which beareth the name of the tree itself,’ Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 8.

— Gk. μακρός; doubtless of Eastern origin.

Macerate, to soften by steeping. (L.) From pp. of L. macerāre, to steep; frequent. from a basis mac-


Allied to May (1).


Mackintosh, a waterproof overcoat. (Gael.) Gael. M a c k i n t o s h, the name of the inventor.

Macrocosm, the whole universe. (Gk.) Gk. μακρός, long, great; κόσμος, the world. Cf. microcosm.

Maculate, to defile. (L.) From pp. of L. maculāre, to spot. — L. macula, a spot, dimin. of a form *maca, not used. Der. immaculate, orig. a pp.

Mad. (E.) [The vowel was formerly sometimes long. M. E. maad.] But the M. E. mad is from A. S. (ge)-mæd, maddened, shortened to (ge)-mæd (cf. fat); pp. of ge-mædan, to drive mad. The M. E. maad answers to A. S. mād; cf. A. S. ge-maada, Corp. Gloss. 2105; hence mād-mōd, madness (Grein)]. + O. Sax. ge-mōd, foolish; O. H. G. grimēit, vain; Icel. meiddr, pp. of meidda, to main, hurt; Goth. ga-maids, maimed. The orig. sense seems to be ‘severely injured;’ the prefix ge-, gi-, ga- is unessential.

Madam, my lady. (F. — L.) F. madame, i.e. ma dame, my lady. — L. mēna domina, my lady; see Dame.

Madder, a plant. (E.) M. E. madder, madir. A. S. mædor; also medere. + Icel. mædra, 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; mā’doselle, damsels; see Damsel.

madonna, my lady. (ItaL. — L.) ItaL. ma, my; donna, lady, from L. domina; see Dame.

Madrepore, coral. (F. — ItaL. — L. and Gk.) F. madrépore. — ItaL. madrepora. 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. mātrim, acc. of māter, mother; see Mother.

Pora is from Gk. πόρος, a light friable stone, also a stalactite. ≡ But the word has certainly been understood (prob. misunderstood) as connected with pore, whence numerous scientific terms such as cteni-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 *madrigale. Florio also gives mandriae, mandriano, a herd-man, also a madrigal. — ItaL. manda, a herd, flock. — L. mandrá, a stall, stable. — Gk. μάνδρα, a fold. + Skt. manda-rá, stable. (The suffix -ig-al = L. suffix -ig-al.)

Magazine. (F. — ItaL. — Arab.) O. F. magasìn (F. magasin). — ItaL. magazzino, a storehouse. — Arab. makḥāzin, pl. of makhsan, a storehouse. — Arab. khasa, a laving up in store.

Maggot, a grub. (E.) M. E. magot, magal. Cf. W. maceid, magai, a maggot; magiaid, grubs. But maggot appears to be an A. F. persion of M. E. maddok, the usual word for maggot. Also M. E. mādek, dimin. of A. S. māpa, māp, a worm. + Du. made; G. made; Goth. mātha.
Cf. also Dan. mæddik, Norw. makk, Icel. madkr; see Mawkish.

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 enchanter, properly a wise man who interpreted dreams. — O. Pers. magu-, Pers. mugh, migh, one of the Magi, a fire-worshipper (Horn, § 984). Der. mag-ic-, short for magic art; mag-ic-i-an.

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. magnet. — O. F. magnette, also manete (13th cent.). — L. magnetem, acc. of magnes, for Magnēs lapis — Magnesian stone, the lodestone. — Gk. Μάγνης (stem Μαγνητ-), also Μαγνῆς, Μαγνής, belonging to Magnesia, in Thessaly; whence λίθος Μαγνήσιος (or Μαγνήτης), Magnesian stone, lodestone, or a metal like silver. Der. magnesia, an old name (in Chaucer, C. T. 1692, or G. 1455), for a mineral brought from Magnesia; now differently applied. See Schade, p. 1395.

Magnificent. (L.) L. magnific-, stem of magnificens, lit. doing great things, hence, grand. — L. magni-, for magnus, great; -ficens, for faciens, doing, from facere, to do. See magnitude.


magniloquence. (L.) L. magnilloquentia, elevated language. — L. magni-, for magnus, great; -loquen-, stem of pres. pt. of loqui, to speak; see Loquacious.

magnitude, greatness. (L.) L. magnitudo, size. — L. magnus, great. — Gk. μέγας, great; Skt. mahânt-, great; A. S. micel. See Mickle.


magnanimous, high-minded. (L.) L. magnanin-us; with suffix -ous (L. -ōsus). — L. magnus, great; animus, mind.

magnate, a great man, noble. (F. — L.) F. magnat. — L. magnatēm, acc. of 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, maggotypie. 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. murworid, a pearl, from Skt. manjarî, a pearl. Pie = F. pie, from L. pica, a magpie; see Pie (1).

Maguey, the American aloe. (Cuba.) Of Cuban origin (Oviedo). Not Mexican, which has no g; the Mex. name is meil.

Maharajah, great king. (Hindi — Skt.) From Skt. mahā-rājā-, great king. Cf. L. magnus rex. So also mahā-rāṇī, great queen; from Hind. rāṇī, Skt. rājini, queen.

Mahdi, a spiritual director. (Arab.) Arab. mahdi, the guided one; from ma-, prefix, and hady, to guide. Cf. hādî, 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. (Hindi.) Hind. mahōwat.

 Maid, Maiden. (E.) M. E. māde, merely short for earlier māden, māiden. A. S. mēgod, a maiden, cognate with O. H. G. magatîn, a maiden (with fem. suffix -in). The form without this suffix is A. S. magot, a maiden, cognate with Goth. magathis, a virgin, G. magot. Related to A. S. magu, a son or kinsman, cognate with Goth. magus, Icel. mögr, and perhaps with Corn. maw, a boy. See Stokes (in Fick, ii. 198). Kluge compares O. Irish mac, W. mab, son. Der. maidenhood, also spelt maiden-head.

Mail (1), steel network for armour. (F. — L.) O. F. maile, mail, also a mesh of a net. — L. macula, a spot, speck, hole, mesh of a net; see Maculate.


Mail (Black), a forced tribute.
Maim, a bruise, hurt. (F. - G.?) Also spelt *mai* in Law-books (Blount). M.E. *main*.

**Main** (1), sb., strength. (E.) M. E. *main*.


**Main** (2), adj., chief, principal. (Scand.) M.E. *mæyn*, 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. *maingneur, mainour*, O. F. *maineuvr*, 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. *oie mainoure*.

**Maintain**, to keep in a fixed state, support. (F. - L.) M. E. *maintenen*. - F. *maintenir*. - L. *mani* tenêtre, to hold in the hand; or more likely (in late L.) to hold by the hand, to abet. - L. *mānī*, abl. of *manus*, hand; tenère, to hold; see Manual and Tenable.


**Majesty.** (F. - L.) M. E. *majestee*.


**Make.** (E.) M. E. *maken*. A. S. *mācan*.

Malign, unfavourable. (F. - L.) O. F. *maling*, fem. *maligne* (F. *malin*). - L. *malignus*, ill-disposed, for *mali-genus*, ill-born (like *benignus* for *beni-genus*). - L. *mali*-, for *mali*, bad; *gen-* , base of *gignere*, to produce; see Genus.

**Malingere**, to feign sickness. (F. - L. and G.) From Malingre, adj., diseased, formerly ugly, loathsome (Cot.). - F. *mal*, badly; O. F. *haingre*, *heingre*, thin, ma-
Mallon, a curse. (F. — L.) A.F. maleison; O.F. Malise, popular form of malediction; see Malediction above. (So also benison for benediction.)

Malmkin, a kitchen-wench. (F. — O.H.G.) Malmkin is for Malid-kin, the dimin. of Malt, Mold, or Maud, i.e. Matilda. See Gilmalkin. Not the dimin. of Mary; cf. ‘Malkyne, or Mawt, Molt, Mawde, Matildis, Matilda;’ Prompt. Parv.

Mall (1), a large wooden hammer. (F. — L.) M.E. mal, male, F. mail, ‘a mallet;’ Cot. — L. malleum, acc. of malleus, a hammer.

Mall (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. pall-mall; M. F. palé-mâtel, 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. pallamaglio, ‘a stick with a mallet at one end,’ for playing the game of pall-mall; Florio. Also spelt pallamaglio; lit. ‘mallet-ball.’ — Ital. palla, a ball; maglio, a mall. A hybrid word. — O. H. G. pall, M. H. G. balle, G. ball, a ball; L. malleum, acc. of malleus, a hammer. See Ball.


Mallet, a small mall. (F. — L.) M. E. maillet, F. maillet, ‘a mallet;’ Cot. Dimin. of F. mail; see Mall (1) above.

Mallard, a wild drake. (F. — L.) M. E. malard. — O. F. mallard; formed, with suffix -ard (of G. origin, from G. harl), 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 Mall.

Mallecho, malefaction, mischief. (Span. — L.) Hamlet, iii. 2. 147. — Span. mallecho, ‘misdone; an euill deed;’ Minshew. — 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. malve. — A. S. malwe; borrowed from L. malva, a mallow. + Gk. μαλάχη (=*μαλφάχη), a mallow; named from its emollient properties; cf. Gk. μαλάσων, to make soft, μαλακός, soft, mild. Cf. Malachite.

Malmsey, a strong sweet wine. (F. — Gk.) A corruption of M. E. malvoisie, malmesey. — A. F. malmesey (Ducange); F. malvoisie, ‘malmesie;’ Cot. From Malvasia, now called Napoli di Malvasia or Monenvasia (μων-εβασία), a town on the E. coast of Lacedaemonia in Greece.


Maltreat. (F. — L.) F. maltraiter, to treat ill. — L. male, ill; tractare, to handle, treat; see Treat.

Malversation. (F. — L.) F. malséversation, ‘misdemeanor;’ Cot. (Hence fraudulent behaviour.) — F. malverser, to behave ill. — L. male, ill; versari, to be engaged in, from versāre, frequent form of uertere, to turn; see Verse.

Mamaluke, Mameluke, an Egyptian light horse-soldier. (F. — Arab.) M. F. Mamayc; Cot. — Arab. mamule, a purchased slave or captive, lit. ‘possessed.’ — Arab. root malaka, he possessed.

Mamma. (E.) Also mama; for mam, a mere repetition of ma, an infantile 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. mammālis (neut. pl. mammālia), belonging to the breasts. — L. mamma, the breast. Brugm. i. § 587 (3).

Mammillary, pertaining to the breasts. (L.) From L. mammillāris, adj.; formed from L. mamma, the breast.


Mammoth. (Russ. — Tatar.) Russ. mamant, a mammoth, species of elephant. An older form is mammot; see N. E. D. Said to be from Tatar mamma, the earth.
MANG

Man.

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. man-us; hand, dare, to give; see Manual and Date. Brugm. i. § 589 (2, b).

Mandible, a jaw. (L.) L. mandibula, jaw. —L. mandere, to chew.

Mandilion, a soldier’s cloak. (Ital.—Span.—Arab.—L.) See Naires Ital. mandigione, ‘a mandillion, souldier’s jacket;’ Florio. —Span. mandil, a coarse apron. —Arab. manil, a table-cloth, towel, mantle. —L. mantile, a napkin.

Mandolin, a guitar. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) —Ital. mandolino. —Ital. mandolino, dimin. of mandola, mandora, a kind of guitar. Variants of Ital. pandora. See further under Banjo.


Mandrel, the revolving axis to which turners fix their work in a lathe. (F.—Gk?) From F. mandrin, a punch, a mandrel. Perhaps from Gk. μανθραγόρα, an enclosed space, sheepfold, also used to mean ‘the bed in which the stone of a ring is set,’ much like E. mandrel. See Madrigal. But cf. Oscan manphir, part of a lathe; Brugm. i. §§ 571, 757.

Mane.

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. manciolle, the fruit of the manchineel tree. —Span. manzanal, the same; also manzana, a little apple-tree, the manchineel tree; dimin. of Span. manzana, an apple; O. Span. manzana (Diez). —L. Mattiana, fem. of Mattianus, adj., the epithet of a kind of apple; lit. ‘Matían.’ —L. Mattius, 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. mandarín, a mandarin. —Malay (and Hindu) muntir, a counsellor, minister of state. —Skt. mantrin, a counsellor; manumāntarīn, the prime minister. —Skt. mantra-, advice, counsel. —Skt. man, to think.

because the Siberian peasants thought the animal buried in the earth like the mole. But no such Tatar word has been found.

Man.

Mange, scab or itch in dogs. (F.—L.)
MANGER


Mangel-wurzel, (properly) a kind of beet. (G.) Corrupted from G. mangold-wurzel, lit. 'beet-root.' — G. mangold (M. H. G. mangol), beet, derived by Schade from the personal name Manegold; 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. mangler, to mangle (Godefroy); and mahangler, to maim, in Langtoft's Chron. i. 254. Frequent form of O. F. mahaigner, to maim. — O. F. mahoing, a maim, hurt. See Maim.

Mangle (2), a roller for smoothing linen; to smooth linen. (Du. — Late L. — Gk.) Borrowed from Du. mangelen, to mangle, roll with a rolling-pin; mangle-stok, a rolling-pin, cylinder for smoothing linen. The corresponding Ital. word is mangano, 'a kind of press to press back corn;' Florio. Both Du. and Ital. words are from Late L. mangunum, mangona, a military instrument for throwing stones, worked with an axis and winch. Indeed, the Ital. mangola also means a mangleon. — Gk. μαγγανον, a machine for defending forts, also the axis of a pulley.

mangonel, a war-engine. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. mangonel (later mangonneau), a mangonel. — Late L. mangonellus, dimin. of mangona (above).

Mango, a fruit. (Port. — Malay. — Tamil.) Port. manga. — Malay manggā, formerly mangkā, the mango-fruit. The Malay word is of Tamil origin. — Tamil mānkiyā, i.e. 'mān-fruit,' the tree being mānaram, i.e. mān-tree' (Yule).

Mangonel; see Mangle (2).

Mangosteen, a fruit. (Malay.) Formerly mangostan. — Malay mangostan Scott; manggista (Marsden).

Mangrove. (Hybrid; Malay and E.) 'A sort of trees called mangroves,' Eng. Garner, v. i. 371; A. D. 1689. Meant, as I suppose, for mang-groves, from the peculiar growth in groves or thickets. — Malay manggi-manggi, the name for the tree (Crawfurd).

MANSE

Mania, frenzy. (L. — Gk.) L. mania. — Gk. μανία, frenzy, orig. mental excitement; cf. μνέω, mind. Der. mania-c, F. maniaque.

Manifest, apparent. (F. — L.) F. manifeste. — L. manifestus, evident. The lit. sense is doubtful. — L. mani-, for manus, hand; festus, apparently the same as in 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.) Brazil. manioca; 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; pulis, lit. filling, from the weak grade (pu) of the root *plē; to fill; cf. L. plē-nus, full. Cf. L. disci-pulus, a disciple.

manipulate, to handle. (L.) A coined word, and ill coined. Cf. L. manipulātum, adv., by troops; but it was rather made directly out of the sb. manipulus (above).

Manito, a spirit, fetish. (Algonkin.) Algonkin manito, manitu, a spirit, demon. (Cuq.)

Mankind; see Man.

Manna, (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. manna. — Gk. μαννα, Heb. mān, manna. β. Hardly from Heb. mān hū, what is this? Exod. xvi. 15; but from mān, (it is) a gift; cf. Arab. mān, favour, also manna. Manner, way. (F. — L.) M.E. manere. — A. F. manère, M. F. manière, manner, habit (Cot.); Late L. manèria. — L. manus, the hand.

manceuvre. (F. — L.) F. manceuvre, properly, handiwork. — Late L. manuo/pera, also mano/pera, 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 manère, to remain, dwell. + Gk. μίσεως, 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. — L.) Span. mantilla; dimin. of manto, a cloak, veil (below).

mantle, a cloak, covering. (F. — L.) M. E. mantel. — O. F. mantel, later mantel, 'a cloak, also the mantle-tree of a chimney;' Cot. — L. mantellum, a napkin, also a cloak; cf. L. mantile, a towel. We also find Late L. mantum, a short cloak, whence Ital. and Span. manto, 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.) 'Man
toe or Mantua gown, a loose upper gar
ment,' &c.; Phillips (1706). Manto is from Ital. manto, a mantle (see mantle); but Mantua gown must refer to Mantua in Italy, though this connexion arose from mere confusion. Der. mantua-maker.

Manual, done by the hand. (F. — L.) Formerly manuel. — L. manuālis, adj., from manus, the hand. (✓ MÉ, to measure; Brugm. ii. § 106.)

manufacture. (F. — L.) F. manufac
ture, M. F. manufacture, lit. a making by the hand. — L. manū, abl. of manus, hand; faciūra, a making, from fācere, to make.

manumit, to release a slave. (L.) L. manumittere (pp. manumissus), to release, lit. to send away from one's hand. — L. manū, abl. of manus, hand; mittere, 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 manœuvre; 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. manū, abl. of manus, hand; scriptum, neut. of pp. of scribere, to write; see Scribe.


Map. (F. — L.) The oldest maps repre
sented the world, and were called mappe
mounde. 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.


marline, a small cord used for binding ropes. (Du.) Du. marlijn, also marling, a marline. — Du. marren, to bind, tie; and lijn, ling, from F. ligne, a line. See Moor (2); and Line. Der. marline-spake.

Marabou, Marabout, a kind of African stork; also, its downy feathers. (F. — Port. — Span. — Arab.) F. marabout.

Port. marabuto. — Span. morabito. a Mahommedan sage. — Arab. marābītī, 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).


Maraud, to wander in quest of plunder. (F.) M. F. marauder, 'to play the rogue, beg.' Cot. — F. maraud, a rogue, vagabond. Etym. disputed. Bugge connects it with F. mal, evil; as if for *malaud (Late L. *malaldus).

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
Arab. Murābitin, 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. marmor, acc. of marmor, marble, considered as a masc. sb.; but it is commonly neuter. + Gk. μάρμαρος, explained as a glistening white stone, as if from μαρμαρίζω, to sparkle; cf. maρpα, dog-star, lit. 'sparkler.' See Marmoset.


Marcescent, withering. (L.) marcescent-, stem of pres. pt. of marcescere, inceptive form of marcerere, to wither, lit. to grow soft. Brugm. i. § 413 (8).


March (2), to walk with regular steps. (L. — L. or G.?) F. marcher; to march. Of disputed origin; perhaps from a Late L. *marcare, to beat (hence to tramp), from marchus, a hammer (Scherler).

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 marquise; the L. marchioness answers to Low L. marchiōnissa, formed with fem. suffix -issa (Gk.-isosa) from Low L. marchiohnez, acc. of marchioh, 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 masepan. — Ital. marchipane, marzapane, a marchpane; Florio. Origin of marcia unexplained, but prob. from a proper name (such as L. Martia): pane is from Lat. acc. pāneum, 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 margravin, which answers to Du. markgravin, not to G. markgräfin.)

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. mareis. — O. F. mareis, of which the oldest form was marisec (Hatfield). — Late L. mariscus, from Low G. marsch, a marsh. See Marsh.

Maritale, belonging to a husband. (F. — L.) F. maritale. — L. maritalis, 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 mas, a man, husband; see Masculine.


Marjoram, a plant. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. majoran (without r). — O. F. majora (Godefroy); F. marjolaine. Cf. Ital. majorana, Span. mayorana, Port. maiorana, marjoram, Late L. majorana, majoraca; variously corrupted from L. amāraca. — Gk. ἀμάρακος, marjoram.


Mark (2), a march, limit, boundary. (E.) A. S. meare, fem. + O. Sax. marka; Du. mark; G. mark, fem., O. H. G. marka; Goth. marka, confine, coast. So also Icel. örök, f., a forest (orig. a boundary). Teut. type, *marka, fem. Allied to L. margo, a margin, Zend maresu, Pers. marz, a border; O. Irish mraig.

Mark (3), a coin. (E.) M. E. mark, A. S. meare, marc, a coin; a weight equal
MARKET

to half a pound; O. Fries. mark, + Du. mark; G. mark, a weight of silver, a coin; Icel. mörk. 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. market; F. marché, O. Prov. mercatz, Ital. mercato, a market.] — L. mercátus, traffic, also a market (wherein G. markt, &c.). — L. mercátus, pp. of mercária, to trade; see Merchants. (Pogatscher.)

Marl, a rich earth. (F. — L. — C.) O. F. marle (F. marne); Picard marle. — Late L. margíla, 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. marvelo, a quince. — L. melíctum, lit. honey-apple; also a quince. — Gk. μελικόν, a sweet apple, apple grafted on a quince. — Gk. μέλι, honey; μύλον, an apple; see Melon.

Marmoset, a small American monkey. (F. — L.) Much older than the discovery of America; M. E. marmosette, a kind of ape (Maundeville, p. 210). — M. F. marmoset, F. marmouset, ‘the cock of a cistern or fountain, any antick image from whose teats water trilleth, 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 charie (a chair), from Late L. marmorellum, a thing made in marble, applied to fountains. [Thus the rue des marmousets in Paris was called in Late Latin vicus marmoretorum; Litré.] — 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 marmotana, ‘the mountain-rat, a marmotan’ (Torrano), a marmot. From the Romansch (Grisons) name murmont; O. H. G. marmunti, muremontu, a marmot. — L. mürs, stem of mīs, mouse; and mont-, stem of mont, mountain. Thus the sense is mountain-mouse. (See Diez.)


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 F. 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 cimarron 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.) From marques; 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 marquesse, governour of a frontire town;’ Cot. — Low L. marchensis, a prefect of the marches. — O. H. G. marcha, a march or boundary. See Mark (2). — This the true O. F. form was marchis; altered to markis by the influence of Ital. marchese.

Marquetry, inlaid work. (F. — M. H. G.) F. marquererie, inlaid work. — F. marqueret, 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).


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<th>MASCULINE</th>
<th>MARRY</th>
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<td>Martinmas, martlemas, the feast of St. Martin; Nov. 11. (F. and L.) Martlemas is a corrupt form of Martinmass, suggested by Bartle for Bartholomew. See Mass (2).</td>
<td>(F. - L.) M. E. marien. - F. marier. - L. maritare, to marry. - L. maritus, a husband; see Marital.</td>
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<td>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 Littre 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;' Minshew (1623); where al is merely the Arab. def. article. The sb. may be derived from Arab. rataká, in the sense 'to cause to go with a short step'; see Yule. I find Arab. rataká given by Richardson as a verbal root, whence ratak, going with a short quick step.</td>
<td>Marten, a kind of weasel. (F. - Low L. - Teut.) Short for marcín (16th cent.); M. E. martrin (Lyd.); adj. made of mar-ten's fur; from O. F. martrin, 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. mærð, Icel. móðr, Swed. mår, Dan. maaër (for *maerð), a marten.</td>
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<td>Martenmas, Martlet (1); see Martin.</td>
<td>Mart, a shortened form of market. (F. - L.) In Hamlet, i. 1. 74. Prob. influenced by Du. market, market (of Latin origin). See Market.</td>
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<td>Martinmas, Martlet (1); see Martin.</td>
<td>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 Ariosto, Orlando, x. 51; xiv. 100. From Ital. martello, a hammer; Late L. martellus.] But named from Martellia bay, Corsica (Davies). - Ital. martella, a myrtle. See Myrtle.</td>
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<td>Marvel. (F. - L.) M. E. mervale. - F. merveille. - L. mirabilia, neut. pl., wonderful things. - L. mirabilis, wonderful. - L. mirari, to wonder. See Miracle.</td>
<td>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, &amp;c.; so that the bird is named after Martin as a proper name. From L. Mart-, stem of Mars.</td>
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<td>Masculine. (F. - L.) F. masculin. - F. masculine, a strict disciplinarian. (F.) So called from a F. officer named Martinet (temp. Louis XIV); dimin. form of Martin.</td>
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MASH
L. masculinus, extended from masculus, male. — L. mas-, stem of mās, a male; with double dimin. suffix -cu-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 mēshen, as if from A.S. *mēscan, from a sb. *mēsc. (The vowel has been shortened.) We find A.S. mix-wyrt (for *mēsc-wyrt), 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 māska, to mash; Dan. and North Fries. mask, grains, mash, Dan. masse, to mash, fatten pigs with grains; Norw. meiskb, sb., meiska, vb. + G. meisch, a mask, meischen, to mash. The sb. form appears to be the original. Cf. also Lithuan. maits-yt, to stir things in a pot, from visis-ti, to mix. The form of the Teut. 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. iii. 12. 5. ‘Some haue I sene daunce 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, due to F. vb. masquer, really short for *masquerer; the fuller form comes out in M. F. masquerizé, masked, masquerie, masquerade, ‘a mask or mumery;’ Cot. — Span. mascara, a masker, a masquerader; also a mask. — Arab. maskharat, a buffoon, jester, man in masquerade, a pleasantry, anything ridiculous. — Arab. root sakira, he ridiculed (Dozy). Der. masquerade, M. F. masquerade, F. masquerade, Span. mascarada.

Mason. (F. — G.? ) O. F. masson; F. maçon; Low L. macio, a mason; we also find the forms machio, macho, maco, maclio, matio, matio. From Tent. stem *matjon-, i.e. cutter; from a base *mat-, to cut or hack, whence also E. mattock. 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. μασά, a barley cake; allied to μάγη, any kneaded mass.

— Gk. μάσσευ, 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. *te, 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 mittère, to send away. Cf. Du. mis, mass. For the change of vowel from i to e, cf. Icel. messa, Swed. messe, Dan. masse, O. H. G. messa (as well as missa), all in the sense of ‘mass;’ also O. F. messe, Ital. messa. And see Missal.

Der. Cande-mas, Christ-, Hallow-, Lamini-, Michael-mas, which see.

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. matsen, to maul, kill. Cf. G. metzelen, a massacre; from metzeln, frequent of metzen, to cut, kill. And see Mason.

Mast (1), a pole, to hold the sails of a ship. (E.) M. E. mast. A. S. mæst, stem of a tree, bough, mast. + Du. mast, Swed. and Dan. mast, G. mast. Probably cognate with L. mālus (<*māzos), a mast; Brumg. i. § 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; mästen, to fatten. Prob. allied to Skt. meda(s), fat; Brumg. i. § 698.

Master. (F. — L.) M. E. maister. — O. F. maistre. — L. magistrum, acc. of magister, a master; see Magistrate.

Der. master-y, O. F. maistrié.

Mastic, Mastich, a kind of gum resin. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. mastrict, ‘mastic, a sweet gum;’ Cot. — L. mastichē. — Gk. μοστίχις, the gum of the tree σχύνος, called in Latin lentiscus. So called because used for chewing in the East. — Gk. μαστιγ-, base of μαστιγ, mouth, μαστίχτευ, to chew; cf. Gk. μαστιγόμας, I chew.

masticate. (L. — Gk.) From pp. of L. masticāre, to chew, quite a late word; properly, to chew mastic. — L. mastichē, mastic (above). The true L. word for to chew is mundere.

Mastiff. (F. — L.) The A. F. form was mastin, as in O. F.; hence F. mōtin, a
mastiff. The O. F. *mäst* also meant ‘a domestic’; see Godefroy. Hence the Late L. *mästius*, a mastiff, has been conjectured to stand for *mas*nä*thus*, house-dog; as if from Late L. *mäsvita*, a household (see *Menagerie*). The Late L. *mästius* seems to have been mistaken for *mästius* (Ducange); and confusion set in both with M. E. *masty*, fat, large (adj. formed from *mäst* (2)), and with O. F. *méstif*, mongrel, Late L. *mixtius*, from L. *miscēre* (pp. *mixt-us*), to mix. See *Mix*.

**Mastodon**, an extinct elephant. (Gk.) Named from the nipple-like projections on its molar teeth. —Gk. *mästr-es*, the female breast; *dōv*, short for *dōv-stem*, of *dōvus*, a tooth; so *Tooth*.

**Mat.** (L.) M. E. *matte*, A. S. *mæt*. —L. *matia* (Late L. *natta*), a mat; whence Du. *mat*, G. *matte*, &c.


**Match** (2), a prepared rope for firing a cannon. (F. —L. —Gk.) M. E. *mache*. —O. F. *mesche*, *metche* (F. *mich*), wick of a candle, match to fire a gun, ‘match of a lamp;’ Cot. —Late L. *myxa* (=Gk. *μύγα*); Late L. *mysyx*, the nozzle of a lamp, through which the wick protrudes; also, a wick. —Gk. *μύγα*, the nozzle of a lamp; older senses being (1) mucus (2) nostril. Allied to *Mucus*. Der. *match-lock*, the lock of a gun holding a match; hence, the gun itself.


**Mate** (2), to check-mate, confound. (F. —Pers. & Arab.) From the game of chess. Check-mate means ‘the king is dead’; cf. M. F. *eschéc et mat*, ‘check-mate;’ Cot. [Here et is not wanted.] Godefroy has ‘mat du roi,’ i. e. death of the king. —Pers. *shâh mat*, the king is dead, check-mate.


**Maternal**. (F. —L.) F. *maternelle*. —Late L. *maternalis*, —L. *mātērnisus*, belonging to a mother. —L. *māter*, mother; cognate with *Mother*.


—L. *Mātula*, the goddess of dawn, as if from a masc. *mātitus*, with the sense of ‘early,’ or ‘timely.’

**Matrass**, a long-necked glass bottle; in chemistry. (F.) F. *matras*; also in (Cot.) *matrâc, matraz, matelas*; Span. *matrás*. Perhaps Arabic; see Devic.


—We also use *matricide* to represent L. *mātricipium*, the slaying of a mother.

matriculate, to enrol in a college. (L.) From pp. of Late L. *mātriculāre*, to enrol; a coined word. —L. *matricula*, a register; dimin. of *mātrix* (stem *mātric-*), meaning (1) a breeding animal, (2) womb, matrix, (3) a public register, roll, list, lit. parent-stock. See matrix (below).

matrix, the womb, cavity or mould. (L.) L. mātrix, a breeding animal, the womb. — L. mātris, for māter, mother.

matron, a married woman. (F. — L.) F. matrone. — L. mātrōna; extended from mātr- stem of mater, a mother.


mater (2), pus, a fluid in abscesses. (F. — L.) The same word as matter (1); see Litré, s. v. matiere, § 8.

Mattins; see Matins.

Mattock. (E.) A. S. mattuc. Cf. W. mawog, a mattock, hoe; Gael. madag, a pickaxe; Russ. matuska, Lithuan. matikas, mattock (from Teutonic); see Mason.

Mattress. (F. — Arab.) O. F. matear; Picard and Walloon matras; F. matelas. Cf. Span. al-madraque, a matress; where al is the Arab. def. art. — Arab. məṭrəh, 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 (Devie).

— Arab. root taraha, he threw prostrate.

Mature, ripe. (L.) L. mātrius, ripe.

Matutinal, pertaining to the morning. (L.) L. mātūtinus, adj., belonging to the morning. See Matins.

Maudlin, sickly sentimental. (F. — L. — Gk. — Heb.) Orig. 'shedding tears of penitence,' like Mary Magdalen. From M. E. Maudeleyn, the same as Magdelaine. — O. F. Maudeleine, Magdelaine. — L. Magdalēae. — Gk. Μαγδαληνή, i.e. belonging to Magdala; Luke viii. 2. — Heb. migdel, 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. maill, ill; gre, gret, a pleasant thing. — L. mātus, bad; grātum, neut. of grātus, pleasing.

Maul, to beat grievously. (F. — L.) M. E. mullen, to strike with a mall, or mace; from M. E. malle, sb., a mall, mace; see Mall (1).

Maulstick, a stick used by painters to steady the hand. (Dru.) Du. maalstok, lit. 'painting stick.' — Du. maal, to paint; and stok, a stick. The cognate G. mählen signified orig. to mark, from G. mahl, O. H. G. mihl, a mark, point of time; see Meal (2) and Stock.


Maund (2), a (very variable) weight. (Arab.) Arab. manār; Pers. man. Cf. Heb. manēl, Gk. μάναρ. 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. mandé, that which is commanded; from L. mandatum, a mandate, command. § Not connected with maund. Cf. O. H. G. mandat, the washing of feet (Otfrid); from L. mandatum.

Mausoleum, a magnificent tomb. (L. — Gk.) L. mausoleum, a splendid tomb, orig. the tomb of Mausolus. — Gk. Μαυςολεῖον; from Μάουσολος, Mausolus, a king of Caria.

Mauve, mallow colour. (F. — L.) F. mauve, a mallow. — L. malva, mallow. See Mallow.

Mavis, the song-thrush. (F. — C.?) M. E. mavis. — F. mavis, a thrush; cf. Span. malvis, a thrush. Perhaps Celtic; cf. Icel. milfd, miltid, a mavis, also milchvild (at Vannes); Corn. melihnes, O. Corn. melihnet, a lark.

Mavourneen, my darling. (Irish.) From Irish mo, my; and muirnin, mutated form of muirnin, darling, from muirn, affection. (MH = v.)


Mawkish, squamish. (Scand.; with E. suffix.) The older sense is loathsome, lit. 'maggoty.' Formed, with E. suffix-ish, from M. E. mawke, mawk, a maggot, a contracted form of M. E. medek, a maggot. — Icel. mādfr, Dan. maddeik, a maggot (whence Norw. makk = E. mawk). Derived from the form which appears as A. S. māda, Du. G. medde, maggot. — See Moth.

Maxillar, Maxillary, belonging to the jawbone. (L.) L. maxillāris, adj.; from maxilla, jaw-bone.
Maxim, a proverb. (F. - L.) F. maxime, - L. maxima, for maxima sententiarum, 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. (L.) Pres. t. may, pt. t. might; the infin. (not in use) should take the form mowe. M. E. mowen, infin.; pres. t. may; pt. t. mighte. A. S. magan, to be able; pres. t. mag; pt. t. mith. (Here mag is the old perfect of a strong verb.) + O. Sax. magan, pres. mag, pt. mahta; Icel. mega, pres. mi, pt. matti; Du. mogen, pres. mag, pt. mogt; Dan. pres. maa, pt. maatte; Swed. pres. mi, pt. maitte; G. mogen, pres. mag, pt. mochte; Goth. magan, pres. mag, pt. mahta; Russ. moche, to be able, pres. mogu; cf. Gk. μαγνῶς, means.

May (2), the fifth month. (F. - L.) O. F. Mai. - L. Maíus, May.

Mayor. (F. - L.) M. E. maire. - F. maire. - L. maior, 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. māiores, acc.; cf. Span. mayor.

Mayweed, Anthemis cotula. (E.) Formerly mathe-weed; from A. S. magpa.

Maze. (E.) M. E. mase; we also find M. E. mase, to confuse. The A. S. *masstan appears in the comp. pp. ë-masad. Cf. Norw. 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 pore, 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. mazer. - A. F. mazer (Bozon); O. F. merse, a bowl of maple-wood, also of metal. - O. H. G. masar, mark in wood, also maple. + Icel. mósurr, a maple-tree, spotted wood; whence mósurr-boll, a mazer-bowl, so called because made of maple-wood; the maple-wood was called mósurr 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.

Mazurka, a dance. (Pol.) From Pol. Mazurka, lit. a woman of Massovia or Mazovia, a province of Poland containing Warsaw. Similarly, polku means 'a Polish woman'; and secondly, a dance.

Mazzard, the head. (F. - O. H. G.) From mazer, a bowl; see Mazer.

Me. (E.) A. S. mé (also mec, in the accusative only). + Du. mij; Icel. mér, dat., miki, acc.; Swed. Dan. mig; Goth. mish, dat., mih, acc. For the stem, cf. Corn. and Bret. me; Irish, Gael. W. mé; L. mehi, dat., me, acc.; Gk. μεῖν, dat., με, acc.; Skt. mahan, me, dat., mān, mā, acc.

Mead (1), a drink made from honey. (E.) M. E. mede. A. S. medu, meodu. + Du. mede, Icel. mjödr; Dan. mjord, Swed. mjöd, G. meh; also Irish mid, W. meud, Lith. miušius, Russ. med', Gk. μέθυ; Skt. madhu, sweet, also as sb., honey, sugar. Idg. type *medhu, Brugm. ii. § 104. Cf. Lith. medis, honey.

Mead (2), a meadow. (E.) So called because 'mown.' M. E. meade. A. S. mōd, a mead. [Allied to prov. E. math, a mowing, as in aftermath, and A. S. māwean, to mow; G. mahd, a mowing, M. H. G. mät, a mowing, a mead.] Cf. M. H. G. mate, a meadow, Swiss math, a meadow (as in Zermatt, Andermatt). Also Gk. μαθρός, a harvest, μαθων, to mow. See Mow (1).

Meadow. (E.) This fuller form is due to the inflected form (dat. mēdew) of A. S. mōd, a mead.


Meal (1), ground grain. (E.) M. E. mele. A. S. melu, melo. + Du. meal, Icel. mjól, Dan. meel, Swed. mjöl, G. mel. Teut. type *mielwom, neut. All from Idg. root MEL, to grind, as in O. Irish mel-im, Ch. Slav. mel-jg, I grind; the 2nd grade is Teut. *mal, to grind, as in Icel. mala, Goth. malan, O. H. G. malan, to grind, cognate with Lith. mali, L. mala.

Meal (2), a repast. (E.) M. E. mele. A. S. mēl, (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. mal,
measure, time, meal; Dan. maad, Swed. mål, measure; Goth. mēl, a time; G. maß, a meal, mål, time. From Idg. *ME eh-ME); cf. Mete and Moon. See Prellwitz, s.v. μέδομα.

Mean (1), to have in the mind, intend. (E.) M. E. mean. A. S. mōnan, to intend. + Du. meenen, Dan. mene, Swed. männa. Cf. the sb. seen in O.H.G. meina, thought, allied to minni, memory. See Mind.

Mean (2), common. (E.) M. E. meene. A.S. mēne, usually ge-mēne, common; O. Fries. mēne, common. See Common.

Mean (3), intermediate. (F.—L.) A. F. meien (f. moyen). — L. mediānus, extended form from mediēus, 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 Moan. So also, probably, in Merch. Ven. ii. 5. 82.

Meander, a winding course. (L.—Gk.) L. Meander.—Gk. Meandros, a winding stream; Pliny, v. 29.


Meanly, unconnected with M. E. mesel, a leper, which merely meant orig. 'a wretch,' from O. F. mesel, L. misellus, from L. miser, wretched.


Meddle. (F.—L.) M. E. medlen, simply in the sense 'to mix.' — A. F. medler; O. F. meler, mester, to mix (F. meler). — Late L. misculare, to mix; cf. L. miscellus, mixed. — L. miscère, to mix. See Miscellaneous.

Mediate, adj., acting by or as a means. (L.) From L. mediātus, pp. of mediāre, to be in the middle (Palladius). — L. medius, middle. See Medium. Der. mediat-ion, mediat- or.

Medic, a kind of clover. (L.—Gk.) L. médica. — Gk. Μηδέκη, Median grass; fem. of Μηδεκός, belonging to Media.


Medieval, relating to the Middle Ages. (L.) Also written medieval. Coin ed from L. medi-us, middle; æv-um, age; see Medium and Age.

Mediocre, middling. (F.—L.) F. médiocre. — L. mediocris, acc. of mediocris, middling; formed from medi-us, middle. See Medium.


Mediterranean, inland, said of a sea. (L.) L. mediterrāne-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 medales. M. E. medler, the tree, also called medle-tree (A. F. medle = O. F. mesle). — O. F. mesle, a medlar (whence mesmer, the tree); Gascon mesplo. — L. mespillum. — Gk. μεσπιλλον, a medlar (whence also F. myelle).

Medley, confusion, mixture. (F.—L.) M. E. medlee. — A. F. medlee; O. F. medde,
melle, mesle (fem. medle, melle, mesles), pp. of the verb medler, to mix, confuse. See Meddle. The fem. form medlea = F. mêlé.

Medullar, belonging to the marrow. (L.) L. medullāris, 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 Mere (1) and Soum.


Meet (2), to encounter, find, assemble. (E.) M. E. meten. O. Merc. mōðtan; A. S. mētan, to find, meet (for *mōtān). Formed by mutation from A. S. mōt, a meeting, assembly. – Icel. metta, metta, from mōt; Goth. gamoljan, Swed. mōta, Dan. moše, to meet. See Moot.

Megatherium, a fossil quadruped, (Gk.) Lit. ‘great wild beast.’ – Gk. μέγας, great; θηρίον, dimin. of θήρ, a wild beast.

Megalousaurus. (Gk.) Lit. ‘great lizard.’ – Gk. μεγάλος, decl. stem allied to μεγάς, great; σαῦρος, a lizard.

Megrim, a pain affecting one side of the head. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. migraine, ‘the megrim;’ Cot. – Lat. L. hémigrīnea, megrim. – Gk. ἡμικράνιον, half of the skull. – Gk. ἥμη-, half; κρανίον, cranium.

Melancholy, sadness. (F. – L. – Gk.) Supposed to be due to an excess of ‘black bile.’ M. E. melancoliche. – O. F. melancolie. – L. melancolia. – Gk. μελαγχολία, melancholy. – Gk. μελάγχολας, jaundiced. – Gk. μέλανας, stem of μέλας, black; χολή, bile, gall, cognate with E. gall.

Melilot, a plant. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. mellilot (Cot.). – L. melilōtus. – Gk. μελιλωτός, a kind of clover, named from the honey in it. – Gk. μέλι, honey; λωτός, lotus, clover.

Meliorate, to make better. (L.) From pp. of Late L. meliorāre, to make better. – L. melior, better. + Gk. μᾶλλον, rather, comp. of μᾶλλον, adv., very much.

Mellifluous, sweet. (L.) Lit. ‘flowing sweetly,’ flowing like honey.’ – L. meli-, decl. stem of mel, honey; -fus, flowing, from fluere, to flow; see Fluent. Cf. Gk. μέλι, Goth. mellīh, Irish mil, W. mēl, honey.

Mellow, fully ripe. (E.) M. E. melwe, orig. soft, pulpy. Pegge notes that, in Derbyshire, a mellow apple or pear is called a mallelel one; and mellow may be an adjectival use of meal. The M. E. melwe may represent A. S. melwæ, as in melwe, dat. of melu, meal. Cf. Du. melwach, Low G. melz, soft, mellow; from Teut. *malan-, to grind; see Meal (1). Note also Du. molmen, to moulder, mul, soft; Goth. gamalwīth, crushed; Du. mollig, soft. See Franck, s. v. moliog. Perhaps confused with O. Merc. mërwe, tender (Mat. xxiv. 32); A. S. mere, G. mürbe, mellow.

Melocoton, a quince, a peach grafted on a quince. (Span. – L. – Gk.) In Nares. Span. melocoton (Pineda). – Late L. melum cotōnium (Duncange). – Gk. μῆλον Κωδων, a quince. See Quince.

Melodrama. (F. – L. – Gk.) Formerly melodrame. – F. mélodrame, acting, with songs. – Gk. μέλος-ς, a song; δραμα, an action, drama; see Drama.

Melody. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. F. melody. – L. melodia. – Gk. μελωδία, a singing. – Gk. μελωδος, adj., musical. – Gk. μέλος-ς, a song; φώνη, a song, ode; see Ode.

Melon, a fruit. (F. – L. – Gk.) O. F. melon. – L. melōnem, acc. of melōn, an apple-shaped melon. – Gk. μῆλον, an apple, also applied to other fruits. Cf. L. mālum, apple, prob. borrowed from Gk. Melt. (E.) M. E. melten, pp. molen. A. S. melan, pt. t. meal. – Gk. μέλανω, to melt. Allied to Skt. ntrati, Ο. Slavonic melati, soft; Brugm. i. § 580, ii. § 690. (V. MEL.) See Mild.

Member. (F. – L.) F. membre. – L. membrum, a member. Brugm. i. § 875.

Membrane. (F. – L.) F. membrane. – L. membrāna, a skin covering a member of the body, a membrane. – L. membrum.

Memento, a memorial. (L.) L. me-mentō (Luke xxiii. 42), remember me;
imperative of memini, 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 reduplicated form; cf. Gk. μεμονομά, anxious, μεμο, care, thought. Allied to Skt. smr, to remember. (✓SMER.)

memoir, a record. (F. - L.) Commoner in the pl. memoirs. - O. F. memoir, notes for remembrance, records; pl. of memoir, memory (above).

Menace. (F. - L.) O. F. menace. - L. pl. minacæ, threats. - L. minac, stem of minax, full of threatenings, also, projecting forward. - L. mine, things, projecting forward, hanging over and ready to fall, hence threats. - L. minère, as in c-minère, to project, jut out.

Menagerie, a place for keeping wild animals. (F. - L.) F. menagerie, orig. a place for keeping household animals (Brachet). - F. ménager, to keep house. - F. menage, O. F. message, a household. - O. F. mesne, mesisis, maine, a family; the same word as Late L. mansnada, mainada, mainasta, Ital. masnada, a family (answering to a Lat. type *mansionāta). - L. mansion-, stem of mansio, an abiding, abode; see Mansion.

Mend. (F. - L.) M. E. menden, short for M. E. amenden, to amend, by loss of a; see Amend.

Mendacity. (L.) From L. mendi citas, falsehood. - L. mendac-, stem of mendax, false.

Mendicant, a beggar. (L.) L. mendicant-, stem of pres. pt. of mendicare, to beg. - L. mendicus, beggarly, poor.

Menial, one of a household, servile. (F. - L.) Properly an adj.; M. E. meynal, as 'her meynal chirche' = the church of their household, Wyclif, Rom. xvi. 5. - O. F. mesne, misnes, a household; whence M. E. meine, maine, a household, troop, retinue, once a common word; with suffix -al. See Menagerie.

Meniver, Miniver, a kind of fur. (F. - L.) M. E. menier (meniver). - O. F. menier, menue voir, miniver, miniver; lit. 'little vair.' - O. F. menu, small, from L. minutus, small; vair, a fur, from L. varius, variegated. See Minute and Vair.

Menses. (L.) L. mensēs, monthly discharges; pl. of mensis, a month. Allied to Month.
MERE

mérës, pl., W. mór, Gael. Irish muir, L. mare, sea.

Mere (2), pure, simple. (L.) L. merus, pure, unmixed (as wine).

Merelles, a game. (F.) From F. merelle, a counter; Low L. merellus. Of unknown origin.

Meretricious, alluring by false show. (L.) L. meretricius 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. mafj, to dip, bathe. Brugm. i. § 816.

Meridian, pertaining to mid-day. (F. - L.) O. F. meridiens. - L. meridians. - L. meridies, mid-day; formed from the old locative meret-die, as if meaning 'in the clear day,' from L. merus, clear, dies, day; but really for medi-die, 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. majoamius, a major-domo, steward of a household; cf. Late L. majoalis, a head-shipper. From L. mutor, greater; see Major.

Merit, excellence, worth. (F. - L.) M.E. merit. - O. F. merite. - 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. peperos, a share, peperom, I receive a share.


Merlin, a kind of hawk. (F. - L. ?) M. E. merlun. - M. F. esmerillon, emerillon, 'the hawk termed a marlin;' Cot. Cf. Ital. smerlo, a kind of hawk. Prob. from L. merula, a blackbird; the initial s being unoriginal (Diez).


Mesentery. (L. - Gk.) L. mesenterium. - Gk. μέσεντέραν, a membrane in the midst of the intestines. - Gk. μέσος, middle, cognate with L. medius; énupev, entrail. See Mid and Entrail.

Metal, the opening between the threads of a net. (E.) M. L. maske. A. S. max (= *mæse, by the common interchange of sc and cs = x); cf. A. S. mæscore, a mesh, dimin. form. + Du. maas, Icel. möskvi, Dan. maske, Swed. maska, G. masche, W. masg. Orig. sense 'a knot,' from the knots in a net; cf. Lithuan. masgas, a knot, magstas, a knitting-needle, allied to megstis, verb (pres. t. mesg-u), to knot, weave nets. From an Idg. root *mæs-g, to weave. Brugm. i. § 816 (2).

Mesmerise, to operate on the nervous system of a patient. (G.) Named from Mesmer, a German physician (about 1766).

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. messo, 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 Lat., to place. See Missile.

Mess (2), a mixture, disorder. (F. - L.) The same word as above; food badly cooked. Perhaps confused with mash, sb. 'Mesolare, to mix, to mash, to mess;' Florio. 'Mescolanza, a medlie, a mesh, a mixture;' id.

Message. (F. - L.) F. message. - Late L. missaticum, a message. - L. missus, pp. of mittere, to send. Der. messenger, with inserted u, for M. E. messager, formed from message with suffix -er.

Messiah, the anointed one. (Heb.) Heb. māšiāk, anointed. - Heb. māshakhir, to anoint.

Messuage, a dwelling-house with offices. (F. - L.) M. E. messuage. - A. F. messuage, a manor-house; Low L. messūgium, mansūgium. - Late L. mansiaticum, a mansion; prob. shortened by confusion with mansūticum, acc. of mansūticus, a mansion. - L. mansiotem, acc. of mansio, a mansion; confused with Late L. mansa, 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. mith, A. S. mid, G. mit, with; Icel. med.

Metal. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. metal. - O. F. metal. - L. metallicus, a mine, metal. - Gk. μεταλλαν, 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. μεταλλουργία, adj., working in metals. - Gk. μεταλλο-ν, metal. μήρων, work; see Work. ToFrontend. 1. μετα-ν, Gk. ωυν < oe.

**Metamorphosis**, transformation. (L. - Gk.) L. metamorphosis. - Gk. μεταμορφώσης, a change of form. - Gk. μετά, here denoting 'change'; and μορφή, I form, from μορφήν, sb., shape.

**Metaphor.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. metaphor, 'metaphor'; Cot. - L. metaphora. - Gk. μεταφόρα, a transferring of a word from its literal signification. - Gk. μεταφέρειν, to transfer. - Gk. μετά, signifying 'change'; φέρειν, to bear; see Bear (1).

**Metaphrase.** (Gk.) From Gk. μεταφράσις, 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. μεταφύσις, after physics; because the study was supposed to follow that of physics or natural science.

**Metathesis.** (L. - Gk.) L. metathesis. - Gk. μεταθέσις, transposition. - Gk. μετά, implying 'change'; θέσις, a placing; see Thesis.


**Metempsychosys**, transmigration of souls. (Gk.) Gk. μεταμοσχύωσις. - Gk. μεταμοσχύω, I make the soul pass from one body to another. - Gk. μετά, denoting 'change'; ευ- (for εὖ), in, into; ψυχ-η, the soul. See Psychical.

**Meteor.** (F.-Gk.) M. F. meteore, 'a meteor'; Cot. - Gk. μετεωρόν, a meteor; neut. of adj. μετεωρός, raised above the earth, soaring in air. - Gk. μετά, among; *Afros, prob. from δέρων, to lift (see Prettlwitz).

**Methedlin, mead.** (W.) W. meddelglyn, mead, lit. healing liquor. - W. meddyog (from L. medicus), healing; łyyn, liquor.

**Methinks.** (E.) Lit. 'it seems to me;' here me is the dat. case, and thinks is an impers. verb, from M. E. *peken*, to seem. A. S. mē *hynce*de, it seems to me; from hynce, to seem.

**Mewe, to seem.** + O. Sax. thunkian, Icel. þykja, Goth. thugjan, i.e. *thunkjan*, G. dunken, to seem. Allied (by gradation) to A. S. *banc*, a thought, and ʃenken, to think. See Thank, Think.

**Method.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. methode, 'a method;' Cot. - L. methodus. - Gk. μέθοδος, an inquiry into, method, system. - Gk. μεθ-, for μετ-ά, among, after; οίδας, a way; the lit. sense is 'a way after,' a following after. (✓SED.)

**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 ἔλαιον, wood.

**Metonymy**, the putting of one word for another. (L. - Gk.) L. metonymia. - Gk. μετονομα, change of name. - Gk. μετά, implying 'change'; ὁνομα, name.


**Metropolis**, a mother-city. (L. - Gk.) L. metropolis. - Gk. μητρόπολις, a mother-state; the city of a primate. - Gk. μητρό, for μητρ, a mother; πόλις, a city. See Mother and Police.

**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. ma, mewing of a cat. Der. mowl, from M. F. mialter, to mew.


**Mew** (3), a cage for hawks, &c. (F. - L.) The pl. mēws 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. meewe, mue, a cage where hawks were kept when moulting. — O. F. mue, a moulting, also a mew for hawks; Guernsey meu, a meew. — F. muuer, to change, moul. — L. mitière, to change. Der. new-s, as above. See Mute.

Mewl; see Mew (1).

Mews; see Mew (3).

Mezzotinto, a mode of engraving. (Ital.—L.) Ital. mezzo tinto, half tinted. — Itat. mezzo, mid; tinto, pp. of tinger, to tint. — L. modius, mid; tingere, to dip, dye.

Miasma, pollution, infectious matter. (Gk.) Gk. μίασμα, a stain. = Gk. μαίανεω, to stain.

Mica, a glittering mineral. (L.) 'Mica, a crumb, little quantity of anything that breaks off; also, a glimmer, or eat-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. nicère, to shine, which is probably not the case.

Mich, to skulk, play truant. (E.) M. E. muchen, to pilfer. A. S. *megen, not found, but alluded to G. meuchlings, insidiously. Der. meich-er, meich-ing (Shak.).

Michelmas, the feast of St. Michael. (F.—Heb.; and L.) M. E. michelmesse; where Michel = F. Mickel, from Heb. Mikhāel, lit. 'who is like unto God? The suffix -mes = M. E. messa = A. S. messa; from L. missa; see Mass (2).

Mickle, great. (E.) M. E. mikel, mikel, michel, muckle. = A. S. micel (mycel). + Icel. mikill (mykill), Goth. mikiils; Gk. μεγάλος, great. Cf. also Gk. μέγας, great, L. magus. See Much.

Microcosm, a little world. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. microcosme. = L. microcosmus. = Gk. μικρόκοσμος, a little world. = Gk. μικρο-ς, little; for σμικρός, little, κόσμος, world; see cosmos.

Microscope, an instrument for viewing small objects. (Gk.) Gk. μικρό-ς, little; σκοπ-εω, to see; see Scope.


Midden, a dunghill. (Scand.) M. E. midling. = Dan. middling (for πολυάγνυ, dan. mòg (Icel. mykf), muck; Dan. dynge, a heap; lit. 'muck-heap'). Dan. dynge = Swed. dynja, 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 midhriff. = A. S. mid, middle; hrif, the belly. + O. Fries. middref, from mid, middle, ref, rift, the belly; Du. middel-rif. With A. S. hrif cf. L. corp-us, body.

Midship, short for amidship; hence amidship-man.

Midst, the middle. (E.) In midst, Spenser, F. Q. vi. 3. 25; formed, with added t, from M. E. in middes, equivalent to amiddes; see Amid.

Midwife. (E.) M. E. midwif, rarely mederwif (Wyclif), from a false etymology which connected it with M. E. mede or mead, reward. = A. S. mid, prep., together with; wif, a woman. Thus the lit. sense is 'a woman who is with another,' a helper. Cf. A. S. mid-wyrce, to work with. So also Span. co-madre, lit. 'co-mother,' a midwife. Cf. Du. medehelpen, to assist (from mede, with, helpen, to help); G. mit-helfer, a helper with assistant.

Midge. (E.) M. E. migge, mygge. A. S. migc, better myg, a midge, gnat. + Du. myg, Low G. mygg, Swed. mygg, Dan. myg, G. mücke. Teut. type *mugja, f., or *mugjoz, m.; prob. 'buzzer;' cf. Gk. μύγα, to miter; μυα, a fly (Preslitz); also Icel. mið, a midge.

Midriff, Midship, Midst, Midwife; see Mid.

Mien, look. (F.—C.) F. mine, 'the look;' Cot. (Whence Ital. mina; Hatzfeld.) Prob. from Bret. min, muzzle, beak (also used of men). Cf. W. min, lip; Ir. men, mouth; Corn. mein, men, lip, mouth (Thurmes). Celtic type *mokna (*mekno), open mouth (Stokes).

MIGHT

MIGHT (2), pt. t. of may. (E.) See May (1).

Mignonette, a plant. (F.) F. mignonnette, dimin. of mignon, darling; see Minion.

Migrat. (L.) From pp. of L. migrare, to wander. Cf. Gk. ἀμφιδικεῖον, to change.

Milch; see Milk.

Mild; see Milk.


Mile. (L.) M. E. mile. A. S. mil. - L. pl. milia, commonly millia, a Roman mile. - L. milles, sing., a thousand; whence milia (pl. milia) passuum, a thousand paces, a Roman mile. Cf. Du. mijl, G. meile, Swed. mil, Dan. mil; all from L.


Militate, to contend. (L.) From pp. of L. militare, to serve as a soldier. - L. milit-, stem of miles, a soldier.

Militia, troops. (L.) L. militia, (1) warfare, (2) troops. - L. milit-, stem of miles, a soldier.


milksop, an effeminate man. (E.) M. E. milksoppe, Ch. C. T. 13916 (B 3100).

MINECE

Mince, to cut up small. (F. - L.) M. E. mincen. - M. F. mincer, O. F. mincier, to mince; cf. mine, adj., small. - Late L. *minuere, to mince (Schwan, § 199); from Late L. minuita, a small piece. - L.
MINUS

minus, small. Cf. A. S. minitan, to diminish. See Minish. Der. minice-pie, formerly miced-pie, i.e. pie of minced meat.

Mind. (E.) M.E. minad. A.S. gemyn, memory. — A.S. gemann, to think; gemann, to remember (whence gemyn for *ga- 

Mine (1), belonging to me. (E.) M.E. min, pl. mine; often shortened to m. A.S. min, poss. pron. (declinable), from min, gen. of 1st pers. pronoun. + Goth. meinis, poss. pron.; allied to meina, gen. case of 1st pers. pronoun; so in other Teut. tongues. Cf. L. mens, See Ma.

my. (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 (2), to excavate. (F.—C.) F. miner. Of Celtic origin. Cf. Bret. mengiez, a mine (cf. cleux, hollow); W. mewn, ore, a mine, mewn-glawdd, a mine (cf. clawdd, a pit), O. W. meyn, ore (Davies); Irish meán, ore; Gael. meán, meinn, ore, a mine (Thurneysen). Celtic type *meini, ore (Stokes).


Minever; see Meniver.

Mingle, to mix. (E.) A frequentative form of ming, to mix (Surrey); M.E. mengen, mengen, to mix. A.S. megyen, to mix, to become mixed; a causal verb. — A.S. mang, a mixture, usually gemeng, gemeng, a mixture, crowd, assembly. + Du. mengelen, to mingle, from mengen, to mix; Icel. menga, G. mengen, to mingle. See Among, Monger.

Miniature, a small painting. (Ital.— L.) Ital. miniatura, a miniature. — Ital. miniatto, pp. of miniare, to dye, paint, ‘to colour or limne with vermilion or red lead;’ Florio. — L. minium, cinnabar, red lead; said to be of Iberian origin.

Minikin, a little darling. (Du.) Used by Florio, to translate Ital. mignone. — Du. minneken, my darling, dimin. of mignone, love (Hexham). Cf. O.H.G. minna, love; allied to Mind. (V M E N.)

Minim, a note in music; "fourth of a drachm. (F.—L.) O.F. minime, lit. very small. — L. minima, very small; superl. fem. allied to min-or, less. See Minor.

Minion, a favourite. (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. min-, small (Körtig).

Minish, to lessen. (F.—L.) M.E. menisen. — F. mensurer, to diminish (answering to Late L. *minütäre). — L. minitus, small; see Minute. Doublet, mince.

Minister. (F.—L.) M.E. ministre. — F. ministre. — L. acq. ministrum; nom. minister, a servant. L. min-is-ter is 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. (E.) M.E. minowe. A.S. myne, a minnow; cf. O. H. G. mino, a minnow (Kluge). We find another word, viz. M.E. menuse, a small fish; from O. F. menise, a small fish. — Late L. type *minütis. — L. minitus, minute, small; see Minute.

Minor, less. (L.) L. min-or, less; the positive form occurs in A. S. min (?), Irish min, small. + Icel. minnr, adv., less; Goth. miniza, less. Brugm. i. § 84.

Minister. (L.— Gk.) A. S. mynster; cf. O. H. G. ministr, From L. monasterium; see Monastery.

Minstrel. (F.—L.) M.E. ministrall, or menestral. — O. F. menestrel, menestral. — Late L. ministrális, a servant, retainer, hence one who played instruments or acted as jester. — L. minister, a servant; see Minister. Der. minstrel-cy, M.E. ministrarie.

Mint (1), a place where money is coined. (L.) M.E. mint, mynt, A. S. myne; cf. O. H. G. miniza (G. minze). From L. moneta, (1) a mint, (2) money (Pogatscher). Moneta was a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. — L. monére, to wear; Brugm. ii. § 70. See Money.


Minmet, a dance. (F.—L.) So called from the small steps taken in it. — M. F. mensut, ‘smallish, little, pretty;’ Cot. Dimin. of M. F. mens, small. — L. minitus, small; see Minute.

minus, less. (L.) Neut. of min, less; see Minor.
minute, sb. (L.) M. E. minute, sb. —L. minūta, a small part; orig. fem. of minūtus, small, pp. of minuere, to make small. —L. min-, small; base of min-or, less. See Minor.

Minx, a pert wanton woman. (Low G.) low G. minsk, (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 manu, a man. See Man.

Miocene, less recent. (Gk.) Gk. μισθώτων, adj., hating mankind. —Gk. μισθό-(ει), to hate, from μισθος, hatred; anδρωνος, a man. Der. misanthrop-ic, -ist, -y (Gk. μισθωτωνία).

Miscellaneous, various. (L.) L. miscellane-us; with suffix -ous. —L. miscellus, mixed. —L. miscère, to mix; see Mix.

Mischance. (F. — L.) M. E. and O. F. meschance; see Mis- (2) and Chance.


Miser, a niggard. (L.) Also ‘a wretch’; Spenser, F. Q. ii. 18. —L. miser, wretched. Cf. Ital. and Span. misero (1) wretched, (2) avaricious.

Miserable. (F. — L.) M. F. miserable.

Misseri-bilis, pitiable. —L. miserări, to pity. —L. miser, wretched.

Mishap. (Scand.) M. E. mishappen, verb, to fall out ill; see Mis- (1) and Hap.

Mishna, a digest of Jewish traditions. (Heb.) Heb. miskinah, a repetition, a second part. —Heb. root shănâh, to repeat.

Misnomer, 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-, to name. See Mis- (2) and Nominal.

Mispris, Misprize, to slight. (F. — L.) In As You Like It, i. 177. —M. F. mespriser, ‘to disesteem, contemn;’ Cot. —O. F. mes-, badly; Late L. pretiâre,
to prize, esteem, from L. *pre*-*tium*, price. See Mis- (2) and Price.

Mispri*son*, a mistake, neglect. (F. - L.) M. F. mis*pro*son, 'misprison, error, offence'; Cor. Cf. F. m*è*prise, a mistake. - O. F. mes*, badly, ill; Late L. pre*n*i*nom, acc. of pre*n*io (short for L. pre*hensio), a seizing, taking, apprehending, from L. *prehendere*; to take. Cf quite distinct from m*è*prise.

**Miss** (1), to fail to hit. (E.) M. E. missen. A. S. *missan*, to miss; also, to escape one's notice (rare). From a base *m*ith-, weak grade of *mith-, in as A. S. and O. S. *mi*dan, to conceal, avoid, escape notice (as well as in G. *meiden*, O. H. G. *mi*dan, to avoid). See Mis- (1). + Du. missen, Icel. missa, Dan. *miste* (with ex-

crescent), Swed. missa, O. H. G. *mi*san, to miss; also Du. mis, Icel. mis, adv., amiss; also Du. mis-, Icel. mis-, Dan. mis-, Swed. G. *mis*-, wrongly. Allied to L. *mittere*, to send; see Missite. (MEIT.) Der. miss, sb., a fault, M. E. misse, Will. of Palener, 532; miss-ing.

**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. missa*le*, a mass-book. - Late L. missa, mass; see Mass (2).

Misel-thrush; see Mistle-thrush.

**Missile**, a weapon that may be thrown. (L.) Properly an adj., 'that may be thrown.' - L. missilis, that may be thrown. - L. missus, pp. of mittere, (perhaps for *mittere*), to throw, send; pt. t. m*iss*; O. H. G. *mi*dan, to avoid; see Miss (1). Brugm. i. § 930.

**Mission.** (L.) O. F. and F. mission. - L. *missionem*, acc. of missio, a sending. - L. missus, pp. of mittere, to send.

**Missive.** (F. - L.) F. missive, 'a letter sent;' Cor. Cooled from L. miss-us, pp. of mittere, to send.

**Mist.** (E.) A S. mist, gloom, darkness. + Icel. m*istr*, Du. Swed. mist, mist. Teut. type *m*ih-slos. Apparently formed from the base *m*ig- (mkh- before st), Idg. *migh* - (weak grade of root *meigh*); as seen in Lithuan. migla, Russ. migla, Gk. *mè*gh*α*, mist, Skt. mig-ira, a cloud; also Skt. migh-aka, a cloud, from the stronger grade. (MEIGH, to darken; perhaps distinct from MEIGH, as appearing in L. mingere.)

**Mistake**, to err. (Scand.) Icel. *mí*ta, to take by error, make a slip. - Icel. mis-, wrongly; *mí*ta, to take. See Mis-

**Mister, Mr.**, a title of address. (F. - L.) A corruption of master, due to the influence of mistress, which is an older word than mister; see below.

**Mistress, a lady of a household.** (F. - L.) O. F. maistresse, 'a mistress, dame;' Cor. (F. maîtresse.) Fem. of O. F. maistre, a master; see Master.

Misty, Mystery, a trade, handi-

craft. (F. - L.) The mystery plays (better spelt mistery plays) were so called because acted by craftsmen; from M. E. mistere, a trade, craft, Ch. C. T. 615. - O. F. mistier, a trade, occupation (F. m*è*tier). - Late L. mistr*er*ium (also written mysterium by confusion with that word in the sense of 'mystery'), short form of L. ministerium, employment. - L. minister, 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.

Mistletoe. (E.) A final *v* has been lost. A. S. mistel*tan*. - A. S. mistel, also (like G. mistel) with the sense of mistletoe; *t*an, a twig, cognate with Icel. teinn, Du. teen, Goth. tains, Dan. teen, Swed. ten, twig, spindle. + Icel. mistel*teinn*, mistletoe. Perhaps mistel is related to G. mist, dung. Cf. M. Du. mistel, bird-lime (Kilian), 'glew' (Hexham).

Mistress; see Mister.

**Misty** (1), adj. formed from Mist.

**Misty** (2), doubtful, ambiguous, as applied to language. (F. - L. - Gk.) In the phrases 'misty language' and 'mistiness of language,' 'misty' is not from E. mist, but is short for mystic; see Palmer, Folk-

Etyymology. See Mystio.

Mite (1), an insect. (E.) M. E. mite, A. S. mite, a mite. + Low G. mite, Du. mift, O. H. G. mi*fa*, a mite. Tent. type *mifon*, f. The word means 'cutter,' i.e. biter; from Teut. base MEIT, to cut; cf. Icel. meita, to cut. See Emmet.

mite (2), a very small portion. (Du.) M. E. mite. - M. Du. mift, mite, a very small coin, mite, bit cut off. See above.

Mitigate. (L.) From pp. of L. mit-*igare*, to make gentle. - L. mit-is, gentle; -igere, for agere, to make.

**Mitre**, a head-dress, esp. for a bishop. (F. - L. - Gk.) O. *B.* mire. - L. mitra, a

Mix, to mingle. (L.) A back formation from mixit, pp. — L. mixitus, mixed, pp. of miscère, to mix; † A. S. missian, to mix; G. mischen; also W. mys- 

mixture. (L.) L. mixtūra, a mixture. — L. mixitus, pp. of miscère, to mix (above).


Mizen, Mizzzen, a nook 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 poole or miser-sail; † Florio. Cf. Ital. mezzano, a ‘mane 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. mediīnus, middle (whence also F. moyen, E. mean). — L. mediainus, middle. See Medium.


Mnemonics, the science of aiding the memory. (Gk.) Gk. μνημονικα, mnemonics; neut. pl. of μνημονικός, belonging to memory. — Gk. μνημον-, stem of μνήμη, mindful. — Gk. μνηματ, I remember. (From mnē, a grade of MEN.)

Moan, sb. (E.) M. E. moone, a communication, also a complaint; corresponding to A. S. *mān- (not found), supposed to be cognate with O. Fris. mēne, an opinion, O. H. G. meina, an opinion, thought. Hence was formed A. S. mēnān, to mean, intend, relate, also to complain, moan, lament, M. E. mēnen, 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. bemoan, vb., substituted for M. E. bimēnen, A. S. bi-mēnan, to bemoan.

Moat. (F. — Teut.) M. E. mote. — O. F. moite, an embankment, dike; Norman dial. mote, 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 mota.] The same word as F. motte, ‘a clod, lump, sod, 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 mutotta, rounded hill. Of Teut. origin; from Bavarian mutt, peat, heap of peat (Diez). Prob. allied to Mud; cf. Du. modder, mud.

Mob (1), a disorderly crowd. (L.) A contraction of mobile vulgus, i.e. fickle crowd. Both mob and mobile were in use, in the same sense, A. D. 1632-5. — L. mobilis, neut. of mobilis, moveable, fickle. — L. mouère, to move. See Move.

Mob (2), a kind of cap. (Du.) From Du. moppiuts, a woman’s nightcap (where nuiits means cap); M. Du. mop, a woman’s coif (Sewel); Low G. mop, a woman’s cap (Danneil).

Mobile, easily moved. (F. — L.) F. mobile. — L. mobilis; see Mob (1).

Moccassin, Mocasin, a shoe of deer-skin. (N. American Indian.) From the Algonquin makisin (Cuq).

Mock, to deride. (F. — L.) M. E. mokken. — O. F. mocquer, later moquer. According to Körtling, it is the Picard form of moucher, to wipe the nose; and Cotgrave has moucher, ‘to syne, or make cleane the nose; also, to frump, mocke, scoff, deride;’ for which Corblet gives the Picard form mounker. Cf. Ital. moccare, ‘to blow the nose, also to mocke;’ Florio. — Late L. mucicare, to blow the nose. — L. mucus, mucus, mucus. See Mucus.


model. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. modele (F. modèle). — Ital. modello, ‘a modell, frame, mould;’ Florio. From dimin. of L. modulus, 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, for modern-, extended from mod-, 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. modeste. -L. modestus, modest, lit. ‘keeping within measure.’ From a neuter stem modes-, with suffix -tus; 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. modulârî, to measure by a standard. - L. modulus, dimin. of modus, a measure; see model.

Mogul, a Mongolian. (Pers.) Pers Moghol, a Mogul; another form of Mongol.

Mohair, cloth of fine hair. (Arab.) A changed spelling (by confusion with hair) of moackaire (Hakluyt. ii. 273); whence F. moaïre (1650), mod. F. moire; also F. monceyr. - Arab. mukhayyar, a kind of coarse camel or hair-cloth; Rich. Dict. p. 1569.

Mohammedan. (Arab.) A follower of Mohammed. - Arab. muhammad, praise-worthy. - Arab. hamâda, he praised.


Moditore, a Portuguese gold coin. (Port.-L.) See Bailey’s Dict. - Port. moedâ d’ouro, a moditore, £1 7s.; lit. ‘money of gold.’ - L. moneta, money; dê, of; aurum, gold. See Money.

Moïety, half. (F.-L.) F. moitié, a half. - L. mediätâtem, acc. of mediätas, a middle course, a half. - L. medius, middle. See Medium.

Moiil, to toil, drudge. (F.-L.) Formerly moïle, to defile with dirt; later moïl, ‘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. moïlten, to moisten, wet. - O. F. moïîler, moïler, later mouïler, 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. *molïiâre, to soften; not found. - L. molï-s, soft. Thus the senses were, to soften, moisten, dirty, soil oneself, drudge.

Moire, watered silk. (F.) From F. moïre, used in two senses. In the sense moïhare, it is borrowed from E. moïhare (Hatzfeld). In the sense of watered silk, it may represent L. marmoreus, shining like marble, from marmor, marble (Körting); but this may be only a transferred sense of the former.

Moist. (F.-L.) M. E. moïste, often with the sense ‘fresh; ’ Ch. C. T. 459, 12249. - O. F. moïste, later moïte. Etym. disputed; (1) from L. mustus, new, from L. mustum, must; (2) from L. muceïus, mucedus, mouldy, from L. micus (Körting); (3) from L. mucedus, later form of mucedus (Hatzfeld). Der. moist-ure, O. F. moïsteur.

Molar, used for grinding. (L.) L. moïlaris, adj., from mola, a mill. Cf. moïere, to grind. (MEL.) Brugm. ii. § 690.

Molasses, syrup made from sugar. (Port. - L.) Formerly melasses. - Port. melâço, molasses; cf. Span. melaza (same).

- L. melleus, made with honey. - L. mel, honey.

Mole (1), a spot or mark on the body. (E.) M. E. mole, A. S. mîl, a spot (whence mole by the usual change from ð to long ɶ).

+O. H. G. mel, Goth. mail, a spot.

Mole (2), an animal. (E.) M. E. molle.

+ M. Du. and Du. mol; Low G. mul (Berghaus). Prob. related to M. Du. mol, ‘the dust or crumbings of turf,’ Hexham; M. E. mul, A. S. myl, dust; which are further related to Mould (1). The sense may have been ‘earth-grubber,’ or ‘cumbler,’ from the weak grade of MEL, to pound. Cf. E. Fries. mullen, to grub; mulle a child that grubs in the ground; mulle, mul, a mole; Low G. mollwurm, a mole (Danniel). | Another name was formerly moldwerp (1 Hen. IV. iii. 1. 149), lit. ‘the animal that casts up mould,’ M. E. moldwerp ; from mold, mould, werpen, to throw up. See Warp. Cf. Icel. moldwarpâ, a mole, O. H. G. mildwurp, G. maulwurf.

Mole (3), a breakwater. (F.-Ital.-L.) F. môle. - Itol. moio, mole, ‘a great pile; ’ Florio. - L. môlem, acc. of mûles, a great heap.

Molecule, an atom. (L.) Formerly molecula; Bailey. Coined from L. molæs,
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 mōlit-, 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. moll-is, soft.

Molten, old pp. of Melt, q. v.

Moly, a plant. (L. -Gk.) L. mōly. -Gk. μωλυ, Homer. Od. x. 305.

Moment. (F. - L.) F. moment. -L. nōmentum, a movement; hence, an instant of time; short for *mōmentum. -L. nōre, to move. See Move. Doublets, nōmentum, movement.

Monad, a unit, &c. (L. -Gk.) L. monad-, stem of monas, a unit. -Gk. μονάς, unit. -Gk. μονας, alone.

Monarch, a sole ruler. (F. - L. -Gk.) F. monarque. -L. monarcha. -Gk. μονάρχης, a sovereign, sole ruler. -Gk. μον- (for μονας), alone; and ἀρχην, to rule.

Monastery. (L. -Gk.) L. monastērion. -Gk. μοναστηρίον, a minster. -Gk. ναός, dwelling alone, a monk. -Gk. ναώς, to be alone. -Gk. μονας, alone. Der. monasti-ke, from Gk. μοναστικός, living in solitude.

Monday. (E.) M. E. monenaday, later monenaday, monday. A. S. mōnan dag, day of the moon; where mōnan is the gen. of mōna, moon. See Moon. A translation of L. diēs luna.

Monetary, relating to money. (L.) ... monētārius, lit. belonging to a mint. -L. monēta, (1) a mint, (2) money. See Mint (1).


Mongoose; see Mungoose.

Mongrel, an animal of a mixed breed. (E.) Spelt mungril in Levins (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. Monke, the name of the ape's son in Reinke de Vos (where -ke is for -ken, dimin. suffix; so that the F. version has Monnikin; 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 gambier, goodie;' Florio. Monna is a familiar corruption of madonna, i.e. my lady, mistress; Scott introduces Monna l'aula in the Fortunes of Nigel. See Madonna. From the same source is M. Ital. monochio, 'a pugge, a munkie, an ape;' Florio. This is the Ital. equivalent of the Low G. word.

Mono-, prefix, sole. (Gk.) Gk. μονο-ς, single.

Monochord, a musical instrument having but one string; see Chord. So also mono-cotyledon, mon ocular, non-ode, mono-logue (from Gk. λόγος, a speech), mono-syllable, mono-tone; see Cotyledon, Ocular, Ode, Syllable, Tone.

Monopoly, exclusive sale. (L. -Gk.) L. monopōlium. -Gk. μονοπαλίων, right of monopoly; μονοπωλία, monopoly. -Gk. μονο-ς, sole; πωλεῖν, to sell, barter.

Monsoon, a periodical wind. (Ital. - Malay. - Arab.) Ital. monsone. -Malay muisin, a season, monsoon, year. -Arab. mawsin, a time, season. -Arab. wasm (root wasamad), marking.

Monster, a prodigy. (F. - L.) F. monstre. -L. monstrum, a divine omen, portent, warning. (For *mon-es-trum.) -L. mon-ere, to warn.

Month. (E.) M. E. moneth, later month. A. S. mōnad, a month; from mōna, moon. See Moon. § Du. maand; Icel. mānuðr, Dan. maaed, Swed. månad; G. monat, Goth. mēnōths. a month. Teut. stem *mēnōth-. Cf. also Lithuan. mēnesis, Russ. miesiats', L. mensis, Irish and W.
MORTAR

Morning. (E.) Short for morwening. Ch. C. T., A 1062; formed from M. E. morwen (above) by adding the substantival (not participial) suffix -ing (= A. S. -ing). 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. mórösus, self-willed; (1) in a good sense, scrupulous; (2) in a bad sense, peevish.—L. mór-, nom. mós, (1) self-will, (2) custom, use. || Confused with L. morbó, delay, in the 17th cent.

Morphia, Morphine, the narcotic principle of opium. (Gk.) From Gk. Μόρφευς, Morphēn, god of dreams (Ovid); lit. 'shaper,' i.e. creator of dreams. —Gk. μορφή, a shape, form. Der. meta-morph-osis, a-morph-ous; from μορφή, Morph.
MORTGAGE

Mortgage, a kind of security for debt. (F. — L.) O. F. mortage, 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. (i) Der. mortag-ee, where -ee answers to the F. -é of the pp.


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; Devic suggests Arab. murtazz, fixed in the mark (said of an arrow), very tenacious (said of a miser).

Mortmain. (F. — L.) Property transferred to the church was said to pass into morte main, lit. 'dead hand,' because it could not be alienated. — L. mortuam, acc. fem. of mort-us, dead; manum, acc. of manus, han'. 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. mortuarium, neut. of mortuarius, belonging to the dead. — L. mort-us, dead; pp. of mort, to die.

Mosaic-work, ornamental work made with small pieces of marble, &c. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) F. mosaique, 'mosaicall work;' Cot. — Ital. mosaic, 'a kinde of curious stone worke of diuers colours;' Florio. — Late L. mosaicus, adj., an extended form from L. musaeum (opus), mosaic work. — Late Gk. μοσαικός, mosaic work, lit. artistic, neut. of μοσαίας, belonging to the muses, artistic. — Gk. μοσαϊκός, a mus-. Cf. Museum.

Moslem, a Mussulman. (Arab.) Arab. muslim, 'a musulman, a true believer in the Mohammedan faith;' Richardson. Cf. Arab. mus'llam, one who acquiesces. 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, musulman, islam, and salaam are all from the same Arab. root salama.

Mosque, a Mohammedan temple. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. mosquée; Cot. — Span. mezquita, a mosque. — Arab. masjid, masjīd, a temple, place of prayer. — Arab. root sajadī, 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. μύγα, Lihuan. musė, a fly.


Most. (E.) M. E. most, mōst. — A. S. mōst. — Du. meest, Icel. mestr, G. meist, Goth. maists; the superlative form corresponding to comp. more. See 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. motetto, 'a dittie, a witty saying;' Florio.] Dimin. of O. F. mot, a saying. — L. muttum, a murmur; see Motto.

Moth. (E.) M. E. mothe. A. S. modē, modē. — Du. mot, Icel. motti, G. motte, a moth; Swed. mått, a mite. — Perhaps related to A. S. māda, a maggot, Du. G. made, a maggot, Goth. mattha, a worm. Kluge allies these forms to the verb to mow, 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. moder, mōder, a mother; the change from ð to th is late, after A. D. 1400. — Du. moeder, Icel. moðir, Dan. Swed. moder, G. mutter; Irish and Gael. mathair; Russ. mat'ë, Lithuan. motë, L. mater, Gk. μητέρ, Pers. mādor, Skt. mātā, mātr-. 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. mutterbescwerung, mother-fit, hysterical passion.
Mother (3), lees, mouldiness. (E.) A peculiar use of Mother (1). Cf. Du. muer, lees, dregs, mother, variant of moeder, a mother (Franck). So also G. mutter (1), a mother, (2) mother, sediment. We even find Gk. γαῖας, 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. motioinem, acc. of motio, movement. — L. motus, pp. of movere, to move. See Move.

motive. (F. — L.) M. F. motif, 'a moving reason;' Cot. — Late L. motivos, moving. — L. motus, pp. of movere, to move.

motor. (L.) L. mòd-or, a mover.

Motley, of different colours. (F.) M. E. mottele, Ch. c. T. 271. Of uncertain origin. Perhaps from O. F. matellé, 'clotted, curdled;' Cot. Cf. M. F. mattonné, as in ciel mattonné, 'a skie full of small curdled clouds;' id. [Thus the orig. sense of motley was merely 'spotted.' — Bavarian matte, curds (Schmeller). 2. Or from O. F. motel, M. F. motteau, 'a clot of congealed moisture,' Cot.; app. a deriv. of M. F. motte, a clod, lump; see Moat. Der. motl-ed, for O. F. motellé above, by substituting the E. pp. suffix -ed for the F. pp. suffix -é.


Mould (1), earth. (E.) M. E. molde. A. S. molde, dust, soil, earth. + Icel. mold, Dan. muld, Swed. mull (for *mudl), mould; Goth. mòlda, dust; O. H. G. molta, mould. Allied to the shorter forms seen in Du. mul, G. mull, A. S. myl, dust; cf. O. H. G. myljan, Icel. mylja, to crush. 'The lit. sense is 'crumbled.' From Teut. mul, weak grade of *mél, to grind. See Meal. Mill. Der. mould-er, to crumble; also mould-y (which seems to have been confused with Mole (1), q. v.).

Mould (2), a model, form. (F. — L.) M. E. molde, with exccrescent d. — Norman dial. molde, O. F. molle, molle (F. moule), a mould; once spelt moly in the 12th cent. (Littre). — L. modulum, acc. of modulius, dimin. of modus, a measure. See Mode.

Mould (3), a spot. (E.) For moly; moly in Spenser, F. Q. vi. 12. 7. 'One yron mole defaceth the whole peace of lawne,' Lyly, Euphues, p. 39. This is now called iron-mould (with added d). We also find M. E. mowled, 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 excrecent. From the M. E. verb moulden, mowlen, 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, myel, Swed. mögel. Cf. also Dan. mullen, mouldy, mülne, to become mouldy; Swed. dial. mulas, Swed. möglas, to grow mouldy; Icel. mygla, to grow musty. From muz-, as in Icel. mygga, mugginess. See Muggy. Thus mould is 'mugginess' in this use.


Mound, an earthen defence, a hillock. (F. — L.) A. F. mûnd, variant of munt, a hill (Vie de S. Auban). — L. montem, acc. of mons, a hill. (Note also A. S. mûnd, protection, chiefly as a law-term; but also munt-beorh, a protecting hill, a mound.


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 mons (above).

mountain. (F. — L.) O. F. montaine (F. montagne). — Late L. montana, by-form of montana, a mountain. — L. montana, neut. pl., mountainous regions; from montinus, adj. from mons (stem mont-), a mountain.

mountebank, a quack doctor. (Ital. — L. and G.) Lit. one who mounts a bench, to proclaim his nostrums. — Ital. montambanco, a mountebank; M. Ital. monta in banco, 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. (E.) M. E. mous. A. S. miu̇s (pl. μυς). + Du. mus, Icel. mú, Dan. mus, Swed. mus, G. mäus, Russ. муšка, L. mú̇s, Gk. μύς, Pers. μἱς, a mouse; Skt. mūša-, a rat, a mouse. Perhaps from √MEUS, to steal; Skt. mūsh, to steal. See Muscule (1).

Moustache, Mustache. (F.—Ital. √Gk. χείλια, ‘a face, a snout, a mustacho;’ Florio.—Gk. μύτια-, stem of μύτα-, the upper lip, a moustache, Doric form of μύτα-, the mouth, upper lip. See Mastic.


Mow (2), a heap, pile of hay or corn. (E.) M. E. mowe, A. S. mëca, a mow. + Icel. míaðr, a swathe, also a crowd; Norw. mug, mua, a heap of hay). Cf. Muck.

Mow (3), a grimace; obsolete. (F.—M. Du.) F. mouvre, ‘a mow, or mouth;’ Cot.; Norman dial. mœ. — M. Du. mowe, the protruded under-lip, in making a grimace (Oudemans). Cf. Mop (2).

Much. (E.) M. E. moche, much, adj., later forms of M. E. moche, muchel, michel. For the loss of final l, cf. E. wench, from A. S. wunctel. The change of vowel (from michel to muckle) seems to have been due to association with M. E. lute, little, from A. S. lütel. The orig. A. S. form was michel (cf. Low Scl. mickle, great. + Icel. mikkil, great; O. H. G. mihhild; Goth. mikills. Cf. Gk. μεγάλ-η, fem. of μεγας, great.


Muck, filth. (Scand.) M. E. muck. — Icel. myki, dung; moka, to shovel dung out of a stable; Dan. mös, dung; Norw. mok-dunge, a muck-heap, allied to mukka, a heap. ¶ Not allied to A. S. meox, 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 āmuck, ‘rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder;’ Marsden.

Mucus, slimy fluid. (L.) L. mūcus, slime. + Gk. μῦκα, mucus; μύκα, snuff of a wick. Cf. Skt. mūch, L. mungere, Gk. ὀ-μύκας, to cast or wipe away.


Muddle, to confuse. (E.) Lit. to dabble in mud; frequentative from mud. ‘Muddle, to rout with the bill, as geese and ducks do; also, to make tipsy and unfit for business;’ Kersey. + Dan. muddere, to stir up mud, mudder, mud (from Du.); E. Fries. muddelen, to dirty; M. Du. muddelen, ‘to mudd water,’ Hexham; Pomeran. muddeln, to disorder.

Muezzin, a Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer. (Arab.) Arab. mu-azzin, mu-zin, the public crier, who assembles people to prayers. — Arab. az-an, the call to prayers (Palmer); usn, the ear.

Muff (1), a warm, soft cover for the hands. (Walloon.—F.—Low L.) A late word. Formerly mufle; Minsheu. Prob. from Walloon mouffle (Sigart). Cf. Du. mof; Low G. muff (Berghaus); E. Fries. mufle. The word mufle is found earlier, and is more widely spread; so that Wall. mufle is merely a short form of F. mufle; see below.


Muff (2), a simpleton. (E.) Lit. ‘a mumber,’ or indistinct speaker; hence a stupid fellow. Cf. prov. E. muf, muffe,
to mumble; also moffle, maffle. + Du. mussen, to dote; prov. G. miffen, to be sulky. Allied to Mumble.

**Muff;** see Muff (1).

**Mufti,** a magistrate. (Arab.) Arab. mufti, a magistrate. Allied to Arab. *fatwa,* a judgment, doom, sentence. The phr. in mufti means in a civilian costume, not in military dress.

**Mug.** (Low G.) In Levis (1570). Cf. Irish *mugan,* a mug; Norw. *mugga,* muge, an open can; Swed. *mugg,* a mug. — E. Fries. *mukke,* a cylindrical earthen vessel; Groningen *mokke* (Molema, p. 543); whence also Norm. dial. *mogue,* a cup; Guernsey *mogue.*


**Mugwort,** a plant. (E.) M. E. *mogwort.* A. S. *mugwrut.* For the latter syllable, see Wort (1). The sense of A. S. *mug* is unknown, unless it be a by-form of A. S. *myc,* a midge; cf. Norw. *mugg,* O. Sax. *muggia,* Du. *mug,* a midge; O. H. G. *mucca,* a midge. [Like flea-bane.]

**Mulatto,** one of mixed breed. (Span. — L.) Span. *mulato,* a mulatto. Usually derived from Span. *mula,* she-mule, as being one of a mixed breed. The usual forms for ‘young mule’ are *muleto,* m., *muleta,* f. Hence der. by De Sacy from Arab. *mualwallad,* lit. ‘begotten’; also used to mean ‘one who has an Arabian father and a foreign mother’; allied to Arab. *walad,* a son. See Devic.

**Mulberry.** (L. and E.) M. E. *moolbery.* Here the _l_ stands for an older _r_ by dissimilation; and M. E. _oo_ answers to A. S. _ə_ as usual. Thus the M. E. _ool_ is the same as A. S. _mōr,_ in _mōrbeam,* a mulberry-tree. Again, the A. S. _mōr_ is borrowed from L. _murus,* a mulberry-tree. The word _berry_ is E.; see Berry. Cf. also Gk. _μορφ,_ _μορφοι,* a mulberry, _μοπα,_ a mulberry-tree. Similarly, G. *maulbeere,* a mulberry, is O. H. G. *mürbert,* from L. _murus_ and O. H. G. _beri,* G. *beere.*

**Mulct,** a fine. (L.) L. *mulcta,* a fine; also spelt _mulita._ Perhaps orig. ‘damage;’ from L. *mule-āre,* to injure. Brugm. l. § 756. Der. *mulct,* verb.

- **Mule.** (F. — L.) F. *mule.* L. _mūlus,* a mule (whence also A. S. _māl._)

**Mulled,** applied to ale or wine. (E.) Mulled wine first appears in 1618, and is of uncertain origin. Perhaps from M. E. _mullen,* to break to powder, to crumble, from _mull,* powder, perhaps with reference to the powdered condiments. From A. S. _myl,* powder. Blount’s Gloss. has *vinum mollitum,* as if from F. *mollir,* L. _molliere,* to soften.

**Mullein,** the verbascum. (F.) M. E. *moleyn.* A. F. *moletane,* _F. molène.* 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. _moilet,* _mullet.* — F. _mulet,* _cot.* Dimin. from L. _multhus,* the red mullet.

**Mullet (2),** a five-pointed star. (F. — L.) O. F. *molette,* 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. _mola,* a mill, whence Ital. _mola,* a mill-stone, mill-wheel, _molta,* a clock-wheel with cogs. See Mill.

**Mulligatawny,** a hot soup. (Tamil.) Tamil _mullagatu-nar,_ lit. ‘pepper-water;’ Yule. Cf. Malayalam _muleka,* pepper.

**Mullion,** an upright division between lights of windows. (F.) A corruption of _munnion,* which occurs with the same sense. The lit. sense is ‘stump,’ because the _mulition_ is, properly, the stump or lower part of the division below the tracery. — F. *moignon,* a stump. (Cf. E. _tunnion = M. F. _tronignon,* dimin. of F. _tronc = Ital. _tronco_). — O. F. _moing,* maimed (Suppl. to Diez). Cf. Bret. _moinh,* _moîn,* maimed, also occurring in the forms _maiñ,* _moinh,* _moiñh._ Also Span. _múñon,* the stump of an arm or leg; Ital. _mugnone,* ‘a carpenter’s munition or trunion,’ Torriano.

**Multangular,** &c.; see Multitude.

**Multitude.** (F. — L.) F. _multitude._ — L. _multitudinem,* acc. of _multitūdō,* a multitude. — L. _multi-* for _multus,* many, much; with suffix _-tūdō._ From L. _multus_ come also _mult-angular,* _mult-latereal,* &c.

**multifarious.** (L.) L. _multifāri-us,* manifolds; with suffix _-ous._ The orig. sense seems to be ‘many-speaking,’ i.e. speaking on many subjects. — L. _muli-* for _multus,* many; _fāri,* to speak; see Fate.

**multiply.** (F. — L.) F. _multiplier,*
MIRCUS, a kind of beer (Low G.). In Pope. Said to have been so named after Chr. MIRCUS, a brewer of Brunswick (ab. 1487). Cf. Du. MORN in Frank; G. MUMME.

MUM! silence! (E.) M. E. MUM, MUM, to express the least sound made with closed lips. Cf. L. MUR, Gk. µู่ (the same).

Mumble, to speak indistinctly. (E.) For mumm-le. M. E. MUMLEN, MUMLEN, to speak indistinctly; frequent form due to M. E. MUM, MUM (above). + F. Fries. MUMLEN; Du. MUMLEN.

Mummer, a masker, buffoon. (F. — Du.) M. F. MUMMOIR, 'a mummer, one that goes a-mumming;' Cot. — M. Du. MUMMEN, to go a-mumming; cf. MONENTSCH, a mummer's mask; Low G. MUMME, a mask. B. The word is imitative, from the sound MUM or MUM, used by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces. Cf. G. MUMMEL, a bug-bear. Der. MUMMER-y, M. F. MUMMENIE (F. MONEIE).

Mummy. (F. — It. — Arab. — Pers.) F. MONEE (MUMIE in Cotgrave). — It. MUMMIA, MUMIA (Florio). — Arab. MUMIYa, a mummy; the substance with which mummies are preserved. (Cf. Pers. MUMAYIN, a mummy.) — Pers. MUMI, MUN, wax; much used in embalming.

Mump, to humble, suil, beg. (Du.) A mumper was a cant term for a beggar. — Du. MUMPEN, to mump, cheat (Sewel); cf. MUMMELN, MOMPEN, to mumble (Hexham). Thus MUMP is merely an emphatic form of MUM. M. Du. MUMMEN, to say mum, also to mask. Cf. Norw. MUNPA, 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. MUNCHEN (Chaucer). Doubtless an imitative word, like MUMP. Kilian has M. Du. MUNCHEN, MUMPEN, 'mussitare.' Cf. E. Fries. and Low G. MUNKLEN, to mumble; and see Mump. It cannot be from F. MANGER (< L. MANDICARE).

Mundane, worldly. (F. — L.) M. E. MUNDAIN. — F. MONDAIN. — L. MUNDANUS, adj. from MUNDUS, the world (lit. order). — I. MUNDUS, clean, adorned. Der. SUPRANUNDUS; from L. SUPRA, above; MUNDUS, the world.

Mungoose, a kind of ichneumon. (Telugu.) Telugu MANGI; 'Jerdon gives mangi, however, as a Deccani and Mahratti word;' Yule.

Municipal, (F. — L.) F. MUNICIPAL, — L. MUNICIPIUS, relating to a township. — L. MUNICIPIUM, a township which had the rights of Roman citizenship, whilst retaining its own laws. — L. MUNICIIP-, stem of MUNICEPS, a free citizen, one who undertakes duties. — L. MUNI-, for munis, obligation, duty; capere, to take. See Brumg. i. § 208.

Munificence, liberality. (F. — L.) F. MUNIFICENCE. — L. MUNIFICENTIA; formed from MUNIFICUS, bountiful. — L. MUNI-, for munis, a duty, also a present; -IFIC-, for FACERE, to make.


Munition, (F. — L.) F. MUNITION. — L. ACC. MUNITIONEM, a defending. — L. MUNITUS, pp. of MUNIRE (above). Der. MUNITION.

Munition, old form of Mullion, q. v.

Mural, (F. — L.) F. MURAL. — L. MURALIS, belonging to a wall. — L. MURUS, a wall.

Murder, Murther, sb. (E.) M. E. MORDRE, MORTHRE. A. F. MURDRE, sb.; MURDRE, vb. A. S. MOROR. + Goth. MORTHR, B. We also find A. S. MOR, DU. MOORD, ICEL. MOR, G. MORD, MURDER, DEATH, Cognate with L. MORS (STEM MORS-); see MORTAL. Der. MURDER, vb.

Muriantic, briny. (L.) L. MURIATICUS, lying in brine. — L. MURIA, brine, salt liquor.

Muricated, prickly. (L.) L. MURI-CATUS, prickly. — L. MURI-, stem of MIREX, a prickly fish, a spike. + Gk. μορία (for *μοριά), a sea-muscle; from μορίος, a mouse, a sea-muscle. See MUSCLE (2).

Murky, Mirky. (Scand.) The -Y is a modern addition. M. E. MIRKE, MERKE. — Icel. MIYRKR (for *MIRKWOZ, Noren), Dan. SWED. MIRK, DARK, MIRKY. + A. S. MIRCE; O. SAX. MIRKI. It the A. S. form would have given mirk.
MURRAIN, muscheton, musseron, a mushroom; extended from F. mousser, moss (Hatzfeld); O. H. G. mos (G. moos), moss; see Moss.


Musit, to make music. F. -L. Gk. -L. musicus, acc. of musicus. Gk. μοσχός. Pers. musk, misk. 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.

Musket, musquet, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk; another sort of gun was called a falconet, another a saker, a kind of hawk. Italian mosqueto, a musket, orig. a kind of hawk, so called from its small size. Deriv. of Italian mosca, a fly. L. musca, a fly. Doublet, mosquita.

Muslen, mouseline; O. F. mosolin. L. musculus, dim. of musculum, muslin. Syriac Mosul, a city in Kurdistan, whence it first came; Arab. Mawsil (the same).

Musquito, see Mosquito.

Mussel, musk, mussel, a shell-fish. L. Musculus, a mussel. A.S. muce, muscle (Wright), a muscle (fish). L. musculum, a sea-muscle, also a little mouse (as above).

Musloid, mousse-like. L. muscosus, for muscosus, moss; and Gk. suffix -ειδης, like, from εἰδος, kind. See Moss.

Muse (1), to meditate. L. musa. M. E. musen. F. munir, 'to muse, dream.' O. F. muse, the mouth, muzzle (Godefrey); see Muzzle. The image is that of a dog sniffing the air when in doubt as to the scent; cf. Ital. musare, to muse, also to gape about, 'to hound ones muse or snout in the air,' Florio, from muso, snout.

Muse (2), a goddess of the arts. L. musa. Gk. μουσα, a muse.


MUSTACHIO

must, new wine. L. muscum, new wine; neut. of muscum, fresh, new.

Moustachio; see Moustache.
MUSTANG

Mustang, a wild horse of the prairies. (Span.—L.) Span. mesteñó (with ñ as ny), formerly mestengo (Pineda), in the same sense as mostrenco, adj., stray, having no owner. The adj. mesteñó also means belonging to a 'mesta.'—Span. mesta, a body of proprietors of cattle, a company of graziers. —L. mixta, fem. of pp. miscere, to mingle. Cf. Span. mestura, a mixture.


Muster. (F.—L.) M. E. monstre, a muster of men, lit. display. —O. F. moystre, 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. mustrer, Gascon mustra, to shew.

Musty, mouldy, damp. (L.) A doublet of moisty, used by Chaucer in the sense of 'new,' but by Ascham in the sense of 'moist.' —L. mustus, like must, new.—L. mustum, must. See Must (2). Perhaps influenced by F. mois, '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 *moitare; allied to mutáre, mutual, and to Gk. μόταρε, thanks, favour (Fremlitz).

Mutchkin, a pint. (Du.) From M. Du. mutschen (for *mutschen), 'the half pint of Paris measure,' Hexham. Lit. 'small cap;' dimin. of M. Du. mutse (Du. muts), a cap. Cf. G. Mutze, a cap. See Amice (2).

Mute (1), dumb. (L.) From L. mütus, dumb. Cf. Skt. mūka-, dumb. The M. E. muet, muet, mute, is from a Romanic form *muiletus, formed from L. mutus (O. F. mu) by adding -ettus. Mute (2), to dung; used of birds. (F.—M. Du.) M. F. mutir, 'to mute as a hawke;' Cot. Shott for M. F. esmeutir, the same; oldest spelling esmitir.

—M. Du. smelten, smitten, to smelt, to liquefy; also to mute (Hexham). See Smelt.

Mutilate. (L.) From pp. of L. mutilare, to maim.—L. mutilus, maimed. —Gk. μυτόλος, μύτωλος, curtailed, docked.


Mutter, to murmur. (E.) M. E. mutren, moteren. A frequentative verb, from a base mut-, to express inarticulate mumbling, as in E. Fries. motjen, to mutter; Swed. dial. mutta, muttra, Norw. mutra. So also L. muttōre, muttira, to mutter, prov. G. muster, to whisper.

Mutton. (F.—C.?) M. E. motoun.—O. F. moton (F. moton), a sheep; Low L. mūtia, a sheep. Cf. Ital. montone (for *moltone), a sheep. Prob. of Celtic origin, from Celt. type *moltores, a sheep; whence Irish and Manx mōl, Gäl. mūlt, W. mōlt, Corn. mōls, Bret. maout, a wether sheep. If Diez cites Prov. mot, Como mot, Grisons mut, castrated, and derives all from L. mutus-us, maimed, but this is not now accepted.


Muzzle, snout. (F.—L.) M. E. mose. —O. F. musel (Burguy), musel (A. D. 1521, Godefroy); later musc, 'muzzle;' Cot.; Norm. dial. musel (Du Bois). Diez shews that the orig. F. form was morsel (still preserved in Bret. morzel or musel, a muzzle, forms borrowed from O. F.). This O. F. morsel is a dimin. from Late L. morsus, a morsel, also a snout, beak.—L. morsus, a bite: from morsus, pp. of mordère, to bite. See Mordacity. Cf. Ital. muso, snout, morsa, a snaffle (Florio). If Disputed.

My, (E.) M. E. mi, my; short for min, mine, by loss of final n. See Mine. Der. my-self, M. E. mi-self, formerly me-self.

Myriad. (Gk.) Gk. μυριάδος, stem of μυρία, the number of 10,000.—Gk. μυρίος, numberless.

Myrmidon. (L.—Gk.) Gen. in pl. Myrmidons. —L. Myrmidones, pl. —Gk. Μυμμίδονες, pl., a warlike people of Thesaly, formerly in Αἰγίνα (Homer).

Myrrh. (F.—L.—Gk.—Arab.) M. E. mirre.—O. F. mirre (11th cent.); F. myrrhe.—L. myrrha. —Gk. μῦρρα. —Arab.
naggen, to gnaw, vex; nag; naggen, to nag (Berghaus). See Gnaw.

Naiad, a water-nymph. (L. - Gk. ) L. naiad-, stem of naias. - Gk. ναϊάς, a water-nymph. - Gk. ναίεω, to flow. Cf. O. Irish suáim, I swim. (vSN.A)

Nail. (E.) M. E. nail, A. S. nagel. + Du. nagel, Dan. nagle, Swe'd. nagel, G. nagel; Icel. nágli, the human nail, nágli, a nail or spike; and cf. Goth. ganglijan, to nail. β. The Teut. type is *nagloz, masc. Allied to Lithuan. nagas, a claw, Russ. nogote, a nail, Pers. nákhn, Skt. nákha-, nail of the finger or toe; and further, to Gk. νύξ, L. unicus, O. Irish inga, W. ewin, a nail, with a different gradation.


Naked. (E.) A. S. nácc, + Du. naakt, G. naakt, Goth. nakwats, Icel. nokvdr; cf. Dan. nögen, Swe'd. naken, mod. Icel. na-kinn. All these are pp. forms; cf. nake, to strip, in Chaucer, tr. of Boethius, bk. iv. m. 7; which is a back-formation. Teut. type *nakwats > *nakvod; Idg. type *naγwotōs. Allied to Skt. nagana-, Russ. nagoi, L. nādus, Irish nochd, W. noeth, stripped, bare. Brugm. i. § 165. See Nude.

Naker, a kettle-drum. (Arab.) In Chaucer. Arab. naggárah, a kettle-drum; see Palmer's Pers. Lict. col. 659.

Name. (E.) A. S. nama, + Du. naam, Icel. náfi, námu, Dan. naam, Swe'd. namn, Goth. namo, G. name. Further allied to L. nōmen, a name; Gk. ὄνομα, Pers. nám, Skt. náman; and to Ir. ainm, W. enw, name. Of Not allied to Know; see Prellwitz. Brugm. i. §§ 399, 425.

Nankin, Nanking, a kind of cotton cloth. (China.) So called from Nankin, in China. - Chin. nan-king, south court; cf. pe-king, north court (Yule).


Nap (2), the roughish surface of cloth. (M. Du.) M. E. noppé, nap (Prompt. Parv.). Prob. introduced by Du. cloth-workers. [A. S. *hnoppa is unauthorised.] - M. Du. noppé, 'the hair or nap of wool or cloth;' Hexham. Du. nopp. Cf. M. Du. nappen, 'to shear off f] the nap;' Hexham. + Norw. napp, nap; noppa, to
NAPE

give a nap to; Dan. noppe, nap; nope, to friz; Low G. nobbe, nubbe, nap. Allied to Norw. noppa, to pluck off with the fingers; A.S. knoppian, to pluck, Voc. 480. 23; Goth. dis-hnuppan, to be torn to pieces, dis-hnuppan, to tear to pieces. Teut. root *hneup.

Nape, the joint of the neck behind. (E.) M. E. nape; also naupe (Palsgrave). The same as O. Fries. hals-knap, nape of the neck; which links it with A. S. cnap, the top of a hill; and with Knop.

Napery, linen for the table. (F. - L.) O. F. naperie. - Late L. nüparia, map-paria, the office in a household for supplying table-linen. - Late L. npa, a cloth, for L. nappa, a cloth. See Map. Napkin.


Napkin, a small cloth. (F. - L.; with E. suffix.) M. E. napkein, also napet, both dimin. forms of O. F. nape, a cloth, from Late L. napa; see Napery.

Narcissus, a flower. (L. - Gk.) L. narcissus. - Gk. νάρκισσος; named from its narcotic properties. See below.

Narcotic, producing stupor. (F. - Gk.) F. narcotique. - Gk. νάρκωτος, benumbing. - Gk. νάρκω, I benumb; νάρκω, I grow numb. - Gk. νάρκη, numbness, orig. contraction; for *σώμα, i. e. contraction. Allied to Snare (Prellwitz).


Nargileh, Nargili, Nargile, a pipe or smoking-apparatus in which the smoke is passed through water. (Pers.) - Pers. nargil, a cooco-nut, because these pipes were originally made with a cooco-nut, which held the water. Cf. Skt. nārikerā-, nārika-, a cooco-nut. (Devic, Yule).

Narration. (F. - L.) F. narration. - L. acc. narrātiōnem, a tale. - L. narrātus, pp. of narrāre, to relate, lit. to make known. - L. nārūs, gnārūs, knowing, acquainted with. - GEN, to know; see Know. Brugm. i. § 457 (2).

Narrow. (E.) M. E. narowe, narowe, narwe. A. S. næru, narrow, closely drawn. + O. Sax. naro; Du. naar, dismal, sad. Perhaps allied to Nerve (Franck).

Narwhal, sea-unicorn. (Scand.) Dan. Swed. narhval; Ice1. nāhvalr, a narwhal. The lit. sense is 'corpse-whale'; the fish being (often) of a pallid colour; perhaps a 'popular etymology.' - Ice1. nār-, corpse; hvalr, whale.

Nasal. (F. - L.) F. nasal. - Late L. nāsālis, belonging to the nose. - L. nāsus, nose. See Nose.

Nascent, springing up. (L.) L. nascent-, stem of pres. pt. of nasci, to be born, arise, spring up, inceptive verb with pp. nātus. See Natal.

Nasturtium, a flower. (L.) Lit. 'nose-wring;' from the sharp smell. - L. nasturtium, cress; better spelt nasturtium. - L. nās-us, nose; torquère, to twist, torment; see Torment.

Nasty. (Scand.) Formerly also nasky; see Nau-lax in Cot. Cf. Swed. naskug, nasty, dirty, also spelt snaskig; Swed. snuskig, nasty. - Swed. dial. snaska, to eat like a pig, 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. nasçen, to eat dainties.

Natal, belonging to one's birth. (F. - L.) F. natal (OF. noél). - L. nātālis. - L. nātus (for gnātus), born (cf. Gk. γνάτης, a blood relation); pp. of nasci, to be born. - GEN, to beget. See genus, Kin. Brugm. i. § 452.

Natation, swimming. (L.) From the acc. of L. natātio, a swimming; - L. natātus, pp. of natāre, to swim, frequent. of nārēre, to swim, Cf. Gk. ναῦλη, to swim, O. Irish sná-im, I swim. See Naiad.


Natron, native carbonate of sodium. (F. - Span. - Arab. - Gk. - Heb.) A doublet of nitre; see Nitre.

Naught, Nought. (E.) M. E. naught. A. S. næwhht, also näht. - A. S. nāt, not; wiht, a whit; see No and Whit. Der. naught- (lit. naught-like, worthless). Doublet, not.

Nauseous. (L. - Gk.) L. nauseöus, adj.; from nausea, sea-sickness. - Gk. ναυσία, sea-sickness. - Gk. ναῦς, a ship. See Nave (2).
NAUTCH

Nautch, a kind of ballet-dance by women. (Hind. — Prakrit. — Skt.) Hind. (and Maharrati) nāch, a dance; Prakrit nāchcha. — 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. nau- tic-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. nautilus. — Gk. ναύτης, a sea-man; also the nautilus (from its sailing). — Gk. ναυτής, a sailor; from ναῦς, a ship.


Der. auger.

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. nānem, acc. of nānis, a ship. + Gk. ναῦς, a ship, O. Irish nau, Skt. nāu-. Brugm. i. § 184.

Navel. (E.) M. E. navel (n = o) ; A. S. nafela, nābūla, navel. + Du. navel, Icel. nôfl, Dan. nøvel, Swed. nafe, G. nabel. Teut. type *nabolön; from the form seen in Lettish naba, navel; see Nave (1). Cf. also Pers. nāf, navel; Skt. nābhī, (1) nave, (2) navel; related (with a difference of gradation) to Gk. ὀφρακός, navel, Lat. umbilicus, O. Irish umble. Similarly, navel (1) is allied to L. umbō, boss (of a shield). Brugm. ii. § 76.

Navigable, that can be traversed by ships. (F. — L.) F. navigable. — L. nāvīgābilis. — L. nāvīgāre, to navigate. — L. nāv-, for nāvis, a ship; -īgāre, for agere, to drive.


Navy, 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.


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. -tēs).

Neap, scanty, very low; said of a tide. (E.) M. E. neep; A. S. nēp (or nep).

Near, nigh. (E.) Now used as a positive, but orig. the comparative of nigh. [The form nearer is a double comparative.] M. E. nearer, adj., nēr, adv., nigher; A. S. nēar, comparative adv. from nēah, nigh. + Icel. nær, 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; Swed. nödt; Dan. nöd; M. H. G. nös, cattle. Teut. type *nauton, neut. β. Usually explained as ‘domestic’ or ‘useful’; from the 2nd grade (naut) of Teut. *neut-an, to employ; seen in A. S. nēotan, to use, employ, Icel. njöta, G. geniessen, Goth. niulan, to enjoy, get benefit from. Cf. Lithuan. nau̱d, usefulness. (≠NEUD). Brugm. i. § 221.

Der. neat-herd.


Nebula, a misty patch of light. (L.) L. nebulā, mist. + Gk. νεφέλη, cloud; Du. nevel, Icel. nēft, G. nebel, mist. Allied to Gk. νέφος, cloud, W. nef, O. Ir. nem, heaven, Russ. nebø, heaven; also Skt. nāhhas, sky, aether. Brugm. i. § 554.


Neck. (E.) M. E. nekke. A. S. hneccæ, neck, orig. nape of the neck. + Du. nek, G. genick; Teut. type *hnękkon-. Cf. also Icel. hnakkí, Dan. nakke, Swed. nacke; G. nacken, O. H. G. (h)naç, rape of the neck, back of the head; from Teut. type *hnakkon-. β. Orig. sense ‘projection’; further allied to Irish cnoc, hill.
Necromancy, divination by communion with the dead. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. nigromancie (since altered). — O. F. nigromance, ‘nigromancy, conjuring, the black art;’ Cot. — Late L. nigromantia, corrupt form of L. necromantia. — Gk. νεκρομάντεια, necromancy. — Gk. vekroπs, a corpse; μαρτεία, prophetic power. ß. Gk. vekρός, is allied to νεκος, a corpse; cf. L. necare, to kill. (√NEK.) Gk. μαρτεία is from μάρτις, a seer. ¶ 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.

Need. (E.) M. E. need; A. S. nied (nýd), also niød; O. Merc. nied, necessity. + Icel. nauðr, necessity, nauð, distress; Du. nood, Swed. nöd, G. noth, not; Goth. nauths. Teut. stem nauð-. In late A. S. texts this word is confused in form with nöd, nied (nýd), desire; which is related to O. Sax. niud, O. H. G. niot, desire; Teut. base *neud-. Brugm. i. § 427 b.

Needle. (E.) Also neeld; M. E. madele, also melede. A. S. niðel; earlier form nœdl + Du. naald (for *naaidl); Icel. náll; Dan. naal; Swed. nöll; G. nadel; Goth. nœthla. B. All from a Teut. type *nœ-thlā, from root *nœ, to sew, as in G. Nähen, to sew, L. nēre, Gk. νηθεω, νηθεω, to sew, in spin. Cf. SNE, as in O. Irish snīan, a spinning; cf. Irish snathad, a needle, snathaim, I string together, snatide, thread. See Brugm. i. § 136, ii. § 62.


Nefarious. (L.) L. nefāri-us, impious; with suffix -ous. — L. nefes, that which is unlawful. — L. ne-, for nē, not; fas, law, allied to fāri, to speak, declare. Cf. Skt. bhāṣa, to speak.


Neglect. (L.) L. neglectuss, pp. of negligere, to neglect. — L. neg-, not (see Negation) ; and legere, to gather, select. negligence. (F. — L.) M. F. negligence. — L. negligiert-, stem of pres. part. of negli- gerere, to neglect (above).

Negotiate, to do business. (L.) From pp. of L. negotiāri, to do business. — L. negotium, business; compounded of neg, not (see Negation), and itium, leisure.

Negro. (Span. — L.) Span. negro. — L. nigrum, acc. of niger, black.

Negus. (E.) A beverage invented by Colonel Negus (one of a Norfolk family) in the time of Queen Anne.

Neif, Neaf, the fist. (Scand.) M. E. new (v=n), dat. case. — Icel. knesi, fist; Swed. nöfve, Dan. neve.


Neighbour. (E.) M. E. negehour; A. S. nēgebor or nēahbūr; — A. S. nēc, nēc, night; būr, or gebūr, a husbandman, the same word as Du. boer, a boor. See Boor.

Negus. (E.) A beverage invented by Colonel Negus (one of a Norfolk family) in the time of Queen Anne.

Neither. (E.) M. E. neither; for ne (negative particle), not, and either. See Either. With A. S. ne, not, cf. O. Sax. ne, ni; Goth. and O. H. G. ni, not.

Nemesis. (L. — Gk.) L. nemesis. — Gk. νεμεω, allotment, retribution, vengeance. — Gk. νεμεω, to distribute. (V. NEM.)

Nemaphar, a kind of water-lily. (Pers. — Skt.) Pers. ninišar, for nilišar, nilu-par, nilūpal, a water-lily (Devic). — Skt. nilūpala, a blue lotus; — Skt. nila, blue; utpala, a lotus.

Neology, the introduction of new phrases. (Gk.) Gk. νεος, new; -λογια, from λογος, discourse, from λέγεω, to speak; see New.

Neophyte, a novice. (L. — Gk.) L. neophytus. — Gk. νεοφυτος, lit. new planted, hence, a novice. — Gk. νεος, new; φυτον-, a plant, φυτ-ος, grown, from φυτος, to grow, cause to grow, allied to δειος.


Nepenthis, Nepenthe, a drug which lulled sorrow. (Gk.) Gk. νεπενθθ, an epitaph of a soothing drug (in Homer); neut. of νεπενθης, free from sorrow. — Gk. νη-, neg. prefix; πενθος, grief, allied to πανος. See No (t) and Pathos.

L. nepōs, acc. of nepōs, a grandson, also a nephew. + Skt. napat, a grandson; Pers. navāda, a grandson; A. S. nēsa, a nephew; G. nēße, nephew; Du. neef. Idg. type *nepō; whence orig. Teut. type *nēfō, later *nēfōn-. The fem. type is Idg. *nepēti- (Skt. nāpa-, L. nepīs), Teut. *nēfī- > *nēfī- (A. S. nīf, Du. nicht). Der. nepot-ism, favouritism to relations, from L. nepōs, stem of nepōs. Brugm. i. § 149.

Nereid, a sea-nymph. (L.—Gk.) L. Nerei'd, stem of Nereis. — Gk. Νηρείς, a daughter of Nereus (Gk. Νηρεύς), an ancient sea-god. — Gk. νηρός, wet; cf. Gk. νεωρός, to flow (Prollwitz). (SYNA.)

Nerve. (F.—L.) F. nerf; Cot.—L. ner-vum, acc. of nervus, a sinew. Perhaps allied to Gk. νεῦρον, a sinew, string; Skt. snāva-, a tendon. See Prollwitz.

Nescient, ignorant. (L.) From L. nescientem, stem of nescientes, pres. pt. of nescire, not to know. — L. nec, not; scire, to know. See Science, Nescie.

Nesh, tender, soft. (E.) M. E. nesh. A. S. hnesce, soft; + Goth. hnaswics, soft, tender.


Nest. (E.) M. E. and A. S. nest. + Du. nest, O. H. G. and G. nest; Iber. netz, Irish and Gael. neid, O. Irish, net; W. nyth, L. nidus (for *nisdus), Skt. nīja-, a nest, a den. B. Orig. ‘a place to sit in,’ Explained as short for *ni-sd-os, a place in which to sit down; cf. Skt. ni-sad, to sit down. Here *sd- is the weak grade of *SED, to sit. See Sit. Der. nest-le, from A. S. nestian, to make a nest; nest-l-; Brugm. i. § 81.


Net (2), clear of all charges. (F.—L.) F. net, pure; hence, free; see Neat (2).

Nether, lower. (E.) M. E. nether. A. S. nōdera, nondera, nether; a comp. adj. due to nider, adv., downward, also a compar. form. To be divided as ni-der, the suffix -der being comparative, as in o-ther, nei-ther (cf. Gk. -repos, Skt. -tara-). We find Skt. ni-tarānī, adv., excessively, continually, grammatically a comp. form from ni, downward, into. + Icel. nedrí, adj., nedarr, adv.; Dan. neder- (in comp.), whence ned, downward; Swed. neder, G. nieder, nether; Du. neder, adv., down. Cf. Russ. ниже (j as in F.), adv., lower. Der. nether-most, corruption of A. S. nīder-mest, extended (by the usual superlative suffix -est) from an earlier *ni-dem-a, where *de-m- = Idg. *to-mo (as in L. op-ti-mus).


Neuralgia, pain in the nerves. (Gk.) From Gk. νεύρον, a nerve, and αἰγ-ας, 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; iuter, whether; see Whether. Der. neutr-al, &c.

Never. (E.) M. E. nēver (n as in v). A. S. nēfere. — A. S. ne, not; efere, ever; see Ever.


newfangled, fond of novelty. (E.) The d has been added. M. E. newfangel, i.e. fond of what is new. Compound of new, new, and fangel, ready to catch, from the base fang, as in A. S. fangen, pp. of fēn, to catch. The suffix -el is the same as in A. S. sprec-ol, 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 nuell. — O. F. nuel, noiel, later noyau, ‘the stone of a plumm, the nuell or spindle of a winding stiere.’ Cot. — L. nucalē, neut. of nucālis, lit. belonging to a nut; hence a kernel or stone of a plum. — L. νεύλ-, stem of νυκ, a nut. † Named
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 unoriginal; a newt stands for an eut. M. E. newte; also evete, which is a shortened form of M. E. evete, - A. S. efta, a lizard. See Eft.

**Next,** highest. (E.) M. E. next; also nekest, superl. of neh, nigh; A. S. nêlst, superl. of nêk, nêah, nigh. See Nigh.

**Nias,** a young hawk, a ninny. (F. - L.) M. F. niâis, 'a nestling, ninny'; Cot. - Late L. acc. type *nidiæcum (Ital. nidiace).* - L. nidus, a nest. See Nest.

**Nib,** point of a pen. (E.) Another form of neb; see Neb. Cf. F. Fries. nibbe, nib, Low G. nibbe, a neb.

**Nibble,** (E.) Lit. '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.) Q 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 *nescium (cf. Span. necio).* - L. nescium, acc. of nescius, ignorant. - L. ne, not; sci-re, 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. nicchio, a shell, also a nitch (Florio). - L. mitulium, mytilium, acc. of mitulus, mytilus, a sea-muscle. 'Derived in the same way as Ital. secchia from situla, a bucket, and vecchio from uetulus, old; as to the change of initial, cf. Ital. nespolo with L. nespilio, a medlar;' Diez. [The same change occurs in F. natte, a mat, and in napkin.] We also find L. mitulus, a sea-muscle; cf. L. musculus, a sea-muscle; see Muscle (1). Cf. Gk. μυρίος (Liddell).

**Nick** (1), a small notch. (O. Low G.) Nick is an attenuated form ofnock, a notch; see Nock. So also tip from top.

**Nick** (2), the devil. (F. - L. - Gk.) Short for Nicholas. [Not from A. S. nêcor, a water-sprite, hobgoblin; Icel. nykr, Dan. nök, nisse, Swed. nöck, 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 Nicknack.

**Nickname,** (E.) M. E. nekename, also ekename; (a nekename - an ekename). See Prompt. Parv.; cf. Du. toenama, G. zuename. From eke and name. + Icel. auknesfn, Swed. öknamn, Dan. øgennavn, an eke-name, nickname.

**Nicotian,** belonging to tobacco. (F.) M. F. Nicotian, 'Nicotian, tobacco, first sent into France by Nicot in 1560;' Cot. Nicot is a personal name.

**Niece,** (F. - L.) M. E. niece, neyce. - M. F. niece (F. nique). - Late L. neptia, a niece. - L. nepitis, a granddaughter, niece; used as fem. of L. nepês, nephew. See Nephew.

**Niggard,** a miser. (Scand.) M. E. nigard; where the suffix -ard is of F. origin (="O. H. G. hart, hard"). We also find M. E. nigrum, a niggard, and niggish, adj., stingy; and even nig. + Icel. knögr, niggardly, Swed. njugg, niggardly, scanty; cf. Mid. Dan. nygger, Swed. dial. nugger, stingy. + A. S. hwærc, niggardly (Noreen). Cf. M. Du. nugger, 'nimble, careful, or diligent,' Hexham.

**Nigh,** (E.) M. E. nigh, neih, ney. A. S. nêah, nêh, nigh; adv. and prep. + Du. na, adv., Icel. ni- (as in nö-bult, a neighbour); Goth. nêhwa, adv. and prep.; G. nah, nahe, adj., nach, prep., nigh. Teut. type *nêhwa*. Root unknown.


**Nightingale,** (E.) M. E. nightingale, earlier nightegale (the n having been inserted); A. S. nihtegale. - A. S. niht-, for niht, night; gale, a singer, from galan, to sing. Lit. 'singer by night.' A. S. gal-an is from gal-, 2nd stem of gielan, to yell. See Yell. So also Du. nachtegaal, Dan. nattergal, Swed. naktjergal, G. nachtigall, O. H. G. nahtagala.

**Nightmare,** an incubus. (E.) M. E. nightmare. From A. S. niht, night; mare, a nightmare, incubus; allied to a Teut. verb *marjan-*, to crush, Icel. merja (pt. t. mardr), to crush. [Mara is
quite distinct from A. S. mere, a mare, but the two have been confused in Du. nachtmärrie, a nightmare.] + Icel. mara, Swed. märka, Dan. mare, Low G. moor, O. H. G. märk, mar; all with the sense of incubus or crushing weight on the breast. Cf. F. cauché-mar, nightmare; where cauché is from L. calcāre, to tread on, press upon. Also N. Fries. naagtårre, G. nachtmahr, nightmare.

nightshade, a plant. (E.) A. S. nihtscæd. Cf. Du. nachtschade, M. Du. nachtschachen. Also Swed. dial. natt-skate-gräs, as if from natt-skata, a bat, and gräs, grass (Kietz).

Nigrescent, growing black. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of nigrescere, to grow black, inceptive of *nigrǣre, to be black. — L. nigror, for niger, black.

Nihilist, a member of a revolutionary secret society, esp. in Russia. (L.) Etymologically, one who denies real existence. — L. nihil, nothing.

Nigltan; see Nylghau.

Nimble, active. (E.) M. E. niwel; the b is excesrent. Lit. 'ready to catch;' from A.S. nin-an, to catch, take, seize; with suffix -an, as in sprec-an, 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. niwman, G. nehmen, to take. Perhaps related to Gk. νέμω, to occupy, νεμων, to distribute. (✓NEM.)

Nincompoop, a simpleton. (L.) Thought to be a corruption of L. non compos (mentis), not sound in mind.

Nine. (E.) M. E. nine, where the final -e is a pl. suffix, and nin-is for nigen, nine (Layamon). A. S. nigon, gign, nine. + Du. neger, Icel. ni, Dan. ni, Sw. nio, G. neun, Goth. niun; cf. also W. naw, Ir. naot, L. noum, Gk. ηνία, Zend navā, Pers. nih, Skt. nava, nine. Idg. type *newn. Brumg. ii § 173.

Ninny, a simpleton. (E.) [Cf. Ital. ninno, 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 nanna.] Of imitative origin.

Nip. (E.) M. E. nippyn, for knippyn; see G. Douglas, Prol. to Æn. xii. l. 94. Not in A. S. From the weak grade (knip-) of a Teut. verb *kneipan-, to pinch, as seen in Du. knijpen, to pinch, Dan. knebe, Sw. knip; G. kneifen, kneifen, to pinch (from Low G.). Allied to Lith. gnyb-ti, to pinch; or to Lith. knib-ti, to pinch.

Nipple, a teat. (E.) Formerly nible (Nares); neble (Palsgrave); dimin. of nib or neb; see Neb. Cf. O. F. nifle, nifle, a nose, Ital. nifolo, niffa, a snout, from the Teutonic (Low G. nibbe, a beak). Der. nipple-wort.

Nit, egg of a louse; a louse. (E.) M. E. niute, a nit, also a louse; A.S. hnitu, a louse's egg. + Du. niët; Icel. nitir, pl., Dan. gniid, Swed. gnet; G. niss; Gk. κοϊς (stem κοιβ-); 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. nīdhām, government, which the Persians pronounce as nīzām. Though the proper sense is 'government,' in the phrase nīzām-l-mulk it is used as a title, meaning 'governor of the empire'; first used by Asaf Jāh in 1713 (Yule.) — Arab. root nażāma, he arranged or ordered. (Devic, Richardson.)

No (1), a word of refusal or denial. (E.) M. E. no; A. S. nā, no, adv., never, no. — A. S. ne, not; ēver (whence M. E. ee, ēver, 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. nōbilem, acc. of nōbilis, well known. For O. L. gnōbiliis. — L. gnō, base of nōscere (i.e. gnōscere), to know; allied to E. Know. Der. nobil-i-ty, O. F. nobilitet, L. acc. nōbilitātem. Also i-gnoble.

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. nocka, a notch; Swed. dial. nokke, nokke. The M. Swed. nocka also denotes the same as Icel. knokki, i.e.
NOCTURN

the small metal hooks holding the thread in a distaff. † The M. Ital. noca, a nock, is of Teut. origin. Distinct from notch.

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 noct-, stem of nox, night. See Night.

Nod. (E.) M. E. nodde, nod. Not in A.S.; but the orig. form began with hn. The orig. sense was to push, beat, shake. Cf. Icel. knylyja, a rammer for beating turf; O. H. G. knéth (knöth?); to shake; Bavar. nötteln, to move to and fro. Teut. base *hneud.

Nodle, the head. (E.) M. E. nodle, nodil, the noddle, nape, back of the head. ‘Occiput, a nodyle’; Vocab. 673. Dimin. of *knöd, a word not found in M. E., but the same as M. Du. knoedle, a knob (Hexham), Du. knöt, a club; cf. G. knoten, a knob, knob. This is a mere variant of knot (Franck). Cf. Low G. knudel, a ball of yarn, a hard swelling under the skin (Berghaus).

Node, a knot. (L.) L. nödus, a knot.

Noggin, a wooden cup. (Scand.) A. Cf. Irish noigín, Gael. noigeán, a noggin; Gael. cnagan, a little knob, a peg, an earthen piggin, cnagaire, ‘a knocker; a gill, noggin; a quart measure;’ all from L. (Macbain). Also Lowl. Sc. nogggin, noggie; spelt knoggin by Swift. For *knögg-en, with -en as in wood-en, from knog, variant of knag, a knob, peg. Also a peg (Jamieson), knagglie, a peg (id.). Of Scand. origin; see Knag.

Noise. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. noise. — F. noise, O. F. noise, nose, a debate, quarrel, noise. Cf. Prov. noisa, nausa, noieca. β. Diez holds that it can only be derived from L. nöse, 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. nöy, annoyance; with E. suffix -some. This M. E. nöy is short for M. E. anöy, anoi. — O. F. anoi, vexation; see Annoy.

Nole, Noll, head; see Noule.

Nomad, wandering. (Gk.) Gk. νομαδ-, stem of νομάς, roaming in search of pasture. — Gk. νομάς, a pasture, allotted abode.

—Gk. νέμεω, to assign. (†NEM.)

Nomenclator, one who names things. (L.) L. nomenclátor, lit. ‘name-caller.’

—L. nómen, name; caláre, to call; see Calends.

Nominant. (F. — L.) F. nominal. — L. nöminantis, nominal; belonging to a name.

— L. nömin-, for nómen, a name; see Noun.

Nominate. (L.) From pp. of L. nömináre, to name. — L. nömin-, for nómen; see Noun.

Non-, prefix, not. (L.) L. nón, not.

Nonage. (L. and F. — L.) I. e. non-age, minority. So also non-conforming, non-descript, non-entity, non-juror, non-sense, non-suit.

Nonce; see One.

Nonchalant, careless. (E. — L.) F. nonchalance, careless; pres. pt. of O. F. nonchaler, to be careless about. — O. F. non, not; chaloter, to glow, hence to be hot over, take care for. — L. non, not; calère, to glow.

None. (E.) M. E. noon, non. A. S. nán. — A. S. ne, not; án, one; see One.

Hence no, as in no-thing, no-body, by loss of final n.

Nones, the ninth day before the ides. (L.) From L. nóna, ninth (i.e. ninth day), fem. of nönum, ninth; from nömen, ninth. See Nine.

Nonpareil, matchless. (F. — L.) F. non, not; pareil, equal. — L. nón, not; Late L. pariculus, 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. nón, not; plus, more, further.

Nook. (E.) M. E. nök, a corner. Lowl. Sc. neuk, whence (probably) Irish and Gael. nine, a corner, nook; also Lowl. Sc. niek, nuk, a headland. It answers to Norw. nök, a nook, crook; cf. Norw. nakke, a corner cut off; Dan. dial. nogs, a bend in a river.

Noon, mid-day. (L.) Orig. the ninth hour or 3 P.M., but afterwards the time of the church-service called nones was shifted to mid-day. We find A.S. nön-tid (lit. noon-tide), the ninth hour, Mk. xv. 33. — L. nóna, i.e. ninth hour, fem. of nönum, ninth. See Nine.

Noose, a slip-knot. (Prov. — L.) In Beaumont and Fletcher. The word was imported from Gascony by sailors. — Gascon nus; O. Prov. nus; Prov. nous, a noose or loop. [Cf. Prov. nous courrent, a running noose; pl. noises; nous de l’araire, a noose for mooring ships; note Gasc. nouset, a knot, nousera, to tie a
NOR

knot.] — L. nödus, nom., a knot. See Knot.

Nor. (E.) M. E. nor, short for nother, neither. — A. S. nœower, contracted form of nœower, neither. — A. S. nā, not; hwaeder, 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. nord, — Du. noord, Icel. norðr, Dan. Swed. G. nord, Koot unknown; some compare Umbrian nertru, on the left hand (to one looking eastwards); Gk. νέφρος, lower.


norse. (Scand.) From Norw. and Dan. norsk; Norse. Icel. nöskr, Norse. Short for *North-isk, i. e. North-ish.


Nosophy, science of disease. (Gk.) Gk. νόσος, disease; -ἀγία, from λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Nostril. (E.) Nostril = nose-thrill or nose-thirl. M. E. nosethrill; A. S. nosdyr. — A. S. nos-u, nose; dyrel, a perforation, oriifce; see Thrill.

Nostrum, a quack medicine. (L.) L. nostrum, lit. 'our own,' i.e. a special drug peculiar to the seller. Noun. of nostrer, ours. — L. nōs, we. Cf. Skt. nas, 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, nōt. A. S. nāt. — A. S. ne, not; wāt, I know, or he knows; see Wit.

Notable. (F.—L.) F. notable. — L. notābilis, remarkable. — L. notāre, to mark. — 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. oche, 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. hoche), 'a nick, lock, 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 oso, is of unknown origin. | There is a similar difficulty as to initial n in the word nouch or ooch; 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 noscer; Bréal. (For the short o, cf. L. cognitus = *cognītus.) Der. not-at-ion, from L. notātio, from pp. notātus; and see not-able, not-ary above.

Nothing. (E.) Short for nothing; see None.

Notice. (F.—L.) F. notice. — L. nōtītia, a being known, knowledge. — L. nōtus, pp. of noscer, to know. See Know.

notify. (F.—L.) F. notifier. — L. notificāre, to make known. — L. nōti-, or nōtus, known; -ficāre, for facere, to make.

Notion. (F.—L.) F. notion. — L. acc. nōtīōnem, an investigation, a notion. — L. nōtus, pp. of noscer, to know. See Know.

notorious. (L.) From L. nōtōri-us, manifest; with suffix -ōs. — L. nōtor, a voucher, witness. — L. pp. nōtus, known. Der. nōtori-e-ty, M. F. nōtorieté (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 notwithstanding, Gower C. A. ii. 181. From naught and withstand.

Nought, the same as Naught.


Noun, a grammatical term. (F.—L.) O. F. noun, non, mun (F. nom), 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. novicium, nouitius, new, fresh, a novice. — L. novus, new. Der. noviti-ate, from M.F. novitiar, ‘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, Nowadays. (E.) The older form is noways. — A.S. nānes wēges, by no way, the gen. case used adverbially. See None and Way.

Nowhere. (E.) A.S. nālceðer. — A.S. ni, not; hweðer, where. See No and Where.

Nowise. (E.) Short for in no wise, M.E. on no wise; where none 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. nocere, to hurt; cf. nex, destruction. + Skt. nāça(s), destruction. (ὑνεκ.) Brugm. ii. § 794.

Nozzle, a snout. (E.) Formerly nosule; dimin of nose.

Nucleus, core. (L.) L. nucleus, small nut, kernel. — L. nuc-, stem of nux, a nut.

Nude, naked. (L.) L. nudus, bare; for *nogwedes. Allied to Naked.

Nudge, a slight push. (E.) Lowl. Sc. nodge, to push, strike, strike with the knuckles; North. E. nog, to jog. Perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. Norw. nugga, to rub, push, allied to nggaja (pt. t. nogg), to push; Swed. dial. nogga, to move slightly.

Nugatory, trifling, vain. (L.) L. nūgātōris, adj. from nūgātor, a trifler; cf. nūgātus, pp. of nūgāri, to trifle. — L. pl. nūgō, trifles.

Nugget, a lump of metal. (E.) Formerly niggot; see Trench, Eng. Past and Present. Cf. prov. E. nig, a block of wood; nigg, a small piece (Essex); nog, knog, a block of wood, knob, peg; allied to Knag. See Noggan.


Null, invalid. (F. — L.) F. nul. — L. nullus, none. — L. ne, not; illus, any, short for siti nus, dimin. of unus, one.

Nullah, a water-course, bed of a torrent. (Hind.) Hind. nala, a water-course (Yule).

Numb. (E.) M.E. nome, 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.


Numerical. (L.) From L. numerālis, belonging to number. — L. numerus (above).


Numerous, (F. — L.) M.F. numer eux (Cot.). — L. numerōsus, adj.; from numerus, sb., a number.

Numismatic, relating to coins. (L. — Gk.) Coined from L. numisma-, stem of numisma, current coin. — Gk. νομίμα, a custom, also current coin. — Gk. νομίζω, to adopt, use as coin. — Gk. νόμωσε, usage. — Gk. νομίζω, to distribute. (ΝΕΜ.)

Num. (L.) M.E. and A.S. numme. — Late L. numma, numma, a nun; orig. a title of respect; oldest sense, ‘mother.’ It answers to L. nummus, father, also a monk (Ducange). — Gk. νομίζω, aunt; Skt. nanā, mother, a familiar word used by children. Formed like ma-ma, da-da (daddy), and the like. Der. numm-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. nonechenche (for none-chenche), Riley, Memorials of London, p. 265; lit. a ‘noon-drink,’ to accompany the nonnemote or ‘noon-meat.’ — M. E. none, noon; schenche, a pouring out of drink. — A.S. nōn, noon (of L. origin; see Noon); scencan, to pour out drink. B. The A.S. scencan is lit. ‘to pour out through a pipe,’ derived from A.S. scanc, a shank, hollow bone, pipe; see Shank.

NUNCUPATIVE

divino. — L. nutrum, acc. of nuntiatus, a bringer of tidings. Prob. for *nomentinus, a bringer of news, from nomen, new.

Nuncupative, declared by word of mouth. (F.—L.) F. nuncupatif (Cot.) — Late L. nuncupativus, nominal. — L. nuncupatus, pp. of nuncupare, to call by name. For *nomin-cupare; from L. nominem, name, capere, to take. Brugm. ii. § 34.

Nuphar, a kind of water-lily. (Pers. — Skt.) ‘pers. nufar, short for nilfhar; see Nenuphar.

Nuptial. (F.—L.) F. nuptialis. — L. nuptialis, belonging to a marriage. — L. nuptiae, s. pl., a wedding. — L. nuptia, a bride; fem. of pp. of nubere, to marry, lit. ‘to veil.’


nutmeg, the musk-nut. (E. — F. — L. — Pers. — Skt.) M. E. notemuge, later nutmegge. Here -muge is from O. F. muge, musk. — L. muscum, acc. of muscus, musk; see Musk. Cf. O. F. musquette, a nutmeg, also called noix muscadel, Span. nuez moscada, Ital. noce moscada, Lat. muscaria, nutmeg.

Nutation, a nodding. (L.) From L. nütatiō, a nodding. — L. nütare, to nod, frequent. of nuerre, to nod. + Gk. νευρευ, to nod. (✓NEU).

Nutriment, food. (L.) L. nütrimentum, food. — L. nutritivus, to nourish, suckle, feed.

nutritious. (L.) L. nutritivus, for nutritiōnus, adj., nourishing; with suffix -ous. — L. nutritivus, stem of nutritix, a nurse. — L. nutritivus (above).

nutritive. (F.—L.) F. nutritif. Formed with F. suffix -if (L. -ius), from nutritius, pp. of nutritivus (above).

Nuzzle, to thrust the nose in. (E.) Formerly nusile, nosyll; a frequent verb; from nose, sb. Cf. Swed. nosla, to smell; also Bavar. nuseln, nöseln, to seek about for, also, to speak through the nose.

OATS

O. (1) Oh, interjection. (E.) M. E. o; not in A. S. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. Goth. L. o; Gk. ο, ο. There was no distinction, formerly, between o and oh.

O (2), a circle. (F.) So called because the letter o is of a circular shape.

Oaf, a simpleton. (Scand.) Prov. E. auf, an elf. — Icel. alfir, an elf. Chaucer uses elvissh in the sense of ‘simple.’ A variant of elf; see Elf.

Oak. (E.) M. E. ook; A. S. āc. + Du. Icel. eik; Dan. eeg, eg, Swed. ek, G. eiche; Teut. base *aik-.

Oakum, tow from old ropes. (E.) A. S. ācumba, tow. (For the sound-change, cf. E. oak < A. S. āc.) Lit. ‘that which is combed out.’ — A. S. ā-, prefix; cemban, to comb, from cumb, a comb; see A. (4) and Comb. Cf. O. H. G. āchāmbi, tow; of like origin.


E. Fries. nüsseln, Swed. dial. nöslo, to nuzzle.

Nylghau, a kind of antelope. (Pers.) Pers. nylgo, a nylghau, lit. ‘blue cow.’ — Pers. nil, blue (see Lilac); and gāw, a cow, allied to E. Cow.

ball, Gk. ὄδος, a swelling. From the swollen shape. (ΕΠΙΔ.)

Ob-, prefix. (L.) It changes to - before c, of - before f, -p - before p. L. ob, with very variable senses; as, towards, at, before, upon, over, about, near. Cf. Oscan op, near, Gk. ἐπί, upon; Brugm. i. § 557.

Obdurate. (L.) L. obdūrātus, pp. of obdūrāre, to harden. - L. ob, and dūrus, hard. See Dure.


Obelisk. (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. obélisqué. - L. obeliscum, acc. of obeliscus. - Gk. ὀβελίσκος, a pointed spit; hence a thin pointed pillar; dimin. of ὀβελός, a spit.

Obese, fat. (L.) L. obēsus, (1) eaten away, wasted; (2) fat, lit. "that which has devoured." - L. obēsus, pp. of obedere, to eat away. - L. ob, near; ēdere, to eat. See Edible. Der. obesi-ly.


Obfuscate, to darken. (L.) From pp. of L. ob-fuscāre, to obscure. - L. ob, near; and fuscus, brown. See Fuscos.

Obit, a funeral rite. (F. - L.) O.F. obit. - L. acc. obītum, a going to or down, downfall, death. - L. obītum, supine of obire, to go near. - L. ob, near; ēre, to go.

Object, vb. (F. - L.) F. objecter. - L. objectāre, to throw against, oppose; frequent. of ob-icere (obicare), to cast towards. - L. ob, towards; icere, to cast. See Jet (1).

Objurgation. (F. - L.) F. objurgation. - L. acc. objurgātionem, a chiding. - L. obiurgātus, pp. of obiurgāre, to chide. - L. ob, against; iurgāre, to sue, chide, which stands for *iūrigare; from iür-stem of iūs, law, and -iāre, for agere, to drive, pursue. Cf. Navigable.

Obulate, widened at the sides. (L.) L. oblātus, spread out (at the sides). - L. ob, towards; lātus, borne, carried out, pp. of tollere, to bear. See Tolerance.

Oblation, an offering. (F. - L.) F. oblation, an offering; Cot. L. acc. oblationem, acc. of oblation, an offering. - L. oblationem, used as pp. of offerre, to offer (but from a different root); see Tolerare.

Oblige, to constrain. (F. - L.) F. obliger. - L. obigāre, to bind together, oblige. - L. ob, near; ligāre, to bind. See Ligament.

Oblique, slanting, perverse. (F. - L.) F. oblique. - L. obliquus, obliquus, slanting, sideways, awry. - L. ob; *ligius, oblique (not in use).

Obiliterate. (L.) From pp. of L. obilitterare, to efface. - L. ob, over; littera, a letter. See Letter. It seems to have been associated with L. oblinere, 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. obloquiium, contradiction. - L. obloqui, to speak against. - L. ob, against; loqui, to speak. See Loquacious.

Obnoxious, offensive. (L.) Formerly in the sense of "liable to." - L. obnoxius, liable to hurt or harm; with suffix -ius. - L. ob, against; noxius, hurtful. See Noxious.


Obolus, a small Gk. coin. (L. - Gk.) L. obolus. - Gk. ὀβολός, a small coin, perhaps origin in the shape of a spike or nail; allied to Gk. ὤβλος, a spit.

Obscene. (L.) L. obscenus, obscenus, obscenus, repulsive, foul. Etym. unknown.

Obsecere, dimin. (F. - L.) F. obscure. - L. obscērus, dark, lit. "covered over." - L. ob; and -secūrus, i.e. covered; cf. Skt. shu, to cover. (SKEU.) Brugm. i. § 749; ii. § 74. See Sky.


Obsequious. (F. - L.) M.F. obsequious; Cot. L. obsequiōsus, full of compliance. - L. obsequium, compliance. - L. obsequi, to comply with (above).

Observe. (F. - L.) O.F. observer.
OBSIDIAN

L. observāre, to take notice of, mark. — L. ob, near; seruāre, to keep, heed.

Obsidian, a vitreous stone. (L.) From L. Obsidiānus lapis (false reading for Obsidiānus lapid), a stone found by one Obsidius (false reading for Obsius) in Æthiopia (Pliny, lib. xxvi. c. 26, lib. xxxvii. c. 10).

Obsolescent, going out of use. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. obsolescere, to grow old, inceptive form of obstrère, to decay. Origin doubtful; perhaps from L. ob, against; solère, to be wont.

obsolete. (L.) L. obsoletus, pp. of obsoletere (above).

Obstacle. (F. — L.) F. obstacle. — L. obstācum, a hindrance; L. ob, against; -stācum, double dimin. from stā-re, to stand.

obstetric, pertaining to midwifery. (L.) L. obstetricus, adj., from obstetric-, stem of obstētrix, a midwife; lit. an assistant, stander near. — L. obstāre, to stand near; with fem. suffix -trix (of the agent). — L. ob, near; stāre, to stand. See State.

obstinate. (L.) L. obstinātus, resolute; pp. of obstināre, to set about, be resolved on; lit. 'to put oneself near.' — L. ob, near; and *stā-ere, to place oneself; cf. Russ. stvnatov, to set; from √STĀ. See Dostine.

Obstreperous, clamorous. (L.) L. obstreper-us, clamorous; with suffix -ous. — L. ob, against, near; strepere, to rattle.

Obstruction, obligation. (L.) Coined from L. obstrīctus, pp. of obstringere, to bind, fasten. — L. ob, over; stringere, to draw tight. See Stringent.

Obstruct. (L.) From L. obstrictus, pp. of obstruire, to build in the way of anything, lit. build against. — L. ob, against; struire, to build. See Structure.

Obtain. (F. — L.) F. obtenir. — L. obtinère, to hold, obtain. — L. ob, near; tenère, to hold. See Tenable.

Obtrude. (L.) L. obtrudere, to thrust against. — L. ob, against; trūdere, to thrust. See Thrust.


Obverse, lit. turned towards 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. obuiāre, to meet in the way, prevent. — L. ob, against; nīa, way. See Viaduct.

obvious. (L.) L. obvi-us, lying in the way, evident; with suffix -ous. — L. ob, over against; nīa, 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.

Occult. (F. — L.) F. occulte. — L. occultus, pp. of occulere, to cover over, conceal. — L. oc- (for ob); and obs. L. *celere, to hide, allied to celāre, to hide. Cf. O. Irish cel-im, I hide, AS. hel-an, to hide.


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. òceanum, acc. of oceansus. — Gk. òkeanos, the great stream supposed to encompass the earth.

Ocelot, a quadruped. (Mexican.) Mexican ocelotl, a tiger; applied by Buffon to the ocelot.

Ochre, a fine clay, commonly yellow. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. òcre, 'oker;' Cot. — L. ochra. — Gk. ὀξρα, yellow ochre; from its pale colour. — Gk. ὀξρός, pale, wan.

Octagon, a plane 8-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. ókta-, for óktow, eight; γων-ia, an angle, connected by graduation with γων, knee; see Knee.

Octahedron, a solid 8-sided figure. (Gk.) From Gk. ókta-, for óktow, eight; ἔδρα, a base, from the base ἑδρ-, to sit; see Sit.

Octangular, having eight angles. (L.) From L. oct-ō, eight; angul-ōs, angle, 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-ō, eight.

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Octave. (F.—L.) Lit. 'eighth;' hence, eight days after a festival, eight notes in music. — F. octave, an octave (Cot.). — L. octava, fem. of octāvus, eighth. — L. octō, eight. + Gk. ὀκτώ, eight; cognate with E. Eight. Doublet, iutus.

October. (L.) L. October, the eighth month of the Roman year. — L. octō, eight.

Octogenarian, one who is eighty years old. (L.) From L. octogēnārius, belonging to eighty. — L. octōgēntī, eighty each, distributive form of octāgintā, eighty. — L. octō, eight. — ginta, probably allied to decem, ten. Brugm. ii. § 164.

Octoroon, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. (L.) One who is, in an eighth part, a black. Coinced from L. octō, eight; in imitation of quadroon.

Octosyllabic. (L.—Gk.) L. octosyllābicus, having eight syllables. — Gk. ὀκτώς, eight; syllαβή, a syllable; see Syllable.

Octroi, a toll. (F.—L.) F. octroi, O.F. otroi, orig. a grant; verbal sb. from O.F. otroier, to authorise, grant. — Late L. auctorītāre, by-form of auctōrīzare, to authorise. — L. auctor; see Author.

Ocular. (L.) L. oculusīris, belonging to the eye. — L. oculus, eye; cognate with Gk. ὠψ, eye. See Optic.

Odalisque, a female slave in a Turkish harem. (F.—Turk.) F. odalisque; better odalique (Devic). — Turk. odalîy, a chambermaid. — Turk. odâ, a chamber.

Odd, not even, strange. (Scand.) M.E. odde. — Icel. oddi, a triangle, a point of land; metaphorically (from the triangle), an odd number (orig. three); hence also the phr. standask i odda, to stand (or be) at odds, to quarrel; oddnamdr, the odd man, third man who gives a casting vote, oddtalan, an odd number. Allied to oddr, a point of a weapon (for *osdr). + A.S. ord, a point of a sword, point; Dan. od, a point, Swed. udda, odd, udde, a point; G. ort, a place, M. H. G. ort, extreme point. Teut. type *izdos.


Ogée, Ogive, a double curve. (F.—Span.—Arab.) 'An ogive (ogive) or ogée, a wreath, circle, or round band in architecture.' Minshen. An ogée arch is a pointed arch, with doubly-curved sides. — M.F. augive, F. ogive, an ogive or ogée

Octave.

Ogée.
OGLE

(Omelet) — Span. auge, highest point, also meridian, apogee (cf. Port. auge, top); from the pointed top of Moorish arches, which have doubly-curved sides. — Arab. āwj, summit. Perhaps not a true Arab. word, but der. from Gk. ἀπωράω, the apogee (in which sense āwj is sometimes used). Der. ogr-ival, adj. (also written ogee-fall!).

Ogle, to glance at. (Du.) A frequent form of Du. oogen, ‘to cast shoope eyes upon one;’ Hexham. (Cf. Low G. oegeln, to ogle, from oogen, to look at.) — Du. ooge, eye; cognate with E. Eye.

Ogre, a monster. (F. — L.) F. agre. Cf. Span. agro (Diez; but not given in most Dict., and probably from F.). Of unknown origin. The deriv. from L. acc. augurum, soothsayer, hence, a wizard (Körting) is not convincing. Der. ogr-eus, F. ogresse.

Ol; see O (1).


Ointment. (F. — L.) The former t is due to confusion with anoint; the M. E. form is oinment. — O. F. oignement, an anointing, also an unguent. — O. F. oigne-r, the same as oindre, to anoint; with suffix -ment. — L. ungere, to anoint. See Unguent.

Old. (E.) M. E. oled. O. Merc. ald. later ald; (A. S. eald). Du. oud (for *oltd), G. alt; cf. Goth. aldis. Tent. type *aldb; Idg. type *al-tos, formed with pp. suffix -tos from *oles, as seen in L. al-ere, Icel. al-a, to nourish, bring up; so that the sense was orig. ‘brought up.’ B. L. altus, high, is prob. the same word, with a newer sense.

Oleaginous. (L. — Gk.) L. olea-gin-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 Ital. oleandro, Span. elendo (Minshew), Port. eloendro, loendro; all variously corrupted from Late L. lórandrum (taken for lórandrum). It seems to have been confused with oleaster. 2. Isidore gives the name as ‘arodandarum, vulgo lórandrum.’ 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. ἀλαία, an olive-tree.

Olfactory, relating to smell. (L.) L. olfacto-rius, adj., from L. olfactor, one who smells, olfactus, a smelling. — L. olfactus, pp. of olfacer, olefacer, to scent. — L. olf-re (also olère), to smell; facere, to make, cause. This L. olère stands for *odorere; cf. od-or, scent; and cf. L. lacruma for dacrumba. Allied to Gk. ὁδῷος, scent.

Oligarchy. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. oligarchie. — Late L. oligarchia. — Gk. ὀλιγαρχία, government by a few men. — Gk. ὀλίγος, few, little; and -arχία, from ἀρχή, to rule.

Olio, a mixture, medley. (Span. — L.) A mistaken form for oilia, intended to represent Span. oilia (pronounced olya), a round earthen pot, also an olio, esp. in a phrase oilla podrida, a hodge-podge. — L. oilla, O. Lat. aula, a pot.

Olive. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. olive. — L. oltea. — Gk. ἀλαία (for *αλαία), an olive-tree. Bruggm. i. § 121 (2).

Omadaun, Omadhawn, a simpleton. (C.) Anglo-Irish; from Irish amadán, a simpleton. — Irish am, for an-, neg. prefix (cf. Gk. αὖ́ρ); —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 ω, long ω; which is the last letter of the Gk. alphabet, as opposed to alpha, the first letter. Μέγα is neut. of μέγας, great, allied to E. Mickle.

Omelet, a pan-cake, chiefly of eggs. (F. — L.) F. omelette, aunelette (Cot.). These are from O.F. amelote, 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. alemelle, 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 alemelle is a corruption of la lemelle, the correct O.F. form. — L. lāmella, a thin plate, properly of metal; dimin. of laminæ, a thin plate; see Lamina. See this clearly traced by Scheler and Littre.
**OMEN**

*Omen*, a sign of a future event. (L.)


*Omit*, to neglect. (L.) *omittere*, (pp. *omissus*), lit. ‘to let go.’ For *omittere* < *ob-mittere*; from *ob*, by, *mittere*, to send. See *Missile*. Der. *omiss-ion*, from *F. omission*, ‘an omission,’ from L. *acc. omissionem*; from the pp.

*Omni-* prefix. (L.) *omnis*, all. Der. *omni-potent*, all-powerful; *omni-present*, everywhere present; *omni-scient*, all-knowing; *omni-vorous*, all-devouring; see *Potent*, *Present*, *Science*, *Voracious*.

*omnibus*, a public vehicle. (L.) So called because intended for the use of all.

- L. *omnibus*, for all; dat. pl. of *omnis*.

† Commonly shortened to *bus*.

*Omrah*, a prince, lord. (Arab.) ‘Aigrettes by *omrahs* worn;’ Scott, Vis. of Don Roderick, st. 31. *Omrah* is properly a plural, like *Nabob*, q. v. = Arab. *umrā*, pl. of *amīr*, a prince, emir; see *Emir*. Cf. the Arab. title *āmīr-l-umrā*, prince of princes (Yule).


Idg. type *ūna*.

*Once*; see *One*.

*Once*, sometimes for *Ounce* (2).


*once* (E.) M. E. *ones*, A. S. *ānes*, adv., once. Orig. gen. case (masc. and neut.) of *ān*, one; the gen. case was used adverbially, as in *need-*s, *twi-*ce, *thri-*ce.

*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*. † Not F. on.


*Onion*, a plant. (F. -L.) F. *oignon*. = L. *ānionem*, acc. of *ānio*, a large onion; see *Union* (2).


**OPHIDIAN**

*Onomatopoeia*, name-making, the formation of a word with a resemblance in sound to the thing signified. (Gk.) Gk. *ονοματοποιία*, the making of a name. = Gk. *ονοματο-,* combining form of *ονομα*, a name; and *ποίειν*, to make; see *Name* and *Poem*. Brugm. ii. § 117.

*Onset*, an assault. (E.) Due to the phrase ‘set on!’ i. e. attack! From *on* and *set*.

*Onslaught*, an attack. (E.) From *on* and M. E. *slaht*, A. S. *slaht*, a stroke, blow, formed from *sleah*, to strike; see *Slay*. And cf. *slaughter*.

*Onyx*, a kind of agate. (L. -Gk.) L. *onyx*. = Gk. ὄνυξ, a nail; a veined gem, onyx, from its resemblance to the fingernail. See *Nail*.

*Oolite*, a kind of limestone. (F. -Gk.) F. *oölithe* (with *th* sounded as t). = Gk. ὄο-ν, egg; ὄοδ-ος, stone. Lit. ‘egg-stone.’ See *Oval*.


*Opacity*; see *Opaque*.


*Operate*. (L.) From pp. of L. *operandi*, to work. = L. *opera*, work; from *oper-* (for *opers-*, stem of L. *opus*, work, toll. + Skt. *apar*, work.

*Ophidian*, relating to serpents. (Gk.)
OPHICLEIDE

Formed with suffix -an (L. -ānus), from Gk. φίδιον, φίδιον, dimin. of φίς, a serpent. Cf. the dimin. form ἰδίων (see Zodiaco). + Skt. ahi, L. anguis, a snake.

opileide, 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). – Gk. φῦρ, a serpent; κλεῖς, stem of κλεῖς, a key.

Ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye. (Gk.) Gk. όφθαλμος, the eye. Bœotian ἐκταλλος, for ἐκταλλος (cf. Skt. aksahan-, eye); Doric ὑπταλλος, the eye. From Idg. base *eq-, eye; cf. Russ. oko, eye. Skt. aksha-, akshi, Lith. akis, L. oc-ulis us. See Pr折ffit. And see Ocular.

Opinion. (F.-L.) F. opinion. – L. opinio, acc. of opinio, a supposition. – L. opinari, to suppose, opin(e). – L. opinare, thinking, expecting; only in nec opinare, not expecting, unexpected, in opinio, unexpected. Der. opinare, opinari (above).

Opium. (L.-Gk.) L. opium. – Gk. ὀπίως, poppy-juice. – Gk. ὀπίς, sap.

Opossipus, a quadruped. (W. Indian.) – W. Indian opassom; in the language of the Indians of Virginia; Capt. Smith, p. 59.

Oppidan. (L.) L. oppidâmus, belonging to a town. – L. oppidum, a town; O. L. oppodium. Apparently from L. op (ob), near; *pedum (Gk. πεδόν), 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. F. oppillation, 'an obstruction;' Cot. – L. acc. oppilationem. – L. opilatâ, pp. of oppilare, to stop up. – L. op (ob), against; pilâre, to ram, from pilum, a pestle. And L. pilum is for *pins-lom, from pinere, to pound.

Opponent. (L.) L. opponent-, stem of pres. part. of oppônere, to oppose. – L. ob, against; pônere, to place. See Position.

Opportune, timely. (F.-L.) F. opportun. – L. opportunâmus, convenient, seasonable, lit. 'near the harbour,' or 'easy of access.' – L. op (ob), near; portus, access, harbour. See Port (2).

Oppose. (F.-L. and Gk.) F. opposer, to withstand. – L. op (ob), against; F. poser, to place, from Late L. pausâre, used to translate L. pônere, to place. See Pose

Opposite. (F.-L.) F. opposite. – L. oppositus, pp. of oppônere, to set against. – L. op (ob), against; pônere, to set. See Position.


Opprobrious. (L.) From L. opproprius, full of reproach. – L. oppribrum, reproach. – L. op (ob), on, upon; probrum, disgrace.

Oppugn, to resist. (F.-L.) F. op-pugner. – L. oppugnâre. – L. op (ob), against; pugnâre, to fight, from pugnus, a fist. See Pugilism.

Optative, wishing. (F.-L.) Chiefly as the name of a mood. – F. optatif. – L. optâtius, expressive of a wish. – L. optâtus, pp. of optâre, to wish. Cf. Skt. āp, to attain.

Optic, relating to the sight. (F.-Gk.) F. optique. – Gk. ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; cf. ὀπτήρ, a spy. From the base op, (for or), seen in Ionic ὀπωρ-ν, I have seen, ὀποίως, I shall see; cf. L. oc-ulus, the eye. See Ocular.

Optimism, the doctrine that all is for the best. (L.) From L. optimus, O. Lat. optamus (Brugm. ii. § 73), best; with suffix -ism (Gk. ὀπτικός). L. opt-itus is a superl. form from a base opr- (i.e. choice, select); cf. oprâte, to wish.

Option, choice. (F.-L.) F. option. – L. optînem, acc. of optio, choice. Allied to L. optâre, to wish; see Optative.


Or (1), conj., offering an alternative. (E.) Short for other, uther, author, the M. E. forms, which answer to A. S. ḫwe-ver,  isNaNer. But this M. E. ither took the place of A. S. ðöð, or.

Or (2), ere. (E.) M. E. or, unemphatic form of ər, ere. A. S. ər, ere; see Ere. (In the phrases or ere, or ever.)

Or (3), gold. (F.-L.) In heraldry. F. or. – L. aurum, gold.


Oracle. (F.-L.) F. oracle. – L. órâculum, a divine announcement; formed
from ὀρᾶ-ρε, to pray, from ὀρ- (for ὀς), the mouth (below).

**oral**, spoken. (L.) Coined from L. ὀρ- (for ὀς), the mouth. + Skt. āṣya, mouth; Icel. Óss, mouth of a river.

**orang-outang**, a large ape. (Malay.) Malay orang-nilas, lit. 'wild man.' = Malay orang, a man; ulan, hillan, woods, wilds of a country, wild.

**Orange.** (F. - Ital. - Arab. - Pers.) O.F. orjene (F. Orange). For *√arjene*, but the initial v was lost (in Italian), and then arjene became orjene by a popular etymology from or, gold. Cf. Span. oranja, an orange. = Ital. arancia, an orange; Low Lat. arangia. = Arab. oranj, ni-rinj. = Pers. nārang, an orange. Allied to Pers. nār, a pomegranate.

**oration.** (F. - L.) F. oration. - L. acc. orationem; cf. oratus, pp. of orāre, to pray. - L. ὀρ- (for ὀς), the mouth. See Oral. Doublet, orison.

**orator.** (F. - L.) Formerly orateur. - F. orateur. - L. oratōren, acc. of orātor, a speaker. - L. oratus, pp. of orāre, to pray, to speak (above).

**Orb.** (F. - L.) F. orb. - L. orbem, acc. of orbis, a circle, sphere.

**Orbit.** (L.) L. orbita, a track, circuit; formed with suffix -it from orbī-, decl. stem of orbis, an orb, circle.

**Orce, Orc.** 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. orceær, older form ortgear. Cognate with Goth.aurigard, 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 hortus is cognate with E. yard, the form ortgear merely repeats the idea of 'yard.' So in Brugm. i. § 767; but some consider A.S. ortgear as wholly Teutonic, and connect it with A.S. owghtear, Dan. ughtear, a kitchen-garden, from A.S. owyr, Dan. uert, 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 a space on which the chorus danced. - Gk. ὄρχεσμα, I dance.

**Orchis.** a plant. (L. - Gk.) L. orchis. - Gk. ὄρχις, a testicle, a plant with roots of testicular shape. Der. orchid, where the suffix -id was suggested by the Gk. ἔος, shape; cf. cyclo-id, cono-id.


**Des. pre-ordain.**

**Ordeal,** a severe test, judgment by fire. &c. (E.) M. E. ordal. A. S. ordel, ordel, a dealing out, judgment, decision. O. Friesic ordel. - A. S. or-, prefix, out; dēl, a dealing; see Deal, Dole. The prefix or-=Du. oor, G. ur, Goth. us-out (hence, thorough). + Du. ooraceel, O. Sax. urðeli, G. urtheil, judgment; similarly compounded.


**Ordinal,** shewing the order. (L.) L. ordinālis, adj., in order. - L. ordin-, decensional stem of ordre, order.

**Ordinance.** (F. - L.) O. F. ordinance. - Late L. ordinantia, a command. - L. ordin-, pres. pt. of ordinare, to ordain. See Ordain.

**Ordinary.** (F. - L.) F. ordinaire. - L. ordināris, regular (as sb., an overseer). - L. ordin-, decl. stem of ordre, order. Der. ordinary, sb.

**Ordination.** (L.) From L. ordinātio, an ordinance, also ordination. - L. ordinātus, pp. of ordinare, to ordain. See Ordain.

**Ordnance,** artillery. (F. - L.) Formerly, ordinance; it had reference to the bore or size of the cannon, and was thence transferred to the cannon itself (Cot.; s. v. ordonnance); see ordnance.


**Ore.** (E.) M. E. or, oor. A. S. ār, ore of metal, allied to ār, a mine. E. Fries. är, ore. + Du. oor, ore. ≠ Distinct from A. S. ār, brass, which is cognate with Goth. ais, L. aes, brass. But the words may have been confused.

**Oread,** a mountain-nymph (Gk.) From Gk. āreid-, stem of āreida, an oræad. - Gk. āro, a mountain.

**Organ.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. organe. - L. organum, an implement. - Gk. ὄργανον, an
implement; allied to ἐργον, work; see Work.

orgies, sacred rites, revelry. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. orgies. — L. orgia, sb. pl., a festival in honour of Bacchus, orgies. — Gk. ὄργια, sb. pl., orgies, rites, from sing. ὄργον, a sacred act; allied to ἐργον, work.


Oriel, a recess (with a window) in a room. (F. — L.) M. E. oriel, oryall, a small room, portico, esp. a room for a lady, boudoir. — O.F. orial, a porch, gallery, corridor. — Late L. oriolum, a small room, recess, portico; prob. for aureolium (?), that is which is ornamented with gold. — L. aurum, gold. ‘See Pliny, lib. xxxiii. c. 3, for the custom of gilding apartments. Cf. Oriole.

Oriental, eastern. (F. — L.) F. orient. — L. orient-, stem of oriens, rising, the east; orig. pres. pt. of oriì, to rise, begin. + Skt. ē, 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 was flame-like strips at the outer edge, and carried on a girt pole. — L. aurium (for aurum), gold; flamma, flame.


Origin. (F. — L.) F. origine. — Lat. originem, acc. of origo, a beginning. — L. oriire, to rise.


Orison, a prayer. (F. — L.) O.F. orison, orisien (F. oraison). — L. orationem, acc. of oratio, 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 *ōrula, dimin. of L. ērula, border, edge. Cf. L. ērula, mouth.

Orlop, a deck of a ship. (Du.) Formerly orloof (Phillips). Contracted from Du. overlōp (Sewel). So called because it traverses the ship. — Du. overlou, overlouen, to run; see Elope, Leap.

Ormulou, a kind of brass. (F. — L.) F. or molu, lit. ‘pounded gold.’ — F. or, from L. aurum, gold; and molu, pp. of moudre, to grind. O. F. moldre, from L. molere, to grind.


ornate. (L.) From pp. of L. ornare, to adorn.

Ornithology, the science of birds. (Gk.) Gk. ὀρνιθολογία, for ὀρνιθ-, a bird; ἀλογία, from λόγος, a discourse, λόγειν, to speak. Allied to A. S. earn, G. aar, W. erys, an eagle, named from its soaring; cf. Gk. ὀρνιθός, I stir up, rouse.

ornithorhyncus, an Australian animal. (Gk.) Named from the resemblance of its snout to a duck’s bill. — Gk. ὀρνιθ-, for ὀρνιθ-, bird; ἄλογος, a snout.


Orpiment, yellow sulphuret of arsenic. (F. — L.) Lit. ‘gold paint.’ F. orpiment. — L. auripigmentum, gold paint. — L. aurium (for aurum), gold; and pigmentum, a pigment, paint, from pinger, 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. ὀρθόδοξος, of the right opinion. — Gk. ὀρθός, upright,
ORTHOEPY

right; ὀῦς, an opinion, from δοκεῖν, to seem. Cf. Arduous. Brugm. ii. § 143.

**ortho**, correct pronunciation. (Gk.) From Gk. ὀρθοτεια, orthoepy. — Gk. ὀρθο-, right; ἐπ-οσ, a word; see Epic.


**orthopterous**, lit. straight-winged. (Gk.) Gk. ὀρθο-, 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. hortulātus, a gardener. — L. hortus, dimin. of hortus, a garden; allied to Yard.

**Orts**, remnants, leavings. (E.) M. E. ortes. From A. S. or-, out (what is left); eathan, to eat. Proved by M. Du. orete, orraete, a piece left after eating, Swed. dial. orat, urate, refuse fodder. The same prefix or- occurs in ordeal. Cf. also Low G. or, an ort; Dan. dial. orad, orret, an ort; N. Fries. orte, to leave remnants after eating.

**Oscillate**, to swing. (L.) From pp. of L. oscillāre, to swing. — L. osculum, a swing.

**Osculate**, to kiss. (L.) From pp. of L. osculāri, to kiss. — L. osculum, a little mouth, pretty mouth; double dimin. of ōs, the mouth.

**Osier.** (F.) F. osier, 'the ozier, red withy, water-willow tree;' Cot. Cf. Late L. osāria, osāria, a bundle of osiers or twigs of willow (9th cent.).

**Osminum**, a metal. (Gk.) The oxide has a disagreeable smell. — Gk. ὀσμή, ὀσμή, a smell. — Gk. ὀμίχων (for ὀμιχρειων), to smell; cf. ὀδούν, scented. See Odour.

**Osprey**, the fish-hawk. (L.) A corruption of ossistratus, the older name for the bird. — L. ossifrāgus, ossifraga, an osprey. — L. ossifragus, bone-breaking; (from its strength). — L. oss-, decl. stem of os, bone; frag-, base of fragare, to break.

**Osseous**, bony. (L.) L. osse-ous, bony; with suffix -ous. — L. os-, stem of os, a bone. Cf. Gk. ὀστεόν, Skt. asthi, a bone. Brugm. i. § 70.

**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. —icare, to make, from facere, to make. Der. ossific-at-ion.

**Ostensible.** (L.) Coined from ostensi- (for ostensus), pp. of ostendere, to shew; with suffix -bilis. See below.

**ostentation.** (F. — L.) F. ostentation. — L. ostentātio, acc. of ostentatio, display. — L. ostentātus, pp. of ostentāre, intensive form of ostendere, to shew, lit. stretch before. — L. os- (for *οσ-, related to ob), near, before; tendere, to stretch. See Tend (1). For *op-, see Brugm. i. § 143.

**Osteology**, science of the bones. (Gk.) Gk. ὀστεό-, a bone; λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, λέγειν, to speak. See osseous.

**Ostler; see Hostler.**

**Ostracise, to banish by a vote written on a potsherdr.** (Gk.) Gk. ὀστρακιζειν, to ostracise. — Gk. ὀστρακον, a potsherd, tile, voting-tablet, orig. a shell; allied to Gk. ὀστρεων, an oyster, orig. a shell. See Oyster.

**Ostrich, a bird.** (F. — L. and Gk.) M. E. ostrice, oysterche. — O. F. ostruce; mod. F. oestruche. [Cf. Span. avestruz, Port. abestruz, an ostrich.] — L. avis struthio, lit. ostrich-bird. Here struthio is from Gk. στρυθίων, an ostrich; extended from στρυθος, a bird.

**Other, second, different.** (E.) M. E. other; A. S. ōder, other, second. — Du. ander, Icel. annarr (for *an-thar-), Dan. anden, Swed. annan, G. ander, Goth. anathar; Lithuan. antras, Skt. anṭara, other. In Skt. an-tara-, the suffix is the same as the usual comparative suffix (as in Gk. σοφώ-τερος, wiser). Cf. Skt. an-ya-, other, different.

**Otter.** (E.) M. E. oter, A. S. otor. — Du. oter, Icel. ort, Dan. odder, Swed. utter, G. otter; Russ. vvidra, Lith. ūdra; also Gk. υδρα, a hydra, water-snake. Teut. type *otro-, m.; 1stg. types *udros, m., *udra, f. Allied to water; compare Gk. υδρα, hydra, with υδρο, water. The sense is 'dweller in the water.' Doublet, hydra, 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 Osman or Osman, founder of the Turkish empire.

**Ouch, Nouch, the socket of a precious

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.; F. once, M. F. lonce, Cot. Cf. Port. onça. Span. onza, It. lanza, an ounce; also Itals. onza, an ounce (Florio, 1598), obtained by treating lanza as if = lonza. — Late L. type *lynea, lynx-like, fem. *l. lynce, stem of lynx, a lynx. — Gk. λύγγα, a lynx; see Lynx. For F. o< Gk. v, cf. grotto, tomo, torso.

Oupe, an elf, fairy. (Scand.) Mer. Wives, iv. 4. 49. A variant of oaf = elf. See Oaf and Elf.

Our. (E.) A. S. õre, of us; gen. of õwe, we. The possessive pronoun was also õre, which was regularly declined. The form õre stands for *ũs-er-; cf. Goth. unsara, gen. pl. of Goth. wies, we.

Ourang-outang: see Oorang-outang.

Ousel, a kind of thrush. (E.) M. E. osel. A. S. ɵsela. For *omseal, which is for older *anséal- + G. ansel, O. H. G. ansala, an ousel. 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. ôster.) Of disputed origin; some derive it from obstâre, to thwart, which gives the right form, but does not give the sense; Diez suggests L. *hausstâre, a derivative of hauriâre (pp. haustus), to draw water. Cf. E. ex-haust; and L. exhauriâre, in the sense ‘to remove.’

Out, without, abroad. (E.) M. E. oute, ute, adv., A. S. ute, utean, adv., out, without; formed (with adv. suffix -e or -an) from A. S. ute, adv., out, from + Du. ute, Icel. ût, Dan. ud, Swe. ut, G. aus, Goth. ût (= A. S. ût), ûta (= A. S. ûte), ûtana (= 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; lög, law; see Out and Law. Cf. L. extes, lawless.

Outlet. (E.) M. E. utele, lit. ‘a letting out.’—A. S. ût, out; ûtán, to let.

Outmost; see Outmost.


Outtrigger. (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. uteward, outward. — A. S. ûte, out; uteard, -ward; see Toward.

Oval, egg-shaped. (F. — L.) F. oval. Formed with suffix -al (<L. -ālis) from L. ōvum, an egg; Gk. ὡμος, a egg. The Gk. ὡμος is for *óvion, related by gradation to L. avis, a bird (like ὅμα, a sheep-skin, from ὅς, a sheep); see Aviary. Perhaps cognate with Egg. Der. ov-ar-y, Late L. ovâria, the part of the body in which eggs are formed in birds; ov-i-form, egg-shaped; ov-i-parous, from L. ovâ-parus, egg-producing (see Parent).

Ovation, a lesser Roman triumph. (F. — L.) F. ovation. — L. acc. ovâtionem, from ovâtiō, a shouting, exultation. — L. ovâtus, pp. of ovâre, to shout. + Gk. εὐοδέω, to shout, from εὐαλ, εὐοδ, interjections of rejoicing, esp. in honour of Bacchus.

Oven. (E.) M. E. oven (=oven). A. S. ofen, ofn. + Du. oven Icel. ofn, omen (also ogn), Swe. ugn, G. ofen. Goth. augsns. Teut. types *uino-, *ufnio-; Idg. type *uinos. Allied to Skt. ukhâ, a pot (cf. Gk. ὄινος, an oven; this older sense is remarkably preserved in A. S. ofn, a pot, vessel.

Over, above, across. (E.) M. E. over (=over). A. S. ofer, ofn. + Du. over, Icel. yfdr, ofr, Dan. over, Swe. ofver, G. über, Goth. ofar; Gk. ὄπερ, L. super; Skt. upāryi, above. The Idg. form is *uper-, closely related to *uperos, upper (Skt. upāra, L. superus, A. S. yfer). This is a comparative form from Idg. *upo- (Skt. ṭepa, near, on, under; Gk. ὑπό, L. s-ub, Goth.
Overt, open, public. (F. —L.) O. F. overt (later ouvert), pp. of ovir (later ovir), to open. The etymology is disputed. a. Diez suggests that ovir is a shortened form of O. F. a-ovir, a-uvuir (Livre des Rois), answering to Prov. aduvrir, to open. The latter can be resolved into L. ad, de, operire, where ad is a mere prefix, and de-operire is to uncover. B. Littre considers ovir to be for avuir, i.e. L. aperire, to open; the change being due to association with covir (F. couvir), to cover. Cf. Port. avuir, to open.

Overture, a proposal, beginning. (F. —L.) O. F. ouverture, latter ouverture, an opening, from O. F. overt, open (above).

Ox, (E.) M. E. ox, oxen, pl. oxen; A. S. ox, pl. oxan. —Du. os, Icel. uxi, oxi, Dan. Swed. oxie, ox, ochs, Goth. ohhsa; also W. ych; Skt. ukshan, an ox, bull. Teut. type *ohs-an; Idg. type *oksen-. The Skt. ukshan- is usually derived from Skt. uksh, to sprinkle, hence, to impregnate; Brugm. ii. § 114.

Oxalis, wood-sorrel. (L. —Gk.) L. oxalis. —Gk. ὀξαλίς, (1) sour wine, (2) sorrel; from its sourness. —Gk. ὀξύς, acid. See Oxygen.

Oxide, a compound of oxygen with a non-acid base. (Gk.) Coined from ox- (for oxy-, as in oxygen) and -ide, Gk. ὀξυ-, 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 ox, ox; slyppe, a slop; see Slop. (So also cow-slip = cow-slop.)

Oxygen, a gas often found in acid compounds. (Gk.) Lit. 'acid-generator.' —Gk. ὀξυ-, sharp, acid; ἄει-, to produce, base of γίγνομαι, I am born.

Oxymel, a mixture of honey and vinegar. (L. —Gk.) L. oxymel. —Gk. ὀξυμέλος. —Gk. ὀξύς, sharp, acid; μέλι, honey; see Mellifluous.

Oxytone, having an acute accent on the last syllable. (Gk.) Gk. ὀξυτός, shrill-toned. —Gk. ὀξύς, sharp; τόνος, a tone; see Tone.

Oyster, a term in law. (F. —L.) Oyer and terminer means, literally, 'to hear and determine.' —A. F. oyer (F. ouvrir), to hear. —L. audire, to hear.

Oyey, oyes, hear ye! (F. —L.) Public criers begin by saying oyes, now corrupted into oyes! —A. F. oyey, 2 p. pl. imperative of oyer, to hear (above).

Ozone, a substance perceived by its smell in the air after electric discharges. (Gk.) Gk. ὄξυν, smelling; pres. pt. of ὄξω, to smell. See Odour.
PA-PE.

Pabulum. (L.) L. pābulum, food; from the base pā-, as seen in pā-uī, pt. t. of pascere, to feed. See Pastor.

Pace, 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-skinneled. (Gk.) From Gk. παχύς, thick; and δέρμα, skin. Gk. παχύς is allied to Skt. ḫaṭu, strong. See Derm.


Pack, a bundle. (Low G. - L.) M. E. pakke (13th cent.). - M. Du. pack (Du. pak); cf. Icel. pakk, Dan. pakke, Swed. packa; G. pack. [ Cf. also Irish pac, Gaeil. pak, from E.; Bret. pak, from Romanic; Ital. pacco, F. paquet; Late L. paccus.] Prob. of Late L. origin; from the base pac-, as in pp. pacitus, to packer, to fasten (Kötting). See Pact. Der. pack-age, with F. suffix -age (cf. baggage); pack-et, from F. paquet, a packet, bundle, dimin. form from Low G. pakk, M. Du. pack.

Pact, a contract. (L.) L. pactum, an agreement. - L. pactus, pp. of pacciō, to agree, inceptive form of O. L. pacere, to agree (Bréal). Allied to pangere (pp. pacitus), to fasten, fix; Skt. pari, to bind, Gk. παγκέμενοι, I fasten. Brugm. i. § 200; ii. § 79.

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 padder, one who goes on the pad, i.e. foot-path. - Du. pād, 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; Haml. iii. 4. 185; Oth. ii. 1. 259. It is a parallel formation to pattle, frequent. of pat; see Pat (1). Cf. Low G. paddeln, to tramp about (Danneil), frequent. of pedelen, to tread, or padjen, to walk with short steps (Brem. Wört.); from pad, the sole of the foot. See Pad (1). Cf. also Low G. pladdern, to paddle in water.

Paddle (2), a little spade, esp. to clean a plough with. (E.) Formerly spaddle; dimin. of spade. See Spade.

Paddock (1), a toad. (Scand.) M. E. paddok, dimin. of M. E. padde, a toad. - Icel. padda, Swed. padda, Dan. padde, a toad, frog. - Du. padde, pad; L. Fries. padde.

Paddock (2), a small enclosure. (L.?) Not an old word; used by Evelyn; a corruption of M. E. parrok, spelt parrocke in Palsgrave. (So also poddish for porridge.) See Park.

Paddy, rice in the husk. (Malay.) Malay pâdi, rice in the husk. It seems to have been confused with Hind. ḫāṭ, cooked rice; from Skt. bhakta, (properly) boiled rice, food, orig. pp. of bhâj, to divide, possess, &c. (See Yule.)

Padlock, a loose-hanging lock. (E.) A lock for hampers, &c.; prob. coined by adding lock to prov. E. pad, a pannier (Norfolk). This word is also written ped; see Pedlar.

Pæan, a hymn to Apollo. (L. - Gk.) L. paeán. - Gk. Παιάν, Παίαν, (1) Pæan, Pæon, physician of the gods, (2) Apollo, (3) a hymn to Apollo. Der. pœn-y.

Pædobaptism, infant baptism. (Gk.) From Gk. παιδó-, representing παῖς, a child; and baptism. Cf. Pedagogue.

Pagan, a countryman; hence, a heathen. (L.) L. pāgānus, (1) a villager, (2) a pagan, because the rustic people remained longest unconverted. - L. pāgānus, adj., rustic. - L. pāgus, a village, district, canton. Some connect it with pā-, base of pangere, to fasten; as being marked out by fixed limits; see Pact.

Page (1), a boy attending a person of rank. (F. - Late L. - Gk.?) M. E. page. - F. page. - Late L. pāgium, acc. of pāgus, a servant. Cf. Span. pāge, Port. pagem, Ital. paggio, a page. Etym. disputed. Diez thinks that Ital. paggio was formed from Gk. παιδίων, a little child, dimin. of παῖς, a boy. (See Diez, Littre, Scheler.)

Page (2), one side of the leaf of a book. (F. - L.) F. page. - L. pāgina, a page,
leaf. Orig. a leaf; and named from the fastening together of strips of papyrus to form a leaf. - L. pag- 2, base of pangere, to fasten (pp. pac-tus < pag-tus).

**Pageant**, an exhibition, spectacle. (Late L. - L.) Orig. the moveable scaffold on which the old 'mysteries' were acted. M. E. pagen (Prompt. Parv.), also pagen, pagyn; formed, with excrement 2 after 2, from Late L. pagina, a scaffold, stage for shows, made of wooden planks. - L. pagina, 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, pagode, a pagoda. - Pers. but-kadah, an idol-temple. - Pers. but, idol, image; kadah, habitation. (The initial Pers. sound is sometimes rendered by p, as in Devic's Supp. to Littre.) Perhaps confused with Skt. bhaga-vati, f., venerable, as the name of a goddess (Yule).

**Pail.** (E.) M. E. pai(e). A. S. pægel, a pail (Bosworth-Toller). See Anglia, viii. 450. Cf. Dan. pægel, half-a-pint; M. Du. pegel, the contents or capacity of a pot. Partly, from O. F. paille, a pan, liquid measure. - L. patella, dimin. of patina, a pan.

**Pain.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. peine. - F. peine, a pain, a penalty. - L. pena, punishment, penalty, pain. - Gk. pæni, penalty. Idg. type *pemen*; cf. O. Ir. cin, a fault (Ir. cion), Zend haarna, punishment, Pers. kin, revenge, Russ. tsiena, a price, Gk. riveu, to pay a price. Brugm. i. § 202. Cf. Pine (2).

**Painim;** see Painim.


**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. pentoir, pendoir (Godfrey), a perch for hanging clothes to dry, also strong cordage. - Late L. penditórum, 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. pensum, supine of pendere, to hang.

**Pair, two equal or like things.** (F. - L.) M. E. peir. - F. paire, 'a pair;' Cot. - F. pair, 'like, equal;' id. - L. parem, acc. of par, equal. See Par.

**Pajamas, Pyjamas,** loose drawers. (Hind.-Pers.) Hind. pácjámá, páfjámá, drawers, lit. 'leg-clothing.' - Hind. päe, leg; jámá, garment. - Pers. pãi, cognate with E. foot; jámah, a garment (Horn, § 412).

**Palace.** (F. - L.) M. E. palais. - F. palais. - L. palátium, 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. palátinus; see Palatine.

**Palæo;** see Paleo-.

**Palanquin, Palankee, a light litter in which travellers are borne on men's shoulders.** (Port. - Hind.-Skt.) Cf. F. palanquin. From Port. palanquin, a palankee. All from Hindustani palang, a bed, bedstead (Forbes); otherwise palki, and (in the Carnatic) palakki (Wilson); Pali palanka, a palankee (Yule). - Skt. paryanka- (Prakrit palkanka-), a couch-bed, bed. Apparently named from the support afforded to the body. - Skt. pari (= Gk. παρί) round, about; anaka-, a hook, also the flanks.

**Palate.** (F. - L.) O. F. palat. - L. palátium, the palate, 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. palátinus; (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. parabola. - Gk. παράβολή; see Parable.

**Pale (1), a stake, limit.** (F. - L.) M. E. paal. - F. pal, 'a pale, stake;' Cot. - L. pallum, acc. of pálus, a stake. For *pæc-slus*, from pac-, to fasten, as in pac-is, to stipulate. Brugm. ii. § 76. ¶ The heraldic pale is the same word; so is pole (1).

**Pale (2), wan.** (F. - L.) O. F. pale, later pasle (F. pâle). - L. pallidus, acc. of pálus, pale. Allied to Fallow.

**Paleography, the study of ancient modes of writing.** (Gk.) - Gk. παλαιός, old, from πάλαι, adv., long ago; γράφ-ειν, to write.

**paleology, archaeology.** (Gk.) From
Gk. παλαιός, old; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

**Paleontology**, the science of fossils, &c. (Gk.) From Gk. παλαιός, old; ὄντος, decl. stem of ὄν, existing; -λογία, discourse, from λόγος, a word, λέγειν, to speak.

**Palestra**, a wrestling-school. (L. = Gk.) L. palestra. = Gk. παλαιόστρα, a wrestling-school. = Gk. παλαιεύ, to wrestle. = Gk. παλη, wrestling.

**Paletot**, a loose garment. (F.) Mod. F. palaetot, formerly spelt palaetot, palaetoe, a sort of coat; whence M. E. paletoke, used of a dress worn by soldiers, knights, and kings, and usually made of silk or velvet. Explained by Dye as palle-toque, a cloak with a hood; from L. palla, a mantle, and W. tōc, Bret. tōk, a cap. Littré derives O. F. palaetoc from M. Du. paltrok, a mantle, but Franck says that this M. Du. word is taken (with alteration) from the O. F. word. Cf. Bret. paltōk, a peasant’s robe; from pallen, a covering (L. palla); and tōk, a cap. Whence also Span. paledo.

**Palette**, a small slab on which painters mix colours. (F. = Ital. = L.) F. palette, orig. a flat blade, spatula, and lastly, a palette. = Ital. paletta, a flat blade, spatula; dimin. of pala, a spade. = L. pāla, a spade, shovel, flat-bladed ‘peel’ for putting bread into an oven. See Peel (3).


**Palimpsest**, a MS. which has been twice written on, the first writing being partly erased. (Gk.) Gk. παλιμφωστόν, a palimpsest, neut. of παλιμφωστός, scraped again (to renew the surface). = Gk. παλιμφωστόν (for παλιμφως), again; ψηφις, scraped, from ψάφω, 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. = Gk. παλινδρομείν, to run; see Dromedary.

**Palinode**, a recantation, in song. (F. = L. = Gk.) F. palinode (Cot.). = L. pali: nodia. = Gk. παλινδρόμος, a recantation, esp. of an ode. = Gk. παλινδρομέα, back, again; φη, an ode. See Ode.

**Palisade**, (F. = L.) F. palissade, a row of pales. = It. paliss-ad, 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. pall. = 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. Falsgrave 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. Æn. ii. 166. = Gk. Παλλαδια, the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy depended. = Gk. Παλλας (stem Παλλα:), Pallas, an epithet of Athene.

**Pallet** (1), a kind of mattress, properly one of straw. (F. = L.) M. E. paillet. = F. paillet, a heap of straw, given by Littré as a provincial word. Cf. pontil, a pal-iasse, in pâtois of Lyons (l’uitspuel). = F. paille, straw. = L. pala, straw, chaff. = Gk. παλη, fine meal; Skt pālā, straw; Russ. pala, 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 Palettes.

**Palliasse**, a straw mattress. (F. = L.) F. paillasse (with l mouillés), a straw-bed; spelt paillace in Cotgrave. = F. paille, straw; with suffix -ace ( < L. -actus). = 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. pallère, to be pale. See Pale (2).

**Pall-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. +
Gk. παλάμη, the palm of the hand; A.S. palm, 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-en, M. E. palmer, one who bore a palm-branch in memory of having been to the Holy Land; hence a palmer or palm-garner, 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. palpabilis, that may be felt. — L. palpère, palpâri, to feel, to handle.

Palpitate, to throb. (L.) From pp. of L. palpâri, to throb.


Palter, to dodge, shuffle, equivocate. (Scand.) Spelt panter in Cotgrave, s. v. harceler. The orig. sense is to haggle, to haggle over such worthless stuff as is called paltrie in Lowland Scotch. More literally, it is ‘to deal in rags, to trifile’; see further below.

Paltry, worthless. (Scand.) Lowland Sc. paltrie 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 Danish and Swedish. — Swed. palter, rags, pl. of palta, a rag, tatter; Dan. paltor, rags, pl. of palt, a rag. β. We find the adj. itself in Low G. paltrig, ragged, from paltor, a rag, piece torn off a cloth; and in prov. G. palterig, paltry, from paltor (pl. paltcrn), a rag (Fligel). We find also M. Du. palt, a fragment, Friesic palt, a rag; E. Fries. palterig, paltrig, ragged. Possibly of Slavonic origin. Cf. Russ. polotno, platno, linen, platile, to patch.

Pampas, plains in S. America. (Peruv.) The final s is the Span. pl. suffix. — Peruvian pamta, a plain.

Pamper, to glut. (O. Low G.) Frequent. from Low G. pappen, to cram. — Low G. pane, broth, pap, nasalised form of poppe, pap. Cf. Low G. (Almark) pappen, pappen, to cram oneself (Danneil). See Pap (1).

Pamphlet, a small book. (F.? — L.? — Gk.)? Spelt pamphlet, Test. of Love, pt. il. 9. 54. Etym. quite uncertain. We find F. panphile, the knife of clubs, from the Gk. name Pamphilus; similarly, I should suppose that there was a F. form *pamfilet, or Late L. *pamphiletus, 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. panjeltus (A.D. 144).

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. pfanna). If not of Teut. origin, it may be a corrupted form of L. patina, a shallow bowl, pan, basin. Der. pancake; pannekin (M. Du. panneken).

Pan-, prefix, all. (Gk.) Gk. παν, ncut. of πᾶς, all.

Panacea, a universal remedy. (L. — Gk.) L. panacea, — Gk. πανικεία, a universal remedy; allied to παναίκης, all-healing. — Gk. πᾶν, all (above); ἀκόμα, I heal, ἄκομα, a remedy.

Pancreas, a fleshy gland, commonly called sweet-bread. (L. — Gk.) L. pancreas.

— Gk. πᾶγκρεας, sweet-bread; lit. ‘all flesh,’ from its softness — Gk. πᾶν, all; κρέας, flesh, for *κρέας; cf. Skt. kṛṣiyā, raw flesh, L. crū-dus, raw. See Pan- and Crude.

Pandect, a digest. (F. — L. — Gk.) Usually in pl. pandectes. — M. F. panieects, pl. (Cot.). — L. pandecte, the title of a collection of laws made by order of Justinian; also (in sing.) pandectes. — Gk. πανδέκτα, pandectes; from Gk. πανδέκτης, all-receiving, comprehensive. — Gk. πᾶν, all; δέξωμαι, I receive. See Pan-.

Pandumemonium. (Gk.) The home of all the demons. — Gk. πᾶν, all; δαιμονίω, for δαιμονίω, 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. panemn, acc. of panum, a cloth, rag, patch. Allied to Vane.

Panegyric. (L. — Gk.) L. panegyricus, an elogy; from L. panegyricus, adj.
- Gk. παντηγυρικός, fit for a full assembly, festive, solemn; hence applied to a festival oration. - Gk. παντηγυρις, a full assembly. - Gk. παν, all; -γυρις, related to ἀγωρά, a gathering, a crowd.

**Panel, Pannel**, a board with a surrounding frame, &c. (F. - L.) M. F. panel, (1) a piece of cloth, sort of saddle, (2) a schedule containing jurors' names; the general sense being 'little piece.' - O. F. paneil, M. F. pâneau (later panneau), 'a pannel of wainscot, of a saddle,' &c.; &c. - Cot. - Late L. pannelium, dimin. of pannus, 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. Parv.). 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 παντικός, Panic fear, supposed to be inspired by the god Pan. - Gk. παντικός, adj., from Πᾶς, Pan, the rural god of Arcadia.

**Pannicle**, a form of inflorescence. (L.) L. pânicula, a tuft; double dimin. of pânis, the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle. + Gk. πῆνος, the same. Allied to L. pannis, cloth; see Pane.

**Pannage**, food of swine in woods. (F. - L.) Anglo-F. panage; M. F. pasnage, 'pawmage, mastage, monie for feeding of swine with mast;' Cotgrave. - Late L. paasnáticum, pastiónáticum, pannage. - Late L. pastiónäre, to feed on mast, as swine. - L. pastior, stem of pastio, grazing, used in Late L. to mean right of pannage. - L. past-us, pp. of pascere, to feed.


**Panoply**, complete armour. (Gk.) Gk. πανοπλία, full armour. - Gk. πᾶν, all; ὀπλα-α, arms, armour, pl. of ὀπλο, an implement, from Gk. ὀπλο, 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; ὁραμα, a view, from ὁραω, I see. See Pan- and Wary.

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**Pansy**, heart's-ease. (F. - L.) F. pensée, 'a thought; also, the flower pansie;' Cot. (It is the flower of thought or remembrance.) Prop. fem. of pp. of F. penser, to think. - L. pensäre, 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. panten, to pant (15th cent.). The O. F. pantais (Godefroy) meant 'shortness of breath, in hawks,' and was a term in hawking. So also F. pantois, short-winded, F. panteler, to pant; Gascon pantacha, to pant; A. F. pantoisir. The O. F. pantais is a verbal sb. from O.F. pantaiser, to breathe with difficulty; cf. Prov. pantaisa, to pant, dream. Prob. from Late L. *phantasisäre, by-form of phantasistiä, to imagine, dream (Ducange). - Gk. φαντασία, a fancy; see Pan. (G. Paris, in Romania, vi. 628.) ¶ Not from W. pantu, which does not mean to press (Diez), but to sink in, indent.

**Pantaloon (1)**, a ridiculous character, buffoon. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) F. pantalon. - Ital. pantalone, a buffoon; from the personal name Pantaleone, common in Venice, St. Pantaleone being a well-known saint in Venice. Prob. from Gk. παντάλεων, lit. 'all-lion,' a Gk. personal name. - Gk. παντα-, all; λέων, lion.

**pantaloons**, a kind of trousers. (F. - Ital. - Gk.) F. pantalon, so called because worn by Venetians. - Ital. pantalone, a Venetian: see above.

**Pantheism**, the doctrine that the universe is God. (Gk.) From Pan- and Theism; see below.

**pantheon**. (L. - Gk.) L. pânthéon. - Gk. πάνθεων, a temple consecrated to all the gods. - Gk. πᾶν, all; θεῖος, divine, from θεός, god.

**Panther**, a quadruped. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. pantere. - O. F. panthere. - L. pânthéra, pânthér. - Gk. πάνθρο, a panther; prob. of Skt. origin. ¶ A supposed derivation from πᾶν, all, θρ, a beast, gave rise to numerous fables.

**Pantomime**, a dumb show. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. panto- mime, an actor of many parts in one play. - L. pantomimus. - Gk. παντομίμος, all-imitating, a pantomimic actor. - Gk. παντο- , for πᾶς, all; μίμοσ, a mime, imitator; see Pan- and Mimic.

**Pantry.** (F. - L.) M. E. pantrie.
Paradigm, an example, model. (F.-L. - Gk.) F. paradigne. - L. paradigm. - Gk. παράδειγμα, a pattern, model, example of declension. - Gk. παράδειγμα, beside; δείκνυμι, I point out, show. See Diction.

Paradise. (L. - Gk. - Pers.) L. paradisus. - Gk. παραδείσους, a park, pleasure-ground; an oriental word of Pers. origin. - Zend pairiδāaζa, an enclosure, place walled in. - Zend pairi (= Gk. περί), around; δίς (Skt. दीह), to mould, form, shape (hence to form a wall of earth). 

Paradox. (F.-L. - Gk.) F. paradoxè. - L. paradoxum, neut. of paradoxus,
adj. — Gk. παράδος, contrary to received opinion. — Gk. παρά, beside; δοξα, opinion, from δοκει, to seem; see Dogma.

Paraffine. (F. — L.) Named from its having but small affinity with an alkali. — F. paraffine. — L. parum, little; affinis, having affinity; see Affinity.

Paragoge, the addition of a letter at the end of a word. (L. — Gk.) [Thus, in tyrann-t, the final letter is paragoge.] — L. paragógi. — Gk. παραγωγή, a leading by or past, alteration. — Gk. παράγειν, to lead past. — Gk. παρ-ά, beyond; ἄνευ, 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. παραγωγήν, to rub against a whetstone (hence, probably, to try by a touchstone, compare). — Gk. παρ-ά, beside; ἄνευ, a whetstone, allied to αῖς, a sharp point. (ΑΚ.) See Tobler, in Zt. f ür roman. Philol. iv. 373.

Paragraph, a short passage of a book. (F. — L. — Gk.) Actually corrupted, in the 15th century, into paragraf, puffyrafte, and pilcrow! — 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 pilcrow 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. παράλλασσειν, to make things alternate. — Gk. παρά, beside; ἄλλασσειν, to change, alter, from ἄλλως, other; see Alien.

Parallel, side by side, similar. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. parallèle, Cot. — L. paralleìs. — Gk. παράλληλος, parallel, beside each other. — Gk. παρ-ά, beside; *άλληλος, one another, only in the gen. dat. and acc. plural. β. The decl. stem ἄλληλο- stands for ἄλλο- ἄλλο-, a reduplicated form, Lit. ‘the other the other’ or ‘one another’; from Gk. ἄλλος, other; see Alien.

Parallelogram. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. paralelgramme, Cot. — L. parallelogrammum. — Gk. παράλληλογράμμον, a figure contained by two pairs of parallel lines. — Gk. παράλληλος, parallel (above); γράμμα, a line, from γράφειν, to write.

Parallelogiped. (L. — Gk.) So written, a mistake for paralellogoped. — L. parallelepipedium. — Gk. παράλληληπεδός, a body formed by parallel surfaces. — Gk. παράλληλος, parallel; ἐπίπεδος, a plane surface, neut. of ἐπίπεδος, on the ground, from ἐπί, upon, and πέδον, the ground.

Paralogism, a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. paralogisme. — L. paralogismus. — Gk. παράλογος, a false reckoning or conclusion. — Gk. παραλογίσμοι, I misreckon. — Gk. παρά, beside; amiss; λογίζομαι, I reckon, from λόγος, reason; see Logico.

Paralysis. (L. — Gk.) L. paralysis. — Gk. παράλυσις, a loosening aside, disabling of nerves, paralysis or palsy. — Gk. παράλυτες, to loosen aside. — Gk. παρά, beside; λίγευς, to loosen, allied to Lose. Der. paralyse, from F. paralysier, verb formed from F. sb. paralysis, paralysis. Also paralytic, from Gk. παραλυτικός, 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, a place’, where παρα represents eels, and μάττα, place. Parramatta is also the name of the river; Cabramatta, ten miles off, is not a river.

Paramount, of the highest importance (F. — L.) O. F. par amonî, at the top, above, lit. ‘by that which is upwars.’ — L. per, by; ad montem, to the hill, upwars; where montem is acc. of montis, a hill. See Mount.

Paramour, (F. — L.) M. E. par amour, with love; orig. an adverb.phrase. — F. par amour, with love; where par < L. per, and amour is from L. amorem, 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. parare, 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. paraphern-a, the pro-
Paraphrase. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. paraphrase. — L. paraphrasin, acc. of paraphrasis. — Gk. παραφράσις, a paraphrase, free translation. — Gk. παρά, beside; φάσις, a phrase, from φάσειν, to speak; see Phrase.

Parakoito, 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.

Parasang, a measure of distance. (Gk. — Pers.) Gk. παρασάγγος, of Pers. origin. Mod. Pers. farsang, farsang, a league. (Horn, § 818.)

Parasite. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. parasite. — L. parasitus. — Gk. παράσιτος, eating beside another at his table, a flatterer, toad-eater. — Gk. παρά, beside; σίτος, 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; sol (Ital. sole), sun. — L. parâre, to prepare; sōlem, acc. of solis, 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. parboillir, to cook thoroughly, also, to boil gently (Godefroy). — Late L. parbuilire, L. perplexire, to boil thoroughly. — L. per, through; and bullire, to boil; see Boil (1).

Parcel. (F. — L.) M. E. parcel. — F. parcelle, a small piece or part. — Late L. particella, only preserved in Ital. particella, a small part. Dimin. of L. partícula; 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 parchment 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. parchemin. — O. F. parchemin. — L. pergamina, pergámena, parchment; fem. of L. Pergamēnus, belonging to Pergamos (where parchment was first invented). — Gk. περγαμήνη, parchment, from Πέργαμος, Πέργαμον, Pergamus, in Mysia of Asia Minor.


Pardon, forgiveness. (F. — L.) M. E. pardoun. — F. pardon, sb. — F. pardonner, to forgive. — Late L. perdônare, 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. parire; to get ready, prepare.

Parergoric, assuaging pain. (L. — Gk.) L. parēgoricus, assuaging. — Gk. παρέγορος, addressing, encouraging, soothing. — Gk. παρέγορειν, to address. — Gk. παρά, beside; ἄγορα, an assembly, whence also ἀγορείν, to address an assembly.


Parenthesis. (Gk.) Gk. παρένθεσις, an insertion, a putting in beside. — Gk. παρ-ά, beside; ἐν, in; θέας, 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, Late L. perfactäre (not in Ducange, but found in the 14th cent.). Cf. 'Perjacio, Anglice, to perjette;' Vocab. 602. 7. As if from L. per, fully; iactäre, to cast, frequent. of iacetere, to throw. See Jet (1). 2. But really substituted for O. F. porgetter, to rough-cast a wall (Godefroy). — L. próiectare, to cast forth; from pró and iactare. Cf. Walloon porjet, to parget (Remacle).

Also spelt spARGETEN, where the s of spargetten = O. F. es-, L. ex (intensive).

Parhelion, a mock sun. (L. — Gk.) L. parhelion. — Gk. παρηλίον, neut. of παρήλιος, beside the sun. — Gk. παρ-ά, beside; ἥλιος, sun; see Heliacal.
Pariah, an outcast. (Tamil.) Tamil paraijan, corruptly pariaj, Malayalam 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 Ægean 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. parrische. — F. paroisse. — L. parocia. — Gk. παροικία, a neighbourhood; hence an ecclesiastical district. — Gk. παροικός, neighbouring. — Gk. παρά, near; oίκος, house, abode, allied to Vicinage. Der. parishion-er, formed by adding -er (needlessly) to M. E. parisiyen < O. F. paroissien, a parishioner.

Paritory; see Pellitory.


Parley. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. parler, sb., speech, talk, a parley. — F. parler, vb., to speak. — Late L. parabolare, to talk. — L. parabolâ, 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, parlur. — O. F. parloir, a parlour, lit. a room for conversation. — F. parlîr, to speak; with suffix -oir < L. aëriam; so that parlour answers to a Late L. form *pariaborïrum, a place to talk in. (Cf. F. dîtortor < L. dormitoriwm.) See above.

Parlous. (F. — L.) Short for perilous.

Parochial. (L. — Gk.) L. paroêchialis. — L. parochia, same as parœcia, a parish; see Parish.

Parody. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. and F. parodie. — L. parodia. — Gk. παροδιά, also παροδή, a song sung beside (i. e. in imitation of) another. — Gk. παρά, beside; φωνή, an ode. See Ode.

Parole. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. parole, a word, esp. a promise; the same word as Prov. paraula, Span. palabra (=*parabla), Port. palavra. — Late L. parabolâ, a discourse; L. parabolâ, a parable. See Parable, Palaver.

Paronymous, allied in origin; alike in sound. (Gk.) Gk. παρώνυμος, formed from another word by a slight change. — Gk. παρά, beside; φωνή, a name. Der. paronom-asis, a slight change in a word's meaning, from Gk. παρωνομασία, better παρωνομασία.

Paroxysm. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. paroxysme. — L. paroxysmus. — Gk. παροξυσμός, irritation, the fit of a disease. — Gk. παρόξυνος, to irritate. — Gk. παρά, beside; φωνή, to sharpen, from φως, sharp. See Oxygen.

Parquetry, a mosaic of wood-work for floors. (F. — Teut. ?) F. parquerie. — F. parquerer, 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 pâricidas (Brugm. ii. § 190), a murderer of a relative. — L. parri-, for pâri-, a relative (cf. Gk. παύς, a relative, Prêllwitz, s. v. παύμα); and cedere, to kill (whence -cida, 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. perichito or periquito, dimin. of Perico, Peter; see Paraquito. ¶ The F. word is prob. imitated or translated from Span. or Portuguese.

Parry, to ward off. (F. — L.) Formerly parrî, sb., a warding off. From F. parâ,


PARSE

Partake, to tell the parts of speech. (L.) To partake is to tell 'a piece of pars orationis,' i.e. what part of speech a word is. -L. pars, a part. See Part.

Partake, to take a part. -F. partizan, stem of participe, sharing in. -L. parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part; capere, to take.

Participate. (L.) From pp. of L. participare, to take a part. -L. participe, a participle; supposed to partake of the nature both of an adjectival sb. and a vb. -L. participe, stem of participes, sharing in; see above.

Particular. (F. -L.) F. particule (16th cent.). -L. particula, double dimin. from parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part.

Partisan (i), an adherent of a party. (F. -Ital. -L.) F. partisan. -Ital. partigiano, a partner; answering to a Late L. form *partitiunus. -L. partitus, pp. of partiri, to part, divide. -L. parti-, decl. stem of pars, a part. Others (see Körting), give the Late L. form as *partentiunus, extended from part-, stem of pars, a part.

Parson. (F. -L.) M. E. persone, which also means person; see Late L. persōna, a person of rank, a choir-master, curate, parson (Ducange). See Person.

Part. (F. -L.) F. part, -L. partem, 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, partial, &c.

Partake. (F. -L.; and Scand.) For part-take, i.e. take part. Wyclif has part-takynge, 1 Cor. x. 16 (earlier version). See Part and Take.

Parterre. (F. -L.) F. parterre, an even piece of garden-ground. -F. par terre, 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. (L.) From pp. of L. parturient, to bear a child. -F. parturiente, taking a part. -L. partitum, a participle; supposed to partake of the nature both of an adjectival sb. and a vb. -L. partir-, stem of partibus, to be ready to produce young.
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 partir, 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-uenire, to arrive, come through.—L. per, through: unire, 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 parevis, pareis, parais, paradise (Low L. paravisus).—L. paradi- tus, a church-porch, outer court, paradise. See Paradise. The v was inserted in pare-is, to avoid hiatus.

Pascha, the Passover. (L.—Gk.—Heb.) A.S. pascha.—L. pascha.—Gk. πασχα.—Heb. pesakh, a passing over; the passeover; Exod. xii. 11.—Heb. pesakh, 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. bakske, to slap, baxes, to box, Norw. bakska, to box; Swed. dial. baska, basta, to beat; from bas-a, to beat. Cp. prov. E. bash, of which it is a mere variant. And see Flash, Baste (1).

Pasha, Pacha. (Pers.) Also bashaw. Pers. bâshâ, bâdshâh, a governor of a province, great lord; the same as pâdshâh, a prince, great lord; lit. ‘a protecting king.’—Pers. pâd, protecting; shâh, king. See Bezoar and Shah.

Pasquin, Pasquinade, a lampoon. (F.—Ital.) (Formerly also pasquill; M. F. pasquille.)—F. pasquin (whence pasquinade), a pasquin, lampoon. —Ital. Pasqiuino, ‘a statute in Rome on whom all libels are fathered;’ Florio. From the name of a cobbler at Rome, whose stall was frequented by gossips; his name was transferred to a statute 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. passère, to pass.—L. passus, a step; see Pace. β. Diez takes Late L. passère to be the frequent. form of pandere, to stretch; it makes but little difference. passage. (F.—L.) F. passage.—Late L. passâticum, a right of passage.—Late L. passäre; 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. pastè; F. pîtle.—Late L. pasta, paste.—Gk. παστη, a mess of food; orig. fem. of παστός, besprinkled, salted; from πιάσεως, to sprinkle. The orig. sense was ‘a salted mess of food.’

Pastor, a shepherd. (F.—L.) Formerly pastron; Palsgrave.—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.

Pastur, a coloured crayon. (F.—Ital.—L.) An artist’s term.—F. pastel, ‘a pastel, crayon,’ Hamilton. —Ital. pastello, a pastel.—L. pastillum, 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 pasedere, to feed. Q. Not allied to passe; see pastille below.

Pastern. (F.—L.) Formerly pastron; Palsgrave.—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 pastur in O. French.—O. F. pasture, pasture. See pasture.

Pasture. (F.—L.) O. F. pasture, a feeding.—L. pastûra, a feeding.—L. pas-tus, pp. of pasedere, to feed.

Pat (1), to strike lightly. (E.) In
Bacon, Nat. Hist. § 63. Most likely from a by-form of A. S. plattan, M. E. platten. Plettan (see Stratmann), to strike; for loss of l cf. patch (1). Cf. Swed. dial. piatto, to pat, plätta, to tap (Rietz); Bavarian patzen, to pat; E. Fries. patjen, to splash; G. patschen, to tap, splash; G. plätzen, to crack; M. Du. pletter, ‘contendere,’ Kilian. Of imitative origin; cf. Tap, Dab, Paddle.

**Pat** (2), a small lump of butter. (E.) Cf. Irish pait, a lump, lump, paiteg, a small lump of butter; Gael. pait, paitaeog (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. pacche. Apparently a by-form of placket. ‘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, plakk, (1) 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 pauly fellow. (E.) Temp. iii. 2. ‘Patch meant a fool or jester, from the parti-coloured or patch-like dress; Wolsey had two fools 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 pacock, 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 pacha-pät, where pät is Hind. for ‘leaf.’ Or from Dravidian words meaning for ‘leaf.’ Cf. Tamil pachchat, green, ilat, leaf (Knight); Malayālim pachchila, green leaf (Gundert); Canarese pachcha, green, yele, leaf (Reeve).

**Pate,** 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. πατής, flat, broad. Cf. M. F. pate, a plate; Cot.

**Patent.** (F. L. Gk.) M. F. patene (Cot.). – L. patina, patena, a flat dish. – Gk. πατηνή, a flat (open) dish. See Pan and Patent.

**Patent,** open, public; as sb., an official document conferring a privilege. (F. L.) M. E. patente, a patent; so called because open to general inspection. – O. F. patent (lém. patente), patent, wide open. – L. patent-, stem of pr. pt. of patère, to lie open. Cf. Gk. πατηνήμυ, I spread out. (PET.) Brugm. i. § 120 (note).

**Paternal.** (F. L.) F. paternel. – Late L. paternalis, fatherly. – L. paternus, fatherly. – L. pater, father. Perhaps formed with suffix -ter of the agent from FA to feed, guard. See Father.

**Path,** a way, track. (E.) A. S. pod, pod, a path. + Du. pad, G. pfad.

**Pathos,** (Gk.) Gk. πάθος, suffering, emotion. – Gk. παθείων, used as 2 aor. infin. of παθεῖν (for *παθέοιν), to suffer. Allied to παθω-, grief. Der. path-et-ic, from O. F. pathétique, L. pathēticus, Gk. παθητικός; extended from παθητός, subject to suffering.


**Patois,** a vulgar dialect of French. (F. L.) F. patois, country talk; which stands for an older form patrois, given by Godefroy (Diez, Littré). – Late L. patriens, a native; hence, belonging to the natives. – L. patria, native country. – L. patri-, for pater, a father.

**Patriarch.** (F. L. Gk.) O. F. patriarche. – L. patriarcha. – Gk. πατριάρχης, chief of a race or tribe. – Gk. πατριάρχα, a race; ἄρχειν, to rule. See Arch- (prefix).

**Patriarch,** a Roman nobleman. (L.) Formed, with suffix -an, from L. patri-, noble; a descendant of the pateri, i.e. senators or fathers of the state.

**Patrimony.** (F. L.) M. E. patrimonie. – F. patrimoine. – L. patrimonium, an inheritance. – L. patri-, for pater, father; with suffix -monium (Idg. -mōn-yom).

**Patriot.** (F. L. Gk.) O. F. patriote. – Late L. patriota. – Gk. πατριώτης, properly, a fellow-countryman. – Gk.
Pawl, a short bar, as a catch to a windlass. (F. — L.) O. F. paul, variant of pal,
Paw (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 'pawn,' F. pan is rather from Du. pan; cf. G. pfand, O. H. G. phant, a pledge. Der. im-pawn, to put in pledge; to pledge; pawn, vb.

Paw (2), a piece at chess. (F. — L.) M. E. paune, poune, poun; — O. F. paon, a pawn (Roquefort), also poon (Littre); but the older form is pcon (F. pion), agreeing with Span. peon, a foot-soldier, pawn, Ital. peione, a foot-soldier, pedona, a pawn (Florio). — Late L. pedionem, acc. of pedo, a foot-soldier; — L. ped-, stem of pes, foot. The O. F. paon is the same word; cf. F. faon (E. faun), from Late L. fëtonem, shewing the same substitution of a for e; there is no need to connect it with F. paon, a peacock, as Littre does, ignoring the Ital. and Span. words.

Pawnee, drink. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. pünī, water. — Skt. pāniya, allied to pāna, 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. paen. — O. F. paier, paer (F. payer), to pay, to content. — L. pēdēre, to pacify; in late Lat., to pay a debt. — L. pē-, stem of pax, peace; see Peace.

Pay (2), to pitch the seams of a ship. (F. — L.) A. F. peter (O. F. poier, Godfrey), to pitch. — L. pēdere, to pitch. — L. pē-, stem of pex, pitch; see Pitch. The M. E. word for 'pitch' is pex, from A. F. pēs (O. F. pois), pitch; from L. acc. picēm.

Paynim, Painim, a pagan. (F. — L.) 'The paynim bold.' F. Q. i. 4. 41. 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. paigneism, lit. paganism; Late L. paganisnus. Formed with suffix -isimus, from L. pāgan-us, a pagan. See Pagan.

Pea, a vegetable. (L.) Formerly pease, pese; M. E. pese, pl. pese or peses. A. S. pisa, pl. pisam, — L. pisum, a pea. — Gk. πίσος, a pea. (✓ PIS.)


Peach (1), a fruit. (F. — L.) Short for M. E. apearchen, to impeach, a variant of ipechen, to impeach, by the substitution of prefix a- (L. ad) for im- (L. in). See Impeach.

Peacock. (L. — Pers. — Tamil; and E.) M. E. peoke, pocok; where coc = E. cock. We also find M. E. po; A. S. pēa, pāwa; all from L. pāu (whence Du. paauw, G. pfau, F. paon). The same as Gk. ταύς, for ταφός, a peacock; the change from τ to φ being due to the fact that the word was foreign both to L. and Gk. — Pers. fāwans, fāus, a peacock. — O. Tamil tôkei, tôgei, a peacock; see Max Müller, Lect. on Lang. i. 190 (ed. 1891).

Also pocock, which is still a surname.

Pea-jacket, a coarse thick jacket. (Du. and F.) The prefix pea- is borrowed from Du. pij, pije, a coat of a coarse woollen stuff; Hexham has M. Du. pijé, 'a pie-gowne, rough gowne, such as seamen weare.' The same as Low G. pij, N. Fries. pie, pie-jäckert. — M. Du. pijé, or pijé-laken, 'a rough or a hairy cloak;' Hexham. Prob. from F. pije, a mag-pie; cf. E. pied, spotted. See Pie (1). Also Low G. pije, pigge, pyke (Brem. W.), perhaps from L. pīca.

Peak. (F. — L.) M. E. pec. [Cf. Irish peace, a sharp-pointed thing; from E. peak.] A variant of pike, q. v. Cf. dial. of Normandy pec, a hob (or mark) in the game of quoits (Godfrey, 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. apel, appel; Cot. gives appel, pl. appeaux, 'chimes.' Note also
M. E. *apel*, an old term in hunting-music (Halliwell); this we now call a *peal*. The prefix a- was prob. mistaken for the E. indef. article. The O. F. *apel* is from O. I. *apelar*, vb.; see *Appeal*.

**Pean**; see Pæan.

**Pear**, a fruit. (L.) A. S. *peru*, pere. — L. *pirum*, a pear (whence also Ital. *pera*).


**Pearl-barley**. (F. — L.; and E.) F. *orge perlé*, pearl-barley (Hamilton); but this seems to be a corruption of *orge pêle*, ‘pilled barley,’ Cot. See *Peel* (1).


— Late L. *pâgense*, neut. of *pâgensis*, belonging to a village. — L. *pâgus*, a village, district. See *Pagan*.

**Peat**, a kind of turf for fuel. (C.) Latinised as *petra* (Ducange); whence *petária*, a place for getting peat. Apparently from O. Gæl. *pett*, a piece, from *w. peth*, a thing, a piece. See *Piece*.

**Pebble**. (E.) A. S. *papol-stân*, a pebble-stone.

**Peccable**, liable to sin. (L.) Coined as if from L. *peccâbilis*, from *pecäre*, to sin, Brugm. l. § 585.


**Peccary**, a quadruped. (F. — Carib.-bean.) F. *pécari*, a peccary (Buffon). — Carib. *pakira*, the name used in Guiana; see N. and Q., 9 S. iv. 496. — Cf. *pachira*, the name given to the peccary in Oronoko (Clavigero, Hist. Mexico); Span. *pacquire* (Pineda).

**Peck** (1), to strike with the beak, to pick up. (L.) M. E. *pekken*, used as equivalent to *fikken*, to pick or peck up. A mere variant of *pick*; see *Pick*.

**Peck** (2), a dry measure, 2 gallons. (F. — L.? M. E. *pekâ*, a peck. A. F. and O. F. *pek*. From the verb *pekken*, to peck or snap up; cf. E. *peck*, to pick up (as a bird); prov. E. *pek*, ment, victuals. [So also F. *picoter*, a peck (measure), *picoter*, to peck as a bird.] See *Peck* (1), *Pick*.


**Peculate**, to piller. (L.) From pp. of L. *peculâri*, to appropriate to one’s own use. Formed as if from *pectûsum*, for *pectûm*, private property; see below.

**peculiar**, one’s own, particular. (F. — L.) M. F. *peculiâr*; — L. *peculiâris*, one’s own. — L. *pecûlium*, private property; closely allied to *pecûnia*, money; see below.


**Pedagogue**, a teacher. (F. — L. = Gk.) M. F. *pedagogue*; — L. *pedagogûs*. — Gk. *padiâgos*, a slave who led a boy to school; hence, a tutor. — Gk. *pâi-, stem of *pâis*, a boy; *dâgos*, leading, from *dâgos*, to lead. The Gk. *paîs* = *pâs*, allied to L. *puer*, a boy. See *Puerile*, *Puberty*.

**Pedal**, belonging to the foot. (L.) The *pedal* keys in an organ are actuated by the feet. — L. *pedâlis*, belonging to the foot. — L. *ped-*, stem of *pêrs*, foot. + A. S. *fôt*, foot. See *Foot*.

**Pedant**. (F. — Ital. = Gk.? M. F. *pedant*. — Ital. *pedante*, ‘a pedante, or a schoolmaster, the same as *pedagogo*;’ Florio. The suffix -ante is a pres. participl form; the stem *ped-* is prob. the same as in Ital. *pedagogo*, and therefore due to
Gk. παίδευον (whence a Lat. form *paedäre), to instruct; see Pedagogue.

**Peddle**, to deal in small wares. (E.?) Coined from the sb. **peddler**, later form of **peddar**; a foot; and O. H. G. **stal** (G. stall), a stall; see Stall.

**Pedestal**. (Span. — Ital. — L. and G.) Span. **pedestal**, ‘the base of a pillar,’ Minshew; borrowed from Ital. **piedestallo**, ‘a footstall or treshall [threshold] of a door;’ Florio. Lit. ‘foot-support.’ Compounded as if from L. **pedem**, acc. of pes, a foot; and O. H. G. **stall** (G. stall), a stall; see Stall.

**Pedestrian**. (L.) Properly an adj.; from L. **pedestri-**, decl. stem of **pedester**, one who goes on foot. For *pedil-tr-; from pedil-, stem of pedes*, one who goes on foot; with suffix -ter (Idg. -ter). Ped-it-is from ped-, stem of pes, foot; and *it-*um, supine of *it*, to go. Brugm. ii. § 123.

**Pedicel, pedicle**, the foot-stalk of fruit. (F. — L.) Pedicel is from mod. F. **pédicelle**; but pedicile (older and better) from M. F. **pédicule**, a leaf-stalk; Cot. — L. **pediculus**, little foot, foot-stalk, pedicle; double dimin. of ped-, stem of pes, foot.

**Pedigree**. (F. — L.) Old spellings **pedegrey** (1627); **pedigrewe** (1570); **petygrew** (1530). Also, in Prompt. Parv. (1440) **pedegru**, **petygru**, with slight variations, explained by ‘lyne of kynrede and awncetrye, Steamina, in scalis.’ Also **pedegru**, Lydgate (1426; in Polit. Poems. ii. 138). A. F. **pee 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; **gremio**, 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, Pedler, 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.

**Parv.**; Norfolk **ped** (Forby); Lowl. Sc. **peddir**, a pedlar (Jamieson). The orig. sense of **ped** was ‘hamper,’ and the word may be related to **pad**. See Padlock.

**Pedobaptism**, infant baptism. (Gk.) From Gk. παιδό-, for παῖς, a boy; and **baptism**. Cf. Pedagogue.


**Peel** (2), to pillage. (F. — L.) In Milton, P. R. iv. 136. Distinct from peel, to strip; another spelling of **pill**; see Pill (2).

**Peel** (3), a fire-shovel. (F. — L.) Once a common word. — O. F. **pelle** (Littre), F. **pelle**, a fire-shovel. — L. **palus**; see Palette.

**Peel** (4), a small castle. (F. — L.) M. E. **pel**, a small castle, orig. a stockade or wooden fortress. — O. F. **pel** (also **pal**), a stake. — L. **palum**, acc. of palus, a stake. See Pale (1).

**Peep** (1), to chirp, cry like a chicken. (F. — L.) M. E. **piper**. — O. F. **piper**, also **peipir**, to chirp as a bird. — L. **pipāre**, **pipir**, to chirp. See Pipe (1) and Peep (2).

**Peep** (2), to look through a narrow aperture. (F. — L.) Palsgrave has: ‘I peke or prie, Je 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. piel, Molema), made by a hideer in the game of peep-bo, bo-peep, or hide-and-seck; cf. Du. dial. piepen, (1) to say **piep**! (2) to peep out.] Cot. gives F. **piper**’, ‘to whistle, chirp like a bird, cousen, deceive, cheat, beguile,’ **pipe**, ‘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**, **pipir**, to chirp; see Pipe.

**Peer** (1), an equal. (F. — L.) The twelve peers of France were of equal rank. M. E. **pere**, por. — O. F. **per**, peer, later pair, a peer; or as adj., equal. — L. **parem**, acc. of par, equal. See Par. Dor. peerless.

lids together, so as to look closely; Swed. plira, Dan. plire, to blink.

Peer (3), to appear. (F. - L.) Short for appear; just as M. E. peren is short for apperen; see Appear.

Peevish, fretful, whimpering. (E.) M. E. peunisch, peuyssh; also pevich, pevage, uncouth, perverse (G. Douglas). The leading idea seems to be 'whining,' 'making a plaintive cry.' Cf. Dan. dial. pieue, to whine; Lowl. Sc. peu, to make a plaintive noise, E. pew- in pevet, a bird; Low G. pauen, to whimper. See Pewet. Of imitative origin. For the suffix, cf. thievish, nipish.

Peewit; see Pewet.

Peg, a wooden pin. (E.) M. E. pegge. Cf. Du. and Low G. peggel, a measure of liquid capacity, such as was marked by pegs in a 'peg-tankard.' Apparently allied to Dan. pig, Swed. pigg, a spike; W. pig, a peak, point; Corn. peg, a prick; see Peak.

Peise, Peize, to weigh. (F. - L.) M. E. peisen; A. F. pièser, to weigh; O. F. poiser; see Poise, which is a doublet.

Peitrel; see Poitrel.


Pelican. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. pelican.

- L. pelicanus, pelcgan, pêlêcâv, wood-pecker, also a water-bird. Named from its large bill, as the woodpecker was named from its pecking. - Gk. πέλεκαιω, I hew with an ax, peck. - Gk. πέλακος, an ax. - Skt. paraçu-, an ax.


Pellicle, a thin film. (F. - L.) F. pellicule. - L. pellicula, a small skin; dimin. of pellicis, a skin. See pell.

Pellitory (1), Paritory, a wild flower that grows on walls. (F. - L.) Pellitory is for paritory. M. E. paritorie.

- M. F. paritiere, 'pellitory;' Cot. - L. parietaria, pellitory; fem. of parietarius, belonging to walls. - L. pariet-, stem of parius, a wall.

Pellitory (2), the plant pyrethrum. (Span. - L. - Gk.) Span. pelitre [Ital. pilatro]. - L. pyrethrum. - Gk. πύρεθρον, a hot spicry plant. - Gk. πῦρ, fire.

Fell-mell, confusedly. (F. - L.) O. F. pestes­mesle, 'fell-mell, confusedly;' Cot. Spelt pellemelle in the XIIIth cent. (mod. F. pêle-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 Körtig, § 5336.

Pellic. (F. - L.) F. pellucide. - L. pellucidus, perticidus, transparent. - L. per; and lucidus, lucid. See Ludev.

Pelt (1), to throw, cast. (L.) M. E. pelten, also pellet, pullen, to thrust, cast. The forms pelleten, pullen, answer to an A. S. form *pylltan. - L. pulläre, to beat, strike, knock. Pulläre (like pulsäre) is a derivative of pellere, to drive. See Pulsate.

Pelt (2), a skin, esp. of a sheep. (F. - L.) M. E. pel, a shortened form of peltry, skins, peltry-ware, dealing in skins. - O. F. pelleterie, the trade of a skinner. - O. F. pelletier, a skinner. Formed (like bijouter, with suffix -ier = L. -arius) from O. F. pel, a skin. - L. pellis, a skin. See Pell. - G. pels, O. H. G. pelliz, answers to L. pelle; see Pelisse.

Pelvis, the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen. (L.) L. pelvis, a basin, hence the pelvis.

Femmican, 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. pensa (for *petna or *petsna). Brugm. i. § 762 (2). From PET, to fly. See Feather.

Pen (2), to shut up. (L.) M. E. penenn. A.S. pennan, only in the comp. on-pennan, to un-pen, unfasten. Pennian is properly to fasten with a pin or peg; cf. Low G. penenn, to bolt a door, from penn, a pin or peg; see Pin. Note E. Fries. penne, penn, pinne, pin, a peg, a pin.


Penance. (F. - L.) M. E. and O. F.
PENTECOST

Pennon, Pennant. (F.-L.) M.E. penon, penoun. - M.F. pennon, 'a flag, streamer; also the feather of an arrow.' Cot. - L. penna, wing, feather (hence a plume, standard). See Pen.

Penny. (E.) M.E. peni; pl. penies, contracted form pens (whence mod. E. pence). A. S. pening, penning, a penny; later penig, whence M.E. peni. By-form pendant (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, p. 471); as if formed with E. suffix-ing from the base *pand. B. This base is usually identified with Du. pendant, a pawn, pledge, G. pfand, O. H. G. pfand; see Pawn (1) above. In this case, the lit. sense may have been 'little pledge,' i.e. a token, coin. + Du. penning, Icel. penningar, Dan. Swed. penning; G. pfennig, O. H. G. pfantinc, pfentin, dimin. of pfant.

Penny-royal, a herb. (F.-L.) A popular form of the old name pulial roial. Cotgrave translates M. F. pulege by 'penny royall, puliall royall'; from Late L. pulégium. The above old name is due to L. puléium régium, a name given to the plant from its supposed efficacy against fleas (cf. E. 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 *pens-us, unused pp. of pendere, to hang.

Pension. (F.-L.) F. pension. - L. pensionem, acc. of pensio, a payment. - L. pensus, pp. of pendere, to weigh, weigh out money, pay.


Pent, for penned, pp. of Pen (2), q.v.

Pentagon, a plane five-sided figure. (F.-L.-Gk.) F. pentagone. - L. pentagonus, adj., pentagonal. - Gk. πεντάγωνος, pentagonal; neut. πεντάγωνον, a pentagon.

Gk. πέντα-, for πέντε, five; γωνία, an angle, from γωνία, a knee; see Knee. And see Five.

Pentateuch, the five books of Moses. (L.-Gk.) L. pentateuchus. - Gk. πέντα-, five (above); τεῖχος, a wall, also a book.

Pentecost, Whitsuntide; orig. a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the

Penthouse, a shed projecting from a building. (F. — L.) Formerly pentice, whence it is corrupted. = M. F. appentis, appentis, ‘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 L. pente, a slope, formed from L. pendre, to hang; = L. pendere, to hang.

Penultimate, Penumbra; see Peninsula.


Péony, Paeony, a flower. (F. — L. — Gk.) Altered to suit the Lat. spelling. M. E. pionne. = O. F. pionne (F. pivoine). = L. péonia, medicinal, from its supposed virtues; fem. of Paeōnius, belonging to Paeōn, its supposed discoverer. = Gk. παιωνία, paeony; from Παίων, Paeon. See Paean.


Pepper. (L. — Gk. — Skt.) A. S. pipor. = L. piper. = Gk. πέπερον. = Skt. pippali, (1) fruit of the holy fig-tree, (2) long pepper; from pippala-, the holy fig-tree.

Pepsine, one of the constituents of gastric juice. (F. — Gk.) Mod. F. pepsine. = Gk. πεψις, digestion; for *πεπτίς < *πεπτις, related to πεπτειν, to cook. (.ua.16.2)

See Cook.

Per-, prefix, through. (L.; or F. — L.) L. per, through; whence F. per-, par-, prefix. Allied to Gk. περί, around; cf. also ποπά, beside; Skt. parā, away, forth, param, beyond; E. from.

Perambulate, to walk about through. (L.) L. per, through; and ambulatus, pp. of ambulare, to walk about. See Ambule.

Perceive. (F. — L.) O. F. percever. = L. percipere, to apprehend. = L. per, thoroughly; capere, to seize.

perception. (F. — L.) F. perception.

Perch (1), a rod for a bird to sit on; a measure. (F. — L.) F. perche. = L. perica, a rod, bar.

Perch (2), a fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. perche. = L. perca. = Gk. περίκη, a perch; from the dark marks. = Gk. πέρκος, περνώνs, spotted, blackish; cf. Skt. प्रिगिः, spotted, pied, sprē, to sprinkle.

Percolate. (L.) From pp. of L. percolare, to filter through. = L. per, through; collāre, to filter. See Collaneaer.

Percussion. (L.) From L. percussio, a striking. = L. percussus, pp. of percurrere, to strike. See Quash. Der. re-percussion.


Peregrination. (F. — L.) M. F. peregrination. = L. peregrinatio, a wandering. = L. peregrinus, pp. of peregrinari, to travel. = L. peregrinus, foreign, adj. from peregrinē, peregrinē, adv., abroad; cf. pereger, a traveller. From L. per-, which is either = L. per, through, or is related to A. S. seor, iar; and aeger, land, field. See Acre and Pilgrim.

Peremptory, decisive. (F. — L.) M. F. peremptoire. = L. peremptorius, destructive, decisive. = L. peremptor, a destroyer. = L. peremptus, pp. of per-imere, to take away entirely, destroy. = L. per, utterly; emere, to take. See Exempt.

Perennial. (L.) Coined from L. perenni-s, everlasting; lit. lasting throughout the year. = L. per, through; annus, a year. See Annual.


Perfidious. (L.) From L. perfidiosus, treacherous. = L. perfidia, treachery. = L. perfidus, treacherous. = L. per, away (cf. Skt. parā, from); fides, faith. See Faith.

Perfoliate. (L.) Coined from L. per, through; folium, a leaf. See Foil (2).

Perforate. (L.) From pp. of L. perforāre, to bore through; where perforāre is cognate with E. Bore.

Perform, to achieve. (F. — O. H. G.;
PERFUME

with L. prefix.) Corrupted from M. E. parfournen, later parfournen. — O. F. par-
fournir, '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; fumare, to smoke, from fumus, smoke; see Fume.

Perfunctory. (L.) L. perfunctorius, carelessly done. — L. perfunctus, pp. of per-
fungii, to perform fully, get through with.
— L. per, thoroughly; fungii, 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); hap's. pl. of hap, chance.

Peri, a fairy. (Pers.) Pers. pari, a winged spirit; orig. a malevolent but
beautiful female spirit; Zend pairikā. Horn, § 310.

Peri-, prefix, round. (Gk.) Gk. peri, around, about. — Skt. pari, round about. Allied to per-, prefix.

Pericardium, the sac surrounding the heart. (L. — Gk.) L. pericardium. —
Gk. περικαρδίον. — Gk. peri, around; καρδία, the heart; see Heart.

Pericarp, a seed-vessel. (Gk.) Gk. περικάρπιον, shell of fruit. — Gk. peri, 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. peri, round; κρανίον, skull.

Perigee, point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth. (Gk.) From Gk. peri, about, here 'near'; γῆ, earth. See Geography.

Perihelion, the point of a planet's orbit nearest the sun. (Gk.) Gk. peri, round, near; ἡλιος, the sun. See Heliacal.

Peril, danger. (F. — L.) M. F. peril. — L. periculum, periculum, danger, lit. 'a trial.' — L. pericīri, to try; an obsolete verb, of which the pp. peritus is common. Allied to Gk. πείρα, an attempt; and ultimately to E. fare; see Fare. Cf. E. fear; G. gefahr, peril. (✓PER.)

Der. peril-ous.

Perimeter, lit. 'the measure all round.' (L. — Gk.) L. perimeteros. — Gk. περιμετρος. — Gk. peri, 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. περι-
οδος, a going round, circuit, complete sentence. — Gk. peri, round; οδος, a way; see Exodus. [The sense of 'circuit' is directly from Gk.

Peripatetic, a walking about. (L. — Gk.) L. peripatēticus. — Gk. περιπατητικός, given to walking about, esp. while disputing; a name given to followers of Aristotle. — Gk. περιπατέω, I walk about.
— Gk. peri, about; πατέω, I walk, from πάτος, a path.

Periphery, circumference. (L. — Gk.) L. periferia, peripheria. — Gk. περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle. — Gk. peri, around; φέρειν, to carry, cognate with E. Bear, vb.

Periphrasis. (L. — Gk.) L. peri-
phrasis. — Gk. περιφράσις, circumlocation. Gk. peri, around; φράσις, to declare, express. See Phrase.

Perish. (F. — L.) M. E. perischen. — O. F. perisir, stem of pres. pt. of perir, to perish. — L. perīre, to come to naught, perish. — L. per-, used with a destructive force (like E. for- in for-do); and ire, to go.

Periwig, a peruke. (F. — Ital. — L.) Formerly perwijge, perwicke (Minshew). This is a corrupted form, used in place of peruke. — F. perruque; see Perruque.

Periwinkle (1), a plant. (L.) Formed, with suffix fixed -le and inserted i, from M. E. pervenke, a periwinkle; A. S. perwine. — L. perwinc, a periwinkle; also called unica perwinc, a name doubtless orig. given to some twining plant. — L. per, through, thoroughly; vnica, 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.

Perjure. (F. — L.) F. parjurer. — L. perjurare, to forswear. — L. per, in the sense of 'beyond, against'; ināvāre, to swear. See Jury.

Perk, to make smart or trim. (F. — L.) [Cf. W. perc, compact, trim; perc, to smarten, trim; percus, smart; all prob. from E.] M. E. perk, 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
PERSPIRATION

PERSPIRATON

Permanent. (F.-L.) F. permanent.
- L. permanentis, stem of pres. pt. of permanere, to endure, lit. abide through. - L. per, through; manere, to remain. See Mansion.

Permeate, to pervade, pass through small openings. (L.) From pp. of L. permeère, to pass through. - L. per, through; permeère, to go. See μοῖρος in Prévôt.

Permit. (L.) L. permittere (pp. permisissus), to let pass through, lit. send through. - L. per, through; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. permision.

Permutation. (F.-L.) F. permutation.
- L. acc. permutilationem, a changing.
- L. permutilatus, pp. of permutilare, to change thoroughly. - L. per, thoroughly; miùtare, to change. See Mutate.

Pernicious, hurtful. (F.-L.) F. perniciosus. - L. pernicīus, destructive. - L. pernicēs, destruction. - L. per, thoroughly; nici-, for neci-, decl. stem of nex, to sleep; see Internece.

Peroration. (F.-L.) M.F. peroration.
- L. perorationem, acc. of perorationis, the close of a speech.
- L. perorātus, pp. of perorāre, to complete a speech. - L. per, through; orāre, to speak. See Oration.

Perpendicular. (F.-L.) F. perpendiculaire.
- L. perpendicularis, according to the plumb-line.
- L. perpendicularum, a plummet, for careful measurement.
- L. perpendere, 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.

Perpetual. (F.-L.) M.E. perpetual.
- M.F. perpetual.
- L. perpetuālis, universal; in later use, permanent. - L. perpetuus, continuous, constant, perpetual.
- L. perpet-, stem of perper, 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. perplex, 'perplexed, intangled;' Cot. - L. perplexus, entangled, interwoven.
- L. per, thoroughly; perplexus, entangled, pp. of pleitere, to weave; see Plait.

Perquisite, a small gain. (L.) Late L. perquisitum, an extra profit above the yearly rent, arising from fines, waifs, &c.; neut. of perquisitus, pp. of perquirere, to seek after thoroughly. - L. per, thoroughly; quærer, to seek. See Query.

Perruque. (F.-Ital.-L.) In use in the 16th cent. - F. perruque. - Ital. perrucca, M. Ital. perucca, 'a periwig;' Florio; also spelt parucca, id. The same as Port. peruca, Span. peluca, Sardinian peluca, orig. a mass of hair, and allied to Mt. It. piliUcara, 'to pick or pull out hairs or feathers one by one;' Florio. From Ital. pelo, hair. - L. pilum, acc. of pilus, a hair.

Perry. (F.-L.) M.E. pereve. 'Pireum, pereye;' Vocab. 603. 11. From an A.F. form (mod. Norman peire,' Cf. F. poire, 'perry, drink made of pears,' Cot.; which is formed with suffix -e (<L. -etus, made of) from F. poire, a pear. - L. pirum, a pear. See Pear.


Persist. (F.-L.) F. persistir. - 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, personne. - 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 s is long. See Sound (3).

Perspective. (F.-L.) F. perspective, the optike art;' Cot. - L.*perspectua, the art of inspecting; orig. fem. of *perspectiua, looking through.
- L. spectus, pp. of perspicere, to look through.
- L. per, through; speccere, to look. See Species.

- L. perspicaci, decl. stem of perspicax, sharp-sighted.
- L. per-spicere, to see through (above).

Perspicuous, clear. (L.) L. perspicus, clear; with suffix -ous. - L. perspicere, to see through (above).

Ferspiration, a sweating. (F.-L.)
PERSUADE

F. perspiration. - Late L. acc. *perspirātionem, lit. a breathing through. - L. per-
spirāre, to breathe through. - L. per-
spirare, to breathe through; spirāre, to breathe. See Spirit.

Persuade. (F. -L.) F. persuader. - L. persuādere, to advise thoroughly, suc-
ceed in advising. - L. per, thoroughly; suādere, to persuade. See Pusus.

Pert, saucy. (F. -L.) M.E. pert, shortened form of apert, formerly used in the same sense. See Malapert.

Pertain. (F. -L.) M.E. pertainen. - O. F. pertenir. - L. pertinēre, to extend through to, belong. - L. per, thoroughly; tenēre, to hold, hold to. See Ten-
able.

Pertinacity. (F. -L.) F. pertinacité (16th cent.). Coined, with suffix -tē<s>L., -tētem, from L. pertinācī, decl. stem of pertinax, very tenacious. - L. per, thorough; tenā, tenacious, from tenēre, to hold.

Pertinent. (F. -L.) F. pertinent. - L. pertinent-, stem of pres. pt. of pertinēre, to belong to, relate to; see Pertain.

Perturb. (F. -L.) M. F. perturber; Cot. - L. perturbāre, to disturb thoroughly. - L. per, thoroughly; turbāre, to disturb. See Turbid.

Peruke; see Perruke.

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. paruser sa vie, to live out his life.

Pervade. (L.) L. pervādere, to go through. - L. per, through; suādere, to go. See Evade, Wade.


Pervicacious, wilful. (L.) Coined from L. perutacī, decl. stem of perutacā, wilful; allied to pernicā, stubborn. Perhaps from per, through; and uic-, weak grade of uic-, as in uic-et, pt. t. of uincere, to conquer. See Victor.

Pervious, penetrable. (L.) L. perui-ns, passable; with suffix -ous. - L. per, through; uia, a way. See Viaduct.

Pessimist, one who complains that all is for the worst. (L.) Coined from L. pessim-ns, worst; a superl. perhaps con-

PETITION

Pest. (F. -L.) F. peste. - L. pestem, acc. of pestis, a plague.

Pester. (F. -L.) Formerly to encum-
ber, clog; and short for impestor. - M. F. empester, to pester, intangle, incumber; Cot. (F. em♣êtrer.) Orig. 'to hobble a horse at pasture.' - Late L. im- (in), on, upon; pastorium, a clog for a horse at pasture, from pastorus, pp. of pasere, to feed. See Pastor.

Pestiferous. (L.) L. pestifēr-us, or pestifer, plague-bringing; with suffix -ous. - L. pesti-s, plague; ferre, to bring. See Pest and Bear (I).

Pestilent. (F. -L.) F. pestilent. - L. pestilent-, stem of pestilens, hurtful; formed as if from a verb *pestilere, from pestilis, pestential. - L. pesti-, decl. stem of pestis, a plague (above).


Pet (1), a tame animal, a child treated fondly. (Unknown.) Formerly pet. [ Cf. Irish pet, sb.; a pet; adj., petted; Gael. peata, a pet, a tame animal; borrowed from E.] The word is prob. of F. origin; but has not been traced. Perhaps from O. F. petit, short for petit, small; see Petty. And see petit, dear little child, in Godefroy.

Pet (2), a fit of peevishness. (Unknown.) We also find pettish, capricious, i.e. like a pet or spoilt child; see above. Hence the phr. '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); neut. of πέταλος, spread out, flat; from the base pet-, as in πέταλωμι, I spread. + L. patele, spreading; from patere, to spread. (V PET.)

Petard, an explosive war-engine. (F. -L.) M. F. petard, petart, a petard or pe-
tarre; Cot. Lit. 'explosive.' Formed with suffix -art (= G. hart, hard, common as a suffix) from M. F. pater, to break wind. - F. pet, a breaking wind, slight explosion. - L. pēditum, neut. of pēdītus, pp. of pēdere (for pēdēre), to break wind. See Brugm. i. § 877.

Petiole, footstalk of a leaf. (F. -L.) F. pétiole. - L. petiolum, acc. of petiolus, little stalk.

Petition, (F. -L.) M. F. petition; Cot. - L. acc. petitionem, from petītio, a suit. - L. petītus, pp. of petere, to attack, to
PETREL

beseech, ask; orig. to fall on. Allied to E. Feather. (PET.) See Brugm. i. § 560. 

Petrel, a bird. (F. — G. — L. — Gk.) Formerly petere. — F. pêtre, pétrel; 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 Pierre; Pêtre is for G. Peter, Peter; cf. the G. name for the bird, viz. Petersvogel (= Peter’s-fowl, Peter’s-bird). — L. Pêtars. — Gk. πέτρος, a stone, Peter (John i. 42).

petrify, to turn into stone. (F. — Gk. and L.) M. F. pêtrifier; as if from a L. *petrificare, not used. — L. petr-i, 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.) Coined from L. petra, rock; oleum, oil. — Gk. πέτρα, rock; ὕλαιον, oil; see Oil.

Petronel, a horse-pistol. (F. — Span. — L.) M. F. petrinel, 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 petral would orig. mean what was attached to the belt). Allied to Span. petral, a poitrel; and named from going round the breast. — L. pector- (for *pectus), stem of pectus, the breast. See Pectoral.

Petty, small. (F. — C.?) M. E. petit. — F. petit, small. Cf. O. Ital. pettolo, small. Perhaps allied to piece, from a Gaulish base pert- (Celtic *gett-); cf. Bret. pez, a piece; W. peth, a part; Irish cuid, O. Ir. cuil, a part, share. See Körting, § 6101; Stokes (s. v. getli). Der. petti-fogger, where fogger is equivalent to M. Du. jockey, a monopole or an engrosser of wares and commodities, Hexham; jockey being prob. a corruption of the surname Fugger, Englished as Fugger (N. E. D.).

Petulant. (L.) L. petulant-, stem of petulans, forward, pert, ready to attack. — L. petere, to attack. See Petition.

Pew. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. pew, pue. — A. F. pue, 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. πόδιον, which came to mean a foot-stool, gallery to sit in, &c.; lit. ‘little foot.’ — Gk. ποτί-, for ποιος, foot. See Foot. Cf. M. Du. puie, ‘a pue,’ Hexham; borrowed from O. F. puie, puie.

Pewet, Peewit, the lapwing. (E.) Also puet (Phillips). Named from its plaintive cry; cf. mod. Norman F. pivit, a pewet; Lowl. Sc. ple, to make a plaintive noise; Westphal. pivit, pivik, a pewet. Cf. E. peewisc.

Pewter. (F. — Teut.?) M. E. pewtir. O. F. peutre, peautre, piantre, a kind of metal (Roquefort). Older form petlre, akin to Span. petrel, 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. *espettre (espautre), E. spelter; see Spelter.

PH.

Ph. Initial ph is distinct from p, and has the sound of f; it represents the Gk. φ, almost every word beginning with ph being of Gk. origin. The only exceptions are pheon (also feon), philibeg, better fillibeg, which is Gaelic, and Pharissee, really of Hebrew origin, but coming to us through Greek.

Phaeton, a kind of carriage. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. phaéton; occurring A.D. 1723. — L. Phaethon. — Gk. Φαέθων, son of Helios, and driver of the chariot of the sun; lit. ‘shining,’ being pres. part. of φαέθων, to shine. — Gk. φαές, to shine. See Phantasm. See Prellwitz, s. v. φαός. (BHA.)

Phalanx. (L. — Gk.) L. phalanx. — Gk. φάλαξ, a battalion. See Plank.

Phantasm; see below.

Phantom. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. fantome. — O. F. fantosme. — L. phantasma (whence E. phantasm). — Gk. φαντάσμα, a vision, spectre, lit. apparition. — Gk. φαντάρειν, to display. — Gk. φαίνειν, as in φαίνειν (= φαντ-ειν), to shew, lit. to cause to shine; whence φαντάς, one who shews (as in ἐπο-φαντάς). — Gk. φαίνειν, to shine. + Skt. bhā, to shine. (BHA.)

Pharisee, one of a religious school among the Jews. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. phariseus, pharisæus. — Gk. φαρισαῖος, Matt. ix. 11, lit. ‘one who separates himself.’ — Heb.וּפָרָשׁ, to separate.
**Pharmacy**  
- L. pharmacia. - Gk. φαρμακεία, knowledge of drugs. - Gk. φάρμακον, a drug.

**Pharynx.** (L. - Gk.) L. pharynx. - Gk. φάρυγγς, the joint opening of the gullet and wind-pipe, a cleft, a bore; allied to φαράγγς, a chasm. From the root φαρ-, to bore; see Bore (1). (✓ BHA.)

**Phase, Phasis,** an appearance. (L. - Gk.) Late L. phasis, pl. phases. - Gk. φάσις, an appearance; from base φα-, to shine; cf. φώς, light. (✓ BHA.) β. The Gk. φάσις also means 'a saying, declaration,' in which sense it is connected with φημί, I speak, declare, from φήμη, to speak. Der. em-phasis.

**Pheasant,** a bird. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formed with excescent t (after n) from M. E. sesaan, a pheasant. - O. F. faisant,  
- L. phāsīna, a pheasant; for Phāsīna auis, Phasian bird. - Gk. φασάνος, a pheasant, lit. Phasian, i.e. coming from the river Phāsis in Colchis.

**Pheeze;** see Seeze.

**Phenix, Phœnix.** (L. - Gk.) L. phœnix. - Gk. φοῖnx, a phœnix (Herod. ii. 73). Perhaps named from its bright colour, like that produced by the Phaenician dye; see Pliny, bk. x. c. 2.

**Phenomenon,** a remarkable appearance. (L. - Gk.) L. phænonemon. - Gk. φαινόμενον (pl. φαινόμενα), an appearance, neut. of pass. part. of φαινεῖν, to shew (pass. φαινόμαι, I appear). See Phantom, Hierphant, Sympont.

**Pheon, Feon,** a barbed arrow-head. (F. - L.) M. E. sier, Bk. of St. Albans.  
Perhaps an error for *feon*; since O. F. *feon* might come from Late L. feelo (acc. felemon), an arrow-head.

- Gk. φίαλη, 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 φίλος, friendly, kind; άνθρωπος, a man.

**Philharmonic,** loving music. (Gk.) From Gk. φίλος, friendly, fond of; and L. harmoni-a < Gk. ἡμονία, 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; ἵππος, 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; λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

**philistre,** a love potion. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. philistre. - L. philistrum. - Gk. φίλτρον, a love charm, love potion, drink to make one love. - Gk. φίλος, dear; -τρόπος (cf. Idg. -teros), denoting the instrument.

**Philibeg,** a kilt; see Fillibeg.

**Phlebotomy,** blood-letting. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. phlebotomie. - L. phlebotomia. - Gk. φλεβοτομία, blood-letting, lit. cutting of a vein. - Gk. φλεβός, for φλέβις, a vein, from φλέ-ειν, to gush; τομός, 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 'phlegmatic' temperament. - M. F. phlegme. - L. phlegma. - Gk. φλέγμα (base φλεγματ-). (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) viscous humour, phlegm. - Gk. φλέγμα, to burn. + L. flag-rare, to burn; see Flame. Der. phlegmat-ic, from base φλεγματ-.

**phlox,** a flower. (Gk.) It means 'flame,' from its colour. - Gk. φλόξ, flame. - Gk. φλέγμα, to burn (above).

**Phocine,** belonging to the family of seals. (L. - Gk.) From L. phoca, a seal. - Gk. φώκη, a seal. See Prellwitz.

**Phenix;** see Phenix.

**Phonetic,** representing sounds. (Gk.) From Gk. φωνή, belonging to speaking. - Gk. φωνή, I produce a sound. - Gk. φωνή, a sound; cf. φημί, I speak. (✓ BHA.) Der. phono-graph, -logy, &c.
PHOSPHORUS. (L. - Gk.) L. phosphorus. - G. φωσφόρος, light-bringing, i.e. producing light. - Gk. φῶς, light (= φῶς, light), from base φα-, to shine; -φόρος, bringing, from φέρειν, to bring. (✓ BHA and ✓ BHER.)

Photography. (Gk.) From Gk. φωτός, for φῶς, light (above); and γράφειν, to write.

Phrase. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. phrase. - L. phrasem, acc. of phrasis. - Gk. φράσις, a speaking, a speech, phrase. - Gk. φράσειν (= φράσιν-), to speak; cf. φρασις, shrewd. Der. anti-phrase, meta-phrase, peri-phrase, para-phrase; with prefixes anti-, meta-, peri-, para-.

Phrenology, science of the functions of the mind. (Gk.) From Gk. γραφήν, for φρασις, mind; λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

Phthisis, consumption of the lungs. (L. - Gk.) L. phthisis. - Gk. φθασις, consumption, decay. - Gk. φθαίνειν, to decay, wane. Cf. Skt. kshi, to destroy, kshiti, 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, Wycliif. - O. F. filaterie (Godfrey); Mod. F. phylactère. - L. phylactērium. - Gk. φιλακτήριον, a preservative; Matt. xxiii. 5. - Gk. φιλακτὴρ, a guardian. - Gk. φιλάσσω, to guard; φιλάς, a guard.

Physic. (F. - L. - Gk.) Orig. the healing art; hence, medicine. - O. F. phisique, science of medicine; also, natural philosophy. - L. physica, natural science. - Gk. φυσική, fem. of φυσικός, natural, physical. - Gk. φυσικός, nature, being. - Gk. φύς-εν, to produce. + Skt. bhū, to be; L. fū-i, fū-re; E. be. (✓ BHEU.) Der. physic-s; physic-i-an; &c.

Physiognomy, visage, expression of features. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. eisnoni, visnonie. - O. F. phisnoni, later physiognomie, a knowledge of a man's character by his features; hence, expression. Formed as if from L. *physiognomīna, but due to the longer form physiognomonia. - Gk. φυσιογνωμοία, the art of reading the features; sometimes φυσιογνωμία. - Gk. φυσιογνώμων, adj., judging character. - Gk. φύσιον, for φύσις, nature; γνώμων, an interpreter; see Gnomon.

physiology, the science of nature. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. physiologie; Cot. - L. physiologia. - Gk. φυσιολογία, an enquiry into the nature of things. - Gk. φυσο-, for φύς, nature; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

PI-PY.

Piacular, expiratory. (L.) L. piacūlāris, adj., from piaculum, an expiation. - L. piāre, to propitiate. - L. pius, devout. See Pious.

Pianoforte, Piano. (Ital. - L.) So called from producing soft and loud effects.

- Ital. piano, soft; forte, strong, loud. - L. plānus, level (hence smooth, soft); foris, strong; see Plain and Foree.

Piastre. (F. - ItaI. - L. - Gk.) F. piastre. - Ital. piastra, plate of metal, also a piastre or coin; allied to Ital. piastro, a plater. - L. emplastrum, a plaster (with loss of em-). See Plaster.

Piazza. (Ital. - L. - Gk.) Ital. piazza, a market-place, chief street. - Folk-L. *plattia; L. platea, planco; see Place.

Pibroch, a martial tune. (Gael. - L.) Gael. piobaireachd, a pipe-tune, tune on the bagpipe. - Gael. piobair, a piper. - Gael. piob, a pipe. - E. pipe. See Pipe.

Pica; see Pie (r).

Picador, a horseman with a lance, in bull-fighting. (Span. - L.) Span. picador, lit. a pricker. - Span. picar, to prick. - Late L. piāre; see Pick.

Picaninny, a negro or mulatto infant. (Span.) From peckaneence, a dimin. (in Surinam) of Span. pecheneo, small, allied to Ital. piccolo, small. Of uncertain origin.

Piccadilly; see Pickadill.

Pice, a small copper coin. (Marathi.) Hind. and Marathi paise, 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. 475. [Cf. Irish píc, Gael. píc, to pick, nibble, pluck, peck; W. písg, to pick, peck, prick, choose; Corn. píç, to prick.] Allied to A.S. pican (written pycan), to peck, and the sb. píc, a sharp point, Voc. 3. 13. From a Teut. base *píc, allied to Spike, And see Pike. From an Idg. root *spī-g; cf. *spī-h, as in L. spica.

pickadill, piccadill, a piece set round the edge of a garment, a collar. (F.
- 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. piccadille; pl. piccadilles, '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 picar, to puncture; cf. Span. picadura, a puncture, an ornamental gusset in clothes. — Span. picar, to prick, from pica, a pike (hence a picking instrument); a word of Teut. origin; see Pike.

**pickax.** (F. — L.) Not an ax at all, but a corruption of M. E. pikois, pikes, a mattock. — O. F. picoir, later picqois, a mattock. — O. F. piger, to pierce, thrust into. — F. pic, a 'pick' or kind of mattock. — Late L. pica, a pickax. Cf. A.S. pic, a pike; Bret. pic, a pick; W. pig, a point, pike, Irish piccaid, a mattock; see Pike.

**picket,** a peg for fastening horses, a small outpost. (F. — L.) F. piquet, piquer, a little pickax, a peg thrust in the ground. Dimin. of F. pic (above).

**Pickle,** a liquid in which substances are preserved. (Teut.) M. E. pikel, pykel; 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, 'purgulacio,' derived from 'pykyn, or cleensy, or cullyn owte the onclene, purgo, purgulo, segrego'; Prompt. Parv. See Pick. β. 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 Beukeler, Böckel, and Pökel; 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. Pic is prob. from pick (Du. picken), to nibble; cf. slang E. peck, food, peckish, hungry. Nic is for knick, a trifle; another name for a picnic was nick-nack (Foote, Nabob, act 1).

**Picture.** (L.) L. pictura, properly the art of painting. — L. pictus, pp. of pingere, to paint. Allied to Skt. pínj, to dye, colour; Gk. ποικίως. Brugm. i. § 701.

**Piddling.** (Scand.?) From the verb piddle, to trifle (Ascham); other forms are pittle (Skinner), pettle (Halliwell).

**Pie** (1), a magpie; unsorted printer's type. (F. — L.) The unsorted type is called pie, i.e. a jumble; see pie (3); also pi, as if short for pica, from the common use of pica-type; see below. The magpie is M. E. ple. — F. pie. — 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. pi(e); prob. the same word as pie (1); from the miscellaneous nature of its contents. E. pies seems to be Latinised as pício, Babees Book, pt. ii. 36. 51. Cf. pie (2). † Gael. pigha, a pie, is from E. pibald, of various colours, in patches. (F. — L.; and C.) Compounded of pie, a magpie, and bald; see Bald. The old sense of bald, or ball'd, is staked, from W. bal, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse. Cf. skew-balld.

**Piece.** (F. — C.) M. E. pece, piece. — O.F. piece; F. pièce. Cf. Ital. pezza, Span. pieza, Prov. pesa, pesa, Port. peça, a piece. — Late L. petia, a piece; cf. Late L. petium, a piece of land (A. D. 757). — Celtic (Gaulish) *petti-, a piece, portion, answering to O. Celtic *getti-, the same; evidenced by O. Irish cūt (Ir. cuid), a piece, share, W. peth, a piece, a thing, Corn. peth, Bret. pez, a piece (Thurneysen, Stokes, Körting). Esp. used of a piece of land.

**piece-meal.** (F. — C.; and E.) M. E. piece-mele, by pieces at a time. The M. E. suffix -mele, lit. 'by bits,' occurs in other compounds, and is also spelt -melum; from A.S. méalm, dat. pl. of méal, 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 poulâtre, 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 pés; O. F. poulâtre (= poul-
Pill, a young pike (fish); pike-staff, also found as piked-staff; i.e. staff armed with a pike or spike.


Pilchard, a fish. (E.?) Formerly pilcher; cf. Irish pilseir, a pilchard. Of unknown origin. Cf. Dan. dial. pilke, to fish (in a particular manner), Swed. dial. pilka; from Norw. pilk, an artificial bait.

Pilcrow, a curious corruption of Paragraph, q. v.

Pile (1), a tumour, lit. a ball. (L.) Only in the pl. piles. - L. pila, a ball.

Pile (2), a pillar, heap. (L.) M. E. pile; F. pile. - L. pila, a pillar, a piler of stone. If 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. pil, a stake. - L. pilum, a javelin; orig. a pestle. For *pins-lum. - L. pinsere, to pound + Skt. pish, pīšū, to pound. If the heraldic pile (F. pile) is a sharp stake.


Piles, small tumours. (L.) See Pile (1).

Pilfer. (F. - L.) O. F. pelfrer, to rob, pilfer. - O. F. pelvra, plunder; see Pelf.


Pill (1), a little ball of medicine. (F. - L.) Short for pilule; cf. O. F. pille, a pill. - F. pilule, 'a pill;' Cot. - L. pilula, a little ball, globule; dimin. of pila, a ball. See Pile (1).

Pill (2), to plunder. (F. - L.) Also spelt peel; and, conversely, peel, to strip, is spelt pill; the words have been confused, but are really different; see Peel (2). M. E. pille, to plunder. - F. piller. - L. pilâre, to pull out hair, also, to plunder;


Pierce. (F. - L.?) M. E. pircen. - F. percier; O. F. percier (Roland). Generally thought to be contracted from O. F. pertuisier, to pierce, lit. to make a hole. - O. F. pertuis, a hole (Ital. pertugio). The O. F. pertuis (like Ital. pertugio), answers to a Late L. *pertusium, extended from L. pertusus, pp. of pertundere, to thrust through, pierce. (Ennius has late pertudit hasta = the spear pierced his side; Lewis.) - L. per, through; tendere, to beat; see Contuse. If commonly accepted; some suggest Late L. *per-ittiare, to go through; cf. L. in-itiare. See Initiate and Commence.


Pig. (E.) M. E. pigge. Prov. E. pieg (Berks). Cf. A. S. pēg; 'of swinforda ðeges ford;' Birch, Cart. Saxon. iii. 223. But the connexion is doubtful. If certain masses of molten metal are called sovis and pīges; hence pig-iron.

Pigskin, a bird. (F. - L.) F. pigeon, a pigeon, a dove. - L. pipionem, acc. of pipio, lit. 'chirper.' - L. pipire, to chirp. See Pipe.

Piggin, a small wooden vessel. (E.) Cf. Gael. pipean, a pitcher, jar; dimin. of pīge, pīgeadh, an earthen jar; Irish píghin, small pail, píghead, earthen jar; W. pícyn, a piggin; all borrowed from E. Prob. for *piggan, adj., from pig, in the sense of 'earthen vessel,' as in G. Douglas, tr. of Vergil, bk. vii. See Pig.

Pigment, old form of pitched; see Pitch (2).

Pigment. (L.) L. pigmentum, colouring matter. - L. pīg-, base of pingere, to paint; with suffix -mentum. See Paint.

Pigma; see Pygmy.

Pike, a sharp-pointed weapon, a fish. (E.) M. E. pike, a peaked staff, pic, a spike; also M. E. pike, a fish, named from its sharply pointed jaws. A. S. pic, a point, a pike. (Hence Irish píche, a pike, fork, Gael. pic, W. pīg, Bret. pik, pike, point, pickaw.) Closely allied to pick, sb., a mattock; ultimately allied to Spike. See Pick. Der. pik-er-el,
from pilus, hair. (Distinct from L. com-
pilare.) Der. pill-age, F. piglage.

Pillage; see above.

Piller. (F.—L.) M. E. piler. — O. F.
pilier, later pilier. (Span. pilar.) — Late
L. pilâre, a pillar. — L. pila, pillar, pier.
See Pile (2).

Pillau, Pilaf, a dish of meat or fowl,
boiled with rice and spices. (Pers.) Pers.
pilâv, pilav, a dish made of rice and meat;
Palmer.

Pillion. (C.—L.) Mod. Norman and
Guernsey pillon are probably borrowed from
E. Lowl. Sc. plyane, in 1503 (N.E.D.);
which was adapted from Gaelic. Pals-
g rave has ‘ploylan for a woman to ride
on.’ Cf. Irish pilium, pilin, a pack-
saddle; Gael. pillean, pilin, 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. pellis, a skin.] See Pell.

Pilly. (F.) F. pilori, ‘a pillory;’
Cot. Of unknown origin; other remark-
able variants occur, viz. O. F. pilorin, pel-
lorin, Port. polorinho, Prov. espilorin,
late L. pilloriacum, spiliorium. There
seems to have been a loss of initial s.

Pillow. (L.) M. E. pilow; A.S. pyle;
both from L. pulvīnus, a cushion, pillow,
bolster; whence also Du. peulw, G.
pflil, Westphal. piff.

Pilot, one who conducts ships in and
out of harbour. (F.—Ital.—Gk.) M. F.
pilot, Cot. (F. pilote); O. F. pedot; cf. M. F.
piloter, to take soundings (Palsgrave).
Prob. borrowed from Ital. pilota, also
pedota, a pilot (Florio); cf. late L.
pedotta, a pilot. — Late Gk. *πυδώτης,
a steersman; formed from Gk. πυδων, a
rudder, blade of an oar.

Pimento, allspice. (Port.—L.) Also
pimenta. — Port. pimenta, pimento. The
same as O. F. piment, a spiced drink. — L.
pimentum, (1) a pigment, (2) the juice of
plants; see Pigment.

Pimp, a pandar. (F.—L.) Prob.
a smartly dressed fellow. — M. F. pinper,
to dress up smartly. A nasalised form of F.
piper, to pipe, also to begnile, cheat; cf.
also Prov. pimpar, to render elegant, from
pimpa, sb. (equivalent to F. pipeau) mean-
ing (1) a pipe, (2) a bird-call, (3) a snare;
besides which, F. piper meant to excel in
a thing. Note also F. pimpant, smart,
spruce; and see Littré. — L. piper, to
chirp (hence to pipe). See Pipe.

Pimpernel, a flower. (F.—L.) M.F.
pimpinela, Ital. pimpinella. Origin un-
known. ¶ 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 san-
guinsorb) 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. bi-; double,
penna, a wing.

Pimple. (F.) [Cf. A. S. pīplian, to
be pimply. The alleged A. S. pīpel
is Lyke’s misprint for winpel.] Prob.
not an E. word, but borrowed from some O. F.
or Late L. form. Cf. F. ponpette, ‘a pimple
or pimple on the nose or chin,’ Cot.; and
Span. pompz, a bubble. Also Gk. πέμφης,
πόμπος, a bubble, blister, Lith. pampši,
to swell; L. papula, a pimple.

Pin, a peg, &c. (L.) M. E. pinne, a
peg. A. S. pinn, a pen, style for writing
(Toller). [We find also Irish pion, Gaet.
pinne, a pin, peg, spigot; W. pin, pin,
style, pen; Du. pin, pin, peg, Swed.
pinne, a peg, Dan. pind, a (pointed) stick,
Icel. pinna, a pin. Low G. pen, a peg.] All
from L. pinna, a wing, fin, pen; cognate
with E. Fin. See Brugm. ii. § 66 (note).

Pinch. (F. — Teut.) North F. pincher,
F. pincer. A nasalised form of M. Ital.
pizzare, picciare, to nip; cf. Ital. pinzo,
a sting, goad, pinzette, pincers. The
orig. sense seems to have been a slight
prick with a sharp-pointed instrument, from
a Teut. base pich-, whence E. pipe, pick;
ca. A. S. píc, a point, pike. Cf. also Du.
pisien, pisten, to pinch (Huxham). Der.
pinchers or pinceers; cf. M. F. pinces, ‘a
pair of pincers;’ Cot.

Pinchbeck, a metal. (Personal 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. pund,
an enclosure. See Pound (2). ¶ Not allied
to pen (2).

Pine (1), a tree. (L.) A. S. pin-tró, a
pine-tree. — L. pinus, a pine; i.e. pi-
num. + Gk. πυκνός, a pine; Skt. pittā-dāru,
lit. ‘resin-tree;’ L. pîtûlā, phlegm, also
‘resin.’ See Pip (1). Der. pine-apple,
orig. ‘a fir-cone.’
**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. *pæna*, pain; see Pain.

**Pinfold**, a pound. (E.) For *pindfold*; (also spelt *pundfold*, Birch, iii. 309). —A. S. *pyndan*, 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. *piñon*, 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. *pinken*, to prick. Used as a nasalised form of *pick*. We may note E. *pink*, to cut round holes in eyes in silk cloth (Bailey), as equivalent to M. F. *piqueur*, the same (Cotgrave). Cf. *Pinch*. || Or from A. S. *pynce*, *pinca*, 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 eyne*,’ Antony, ii. 7. 121. —M. Du. *picken* (also *píkken-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 in *violet, mauve*, the name of the colour is due to that of the flower. The flower is named from the delicately cut or *pinked* edges of the petals; see Pink (1). β. Similarly, M. F. *pince*, a pink, is from F. *pincer*, to pinch, nip; but F. *pince* and E. *pink* are not the same word; though they are related.


**Pink-eyed**, having small eyes; see Pink (2).

**Pinnace**. (F. —Ital. —L.) F. *pinace*, *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).


**Pint**, a measure for liquids. (F. —L.) F. *pinte*; cf. Span. *pinta*, a spot, mark, pint. Named from being a marked part of a larger vessel; cf. O. F. *pinter*, to measure wine. —Late L. *picta*, 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. *peonier*, 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** (2), the seed of fruit. (F. —L. —Gk.) Short for *pippin* 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. β. 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. *pépōn*, a melon. γ. This Gk. *pépōn* was orig. an adj., signifying ‘ripe’ or ‘ripe’; (cf. *pepē*, to cook, to ripen); allied to Skt. *pach*, L. *coquer*, to cook. See Cook.

**Pip** (3), a spot on cards. (F. —L. —Gk.) Apparently a peculi. use of Pippin. The spots were at first called *peeps* (1604); from *peeps*, for *peepins*, 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**, 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 pipe in Cotgrave, *pipie* in Hexham.

**Pippin**, a kind of tart apple. (F. -L. -Gk.) Named from seed-pips; the old sense of *pippin* 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 *pike*; lit. 'a piercer,' that which pierces. See Pike. Der. *pique*, vb., *piqueant*, pres. part. of F. *piquer*, vb.

**Piquet**, a game at cards. (F. personal name?) Littre says *piquet* was named from its inventor; but see Hatzfeld.

**Pirate.** (F. - L. - Gk.) F. *pirate*, L. *pirata*- Gk. πυρατης, one who attempts, one who attacks, a pirate. - Gk. πυρας, I attempt. - Gk. πειρα (for *πέρια*, an attempt. See Peril.

**Pirogue**, a sort of canoe. (F. - W. Indian.) Defoe has *periguan* - F. *pirogue* (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 (Métivier). The latter part of the word simulates F. *roue* (L. *rota*), a wheel. Allied to M. Ital. *pirolo*, a peg, a child's top. Origin unknown.

**Pisces**, the Fishes. (L.) L. *piscis*, pl. of *piscis*, a fish; cognate with E. Fish.

**Fish!** (E.) Of imitative origin; beginning with expulsion of breath, and ending in a hiss.


**Piss.** (F.) F. *pisser*; supposed to be a Romance word, and of imitative origin.


**Pistol, a small hand-gun.** (F. - Ital.) F. *pistolet*. - Ital. *pistola*, 'a dag or pistoll;' 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. *dague*, a dagger). A pistol is to a gun what a dagger is to a sword. β. The Ital. *pistolese* (= Late L. *pistolensis*) means 'belonging to Pistola'; so also Ital. *pistola* is from *Pistola*, now called Pistoia, a town in Tuscany, near Florence. The Old Lat. name of the town was *Pistōrium*. See Scheler.

**pistole**, 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 pistole; Cot. Diez explains that the crowns of Spain, being reduced to a smaller size than the French crowns, were called *pistoles*, and the smallest *pistoles* were called *bidets*; cf. F. *bidet*, 'a small pistoll;' Cot. - F. *pistolet*, a pistol; see above.


**Pit.** (L.) M. E. *pit*, put; A. S. *pyt*, L. *puteus*, a well, pit (Luke xiv. 5). Per-
happens a spring of pure water, from L. putus, pure, allied to pīrus; see Pure. Der. pīt, vb., to set in competition, from the setting of cocks to fight in a pit.

Pitapat. (E.) A reduplication of pat, weakened to pīt in the former instance.


Pitch (2), to throw, fall headlong, fix a camp. (L.) A palatalised form of pīck, to throw, Cor. i. 1204, esp. to throw a pīke or dart; also to plunge a sharp peg into the ground for fixing tents. M. E. plitche, pt. pīhte (later pīght). See Pike.

Pitcher. (F. - O. H. G. - L.) M. E. pīchter. - O. F. pichier, also pickier; M. F. pichier, 'a pitcher; a Languedoc word.'

Cf. O. H. G. pēchāri (G. becker). = Late L. *bicarium*, for L. *bicārium*, a wine-vessel; prob. from Gk. πίνακας, (the same). See Beaker.


Pittance, a dole. (F.) M. E. pitaunce. - F. pittance, 'meat, food, victual of all sorts, bread and drinke excepted;' Cot. Cf. Span. pitanza; Ital. pietanza (which is prob. corrupted by a supposed connexion with pīta, pity); also Span. pitar, to distribute or dole out allowances. B. Ducange explains Late L. piantanța as a pittance, orig. a dole of the value of a pīca, which was a very small coin issued by the counts of Poitiers (Pictava). γ. But we also find Late L. piantanța, which Thurneysen connects with Ital. pit-etto, F. pet-it, small, allied to Piece.


Pivot, a pin on which a wheel, &c. turns. (F. - Ital. - L?) F. pivot. Formed, with dimin, suffix -ot, from Ital. pīva, a pipe. The Ital. pīva meant (1) a pipe, (2) a tube with a fine bore; cf. pivolo, a peg. = Late L. pīpa, a pipe; allied to L. pīpāre, to chirp; see Pipe. ¶ So Diez; much disputed.

Pisky, a fairy. (Scand.) Also pīksy; Cornwall pisk. Of Scand. origin; cf. Swed. dial. piske, a dwarf, goblin (Rietz).

Placable. (L.) L. placābīlis, easy to be appeased. - L. placēre, 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 plaister,' Hexham. Prob. of imitative origin (Franch).

Place. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. place. - Folk-L. *plättia*; L. platea, also platea, a broad way, a courtyard. = Gk. πλάτεια, a broad way; sem. of πλάτος, broad. ¶ A place was orig. a courtyard or square, a piazza. Cf. Ital. piazza (= F. place). See Plaice, Plate.

Placenta, a substance in the womb. (L.) L. placenta, lit. a flat cake. + Gk. πλάκων, a flat cake; cf. πλάτος, a flat surface.


Plack, a third of a (Scotch) penny. (Du.) From M. Du. piacke, 'a French sous;' Hexham. Also, 'a spot.' - M. Du. placken, 'to plaister;' see Placard.

Plagiary. (F. - L?) F. plagiaire, one who kidnaps; also 'a book-theft.' Cot. - L. plagarius, a kidnapper. - L. plagium, kidnappi̇ng; plagiaire, to ensnare. - L. plagā, a net.


Plaice, a fish. (F. - L.) O. F. plais, plaie. - L. plataea, a plaice; so called from its flatness. From the base plaet, as seen in Gk. πλάτος, flat, broad; cf. Place.

Plaid. (C. - L.) Gael. (and Irish) plaide, a blanket, plaide. Allied to peal-laid, a sheep-skin. - Gael. (and Irish) peall, a skin. - L. pelēs, a skin. See Pell.

Plain, flat, evident. (F. - L.) F. plaing. - L. planus, flat.


plaintive. (F. - L.) F. plaintive, fem. of F. plafit, above.

Plait. (F. - L.) From M. E. plait, sb., a fold. - O. F. plait, pluit, plait, a fold. - Late L. *plectum, plecium, plectum, short form of *plecium, by-form of L. *placieum, neut. of *placieus, pp. of *placieare, to fold; see Ply. Cf. Impliet; and see Pleach.

Plan. (F. - L.) F. plan, 'the ground-plat of a building'; Cot. - F. plan, flat; learned form of L. planum, acc. of planus, flat. Properly, a drawing (for a building) on a flat surface.

Plane (1), a level surface. (F. - L.) F. plana, 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. planen, to plane. - F. planer. - L. planare, to plane. - L. planus, flat.

Plane (3), a tree. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. plane. - F. plane. - L. planatus, acc. of planatus, a plane. - Gk. πλάτανος, a plane; named from its spreading leaves. - Gk. πλατύς, wide. Brugm. i. § 444.

Planet. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. planet. - O. F. planet. - L. planeta. - Gk. πλανήτης, a wanderer; also πλανής, a wanderer; the pl. πλανήτες means the wandering stars or planets. - Gk. πλανώμαι, I wander. - Gk. πλανή, wandering.

Planisphere, a sphere projected on a plane. (L. and Gk.) From L. planus, flat; and E. sphere, of Gk. origin; see Sphere.


Plant. (L.) M. E. plantle. A. S. plante. - L. planta, a plant; properly, a spreading sucker or shoot; also, the sole of the foot. From the base plat-; see Place.

Plantain. (F. - L.) F. plantain. - L. plantācinum, acc. of plantāceo, 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-ī, to walk. See Plant, Place.

Flash (1), a puddle, shallow pool. (E.) M. E. plasche. Cf. M. Du. plasch, a splash, pool; plaschen in 't water, to splash or plunge in the water; Hexham.

Cf. also G. platschen, Dan. pladsk (for *platske), Swed. plaska (for *platska), to dabble; from the Teut. base *plat, to strike, seen in A. S. plettan, to strike.

Plash (2), the same as Pleach.

Plaster. (L. - Gk.) M. E. plastre; A. S. plaster. [Also spelt plaister = O. F. plaisters. - L. emplastrum, a plaster for wounds, the first syllable being dropped. - Gk. ἐμπλαστρων, a plaster, a form used by Galen instead of ἐμπλάστων, a plaster, neut. of ἐμπλάστος, daubed on or over. - Gk. ἐμπλάσεις, to daub on. - Gk. ἕμ- (for ἐν), on; πλάσεις, to mould, form in clay or wax. Here πλάσεις = *πλατ-γεφ; allied to E. fold, vb.

Plastic. (L. - Gk.) L. plasticus. - Gk. πλαστικός, fit for moulding. - Gk. πλάσεις, to mould (above).

Plat (1), Plot, a patch of ground; see Plot (2).

Plat (2), to plait; see Plait.

Platane, a plane-tree. (L. - Gk.) L. planatus. - Gk. πλάτανος; 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. platta, a laminia, 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. πλατύς, broad; Skt. pṛthu, large. (✈PLET.)

Plateau, a flat space. (F. - L.) F. plateau, for O. F. platel, a small plate; dimin. of plat, a plate. - F. plat, flat (above).

Platform, a flat surface, level scaffolding; formerly, a ground-plan, plan. (F. - L.) F. platforme, 'a platform, modell;' Cot. - F. plate, fem. of plat, flat; forme, form. See above; and see Form.

Platina, a metal. (Span. - F. - L.) Span. platinia; named from its silvery appearance. - Span. plata, silver. - O.F. plate, hammered plate, also silver plate; see Plate.

Platitude. (F. - L.) F. platitude, flatness, insipidity. Coined from F. plat, flat; see Plate.

Platoon, a company of men. (F. - L.) 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. ploter. - A. F. ploter (Bozon). Formed
PLAUDIT

(\textit{with suffix -er}) from O.F. \textit{plait}, a plate; see Plateau.

\textbf{Plaudit}, applause. \textit{(L.)} Formerly \textit{plaudit} or \textit{plaudity}. \textit{-L. plaudit, cl}ap your \textit{hands}; 2 pers. pl. imp. of \textit{plaudere, to applaud}.

\textbf{Play}, a game. \textit{(E.)} M.E. \textit{play}. A.S. \textit{plega}, a game, sport; also (commonly), a fight, battle. Cf. A.S. \textit{plegian, to play, \textit{clap; plegian mid handum, to clap hands.}

\textbf{Plea}, an excuse. \textit{(F.-L.)} M.E. \textit{plee}. play. \textit{-A. F. ple (Bozon); O.F. \textit{plei, plai, occasional forms of O.F. \textit{plait, plaid, a plea.}

- \textit{Late L. \textit{placitum, a decree, sentence, &c. (with numerous meanings), orig. a decision, that which has seemed good.}

- \textit{L. \textit{placitum, neut. of \textit{placitum, pp. of \textit{placere, to please. See Plead. Please.}

\textbf{Pleach, Flash}, to intertwine boughs in a hedge. \textit{(F.-L.)} M.E. \textit{plechen.}

- O.F. \textit{plessier, later \textit{plesser, to plash, plait young branches, &c.; Cot.}

- \textit{Late L. type \textit{plectiare, later \textit{plesser}, a thicket of woven boughs.}

- \textit{L. \textit{plectere}, to weave; extended from base PLEK, to weave, whence also \textit{plicare, to fold. See Ply.}

\textbf{Plead}. \textit{(F.-L.)} M.E. \textit{pleden. -O.F. \textit{plaidier, to plead, argue. -O.F. \textit{plaid, a plea; see Plea.}


\textbf{pleasure}, \textit{(F.-L.)} An E. spelling of \textit{F. \textit{plaisir, pleasure (like E. \textit{leisure for A.F. \textit{leisir). This F. sb. is merely the infin. mood used substantively. -L. \textit{placere; see Please.}

\textbf{Pleat}, another form of \textit{Plait.}

\textbf{Plebeian}, vulgar. \textit{(F.-L.)} O.F. \textit{plebeien (F. \textit{plébétien); formed, with suffix -en (L. \textit{-anum}, from L. \textit{plebius, adj.}, from \textit{plebēs}, more commonly \textit{plebs}, the people. Cf. Gk. \textit{πληθος, a multitude.}


- O.Sax. \textit{plegean}, to promise, pledge oneself; cf. O.H.G. \textit{plegan, to answer for (G. \textit{pflegen), A.S. \textit{pleon, to risk, pleoh, risk (Franck). See Flight (1).}

\textbf{Pleiocene}, more recent; \textbf{Pleistocene}, most recent. \textit{(Gk.)} From Gk. \textit{πλειος, more, or \textit{πλιστος, most; and καινός, recent, new. \textit{Pleioan, pleistos are comp. and superl. of \textit{πλούς, much.}

\textbf{Plenary}, full. \textit{(Late L. -L.)} Late L. \textit{plenarius, entire. -L. \textit{plenus, full. +Gk. \textit{πληρός, pleo-ως, full; \πλη-πλή-μι, I fill. Allied to Full.}

\textbf{plenipotentiary}, having full powers. \textit{(L.)} Comed from L. \textit{plēn-, for \textit{pleno-}, decl. stem of \textit{pleius, full; and potent-, for \textit{potens, powerful; with suffix -arius; see Potent.}

\textbf{plenitude}, fullness. \textit{(F.-L.)} O.F. \textit{plenitude. -L. \textit{plenitudo, fullness. -L. \textit{pleni-, for \textit{plenus, full; with suffix -tudo.}


\textbf{Pleonasm}, \textit{(L.-Gk.)} L. \textit{pleonas.}

- Gk. \textit{πλεονασμός, abundance. -Gk. \textit{πλεονάζεν, to abound, lit. to be more. -Gk. \textit{πλευρόν, neut. of \textit{πλεύρω, πλευρό, more, comparative of \textit{πλούς, much, allied to \textit{πλεύρα, full. See Plenary.}

\textbf{Plethora}, excessive fullness, esp. of blood. \textit{(L.-Gk.)} L. \textit{plethora. -Gk. \textit{πλευρόσμα, fullness. -Gk. \textit{πλευρό-ς, a throng, crowd; allied to \textit{πλευρός, full. See Plenary.}

\textbf{Pleurisy}, inflammation of the pleura, or membrane which covers the lungs. \textit{(F.-L. -Gk.)} F. \textit{pleurésie. -L. \textit{pleurisus; also \textit{pleuritis. -Gk. \textit{πλευριτις, pleurisy. -Gk. \textit{πλευρία, a rib, side, pleura. Der. \textit{pleuriti-ic, from \textit{πλευριτις; \textit{pleuro-pneumonia, inflammation of pleura and lungs, from \textit{πνευμάων, a lung; see Pneumatic.}

\textbf{Pliable}, flexible. See Ply.

\textbf{pliant}. \textit{(F.-L.)} F. \textit{pliant, pres. pt. of \textit{plier, to bend; see Ply.}

**PLIGHT**


**Plight** (2), to fold; as sb., a fold, also state, condition. (F. - L.) Misspelt. In all these senses, the sb. was formerly M. E. *plice* - O. F. *plite*, fem. (given as *plite* in Godefroy, *pliste*, *pliche* in Roquefort), state, condition. - L. *plicata*, fem. of *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, to fold. It is the fem. of *pliat*; see Plait and Ply.

**Plinth,** the lowest part of the base of a column. (F. - L. - Gk.; or L. - Gk.) *Plinthos*. - L. *plinthus*. - Gk. πλίθος, a brick, plinth. Perhaps allied to Flint.


**Plot** (1), a conspiracy. (F.) Short for *complot* (?); for the loss of com-, cf. fence for defence, sport for disport. - F. *complot*, 'a complott, conspiracy,' Cot. Of unknown origin; Körtig, § 2053. B. Or, more likely, short for *platform*, variant of *platform*, a map or plan; see platform. For platform, see Gascoigne, Art of Venerie, 40; and cf. plat, a map (Mirror for Magistrates).


**Plow**er, a bird. (F. - L.) M. E. *plover*. - O. F. *plover*, later *pluvier*. Formed from L. *pluviairus*, equivalent to L. *pluvialis*, rainy. - L. *pluvia*, rain; see Pluvial. These birds were said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; whence also the G. name *regnepfeifer* (rain-piper).


**Plum.** (L. - Gk.) A. S. *plume*, a plum; formed (by change of r to l) from L. *plumum*, a plum. See Prune.

**Plumage.** (F. - L.) F. *plumage*, 'feathers;' Cot. - F. *plume*. - L. *pluma*, a feather; see Plume.


**Plummet.** (F. - L.) M. E. *plommet*. - O. F. *plommet*; M. F. *plombet*, dimin. of *plomb*, lead; see Plumb (above).

**Plump** (1), full, round, fleshy. (E. or O. Low G.) M. E. *plump*, rude, clumsy; also *plump*, sb., a cluster or clump. The word seems to be E., especially if the prov. E. *plum*, to swell out, is an allied verb. Cf. *plump*, to swell (Nares). + M. Du. *plomp*, clownish, dull (a metaphorical use, from the notion of thickness); E. Fries. and Low G. *plump*, bulky, thick; Swed. Dan. *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** (3), vb., to fall heavily down. (E. ?). Of imitative origin. Cf. E. Fries. *plumpen*, to fall heavily, *plumpen*, to plunge into water; so also Du. *plumpen*, G. *pflichen*, Swed. *plumpa*, to fall heavily. Under the influence of this word the form *plumb*, 'straight downward,' has become *plump*. See above.
Poet

Du.

disease of the lungs. — Gk. πνευμόνια, stem of πνεῦμον, for πλήθος, a lung, by a false connection with πνευμ, to breathe (above). The Gk. πλήθος is allied to L. pulmo, a lung; Lith. planzel, pl. the lungs.

Poach (1), to dress eggs. (F. — O. Low G.?) Formerly poch. — F. pocher; Cot. gives 'awn poché, a poched (poached) egg.' The orig. sense was prob. 'a pouched' egg, i.e. an egg so dressed as to preserve it in the form of a pocket. — F. poche, a pocket; see Pouch. See Scheler’s explanation.

Poach (2), to intrude into preserves. (F. — L.) M.F. pocher; Cot. explains pocher le labeur d’autrui by ‘to poche into, or intrude upon, another man’s implement, 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 tread into holes; Picard pocher, ‘tater un fruit avec le pouce,’ pocher, ‘presser avec le pouce’; Corblet. Perhaps from L. politicem, acc. of poller, the thumb; cf. O. F. pocher, poucer, the thumb. But partly from Poke (2).

Pock (1), a pustule. (E.) Small pox = small pocks, where pocks is pl. of pock. M. E. pokke, a pock, pl. pokkes. A.S. poc, a pustule. — E. Fries. pok, pokke; Du. pok, G. pocke, a pock. Cf. Gael. pucaid, a pimple, Irish pucaid, a pustule. pucaid, a swelling up, Gael. poc, to become like a bag (from E.).

Pocket, a small pouch. (F. — Scand.) M. E. poket. — Norman dial. — poquette, dimin. of O. Norman poque (see Norman dial. pouque, Méthivier), the same as F. poche, a pocket, pouch. — 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, ‘huskes,’ Hexham; Westphal. pudek, a lump, a pudding; Low G. puddig, thick; prov. E. poldy, fat and round; pudde, short and fat. See Pudding and Pout.


poet. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. poëte. — L.
Poêta. — Gk. ποιητής, a maker. — Gk. ποιεῖν, to make; with suffix -ης of the agent.

Poignant. (F. — L.) F. poignant, stinging, pres. part. of poindre, to prick. — L. pungere, to prick.


Poise, Peise, to balance, weigh. (F. — L.) M. E. poisen, peisen. — O. F. poiser, later peser, to weigh; A. F. poiser. — L. ponsère, to weigh. Allied to O. F. pois, 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. pensum, pensa, a portion, weight; L. pensum, a portion weighed out to spinners, a task. — L. pensus, pp. of pensare, to weigh. See Pendent.

Poison. (F. — L.) F. poison, poison. — L. pōtīōnem, acc. of potīō, a draught, esp. a poisonous draught; see Potion.

Poitrel, Peitrel, armour for a horse’s breast. (F. — L.) M. F. poitral, Cot.; A. F. peitral. — L. pectorāle, neut. of pectorālis, belonging to the breast. See Pectoral.

Poke (1), a bag, pouch. (Scand.) M. E. pok. [Cf. A. S. *poca, pocca, pothca, pohta, poha, a bag.] — Icel. pokí. — M. Du. pok, a bag.

Poke (2), to thrust, push. (E.) M. E. pokan, pucken (whence Irish poc, a blow, kick, Corn. poc, a shove, Gael. poc, to push). — Du. poken; E. Fries. pokern, frequent., to keep on poking about; Pomeran. pok-en; G. pochen. 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 ð) from A. S. pāl, a pale, pole. — L. pālus, a stake; see Pale (1).

Pole (2), a pivot, end of earth’s axis. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. pol. — L. polum, acc. of polus. — Gk. πολύς, a pivot, hinge. — Gk. πολεμάω, to be in motion; allied to Russ. koleso, a wheel. (✓ QEL.) Brugm. i. § 622.

Pole-ax, a kind of ax. (L. and E.) From pole and ax. Cf. Westphal. pāl-axe, from pāl, a pole. But formerly poll-ax, from the Low G. polexe, from pole, the poll, the head. See, accordingly, Pole (1) and Poll.

Polecat, a kind of weasel. (Hybrid.) M. E. polcat, where cat is the ordinary word; also pukcat. From F. polule, a

hen, because the pole-cat slays capons; see Chaucer, C. T. 12789. Cf. the pronunciation of poll-try, from A. F. polétrie; and see Catchpoll.

Polhemical, warlike. (Gk.) From Gk. πολέμικος, warlike. — Gk. πόλεμος, war.


Policy, a warrant for money in the funds, a contract of insurance. (F. — L. — Gk.) Confused with policy, from police, with which it has nothing to do. — F. police (Hamilton; cf. M. Ital. poliza, a schedule, Florio). — Late L. politicum, polecticum, corruptions of polyptychum, a register (a common word; Ducange). — Gk. πολύπτυχον, a piece of writing in many folds, hence a long register; orig. neut. of πολύπτυχος, having many folds. — Gk. πολυ-, much; πολύ-, crude form of πολύ, a fold, leaf, layer, connected with πολυτεστ, to fold up. (Supp. to Diez.) Better thus: the Port. form apólice, M. Span. polícia, M. Ital. polīza, polīsa, prob. represent Late L. apódissia, apódisixa, ‘cautio de sumpta pecunia;’ Duc. Cf. Port. apóidez, a plain proof. — Late Gk. ἀπόδειξις, a shewing forth, a proof. — Gk. ἀποδείκνυμι, I point out. — Gk. ἀπό, from, forth; δεικνύμι, I shew. (Körtig, § 6258.)


Polite. (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 Cracovienne, 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,
Swed. -tSpov, all also, see orig. see the polo ttous, and gaining.~'Y,.
polya7ithtis. (Gk. -yafxia, marrying of (Gk.)
from Balti see name Gael, Poll.
clipped large to
to
Poly-, Polo, Pollute.
polyhedron, polyglot, polyanthus, —
Lat. Lave.
polyglot, — Der. poll, to cut off the hair of the head. Also poll-ard, a tree that is polled, leaving a large knobby head; also, formerly, a clipped coin.
Pollock, Pollack, a fish. (E.) Prob. from E. poll; cf. E. pollard, which is a name of the club. See pollard, under Poll. Hence Irish pullog, a pollock; Gael. pollag, a whiting. (Doubtful.)
Pollute. (L.) L. pollitrus, pp. of polluere, to defile. Orig. to wash over, as a flooded river. - L. pol-, allied to O. Lat. por-, towards; tuere, 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,' Yule. Balti is in the high valley of the Indus.
Polony, a Bologna sausage. (Ital.) Ital. Bologna, where they were made (Evelyn).
Poltroon, a dastard, lazy fellow. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. poltron, a sluggard; Cot. - Ital. poltrone, a varlet, coward, sluggard, cf. poltrave, to lie in bed. - Ital. poltro, a bed, couch; orig. 'a colt,' also 'a varlet,' Florio. Cf. F. poutre, a beam, M. F. poutre, 'a silly,' Cot. - Late L. pullitrum, acc. of pullitrus, a colt; Duc. - L. pullus, a colt, foal. See Poul. For change of sense, cf. Pulley, Chevron.
polyanthus, a flower. (L. - Gk.) L. polyanthus.- Gk. πολυάνθος, many-flowered. - Gk. πολυ-, many; ἄνθος, flower.
polygamy, (F. - L. - Gk.) F. polygamie. - L. polygamia. - Gk. πολυγαμία, a marrying of many wives. - Gk. πολυ-, much; γαμία, from γάμος, marriage.
polyglot, speaking many languages. (Gk.) Attic Gk. πολυγλωσσος. - Gk. πολυ-, much, many; γλώσσα = γλῶσσα, tongue, language: see Gloss.
polygon, a many-sided plane figure. (L. - Gk.) L. πολυγώνον, neut. of πολυγώνον, having many angles. - Gk. πολύ-, many; γωνία, an angle, from γωνία, a knee.
polyhedron, a many-sided solid figure. (Gk.) Gk. πολυ-, many; εδρον, for ἐδρα, a base, from the base ἔδρα, to sit; see Sit.
polynomial. (Gk. and L.) Coined to go with bi-nomial, - Gk. πολυ-, many; λεμεν, a name, term.
Polypus, Polyyp, an aquatic animal of the radiate type. (L. - Gk.) L. polypus.- Gk. πολυπων, many-footed. - Gk. πολυ-, many; πούς, a foot. Cf. G. polype, It. and Span. polipo, L. polyphys (gen. polyphε); all false forms, due to treating the Lat. ending -pus as if it were -p-its.
polysyllable. (Gk.) From poly- and syllable. Cf. Gk. πολυσυλλαβος, adj.
polytheism. (Gk.) From poly- and theism.
Pomade, Pommade. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. pomma, pomatum; so called because orig. made with apples. - It. pomada, pomata, 'a pomado to supple one's lips, lip-salve,' Florio. - Ital. pom, an apple. - L. pōnum, an apple, fruit.
Pomander, a globe-shaped box for holding ointments or perfumes. (F. - L. and Arab.) Spelt pommader (1518): pomander (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 pomo, an apple. β. The suffix -ander is for ambre, amber. We find 'pōnum ambre for the pestelse'; MS. Harl. 2378, p. 324, in Medical Works of the 14th cent., ed. Henslow, p. 122. Cf. O. F. pomme d'ambré (Rom. Rose, 21008). - L. pōnum, an apple; and see Amber.
Pomegranate. (F. - L.) O. F. pome grenade (also turned into pome de grenade by confusion of the sense); the same as Ital. pome granato. - L. pōnum, an apple; grānātum, full of seeds, from grānum, a grain, seed; see Grain.
pommel, a knob. (F. - L.) M. E. pomel, a boss. - O. F. pomel (later pommeal), a pommeel; lit. 'small apple.' Dimin. from L. pōnum, an apple.
Pomp. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. pomp. - L. pompā. - Gk. πομπή, a sending, escorting, solemn procession. - Gk. πέμπειν, to send.
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.
Zonder, to weigh in the mind, consider. (L.) L. ponderâre, to weigh. - L.
ponder-, for *pondere-, stem of pondus, a weight. — L. pendere, to weigh. See Pendant.


Poniard. (F. — L.; with G. suffix) F. poinard, a dagger. — F. poing (O. F. poing), the fist; with suffix -ard < G. hart (lit. hard). [So also Ital. pugnâle, a poniard, from pugno, fist; Span. puñal, a poniard, from pûno, fist, handyful, hilt.] — L. pugnus, fist. See Pugnaeous.

Pontiff. (F. — L.) M. F. pontif; F. pontife. — L. pontifex, a Roman highpriest; lit. 'a path-maker' or 'roadmaker,' but the reason for the name is not known. — L. ponti-, representing pons, a path, a bridge; facere, to make. Cf. Gk. πόντος, sea. Brugm. i. § 140.

Pontoon. (F. — L. — C.) F. ponton, a lighter, bridge of boats, 'a wherry,' Cot. — L. pontonem, acc. of pontio, a boat, bridge of boats. The word is of Celt. origin; see Punt.

Pony. (F. — L.) Cf. Gael. ponaidh, a little horse, a pony; vulgar Irish póni, both borrowed from English. Lowl. Sc. pouney. — O. F. poulenet, a little colt (Godefroy); dimin. of poulain, a colt, foal. — Late L. acc. pullûnum, a young horse. — L. pull-us, a foal; cognate with E. Foal.

Poodle, a dog. (G.) G. pudel, a poodle; Low G. pudel, pudel-hund, allied to Low G. pudeln, to waddle, used of fat persons and short-legged animals. Cf. Low G. pudel-disk, unsteady on the feet, puddig, thick. Allied to Pudding.


Pool (1), a small body of water. (E.) M. E. rol, pool. A. S. pûl; [Irish poll, pull, a hole, pit; Gael. poll, a hole, pit, bog, pool; W. pûll, Corn. pol, Manx poil, Bret. poull, a pool]. — Du. poel, G. püsül, O. H. G. fussul. Tent. type *polos; cf. Lith. baltis, 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, poupe. — L. puppium, acc. of puppis, hinder part of a ship. || Or F. poupe is from Ital. poppa, poop; Hatzfeld.

Poor. (F. — L.) From M. E. poure (= poure), poor. — O. F. poivre, poor. — L. pauerem, acc. of pauer; see Pauper.

Pop. (E.) 'To poppe, coniectare,' Levins. Of imitative origin; allied to M. E. popen, to blow a horn; also to Puff.

Pop, the father of a church, bishop of Rome. (L. — Gk.) M. E. pope; A. S. papa, pope, with the usual change from â to ã. — L. papa, 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, messeen-ger. — F. papegai, 'a parrot or popinjay;' Cot. Cf. Span. papagayo, Port. papagaio, a parrot; (whence Arab. babagâhâ, a parrot). But there is also O. F. papeau, 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. sà, geal) for 'cock,' because the jay seemed to come nearer than a cock to the nature of a parrot.] Cf. Bavarian pappel, a parrot, from pappeln, to chatter (= E. babble). A similar name is Lowl. Sc. bubblyjock (i.e. babble-jack), a turkey-cock.

Poplar, a tree. (F. — L.) O. F. popliier; F. peuplier. Formed with suffix -ier (= L. -arius) from O. F. *pople, later peuple, a poplar. — L. pòpulum, acc. of pòpulus, a poplar.

Poplin. (F.) F. popeline, a fabric; at first called papeline, A. D. 1667 (Litré). [Therefore not from Popelling or Popperingen, near Ypres, in W. Flanders; as in N. and Q. 6 S. vi. 305.]

Poppy. (L.) A. S. popig, also popæ: from L. papæuer, a poppy (with change of suffix).


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
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earth, whereof they make... porcellan dishes;’ Florio. B. The shell is named from the curved shape of its upper surface, like a pig’s back. – Ital. porcella, a pig, dimin. of porco, a hog, pig. – L. porcum, acc. of porcus, a pig. See Pork.

Porch. (F. – L.) F. porche. – L. porticum, acc. of porticus, a gallery, porch; formed, with suffix -icus, from L. porta, a door; see Port (3).

Porcine, pig-like. (L.) L. porcinus, adj. from porcus, a pig; see Pork.

Porcupine. (F. – L.) M. E. porcepine (3 syllables). – O. F. porc espi, Godefrey; (now called porc-épique). [So also Span. puercos, Ital. porco spinoso.] – O. F. porc, a pig; espi, by-form of espine, a spine, prickle. – L. porcum, acc. of porcus, spina, a thorn; see Spine. § 4. But mod. F. porc-épique was formerly porc-épí, derived from spica, spike, not spina, a thorn. We also find E. pörpin, short for porkepin; whence portpint, altered to porpont, portpoint; whence portpent-ine; all these forms occur.

Pore (1), a minute hole in the skin. (F. – L. – Gk.) F. por. – L. porum, acc. of porus. – Gk. πόρος, a passage, pore. Allied to Fare. (√ PER.)

Pore (2), to look steadily, gaze long. (E.) M. E. poren. Cf. North Fries. porre, to stick, stir, provoke, E. Fries. puren, purren, to stick, thrust, bore, stir, vex; Low G. purren, to poke about, clean out a hole, Du. porren, to poke; Swed. dial. pora, pura, pär, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly (Rietz); Norw. pøra, to finger, poke, stir, thrust. The idea seems to be that of poking about slowly, hence to pore over a thing, be slow about it. We also find Gael. purr, to push, thrust, drive, urge, Irish paurrann, I thrust, push; from M. E. purren, poren; cf. Lowl. Sc. porr, to stab.

Pork. (F. – L.) F. porc. – L. porcum, acc. of porcus, a pig. – Lithuan. parszas, Irish ore (with usual loss of p), A. S. search, a pig (whence E. farrow). Brugm. i. § 486.

Porphyry. (F. – L. – Gk.) M. E. porphurie, answering to an O. F. form *porphyrie, which Cotgrave gives only in the form porphyré. – L. porphyrites. – Gk. πορφυρίτης, porphyry, a hard rock named from its purple colour. – Gk. πορφύρα, the purple-fish. See Purple.

Porpoise, Porpess. (F. – L.) M. E. porpeys. – O. F. porpeis, a porpoise; now obsolete (except Guernsey porpeis), and replaced by morsouin, borrowed from G. meer-schwein (mere-swine). For *porpeis. – L. porcum, acc. of porcus, a pig; piscem, acc. of pisces, a fish. See Pork and Fish.

Porridge. (F.) Another form of *potage, which first became *poddige (as preserved in Craven oddish) and afterwards porridge, just as the Southern E. errish is corrupted from eddish (A. S. edise), stubble. Similarly, pottanger (Falsgrave) was an old form of *porringer. Cotgrave has ‘potage, 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. portare, to carry. Allied to Fare. (√ PER.) Der. port, vb., as ‘to port arms;’ and (probably) ‘to port the helm;’ port-ed, P. L. iv. 980. Also port-er, a bearer of a burden, substituted for M. E. portour, from F. porteur. Hence porter, the name of a strong malter, so called from being the favourite drink of London porters (1730); port-folio, a case large enough to carry folio paper in (cf. F. porte-fenuille), port-manteau, F. portmanteau, see Mantle, Mantua; porty, port-li-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. πόρος, a ford, way; see above. Der. port-er, F. portier, L. portarius; port-al, O. F. portal, Late L. portàle.

Port (4), a dark wine. (Port. – L.) Short for Oporto wine. – Port. o porto, i.e. the harbour; where o is the def. art. (= Span. lo = L. illum), and porto is from L. portum, acc. of portus, a harbour.

Portal; see port (3) above.


– O. F. porte colecile (13th cent.), later porte coulisse, ou coulisse, a portcullis, lit. sliding door. – L. porta, a door; Late L. *coláticia, (sc. portà), from colátus, pp. of colàre, to flow, glide, slide; see Colander and Cullis. We find the Late L. forms colà-
dissus, colacius, porta colacia, port-cnllis; from the same source.

**porte**, the Turkish government. (F. — L.) The Sublime Porte is a F. translation of Babi Ali, the chief office of the Ottoman government, lit. ‘high gate;’ (Arab. bab, gate, ‘aliy, 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. portent, O. F. portent, L. portentum, 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).


**Portico.** (Ital. — L.) Ital. portico. — L. porticum, acc. of porticus; see Porch.

**Portion.** (F. — L.) F. portion. — L. portionem, acc. of posito, a placing. — L. positus, pp. of ponere, to place. β. Pone is for po-sinere, where po- stands for an old prep., and sinere is to allow; see Site. § Confused with appose, because of apposite, which see. See Appose in N. E. D.

**Pose** (2), to puzzle by questions. (F. — L. and Gk.) M. E. apposen, to question; not really = F. apposer, but substituted for M. E. apposen, to oppose, hence, to cross-question; see Oppose. § Confused with appose, because of apposite, which see. See Appose in N. E. D.

**Pose** (3), a cold in the head. (C.) In Chaucer. A. S. ge-pos, a cough (where ge- is a mere prefix). Borrowed from W. peswch or pas, a cough; allied to Irish caschadas. Russ. kashele, prov. E. hoast, a cough, Skt. kis, to cough. (QAS.)

**Position.** (F. — L.) F. position. — L. positionem, acc. of positio, a placing. — L. positus, pp. of ponere, to place. β. Pone is for po-sinere, where po- stands for an old prep., and sinere is to allow; see Site. § Quite distinct from pose (1).

**positive.** (F. — L.) F. positif. — L. positius, settled. — L. positus, pp. of ponere, to set, settle.

**Posse.** (L.) L. posse, infin. to be able; used as sb., meaning ‘power.’ See Potent.

**Possess.** (L.) L. possessus, pp. of 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. possyt. — M. F. possette, ‘a posset of ale and mylke,’ Palsgrave. Origin unknown; cf. L. posca, sour wine and water. [Irish posoid, a posset, W. posel, curdled milk, posset, are borrowed from E.]

**Possible.** (F. — L.) F. possible. — L. possibilis, that may be done. Cf. L. poss, 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. postis, fem. posta, a post, station. — L. positus, pp. of pōnerē, to place.

Post-, prefix. (L.) L. post, after, behind.

Post-date; from post and date.

Posterior, hinder. (L.) L. posterior, comp. of posterus, coming after. — L. post, after. Der. posterior-s, i.e. posterior parts.


Postern. (F. — L.) O.F. posterle, also spelt posterne (by change of suffix); later posterne, "a back-door to a fort.

Cot. — L. posterula, a small back-door. — L. posterus, behind.

Posthumous, posthumous. (L.) L. posthumus, the latest-born; hence, as sb., 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 buried"; hence F. posthume, Port. posthumo; but Span. and Ital. posthumo are right. — β. L. posthumus = "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 vetra, i.e. after those words, because the glosses were added afterwards.


Post-meridian, Pomeridian, belonging to the afternoon. (L.) L. pomēridiānus, also postmeridīanus, the same. — L. post, after; meridīanus, adj., from meridī, noon; see Meridian.

Post-mortem. (L.) L. post, after; mortem, acc. of mors, death.

Post-obit. (L.) L. post, after; obitium, acc. of obitus, death.

Postpone, to put off. (L.) L. postpōnerē, to put after, delay. — L. post, after; pōnerē, to put.

Post-prandial, adj., after-dinner. (L.) From L. post prandium, i.e. after dinner. For L. prandium, see Brugm. ii. § 165.

Potion. (L.) L. portio, part of, a share; hence, a potion. — Der. porter, porter-house.

Potion. (L.) L. potionum, that which is written after. — L. post, after; scriptum, neut. of pp. of scribere, to write.

Postulate, a self-evident proposition. (L.) L. postulātum, a thing demanded (and granted); neut. of pp. of postulāre, to demand. Derived from posere, to ask. Brugm. i. §§ 483(7), 502.


Posy. (F. — L. — Gk.) In all its senses, it is short for posse. 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.E. pot. A.S. pott. +E. Fries. Du. pot; Icel. pottr, Swed. potta, Dan. potte; Low G. pott. Also Irish pos. Gael. poit, W. pot, all from E. Also F. pot, Bret. pōt, Span. pote; from Low G. Teut. type *puttiz. Hence Low L. pottus, also spelt pōtus (as if from L. pōtare, 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-ium.

Potation. (L.) From L. pōtātio, a drinking. — L. pōtātus, pp. of pōtāre, to drink. See Potable.

Potato. (Span. — Hayti.) Span. patata, a potato. — Hayti. batata, a yam.

Potch, to thrust; see Poach (2).

Potent. (L.) L. potent-, stem of potens, powerful, pres. part. of posse, to be able; possum, I am able; Possum is short for *pot-sum or *pote-sum, from potis, powerful, orig. 'a lord;' allied to Skt. pati-, a master, lord, Lithuan. -patis, Russ. -pode in gos-pode, lord. Brugm. i. § 158. Der. omnipotent. And see Despct.

Pother, a bustle, confusion. (E.) Also pudder, the same; from pudder, vb., to stir, confuse, a variant of Potte". 

Potion. (F. — L.) F. potion. — L. potionum, that which is written after.
potio̱men, 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 potter, 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. peuteren, to fumble, poke about; Norw. pota, M. Swed. potta, to poke.

**Pottle.** (F. - Low G.) M. E. pottle. —O.F. potel, a small pot, small measure; dimin. of F. pot, a pot. — Low G. pottle; 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. wallofen, to gallop. Golding has 'seething a-wallop,' 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.** (F. - L.) M. E. pulle. — L. pulle, a chicken; dimin. of poule, a hen. — Late L. pulla, a hen; fem. of pullus, a young animal. See Pool (2).

**Der. poult-er,** afterwards extended to poult-er-y; poult-ry (for poult-er-y), A.F. poletric.

**Poultrie.** (F. - L.) Gascongne has the pl. pullesses (Steel Glass, 997). — M. F. *poul-ice*, formed from M. F. pulte, 'a poultice;' Cot. [Cf. M. Ital. pelliglía, 'a pultiis,' Florio.] — Late L. pulla, a kind of pap; from pull-, as in L. pull-is, gen. of pulis, a thick pap, or pap-like substance. —L. pullus, 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 pounson was a dagger (Barbour). Cf. Gascon pounchoun; O. F. poinson, 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. punzar, to punch. The Span. punzar answers to a Late L. punctiäre, 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 pumex, pumice; see Pumice. Der. pounset-box.

**Found (1),** a weight, a sovereign. (L.) Orig. a weight. M. E. pund; pl. pund. — L. pondō, a weight, used as an indeclinable sb., though orig. meaning 'by weight;' allied to pondus, a weight. See Ponder.

**Found (2),** an enclosure for strayed cattle. (E.) M. E. pond, an enclosure. Hence pindar. Doublet, pond.

**Find (3),** to bruise in a mortar. (E.) The d is excrecent. M. E. pouen; also ponen, as in comp. to-ponen, to pound thoroughly. — A.S. pûnian, to pound.

**Pour.** (Late L.) M. E. poren, poren, esp. used with out. [The orig. sense was to purify, clarify, esp. by pressure or squeezing out; cf. O. F. purer, to clarify, also to pour out or drip; so also déjurer, to clarify, to be clarified, to drip or run out.] Late L. pûrâre, to purify. — L. purus, pure; see Pure. So in Guernsey, 'j' o leidr qui pure dans l'auge,' I hear the cider pouring into the trough (Moisy).

**Pourtray;** see Portray.

**Pout (1),** to swell out, to sulk. (E.) See below. [W. pwin, to pout, to be sullen, is from E.]

**pout (2),** a fish. (E.) A.S. æl-þitan, pl., eel-pouts. The fish has the power of inflating a membrane above the eyes; hence A.S. -þitan = pout-er, From a Teut. base *þitan-, to swell out. Cf. Du. puit, a frog, from its rounded shape; puitaal, an eel-pout; puisti, a pimple (from a shorter base *piit-); Swed. puta, a cushion (from its shape; Swed. dial. puta, to be inflated). Cf. Prov. pot, pouit, a full lip; fa de pots, to pout (Mistral). Cf. Pudding.


**Power.** (F. - L.) M. E. poér; later po-w-er, the w being inserted. — A.F. poir.
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O. F. pouer (mod. F. pouvoir), to be able; hence, as sb., power; — Late L. potère, 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 practise. — O. F. pratisier, praatisier. — Late L. practicare.] The M. E. form of the sb. was pratiche. — M. F. practique, practice. — L. practica, fem. of practicus. — Gk. πρακτικός, fit for business; whence ἡ πρακτή, practical science, experience. — Gk. πράσσειν (= *πράκτειν), to do, accomplish. Der. praecitation-er, formed by needlessly adding -er to the older term practician, from M. F. praticien, 'a practicer in law'; Cot.

Prætor, Pretor, a Roman magistrate. (L.) L. prætor, lit. a goer before, leader; for *pra-itor. — L. pré, before; *itor, a goer, from ire, to go.

Pragmatic. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. pragmatique, belonging to business. — L. pragmaticus. — Gk. πραγματικός, skilled in business. — Gk. πράγματος, stem of πράγμα (= *πραγμα), a deed, thing done. — Gk. πράσσειν (= *πράκτειν), to do. See Practice.

Prairie, an extensive meadow. (F. — L.) F. prairie, a meadow. — Late L. prätâria, meadow-land. — L. prätum, a meadow.


Prance. (E.) M. E. prancen, pruance, used of a horse; it means to make a show, shew off; apparently an A. F. adaptation of M. E. pranken, to trim. Cf. Dan. dial. pranse, prance, to go proudly, as a prancing horse; pransk, proud; Swed. dial. prang, to shew off. So also M. Du. pronken, to make a show, to strut about; Low G. prunken. See below.

Prank (r), to deck, adorn. (E.) M. E. pranken, to trim; allied to obs. E. brink, to trim (Nares). Prink is a nasalised form of prick; cf. Lowl. Sc. preek, 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. proncken, to display one's dress, pronkepinken, pronchenprinken, to glitter in a fine dress; Low G. Dan. Swed. prunk, show, parade; M. Du. pryken, to make a show. From a Teut. type *prunken-, str. vb. (pt. t. *prank, pp. *prunkanoz).

prank (2), a trick. (E.) An act done to shew off, a trick to make people stare; from Prank (1).


Prâ, beforehand. (L.; or F. — L.) M. F. pré-, L. pré-, from L. prép, prep., before. For *prap, a locative form. Hence numerous compounds, many of which, like precaution, are of obvious origin.


Prebend. (F. — L.) O. F. prebenie (F. prébende). — L. probenda, a payment, stipend from a public source; orig. fem. of gerundive of præbere, to afford, give. — L. pré, before, habère, to have; whence præbiberé, to hold forth, give, contracted to præbere. Der. prebend-er-y.

Precarious. (L.) L. præcári-us, obtained by prayer or as a favour, doubtful, precarious; with suffix -ous. — L. præcari, to pray. — L. prec-, stem of prex, a prayer. + G. frawen, to ask; Goth. fray-nan, A. S. frigan, to ask; Lith. prašyti; Russ. prasti; Pers. pursidan; Skt. praçch, to ask. (✓ PREK.) Brugm. i. § 607.

Precaution. (F. — L.) From Pre- and Caution.


Precentor. (L.) L. præcentor, the leader of a choir. — L. pré, 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. præceptus, pp. of præcipere, to take beforehand, give rules. - L. praec., before; capere, to take. Der. præcept-or.

Precinct. (L.) Late L. praecinctum, a boundary. - L. præcinctus, pp. of præcincere, to gird about. - L. prem. in front; cingère, to gird. See Cincture.


Preclude. (L.) L. præcludere, to shut off, hinder access to. - L. praec., before; coquerre, to cook, to ripen. See Cook.

Precocious. (L.) Coined (with suffix -ous) from L. præcoci-, decl. stem of præcox, prematurely ripe. - L. praec., before; coquerre, to cook, to ripen. See Cook.

Precursor. (L.) L. praecænsor, a forerunner. - L. praec., before; cænsor, a runner, from curs-, pp. of currere, to run. See Current.

Predatory, given to plundering. (L.) L. prædâtorius, plundering. - L. prædâtor, a plunderer. - L. praedâri, to plunder. - L. præda, booty. β. Præda = præhâda, that which is seized beforehand; from praec, before, and hed-, base of -hedere, to seize, get, cognate with get; see Get. (So also prendere = præhâdère.) Ý. Irish spreidh, cattle, W. praidd, flock, herd, booty, prey, are from L. præda.

Predecessor. (L.) L. prædecessor. - L. præd, before; decessor, one who retires from an office, from decessus, pp. of dèdère, to depart. - L. dè, from; cedere, to go. See Cede.

Predicate. (L.) From pp. of prædicâre, to publish, proclaim, declare. - L. praec., before; dicerre, to tell, publish, allied to dicere, to say. See Diction.

predicament. (L.) L. prædicamentum, a term in logic, one of the most general classes into which things can be divided. - L. prædicâre, to declare (above).

Predic). (L.) L. prædictus, pp. of prædicere, to say beforehand, foretell. - L. praec., before; dicere, to say. See Diction.

Predilection, a choosing beforehand. (L.) From L. praec., before; dilectio, choice, from diligere, to choose; see Diligent.


Prefigure. (F. - L.) From Pre- and Figure.

Pregnant, fruitful, with child. (L.) In Milton, P. L. li. 779. Directly from L. prægnandum, acc. of prægnans, pregnant. Prægnans has the form of a pres. part. of an obs. verb *prægnâre, to be before a birth, to be about to bear. - L. praec., before; *gnâre, to bear, of which the pp. gnâtus or nátus is used as the pp. of the inceptive inf. nasci, to be born. See Natal.

Preheusile, adapted for grasping. (L.) Coined with suffix -ile (L. -ilis) from L. prehens-us, pp. of præhendere, prendere, to lay hold of. - L. praec., before; obsolete -hendere, to grasp, cognate with E. Get. q. v.

Prejudge. (F. - L.) O. F. prajuger. - L. præjudicâre, to judge beforehand. - L. praec., before; iudicâre, to judge, from iudic-, stem of iudex, a judge. See Judge.

prejudice. (F. - L.) O. F. prejudic. - L. præjudicâdium, a judicial examination, previous to a trial, also a prejudice. - L. praec., before; iudicâdium, judgment, from iudic-, stem of iudex, a judge.

Prelate, a church dignitary. (F. - L.) O. F. prælat. - L. prælatus, set above; used as pp. of præfere, to prefer (but from a different root). - L. praec., before; látus, borne, set, pp. of tollere, to lift, bear. See Tolerate.

Preliminary, introductory. (F. - L.)
Coined from pre-, prefix, before; and M.F. liminaire, 'set before the entry of, dedicatory;' Cot. From L. praec, before; and liminaris, adj., coming at the beginning or threshold. - L. limit-, stem of limen, threshold. See Limit.

Prelude, an introduction. (F.-L. M. F. prelude, 'a preludium, preface, pre-amble;' Cot. - Late L. *praëdium. - L. praeludiere, to play beforehand, give a prelude. - L. praec, before; ludere, to play. See Ludicrous.

Premature. (F.-L.) From Pre-and Mature.


Premiss, Premise. (F.-L.) Better premis than premise. - O. F. premisse (F. prémise), in use in the 14th century (Littre). - L. praemissa (sententia being understood), a premiss, lit. that which is sent before or stated beforehand. Fem. of praemissus, pp. of præmittere, to send before. - L. praec, before; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. premis-ess, s. pl., the adjuncts of a building, first stated in full, in a lease, and afterwards referred to as the premises; or otherwise, due to the custom of beginning leases with premises setting forth the names of the grantor, grantee, and things granted. Also premise, vb., with accent on i.

Premium. (L.) L. præmium, profit; lit. 'a taking before;' for *praë-mium. - L. praec, before; emere, to take. Cf. Exempt.

Premonish, to warn beforehand. (F. -L.) Coined from pre-, before for L. praec; and monish, a corrupted form of M. E. monesten, to warn, Wyclif, 2 Cor. vi. 1. See Admonish. Der. premonitor-y, from L. præmonitor, one who warns beforehand, from præmonère, to warn beforehand.

Prentice, short for Apprentice, q.v.

Prepare. (F.-L.) M. F. preparer; Cot. - L. praeparare, to make ready beforehand. - L. praec, before; parare, to prepare. See Pare.

Prepense, premeditated. (F.-L.) 1. As it from M. F. pre-, beforehand; penser, to think. - L. praec, beforehand; pensare, to weigh, ponder, frequent. form of pensëre, to weigh; see Pendant. 2. But in the phr. malicë prepanse, it is an altered form of A.F. purpense, pp. of purpenser, to meditate on, with prefix pur- (F. pour-) from L. prô.

Preponderate. (L.) From pp. of L. præpondère, to outweigh. - L. praec, before; ponderare, to weigh; see Pond-er.


Preposterous. (L.) L. preposterus, inverted, hind side before; with suffix -ous. - L. praec, before; posterus, later, coming after. See Post-

Prerogative. (F.-L.) A. F. pré-ro-gative, a privilege. - L. praerogativa, a previous choice, preference, privilege. - L. praec, before; rogare, to ask. See Rogation.


Present (1), near at hand. (F.-L.) O. F. présent, - L. present-, stem of præsens, i.e. being in front or near. - L. praex, in front; -ens, for *es-ens, being, from √Es, to be. Cf. Absent. Der. present-ly; presence, sb., O. F. presence, L. præsentia.

Present (2), to give. (F.-L.) O. F. présenter. - L. præsenterâre, to place before, hold out, offer. - L. præsent- , stem of præsens (above). Der. present, sb., a gift.


Preside. (F.-L.) O. F. presider, to
press, govern. — L. prasidère, to sit before, preside over. — L. praer, 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 press, ready; whence press 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. Press money was money lent. — O. F. préster (F. prêter), to lend, advance money. — L. præstare, to stand forth, come forward, furnish, offer, give. — L. praer, in front; stâre, to stand. See State. Der. press-gang, im-press, im-press-ment.

Prestige. (F.—L.) F. prestige, an illusion, fascination, influence due to fame. — L. praestigium, a deception, illusion, jugglery. For *praestigium, the 2nd r being lost (Brug. i. § 483). — L. praerstringere, to bind fast, to dull, dim, blind. — L. praer, before; stringere, to bind. See Stinggent.


Pretend. (F.—L.) O. F. prêterndre. — L. pretendere, to spread before, hold out as an excuse, allege, pretend. — L. prær, before; tendere, to stretch. See Tend (1). Der. pretense. misspelt for pretense (O. F. pretenss, f., Godefroy), from the fem. of Late L. pretensus, used for L. pretentus, pp. of pretendere.

Preter, prefix. (L.) L. præter, beyond; comparative form of præ, before; see Pre-.


Pretermit, to omit. (L.) L. prætermittere, to allow to go past. — L. præter, beyond; mittere, to send. See Missile. Der. pretermiss-ion, from the pp.

Preternatural. (L.) From L. præter,
the usual change from \( \ddot{a} \) to \( \ddot{\dot{a}} \) from A.S. \( \ddot{f}r\dot{u}t \), proud, of F. origin. See Proud.


Abnormal; perhaps presbyter was apprehended as *prebyster.

**Prig (1)**, to steal. (E.) Cant from priyge, 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 *prik*, to spur, to ride; Spenser, F. Q. i. 1. 1. See Prick.

**Prig (2)**, a pert, pragmatical fellow. (E.) From the verb to *prick*, in the sense to trim, adorn, dress up. Lowl. Sc. *prig-me-dainy, prick-me-dainy*, a prig. See above.

**Prim.** neat. (F. - L.) O.F. prim, masc., prime, fem., prime, forward, also prime, masc. and fem., thin, slender, small, as *cheuex primes*, 'smooth or delicate hair'; Cot. The sense is first-grown, small, delicate. - L. *primus*, first (below). § The word was perhaps confused with *prink*, to deck; see Frank.


**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 peculiar use of *prime* (1).

**Primo-** an old game at cards. (Span. - L.) Span. *primero*, lit. 'first.' - L. *primarius*, chief; see Premier.

**Primeval.** (L.) Coined from L. *primus*, first; *au-um*, age; with suffix -äl; cf. L. *primaevus*, primeval.


**Primogeniture.** (F. - L.) M.F. *primogeni-ut*, 'the being eldest;' Cot. - L. *primogenitus*, first-born. - L. *primo-*, for *primo-*. The earliest use is as the title of a first-born son; hence the name of the estate or lands belonging to such; hence 'first,' a title; and as the title of the king of the Jews, with full power and authority. - L. *primo-*, first; *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* (base *gen-*), to beget, produce; see Genus.

**Primeval.** (L.) F. *primordial*, original. - L. *primordialis*, original. - L. *primordium*, origin. - L. *primus*, first; ordinir, 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. *prime rolle*, a primrose. Dimin. of Late L. *primula*, a primrose (still preserved in Span. *primula*, the same). Again, *primula* is a derivative of *primus*, first. § Thus the word *rose* was only associated with *primrose* by a popular blunder.

**Prince.** (F. - L.) F. prince. - L. *principes*, acc. of *princeps*, a chief, lit. 'taking the first place.' - L. *princis*, for *primus*, first; capitare, to take; see Capital.

**Principal.** (F. - L.) F. *principal*. - L. *principalis*, chief. - L. *princip-*, stem of *princeps*, a chief (above).

**Principle.** (F. - L.) The *l* is an E. addition, as in syllable. - F. *principe*, a principle, maxim; orig. beginning. - L. *principium*, a beginning. - L. *principi-*, stem of *princeps*, taking the first place; see prince (above).


**Prior (1)**, former. (L.) L. *prior*, former. Used as comparative of the superl. *primus*; see Prime.

**Prior (2)**, head of a priory. (F. - L.) M.E. *priour*. - A. F. *prieur*; F. *prieur*. - L. *prōvēns*, acc. of *prior*, former, hence, a superior; see above.

**Prise, Prize,** a lever. (F. - L.) 'Prise, a lever;' Halliwell. Hence 'to prise open a box,' or corruptly, 'to pry open.' - F. *prise*, a grasp, tight hold (hence, leverage). Orig. fem. of *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, to grasp. - L. *prehendere*, to grasp. See Prehensile.

**Prism.** (L. - Gk.) L. *prisma*. - Gk. πρίσμα (stem προσματ-), a prism; lit. a piece sawn off. - Gk. πρόσωπον, for *προσωπον*, to saw. (Gk. *γραμμ-*) Der. *prismat-ic*.

PRISTINE

Pristine, ancient. (F. — L.) M. F. pristinum. — L. pristinus, ancient; allied to L. priscus, former, and to prime (1).

Private. (L.) L. privatus, apart; pp. of privare, to bereave. — L. primum, single; lit. put forward, sundered from the rest.

Privet, a shrub. (F.? — L.?) Privet is of unknown origin. Privet also occurs as a spelling of private, and one of the names of privet is privy, spelt prueie by Tusser; but there is no sure connexion. We also find, for privet, the names prim, primprint, prime print; perhaps print may have arisen from primt, i.e. primed or trimmed. Prob. named from being formally cut and trimmed; cf. prime, to cut trees (Halliwell). See Prim and Prime (1).

Privilege. (F. — L.) O. F. privilege.
— L. privilegium, (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of one, a privilege. — L. priv-, for privus, single; læg-, stem of lex, law.

privy, private. (F. — L.) O. F. prive (F. prive), private. — L. privatus, 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 Prise.


Prize (3), the same as Prise.

Pro-, prefix. (L. or Gk.; or F. — L.) L. pro-, prefix, before; cf. also prò (= pròd), an abl. form, used as a prep. Also Gk. προ-, prefix; πρό, prep., before; cf. Skt. pra, before, away. See pre-, prefix; pri- or pri-, pri-me, prov, pro, pro-vost, &c.

Proa, Proe, Prow, Frau, a small ship. (Malay.) Malay prahu, prâu, a general term for small ships.

Probable. (F. — L.) F. probable. — L. probābilis, that may be proved. — L. probāre, 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. probāre, to test; see above.

probitly. (F. — L.) F. probítly, honesty.
— L. probitatem, acc. of probitās, honesty. — L. probus, honest, excellent.

Problem. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. probléme; F. problème. — L. probléma. — Gk. πρόβλημα, a thing thrown forward, or put forward as a question for discussion. — Gk. προ-, forward; βλήμα, a casting, from βλέ-, to cast.

Proboscis. (L. — Gk.) L. proboscis. — Gk. πρόβοσκις, an elephant’s trunk or ‘feeder.’ — Gk. προ-, in front; βλέ-, to feed; see Botany.

Proceed. (F. — L.) O. F. proceder. — L. precedere, to go forward. — L. prō, before; cedere, to go. See Cede. Der. process (mod. F. procè); process-ion.


Procrastinate, to postpone. (L.) From pp. of L. prōcrastināre, to delay, put off till the morrow. — L. prō, forward, off; crāstīnum, belonging to the morrow, from crās, morrow.

Procreate. (L.) L. prōcreātus, pp. of prōcērāre, to generate. — L. prō, before, forth; creāre, to produce. See Create.


Procumbent, prostrate. (L.) L. prōcum-ent-, stem of prōcumbeīus, pres. pt. of prōcumbeīre, to sink forwards. — L. prō, forwards; cumberē, to recline, allied to cubāre, to lie down. See Covey

Procurator. (L.) L. prōcūrātor, a manager, deputy. — L. prōcūrāre; see below.

procure. (F. — L.) F. procurer. — L. prōcūrāre, to take care of, manage. — L. prō, before; cūrāre, to take care, from cūra, care. See Cure.

Prodigal. (F. — L.) O. F. prodigal. — Late Lat. prōdigālis; due to L. prōdigius, lavish; for *prōd-agus. — L. prōd-, forth; and agere, to do, act. See Agent.

Prodigy. (F. — L.) Eng. from F. prodige, a prodigy, wonder. — L. prōdigium, a token, portent, prophetic sign. B. Perhaps for *prōdagium, i.e. a saying beforehand, from prōd (prō), before, and *agium, a saying, as in ad-agium; see Adage. Brugm. i. § 759.

Product, sb. (L.) L. productus, produced; pp. of prōdīcere (above).

Proem. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. prōème, 'a proem, preface;' Cot. — L. proemium. — Gk. προείμηθη, an introduction. — Gk. πρό, before; οἶμος, a way, path, from √ El., to go.

Profane, impious. (F. — L.) F. profane.
— L. profānus, unholy; lit. before (i.e. outside of) the temple. — L. prō, before; fānīnum, a temple.

Profess. (F. — L.) We find M. E. professed, pp., Englished from O. F. profes, masc., professe, fem., professed. — L. professus, pp. of profētērī, to avow. — L. prō, forth; fātērī, to speak; see Confess.

Proffer. (F. — L.) From O. F. profrère, porosfrir (Godefroy), to proffer. — O. F. por-, prefix (L. prō-); and ofrīr, ofris, from L. offerērī, to offer. See Offer.

Proficient. (L.) L. prōficient-, stem of pres. pt. of prōficere, to make progress, advance. — L. prō, forward; facere, to make. See Fact.

Profile. (Ital. — L.) Ital. profilo, a sketch of a picture, outline (Florio). — L. prō, before, in front; fīlīum, a thread (Ital. filo, thread, line). — The mod. F. profil is also from Ital. profilo.

Profit. (F. — L.) M. E. profit. — F. profit, F. profi, L. proiectum, neut. of proiectus, pp. of proicere (proiciere), to fling forth; hence (in Late L.) to purpose, plan. — L. prō, forth; iacere, to cast. See Jet (1).

Prolate, extended in the direction of the polar axis. (L.) L. prolatōs, extended.
— L. prō, forward; lātus, carried, pp. of tollere, to lift, bear. See Tolerate.

Prolepsis, anticipation. (L. — Gk.) L. prolepsis. — Gk. προληπτις, lit. a taking beforehand. — Gk. πρό, before; λήπτις, a seizing, from λήπτις-ομαι, fut. of λαμβάνειν, to seize. See Catalapssy.

Proletarian, a citizen of the lowest class, useful only by producing children. (L.) From L. proleťarius, one who served the state by help of his children only.
— L. prōles, offspring (below).

Prolific. (F. — L.) F. prolifique, fruitful. — L. prolī- decl. stem of proles, offspring; -ficus, from facere, to make. Perhaps L. prōles = prō-oles, from prō, before, and *olēre, to grow, whence ad-olescere, to grow up; cf. sub-oles, ind-oles. See Adult.

Prolix. (F. — L.) F. prolix. — L. prolixus, extended. Lit. 'that which has flowed forth' or beyond bounds; from prō, forth; liqueur, liquei, to flow. Cf. ē-lixus, soaked. See Liquid.

Prolocutor, the chairman of a con-
ference. (L.) L. prōlocūlor, an advocate. L. prōlocūtus, pp. of prōloqui, to speak in public. L. prō, publicly; loqui, to speak. See Loquacious.

Prologue, a preface. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. prologue, L. prologus, acc. of prologus. Gk. ἀναλογος, a fore-speech. Gk. πρό, before; λόγος, a speech. See Logue.

Prolong, to continue. (F. - L. M. E. prolongen. F. prolonger. L. prolongāre, to prolong. L. prō, forward; longus, long. See Long. Doublet, from.)

Promenade, a walk. (F. - L.) Formed with O. F. suffix -ade (< L. -ātā) from O. F. promener, to walk. Late L. prōmināre, to drive forwards. L. prō, forwards; Late L. mināre, to drive, lead; from L. mināri, to threaten. See Menace.

Prominent, projecting, forward. (L.) L. prōminēnt-, stem of pres. pt. of prōminēre, to project forward. L. prō, forward; -minēre, to project. See Menace.

Promiscuous, mixed, confused. (L.) For L. prōmiscus, mixed. L. prō, forward (here of slight force); miscēre, to mix. See Miscellaneous.

Promise, an agreement to do a thing. (F. - L.) Formerly promes. F. promesse, 'a promise;' Cot. L. prōmissa, fem. of prōmissus, pp. of prōmittere, to send or put forth, to promise. L. prō, forward; minēre, to project. See Missile. Der. prōmiss-o-ry.

Promontory, a headland. (L.) L. prōmon-tūrǐum, a ridge, headland. Prob. from prōminēre, to jut out; see Prominent, and cf. Mount.

Promote, to advance, further. (L.) From L. prōmōt-us, pp. of prōmittere, to move forwards. L. prō, forward; mouēre, to move. See Move.

Prompt. (F. - L.) F. prompt. - L. promptum, acc. of promptus, promptus, brought to light, at hand, ready; pp. of prōmēre, to bring forward; for *prō-lēmēre L. prō, forward; emēre, to take, bring. Cf. Exempt.

Promulgate. (L.) From pp. of L. prōmulgāre to publish. (Of unknown origin.)

Prone. (F. - L.) M. F. prone. L. prōnum, acc. of prōnus, inclined towards. Prōnus is prob. allied to Gk. πρώης, headlong; cf. Skt. prāvanā, inclined to, prone.

Prong, spike of a fork. (E.) Spelt pronge 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, shackles, constrain; prange, a muzzle, shackles, collar; Low G. prangen, to press, push hard, prange, a stake; G. pranger, apillery; Goth. ana-praggan (= pragan), 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. pronom, L. prōnomen, a pronoun. See Noun.


Proof, a test, evidence. (F. - L.) Formerly profe (1551); altered from M. E. profe, prove. F. preuve, a trial; Cot. Late L. proba, a proof. L. probāre, 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; proop, 'to prop, stay, or bear up;' Hexham; Low G. prop, a plug, G. pfooff, a cork, also a graft. All from a Teut. base *prop, to stop up, to support. [In the sense of 'graft,' the G. pfooff is due to L. propago; see Propagate.

Propagate. (L.) From the pp. of L. propagāre (or pro-), to peg down, propagate by layers; allied to prōpās, prōpago (or pro-), a layer, and from the same source as compāgēs, a fastening together. L. prō, forth; pāgo, base of pāngere, 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. prōpellerī, to drive forward. L. prō, forward; pellere, to drive; see Pulse (1). Der. propulsion, from pp. prōpulsus.

Propensity, an inclination. (L.) Coined from L. prōpe[n(sus), hanging down, inclining towards; pp. of prōpendēre, 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.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>PROPERTY</th>
<th>PROSTHETIC</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proprium</strong>, acc. of proprius, one’s own. Prob. from prō privó.</td>
<td><strong>Proscenium</strong>, the front part of a stage. (L. — Gk.) L. proscēniun. — Gk. πρόσκηνον, the place before the stage (or scene). — Gk. πρό, before; σκηνή, a scene. See Scene.</td>
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<td><strong>property.</strong> (F. — L.) M. E. propriete. — O. F. proprieté, property (Littéré), also propriety, fitness. — L. proprietatem, acc. of proprietās, property, ownership; also propriety of terms. — L. proprius, one’s own.</td>
<td><strong>Proscribe.</strong> (L.) L. prōscribere, lit. to write publicly; pp. prōscriptus (whence proscription). — L. prō, publicly; scribere, to write. See Scribe.</td>
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<td><strong>Propitious,</strong> favourable. (L.) For L. propitiōsus, favourable. Prob. a term in augury, with the sense ‘flying forwards.’ — L. prō, forward; petere, to seek, orig. to fly. See Petition. Der. propitiater, from pp. of L. propitiāre, to render propitious.</td>
<td><strong>Proselyle,</strong> a convert. (F. — L. Gk.) O. F. prosélite. — L. prosélitum, acc. of prosélitus. — Gk. προσελθτος, one who has come to a place, a stranger, a convert to Judaism; Acts ii. 10. — Gk. προσέρχομαι, I approach, 2 aor. προσήλθην (= προσέλθων). — Gk. πρός, to; ἐρχομαι, I come. [Gk. ἐρχομαι and ἥλθον are from different roots; the latter goes with ἔλθομαι, I will come; from √ LEUDH.]</td>
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<td><strong>Proportion.</strong> (F. — L.) F. proportion. — L. acc. prōportionem, from prōportio, comparative relation. — L. prō, before, in relation to; portio, a portion; see Portion.</td>
<td><strong>Prosody.</strong> (F. — L. — Gk.) F. prosodie. — L. prosōdia. — Gk. προσῳδία, a song sung to an instrument, a tone, accent, prosody, (or laws of verse). — Gk. πρός, to, accompanying; φως, an ode. See Ode.</td>
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<td><strong>Propose.</strong> (F. — L. and Gk.) F. proposer, lit. to place before. — L. prō, before; F. poser, to place, from Gk. See Pose.</td>
<td><strong>Prosopopoeia,</strong> personification. (L. — Gk.) L. prosōpooia. — Gk. προσῳδοποιία personification. — Gk. προσῳδοποιεῖν, to personify. — Gk. πρόσῳδον, a face, a person; ποιεῖν, to make. Προσῳδος is from πρός, towards, and ὁμοιός, stem of ὁμοιός, face, appearance. See Pros-; Optic, and Poem.</td>
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<td><strong>Propound.</strong> (L.) The d is excrescent; formerly prōponere, propose. — L. prōponere (above).</td>
<td><strong>Prosperous.</strong> (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 sper- for spēs, hope. Der. prosper, vb.; O. f. prosperer, L. prosperāre, to prosper; from prosper, adj.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Propriety,</strong> (F. — L.) M. F. propriété, a property, also ‘a comely assortment,’ Cot. — L. acc. propriītatem, from propriitas; property; also, propriety. — L. proprius, one’s own. Doublet, property.</td>
<td><strong>Prosthetic,</strong> prefixed. (Gk.) Modern; as if for Gk. προσθετέρως, lit. disposed to add; due to Gk. προσθέτερως, added, put to. — Gk. πρός, to; θεῖός, placed, put,</td>
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Prostrate. (L.) L. prōstrātus, pp. of prōstrātere, to throw forward on the ground. — L. prō, forward; sternere, to spread. See Stratum. Der. prostration.

Protean. (L.—Gk.) From L. Prōteus (misdivided as Prōtus), a sea-god who often changed his form. — Gk. Πρωτεύς, a sea-god: cf. πρῶτος, first, chief.

Protector. (L.) From L. protector, pp. of protelgere, to protect; lit. cover in front. — L. prō, in front; tegere, to cover. See Tagament.


Prothalamium. (L.—Gk.) Late L. *prothalamium. — Gk. πρωθάλαμιον, a song written before a marriage; a coined word. — Gk. πρῶτος, before; θίαλαμος, a bedroom, bride-chamber. Coined to accompany epitalamium, 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. protocolium. — Late Gk. πρωθοκόλλον, 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 accompanied by a fly-leaf. It means 'first glued on,' i.e. fastened on at the beginning. — Gk. πρῶτος, first; κόλλα, glue, to glue, from κολλά, glue. πρῶτος is a superl. form from πρό, before; see Pro-.

Protomartyr. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. F. protomartyr, L. πρωτόμαρτυρ, lit. 'first martyr.' — Gk. πρῶτος, first (above); μαρτυρ, a martyr; see Martyr.

Prototype. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. prototype. — L. acc. prototypum. — Gk. πρωτότυπον, a prototype, neut. of πρωτότυπον, according to the first form. — Gk. πρῶτος, first (above); τύπος, a type; see Type.

Protract. (L.) From L. prótractus, pp. of prótrahere, to draw forward. Also to extend, prolong. — L. prō, forth; trahere. to draw. See Trace (1), Portray.

Protrude. (L.) L. prótrudere, to thrust forth. — L. pró, forth; trūdere (pp. trūatus), to thrust. Der. protrusion (from the pp.). Cf. Intrude.

Protuberant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of prótuberāre, to bulge out. — L. pró, forward; tuber, a swelling. See Tuber.

Proud. (F.—L.) M. E. prōd, later prōd; older form prōt. A. S. prōt, proud; whence the Icel. prôrd, proud, is supposed to have been borrowed; cf. Dan. prōd, stately. B. A late word in A. S.; and prob. merely borrowed from O. French. — O. F. prôd. prôd, fem. prôde, prôde, 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. prôfan. [Cf. O. F. prover, later provier, '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. provendre (Godfroy), usually provende, 'provender also, a prebendary,' Cot. — Late L. prebenda, an allowance of provisions, also a prebend; see Prebend.

Proverb. (F.—L.) F. proverbe. — L. prōverbiwm, a common saying. — L. prō, publicly; verbium, a word, cognate with E. Word.

Provide. (L.) L. prōvidere (pp. prōvisus), to foresee, act with foresight. — L. prō, before; uidere, to see. See Vision. Der. provident, provision.

Province. (F.—L.) F. province. — L. prōvincia, a territory brought under Roman government. (Of doubtful origin.)


Provoke. (F.—L.) F. provoquer; Cot. — L. prōvocāre, to call forth. — L. prō, forth; vocāre, to call. See Vocal.

Provoce, a prefect. (L.) A. S. provost; [cf. M. F. provost, 'the provost or president of a college,' Cot.] A. S. provost. — L. propositus, a prefect, one set over. — L. proponere, to set over. — L. prō, before; pōnere, to put. See Position.

Prow, front part of a ship. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. proue (F. proue), prow. [Cf. Ital. prada.] — L. prōra, a prow; the 2nd r disappearing to avoid the double trill (as also in Prov. Span. Port. prôa, Genoese.
**Proverbs**

bravery. (F. — L.) M. E. prowez, pruwez. — O. F. prouesse, prowess; formed with suffix -esse (<L. -itiss from O. F. prou [F. preux], valiant). B. Etym. disputed; we also find O. F. prod, prud. prod, prou, prou; Prov. prou, Ital. prode, valiant, notable (whence Ital. prodezza, prowess). Also O. F. prou, sb., advantage (whence M. E. prouen, advantage). Although O. F. prod was used to translate L. prudus, the spelling with d shows there is no connexion between these forms. γ. Scheller explains it from L. prud-, as occurring in prud-esse, to benefit; so that prud was taken to mean 'for the benefit of'; and we even find F. prou used as an adverb, as in prou, 'much, greatly, enough;' Cot. Prud is the old form of prud, before.

**Prowl.** (O. Low G.) M. E. proulen, to search after continually. 'I prole, I go here and there to seke a thynge;' Palsgrave. 'Prollyn, scrotor. Prollynge, or sekyng, perscrutacion;' Prompt. Parv. It also meant to rob, plunder. Like the word plunder, it prob. meant 'to fitch trifles, or to sneek after trifles'; from Low G. pruhl, prulle, a trifle, thing of small value (Bremen). Cf. Du. prul, 'a bawble' (Sewel), prullen, 'lumber, luggage, pelf, trumpery, toys' (id.); prullenhooper, a raganman (Calisch); E. Fries. prille, prül, a trifle. Root unknown.

**Proximity.** (F. — L.) F. proximité. — L. proximitatem, acc. of proximitas, nearness. — L. proximus, very near; a superl. form from prope, near. See Propinquity.

**Proxy.** (Late L. — L.) Palsgrave has prockesey; short for procuracy. — Late L. prócriátor, used for L. prócúridio, management. — L. prócriáre, to manage, to procure. See Procuree.

**Prude, a woman of affected modesty.** (F. — L.) F. prude, M. F. prude, orig. in a good sense, chaste; used (but not originally) as the fem. of F. preux, O. F. preu, excellent, which at first had but one form for the masc. and fem. (Godefroy). Perhaps the forms pseudomme, preudéfemme arose from misunderstanding the O. F. phrases preu d'omme and preu de femme (Tobler). O. F. preu is a variant of O. F. prod, prou; see Prowess.

**Prudent.** (F. — L.) F. prudent. — L. prudéntem, acc. of prudens, contr. form of prudens, foreseeing, pres. pt. of prudé-tere, to foresee. — L. pró, before; uidere, to see. See Vision.

**Prune** (1), to trim trees. (F. — L.? ) Very difficult. M. E. prouen, prunen, to dress oneself up smartly, trim; Gascongne has proune, to prune off shoots. But these are two distinct words. 1. The M. E. prouen, to trim, esp. used of a bird dressing its feathers, is from O. F. porroign, a stem of porroindre, used in the same sense; from L. pró, prefix, and ungere, to anoint. 2. Prune, to prune trees, is from O. F. *por* roignier, from L. pró, prefix, and roignier, to prune <L. *rotundäre*, to make round. See Round.

**Prunella.** (L.) L. prunellus, a strong woollen stuff, orig. of a dark colour. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. prunelle, a sleeve (with ref. to the colour); whence prunella is a Latinised form. Dimin. of F. prune (above).

**Prunient.** (L.) L. prúrient, stem of pres. pt. of prúrire, to itch, orig. to burn. Allied to E. Freeze. Brugm. i. § 562.

**Pry, to peer into, search inquisitively.** (F. — L.) M. E. prien. — O. F. prier, treér, to pillage [to search for plunder]. — Late L. prédâre, to plunder, also to investigate; Duc. — L. praedâ, prey; see Prey.

**Psalms.** (L. — Gk.) M. E. psalm, formerly salm. A. S. selman. — L. psalmus. — Gk. ψαλμός, a touching, twitching the strings of a harp; also a song, psalm. — Gk. ψάλλειν, to touch, twitch, twang a harp. Der. psalmod-y, F. psalmodie, L. psalmódia, Gk. ψαλμωδία, a singing to the harp, from φών, a song; see Ode.

**Psalter.** a stringed instrument. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. psalterie (12th cent.). — L. psalterium. — Gk. ψαλτήριον, a kind of harp. — Gk. ψαλτήρ, a harper. — Gk. θαλάτειν, to twang a harp; with suffix -ēr of the agent. Der. psalter, O. F. psalter, a book of psalms, L. psalterium, (1) a psaltery, (2) a psalter.

**Pseudonym.** (F. — Gk.) F. pseu- douyme (1690). — Gk. σευδάωμα, adj, called by a false name. — Gk. σευδο-ς, falsehood (σευδός, false), from σευδείν, to lie; δείν, a name.

**Phaw, interjection.** (L.) An imitative word; cf. pish, pooh.

**Psychical, pertaining to the soul.** (L.)
- Gk.) From L. psychicus. - Gk. ψυχικός, belonging to the soul or life. - Gk. ψυχή, soul, life, orig. breath. - Gk. ψυχεῖν, to blow.

**psychology.** (Gk.) Gk. ψυχο-, for ψυχή, soul, life; -λογία, from λόγος, a discourse, from λέγειν, to speak.

**Ptarmigan,** a bird. (Gael.) Formerly ternigian - GaeL. tarnachan; Irish tarnochan. * The ρ was probably due to a notion of a Greek origin; but Gk. πταρμιγιαν means ‘milfoil’!

**Puberty.** (F. - L.) F. puberté, youth. - L. pūber, acc. of pūber, age of maturity. - L. puella, the signs of manhood, hair. Allied to pū-pressure, puér, a boy. Der. pp. puébrum, puérus, stem of pres. pt. of puēbere, to arrive at puberty.

**Public.** (F. - L.) F. public, masc., publiquer, fem.; Cot. - L. publicus, belonging to the people; also publici, publicus (in inscriptions). - L. populus, the people.

**Publican.** (L.) M. E. publician. - L. publicānus, a tax-gatherer, Luke iii. 12; orig. an adj., belonging to the public revenue. - L. publicus (above).


**Publish.** (F. - L.) M. E. publishen. An analogical formation; founded on F. publier, to publish. - L. publicāre (above).

**Puce,** the name of a colour. (F. - L.) Lit. ‘flea-colour.’ - F. puce, a flea; couleur puce, puce; O.F. puce. - L. pūcēcum, acc. of pūcēs, a flea. * Said to be the same as puke, which was also the name of a dark-brown colour, but the form puke is difficult to explain. The Picard and Walloon form of puce was puche.

**Puck.** (E.) M. E. pouke. A.S. pūca (Napier); whence Irish pūca, an elf, sprite; W. pūca, pūci. - Icel. pūki, an imp.

**Pucker,** to gather into folds. (Scand.) Particularly used of the folds in the top of a poke 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. pounge, 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, polding. Cf. Low G. pudding, a pudding; pudding, a black-pudding; puddig, thick, stumpy; Westphal. pudde, a lump, a pudding. Apparently from a Teut. base *pud, to swell out, similar to *put; cf. A. S. pud-uc, a wen (Toller); and see Poodle and Pout. * 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. pōdel. Dimin., with E. suffix -el, of A. S. pudde, a ditch, a furrow (Toller).

**puddle** (2), to make thick or muddy. (E.) From the sb. above.

**Puerile.** (F. - L.) M. F. pueril (15th cent.). - L. puerilis, 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. pufte, to pop, Swed. puffa, to crack, push; W. puf, a puff (from E.).

**puffin,** a bird. (E.) From its puffed out appearance, or from its swelling beak.

**Fug,** a monkey, a kind of dog. (E.) Orig. an imp, or little demon (Ben Jonson); see Nares, s. v. puk. A later form of puck. Cf. Dan. dial. puge, a ‘puck,’ sprite; and (perhaps) Dan. dial. pudge, a toad. ‘A peg-dog is a dog with a short monkey-like face.’ Wedgwood.

**Fuggry,** Fuggery, a scarf round the hat. (Hind.) Hind. pagri, a turban; Yule.

**Pugilism.** (L.) From L. pugil, a boxer. Allied to L. pugnus, Gk. πυγ-νι, the fist.

**pugnacious.** (L.) Coined from L. pugnaci-; decl. stem of pugnax, combative. - L. pugnāre, to fight. - L. pugnus, the fist.


**Fuke,** to vomit. (E.?) Prob. of imitative origin, partly suggested by spew. Cf.
PULE

G. *spucken*, to spit; O. F. *esconpir*, to spit, *spit*, *espit*, a spitting.


**Pull.** (E.) M. E. *pullen*; A. S. *pulian*, to pull, pluck. + Low G. *pullen*, to pick, pinch, pull, pluck, tear; Dan. dial. *pulle*. Cf. also Low G. *pullen*, to drink in gulps (cf. E. to take a *pull*).

**Pullet.** (F. — L.) M. E. *polete*. — O. F. *polete*, later *poulette*, fem. of *poulet*, a chicken, dimin. of *f. poule*, a hen. — Late L. *pulla*, fem. of *pullus*, a chicken. See Pool (2).

**Pulley.** (F. — L. — Gk.) From F. *poulie*, ‘a pulley;’ Cot. Cf. Ital. *puleggia*, Late L. *puledia*, a crane; Duc. Perhaps from Late L. *pōlidia*, orig. pl. of *pōlidium* < Gk. *πόλιδιον*, a little cot, dimin. of *πῶλος*, a cot. Cf. O. F. *poulier*, a pulley, answering to Late Gk. *πολίδρων*, a little cot. β. The M. E. forms are *poliue* (= *pōleiwe*, riming with *driwe*), Ch.; also *poleye*, Prompt. Parv. The latter form is from F. *pouline*, ‘a hole, a cot, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a seller [cellar], a pulley-rope;’ Cot. — Late L. *puliannus*, a cot. — L. *pullus*, a young animal; see Pullet. So also E. pulley answers to mod. F. *poulie*. γ. The transference of sense causes no difficulty; thus M. F. *pouëtre*, a fole, also means a beam, and F. *chevre*, a goat, also means a kind of crane; the names of animals are applied to contrivances for exerting force. Cf. also Late L. *pulianus*, a pulley or pulley-rope, also a kind of sledge. η. Diez derives E. pulley from F. *poulie*, and then conversely, F. *poulie* from E. *pull*. This is very unlikely. G. Paris (*Romania, July, '95*, p. 486) suggests Gk. *πολίδων*, dimin. of *πῶλος*, a pivot, axis; see Pole (2).


**Pulp.** (F. — L.) F. *pulpe*. — L. *pulpa*, pulp of fruit, pith.

**Pulpit.** (F. — L.) O. F. *pulpite*. — L. *pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage for actors.

**Pulsate, to throb.** (L.) From pp. of L. *pūlśāre*, to throb, beat; frequent. form of *pellebre (pp. pulsus)*, to drive. L. *pel-ło* is for *pel-nō*; cf. Gk. πέλονομαι, ‘I draw near quickly;’ Brugm. ii. § 612.

**Pulse** (1), a throb. (F. — L.) F. *pouls*, ‘the pulse;’ Cot. — L. *pulsum*, acc. of *pulsus*, the beating of the pulse. — L. *pulsa*, pp. of *pellebre* (above).


**Pulverise.** (F. — L.) M. F. *pulveriser*; Cot. — Late L. *pulverisāre*, to reduce to dust; L. *pulverāre*, the same. — L. *pulver-* (for *pulsa*), stem of *pulsa*, dust. Allied to *pollis*, *pollen*, fine meal, *palea*, chaff; Gk. *παλά*, meal, dust.

**Puma**, a quadruped. (Peruvian.) *Peruv. puma*.


**Pummel**, the same as Pommel.

**Pump** (1), a machine for raising water. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *pumpe*. — F. *pompe*. — G. *pumpe*, also *plumpe*, which is likewise an imitative form. Cf. prov. G. *plupen*, to pump. β. The G. *plumpen* also means to plump, fall plump, move suddenly and violently, from the plunging action of the piston. It is therefore allied to E. Plump (2), of imitative origin. γ. We even find prov. E. *plump*, to pump, Corn. *plumpy*, to pump; also Du. *pomp*, Swed. *pump*, Dan. *pompe*, Russ. *pompa*, a pump, all borrowed words; and (the imitative forms) Span. and Port. *bomba*, a pump, a bomb.

**Pump** (2), a thin-soled shoe. (F. — L. — Gk.) So called because used for *pomp* or ornament; cf. F. *à pied de plomb et de pompe*, ‘with a slow and stately gate,’ i.e. gait; Cot. See Pump.

**Pumpion, Pumpkin**, a kind of gourd. (F. — L. — Gk.) The old forms are *pumpion* and *pompion*. — M. F. *pompion*, ‘a pummion or melon;’ Cot.; cf. Ital. *pompone* (Florio); — L. *peponem*, acc. of *pepo*, a large melon. — Gk. *πέπον*, a kind of melon, eaten quite ripe. — Gk. *πέπω*, mellow, from *πέπω-, to ripen; see Cook.

**Pun.** (Ital. ? — L.) Of uncertain origin. Also used, at first, in the forms *punnel* and *pundigron*. Perhaps the latter represents
PUPA

Ital. puntiglio, a cail, orig. a small point. — Itul. punto, a point. — L. punctum, a point.

Punch (1), to perforate. (F. — L.) M. E. punchen, to prick; which seems to have been coined from the sb. punchion, punchen, p Coun, a dagger, awl. See Puncceon (1).

Punch (2), to beat, bruise. (F. — L.) Short for punch; M. E. punchen and punchien 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. puckha, five. See Five. Q The Hind. short a is pronounced like E. u in mud; it occurs again in pundit, punkah.

Punch (4), a short, hump-backed felloe in a puppet-show. (Ital. — L.) A contraction for Punchino, which occurs A.D. 1666 (Nares). This is a corruption of Ital. puncello (by the change of l to n, the Ital. ci being sounded as E. chi). Puncello is the droll clown in Neapolitan comedy; we also find Ital. pincella, ‘punch, buffet’, Meadows. A dimin. form of Ital. pucino, a young chicken; cf. pulcella, a young girl; from L. pullus, the young of any animal, allied to puer, a boy. See Pullus. The lit. sense of pincello is little chicken; thence, a little boy, a puppet. Q Confused with prov. E. punch, short, fat, which is (perhaps) allied to Bunch. Judy is for Judith, once a common name.

Puncceon (1), a punch or awl. (F. — L.) M. E. punchon, p Coun. — Gascon pounion, M. F. poinson (F. poinçon), ‘a bodkin, also a punchen, a stamp, &c.; Cot. Cf. Span. pouns, a punch, Ital. puzone, a punch, bodkin, also a wine-barrel. — L. punctiónem, 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 Puncceon (2).

Puncheon (2), a cask. (F. — L.) From Gascon pounion, a punch or awl; M. F. poinson (F. poinçon), ‘a bodkin, also a punchen [steel tool], also a stamp, mark, print, or seal; or a wine-vessel; also, a wine-vessel’; Cot. This is a difficult word; but I conclude that the O. F. poinson (F. poinçon) remains the same word in all its senses, and that the cask was named from the ‘mark,

PUPA

print, or seal’ upon it, which was made with a punchen or stamp. See Puncceon (1). Q So also M. Ital. punzone means both punchen or bodkin, and punchen or wine-vessel.

Punchinello; see Punch (4).

Punctate, dotted. (L.) Coined from L. punct-um, a point; with suffix -ate (L. -átus). — L. punctus, pp. of pungere, to prick; see Pungent.

punctilio. (Span. — L.) Span. puntillo, a nice point of honour; dimin. of punto, a point. — L. punctum, a point; see Punctate, Point.

punctual. (F. — L.) M. F. punctuel, ‘punctually;’ Cot. — Late L. punctualis. — punctu-m, a point; see Point.

punctuate. (L.) From pp. of Late L. punctuare, 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. paññita- (with cerebral nd), adj., learned, sb., a wise man, scholar. — Skt. paññ, to heap up or together. See note to Punch (3).

Pungent. (L.) L. pungent-, stem of pres. pt. of pungere, to prick, pt. pungen-i, pp. puncatus. (Base PUG.)


Punkah, a large fan. (Hind. — Skt.) Hind. pankha, a fan; allied to pankha, a wing; feather, paksha, a wing. Allied to Skt. paksha-, a wing. Cf. Pers. pakan, a sieve, a fan. See note to Punch (3).

Punt (1), a flat-bottomed boat. (L. — C.) A.S. punt. — L. punto, a punt (also a pontoon); a word of Gaulish origin. From Celtic type *qonto-; cf. L. contus <Gk. kormos, a punting-pole, whence prov. E. quant, qunt, a punting-pole.

Punt (2), to play at a game at cards called basset. (F. — Span. — L.) F. ponte, a punt, a punter, a red ace, ponter, to punt. — Span. ponte, a point, also a pip at cards. — L. punctum, a point. See Point. Q Or immediately from Spanish.

Puny; see Puisne.

Pupa, a chrysalis. (L.) L. púpa, a girl, doll, puppet (hence, undeveloped insect). Fem. of púpus, a boy; allied to pultus, puer, a boy. (✓ PEU.)
pupil (1), a scholar, ward. (F. -L.) O. F. pupil, 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. popet. - M. F. poupet, 'a little baby, puppet;' Cot. Dimin. of L. papa; see Pupa (above).

puppy, (1) a whelp; (2) a dandy. (F. -L.) 1. F. pouppe, 'a baby, a puppet;' Cot. Here 'baby' really means 'doll,' but it is clear that, in E., the term was applied to the young of an animal, esp. of a dog. The F. poupele (as if < L. *pupata) is a derivative of L. papa; see Pupa (above). 2. In the sense of 'dandy,' puppy represents M. F. poupin, popin, spruce, trim (as if < L. *pupinus); from the same source. Der. pup, short for puppy.

Pur-, prefix. (F. -L.) O. F. pur-, F. purer, pour, (Span. por), for; a curious variation of L. pra, for. Thus pur- and pro- are equivalent; and pur-vey, pro-vide are doubles.

Purblind. (F. -L. and E.) Orig. pure-blind, 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 writes pore-blind. (Similarly parboil, to boil thoroughly, came to mean to boil partially.)

Pure = wholly, Tw. Nt., v. 86.


purify. (F. -L.) F. purifier. - L. purificare, to make pure. - L. puri-, for purus, pure; facere, to make. Der. purificat-ion.

Purim, an annual Jewish festival; the feast of lots. (Heb.) Heb. pürim, lots; pl. of pûr, 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. prille, pirlé, a whirly-gig (toy). So also Swed. purla, to purl, bubble as a stream; a frequent. form from a base pur-, imitative of the sound. See Purr, Purl (4).

Purl (2), spiced beer. (F. -L.) In Phillips, ed. 1706. But it should be pear. It was a term in cookery; thus succe purle is sugar boiled twice, bouillon purle, jelly-broth. Cf. G. perlóen, 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 pear. Contraction of purfle. - M. F. pourfiler, to purflle, embroider on an edge. - F. pour (L. prô,) confused (as often) with F. par (L. per), throughout; fil, a thread, from L. filum, a thread. See File (1), Profile.

Purl (4), to upset. (E.) Better pirl; from M. E. pirle, a whirligig, formed by the frequent suffix -l from the imitative word pîr, to whirl. See Purr, Pirouette. So also Ital. pirlare, 'to twirl round;' Florio. See Purl (1).

Purlieu, the border of a forest, &c. (F. -L.) Formerly pouralée, altered to purlieue by confusion with F. lieu, a place; also spelt purley. The O. F. pouralée, porralée 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 (sic) by perambulations granted by Henry III., severed again from the same;' Man- wood's Forest Laws. The etymology is from O. F. pur (F. pour) < L. prô, and O. F. alee, a going, for which see Alley.


Purple. (F. -L. - Gk.) M. E. purpre (with r). - O. F. purpre, later pœuvre, 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
form of φιμεν, to mix up, stir violently, allied to Skt. root bhūr, to be active.

**Purport**, to imply. (F. — L.) O. F. purporter, purportier, to declare, inform (hence, imply); we also find purport, sb., tenor (Roquefort). — O. F. pur, F. pour, from L. prō, 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. purposer, 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. purpos, a variant of propost, a purpose. — L. proposītum, a thing proposed, neut. of pp. of propōnere, to propose. — L. prō, before; poser, to place. See Position.

**Purr, Pur.** (E.) An imitative word for various sounds, chiefly of the murmuring of a cat. Cf. Scotch pirr, a gentle wind; E. busz; Irish burran, a gurgling sound. See Purl (1), Purl (4), and Pirouette.

**Purse.** (L. — Gk.) M. E. purs; also purs. A. S. purs, Eng. Studien, xi. 65. [Also burs; O. F. borse, later bourse, a purse.] — Late L. bursa, a purse. — Gk. βύργη, a hide, skin; of which purses were made. Der. prose, vb., to wrinkle up, like a purse drawn together.

**Purslane, Purslane,** a herb. (F. — L.) M. E. purslane, peurseleyne. — M. F. porcelaine, pourselaine, purslane; Cot. Formed from L. porcelia, purslane (Pliny); usually spelt portulaca.


**Pursy, short-winded.** (F. — L.) M. E. purcy, also purcy (Palsgrave). — M. F. pursif (Palsgrave), variant of poulsif, ‘purs, short-winded;’ Cot. — M. F. pouler, F. pousser, to push, also to pant; see Push.

**Pertenance.** (F. — L.) Short for M. E. aperance; see Appurtenance.

**Purulent.** (F. — L.) F. purulent. — L. purulentus, full of matter. — L. pur-, stem of pūs, matter; see Purse.

**Purvey.** (F. — L.) M. E. purneien, purveien, (purveien, porveien), to provide. — A. F. purvier, purvier (O. F. voir, F. boutevoir), to provide. — L. prōvidere, to provide. See Provide.

**purview, a proviso.** (F. — L.) Now applied to the enacting part of a statute; so called because it orig. began with purve est, it is provided. — O. F. pourceu, pp. of O. F. pourceor (F. pourceoir), to provide. — L. prōvidere, to provide (above).

**Pus,** white matter from a sore. (L.) L. pus (gen. puris), pus + Gk. ποκος, matter; Skt. pūya— pus, from pūya, to stink. Allied to Foul. (VP.FEU.) Brugm. i. § 113.

**Push.** (F. — L.) M. E. possess, pussen.

— O. F. possuer, pouler, to push, thrust. — L. pūlsäre, to beat, thrust, frequent. of pellere, to drive. See Pulsate.

**Pusillanimous.** (L.) L. pusillani- n-is, mean-spirited; with suffix -ous. — L. pusillus, mean, small; animus, courage. Pusillus is related to pūsūs, small; cf. pūtus, a boy. (VP.FEU.)

**Puss,** a cat, hare. (E.) Prob. an imitative word, from the spitting of the cat.

We find also Du. poes, Low G. pūs, pāus-katte, Swed. dial. pūs, Norw. puse, pūs; Irish and Gael. pūs (from E.). And even S. Tamil pūseri, a cat; pūska in the Cashgar dialect of Afghan.; Lith. pūz, a word to call a cat.

**Pustule.** (F. — L.) F. pustule. — L. pūstula, another form of pūsula, a blister, pimple. Perhaps allied to Gk. φωσᾶς, a bladder, φωσᾶ, I blow.

**Put.** (E.) M. E. putten; A. S. potian, to push, thrust; [whence also Gael. put, to push, thrust; W. ptio, Corn. foot, to push, kick]. + Du. poten, to plant, set, pot, a twig, M. Du. potte, a scion, plant (see Franck); N. Fries. putte, Dan. puite, to put, place; Swed. dial. putta, to push.

**Putative.** reputed. (F. — L.) F. putatif. — L. putativus, presumptive. — L. putatus, pp. of putare, to think, suppose. The orig. sense was to make clear, then to make clear, to come to a clear result. — L. putus, clean. (VP.FEU.)

**Putrefy.** (F. — L.) M. F. putrefier; as if from L. putrificare; but the true L. forms are putresfacere, to make putrid, putrifier, to become putrid. — L. putrīs, putrid (below); facere, to make.

**putrid.** (F. — L.) M. F. putride. — L. putridus, stinking. — L. putrī-, decl. stem of puter, putris, rotten; cf. putre, to be rotten, putère, to stink.

See Purse.
**QUADROON**

PUTTOCK, a kite, hawk. (F. and E.) M. E. puttok. The surname Puttock was also sometimes spelt Putthawk. — Prov. E. putt, for poult, a chicken; and E. hawk. See Poulit.

PUTTY. (F. — Low G.) M. F. potte, calcined tin, also putty; orig. a potful (of bits of broken metal); cf. M. F. pottelin, bits of broken metal, pottin, solder. All from F. pot, a pot, of Germanic origin. See Puttock.

Puzzle, a difficult question. (F. — L. and Gk.) Orig. a sb., and short for opposal, spelt both opposayle and apposayle in Lydgate, with the sense of question. These are from the verb oppos, like deni-al from deny, &c. See Pose (2).

Pygmy. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. F. pygme, adj., dwarf-like; Cot. — L. *pygmatis, pygmeus, adj., dwarf-like; from pl. Pygmiae, the race of Pygmies. — Gk. πυγμαίον, pygmy's, fabulous dwarfs of the length of a πυγμή, i.e. about 1 3/4 in. (from the elbow to the knuckles). — Gk. πυγμή, a fist; see Pugilist.

Pyrrus. (L. — Gk.) L. pyrrus. — Gk. πυρρός, the lower orifice of the stomach, entrance to the intestines; orig. a gatekeeper. — Gk. *πυρρό-φόρος (Frellwitz); from πυρα = πῦλ-η, a gate; Φόρος (cf. σφόρος), a keeper, watcher, allied to Wary.

Pyramid. (L. — Gk.) Formerly pyramins. — L. pyramis (stem pyramid-). — Gk. πυραμίς (stem πυραμίδ-), a pyramid. Prob. of Egyptian origin.

Pyre. (L. — Gk.) L. pyra. — Gk. πῦρ, fire; allied to E. Fire.

Pyrites. (L. — Gk.) L. pyrites. — Gk. πυρίτης, a flint, pyrites; orig. an adj., belonging to fire. — Gk. πῦρ, fire.

Pyrotechnic, belonging to fireworks. (Gk.) Coined from Gk. πυρο-, for πῦρ, fire; τεχνικός, artistic, from τέχνη, an art; see Technical.

Python, a large snake. (L. — Gk.) L. πῦθων, a serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi. — Gk. Πύθων (the same). — Gk. πυθώ, a former name of Delphi.

Pyx. (L. — Gk.) Shortened from L. pyxis, a box. — Gk. πυξίς, a box. — Gk. πῦξος, box-wood. Allied to Box (1), Box (2).

Quack (1), to make a noise as a duck. (E.) M. E. queke, as a duck's cry; an imitative word. — Du. kwaken, kwakken, G. quaken, Icel. kvaka, Dan. kvække, to croak, quack. Cf. L. coaxare, to croak, Gk. κῶς, a croaking.

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. kwakken, to croak, which came to mean 'to trifle, linger' (Frisch); and Du. zelf, a salve; see Salve.

Quadragesima, forty days of Lent. (L.) L. quadragesima, lit. fortyth; fem. of quadragesimus; older form quadragesimus,fortieth. — L. *quadraginta, forty.

— L. *quadri-, related to quattuor, four; — gíntä, allied to Gk. -κοντα (for *θέκοντα), 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. quadrant-, stem of quadrans, sb., a fourth part. Extended from L. quadr- (above).

Quadrate. (L.) L. quadratus, pp. of quadrare, to make square. — L. quadr-, allied to quattuor, four; see Four. Brugm. ii. § 168.

Quadrennial. (L.) For quadrennial, adj. — L. *quadrienni-um, a space of four years; with suffix -al. — L. *quadri-, belonging to four; annus, a year; see Annals.

Quadrilateral. (L.) L. quadrilater-us, four-sided; with suffix -al. — L. *quadri-, (above); later-, for *lates-, 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. squadriglia, a troop; but the latter to Span. cuadrilla, a meeting of four persons. — Span. cuadra, a square. — Late L. quadra, fem. of quadrus, square.

Quadrillion, a million raised to the fourth power. (L.) Coined by prefixing L. quadra-, i.e. four, to -illion, which is m-illion without the m.

Quadruped. (Span. — L.) For quadruped. — Span. cuadreron, the child of a creole and a Spaniard; one who is, in a fourth part, a black; also a fourth part. — Span.
cuarto, a fourth part. — L. quartum, acc. of 
quaritus, fourth; see quatern.

**Quadruped.** (L.) L. quadrupedus, 
four-footed; quadruped-, stem of quadru-
fes, quadrupes, four-footed. — L. quadru-
four times; pes, a foot; see quadrant.

**Quadruple.** (F. — L.) F. quadruple. 
— L. quadruplicum, acc. of quadruplus, 
four-fold. — L. quadrus- (above); -plus, 
signifying ‘fold;’ see Double.

**Quaff,** to drink in large draughts. (E.) 
Spelt quaghaft (Palsgrave); quaff (Sir T. 
waught, to quaff; from waucht, sb. a 
draught. — O. Northumb. *waht = A. S. 
weahf, ‘moistened;’ from weccan, vb. to 
moisten. Allied to Du. wak, moist. See 
**Wake** (2).

**Quagg a,** a quadruped. (Kaffir.) A 
Xosa-Kaffir word. — Kaffir *igwara* (W. J. 
Davis); where the r is guttural. See N. 
and Q. 9 S. v. 3.

**Quagmire.** (E.) Spelt quake-mire in 
Stanihurst; i.e. quaking bog.

**Quaigh, Quaich,** a cup. (C. — L.) 
Gael. cuach. — L. causus, a cup.

**Quail** (1), to cower. (F. — L.) Not 
from A. S. cwelan, to die, though perhaps 
sometimes confused with it. But the same 
word as prov. E. quail, to curdle, used of 
milk. See Prompt. Parv., and Way’s 
note. The M. E. quaile, to curdle, coagu-
late, is from O. F. coailler, quaijer, F. 
cailier, to coagulate, to curdle (see Supp. 
to Godefroy). — L. coagulare; see Coagu-
late. Cf. Ital. cagliare, to curdle; also, 
to lack courage, to quail; M. Ital. 
cagliare, the same (Torriano).

**Quail** (2), a bird. (F. — Low L. — Low 
G.) M. E. quaille. — O. F. quaille, F. 
caille. — Low L. quaquina, a quail. — M. Du. 
quadakel, Du. kwakkel, a quail. — M. Du. 
quaken, Du. kwaken, to quack. From 
the noise which the bird makes. See 
**Quack.**

**Quaiket**, neat, odd, whimsical. (F. — L.) 
M. E. queijet, also quaint, coint, commonly 
with the sense of ‘famous.’ — O. F. and 
M. F. coint, ‘quaint, compt, neat, fine;’ 
Cot. — L. cognitus, well-known, pp. of 
cognoscere, to know; see Cogniscere.

Der. ac-quaikt.

**Quake.** (E.) M. E. quaken, cwakien. 
A. S. cwasian, to quake; cf. cweccan, to 
wag; F. Fries. kwakelen, to be unsteady.

Der. **Quaker** (A. D. 1650); see Haydn.

**Quality.** (F. — L.) M. E. qualitee. — F. 
qualitë. — L. qualitatem, acc. of qualitatis, 
sort, kind. — L. quaëi-s, of what sort. 
Allied to E. Which.

**Qualify.** (F. — L.) F. qualifiger. — 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. cwalm, pestilence. + 
O. Sax. qualm, destruction, death; O.H.G. 
qualm, destruction. [Perhaps not the 
same word as Du. kwalm, thick vapour.]

Teut. type *kwalmnos, masc. ; from *kwal, 
2nd grade of *kvel-an-, to die. See 
**Quell.**

**Quandary,** a perplexity. (L. — Gk.) 
Orig. a morbid state of mind; Knt. of 
Burning Pestle, i. 1. It probably arose 
from condarye, for hypo-condarye, a 
morbid state of mind. ‘I, seeing him so 
troubled, asked him what newes . . . had put 
him in so great a hypo-condarye.’ Blackhall, 
Brief Narration, ab. 1640 (Spalding Club, 
p. 175). See Hypochondria. (H. B.)

**Quantity.** (F. — L.) M. E. quantitee. 
— F. quantité. — L. quantitatem, acc. of 
quantitatis, quantity. — L. quanti-, for quan-
tus, how much. Related to quan; and 
to quis, who. Brugm. i. § 413.

**Quarantine.** (F. — L.) O. F. quar-
taine (Roquefort), usually quarantaine, 
a space of forty days. — F. quarante, forty. — 
L. quadragesinta, forty; see Quadragesima.

**Quarrel** (1), a dispute. (F. — L.) M. E. 
querele. — O. F. queerele, later querelle. — 
L. querella, a complaint. — L. queri, to 
complain. See Querulous.

**Quarrel** (2), a square-headed cross-bow 
bolt. (F. — L.) M. E. quarell. — O. F. quarrel, 
M. F. quarreau, a diamond, square tile, 
cross-bow bolt. — Late L. quadrillum, a 
quarrel. — L. quadrus, square; see Quad-
rate.

**Quarry** (1), a place where stones are 
dug. (F. — L.) Formerly quarrer; M. E. 
quarrecr, a place where stones are squared. 
— O. F. quariviere, a quarry; F. carrière. — 
Late L. quadrāria, a quarry for squared 
stones. — L. quadrare, to square. — L. quad-
rus, square, [Q] The sense was suggested by 
L. quadrātūrus, a stone-querower, also a 
stone-cutter (merely).

**Quarry** (2), a heap of slaughtered 
game. (F. — L.) M. E. querre. — O. F. 
cuirre, cuire (F. cuirre), intestines of a 
slain animal, the part given to hounds; 
so called because wrapped in the skin. — F.
cuir, a skin, hide. — L. corium, hide. See Cuirass.

Quart, the fourth of a gallon. (F. — L.) M. E. quart. — F. quarte. — L. quartä (i.e. pars), a fourth part; fem. of quartus, fourth. Related to L. quattuor, four. Brugm. i. § 279.

Quartan. (F. — L.) F. quartaine, recurring on the fourth day (said of a fever). — L. quartâna (febris), a quartan fever; fem. of quartânum, 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 quarteran. — Late L. quarterœnem, acc. of quartero, a fourth part. — Late L. quarterus, from L. quartus, fourth.

Quartet, quartette. (Ital. — L.) Ital. quartetto (quartette is a F. spelling); dimin. of quarto, fourth. — L. quartus, fourth.

Quarto, having the sheet folded into four leaves. (L.) From L. phr. in quarto, in a fourth part; where quarto is abl. of quartus, fourth.

Quartz, a mineral. (G.) G. quarz, rock-crystal; M. H. G. quarz.

Quash. (F. — L.) M. E. quachen. — O. F. quasser, later casser, to break, quash. — L. quassâre, to shatter; frequent. of quater (supine quassum), to shake.

Quassia, a South-American tree. (Personal name.) Named by Linneus (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.


Quaternion. (L.) L. quaterniön-, stem of quaternio, a band of four men; Acts xii. 4. — L. quaterni, pl.; see above.

Quatrain. (F. — L.) F. quatrains, a stanza of four lines. — F. quatre, four. — L. quattuor, four.

Quaver, vb. (E.) Frequent. of quave, M. E. quaven (u = v), to quake. Allied to M. E. quapen, to throb, palpitate. Compare Quake. Der. quaver, sb., a note in music, orig. a trill, shake. And see quiver (1).

Quay, a wharf. (F. — C.) Formerly kay, key; M. E. key, keye. — M. F. quay (F. quait), 'the key of a haven'; Cot. — Bret. kaë, an enclosure, a quay; W. cae, an enclosure, hedge. Celt. type *kagi--; allied to Haw, Hedge.

Quen, a woman; used slightly. (E.) A. S. cwæn, a woman; O. H. G. quena, a wife; Goth. kwino. Teut. type *kwenōn-. Also Irish ben, W. ban, a woman; Russ. jena, wife; Idg. type *gwenā. Cf. Gk. γυνή, Pers. zan. See Queen. Brugm. i. § 670.

Quenche, (Scand.) M. E. quaysy, quyesy, causing or feeling nausea. — Norweg. kvets, sickness after a debauch; Icel. idra-kveista, colic. Cf. Icel. kveista, a whitlow, boil; Low G. kveste, a blister; quesen-kopp, a brain-disease in sheep; E. Fries. kwaste, a blister, boil, worm causing giddiness in sheep.

Queen, (E.) Differing in gradation from quen, which spelling is restricted to the use of the word in a lower sense. A. S. cwæn, a woman; O. Merc. kwæn. + Icel. kwän, a wife; Goth. kwins, woman. Teut. type *kwênis, fem.; Idg. type *γwenis, cf. Skt. jümí-, wife. Brugm. i. § 677. (✓GwEN.)

Quer, (Low G.) A cant word. — Low G. quer, across; cf. quere, obliquity. In Awdelay's Fraternity of Vagabonds, p. 4, 'a quer fellow' is one who has just come out of prison; cf. Low G. in der quer liggen, to lie across, lie querely. So also G. quer, transverse; querkoft, a queer fellow. G. quer answers to O. H. G. twuer, transverse, Icel. kvær (whence E. thwart). See Thwart.

Quell, to subdue. (E.) M. E. quellen, to kill. A. S. cwerpian, to kill; causal of cwerpian, to die. + Du. kwellen, Icel. kvelja, Swed. kvälja, Dan. kvelè, to torment, choke; all causal forms. Teut. type *kweljan; from *kwel, 2nd stem of *kvel-an-, to die. See Quail (1).

Quench, (E.) M. E. quenchen. A. S. cwenecan, to extinguish; causal of A. S. cwecan (pt. t. cwecan), to go out, be extinguished. Cf. O. Fries. kwinkja, to be extinguished.

Querimousious, fretful. (L.) From L. querimônia, a complaint. — L. queri, to complain; with Idg. suffixes -môni-ja.

Quern, Kern, a handmill for grinding grain. (E.) M. E. quere. A. S. cweorn, cweyrn; orig. 'that which grinds.' + Du.


**Query**, an enquiry. (L.) For quere, i.e. compare thou. — L. quere, imp. sing. 2 pers. of quārerē, to seek; for *quāres-ere*, as in L. quēsō, I beg. Brugm. ii. § 662.

**quest**, a search. (F.-L.) F. question, — L. acc. quaestionem, an enquiry. — L. quas-base of quārerē, to seek; with suffix -tiōnem. — L. cauda, a tail; see Caudal.

**Quibble.** (L.) Dimin. of quīb, a sardasm (Ash); which is a weakened form of quīp. See Quip.


**quicken.** (E.) M. E. quīken, orig. to become alive. — A. S. cwic, alive.

**Quid**, a mouthful of tobacco. (E.) Merely another form of cud; M. E. quide, cud. See Cud.

**Quiddity**, a nicety, cavil. (L.) Late L. quiditās, the nature of a thing. — L. quid, what; i.e. what is it? Neut. of quis, who; see Who.

**Quiet, adj.** (L.) L. quiētus, quiet; orig. pp. of *quīre*, only used in the inceptive form quīserē, to be still. Cf. quiēs, rest. Allied to O. Pers. shīyāti, a place of delight, home; Pers. shād, pleased; and to E. Whole. Brugm. i. §§ 130, 675; Horn, § 767. Der. quiet, sb. and vb.; quiētus, sb.; quiēscent, from stem of pres. pt. of quiēserē.

**Quill** (1), a feather, pen. (E.?) M. E. quīl. —Quille, 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. kil, a goose-quill (Berghaus); Westphalian kwelie (Woeste); G. kiel, M. H. G. kil or kil.**

**Quill** (2), to pleat a ruff. (F.-L.) From O. F. cuillir (F. cueiller), to gather, pluck; also used in the sense of to pleat; see Rom. Rose, 1219, and Chaucer's translation. — Folk-L. *coligère* for L. *coligere*, to cull, collect. See Quill. Allied to the Guernsey word enquiller, to pleat (Métivier).

**Quillet**, a sly trick in argument. (L.) Short for L. quidlibet, anything you choose. — L. quid, anything; liber, it pleases (you).


**Quinary**, consisting of fives. (L.) L. quininarius, arranged by fives. — L. quini, five at a time. For *quin-ni*, from quinque, five. Cf. bini, two at a time. See Five.

**Quince.** (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly quence, quyns. (Cf. M. F. cognasse, 'the greatest kind of quince,' Cot.) Merely the pl. form of M. E. quynge, coine, or coin, a quince. — O. F. coin, F. coing, a quince. [The same as Prov. coiding; cf. Ital. cotogna, a quince.] — L. *coltium*, for *cydonium*; (the Ital. cotogna being from L. cydōnía, a quince). — Gk. κώδων, a quince, lit. a Cyprian apple. — Gk. Κυδωνία, Κυδώνις, 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 5; 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. quinine, 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. quinquāgisima (dies), fiftieth (day); fem. of quinquāgisimus, fiftieth. — L. quinquā, for quinquē, five, allied to E. Five; -gēsimus, for *gēnsimius, allied to decem, ten; see Quadragesima. || So also quinquangular, having five angles; quinquénnial, lasting five years.

**Quinsy.** (F. — Gk.) Formerly also squinancy. — O. F. quinsancie (Supp. to
Godefrey, s. v. esquinance); also squin-ancie (16th cent.); squinance, 'the squin-ancy or squinzie;' Cot. Formed (sometimes with prefixed s = O. F. er-, L. ex, very) from Gk. κυνάγινη, lit. a dog-throttling, applied to a bad kind of sore throat. — Gk. κυν-, stem of κυνω, a dog; αγ-ευω, 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. quintaina, a street in the camp, which separated the fifth maniple from the sixth; where there 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. quintaina means (1) a quintain, also (2) a part of a street (space) where carriages could pass. — L. quintānūs, from quintus, fifth. For *quinc-tus, from quinque, five. See Five.

Quintal, a hundred-weight. (F. — Span. — Arab. — L.) F. quintal (Cot.). — Span. quintal. — Arab. qintār, 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.' — L. 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 *quintus; from quinque, five; -plus, i.e. -fold; see Double.

Quip, a taunt, cavil. (L.) Formerly quicky; Drant's Horace, bk. ii. sat. 1. — L. quippe, forsooth (ironical). For *quistpe; Brugm. i. § 85. Der. quibble.

Quire (1), a collection of sheets of paper. (F. — L.) Spelt euaer in the Ancrun Rwle. — O. F. quaier (13th cent.), later quayer, cayer; mod. cahier. — Late L. quaternum, a collection of four leaves (we find Late L. quaternus, glossed by A. F. quaer in Wright's Voc. i. 116); whence also Ital. quadermo, a quire. Allied to L. quattuor, four. [The suffix -num is lost as in F. enfer from L. infernum.] Not from L. quaternio, which could not thus suffer loss of the acc. termination -nomem.

Quire (2), a band of singers; see Choir.


Quit, freed, free. (F. — L.) Orig. an adj., as in 'quit claim.' M. F. quit, quit, also quyte, free; adj. — O. F. quitte, discharged, released, free. — Late L. quitis, quitus, altered forms of Late L. quiétus, at rest, hence, free. Cf. Late L. quietá clamantia, A. F. quiete claim, E. qui crime; quiétum clamare, quiétum clamare, to quit a claim; quiétare, quiétare, quiétare, to free from debt. See Quiet. Der. quit, vb., F. quitter, O. F. quitier, from the adj.; hence quiéntance, O. F. quiètance, Late L. quiétantia, quiétantia; acquit. Cf. Coy.

quite. (F. — L.) M. E. quite; an adverbial use of the M. E. adj. quite, free, now spelpt quit; see above.

Quiver (1), to shiver. (E.) Allied to obsolete adj. quiver, full of motion, brisk; A. S. cwifer, in the comp. adv. cwifer-lice, eagerly. Cf. M. Du. kuyven, kuyveren, to quiver (Kilian); E. Fries. kwifer, lively, kwiferen, to be lively.


Quixotic. (Span.) Named from Don Quixote or Quijote, a novel by Cervantes.

Quoif; the same as Coif.

Quoin, a wedge. (F. — L.) The same as l. coin; see Coin.

Quoit, Coit, a ring of iron for throwing at a mark. (F. — L.) M. E. coite, coyte; cf. Lowl. Sc. coat, to push about, justle. Prob. from O. F. coitier, coitier, to press, push, hasten, incite, urge on (which prob. also had the sense 'to hurl'). Of unknown origin. Cf. Prov. coitair, 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. quórum, of whom; gen. pl. of qui, whom. Allied to Who.

Quota, a share. (Ital. — L.) Ital. quota, a share. — L. quota (pars), how great a part; fem. of quota, how great. — L. quót, how many; allied to qui, who; see Who.

quote. (F. — L.) Formerly also cote. — O. F. quoter, coter, to quote. — Late L. quotäre, to mark off into chapters and verses, for references; hence, to give a reference.

Quotidian, daily. (F. - L.) F. *quotidien.* - L. *quotidianus*; daily. - L. *quotiens,* 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. * quotiens,* the imaginary stem of L. *quotiens,* 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. 'Rabetynghe togedyr of two bordys'; id. Apparently from O. F. * rabatre,* to abate, diminish; hence, to thin down. - F. * re- *(L. * re-)* again; and *abatre,* to abate; see Abate. Confused with F. * raboter,* to plane; from F. * rabot,* a plane; cf. Rebate.

Rabbi, Rabbin, sir. (L. - Gk. - Heb.) L. * rabbi,* John i. 38. - Gk. *paschi.* - Heb. *rabbî,* literally * my master.* - Heb. * rab,* great; as sb., master; and, i. * my.* - Heb. root *rabab,* to be great. (The form *rabin* is French.)


Rabble. (M. Du.) From the noise made by a crowd. - M. Du. * rabbeilen,* to chatter; Low G. * rabbelin,* to chatter, babbble. The suffix - * le* gives a frequentative force; * ralle = *that which keeps on making a noise. Cf. Rap; and see Rapparee.


Raca. (Chaldee.) Matt. v. 22. Chaldee * râca,* worthless; hence, foolish.

Raccoon, Raccoon. (N. American Indian.) Spelt * raccoon* in Bailey (1735).

The native W. Indian name. 'Aranthone, a beast like a fox;' glossary of Indian Words subjoined to A Historic of Travail into Virginia, by W. Strachey (pub. by the Hakluyt Soc. in 1849).
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. hraca, the back of the head (occiput); see Sonner, and Vocab. 463. 21. We also find rack (7), for reck, 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 Rook (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.E. raket; borrowed from O.F.; cf. M.F. raquette.—Span. raqueta, a racket, battledore.—Arab. rakah, the palm of the hand (hence the game of fives, 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. racaid, a noise; Irish racan, noise; Gael. rac to make a noise like geese or ducks.

Racoon; see Raccoon.

Racy, of strong flavour, spirited. (F.—Ital.; with E. suffix.) Racy = indicative of its race, due to its breed. See Race (2).

Radiant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. radiäre, 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. raditz, a root.—L. radix; see Radix. Or the F. radix is from Ital. radice.

Radius, a ray. (L.) L. radius, a ray. Doublet, ray (1).

Radix, a root. (L.) L. radix (stem radic-), a root. Gk. ῥαδίς, a branch, rod; ῥαδιάμως, a twig. See Root and Wort. Der. radical, Radicals.

Raffle, a kind of lottery. (F. — G.) M. E. rafle, a game at dice.—M. F. rafle, raffle, a game at three dice; O. F. rafle, a gust of wind; F. rasler, to snatch up.—G. rafltn, to snatch up; frequent. of raffen, to snatch away, carry off hastily. See Rap (2).

Raft. (Scand.) M. E. raft, a spar, beam; orig. sense 'rafter.'—Icel. raftr (raftr), a rafter, beam (where the final r is merely the sign of the nom. case); Dan. raft, a rafter, a beam. Allied to Icel. raf, raftr, a roof, cognate with O.H.G. réfs, a spar, rafter. Allied to Gk. ῥάφως, a roof, ῥαφέων, to cover. (✓ REBH.) Not allied to A.S. hróf, a roof.

Rafter, a beam to support a roof. (E.) A.S. ræftar. An extension of the word above.

Rag. (Scand.) M. E. ragge. We only find A.S. raggie, for *raggige, rough, shaggy; as if formed from a sb. *ragg—. Norw. ragg, rough hair, whence ragged, shaggy (F. ragged); Swed. ragg, rough hair, whence raggig, shaggy; Icel. rögg, shagginess, raggadr, shaggy. Orig. sense 'shagginess,' whence the notion of untidiness. The resemblance to Gk. πάνος, a shred of cloth, is accidental. Der. ragstone, i.e. rugged stone; rag-wort, i.e. ragged plant.

Rage. (F.—L.) F. rage. — L. rabieum, acc. of rabie, rage. — L. rabeere, to rage. And see Rave.

Ragout. (F.—L.) F. ragoulte, a seasoned dish.—F. ragoûter, to coax a sick man's appetite.—F. re-, again; a, to; goûter, to taste.—L. re-; ad; gustâre, to taste. See Gust (2).

Raid. (North E. A Northern form of E. road. Cf. Icel. reit, a riding, a road. See Road.

Rail (1), a bar. (F.—L.) M. E. raile. Not found in A.S. — O. F. reille, a rail, bar; Norman dial. raile.—L. régula, a bar. See Rule. Cf. Low G. reïl, a rail, cross-bar; Swed. regel, a bar, bolt; G. riegel, O.H.G. rigil, a bar, bolt; all from L.


Rail (3), a bird. (F.—Tent.) O. F. raalle; M. F. rasle, 'a raile,' Cot.; F. râle. (From its cry.)


Raiment. (F.—L. and Scand.; with F. suffix.) Short for arrai-ment; see Array.

RAINEER

Raineer; see Reindeer.

Raise. (Scand.) M. E. reisen. — Icel. reisa, to make to rise, causal of rísa (pt. t. reis); to rise; so also Dan. reise, Swed. resa, to raise. See Rise, Rear (1).

Raisin. (F. — L.) M. E. reisin. — O. F. raisin, a grape; also a bunch. — Folk-L. racímn, for L. racímn, acc. of racímnus, 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. rājput, a prince; lit. 'son of a rajah.' — Skt. rājā, a king; putra, son.

Rake (1), an implement. (E.) A. S. raca, a rake. — Du. rakel, a rake, Dan. rage, a pocker, Swed. raka, an oven-rake (with base rake-); also Icel. raka, a shovel, G. rechen, a rake (with base rake-). Allied to Goth. rikan (Teut. type rek-an, pt. t. rake), 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 helle 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, to project, just out. Cf. Icel. rakr, Swed. rak, straight. Allied to Rack (1).

Rakehell, a vagabond; see Rake (2).

Raki, arrack. (Turk. — Arab.) Turk. rāqi, arrack. — Arab. 'araq, arrack; see Arrack.

Rally (1), to re-assemble. (F. — L.) F. rattler. — F. re-, again; allier, to ally: see Ally. Cf. prov. F. rallier, 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 raillery; and rally is merely another form of rail (2), from F. railer, to deride. See Rail (2).


Ramar, a great Mohammedan fast. (Arab.) So called because kept in the ninth month, named Ramadan. — Arab. ramadān, pronounced ramathān 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 ramed, it was hot. (Devic, Richardson.)

Ramificate. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. ramien (2), prov. E. rame, to rove, to gad about (Yks.); cf. E. Fries. ramen, rämen, to rove, ramble. The b is exessive and ramble is for prov. E. rammil, 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 clutch. rampo, a hook. According to Diez, the Ital. rampare (Prov. rapar) is a nasalised form from Low G. rappen, to snatch hastily, Dan. rappe, to hasten; cf. G. raffen, to snatch; see Rape (1). But Köting derives Ital. rampa, a grip, from Low G. rappen (Lübben), Bavar. rampf, a cramp, seizure; which is allied to rampf, 2nd grade of O. H. G. rimpf, to cramp. Cf. Ripple (2).

Rampart. (F. — L.) Also spelt rapine, rampier, rampar. — M. F. rempar, a rampart of a fort. — M. F. remparer, to put again into a state of defence. — L. re-, again; im- (in), in; parare, to get ready. See Pare.

Ramsons, broad-leaved garlic. (E.) A double plural; for ramsen-s. Here ramsen = A. S. hræmsan, ramsons; a pl. form, from a sing. hramsia. — Swed. ramslik (lik = leek); Dan. rams; Lithuan. kermesse, wild garlic; Irish creamh, W. craif, garlic; Gk. κρήμμων, 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
and drink together; formerly, 'a ranke,' Minshen. Prob. borrowed from Prov. rence, a rank; O.F. reng; see Rank, Range.

Rancid. (L.) L. rancidus. rancid. Cf. L. rancens, stinking, as if from an infin. *ranccrē, to stink.


Random, said or done at hazard. (F. - Tent.) M. E. randon; esp. in phr. in randon, in great haste. - O. F. randon, the force and swiftness of a great stream; whence phr. à randon, in great haste, with impetuosity; from O. F. randir, to run swiftly. So also Span. de rondon, de rondon, rashly, impetuously. - G. rand, a brim, edge, verge, margin; whence Ita. 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. rönd, Dan. rand, rim, verge; Swed. rand, a stripe. See Rind.

Range. (F. - O. H. G.) The sense 'to rove' 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. rang), a rank, row, list, range. - O. H. G. hrinc, 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 *rankr), straight, slender, Swed. rank, long and thin. Dan. rank, erect.

Rankele, to fester. (F. - L. - Gk.) A.F. rankler, to fester; O.F. draoncle, raoncle, raonler (so that it once began with d; see Godefroy). - O.F. draoncle, raoncle, raonle, an eruption of the skin. - Late L. dracunculus, dracculus, (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. rannisaka, to search a house, ransack; Swed. ransaka, Dan. ranskage. Icel. rann, a house, abode: sak-, related to sakja, to seek. The Icel. rann stands for *raun, and is the same as A.S. arn, a cot, Goth. raun, a house; see barn. Cf. A.S. raen, a plank, beam; and see Seek. Cf. Norman dial. ransquer, Gæl. ramsacha, from Scand.


Rant. (Du.) M. Du. randien, to dote, to be enragèd; also spelt randen; see Kilian. Cf. Westphal. rantern, to prate.

Rantipole, a romping child. (Low G.) Cf. M. Du. wrantich, E. Fries. wanterig, Low G. wrantig, peeveish, quarrelsome; and Poll. See Frampold.

Ranunculus. (L.) L. rūmunculus, a little frog; also, a plant. Double dimin. of rūna, a frog.

Rap (1), to strike smartly; a smart stroke. (Scand.) Dan. rap, a rap, tap; Swed. rapp, a blow; Swed. rapa, to beat; cf. G. rappen, to rattle. Of imitative origin; allied to Rattle, Racket (2).

Rap (2), to snatch, seize hastily. (E.) M. E. rapen, to hasten, act hastily. Cf. M. Du. rapen, 'to rap up, gather,' Hexham: Du. rap, quick; Icel. hrafa, to fall, tumble, hasten, hurry; Swed. rapp, to seize, snatch. Dan. rappe, to make haste; Swed. rapp, Dan. rap, quick, brisk; G. raffen, to snatch. From Teut. base *rahpe. Cf. Chiefly in the phrase to rap and rend. And see Rapt, Rape (1).


Rape (1), a seizing by force. (F. - L.) A.F. and Norm. dial. rape, rap: cf. Late L. rapitus, raptus (for L. raptus). O.F. rapt. - L. raptum, acc. of raptus, a rape. - L. rapitis, pp. of rapere, to seize. Cf. O. F. rapier. Gascon rapa, to seize. B. But, apparently, confused with M. E. rape, haste, hurry, a common word; see Chaucer's lines to Adam Scrivener. - Icel. hrafi, ruin, falling down, hrafar, a hurry, hrafa, to hasten; Swed. rapp, Dan. rap, quick; see Rap (2). Der. rape, vb.

Rape (2), a plant. (L.) M. E. rape. - L. rāpā, rāpum, a turnip, a rape. + Gk. bānns, a turnip, bāvavīs, a radish; Russ. riep, a turnip; G. rübe.
Rape (3), a division of a county, in Sussex. (E.) Of uncertain origin. It occurs in Domesday Book as rap, and was spelt rope in 1380. Prob. from A. S. râp, a rope; used for measurement. See Rope.


Rapier, a light narrow sword. (F. - Span. - O. H. G.) M. F. rapiere, rapière, also rasperie (Littre); it was considered as Spanish. 'Rapiere, Spanische swords;' Palsgrave, p. 908. Perhaps rapière was a name given in contempt, meaning 'a rasper' or poker; hence it was called 'a proking-spit of Spaniel.' Nares. Cf. Span. raspa^era, a raker. - Span. raspar, to rasp, scratch. - O. H. G. raps^on, to rasp. See Rasp. [Q] So Diez; Littre rejects this probable solution.


Rapparee, an Irish robber. (Irish.) Irish rapaire, a noisy fellow, sullen, robber, thief; cf. rapal, noise, rapach, noisy. Cf. Gael. rapair, a noisy fellow. All perhaps from E. rabble (Macbain).

Rappee, a kind of snuff. (F. - O. H. G.) F. râ^p, lit. rasped, reduced to powder; pp. of râper, to rasp; see Rasp.

Rapt, carried away. (L.) From L. rapius, pp. of rapere, to seize; see Milton, P. L. iii. 522. [Q] But in 'What thus raps you,' Cymb. i. 6. 51, the word may be E. See Rap (2).

raptorial. (L.) Used of birds of prey.

- L. râp-tor-î, from raptor, one who seizes; with suffix -al. - L. rapere, to seize.

rapture. (L.) Coined, as if from L. *raptûra, from L. rapius, pp. of rapere.

Rare. (F. - L.) F. rare. - L. rârum, acc. of râr, rare.

Rascal, a knave, villain. (F. - L.) M. E. raskaille, the common herd. [It was a term of the chase; certain animals, not worth hunting, were so called. The hart, till he was six years old, was accounted rascal. A. F. raskayle, a rabble; also *rascaillle, whence mod. F. rascaille, 'the rascality or base or rascal sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts of any company;' Cot. Due to an O. F. word cognate with Prov. Span. Port. rascar, to scrape; the orig. sense being 'scrapings'; cf. M. F. rasque, 'scourfe;' Cot. All from a Late L. *râsîcâre, a frequent form from râsum, supine of râdere, to scrape; see Rase (below); and Rash (2).

Rase, Raze, to scrape, efface. (F. - L.) M. E. rase[n], to scrape. - F. raser. - Late L. râsâre, to graze, to demolish. - L. râsum, supine of râdere, to scrape. Allied to Rodent.

Rash (1), headstrong. (E.) M. E. rash, rasch, E. Fries. rask; cf. A. S. rascan, to flash. - Du. rash, G. rasch; Dan. Swed. rask, quick, rash; Icel. rôskr, vigorous; N. Fries. radsk, quick. [Q] Brugm. i. § 795, connects this word with O. H. G. rad, a wheel; see Rotary.

Rash (2), a slight eruption on the body. (F. - L.) O. F. rasche, rasque, rauche. The same as Prov. rasca, the itch. So called from the wish to scratch it; cf. Prov. rascal, to scratch, equivalent to a Late L. *rÃsicâre. - L. râsum, supine of râdere, to scrape. See Raseal.

Rash (3), to pull, tear violently. (F. - L.) 'Rashing off helmes;' F. Q. v. 3. 8. M. E. aracen, afterwards shortened to racen.

- O. F. esrachier (F. arracher), to root up, pull away violently. - L. exrâdicâre, to root out. - L. ex, out; râdicâre, to root, from râdic, stem of râdix, a root. See Radix.

Rash (4), a kind of serge. (F. - Ital.) M. F. ras, serge. - Ital. rascia, 'silk rashi; Florio. From Rascia, a district in the S. of Bosnia.

Rasher, a thin slice of broiled bacon. (E.) '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. râsö-r-î, from râsor, one who scrapes; with suffix -al. - L. râs-un, supine of râdare, to scrape.


Rasp-berry, a kind of fruit. (F. - O. H. G.; and E.) Formerly called raspis, raspes, but this is merely a pl. form used as a singular. Named from its uneven surface. So also M. Ital. raspo, 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 arag tafia, the spirit called tafia; where arag is borrowed from Arab. 'araq, arrack.

Ratch, a rack or bar 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. Brugm. i. § 200.

Rate (2), to scold, chide. (F. - L.) M. E. raten, Ch. C. T. 3463; araten, to reprove. Also spell retten, arettien. - O. F. reter, areter, aretre, to accuse, to impute; Norman dial. reter, retret, to blame. - L. ad, to; and reputare, to count. See Repute. ¶ Not from rate (1).

Rath, early; Rather, sooner. (E.) Rather is the compar. of rath, early, soon. A. S. hrade, adv., quickly, hrado, adj., quick, swift; hence hrador, sooner. + Icel. hraor, swift; M. H. G. rad, hrad, quick; Du. rad, swift. Cf. O. Ir. crothim, I shake.

Ratify. (F. - L.) F. ratifier. - Late L. ratificare, to confirm. - L. rati-, for ratus, settled; -ficare, for facere, to make. See 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). Doublet, 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 raddelins, or raddelyng of the shrowdes, Naval Accounts (1485-97), ed. Oppenheim, pp. 185, 207. Prob. the same as prov. E. raddlins, long pieces of underwater twisted between upright stakes (hence, cross-lines of the shrouds); cf. Du. weeflijnen (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 rålan, 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 rattened; 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. raton, a rat. - F. raton, dimin. of F. rat; see Rat.

Rattle, to clatter. (E.) M. E. ratelen. A. S. *haroteian, only preserved in A. S. hrátete, hráetelwyrt, rattle-wort, a plant which derives its name from the rattling of the seeds in the capsules. + Du. ratelen, G. raseln, to rattle; allied to Gk. κρατίαω, to shake. Cf. also Gk. κρατάω, a rattle.

Raught, pt. t. of Reach, q. v.


Rave. (F. - L.) M. E. raven. - O. F. raver, cited by Diez, s. v. raver, as a Lorraine word; hence the derivative ravasser, 'to rave, talk idly;' Cot. Godefroy has O. F. resver, raver, rever, to stroll about, also to rave; cf. F. raver, dial. de la Meuse (Labourasse). Allied to Span. rabiar, to rave, a verb formed from the sb. rabilia, rage, allied to L. rabies, rage. - L. rabere, to rage; see Rabid. ¶ This is the solution given by Diez; but see Körting, s. v. rabilia.

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. rafeln, to fray out, unweave; Low G. raffeln, to fray out. Cf. Du. rafel, E. Fries. rafel, råfel, a frayed edge. Also Norman dial. raviler, to ravel; Pomeran. råbelen, uprabbeln, to ravel out. Of unknown origin; but cf. A. S. ärafan (or ärifan?), 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. unravel.
RAVELIN

Ravelin, a detached work in fortification, with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. (F.—Ital.) F. ravelin. — M. Ital. ravelino, revellino (Ital. rivellino), a ravelin. Origin unknown; thought to be from L. re-, back, uldum, a rampart; which is unlikely.


Raven (2), to plunder, to devour. (F.— L.) Better spell ravin. From M. E. ravine, sb., plunder.— O. F. ravine, rapidly, impetuousity (oldest sense 'plunder,' as in L.).— L. rafina, plunder; see Rapine.

ravine, a hollow gorge. (F.— L.) F. ravine, a hollow worn by floods, also a great flood; O. F. ravine (above).

ravish, to seize with violence. (F.— L.) M. E. rauni-ch. — F. raviss-, stem of pres. pt. of ravir; to ravish.— Folk-L. rapière, for L. rapære, 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. reit, a chorus.

Rayah, a person, not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation-tax, a word in use in Turkey. (Arab.) It may be explained as 'subject,' though the orig. sense is 'a flock,' or pastured cattle.— Arab. ṭa’iyah, ṭa’iyah(ʾ), a flock, subject, peasant; from ṭay, pasturing, tending flocks. Cf. Ryot.

Raze, the same as Rea (above).

razor. (F.—L.) F. rasoir, a razor, lit. a shaver.— F. raser, to shave; see Rase.

Razzia, a sudden raid. (F.—Alger.) F. razzia, rasia; borrowed from the Algerine rasia, which is a peculiar pronunciation of Arab. ḡāḍis, a raid, expedition against infidels (Devic).— Arab. ḡāḍis, a hero, a leader of an expedition.

REAM

Re-, Red-, prefix, again. (F.—L.; or L.) L. re-, red-; commonly re-, except in red-ent, red-ulent, red-dition, red-oud, 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. rechein, pt. t. rahte, raughte, pp. raught. — A. S. rǣcan, rǣcan, pt. t. rǣhte. + Du. reiken, O. Friesic reka; G. reichen. The A. S. rǣcan is closely allied to the sb. ge-reē, opportunity; giving as the orig. sense 'to seize an opportunity.' Teut. 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. rīdæn (strong verb), to counsel, consult, interpret, read; with the remarkable pt. t. rīord. [Also as a weak vb., pt. t. rīddæ; prob. by confusion with rīdan, to dispose of, to govern.] Allied to Goth. garēdan, to provide, Icel. rāða (pt. t. rēd), to advise, G. rathen (pt. t. rēth), to advise. Teut. type *rai̯dæn-. Perhaps allied to L. rēri, to think. Der. riddle (1), q. v.

Ready, (E.) M. E. reði; with change of suffix from A. S. rēðe, ready; orig. 'equipped for riding,' or 'prepared for a raid'; [ready = fully dressed], is common in Tudor F.; usual form ge-rēðe.— A. S. rǣd, 2nd stem of rīdan, to ride. So also G. be-reit, ready, from reit-en, to ride; Goth. garēdās, Icel. ge-rēðr, ready; cf. Goth. rādifjan, 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. rēel), or directly from Late L. realis, belonging to the thing itself. — L. rēs, 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. rēlglar. — Span. rejolagar, red sulphuret of arsenic. — Arab. rahj al-ghār, powder of the mine, mineral powder. — Arab. rahj, powder; al, the; ghār, a cavern, mine.

Realm. (F.—L.) M. E. roialme, realm. — A. F. reaimle (F. royaume), a kingdom; answering to a Late L. *rēg-ali-men. — L. régālis, royal; see Regal.

Ream. (F.—Span.—Arab.) M. E. reeme. — O. F. rāme (F. rame), a ream or
**REAP**


**Rear (3)**, insufficiently cooked. (E.) M. E. *revere*, A. S. *hrēr*, half-cooked.

**Rearmoushe**; see Rearmoushew.

**Rearward**; the rear-guard. (F. — L. and G.) The old spelling is *rearward*, M. E. *rearwardes*, i.e. guard in the rear. See Rear (2) and Ward.


**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).


**RECEPTACLE**

**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. *rebellium*, acc. of *rebellis*, renewing war. — L. *re-*, again; *bellum*, war = O. L. *duellum*, war; see Duel. Der. *rebel*, sb. and vb.; *rebell-*, -ious.

**Rebound;** see Bound (1).


**Rebuke, to reprove.** (F. — L.) M. E. *rebukian*; A. F. *rebukier*. — O. F. (Picard) *rebuker*, to defeat (a plan); O. F. *rebukier*, *rebechier* (Godefroy). — O. F. *re-* (L. *re-*), again, back; and O. North. F. *busquer*, *bustier*, O. F. *buschier*, to beat,orig. to cut trees, to lop. This verb is from O. F. *busche*, F. *bûche*, a log; Late L. *busca*, a log. Cf. Picard *busker*, *bukier*, to strike, beat (Corbiet); Walloon *busquer*, *buquer*, to strike, *buque*, a log (Sigart); Norm. dial. *bûquette*, 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 tum. — L. *rebus*, 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. *bieten*, to beat; see Beat.

**Recall.** (L. and Scand.) From L. *re*-; back; and *call*, of Scand. origin.

**Recant.** (L.) *re contaminants*, to sing back, echo; also, to recant. recall. — L. *re*-; back; *cántare*, to sing. See Cant (1).

**Recede.** (L.) L. *recédere*, to go back. — L. *re-*, back; *cédère*, 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-at*, to begin, O. Irish *céit*, first; and to Gk. *kauvós*, 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. receptionem, a taking back. — L. receptus; as above.

Recess. (L.) L. recessus, a retreat. — L. recessus, pp. of recedere, to recede. See Recede.

Receat, a signal of recall, in hunting. (F. — L.) from A.F. recet, 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 Receive.

recipe. (L.) L. recipere, take thou; imp. of recipere, to receive (above).

recipient. (L.) L. recipiunt, stem of pres. pt. of recipere, to receive.

Reciprocal. (L.) From L. reciprus, returning, alternating. Lit. ‘directed backwards and forwards;’ from L. *rec- (for *rek-), backwards (from re-, back); and *pro-co-, forwards, whence procul, afar off. Brugm. ii. § 86.

Recite. (F. — L.) M. F. reciter. — L. recitare, to recite. — L. re-, again; citare, to quote; see Cite.

Reck, to regard. (E.) M. E. rekken; often recchen. A. S. reccean, rececean (for *rek-ian); but the pt. in use is rôk-te, from an infin. rôcan (for *rok-ian), from the strong grade *rûk-. Icel. rekja; O. Sax. rôkjan, to reck, heed. Formed from a sb. with base rac-, strong grade rûc-, care, which exists in the cognate M. H. G. ruoch, O. H. G. ruoh, care, heed (whence the M. H. G. rouchen, O. H. G. ruohhjan, to reck). The Teut. stem *rûk- is the strong grade of *rok-, as seen in Icel. rôk, a reason, A. S. racu, account, reckoning, O. Sax. raka, a business, affair, O. H. G. rahha. Der. reck-less, A. S. rôc-e-las; cf. Du. rockeloos, G. ruchlos.

reckon. (E.) M. E. rekennen. A. S. ge-reccean, to explain; allied to ge-reccean, reccean, to rule, order, direct, explain, ordain, tell. Du. rekken; (whence Icel. rekina, to reckon, Dan. regne, Swed. rákna, are borrowed); G. recknen, O. H. G. rekhanon, to compute, reckon. All secondary verbs; allied to the sb. seen in A. S. racu, an account, Icel. rôk, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin, O. H. G. rahha, a thing, subject. See Reck.

Reclaim; from Re- and Claim.

Recline. (L.) L. reclinare, to lean back, lie down. — L. re-, back; *clainare, to lean. See Lean (1) and Incline.

RECOUP

Recluse. (F. — L.) M. E. recluse, orig. fem. — O. F. recluse, fem. of reclus, pp. of reclorer, to shut up. — L. reclüedere, to unclothe; but in late Lat. to shut up. — L. re-, back; claudiere, to shut. See Clause.


— A. F. recuiller; F. reculer, ‘to recoyle, retire;’ Cot. Lit. to go backwards. — F. re-, back; cul, the hinder part. — L. re-; culm, acc. of cultus, 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 L. recom tends; to recommend;’ Cot.

Recompense, to reward. (F. — L.) M. F. recompenser, ‘to recompense;’ Cot. — L. re-, again; compensare, to compensate; see Compensate.

Reconcile. (F. — L.) O. F. reconcile, — L. re-, again; conciliare, to conciliate; 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. The L. condere (pt. t. condidi) is from con- (cum), with, and the weak grade of V DHE, to place, put. Brugm. i. § 573.

Reconnoyer, to survey. (F. — L.) O. F. reconnoyer, M. F. reconnoistre, ‘to recognise, to take a precise view of;’ Cot. — L. re-cognoscer, to know again. See Recognise.


Recount. (F. — L.) F. raconter, to relate, recall. — 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 shred. — F. recoupe, a shred. — F. recouper, to cut

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again. — L. re-; again; and F. couper, to cut; see Coppice.

**Recourse.** (F.-L.) F. recours. — L. recurrsum, acc. of recursum, a running back; from pp. of recurre, to run back. — L. re-, back; currere, to run; see Current.

**Recovn.** (F.-L.) O. F. recouvrer, recouvrer (F. recouvrer). — L. recuperae, to recover, also to recur to oneself. A difficult word; perhaps orig. ‘to make good again,’ from Sabine cupris, good, of which the original sense may have been ‘desirable,’ from L. cupere, to desire. Brugm. ii. § 74.

**Recreant.** (F.-L.) O. F. recreant, saint-hearted; pres. pt. of recrere, 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.


**Recriminate.** (L.) From L. re-, again; and criminātus, pp. of crimenāri, to accuse of crime, from crimen-, a crime, a crime. See Crime.


**Rectangle.** A four-sided right-angled figure. (F.-L.) F. rectangle, adj., right angled (Cot.). — L. rectangulus, having a right angle. — L. rectus, right; angulus, an angle. Rectus was orig. the pp. of regere, to rule. See Regent and Angle (1).

**Rectify.** (F.-L.) F. rectifier. — Late L. rectificāre, to make right. — L. recti-, for rectus, right (above); -ficāre, for facere, to make.

**Rectilinear.** (L.) From L. rectilīne-us, formed by straight lines. — L. recti-, for rectus, right, straight; linea, a line.

**Rectitude.** (F.-L.) F. rectitude. — L. rectitudō, uprightness. — L. rectī-tudō (above); with suffix -tūdo.

**Recumbent.** (L.) Recumbent-, stem of pres. pt. of recumbere, to recline; where cumbere is a nasalised form allied to cubāre, to lie down. See Incumbent and Covey.

**Recuperative,** tending to recover. (L.) L. recuperātius, (properly) recoverable. — L. recuperāre, to recover. See Recover.

**Recur.** (L.) L. recurrere, to run back. — L. re-, back; currere, to run; see Current.


**Reddiction, a restoring.** (F.-L.) F. reddiction. — L. redditionem, acc. of redditio, a restoring. — L. rededere, to give back. — L. red-, back; dare, to give. See Date (1).

**Redem, to atone for.** (L.) Formerly redeme. Coined from L. red-, back, and emere, to buy. [Cf. M. F. redimer, ‘to redeem;’ Cot. — L. redimere, to buy back.]

**Der.** redempt-ion (from the pp. redemptus).

**Redgum, a disease of infants.** (E.) M. E. reed gounde, lit. ‘red matter’ of a sore); Prompt. Parv. From A.S. rēad, red; gund, matter of a sore.

**Redintegration, renovation.** (L.) From L. redintegratio, restoration. — L. red-, again; integer, whole, entire. See Integer.

**Redolent, fragment.** (F.-L.) M. F. redolent. — L. redolent-, stem of pres. pt. of redolēre, to emit odour. — L. red-, again; olēre, for *odēre, to be odorous; see Odour.

**Redoubt, an intrenched place of retreat.** (F.-Ital. — L.) Ill spelt; through confusion with redoubtable. F. redoute. — Ital. ridotto, a place of retreat. — Ital. ridotto, ridutto, pp. of ridurre, to bring home. — L. redūcere, to bring back. — L. re-, back; dúcere, to lead. See Duke.


**Redound.** (F.-L.) F. redonder. — L. redundāre, to overflow. — L. red-, again, back; unda, a wave. See Undulate.
Redress. (F.—L.) F. redresser, to put straight again.—F. re-again; dresser, to erect; dress; see Dress.

Redstart, a bird with a red tail. (E.) From Red and start, a tail (A.S. steort).

Reduce. (L.) Orig. to bring back. = L. reducere, to bring back. = L. re-, back; ducere, to lead. See Duke. Der. reduction (from the pp. reduct-us).

Redundant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. redundare, to redound. See Redound.

Reechy, dirty. (E.) Lit. ‘smoky;’ palatalised form of *reek* y; cf. Low. Sc. reekie, smoky. See Reek.


Reef (1), a ridge of rocks. (Du.) Formerly riff.—Du. rif, a reef. + Icel. rif, a reef, allied to rifa, a fissure, rift; Dan. rev, a sand-bank (reel, a shoal, revne, to split; Swed. refa, ref, a sand-bank, a cleft, gap. The Du. and Icel. rif, Dan. rev, may represent a Teut. type *refom-n, perhaps allied to Rib. Cf. Norw. ribbe, a mountain-ridge.

Reef (2), a portion of a sail. (Du.) M. E. rīf.—Du. reee, ‘a riff in a sail,’ Sewel; M. Du. riff, rīft, a reef. + Icel. rif, a reef in a sail; Dan. reb, Swed. ref, reef; Low Gr. riff, riff, a small sail; Pomeran. rīf, a little extra sail, bonnet.


Reel (1), a small spindle for winding yarn. (E.) M. E. rel; A. S. hroel, a reel. + L. Fries. rel; N. Fries. reel. Kluge derives A. S. hroel from a form *hroel, but this would give A. S. hroel; see Eng. Stud. xi. 312. Der. reel, vb., to wind, turn round, stagger.

Reel (2), a Highland dance. (Gael.) Gael. righil, ruithil, ruithil, a reel.

Reest, the wood on which a plough-counteris fixed. (E.) Also Wreest (wrongly), rest. A. S. rōst.

Reeve (1), to pass a rope through a ring. (Du.) Du. reween, to reeve. —Du. rees, a reef in a sail; because a reeed rope is used for reeding; see Reef (2).

Reeve (2), an officer, steward. (E.)

A. S. gerōfa, an officer; orig. sense perhaps ‘numberer, registrar (of soldiers); for *gerōfsa. From -rōf, a host (as in seg- rōf, a host of men); cf. O. H. G. ruoza, a number. \[Not allied to G. grau.\] Der. borough-reeve; port-reeve; sheriff, q.v.

Reflection, refreshment. (F.—L.) M. F. reflection, a repast.—L. acc. reflectionem, lit. a remaking.—L. refectus, pp. of refecer, to remake, to restore. = L. re-, again; facere, to make. See Fact.

Refel. (L.) L. refellere, to refine, shew to be false. = L. re-, back; fallere, to deceive; see Fable.


Reflect. (L.) L. reflectere, lit. to bend back, hence to return rays, &c.—L. re-, back; flectere, to bend; see Flexible.

Reform. (F.—L.) F. reformer, to shape anew.—L. re-, again; formare, to form; see Form.

Refrait, to bend back rays of light. (L.) L. refractus, pp. of refringere, to bend back.—L. re-, back: frangere, to break; see Fragile. Der. refract-ory, 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. refreinen.—O. F. refrenere, to repress; Cot.—L. refrenare, to bridge, hold in with a bit.—L. re-, back; frēnum, a bit, curb. The orig. sense of frēnum is prob. due to a derivation from L. frendere, to champ; as if for *frēnd-num. If so, it is allied to Grind. \[Prob. sometimes confused with M. F. refrenandre, to bridge,\] Cot.; this is from L. refringere, to break back (below).

Refrain (2), the burden of a song. (F.—L.) F. refrain; so also Prov. refrainis, a refrain, reffrenir, reffrenir, to repeat. So called from frequent repetition; the O. F. refreindre, to pull back, is the same word as Prov. reffrenir, 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

freschen. — O. F. refreschir; Cot. — L. re-, again; O. H. G. frisch (G. frisch), fresh. See Fresh.

Refrigerate. (L.) From pp. of L. refregiare, to make cool again. — L. re-, again; frigèrare, to cool, from frigus, cold. See Frigid.

Reft, pp. of reave; see Reave.

Refuge. (F. — L.) M. E. refuge. — F. refuge. — L. refugium, an escape. — L. refuge, to flee back. — L. re-, back; fugere, to flee; see Fugitive.

refugee. (F. — L.) M. F. refugié, pp. of se rejuger, to take refuge. — F. refuge (above).

Refugent. (L.) From L. refugent-, stem of pres. pt. of refugere, to flash back. — L. re-, back; fulgere, 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. refusen. — O. F. refuser (the same as Port. refusar, Ital. refusare, to reject). It answers to a Late L. type *refusare, 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. refuse, refuse; cf. O. F. mettre en refus, faire refus à, to abandon, reject (Godefroy).

refute, to oppose, disprove. (F. — L.) M. F. refuter. — L. refuttare, to repel, rebut. The orig. sense was prob. ‘to beat back,’ see Con- fuse.

Regain. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) F. regagner. — L. re-, back; and L. 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. Diez derives it from L. regolare, to melt, thaw; from L. re-, back, gelàre, to freeze (see Gelid). 2. Hatzfield derives F. régaler (ultimately) from Ital. regalare, 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. regata, rigatta, ‘a strife for the maistrie;’ Florio. — M. Ital. rigattare, to contend for the mastery, to wrangle, to haggle as a huckster does. So also Span. regalear, to haggle, retail provisions, to rival in sailing. Of unknown origin.

Regenerate. (L.) From pp. of regenerare, to produce anew. — L. re-, again; generare, to produce, from gener-, for *genes-, stem of genus, kindred. See Genus.

Regent. (F. — L.) M. F. regent, a regent, vice-gerent. — L. regent-, stem of pres. pt. of regere, to rule. Allied to Gk. πριγγος, to stretch, Goth. uf-rakjan, to stretch out, Skt. jf, to stretch, räj, to govern. (✓ REG) See Right. Brugm. i. § 474.

regicide, slayer of a king; slaying of a king. (F. — L.) M. F. regicide [Minshu]. — L. régici, for rex, king, allied to regere, to rule; -cida, a slayer, from cadere, to slay. Also: from L. régici- (as before); -cidiun, a slaying, from cadere.


Regress, return. (L.) L. regressus, sb. — L. regressus, pp. of regredi, to go back. — L. re-, back; gradì, to go. See Grade.

Regret, sorrow. (F. — L. and Scand.) F. regret, grief; regretter, to lament (Cot.). The oldest form of the verb is egrater. Of disputed origin; see Scheler. The
most likely solution is that which derives O. F. regrater from L. re-, again, and the verb which appears in Icel. gráta, Swed. gråta, Dan. grede, A. S. gréatan, Lowl. Sc. greit, to weep, bewail. See Greet (2). Cf. ‘I mone as a chylde dothe for the wantynge of his nourse or mother, je regretere;’ Palsgrave.

**Regular.** (L.) L. rēgūlāris, according to rule. — L. rēgula, a rule; regere, to rule. See Regent.

**Rehearse.** (F. — L.) M. E. rehersen.
- O. F. reherser, rehercer, 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.


**Reimburse, to refund.** (F. — L. and Gk.) Adapted from F. rembourser by substituting L. re-in- for F. rem- (with the same force). — L. re-, again; im- (for in), in; F. bourse, a purse. See Purse.

**Rein.** (F. — L.) M. E. reine. — O. F. reine, rein of a bridle. (The same as Ital. redina, Span. rienda, transposed form of redina.) — Late L. *retina, not found, but a short form allied to L. retinaculum, a rein. — L. retinère, to hold back. — L. re-; back; tenère, to hold. See Retain.

**Reindeer, Raindeer, a kind of deer.** (Scand.) M. E. raynederere. Formed by adding *deer* (see Deer) to Icel. *hreinn*, a reindeer; cf. also O. Swed. *rein*, a reindeer, A. S. hran. [We also find Dan. rensdyr, Du. rendier, G. renthier.] Teut. type *hrainoz*; a true Teut. word, as the forms shew, B. Diez refers us to Lapp raingo, but this is merely a bad spelling of Swed. renko, i.e. rein-cow. The true Lapp word is *påto*, a reindeer; nor can the Icel. word have been suggested by Lapp *reino*, a pasturage for rein-deer; Ihre, Lexicon Lapponicum, p. 374.

**Reins, the lower part of the back.** (F. — L.) O. F. reins. — L. rènes, pl., kidneys, reins.

**Reject.** (F. — L.) M. F. rejetor (16th cent.; F. rejeter; oldest spelling rejetor).
- O. F. re-, back; getter, getter, to throw, from L. iactāre; see Jet (1).

**Rejoice.** (F. — L.) M. E. reioisen.
- O. F. rejois-, stem of pres. pt. of rejoir (mod. F. rējoiir), to gladden, rejoice. — L. re-, again; O. F. esjoi, to rejoice, from L.

ex, much, very, and gaudère, to rejoice. See Gaud.

**Rejoin.** (F. — L.) Lit. to join again; in legal language, to answer to a reply. — F. rejoign-, a stem of rejoindre, to rejoin.
- L. reiungere, to join again. — L. re-, again; iungere, to join. See Join. Der. rejoindre, which is the F. infin. mood used as a sb., as in the case of attaindre.

**Relapse, to slide back into a former state.** (L.) From L. relāpus, pp. of relābi, to slide back. — L. re-, back; lābi, to slide; see Lapse.

**Relate, to describe, tell.** (F. — L.) F. relatér, ‘to relate;’ Cot. — Late L. relatāre, to relate. — L. relātus, used as pp. of referre, to relate (but from a different root). — L. re-, again; lātus, for lātus, borne, pp. of tollere, to bear. See Tolerate.

**Relax.** (L.) L. relaxāre, to relax. — L. re-, again; laxāre, 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; chiens de relais, chevaux de relais, dogs or horses kept in reserve; Cot. The orig. sense is ‘a rest,’ and chiens de relais are dogs kept at rest; cf. à relais ‘at rest, that is not used,’ Cot.; and see relais in Godefroy. — O. F. relaisser, to relinquish.
- L. relaxāre, to loosen, let loose, allow to rest; see Lax. Cf. Italian cani di rilasso, dogs kept in reserve (late edition of Florio by Torrino, 1688).

**Relay** (2), to lay again. (L. and E.) From re- and lay. See Lay (1).

**Release.** (F. — L.) M. E. releessen, relesen. — O. F. relessier (M. F. relaisser), to relax. — L. relaxāre, to relax; see Relax.

**Relocate, to consign to exile.** (L.) From pp. of L. relègäre, to send away, remove. — L. re-, again, back; lègäre, to send, appoint; see Legate.

**Relent.** (F. — L.) Altered from F. relentir, to slacken, to relent (cf. L. relentscere, to slacken). — F. ra-, for re-a- (L. re-ad); L. lentus, slack, slow, allied to lenis, gentle, and to L. lītus, light. See Lenient and Lithe.

**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. relevare, to raise again. — L. re-, again; levare, to raise, from levāre, light. See Levity.

**Relic, a memorial.** (F. — L.) Chiefly

Relict, a widow. (L.) L. relicta, fem. of relīctus, pp. of reliquēre, to leave behind (above).

Relieve. (F. — L.) M. E. releuen (= relevelen). — F. relever, to raise up, relieve. — L. releverēre, to raise again; see Relevant.

Der. relief, M. E. relef, O. F. relief (F. relef), a sb. due to the verb relever.

Religion. (F. — L.) F. religion; Cot. — L. acc. religiōnem, from religio, piety; allied to religiōs, regarding, the gods, pious. Re-ligion is the opposite of neg-ligion, negligent; see Neglect. Allied also to di-ligent, and to Gk. ἄληγεων, to reverence.

Reliquiary. (F. — L.) O. F. reliquin- quis, pr. pt. stem of reliquēre, to leave (Godefroy). — L. reliquēre, to leave behind; see Relic.

reliquiae, a casket for relics. (F. — L.) F. reliquaire, 'a casket wherein relics be kept;' Cot. — Late L. reliquiāriōnum (same sense). — L. reliquēriās, orig. stem of reliquiae, relics; see Relic (above).

relique; the same as Relic.

Relish, an orig. an after-taste. (F. — L.) M. E. reles, an after-taste, Sir Cleges, 208. — O. F. reles, relais, which is left behind; also a relay; see Relay (1).

Reluctant. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of reluctāre, reluctāri, to struggle against. — L. re-, back; lactāri, to struggle, from lacta, a wrestling. Allied to Gk. λυγ-ίεως, to bend, writhe in wrestling; Lith. lūgas, flexible, Skt. ruj, to bend, break. (vLEUG.)

Rely, to repose on trustfully. (F. — L.) We find ‘to relye their faithe upon’ where relye = fasten. — F. relier, to bind up, or together. — L. reliquāre, to fasten. L. re-, back; ligāre, to bind; see Ligament.

But much influenced by E. tie, vb., to repose, though this would have required a pp. relain. Der. reli-anct.

Remain. (F. — L.) O. F. pres. s. (je) remain; cf. M. F. impers. vb. il remain-t, it remains. [The ininf. remaindre is preserved in E. remainder, used as a sb.] — L. reman-ēo, I remain; reman-ēt, it remains; remanēre, to remain. — L. re-, behind; manēre, to stay. See Mansion.

Remand, to send back. (F. — L.) M. F. remandere. — L. remandāre, to send back word. — L. re-, back; mandāre, 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. remembrer. — L. rememorāri, to remember. — L. re-, again; memorāre, to make mention of, from memor, mindful. See Memory.

Remind, to bring to mind again. (L. and E.) From Re- and Mind.


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. remonstrāre, to expose, to produce arguments against. — L. re-, again; monstrāre, to show, from monstrum, a portent; see Monster.

Remorse. (F. — L.) M. F. remors; Cot. — Late L. remorsus, remorse. — L. remorsus, pp. of remordēre, to bite again, to vex. — L. re-, again; mordēre, to bite; see Mordacity.

Remote, distant. (L.) L. remōtus, pp. of remouerēre, to remove; see Remove. Or from M. F. remote, f. remove, removed; Cot.; from L. pp. f. remōta.

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 Re- and Move.

Remunerate, to recompense. (L.) From pp. of remūnērare, remūnērari, to reward. — L. re-, again; mūnērāre, to bestow a gift, from mūner- (for *mūner-),
stem of minus, a gift, also, an office. See Municipal.


Renard; see Reynard.

Rencontre, Rencounter. (F. - L.) F. rencontre, a meeting. - F. rencer, to meet. - F. re-, again; rencontre, to meet, encounter; see Encounter.

Rend. (E.) M. E. render. A. S. rendan, to cut or tear. + O. Fries. renda, to tear; North Fr. renne, ranne, to tear apart. Der. ren, 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 assembly of soldiers;' Cot. - F. rendezvous < L. redidit ous, render yourselves; imperative pl. of reddere (above).

Renegade, Renegado. (Span. - L.) Span. renegado, an apostate, one who has denied the faith: orig. pp. of renegar, to forsake the faith. - L. re-, again; negare, 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. renet; from M. E. rennen, to run; prov. E. run, to congeal, coagulate. See Run. Hence rennet is also called runnet (Pegge's Kenticisms); also erning (Derbyshire), from A. S. irnan, to run. So also M. Du. rinsel, ranseling, renning, 'curds, or milk-runnet,' from rinnen, 'to presse, curdle;' Hexham. Cf. 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. renatús, born again! - F. reinette, rainette, a rennet; the same as rainette, a little frog; from the speckled skin. Dimin. of F. rainé, a frog. - L. rúna, a frog. Cf. Ranunculus.

Renounce. (F. - L.) F. renoncer. - L. renunciare, to bring back a report, also to disclaim, renounce. - L. re-, back, again; nuntiáre, to tell, bring news, from nuntius, a messenger. See Nuncio.

Der. renunciat-ion, F. renonciation, from L. pp. renuntiátius.

Renovate. (L.) From L. renováre, pp. of renováre, to renew. - L. re-, again; nouáre, to make new, from novus, new. See Novel.


Rent (1), a tear; see Rend.

Rent (2), annual payment. (F. - L.) M. E. rente. - F. rente. [Cf. Ital. rendita, renta.] - Late L. rendita, nasalised form of L. redditus, fem. of pp. of reddere, to render; see Render.


Repair (1), to restore, amend. (F. - L.) M. F. reparáre, to recover, repair, make ready anew. - L. re-, again; paráre, to get ready; see Paré. Der. repar-able, M. F. reparable, L. reparabilis; repar-at-ion, M. F. reparation.

Repair (2), to resort to. (F. - L.) M. F. repaireur, to haunt; Cot. Older form repairier (Burguy). - L. repatriare, 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; partir, to part, also to rush, dart off, burst out laughing. - L. re-, again; partire, 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 facere; to feed. See Pastor.

Repay. (F. - L.) O. F. repaireur. - O. F. re- (L. re-), back; paier, to pay; see Pay.

Repeal. (F. - L.) Altered from O. F. rapeler, F. rappeler, to repeal. - O. F. re- (L. re-); apeler, later appeler, to appeal. See Appeal. Repeal = re-appeal.

Repeat. (F. - L.) Formerly repeté. - M. F. repeter, Cot. - L. repetere, to attack
again, resert, reaet. - L. re-, again; petere, to attack; see Petition. Der. repet-ition.

Repel. (L.) L. repellere, to drive back. - L. re-, back; pellere, to drive; see Pulse. Der. repulse, from pp. repulsus.

Repet, to rue. (F. - L.) F. repentiir, to repent. - L. re-, again; paonere, 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. repertor, a finder, discoverer. - L. repere, to find out. - L. re-, again; parire (Emuns), usually parere, to produce; see Parent.

Repine. (L.) Compound of L. re-, again; and pine, to fret; see Pine (2).

Replace. (F. - L. and Gk.) From re- (F. re-, L. re-), again; and Place.

Replenish. (F. - L.) O. F. repleniss-, 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. repléet, masc.; replète, fem., full. - L. plétus, filled up; pp. of re-plère, to fill again. - L. re-, again; plérer, to fill; see Plenary.

Replevy, to get back tainted goods on a pledge to try the right in a suit. (F. - Teut.) F. re- (L. re-), again; O. F. pleviiir, to be surety. See Pledge.

Reply. (F. - L.) M. F. replien. - O. F. replier, the old form afterwards replaced by the 'learned' form rpliquer, to reply. - L. replicare, lit. to fold back; as a law term, to reply. - L. re-, back; pllicer, to fold. Der. replica, a repetition; from Ital. replica, a sb. due to L. replicare, to repeat, reply.

Report. (F. - L.) M. E. reporten, - F. reporter, to carry back. - L. reportare, to carry back. - L. re-, back; portare, to carry; see Port (1). The E. sense 'to relate' is due to F. rapporter, O. F. rapporter; with prefix rea- < L. re-ad.

Repose. (F. - L. and Gk.) F. repose, 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 compounds. See Pose.

Repository, a storehouse. (F. - L.) M. F. reposoire, a storehouse. - L. reposit-um. - L. repositus, pp. of repóneré, to lay up, store. - L. re-, again; póneré, to place; see Position.

Reprehend, to reprove. (L.) L. re-prehendere, to hold back, check, blame. - L. re-, back; prehendere, to seize, to hold. See Prehensile.

Represent. (F. - L.) O. F. represent-er. - L. representäre, to bring before again, exhibit. - L. re-, again; præsentäre, to present; see Present (2).

Repress. (F. - L.) From F. re-, again, and presser, to press; but used with sense of L. reprimere (pp. repressus) to press back, check. - L. re-, back; premere, to press; see Press.

Reprieve, vb. (F. - L.) [A doublet of reprove.] M. E. repreven, to reprove, reject, disallow; to reprevia a sentence is to disallow it. - O. F. reprevet, 3rd pres. sing. indic. of reprouver (F. réprouver), to reprove; see Reprove. Cf. Schwan, § 34(4).

Reprimand. (F. - L.) F. réprimandre, formerly réprimende, 'a reproof.' Cot. - L. reprehendu, a thing that ought to be repressed; hence, a check. Fem. of the gerundive of reprehire, to repress; see Repress.

Reprisal. (F. - Ital. - L.) M. F. re-presaille, a taking or seizing on, a reprisal. [The change of vowel is due to obs. verb repritse, to seize in return; from F. repris, pp. of reprehendre < L. reprehendere, (here) to seize again.] - Ital. ripresaglia, booty. - M. Ital. ripresa, a taking again; fem. of ripresa, pp. of riprendere, to reprend, also to retake. - L. reprehendere, to seize again, also, to reprend; see Reprehend.

Reproach. (F. - L.) F. reprocher, to reproach. Cf. Span. reprochar, Prov. repröchar, to reproach; answering to Late L. *reprofitère, to bring near to, impute to, reproach. - L. re-, again; propri-us, nearer, comp. of prope, near. See Pro- pinquity. ¶ A translation of L. obicere (objicere), to bring near or cast before one, to reproach.

Reprobate. (L.) L. reprobatus, reproved, rejected; pp. of reprobare, to reject upon trial. - L. re-, back; probare, to test. See Probable.

reprove. (F. - L.) M. E. reprouen, also reprouen. - O F. reprouver (F. réprouver), to reprove, condemn. - L. repribare, to reject, reprove (above).

Reptile, crawling; usually, as a sb. (F. - L.) F. reptile, 'crawling.' Cot. - L.
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reptilem, acc. of reptilis, creeping. — L. reptus, pp. of repere, to creep. — Lithuan. repliti, to creep.


Repudiate. (L.) From pp. of L. repudiatūre, to reject. — L. repudium, a casting off, divorce. Perhaps from L. re-, away; pudere, to feel shame; cf. pudor, shame, prō-pudium, a shameful action.

Repugnant. (F. — L.) M. F. repugnant, pres. pt. of repugner, ‘to repugne, thwart;’ Cot. — L. re-pugnāre, to fight against. — L. re-, back; pugnāre, to fight; see Pugilism.

Repulse. (L.) From L. repulsā, sb., a refusal; or repulsāre, vb. — L. repulsus, pp. of repellere; see Repel. Cf. Norman dial. repulsur, to repulse.


Request. (F. — L.) O. F. requeste. — L. requiśita, a thing asked, fem. of pp. of requīrire, to ask back. — L. re-, back; and quærerē, to seek. See Quest.

require. (F. — L.) M. E. requeren, but also requirēn. — M. F. requirer; O. F. requerrer, with 1 pr. s. requier. — L. requīvere (above). Der. requīs-īle, from pp. requīsitūs.

Requiem. (L.) The Mass for the Dead was called requiem, because it began ‘Requiem eternam dona eis.’ — L. requiem, acc. of requīsē, repose. — L. re-, quiēs, rest. See Quiet.

Requite. (F. — L.) Also spelt requit, Temp. iii. 3. 71. From re- and quit; see Quit.

Redclos, a screen at the back of a thing, esp. of an altar. (F. — L.) From M. E. re, rear; and F. dos, back, from L. dorsum, back. See Rear (2) and Dorsal.

Reremouse, Rearmouse, a bat. (E.) A. S. hrēromis, a bat; from the flapping of its wings. — A. S. hrēran, to agitate, allied to hrōr, adj., stirring, quick; mīs, a mouse. Cf. prov. E. flitter-mouse, a flitter-mouse or bat. And cf. Uproar.

† Perhaps a popular etymology; cf. early A. S. hrētha-mūs, a bat; Epinoal Gl. 978.

Rereward; see Rearward.

Rescind, to repeal. (F. — L.) F. re-

scindre, to cancel; Cot. — L. rescindère, to cut off, annul. — L. re-, back; scindere, to cut. Allied to Schism. (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. rescourre, to rescue, save. [The same word as Ital. riscuatore.] — Late L. rescutere (A. D. 1308); for re-excutere, to drive away again. — L. re-, again; ex, away; quatre, to shake; see Quash.

† The M. E. sb. was rescous, from O. F. resconus < Late L. pp. fem. rescussa.


Resemble. (F. — L.) O. F. ressembler.

— O. F. re-, again; semblar, to seem, be like. — L. re-, again; simulāre, to make like; see Simulate.

Resent. (F. — L.) M. F. se resenant (or ressentir), to have a deep sense of. — L. re-, again; sentire, to feel. See Sense. Der. resentment.


reservoir. (F. — L.) F. réservoir. — Late L. reseruātorium, a store-house, formed from reservāre, to reserve. Cf. Late L. servātorium, a store-house (Lewis).

Reside. (F. — L.) M. F. resider, to reside, stay. — L. residēre, to sit or remain behind. — L. re-, back; sedēre, to sit; see Sedentary. Der. resid-ence.


Resilient. (L.) L. resilient-, stem of pres. part. of resiliēre, to leap back. — L. re-, back; salīre, to leap. See Salient.


Resist. (F. — L.) O. F. resister. — L. resistēre, to stand back, withstand. — L. re-, back; sistēre, to stand, from stāre, to stand; see State.
**RESOLUTE**

**Resolute.** (L.) L. resolutus, pp. of resoluere (below).

**resolve.** (L.) L. resoluere, to loosen, melt; hence to separate into parts (also, to decide, resolve). — L. re-, back; soluere, to loosen; see Solve. Der. resolut-ion (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. resortir, ressortir, 'to issue, go forth again, resort;' Cot. Orig. a law term; to appeal. — Late L. resortire, to resort to a tribunal; cf. ressortir, 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; sortire-, for sors, a lot; see Sort.

**Resound.** (F.-L.) O. F. resoner (12th cent.). — L. resonare; see Resonant.

**Resource.** (F.-L.) M. F. resource, later ressource, 'a new source;' Cot. — F. re-, 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 respicere, to look at, look back upon. — L. re-, back; specere, to see; see Specie.

**Respite.** delay, reprieve. (F.-L.) O. F. respit, a respite. 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.) F. respirer. — L. respirare, to breathe again or back. — L. re-, back; spirare, to breathe; see Spirit.

**Resplendent.** (L.) From L. resplendent-, stem of pres. pt. of resplendere, to glitter. — L. re-, again; splendere, to shine; see Splendour.

**Respond.** (F.-L.) O. F. responde. — L. respondere (pp. responsus), to answer. — L. re-, back; spondere, to promise; see Sponsor. Der. response, from O. F. respons, an answer, from L. responsum, neut. of pp. responsus.

**Rest.** (1), repose. (E.) A. S. rest, rest, rest. Cf. Du. rust, Dan. Swed. rast, Icel. röst (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-jā, 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 Hansack. Brumg. i. § 903 c.

**Rest** (2), to remain, be left over. (F.-L.) F. rester, to remain. — L. restāre, to stop behind, remain. — L. re-, back; staire, to stand; see State. Qf Distinct from rest (1), repose.

**Restaurant.** (F.-L.) Mod. F. restau-rant, lit. 'restoring;' pres. pt. of restaurer, to restore, refresh; see Re-store.

**Restharrow.** a plant. (F. and E.) For arrest-harrow, because its tough roots stop the harrow. Cf. the F. name arrête-bœuf, lit. 'stop-ox.'

**Restitution.** (F.-L.) F. restitution. — L. restitutionem, acc. of restituatio, a restoring. — L. restitūtus, pp. of restituere, to restore. — L. re-, again; stātuere, to set up, place, causal of stāre, to stand; see State.

**Restive.** (F.-L.) Confused with rest-less, but it really means stubborn, refusing to move. — M. F. restif, 'restie, stubborn, drawing backward;' Cot. — F. rester, to remain; see Rest (2). QF Hence E. rusty in the phr. to turn rusty = to be stubborn.

**Restore.** (F.-L.) O. F. re-storer, also re-staurer. — L. restaurare, to restore. — L. re-, again; *stāuare, to set up; see Store. Brumg. i. § 198.

**Restrain.** (F.-L.) O. F. re-stain, as in restrain-ant, pres. pt. of re-staindre (F. re-staindre), to restrain. — L. restrin-gere, to draw back tightly, bind back. — L. re-, back; stringere, to bind; see Stringent. Der. restrain, from O. F. re-staindre, fem. of pp. of re-staindre.

**restrict.** (L.) From L. restrictus, pp. of restringere, 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. resul-tāre, to rebound; frequent. of resul-tus, to leap back; see Resilient. Der. result-ant.

**Resume, to take up again.** (F.-L.) M. F. re-sumere. — L. resūmère. — L. re-, again; sūmère, to take; see Assume. Der. resumpt-ion (from pp. resumpt-us).


**Resuscitate, to revive.** (L.) L. resus-
citātus, pp. of resuscitāre, to revive. — L. ret-, again, sus-, up, and citāre, to rouse; see Cite.

Ret, to steep flax. (M. Du.) M. Du. retēn, reteten, to steep flax; Du. reten. Cf. Pomeran. rōten, Swed. röta, Norw. røyta, to ret; also Du. rōte, ronten, Low G. rate, E. Fris. rōte, a retting-pit. Lit. 'to make rotten;' formed by use of neuter from Teut. *raut; 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. retailler, a sherd, pars. small piece. — O. F. retailler, to sherd, cut small. — O. F. re- (= L. re-), again; tailer, to cut; see Tailor.

Retain. (F. — L.) F. retenir. — L. retinēre, to hold back; pp. retentus.— L. re-; back, tenēre, to hold; see Tenable.

Retaliate, to repay. (L.) From pp. of L. retālōre, to requite; allied to tālio, retaliation in kind, as in lex talīōnis, the law of retaliation. — L. tāli-, decl. stem of tālus, such of such a kind. Cf. Gk. τικλίος, of such an age. From the Idg. base tā-, allied to Gk. τῆ, E. that. See That.

Retard, to delay. (F. — L.) F. retarder, to hinder. — L. retardāre, to delay. — L. re-; again; tardāre, to make slow, from tardus, slow. See Tardy.

Retch, Reach, to try to vomit. (E.) A. S. hrēcan, to clear the throat, hawk, spit. — A. S. hrēca, spittle; cf. hrēcegōrice, hoarseness. — Icel. hrēka, to spit; from hrēki, spittle. Prob. of imitative origin.

Retention. (F. — L.) M. F. retention, 'retention; ' Cot. — L. acc. retinēnōm, a holding back. — L. retent-us, held back, pp. of retinērē; see Retain.

Reticent, silent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. reticēre, to be very silent. — L. re-, back, very; and tacēre, to be silent. See Tacit.

Reticule. (F. — L.) F. rēticule, a net for the hair, a reticule. — L. rēticulum, a little net; double dimin. of rēte, a net. β Formerly also rēdicule (both in F. and E.), by confusion with Ridiacle (Littré). Cf. prov. F. rēdical, a reticule, dial. of Verdun (Fertault).

Retina, the innermost coating of the eye. (L.) Neo-Lat. rētina; so called because resembling network. Coined from rētī-, for rēte, a net.

Retinēre. (F. — L.) M. F. 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. retoirt, pp. of retorine, to twist back. — L. retroquire, to twist back. — L. re-; back; torquēre, to twist; see Torture.

Retract. (F. — L.) M. F. retracter, 'to revoke;' Cot. — L. retrācīōnēm, frequent. of retrahere, to draw back. — L. re-, back; trahere, to draw; see Tract (1).

Retreat, sb. (F. — L.) M. F. retreter, 'to curtail, diminish;' Cot. — L. re-, back; and O. F. trecher, to cut; see trench.

Retribution. (F. — L.) M. F. retribution. — L. acc. retribūtōnem, requital. — L. retītūlis, pp. of retinēre, to pay back. — L. re-, back; tribuere, to pay; see tribute.

Retrieve, to recover. (F. — L. and Gk.) Formerly retrieve. — O. F. retreuve, 3rd pers. sing. indic. of retrouver, later retrouver, to find again. — L. re-, again; O. F. trover, to find; see Trover.

Retro-, backwards. (L.) L. retro-, backwards; a case of a comparative form from re- or ret-, back. The suffix -trō (trā), in ci-trō, ci-trā, answers to Goth. -brō in ha-brō, thence; see Brugm. ii. § 75. See Rear (2).

Retrocession. (F. — L.) F. retrocession. — Late L. retrocessōnem, acc. of retrocessio, a going back. — L. retrocess-us, pp. of retrocedēre, to go further back. — L. retro-, backwards; cedēre, to go; see Cede.


Retrogression. (L.) Coined from pp. of L. retro-gradi (above).

Return, vb. (F. — L.) F. retourner (Cot.). — F. re- (= L. re-), back; turn, to turn; see Turn.

Reveal, (F. — L.) M. F. reveler; to reveal: ' Cot. — L. reuélère, to draw back a veil. — L. re-, back; ucélum, veil; see Veil.

Revelle, an alarum at break of day. (F. — L.) [Cf. F. réveil, a reveille, M. F. róvèil, 'a hunt's-up, or morning-song for a new married wife, the day after the marriage,' Cot.] The E. róvéllè was a tri-syllable, and represented F. révélles, wake ye, imper. plural of róvéllè, to awaken; O. F. róvéllèr, — O. F. re- (= L. re-), again; and avéllèr, to awaken, from L. ex, out, and nígilère, to watch (from nígil, awake). See Vigil. | The E. word is also spelt révélles, Brand, Pop. Antiq., ed. Ellis, ii. 176. The F. révélles is used as a sb. (in the E. sense) in the dialect of Forez, near Lyons (Graz).

Revel, a noisy feast. (F. — L.) M. F. róvéil (rével), sb. — O. F. rével, pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder (Roquefort). — O. F. rôvéler, to rebel, hence, to riot. — L. rebellabre, to rebel; see Rebel. Der. rôvéllèr; whence róvéllè-r-y.

Revenge, (F. — L.) O. F. rôvéngier, also rôvéner, to avenge oneself (F. rôvénan). — F. re- (= L. re-), again; O. F. rôvéngier, venger, from L. vindicare, to vindicate; see Vindicate.

Revenue, income. (F. — L.) M. F. rôvenu, m., and rôvenné, f. ' revenue, rent,' Cot. From revenu, pp. of revenir, to come back. — F. re-, back; venir, to come. — L. re-, back; venire, to come; see Venture.

Reverberate. (L.) From pp. of L. rôverberâre, to beat back (hence, to re-echo). — L. re-, back; rôverberâre, to beat, from uerber, a sourche.

Revere, (F. — L.) M. F. rôverer (F. rôverer), to reverence. — L. rôverâri, to revere, stand in awe of. — L. re-, again; rôverâri, to fear, feel awe, allied to E. Wary. Der. reverence, O. F. reverence, L. reverentia; also rôver-end.

Reverie, Revery. (F. — L.) F. rôverie, a raving, a vain fancy, a reverie. — F. rôver, formerly rôser, rôver, to rave. See Rave.


Revile, (F. — L.) M. F. rôvilen (= rôvilen); A. F. rôviller (Gower). — F. rô-, again; and F. vîl (L. nilis), cheap; see Vile. Lit. 'to cheapen.'

Revise, (F. — L.) O. F. rôviser. — L. rôvisère, to look back upon, revisit. — L. re-, again; nisère, to survey, from nisús, pp. of uidère, to see; see Vision.


Revive, (F. — L.) F. rôvire. — L. rôvire, to live again, revive. — L. re-, again; nisire, to live; see Vivid.


Revolt, a rebellion. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. rôvolte, 'a revolt,' Cot. — M. Ital. rôvoltà (Ital. rivolto), a revolt; fem. of rôvolte, turned, overthrown, pp. of rôvolvere, to turn, roll back, overturn. — L. rôvoltere, to roll back (below).

Revulsion, (F. — L.) M. F. rôvulsion, 'a plucking away; also the drawing of humours from one part of the body into another;' Cot. — L. rôvulsíonem, acc. of rôvulsio, a plucking back. — L. rôvulscus, pp. of rôvulserere, to pull back. — L. re-, back; uellere, to pull, pluck. Cf. Convulse.

Reward, vb. (F. — L. and O. H. G.) A. F. rôwarder; O. F. rôgarder, to look back upon, regard (with favour); see Regard. Doublet, regard.


Rhapsody, (F. — L.) Gk. M. F. rôphanumeric, the reciting of epic poetry, part of an epic poem, a rhapsody, tirade. — Gk. rôphanumeric, one who strings (lit. stitches) songs to—
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gether, a reciter of epic poetry. — Gk. ῥήτ., stem of fut. of ῥῆσσε, to stitch together, fasten together; ῥῆς, an ode; see Ὑδη.

Rhetoric. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. rhetorique; Cot. — L. rhetorica, i.e. rhetorica ars, the art of rhetoric; fem. of rhetoricius, adj. — Gk. ῥητορικός, rhetorical; adj. from ῥῆτορ, an orator, speaker. For ῥῆτορ-τόπων, related by gradation to ἐτερών, to speak (for ῥήτερ-ων). Allied to Verb.


Der. rheumat-ic.

Rhinoceros. (L. — Gk.) L. rhinoceros. — Gk. ρινόκερος, lit. ʼnose-horned.' — Gk. ριν-, for ῥίς, nose; κέρας, a horn, allied to Horn.

Rhizome, a rootlike stem. (F. — Gk.) F. rhizome. — Gk. ρίζομα, root. — Gk. ριζόν, to cause to take root. — Gk. ρίζα, root. See Root.

Rhododendron. (L. — Gk.) L. rhododendron. — Gk. ρόδοδενδρον, the rose-bay, oleander. — Gk. ρόδο-, for ῥόδο, rose; δέντρο, tree. Gk. ρόδον is of Armenian origin; see Rose.

Rhodomontade; see Rodomontade.

Rhomb, Rhombus. (L. — Gk.) L. rhombus (F. rhombe). — Gk. ρόμβος, a thing twirled round, whirling spindle, a thing in the shape of a whirligig, a four-sided figure with equal sides but unequal angles. — Gk. ρόμβειν, to revolve. Allied to Wrinkle (Prellwitz). See also Rumb.

Rhubarb. (F. — Late L. — Gk.) O. F. reu-berbe; F. rhubarbe. — Late L. rhæu-barbarum (= rhæu barbarum). — Gk. ῥῆον βαρβαρον, rhubarb; lit. ʼRheum from the barbarian country.' Gk. ῥῆον is an adj. from ῥή, the rha-plant, rhubarb, which was also called Ῥάθα Ponticum. ʼRha took its name from the river Ῥα, i.e. the Volga. And see Barbarous.

Rhum; see Rumb.

Rhyne; see Rime (1).


Rib. (E.) M. E. ribbe. A. S. rieb. — Du. rib, Icel. rif, Swed. ref-been (rib-bone), Dan. rib-been; G. rippe; Russ. ребро. Perhaps allied to G. riebe, a tendril; from the idea of clasping (Kluge).


Riband, Ribbon. (F.) M. E. riban, riban. [Also Irish ribin, a ribbon; Gael. ribean, a ribbon, fillet; from E.] — O. F. riban (F. ruban), a ribbon (Littre); Gascon and Languedoc riban; Norman dial. ribbon. Low L. rubamns (A. D. 1367). Origin unknown; cf. Dan. vrid-kaand, a twisted band.

Rice. (F. — Ital. — L. — Gk. — O. Pers.) O. F. ris, rice; F. riz; — Ital. riso. — L. oryza. — Gk. ῥυζά, ῥυζεavorites, rice, grain. From an O. Pers. form, preserved in the Pushto (Aghan) wrijzey, wrijzey, rice; wriṣaḥ, a grain of rice (Raverty). Hence also Arab. ʿuruz, ʿuruz, whence Span. arroz, rice. Allied forms are Pers. bīvinj, Armen. bīrinj, rice; Skt. vṛihi-, rice. (Horn, § 208; Yule.)

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. rijiihi, M. H. G. riche (G. reich), powerful.] + Du. rijk, Icel. ríkr, Swed. rik, Dan. ríg, Goth, reiks. Teut. type *rikis, powerful, from the base rik- as seen in Goth. reiks, a ruler; cognate with the Celtic base réig-, as in Gaulish rix, a king (cf. O. Irish rí, gen. réig, a king, W. rhi, a chief); unless the Teut. base réig- is merely borrowed from the Celtic réig-. Cf. L. rix, gen. réig-is, a king. All from REG, to rule (L. regere). See Regent. Brumg. i §§ 135, 549 c.


Rick. (E.) Rick is from A. S. hryccse, as in corn-hryccse, corn-rick. We also find M. E. riek, A. S. hréac, a heap, a rick. + Icel. hránkr, a rick; Du. rûk. Cf. O. Irish crusach, a rick; and see Ruck (2).

Rickets, a disease of children, accompanied by softness of the bones and great weakness. (E.) A prov. E. word first noticed about A.D. 1620; whence the medical term rachitis was coined about
RIG

1650, with allusion to Gk. ἰχίς, 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.' Allied to A. S. wringan, to twist; see Wring and Wry. Cf. Du. wricken, Swed. richka, to be rickety; Swed. ricking, rickety.

Ricocchet, the rebound of a cannon-ball. (F.) F. ricocchet, 'the sport of skimming a thinne stone on the water, called a Duck and a Drake;' Cot. Origin unknown.

Rid (1), to free. (E.) M. E. ridden, redden, A. S. hreddan, to snatch away, deliver. + O. Fries. hredda, Du. redden, Dan. redde, Swed. ridda; G. retten. Teut. type *raudjan-. Cf. Skt. crahth, to untie.

Rid (2), to clear, esp. land. (Scand.) Prov. E. ridd, M. E. ruden (pp. rid). — Icel. rýðja (orig. hryðja), to clear, clear out; Dan. rydde, to clear, grub up land. Teut. type *raudjan-, from *raud-, weak grade of *raudiathan- (Icel. hryðða), to strip. Cf. Confused with rid (1).

Riddle (1), an enigma. (E.) Properly riddles; and the pl. should be riddles-es. M. E. redels. — A. S. rædels, rædelse, a riddle, ambiguity, something requiring explanation. — A. S. rædan, to discern, explain; see Read. + Du. raadsl, for *raadsls-lo-, the A. S. -els being for -isl; G. rathsel, a riddle. Cf. We still say to read a riddle, i.e. to explain it.

Riddle (2), a large sieve. (E.) M. E. ridil. A. S. hriddor, a vessel for winnowing corn; older form hridor (Sweet); the suffixes -er and -il (-le) being equivalent. + O. H. G. ritera; Irish creathair, Gael. críathar; L. críbrum. Lit. sense 'separater.' All from Idg. root *krei, to separate; cf. Gk. κρίνων. See Critic.


Riding, one of the three divisions of the county of York. (Scand.) For thridding (North-riding = North-thriding). — Icel. from (the third part of a thing, third part of a shire. — Icel. fridi, third; cognate with A. S. fridda, third. See Third, Three. So also Norw. tridjungr, a third part.

Rife. (Scand.) M. E. rif, late A. S. raf. — Icel. rísfr, munificent, abundant; M. Swed. rif, rile; Norw. riv. + M. Du. riuw, abundant; Low G. rive, abundant, munificent, extravagant. Cf. Icel. reífr, glad; reifa, to bestow.

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 rile et rafle. 'Il ne luy lairra rif ny raf, he will strip him of all;' Cot. Here rif or rile is a thing of small value, from rifer, to rife, ransack; and rafle is from M. F. raffler, to rifle, ravage. Both are words of Teut. origin, drawn together by their sound, though of different origin. F. rifer is from Icel. hýfja (see Rifle (1)); M. F. raffler is from G. raffen, to seize.

Rifle (1), to spoil, plunder. (F. — Teut.) M. F. rifler, 'to rifle, spoil;' Cot. Norm. dial. rifler (Duméril). Formed, with frequentative -le, from Icel. hýfa, rífa, to catch, grapple, grasp; allied to Icel. hryfja, plunder.

Rifle (2), a kind of musket. (F. — Teut.) Short for rifled gun, from the verb rifle, to groove. — O. F. rifler, to scratch, graze (Godefroy). — Low G. rifeln, to furrow, chamfer; E. Fries. rifeln (the same), rifel, a groove; Dan. rifle, to rifle, grapple, rifel, a groove; Swed. rista, to rifle. So also G. riefe, a furrow; riefen, riefeln, to rifle (from Low G.). All allied to Rivel, and to Rive.


Rig (1), to fit up a ship. (Scand.) Spelt rigge in Palsgrave. — Norw. rigga, to bind up, wrap round, also to rig a ship; riggs, sb., rigging. Cf. Swed. dial. rigga på, to harness a horse. Also Westphal. riggen, Du. rigen, G. reihen, to stitch together, orig. to put in a row; cf. E. Fries. rige, rigs, a row. See Row (1).

Rig (2), a frolic, prank. (E.? We also find rig, to be wanton; rigish, wanton. For wrig and allied to wriggle; see Wriggle. Cf. Norw. rigga, to rock; E. Fries. wriggen, to wriggle; Du. wrikken,
to stir to and fro, *wriggelen*, to wriggle; and see *Rickets*.

**Rig** (a ridge). (E.) M.E. *rig*, Northern form of *rigge, rugge*, a ridge. See *Ridge*.


(✓ REG.)

**Righteous**. (E.) Corruption of M.E. *rightwis*; A.S. *rihtwis*, i.e. wise as to what is right. = A.S. *riht*, right; *wis*, wise.

**Rigid**. (L.) L. *rigidus*, stiff. = L. *rigere*, to be stiff. Brugm. i. § 875.

**Rigmarole**. (Scand.; and F. - L.) Well known to be a corruption of *ragmanr-rollable*. orig. a deed with many signatures, a long list of names; hence, a long stupid story. Lit. *coward's roll*. = Icel. *ragmunn*, a coward, from *ragr*, a coward, and *maðr (=manur*) a man, with the addition of *roll*, for which see *Roll*. The Icel. *ragr* seems to be allied to Icel. *aru* a coward, A.S. *earg*.

**Rigol** a circlet. (Ital. - O. H. G.) In Shak. = Ital. *rigolo*, a little wheel (Torriano); cf. *riga*, a line, a stripe. = O. H. G. *riga*, *riga*, a line, the circumference of a circle (G. *reihe*). See *Row* (1).

**Rile**; see *Roll*.


**Rime** (1) verse, poetry, &c. (F. - L. - Gk.) Usually spelt *ryhme*, by confusion with *rhythm*, but not before A.D. 1550. M.E. *rine* = F. *rine*, *rim*, or *meeter*; Cot. Cf. M.F. *rithme*, *rine*, or *meeter*; id. Prob. from L. *rhythmus*, rhythm; of Gk. origin; see *Rhythm*. \[ Hence also M.H.G. *rim*, in the sense of *verse,* \[ which is a different word from M.H.G. *rim*, O.H.G. *rim* (A.S. *rim*), in the sense of *number*. From F. *rime* came also Ital. Span. Port. *rima*; also Du. *rym*, Icel. *rima*, G. *reim*.


**Rimple**, to ripple, as the surface of water. (E.) To *rimple* is to shew wrinkles. = A.S. *hrimpel*, a wrinkle. = A.S. *hrumpe*, *rimp*, weak grade of *hrimpan* or *rimpan*, to wrinkle. = Du. *riempe*, a wrinkle, *riempelen*, to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hrimpau*, M. H. G. *rimpen* (cf. G. *ripppen*), to crook, bend, wrinkle. (See Franck.) See *Rumple*.


**Rinse**. (F.) M.F. *rinser*, to reissue linen clothes; Cot. F. *rinser*; from O.F. *raincer* (Littre). Cf. O.F. *reinceur*, to rinse (Godefroy). Of unknown origin.


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Ripple (1), to pluck the seeds from flax-stalks. (E.) M. E. rippen, ripelen, to ripple; from the sb. ripple, a flax-comb (Jamiess.). Formed, with suffix -le, of the agent, from the weak grade, *ri-, of A. S. ripan, to reap, cut; see Reap. Cf. Swed. repa, to ripple flax, orig. to scratch, rip; see Rip (above). + Du. repelen, to ripple, from repel, 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, said of water. (Scand.) A late word; the same as Ripple (3) below. The older word was Ripple, q. v.

Ripple (3), to graze slightly. (Scand.) 'Ripple, rescindere,' Levins (1570). Frequentative of Rip (above).

Rise. (E.) M. E. risen. A. S. ri.san, pp. risen. + Du. rijzen, orig. to move, also in M. Du. to fall (contrary to the E. sense); Icl. ri.sa; O. H. G. ri.san, to move up or down, to rise, to fall; Goth. ur-reisan, to arise. Teut. type ri-sean-., to slip away. Der. rase, 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. arriestar, 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. ressecare, to cut back, cut off short (curiously verified by the use of the Cono word resega, a saw, also risk; Diez); and cf. Port. risco, (1) rock, (2) danger. — L. re-., back; secare, to cut; see Section. (See further in Diez and Körtig.)

Rissole, a minced-meat fritter. (F. —L.) F. rissole; O. Fr. rissole, roussole. — Late L. type ri.sseola; from L. ruscus, reddish, or rather brownish; from the colour. — L. russus, red. See Russet.


Rival. (F. —L.) F. rival. — L. ri.walis, sb., one who uses the same brook as another, a near neighbour, a rival. — L. ri.usus, a stream. Cf. Skt. ri-, to go, flow.


Rivel, to wrinkle. (E.) M. E. ri.ulein (u = v). — A. F. ri.vecr, O. F. ri.vière. (F. ri.vière.) The same as Span. ri.bera, a shore, strand, sea-coast, Ital. riviera, shore, bank, also a river; Late L. ri.fāria, (1) shore, bank, (2) river. — Late L. ri.pārus, belonging to a shore. — L. ripa, shore, bank. Allied to Rive.

Rivet. (F. — Scand.) F. rivet, 'the well of a shoe,' Cot.; also a rivet (Littre). — F. river, to rivet, clench, fasten back. — Icl. ri.fia, to tack, sew loosely together; rifa saman, to stitch together. Cf. Shetland rīvō, to sew coarsely, Aberdeen rīv, to rivet.

Rivulet. (L.) Dimin. from L. ri.vululus, a small stream; dimin. of ri.usus, a stream; lit. 'flowing.' Cf. Ital. riv.dotto (Torriano). See Rival.

Rix-dollar, a coin. (Du. — G.) Du. ri.jks-da/der, a rix-dollar. — G. reichs-thaler, a dollar of the empire. — G. reichs, 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. rād, a road, also a raid. — A. S. rād, 2nd stem of ridan, to ride. See Ride. Doublet, raid.
ROAM

Roam. (F. – L.) M. E. romen. Coined from O. F. romier, a pilgrim to Rome; cf. O. F. roman, a pilgrim, romenee, a pilgrim; Span. romero, a pilgrim; M. E. Rome-rennerne, a runner to Rome, pilgrim; also Late L. romus, Ital. Roméo, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim. All from L. Rōma, Rome.

Roan. (F.) M. F. roaën; 'cheval roaën, a roane horse;' Cot. Mod. F. rouan, Span. roano, Ital. rovano, roano (Florio). Origin unknown. Sometimes derived from the town of Rouen, with which Ital. rovano can have nothing to do.

Rowan-tree, Rowan-tree, the mountain ash. (Scand.) Spelt ron-tree, rowan-tree in Jamieson. — Swed. rönn, M. Swed. rönn, rönn, roan-tree; Dan. røn, Icel. reynir. The Icel. reynir is for *reynir < *roynir, a derivative of rovnir, red; from the colour of the berries (No- ren). See Red.


Rob (1). (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. robben. — O. F. robber, more commonly rober, 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, inspissated juice, rob;' — Richardson.


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. rōbur), strength; orig. a tough tree, oak.

Rock, a huge bird. — F. — Pers.) F. rock (Littré). — Pers. rukh, 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 rogue, roque; commonly roc, a rock. The same as Walloon roc, Languedoc roque, f., Prov. roca, Span. roca, Port. roca, Rocha, Ital. rocca, a rock. Cf. Low L. rocca (Ducange). We also find Ir. and Gael. roc (prob. from E.), and Bret. roch (prob. from F.). Also A. S. slān-roc (11th c.). Origin unknown.

Rock (2), to shake, totter. (E.) M. E. roken. A. S. roccian (C. Hall); N. Fries. roche. — Dan. rokke, to rock, shake, Swed. dial. rukka, to wag. Allied to Dan. rykke, to pull, ryk, a pull; Icel. rykkr, a hasty pull; G. ruck, a pull, jolt; Du. ruk, a jerk. Tent. types *rukkojan-, *rukkan-, to jolt, jerk (Franck). The base *rukko- may be related to *renkan-, to shake, as seen in Swed. dial. rinka, to shake (pt. t. ranka, supine rankat); Swed. runka, to shake. See Rietz.

Rock (3), a distaff. (Scand.) Icel. rokkar, Swed. rock, Dan. rok, a distaff. + G. rocken; Du. rok, rokken.

Rocket (1), a kind of fire-work. (Ital. — G.) It. rocchetta, 'a bobbin to wind silke upon; a squib of wide fier;' Florio. So named from its shape, resembling that of a bobbin or a distaff. — M. H. G. rocke, G. rocken, a distaff (above).


Rod, a wand. (E.) See Rood.

Rodent, gnawing. (L.) From rōdent-, stem of pres. part. of rōdere, to gnaw. Allied to Rase.

Rodomontade, vain boasting. (F. —
ROE

Rondeau. (F. - L.) F. rondeau, a kind of poem, O. F. rondel; see Roundel.
Rood, the cross; a measure of land. (E.)
The same word as rod, which is shortened from M. E. rood (also rod), 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. Fr. rōde, gallows; O. Sax. rōda, cross, gallows; Du. roede, rod, perch, wand; G. ruthe, a rod of land; O. H. G. rīota, a rod, pole. Teut. type rōdā, 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.

Roof. (E.) M. E. rōf. + Du. roef, a cabin, Icel. hroðr, a shed. Cf. also Ir. cró, a hovel; W. crou, a pig-sty; Bret. crou, a stable. Teut. type hroðo-; Idg. type *hrauto-.


Room, space, a chamber. (E.) The old meaning is space, place. M. E. roum. A. S. rūm; ‘næfdon rūm’ = they had no room, Lute ii. 7. We also find adj. rūm, spacious. + Du. ruim, adj., spacious, ruim, sb., room; Icel. rūm, spacious, rūm, space; Dan. and Swed. rum, adj. and sb.; Goth. rūms, adj. and sb., G. raum, sb. Teut. type *rūmo-, adj., whence the sb. forms are derived. Allied to L. rūs, open country; see Rural. Der. roomy, adj., used for M. E. roum, adj.

Roost, sb. (E.) M. E. roost, a perch for fowls. A. S. hrōst, the same. + M. Du. roest, a hen-roost; O. Sax. hrōst, the woodwork of a roof. Cf. Lowl. Sc. roost, the inside of a roof; the orig. roost was on the rafters inside a roof. Der. roost, vb.

Root (1), lowest part of a plant. (Scand.) M. E. rōt. + Icel. rōt, Swed. rot, Dan. rod, a root. For wurū, cognate with L. vādīx, and allied to Goth. wa+wurts, a root, A. S. wurt, a wort, a root; the initial w being

ROOT
dropped, as is usual in Icelandic in the combination wr (later yr). See below. And see Radix and Wort.

**Root (2), Rout, vb., to grub up, as a hog. (E.) A.S. wrofcian, to grub up (strong vb.); whence prov. E. wrount, the same. Cf. A.S. wroht, sb., a swine's snout; G. rüssel, a snout. + M. Du. wroeten, the same; Icel. rólta, to grub up, Dan. rode, Low G. wroiten, O. H. G. rosson.**

**Rope.** (E.) M. E. rop, a cord, rope. + Du. reep, Icel. reap, Swed. rep, Dan. reb; Goth. skaula-raip, shoe-latchet; G. reif, circle, hoop, ring; sometimes a rope. All from Teut. base *raip-*, with the sense of 'strip,' hence 'string.' Perhaps from the 2nd grade of Teut. *reip-an., to cut; see Reap (Franck). And cf. Ripe, Rip. Der. rop-y, stringy, glutinous; stir-rip.

**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. ὤξων, a rose (whence a form *ροξα > rosa); Éolic ρόξων (for *ροξων). — Armenian ward, a rose; whence also Pers. گیل. See Julep. Der. rhododendron (Gk. δένδρον, a tree).

**Rosemary.** (F. — L.) M.E. rosmarin. — O. F. rosmon (Cot.). — L. rosmarinus, rosmarinum, rosemary, lit. sea-dew; called рос maris in Ovid. — L. рос, dew; marinus, marine. Named from some fancied connexion with sea-spray; altered to rosemary (as if for rose of Mary).

**Rosin;** see Resin.

**Roster,** a military register. (Du.) From Du. rooster, a grate, gridiron; hence, a list in parallel lines; lit.'roaster.' — Du. roosten, to roast; see Roast.

**Rostrum.** (L.) L. rostrum, a beak; pl. rostra, a pulpit for speakers in the forum, adorned with beaks of ships taken from the Antiques. For *rōstrum. — L. rōdère, to gnaw, to peck. See Rodent. (Cf. claus-trum < *claud-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. rotian, pp. rotođ. + Du. rotten, to rot; O. H. G. rōzen (also rōsen), to rot. See further under Rotten.

**Rotary,** turning like a wheel. (L.) Formed from L. rota, a wheel. + Gael. and Irish róth, W. rhod, Lithuan. ratas; G. rad, a wheel. Also Skt. rathaka, a chariot, car. All from Idg. root RET, as in O. Irish reth-im, I run; Lith. ritt-ų, I roll, turn round. Brugm. i. § 159. Der. rotate, from pp. of L. rotāre, to turn round.

**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.

**Rote** (2), an old musical instrument. (F. — G. — C.) O. F. rote, a kind of fiddle; answering to O. H. G. hrota, rota, a rote; Low L. chrotta. Of Celtic origin. — W. croth, a violin; Gacl. cruit, a harp; O. Irish croit, a harp. (Stokes-Fick, p. 99.) See Crowd (2).

**Rother,** an ox. (E.) M. E. roder. Late A.S. hruðeri, pl.; orig. hrýder, hrýder; and (in comp.) hrý-. Hrý<- hrind-, cognate with G. rind. Cf. also Du. rund. See Kluge and Franck.

**Rotten,** putrid. (Scand.) M. E. roten. — Icel. rotinn, Swed. rutten, Dan. raaden, rotten. The Icel. rotinn is the pp. of a lost strong verb *rýja, to decay, orig. to soak, wet, allied to A. S. rōtan, O. H. G. rüsen, to soak, shed tears; cf. Lith. raudoti, Skt. rāpti, to weep. (VREUD.) See Rot. Brugm. i. § 594.

**Rotundity.** (F. — L.) F. rotondité. — L. rotunditatem, acc. of rotunditas, roundness. — L. rotundus, round; see Round.

**Rouble, Ruble,** a Russian coin. (Russ.) Russ. ruble, a rouble, 100 copecks. Perhaps from Pers. रुप्या, a ruppee (Miklosich). See Rupee.

**Roué.** (F. — L.) F. roué, lit. broken on the wheel; hence a profligate, supposed to merit that punishment. Pp. of rouer, to turn round (L. rotāre). — F. roue, a wheel, — L. rota, a wheel. See Rotary.

**Rouge,** red paint. (F. — L.) F. rouge, red. — L. acc. rubeum, red; whence F. rouge, like F. rage from L. rābiti. Allied to L. ruber, red. See Red.


**Rouleau.** (F. — L.) F. rouleau, a roll of paper; hence, coins in a roll of paper. Dimin. of O. F. role, M. F. roule, a roll; see Roll.

**roulette,** a game of chance. (F. — L.)
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. round. A. S. *rånian, to whisper; + A. S. *rûn, a whisper. + G. *raunen, to whisper; from O. H. G. *rûn, 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. rond, round (above).


Rouse (1), to excite, to wake up. (Scand.) ‘Exciter, to stir up, rouse;’ Cot. – Swed. rusa, to rush, rusa upp, to start up; Dan. ruse, to rush. Cf. A. S. hrédan, to rush, to fall down quickly; from Teut. base *hreus-.

Rouse (2), a drinking-bout. (Scand.) In Shak. – Dan. ruus, intoxication; Dan. sove ruus ud = to sleep out a rouse, to sleep oneself sober; Swed. rus, drunkenness. + Du. roes, drunkenness. Prob. allied to East Friesic rûse, noise, uproar, ‘row;’ rûsen, 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 rowt, defeature; also a rowt, heard, flock, troop; also a rutt, way, path;’ Cot. – L. retia, pp. of ruptus, broken; from rumpere. This L. retia 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 F. route (above).

Rover, a pirate. (Du.) M. E. rover. – Du. roover, a robber, pirate, thief. – Du. rooven, to rob. – Du. roof, spoil. + A. S. réaf, Icel. rauf, G. raub, spoil; see Reave. Der. rove, vb., to wander; evolved from the sb.

Row (1), a line, rank. (E.) M. E. rowe. – A. S. râw, râw, a row; hegervâw, a hedge-row. Teut. type *râi.gâwâ, fem., from a root-verb *râithwâ (pt. t. *râithw); whence also G. reith-e, a row, Du. rij, M. Du. rij-e, a row, O. H. G. riga, a line. Ldg. root *reikh, whence Skt. rîkhâ, a line.


Rowan-tree; see Roan-tree.

Rowel. (F. –L.) M. F. rouelle, a little wheel (on a bit or a spur). – Late L. rotella, dimin. of rota, a wheel. See Rotary.

Rowlock, Rollock, Rullock, the place of support for an oar. (E.) Spelt orlok in the Liber Albus, pp. 235, 237. A corruption of oar-lock. – A. S. árloc, a rowlock. – A. S. är, oar; loc, cognate with G. loch, a hole. The orig. rowlocks were actual holes, and were called also oar-holes.


of F. robe in the sense of 'trash,' so well preserved in the cognate Ital. roba, 'a gown, a robe, wealth, goods, gear, trash, pelf,' Florio. Cf. Ital. roboccia, old goods, rubbish; robiccia, trifles, rubbish; from roba. See Robe.


**rubic**, 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. rubi, rubis; F. rubis (where $s$ is the old sign of the nom. case). Cf. Span. rubí, rubín, Port. rubína, Ital. rubino. - Late L. rubinis, a ruby; from its colour. - L. rubens, red; rubère, to be red. Allied to Red.

**Ruck** (1), a fold, crease. (Scand.) Icel. hrukkra, a wrinkle; cf. hrukkin, curled, pp. of hrókkva, to recoil, give way, curl; Norw. rukka, a wrinkle. Cf. Swed. rynka, Dan. rynke, a wrinkle. From Teut. base *hreik-* (Noreen).

**Ruck** (2), a heap, small pile. (Scand.) Norw. and M. Swed. ruka, a heap; cf. Icel.hraukr, a rich, heap; see Rick.

**Rudder.** (E.) M. E. ruder, rother. A. S. rōder, a paddle. Here rõ-der = rowing implement; from rõw-an, to row. (Paddles preceded rudders.) + Du. roer (for roeder), an oar, rudder; Swed. roder, ror; Dan. roer; G. ruder. See Row (2).


**ruddy**. (E.) M. E. rody, A. S. rudig, ruddy. From A. S. *rud-*, weak grade of rōadan, to redden, a strong verb, whence also A. S. rēad, red; see Red.

**Rude.** (F. -L.) F. rude. - L. rudem, acc. of rudis, rough, raw, rude.

**rudiment.** (F. -L.) F. rudiment. - L. rudimentum, a thing in the first rough state, a first attempt. - L. rudis, ruder.


**Ruff** (1), a kind of frill. (E.) 'Ruffe 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).

**Ruff** (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.


**Ruff** (4), a game at cards. (F.) A modification of O. F. ruffle, ronfle, ronfle, M. F. ronfle, 'hand-ruffe, at cards,' Cotgrave; jouer à la ronfle, 'to play at handruffe, also to snap,' id. Cf. Ital. ronfa, ruffare, to snap, to trump at cards. From Tuscan ronfiare (F. ronsofer), to snap, snout; supposed to be from L. re-in-flàre, to re-inflate (Körting). See Inflate. But it may be of imitative origin.

**Ruffian**, a bully. (F.-Ital.-Teut.) Walloon ruffian, M. F. ruisen, ruisen, 'a bawd, pandar;' Cot. - Ital. ruffiano; ruffiano, 'a pandar, ruffian, swaggler;' Florio. For *russianus* formed with L. suffix -ianus from Low G. ruffeln, to act as pandar. See Ruffle (2).

**Ruffle** (1), to disorder a dress. (E.) M. E. ruffelen, to entangle, run into knots; also (apparently) to rumple, Cursor Mundi, 26391. Allied to Ruff (1) above. + M. Du. ruffelen, to ruffle, wrinkle, ruffel, a wrinkle, a crumple; E. Fries. ruffelen, ruffeln, to pleat. From ruf, weak grade of Teut. *rufan-, to break, tear; see Reave. Cf. Lithuan. ruple, rough bark on old trees. Der. ruffle, sb.

**Ruffle** (2), to bluster, be turbulent. (M. Du.) Obsolete. Rufflers were cheating bullies, highwaymen, lawless or violent men (Nares). - M. Du. ruffelen, roffen, to pandar (Oudemans); Low G. ruffeln, to pandar, ruffeler, a pimp, intriguant; Dan. ruffer, a pandar. A ruffler and a ruffian are much the same. See Ruffian.

**Rug.** (Scand.) Swed. rugg, rough entangled hair, cf. M. Swed. ruggig, rough, hairy; Icel. rógg, shagginess. Also Low G. rugg, rough, rugen, to be rough (like flocks of hair); E. Fries. rígi, rough, ruge, a roughness, a rough side of a skin; rüger, a rough-hided or furry animal (e. g. a cat). See Rough.

**rugged.** (Scand.) M. E. rugged; also ruggy, Ch. C. T., A 2883. The latter is from M. Swed. ruggig, rough, hairy. - Swed. rugg, rough entangled hair (above).
**Rugose**


**Run.** (F. - L.) F. rûne, L. rûna, an overthrow.—L. ruere, to rush, fall down. Brumg. ii. § 529.


**Rum** (1), a spirituous liquor. (Prov. E.) Called rumbo 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, rumbus, which is prob. allied to Rumble.

**Rum** (2), strange, queer. (Hindi.)*rum,* gallant, a cant word;* Bailey (1737).* Run* really means 'Gypsy'; hence 'good' from a Gypsy point of view, but 'suspicious' from an outsider's point of view. Hence rume bouze, rum boze, good wine. Rom means 'a husband, a Gypsy';* rommani, adj., Gypsy. This Gypsy word *ron* answers to Hindi *dóm* (with initial cerebral *d*, resembling *r*), a man of low caste; Skt. *domba-*, 'a man of low caste, who gains his livelihood by singing and dancing'; Benfey.

**Rumb, Rhumb,** a line for directing a ship's course on a chart; a point of the compass. (F. - Span. - L. - Gk.) See Rumb in Phillips.—F. *rumb,* 'a room, 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.) *rumbo,* a ship's course (represented by spiral lines on a globe).—L. *rhombum,* acc. of *rhombus,* a magician's circle, a rhombus.—Gk. *pómbos,* a top, a magic wheel, whirling motion; also a rhombus. See Rhomb. Rhomb meant revolution of the sphere, Milton, P. L. viii. 134; hence whirling or spiral lines, &c. ¶ No connexion with Du. *ravin,* which merely means room or space, or sometimes the hold of a ship, i.e. its room or capacity.

**Rumble,** to make a low, heavy sound. (E.) Prov. E. rommle, rummle; M. E. rombilen (with excrescent *b*). Frequent form, meaning 'to repeat the sound *rum*'; cf. L. *rūmor,* a rumour; Skt. *ru,* to hum. See Rumour. + Du. rommelen, Low G. and Pomeran. rummain, Dan. rimmele, to rumble, buzz.

**Ruminate.** (L.) From pp. of L. rūmināre, to chew the cud, ruminate.—L. rūmin-, for rūmen, the throat, gullet. Allied to L. rū-gīre, to roar, bray, Gk. ὀ-ρ-γ-γ-, a roaring. ὀ-ρ-γ-όμαι, I roar; Skt. *ru,* to hum, bray, roar. (✓ REU.) See Rumour.

**Rummage,** to search thoroughly. (Du.; with F. suffix.) Due to the sb. *rummage,* i.e. stowage.—Prov. (S. F.) *arrumage* (mod. Prov. *arrimage*), stowage.—Prov. *arrumer* (mod. Prov. *arrimer*), to stow.—L. *ad-,* and *Prov. rum,* from Du. *ravin,* a ship's hold. See Room.

**Rummer,** a sort of drinking-glass. (Du.) Used for Khenish wine. 'Khenish runners.' Dryden.—Du. *roemer,* a wine-glass; Low G. *römer,* a large wine-glass; hence G. *römer,* a rummer. Du. *roemer* is prob. from Du. *roem,* boasting, praise; as if 'a glass to drink in praise of a toast'; Franck. Cf. G. *ruhm,* praise; O. Sax. *röhm,* also Icel. *hrödr,* praise. ¶ Also M. Du. *ruomer* (Hexham); which some explain as a 'Romish glass.'


**Rump.** (E.) M. E. *rump.* + Icel. *rumpfr,* Swed. *rumpa,* Dan. *rump,* M. Du. roempe, 'the bulke of a body or corps, or a bodice without a head,' Hexham; Du. *rump;* Low G. *rump,* trunk (of the body); G. *rumpf.*

**Rumple.** (E.) The M. E. form is *rimplen,* to rumple. Rimple and rumple are from the same verb, viz. A.S. *hrimfan* (pp. *gehrimpen*), to wrinkle; see Rimple. + M. Du. *romfelen,* *romfen,* to wrinkle; *rompel,* *rimpel,* a wrinkle; cf. G. *ruffen,* to wrinkle; O. H. G. *hrimfan,* 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

Rundlet, Runlet, a small barrel, (F. — L.) Formerly roundlet; dimin. 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. rīn, 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. rīna, O. H. G. rūna, a secret, counsel; O. Irish rīn, W. rhin, a secret. Idg. type *rūnā, fem. Cf. Gk. ἑπωσαί, I search out, ὕπωσα, fem., an enquiry.

Rung, a round of a ladder. (E.) M. E. rōng, a stave. A. S. hrunga, a stake of a cart, beam or spar. + M. Du. uroeg, a beam of a plough; G. runge, a pin, a bolt; Goth. hrungga (= hrunga), a staff. Cf. also Icel. réng, rib in a ship. Perhaps allied to Ring. The sense seems to be 'rounded stick.'

Runnel, a stream. (E.) A. S. rynele; cf. ryne, a course, allied to runn-, wak grade of rinnen, to run; see Run.

Runt, a bullock, heifer. (Du.) From Du. rūnd (Hedeman). And see Rother.

Rupee, an Indian coin. (Hind. — Skt.) Hindustani rūpiyā, a rupee. — Skt. rūpīya-, handsome, also (as sb.) wrought silver. — Skt. rūpa-, beauty.


Rusa, a kind of deer. (Malay.) Malay rūsâ, a deer. See Babirusa.

Ruse, a trick. (F. — L.) F. ruse, a trick. — F. ruser, to beguile; contr. from O. F. rœiser, to refuse, recoil, escape, dodge. — L. recūsāre, to refuse, to oppose a cause. — L. re-, back; causā, a cause. See Reconsant.

Rush (1), to move swiftly forward. (E.) M. E. ruschen. + M. H. G. rüscchen (G. rauchsen), to rush, rustle, roar (as water); Du. ruischen, to murmur (as 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. rusche, rische, rescse. A. S. risce, resce, a rush; oldest form risc. + Du. rısch, rust, reed; E. Fries. rüske; Low G. rusk; N. Fries. rusken, pl., 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. rusch, quick. Der. bul-rush (prob. for hole-rush, round-stemmed rush); cf. bull-weed, knapweed.

Rusk. (Span.) Span. rosca de mar, sea-rushes, a kind of biscuit; rosca, 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 copulate, as deer. (F. — L.) M. E. rutien, to rut; from rut, sb. — M. F. rut, ruit, 'the rut of deer or boars.' — L. rūgĭtum, acc. of rūgitus, the roaring of lions; hence, the noise made by deer in rut-time. — L. rūgīre, to roar (whence M. F. ruir). See Rumour.

Ruth, pity. (E.) M. E. reuth. Formed from A. S. hrēow, s. f., pity (cf. G. reue), by adding -th; suggested by Icel. hryggj,

Ryot; the same as Rayah, q. v.

S.

Sabaoth, hosts. (Heb.) Heb. tseva'oth, armies; pl. of tsiva', an army. — Heb. tsiva', to go forth as a soldier.


Sable, an animal. (F. — Slavonic.) O. F. sable. — Russ. sobole, the sable; also a fur-tippet; Polish sobol. Q As black sable was best liked, the word sable (in E. 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. σαβλος, crooked (Diez). We also find Russ. sablia, Pol. szabla, Hungarian. szablya, Serv. sablja, Wallach. sablie; all supposed to be borrowed words.

Saccharine. (F. — L. — Gk. — Skt.) F. saccharin, adj.; from L. saccharum, sugar. — Gk. σαχαρον. — Skt. śarkara, gravel, candied sugar; see Sugar.

Sacerdotal. (L. — F. — L.) F. sacerdotal. — L. sacerdotalis, belonging to a priest. — L. sacerdot-, stem of sacerdos, a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts' (Corson). — L. sacer, sacred; dare, to give. Cf. dōs (stem dōt-), a dowry, from dare.


Sack (2), to plunder. (F. — L., &c.) From the sb. sack, pillage. — F. sac, ruin, spoil. From the use of a sack in removing plunder; Cot. has à sac, à sac, 'the word whereby a commander authorized his solludiers to sack a place.' Cf. Late L. sacrārē, 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. seco, dry. — L. siccus, acc. of siccus, dry. Sherris sack = Span. seco de Xeres; see Sherry.

Sackbut, a kind of wind-instrument. (F. — L. — Gk. — Chaldee.) F. saquebute, a sackbut. Substituted, by some perversion, for L. sanctoCA, Dan. iii. 5. (Vulg.), which was a kind of harp. — Gk. σακηβυγα, — Chald. sább(e)khā, 'a kind of harp.' Q 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. saq, a sack; buche, maw, stomach, chest.

Sacrament. (L. — L. sacramentum, an engagement, military oath, vow; in late L., a sacrament. — L. sacrare, 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. sacrare, to consecrate. — L. sa-crer, for sacer, holy. From base sac- of L. sanctum, to make holy. Brugm. ii. § 744. (vSAK.)

Sacrifice. (F. — L.) F. sacrifice. — L. sacrificium, lit. a rendering sacred; cf. sacrificare, to sacrifice. — L. sacr-, for sacer, sacred; -ficare, for facere, to make.

Sacrilege. (F. — L.) M. F. sacrilege. — L. sacrilegium, the stealing of sacred things. — L. sacr-, for sacer, sacred; legere, to gather, steal; see Legend.

Sacristain, sexton. (F. — L.) Sacristain is rare; it is commonly sexton, M. E. sextein, orig. a keeper of the sacred vestments, afterwards a grave-digger. — A. F. secrètein, M. F. sacristain, 'a sexton or vestry-keeper;' Cot. — Late L. sacríst-a, a sacristan; with suffix -ánus. — L. sacr-, for sacer (above); with suffix -ita.

Sad. (E.) The orig. sense was sated; hence tired, grieved. A. S. sead, sated, satiated. — O. Sax. sad, Icel. sábr, Goth. sathis, G. satt, sated, full. Teut. type *sa-do-, sated; a pp. form. Allied to O. Ir. sa-i-th, satiety, sa-thech, sated; L. satu-r, full; Lith. so-tús, full, so-tas, satiety; Gk. ἁ-σαυ, ἁ-μεναι, to satiate. (vSA, SA.)

Brugm. i. § 196. Allied to Sate, Satiate.
Saddle. (E.) M. E. sadel. A. S. sadol. + Du. zadel, Icel. sôðull, Swed. Dan. sodel, G. sattel, O. H. G. satul. Teut. type *saduloz; possibly borrowed from a derivative of 1dg. *sed, to sit, in some other 1dg. language. Cf. O. Slav. sedlo; Russ. siedlo, L. sella (for *sedla, from sedere; to sit); but none of these exhibits the grade *sad.

Sadducee. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. pl. Sadducæi. — Gk. Σαδουκαι. — Heb. pl. tsaddiqin; pl. of tsâdôq, just, righteous. — Heb. tsâdâq, to be just. Some derive it from Tsâdôq (Zadok), the founder of the sect, whose name meant 'the just.'


Sag, to droop. (E.) M. E. sâgen. Not in A. S. Low G. sakken, to settle (as dregs); E. Fries. sakken, Du. zakken, to sink; Swed. sakka, to settle, sink down; cf. Dan. sakke, to have stern-way. Hardly allied to sink.

Saga, a tale. (Scand.) Icel. saga, a tale; cf. Icel. segja, to say. See Say (1), Saw (2).


Sage (1), wise. (F. — L.) F. sage. — Late L. *sâbius, for L. -sapius, whence nasapius, unwise (Petronius); see Schwan. — L. sapere, to be wise. See Sapid.


Sagittarius. (L.) L. sagittarius, an archer. — L. sagittâ, an arrow.

Sago, a starch. (Malay.) Malay sâgu, sãgû, sago, pith of a tree named rumbiya.

Sahib, sir, master; a title. (Hind. — Arab.) Hind. sâhib. — Arab. sâhib, lord, master; orig. 'companion.' Rich. Dict., p. 924.


Sainfoin. (F. — L.) F. sainfoin, M. F. saint-joîn (Cot.); as if 'holy hay.' — L. sanctum fenum, holy hay. ¶ But thought to represent sain foin, i. e. wholesome hay. — L. sinum fenum; 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. saqr, a hawk; Rich. Dict., p. 938. Engelmann has shewn that the word is not of Lat. origin, as said by Diez. (Devic; and Körting, § 1642.)

Salaam, Salam. (Arab.) Arab. salâm, saluting, wishing peace; a salutation. — Arab. saâm, saluting, + Heb. shâlôm, peace, from shâlâm, to be safe.


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. (L.) From pres. pt. of L. salire, to leap, spring forward. + Gk. ἀλλω-πατ, I leap. (✓SAL.) Brugm. i. § 514 (3).


Saliva. (L.) L. saliva, spittle; whence also O. Ir. saile, W. haliv, saliva. Der. saliv-ate.


Sallow (1), Saly. a kind of willow. (E.) M. E. salowe. - O. Merc. salh (A. S. sealh), a willow; pl. salas, later salgas, + Isl. selja, Swed. sälg, säl, Dan. selje, G. salzweide, O. H. G. salaha (whence F. saule); also L. salix, Gaed. seileach, Irish sail, sailleach, W. helyg (pl.), Gk. ιξικ, a willow.


Sally. (F. - L.) M. E. salien. - F. saillir, to issue forth; also to leap. - L. salire, to leap. See Salient. Der. sally, sb., from F. saillie, a sally, from the fem. of pp. sailli.

Salmagundi, a seasoned hodge-podge. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. salmagondis, spelt salmagondin in Cotgrave, who describes the dish. Orig. ‘seasoned salt-meats.’ - Ital. salami, pl. of salame, salt-meat, from L. sāl, salt; conditi, pl. of condito, seasoned, savoury, from L. conditus, pp. of condire, to pickle, season.


Salt. (E.) M. E. salt. O. Merc. salt, A. S. seal, both adj. and sb. So also O. Fris. salt, Icel. slitr, Dan. Swed. salt, Du. zout, all adjectives, from a Teut. type

*salto; cf. W. halit, adj. salt, and L. salus, salted. The sb. forms appear in L. sāl, Gk. ἁς, Russ. sole; also in Goth. salt, G. zalt, Du. zout; also in O. Ir. salann, W. halen, halan. (See Kluge and Prenwitz.) Brugm. i.

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-sellar or salt-selar, where selar is an old word for ‘salt-holder’; so that the prefix salt is superfluous. - A. F. saler; M. F. saliere, ‘a salt-holder;’ Cot. - L. salārium, salt-cellar (in late L.); from L. salārius, adj., belonging to salt. - L. sāl, salt. See Salary.

Saltire, in heraldry, a St. Andrew’s cross. (F. - L.) A cross in this position (x), - O. F. salter, a saltire (Godefroy); M. F. sautoir, St. Andrew’s cross (Cot.). Also M. F. sautoir, orig. a stirrup of a triangular shape ∆, also, a saltire (the cross being named from the position of the stirrup’s sides). - Late L. saltātōrium, a stirrup. - L. saltātōrius, belonging to leaping or springing; suitable for mounting a horse. - L. saltātor, a leaper. - L. salīre, frequent. of salire, to leap. See Salient.

Salt-petre, nitre. (E.; and F. - L. and Gk.) For M. F. salpestre, salt-petre (Cot.). - Late L. salpetra; L. sal petra, salt of the rock. - L. sāl, salt; Gk. πέτρα, a rock; see Salt and Petrify.

Salubrious. (L.) From L. salubri-, healthful. For *salut-bris, i.e. healthful. - L. salūt-, stem of salus, health; -bris, adj. suffix (Brugm. ii. § 77). The L. salūs is allied to salus, safe, whole; see Salvation.

Salutary. (F. - L.) F. salutaire. - L. salūtārius, healthful. - L. salūt-, stem of salūs, health; allied to salus, hale.

Salute. (L.) L. salūtare, to wish health to, to greet. - L. salūt- (above).


Salve, ointment. (E.) M. E. salwe (= salve). A. S. sealf; O. Merc. salf, salf. + Du. zalt, G. gelbe; cf. Goth. salbōn,
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.

Sanhedrim. see it-Jicd7'e, from cf. see holiness. Idg. a Goth, see cf. Fierte, sai/iova7'\, the sanctis, Pietre, saina, Skt. same sai7i»ie, Peter is an also formerly O. drink of presented (below). salva, Skt. clarified butter. Brugm. i. § 562.


Sanctity. (L.) From L. sanctitias, holiness; cf. F. sainteté. — L. sanctus, holy; see Saint.


Sand. (E.) A.S. sand. Du. sand; Icel. sandr; Swed. Dan. G. sana; Bavarian sam(b)l'd. Teut. types *saman(a)dos, m., *saman(a)don, n.; 16g. type *samdhos, Cf. Gk. ὀμφαδός, sand.


Sandblind, half-blind, (E.) In Shakespeare; a corruption of sam-blind, half blind. The prefix = A.S. sám-, half, cognate with L. sēmi-, Gk. ἴμι; see Sēmi-, 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. són, G. sühne, atonement (Kluge).

Sanguine. (F. — L.) F. sanguin, bloody, of a sanguine complexion. — L. sanguineus, adj.; from sanguin— (for *sagven)—, stem of sanguis, blood.

Sanhedrim. (Heb.—Gk.) Late Heb. sanhedrin, borrowed from Gk. σανεδρίων, a council; lit. a sitting together. — Gk.
SASSAFRAS

Sarcasm, a sneer. (F. — L. — Gk.) Gk. σαρκαζέων, to sneer, to tear flesh, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer. — Gk. σαρκε, stem of σάρξ, flesh. Der. sarcastic, Gk. σαρκαστικός, sneering.

Sarcophagus. (L. — Gk.) L. sarco- phagus, a stone tomb; made of a lime- stone which was supposed to consume the corpse (Pliny). — Gk. σαρκοφάγος, flesh- consuming; hence limestone. — Gk. σάρξ, for σάρξ, flesh; φαγείν, to eat. See Sarcasm.

Sardine (1), a small fish. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. sardine. — L. sardina, sarda. — Gk. σάρδης, σάρδα, a kind of fish.

Sardine (2), a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. sar- dinus. — Gk. σαρδώνιος; Rev. iv. 3. Named from Sardis, in Asia Minor (Pliny).

Sardius, a gem. (L. — Gk.) Rev. xxi. 20. — L. sardius (Vulgate). — Gk. σάρδιος, σάρδον, a gem of Sardis (above).

Sardonic, used of grim laughter. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. sardonique, formerly sardoi- nien, in phrase ris sardoi- nien, "a forced or careless mirth;" Cot. — L. Sardonicus, usually Sardoni- us. — Gk. σαρδόνιος, also σαρδονιος, said to be derived from σαρ- δόνιον, a plant of Sardinia (Σάρδων), said to screw up the face of the eater; see Vergil, Ecl. vii. 41.

Sardonix, a gem. (L. — Gk.) L. sar- donix. — Gk. σαρδόνιξ, i.e. Sardian onyx.

Sarsnet, a kind of metre. (L. — Gk.) L. sapphicus, belonging to Sappho. — Gk. Σαφώ, Sappho of Lesbos, died about 502 B. C.


Saracen. (L. — Gk. — Arab.) L. sara- cenus, lit. one of the Eastern people. — Late Gk. Σαρακηνός. — Arab. sharqiin, pl. of sharqi, eastern. — Arab. sharq, east, rising sun. — Arab. root sharaqa, it rose.

Sarcast, a sneer. (F. — L. — Gk.) Gk. sar- casme. — L. sarcasminus. — Gk. σαρκασμός, a sneer. — Gk. σαρκαζέων, to tear flesh, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer. — Gk. σαρκεία, stem of σάρξ, flesh. Der. sarcastic, Gk. σαρκαστικός, sneering.
Savory. (F. — L.) M. F. savory, a popular perversion of O. F. sauvory.

Saunder, a corruption form of Sandalwood.


— A. F. s-, for es-, out (L. ex); and anuiter, for aventurer, to adventure or venture, from adventure, an adventure. See Adventure. [A mere guess.]

Saurian, one of the lizard tribe. (Gk.) From Gk. σαύρα, σαύρος, a lizard.

Sausage. (F. — L.) Formerly sausige (for *saucisce); cf. German sause. F. sacisce. — Late L. salsicia, fem. of salsicus, adj. (Georges), made of salted or seasoned meat. — L. salsus, salted. — L. sāl, salt. See Salt.

Sauerne, a wine. (F.) From Sauterne in France, department of Gironde.


Savanna, a meadow-plain. (Span. — Carib.) Spelt sāvana; R. Eden, ed. Arber, p. 148. Span. sabana; said to be of Caribbean origin (Oviedo). ¶ This sabana is different from sāvana, a sheet for a bed; from L. sabana, pl. of sābanum, a linen cloth; used as a fem. sing. — Gk. σάβανος, a linen cloth, towel.


— It. cervellato (Torriano), a saveloy; from its containing brains. — It. cervello, brain. — L. cervellum, dimin. of cerebrum, brain. See Cerebral.

Savina, Savine, Sabine, a shrub. (L.) A. S. safine. — L. sabina; origin Sabīna herba, a Sabine herb. The Sabines were a people of central Italy.

Savory, a plant. (F. — L.) M. F. savoreé, a popular perversion of O. F. savory.

Savoy. (F.) A kind of cabbage. (F.) Brought from Savoy.


Say (2), a kind of Serge. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. saie, say. (Cf. Span. saya, sayo, a tunic; sayele, 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; allied to σαγγ-, harness, σαγμα, a pack-saddle; see Sumpter.

Say (3), to essay; short for assay or essay; see Essay.


Scabbard. (F. — Teut.) M. E. scabbert, scabberk, scaberk, a scabbard; answering to O. F. escoubiere, only found in the pl. escabiers (Godfrey). The F. word is made up of O. F. escale, a scale, husk, case; and -berk, a protection (as in O. F. hauber, hal-berk, 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.

Scabious. (F. — L.) M. F. scabieuse, a.t. L. scabiös (herba), a plant supposed to be good for skin-eruptions. — L. scabieö, an itch. See Scab.

Scaffold. (F. — L. and Gk.? M. E. scalden. — O. F. *escafalt, only found as escafant, eschafaut (also chafaut), mod. F. échauffard, a scaffold. Short for escafant (Burguy), where es- represents L. ex, prep.; cf. Span. and Ital. catafalque, a funeral canopy, also a stage, scaffold (whence F. and E. catafalque). B. The former part of catafalque may be allied to Span. catar, in the sense ‘to view.’ The latter part is perhaps due to L. fala, a kind of scaffold. (Doubtful.)

Scald (1), to burn. (F. — L.) M. E. scalden. — O. F. *escafler, later eschauder, to scald (F. échauder). — L. excaldäre, to wash in hot water. — L. ex, out, very; and caldis = calidus, hot. See Caldron.

Scald (2), scabby. (Scand.) For scalled, i.e. afflicted with the scall; see Scall.

Scald (3), a poet. (Scand.) Icel. skald, a poet, older form skald (Noreen).


Scale (2), a bowl or dish of a balance. (F. — Teut.) [Formerly also scote; cf. Icel. skál, a scale of a balance.] M. E. scale. — O. F. escale, a cup (Godefroy). — Icel. skáil, Dan. skal, Swed. skal, bowl; Du. schoal, scale, bowl. Allied to Scale (1); being from Teut. base skel-, 3rd grade of *skelan-.

Scale (3), a ladder, gradation. (L.) L. scala, a ladder. L. scala < *scan(ð)-slâ, i.e. *scan(d)-slâ; from scandere, to climb. See Scan. Bruggm. i. § 414.
SCARF

Scalene. (L.-Gk.) L. scalenus, adj. - Gk. ἱκανής, scalene, uneven.

Scall, scab on the skin. (Scand.) From Icel. skall, a bald head; orig. a peeled head. Cf. Swed. skalig, bald, from skala, to peel. Allied to Swed. skal, a husk; see Scale (1). Der. scald (2) = scalled, afflicted with scall.

Scallion, a plant allied to garlic. (F. - L. - Gk. - Phoenician.) O. F. escaleigne, a scallion; see further under Shallot.

Scallop, Scallop, a kind of shell-fish. (F. - Teut.) M. E. skalop. - O. F. escaleope, a shell. - M. Du. schelp (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. (Scand.) M. E. scalp (Northern).
- Icel. sköldr, M. Swed. skalp, a sheath; Dan. dial. skalp, husk, shell of a pea; also M. Ital. scalpo, the word borrowed from Teutonic. Cf. M. Du. schelp, a shell (hence, skull). See Scallop.

Scapelp, a small sharp knife. (L.) L. scapelulum, dimin. of scalpulum, a knife. - L. scalpere, to cut.


Scamp. (F. - L.) Formerly a vagabond, or fugitive. - O. North F. escamper, s’escamper, to flee; O. F. eschimp, to decamp. - L. ex, out; and campus, battlefield. Der. scamp, to run or flee away.

Scan. (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. Brumg. i. § 635.

Scandal. (F. - 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 σκάνδαλαρθον. - SKAND, to spring up. See Scan. Doublet, stumper.

Scansion. (L.) From L. scansion, a scanning. - L. scansus, pp. of scandere, to scan; see Scan.

Scant, adj. (Scand.) M. E. skant, insufficient. - Icel. skamt, neut. of skammr, short, brief; whence skamta, to doe out (hence to scant or stint); Icel. skamtr, a dole. In Norwegian, nt appears for mt, as in skant, a dole, skanta, to measure closely. Cf. O. H. G. skant, short. Der. scant, a dole.

Scantling, a cut piece of timber, a pattern. (F. - Teut.; with L. prefix.) From O. North F. escantillon, 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, belonging to the shoulder-blades. (L.) Late L. scapulāris, adj., from scapula, pl. shoulder-blades. Der. scapular-γ, a kind of scarf (worn over the shoulders). F. scapulaire, Late L. scapulare.

Scar, mark of a wound. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. escarre. - L. eschara, a scar, esp. of a burn. - Gk. ἔσχαρα, a hearth, fireplace, scar of a burn.

Scarc, Scar, a rock. (Scand.) M. E. scarce. - Icel. sker, a skerry, isolated rock; Dan. skier, Swed. skir. So called because cut off from the main land; see Shear.

Scaramouch, a buffoon. (F. - Ital. - O. H. G.) From Scaramouche, a famous Italian zany who acted in England in 1673 (Blount). Also called Scaramouche, which was the F. spelling; but his real name was Scaramuccia, of which the lit. sense is 'a skirmish,' being the same word as the O. F. escaramouche, a skirmish. See Skirmish.

Scarce. (F. - L.) M. E. scars. - O. F. escars, eschars, scarce, scanty, niggard (F. échars). - Late L. escarpus, short form of escarpes, used as a substitute for L. exerptus, pp. of excerptere, to select; see Excerpt. Thus the sense was 'picked out,' select, scarce.

Scare. (Scand.) M. E. skerren, to scare; from skerre, adj., timid, shy. - Icel. sjárr, timid, shy; allied to skirrask, to shun, lit. to shear off; see Shear (2).

Scarf, (1) a light sash or band. (F. - O. Low G.) Confused, as to sound, with Scare (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. scharp. Cf. E. Fries. scherpe, a scarf, which, like G. schärpe, is prob. from F. See below.

Scarf, (2) to join timber together. (Scand.) From Swed. skarf, a scarf, seam, joint. + Bavarian scharben, to cut a notch in timber, G. scharben, O. H. G. scharbôn, to cut small. From Teut. *skarb, 2nd
Scarify, (F. — L. — Gk.) F. scarifier. — L. scariificare, to scrape, scratch, to cut; from scarii, to scarify. — Gk. σκαριφάωμαι, I scratch. — Gk. σκαρίφως, a sharp pointed instrument. Allied to L. scribere, to write, and to E. Scribe.

Scarlet. (F. — Pers.) O. F. scarlatte, scarlet. (Span. escarlate, Ital. scarlatto.) — Pers. sagalāt, sigalāt, siglāt, scarlet cloth. Orig. the name of a stuff, which was often of a scarlet colour; cf. ‘scarlet reed,’ Ch. ProL 456. [Hence Pers. sagalātān, scarlet cloth, whence M. E. cletalot (Chaucer). The Turkish iskerlāt, scarlet, is merely borrowed from Ital. scarlatto (Zener). See Σκελάτ in Yule.


Scarp. (F. — Ital. — Teut.) F. escarpe. — Ital. scarpa, ‘a curtein of a wall;’ so called because cut sharp, i.e. steep. — Du. scherp; M. H. G. scharf, scharff, sharp; see Sharp.

Scathe, to harm. (Scand.) From Icel. skáda, Swed. skåda, Dan. skade, + A. S. sceawan (pt. t. sceót); G. Du. schaden; Goth. ga-skáthjan (pt. t. ga-skóth). Cf. Gk. α-σκάδος, unharmed. Der. scathe, sb., Icel. skáði.


Scavenger. (F. — Teut.) 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. escauver, to examine, inspect. — O. Sax. skaivôn, to behold; cognate with A. S. sceawan, to look at. See Show.

Scene. (L. — Gk.) L. scēna, scena (whence also F. scène). — Gk. σκηνή, a sheltered place, tent, stage, scene. Der. pro-scenium.


Sceptic. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. sceptique. — L. scepticus. — Gk. σκέπτικος, 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. σκέπτρον, a staff to lean on, a sceptre. — Gk. σκέπτρον, to prop; also to hurl. Cf. L. scapōs, a shaft, stem.

Schedule. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly cedule. — M. F. schedule, cedule, a schedule, scroll, alph., Cot.; F. cédule. — L. schedula, a small leaf of paper; dimin. of scheda (or scida), a strip of papyrus bark. Late Gk. σκίη, a tablet, is borrowed from L.; hence the L. word must be from the kindred Gk. σκία, a cleft piece of wood, from σκίεψεω, to cleave. See Schism.

Scheme. (L. — Gk.) Formerly schema. — L. schēma. — Gk. σχῆμα, form, appearance, also used as a term in rhetoric. — Gk. σχή-, as in σχη-σω, fut. of σχέων, to hold, have (base σχέ-). Cf. Skt. sah, to bear. (✓ SEGH.)


School (1). (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. scol. A. F. and O. F. escole, school — L. scola. — Gk. σχολή, rest, leisure, employment of leisure time, also a school. Orig. ‘a pause;’ from σχο-, a grade of the base of σχιν, to hold; see Scheme. (✓ SEGH.)

Der. schol-ar, A. F. escolar; scholi-ast. from Gk. σχολαστής, a commentator.

School (2), a shoal of fish. (Du.) Du. schoolvischen, ‘a shoal of fishes,’ Sewc. Doublet of shoal. See Shoal (1).

Schooner. (Scand.) Properly scooner, but spelt as if derived from Dutch, which is not the case, the Du. schooner being of E. origin. First called a scooner 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 scow or scoon, to glide swiftly, applied to stones with which one makes ‘ducks and drakes’ in the water.

— Icel. skunda, to speed. See Shun.

Schorl, black tourmaline. (Swed.) Swed. sköl (with sk as E. shk). Perhaps suggested by Swed. skör, brittle.

Sciatric, pertaining to the hip-joint. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. sciaticque, adj. — L. scaticus, corruption of L. ischiadicus, subject to gout.
in the hips. —Gk. ἵλασθα, subject to pains in the loins. —Gk. ἱλασθα, stem of ἵλασθα, pain in the loins. —Gk. ἱλαρ, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns. Der. sciatica, fem. of L. adj. sciaticus.


Sciolist. (L.) Formed, with suffix -ist, from L. sciolus, a smatterer. —L. scius, knowing. —L. scire, to know. See Science.

Scion. (F. — L.) M. E. sioun. —O. F. cion, M. F. sion, F. scion, 'a scion, shoot.' Cot. Orig. 'a cutting.' —O. F. sier, F. scier, to cut. —L. secare, to cut. (But the Picard form is chion.)

Scirrhus, pertaining to a hard swelling. (L. — Gk.) From Late L. scirrhus, sb., a form used for L. scorpos, a hard swelling. —Gk. σκιρρός, σκίρρωμα, a hard swelling. —Gk. σκύρος, hard.

Scissors. (F. — L.) [lll spelt, and not from scindere, to cut.] M. E. scissors, cissors. —O. F. cisoires, shears; used instead of ciseaux, 'sizars,' Cot. The latter is the pl. of O. F. cisel, chisel; see Chisel. Both words are due to L. cedere, to cut; see Cæsura. 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. skaff-, as in skaff-ord, n. pl., words of abuse, skaff-wara, to abuse; O. Fries. skof, a scoff; Icel. skaup, skop, mockery. Cf. M. Du. schöpfen, schöbben, to scoff, Icel. skofa, 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 push; see Shove.

Scold. (Perhaps Frisian.) M. E. scolden; also skalde, scolde, sb., a scold. The sb. is formed from *skald, 2nd grade of Teut. *skeladan, to scold, blame, as seen in O. Fries. skeld, Du. schelden (pt. t. scheld), G. schellen (pt. t. schall), to scold; cf. Dan. skielde, wk. vb., to scold. If the orig. sense was 'to push,' it is allied to O. Sax. skeldevi, to push off (a boat).

Scullop; see Scallop.

Scone (1), a small fort, bulwark. (F. — L.) Also applied to a helmet, and even to the head. —O. F. escone, a hiding-place, scone; orig. fem. of pp. escos. —L. absconsa, fem. of absconsus, used as well as absconditus as pp. of abscondere, to hide; see Abscond.

Scoonse (2), a candle-stick. (F. — L.) M. E. scoence, scions, a covered light, lantern. —O. F. enesse, a dark lantern (Roquefort). —Late L. absconsa, a dark lantern; from L. absconsus, hidden.


Scope. (Ital. — Gk.) Ital. scope, a mark to shoot at, scope; Florio. —Gk. σέφος, a mark, a watcher; allied to Gk. σκέπτομαι, I see, spy, which is cognate with L. specter; see Species.

Scorbutic, afflicted with scurvy. (Low L.) From Low L. scorbutus, scurvy; said to be Latinised from M. Du. sheerwen, to break, tear, and bot, a bone (Weigand); which is doubtful. From L. scorbutus were formed Low G. scharbock, scharbuck, scurvy; M. Du. sheerwyck (Du. sheurbuik), scurvy. These forms are due to popular etymology, as the lit. sense of M. Du. sheerwyck is 'rupture of the belly,' from sheeren, 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.


**Scorn.** (F. — L.) M. E. *scorne*, — O. F. *esconere*, scorn; Cot. — O. F. *esconer*, to humiliate, mock at; orig. 'to deprive of horns;' from L. *ex*, out, *cornu*, a horn.

But much influenced by M. E. *sercen*, to scorn, from O. F. *esclernir, esclernir*, to deride; from O. H. *sercnon*, to deride, a vb. due to the sb. *scern*, derision.

**Scorpion.** (F. — L. — Gk.) F. *scorpion*. — L. *scorpionem*, acc. of *scorpius*, the same as *scorpisius*. — Gk. *σκορπίων*, a scorpion, also a prickly sea-fish. (SKERP)

**Scotch**, to cut with narrow incisions. (Scand.) To *scotch* is to cut slightly; short for *scor-ch*, an extension of *score*; see Score. *With knyfe schoorche not the Boorde,* Babees Book, p. 80. Confused with M. E. *scochen*, to flay, which suggested its form.


**Scoundrel.** (Scand.) Lit. 'a loathsome fellow.' Aberdeensh. *scownrel*; for *scoun*-er-el, where -el is an agential suffix. From Lowl. Scotch *scanner, sconer*, to loathe, also (formerly) to shrink through fear, act as a coward; so that a *scounrel* is one who shrinks, a coward. See Barbour, Bruce, xvii. 651. The verb *scanner* is the frequentative of the North. form of A.S. *scian-tan*, to shun; see Shun. Cf. Swed. dial. *skunna sig*, Icel. *skunda*, to hasten.


**Scour** (2), to run along. (F. — L.) 'Camilla scours the plain;' Pope. — O. F. *escorre, escourre*, to run out (as a spy). — L. *excurrere*. — L. *ex*, out; *currere*, to run.


**Scout** (2), to ridicule an idea. (Scand.) Allied to Lowl. Scotch *scoat*, to pour out a liquid forcibly, to *shoot* it out. — Icel. *skjuta, skūti*, a taunt; cf. *skot-yri*, scoffs. — Icel. *skūti*, a weak grade of the base of *skjūta*, to shoot. Cf. Swed. *skjutna*, (1) to shoot, (2) to shake; *skjuta skulden*, to cast the blame on; Dan. *skyde*, to shoot, cast (blame on), repel. See Shoot.


**Scramble.** (Scand.) Nasalised form of prov. E. *scramble*, to scramble, allied to *scraffle*, to scramble, *scrappe*, to grub 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. (Scand.) A contraction of *scrabble*, to write carelessly. § Confused with M. E. *scraulen*, to crawl, a form of *crawl* with prefix s ( = O. F. *es-* < L. *ex*) used with an intensive force.


Screen. (F. — Teut.) M. F. *seryen*; O. F. *escren* (Littre); *esran*, 'a skreen', —Mod. F. *écran*. Also found as *escranneae* (Godefroy). —G. *skrania*, 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 (2), a vicious horse. (E.) The North E. form of *shrew*, q. v.

Scribble. (L.; with E. 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.

Scrivate. (F. — L.) M. F. *escript*, a writing; —L. *scriptum*, neut. of pp. of *scribere*, to write.

Scrivers. (F. — L.) Formerly a *scriven*, the suffix -er, of the agent, is an E. addition. M. E. *scribe* (= *scrieven*).

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. *χοῦπδε*, scrofulous glands; from *χοῖπος*, a pig.


Scroyles, rascals. (F. — L.) In K. John, ii. 1. 373. —O. F. *escrolles*, later *escroelles*, lit. 'the king's evil,' i.e. scrofula; —Cot. —Late L. *sbroelle* (only found as *sbroelle*), scrofula, dimin. of *scroba*, for scrofula; see *Scrofula*.

Transferred, as a term of abuse, from the disease to the person said to be afflicted with it. (See Körtig.)


of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils;' Jamieson.

Scuff; see Scut.

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).

Scutiny. (L.) L. scrutinium, a careful enquiry. - L. scrutāri, to search into carefully, as if among broken pieces. - L. scrutātus, s. pl., broken pieces.

Scud, to run quickly. (Scand.) Cf. Dan. skyde, to shoot; skyde over stern, lit. "to shoot over the stem," to scud along; skudsteen, a stone quoit, called in Scotch a scuddling-stane. Cf. Swed. dial. skudda, to shoot the bolt of a door. See Scuttle (3), Scout (2), and Shoot.

Scuffle. (Scand.) The frequentative of Swed. skuffa, to push, shave, jog. Cf. M. Du. schuffelen, to drive on, also to run or shuffle off, from Du. schuiven, to shave. See Shuffle, Shove.

Scout, Scuff, Scruff, the nape of the neck. (Scand.) O. Icel. skott (pron. skoft), hair of the head, mod. Icel. skott, a fox's tail; N. Fries. skuff, the nape of a horse's neck. + G. schoff, a tuft of hair; O. H. G. scuff, hair; Goth. skutt, hair of the head. Allied to Sheaf; cf. Icel. skaff, a fox's brush.

Skulk, Skulk. (Scand.) M. E. skulk'en. - Dan. skulke, to sculk, slip; Swed. skolka, to play the truant. A derivative of Dan. skule, to scowl; see Scowl. Allied to Icel. skolla, to sculk, keep aloof.

Scull (1), Skull, the cranium. (Scand.) M. E. skull, sculle, scoll. Named from its shell-like shape. - Swed. dial. skulla, variant of sköllt, scull; Norw. skoll, scull. From Teut. *skol, 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 Dan. hjerneskal, 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, skälla, a thin plate; Swed. hufvud-skål, scull (of the head); väg-skål, scale (of a balance); skalig, concave. Der. scull, vb., to use sculls.

Scull (3), a shoal of fish; see School (2).

Scullery, a place for swilling dishes, &c. (F. - L.) The suffix -y (= F. -ie) is the same as in butter-y, pantry-y. The origin was that of 'keeping the dishes.' - O. F. escurierie, esculerie, the office of keeping the dishes (Godefroy). - O. F. esculle, a dish. - L. scutella, a dish; dimin. of scutra, a flat tray.

Scullion, a kitchen menial. (F. - L.) Minshen explains scullion as being named 'eo quod scutellas curat,' thus associating it with scullery. But there is no trace in O. F. of any such form. Palgrave has: 'Scullion of the kechyn, souillon;' and Cotgrave explains F. souillon by 'a scullion.' Perhaps this is the real source, the c being inserted by association with scullery. - F. souiller, to soil, to be dirty. See Soil (2) and Sully.

Sculpture. (F. - L.) F. sculpture. - L. sculptūra, sculpture, lit. a cutting. - L. sculptus, pp. of sculptere, to cut, carve; allied to sculptere, to cut.

Scum. (Scand.) Dan. skum, froth; Swed. skum, froth; F. Fries. schümn, Du. schuim; G. sãaum (as in meer-schaum). (VSKEU, to cover). Der. skin.

Scupper. (F.) 'Scuppers, the holes through which the water runs off the deck;' Coles (1654). Phillips has scoper-holes. For scoop-er, i. e. lader out of water; from scoop, vb., to lade out water. (The Du. name is spiegat, lit. 'spit-hole.') See Scoop.

Scurf. (Scand.) From Swed. skurf, Dan. skurf, scurf; Icel. skurfur, pl. + A. S. scruf, scorf; Du. schurft, G. schorff. From *skorf-, weak grade of *skerf-, as in A. S. scorfan, to scarify, gnaw. Der. scurf-y.

Scurrile, boorishness-like. (L.) L. scur-rīlis, adj., from scurr, a boor.

Scurvy, scabby, shabby. (Scand.) An adj. formed from scurf (above). Hence scurvy disease, the scurvy, much confused with F. scorbut, the scurvy (Littré).

Scutage, a tax on a knight's fee. (M. Lat.) From Med. L. scūtāgium. - L. scūtum, a knight's shield, orig. a shield. See Esquire.

Scutch, to beat flax. (F. - Scand.) From O. F. escouche, escurie, a scutch or swingle. - Norw. skoka, skuku, a scutch for beating flax.

Scutcheon; see Escutcheon.

Scutiform. (F. - L.) M. F. scutiforme, shaped like a shield. - L. scūti-, for scūtum, shield; forma, form.
**Scuttle** (1), a shallow basket or vessel. (L.) A Northern form. Icel. skuttill; A.S. scullet, a vessel. — L. scutella, allied to scutula, a small tray; cf. scutra, a tray. See Souillery.

**Scuttle** (2), an opening in a hatchway of a ship. (F. — Span. — Teut.) O. F. escoutille, scuttle. — Span. escotilla, the hole in the hatch of a ship. — Span. escotar, to cut, to hollow out, or slope out a garment to fit the neck or bosom. — Span. escoleta, the sloping of a jacket, &c. — Du. schoot, lap, bosom; Low G. shoot; Icel. skaut; see Sheet. 


**Sec.,** away, apart. (L.) L. se-, prefix; full form sed, without.

**Sea.** (E.) M. E. see. A. S. sē, sea, lake. + Du. zee; Icel. sær; Dan. sø; Swed. sjö; G. see; Goth. sæwus. Teut. type *sauis.*


**Seal** (2), a sea-calf. (E.) M. E. sele. A. S. seleth; + Icel. sér; Dan. søl; Swed. sjöl; O. H. G. selah.


**Steam** (2), a horse-load. (Late L. — Gk.) M. E. seem, A. S. sēam. Borrowed (like G. saum) from Late L. sauma, later form of sagna, a horse-load, pack. — Gk. σάμα, a pack-saddle. See Sumper.

**Steamstress, Sempstress.** (E.; with F. suffix.) A. S. sēamestre, a steamstress; with suffix -ess (< F. -esse < Gk. -εσσα). — A. S. sēam, a seam (see Seam); with suffix -estre; see Spinner.

**Sear, Sere, Withered.** (E.) M. E. sere, A. S. sēar, dry; séarian, to dry up. + M. Du. sere, Du. zoor, Low G. soor.

Allied to Russ. suxoi, dry; Lith. suassas, dry; Gk. αύως (for *αυωνος*), dry; cf. Skt. cush, for *sush*, to dry up. Idg. type *saunos.* See Austere. Brugm. i. § 214.

**Search,** to explore. (F. — L.) M. E. serchen, cerchen. — O. F. chercher (F. chercher); prov. F. chercher, dial. of Verdon (Fertault). — L. circäre, to go round; hence, to explore. — L. circus, a ring; see Circus. Der. re-search; cf. shark.

**Season.** (F. — L.) M. E. seson. — O. F. seison, seisons, saison. [Cf. Span. sason, O. Prov. saidons, sosos, Bartsch.] — Late L. sātionem, acc. of satio, sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for preparing crops. — L. satus, pp. of serere, to sow. — The Span. word is estacion; Ital. stagione; from acc. of L. statio, a station, hence a stage (period).

**Seat,** sb. (Scand.) Icel. sati, a seat; Swed. sätte; Dan. sade. — Icel. sát-, 3rd 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. + Russ. stiech, to hew. Brugm. i. § 635. (√SEK.) See Saw, Scythe, Sickle.

**Secede.** (L.) L. sēcedere, to go apart, withdraw. — L. sē-, sed, apart; cedere, to go. See Cede. Der. secession (from the pp. sécess-us).

**Seclude.** (L.) L. sēcludere, to shut off. — L. sē (for sed), apart; claudere, to shut. See Se- and Clause. Der. seclusion, from the pp. séclus-us.


**Secretary.** (F. — L.) O. F. secrétaire. — Late L. sēcrētārium, acc. of sēcrētārius, a confidential officer. — L. sēcret-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. sec- (as in secundus), base of sequi, to follow, sue. — Not from secare, to cut.

**Section.** (F. — L.) F. section. — L. sectionem, acc. of sectio, a cutting. — L. sect-us, pp. of secäre, to cut. See Secant.

**Secular.** (F. — L.) M. E. seculere.
Secure

M. F. seculier, 'secular, temporall'; Cot. — L. secularis, secular, worldly. — L. seculum, saeculum, a generation, an age, the world.


Sedan-chair. (F.) Named from Sedan, a town in France. Cf. F. sedan, cloth made at Sedan (Littré).

Sedate, quiet. (L.) L. sédátus, pp. of sédère, to settle or make calm, causal of sédere, to sit. See below.


Sedge. (E.) M. E. segge. — A. S. segge, g., d., and acc. of seccg, f., sedge; lit. 'cutter,' i.e. sword-grass; from the shape; cf. essg, m. a sword. The A. S. segg, f. = Teut. type *sag-já; from *sxag-, 2nd grade of Teut. root *sx-, to cut. + Low G. segge, coarse grass. Cf. Irish seisg, sedge. (✓SEK, to cut.) See Secant.


Seduce, to lead astray. (L.) L. séducre, to lead aside. — L. sé (for sed), apart; dúcere, to lead. See Se- and Duke. Der. seduct-ion (from the pp. séduct-us).

Sedulous, diligent. (L.) L. sédulus, diligent. Cf. sédulös, adv. busily; from sé, apart from, doló, abl. of dolus, guile.

See (1), to perceive by the eye. (E.) M. E. seen, sem. A. S. sǽon; pt. t. séah, pp. gesewen. + Du. zien; Icel. sjá; Dan. see; Swed. se; G. sehen; Goth. saithwan, pt. t. sahwan. Teut. type *sekhwan-. Brugm. i. § 665. Der. seer, i.e. see-er.


Seel, to close up the eyes. (F. — L.) M. F. siller, 'to seal up the eie-lids;' Cot. Also spelt ciller. — O. F. cil, eye-lid. — L. ciliium, eye-lid; which is probably allied to Gk. τὰ κυάα, the parts under the eyes. See Supercilious.

Seem. (E.) M. E. semen. A. S. sémon, to satisfy, conspire, hence, to suit, a sense due to the adj. seemly; see below). For *sóm-ian, where *sóm- is the strong grade of sam-, as in E. same. + Icel. sama, to honour, bear with, conforme to, allied to sámfr, fit, sóma, to befit, and to sám, same. See Same.

seemly, fit. (Scand.) M. E. semlich. — Icel. semlígr, seemly. — Icel. sár, fit; with suffix -lígr, like (-ly); where sam- is the mutated form of *sóm- (as in Icel. sóm-a, to befit), strong grade of *sám-, as in Icel. sama, to be seen, cognate with Goth. saumjan, to please, lit. 'to be the same,' agree with. — Icel. sámfr, same; see Same.

Seer; 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. scérre, to cut. See Secant.

Segregate, to separate from others. (L.) From pp. of ségregäre, to set apart from a flock. — L. sé-, apart; greg-, stem of grex, a flock. See Se- and Gregarious.

Seignior. (F. — L.) O. F. seignior, seigneur, lord. — L. seniorem, acc. of senior; older, hence, greater: see Senior.

Seine, a large fishing-net. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. seine. — L. sagēna. — Gk. σαγήνη, a large fishing-net.

Seize, to grasp. (F. — Late L.) M. E.
seisen, saisir, a law term, to put one in sei sin or possession of a thing, also, to take possession; hence, to seize, take. — O. F. saisir, sei sir, 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. *sazjan, to set, put, place, but this is an impossible form (it was really sezen); or else to Goth. satjan, to seize; this would have given *sador, *sair. See Set. Der. seis-in, O.F. seisine, saisine, from the verb saisir.

Selah, a pause. (Heb.) Supposed to mean ‘a pause.’


Sell (1), to deliver for money. (E.) A. S. sellan, sillon, syllan, to hand over, deliver; a secondary verb, from the sb. Sa le + Icel. selja, Dan. selge, Swed. sälja, O. H. G. and Goth. sa julan, to hand over, offer. Teut. type *saljan-.


Semi-, half. (L.) L. sem- i -, half. + Gk. Ἰ μ —, half; A. S. sēn, half; Skt. sāmi, half, prob. related to Skt. śāmya-, equality, from sama, even, same (Benfey). Allied to Same. Der. semi-breve, &c.


Seminary. (L.) L. sēminarius, a seed-garden, seed-plot (hence a place of education). — L. seminarium, a place of education). — L. semin- (above).


Sempiternal, everlasting. (L.) F. sempiterne, everlasting. — L. sempiti-, for semper, always; with suffix -ter-nus. B. L. semper was perhaps formerly *sem-perti, where *sem- probably meant ‘one,’ as in L. sem-el, once, simplex, one-fold. Brumg. i. § 1023 (12); ii. § 160 (1).

Sempster. (E.) Later forms Seamstress, Sempstress; with F. suffix. A. S. séamesestre, a sempster; with suffix -ess (= F. - esse < Gk. -oosa). — A. S. séan, a seam (see Seam); with suffix -estre; see Pinster.

Senary, belonging to six. (L.) L. sēnarius, adj., from sēni, six apiece; for sex-ni. — L. sex, six; see Six.


Send. (E.) A. S. sendan. + Du. senden; Icel. senda; Dan. sende; Swed. senda; Goth. sandjan; G. senden. Teut. type *sandjan-, for *santhjan-, by Verner’s law, from *santh, 2nd grade of *santh-, to go. Hence send is a causal verb, meaning ‘to make to go.’ The Teut. *senthan- (pt. t. *santh) is a lost strong verb, of which the prime grade appears in Goth. sintah-s, A. S. sōd (for *sind), a journey, way, Teut. type *senthos, m., Idg. type *sentos, as seen in O. Irish sēl (for *sent), W. hynnt, Bret. hent (for *sent), a way. Cf. G. gesinde, companions; Goth. gosinthja, a travelling companion.

Sendal, Cendal, a rich thin silken stuff. (F.—Late L.—Skt.) O. F. sendal, cendal; Late L. cendalum, cindadius, cindatus, &c. So called because brought from India. — Skt. sindhu-, the Indus, also Scinde. — Skt. syand, to flow; see Indigo. Cf. Gk. αὐξάνω, fine Indian linen.

Seneschal, a steward. (F.—Teut.) O. F. seneschal. Orig. sense ‘old servant.’ — Goth. sin-, old (only preserved in superl. sin-ista, eldest, and in sin-ijgs, old); skalks, a servant. Cf. Senate and Marshal.
SENILE

senile, old. (L.) L. senilis, old; cf. sen-ex, old. See Senate.

senior, (L.) L. senior, older; comp. of senex, old.


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. signum, a sign; see Sign, Toosin.

Sennight; short for seven night, a week.


sensual. (L.) Late L. sensu-ālis, endowed with feeling. — L. sensu-s, feeling. — L. sensus, pp. of sentire, to feel.

sentence. (F. — L.) F. sentence. — L. sententia, a way of thinking; for *sententia. — L. sentent-ae, 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 sentri in Minshew (1627), sentry in Milton, P. L. ii. 412. Minshew also has centrie as a short form of sanctuary. Cotgrave has: 'Garite, a place of refuge...a sentry, or little lodge for a sentinell'; also 'Barbocane...a sentrie, 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. pétale, a petal, by taking part of the Lat. adj. sép-ar, separate, and adding the same suffix -āle (Littre). Thus sep-āl is, as it were, short for sepər-ar, where sepər- was regarded as being allied to L. séparāre, to separate. See Separate.

Separate, to keep apart. (L.) L. sépərātus, pp. of séparāre, to sever. — L. sé, 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. sépia. — Gk. σηπία, cuttle-fish, sepia.

Sepoy. (Pers.) Pers. sipāhī (pronounced nearly as sepoj), a horseman, soldier. — Pers. sipāh, supāh, 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. seta (< L. secta); and Wedgwood cites Prov. cepte, a sect. See Sect.

September. (L.) L. September, the seventh month of the Roman year. — L. septem, seven. See Seven.

septenary. (L.) L. septenārius, consisting of seven. — L. septēni, pl., seven apiece. — L. septem, seven.

septennial. (L.) From L. septenni-um, a period of seven years. — L. septenni-us, adj., of seven years. — L. sept-um, seven; annus, year.

septuagesima. (L.) Lit. 'seventieth' (day). — L. septuāgēsima (dies) seventieth (day), fem. of septuāgēsimus, seventieth. — L. septuāginta, seventy. — L. septem, seven; -ginta, related to Gk. -κόντα, for δέκα, from δέκα, ten.


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. sekti, to follow; Gk. σεκτή, Irish seich-im, I follow; Skt. saχ, to follow. (✓SEQ.) Brugm. i. § 118.


Sequin, a gold coin. (F. — Ital. — Arab.) F. sequin: Cot. — Ital. seccino, a Venetian coin. — Ital. zecca, a mint; Florio. — Arab. sikka(’), pron. sikkah, a die for coins.

Seraglio. (Ital. — L.) Misused in E.; the true sense is merely 'enclosure'; but it was confused with Pers. sarāy or sarā, a palace, king's court, seraglio. Really from Ital. servaglio, an enclosure; formed
**SERAI**

with suffix -aglio (<L. -aculum) from Late L. serâre, to bar, to bolt, shut in. - L. sara, a bar, bolt. - L. serere, to join together; see Series. And see below.

Serai, a palace. (Pers.) Pers. serârî, a palace (Horn, § 727).

Seraph. (Heb.) Coined from the pl. form seraphim. - Heb. serâphîm, s. pl., seraphs, lit. exalted ones (Gesenius).

Seraskier, a Turkish general. (F. - Turk. - Pers. and Arab.) F. sévaskier, sérasquier. - Turk. ser’ asker, chief of the army, with a light sound of i after the k.

- Pers. sar, head (with initial sin); and Arab. ’askar, an army (Devic). The Pers. sar is cognate with Skt. gîras, head; cf. Gk. kâpâ, head. And see Sirdar.

Sere; see Sar.

Serecloth; see Cerecloth.

Serene. (L.) L. serénus, bright, clear.

Brugm. i. § 920 (4).

Serenade. (F. - 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. sérénus, bright.

Serf. (F. - L. F. serf, a servant. - L. servum, acc. of servus, a slave. See Serve.

Serge. (F. - L. - Gk. - Chinese ?) F. serge, a silken stuff. - L. sêrica, fem. of sêricus, silken, the same as Sêricus, belonging to the Sêres. - Gk. éôpe, pl. Chinese; cf. 羊, a silkworm. The name Sêres is from the Chinese 賽, sei, silk.


Series, a row. (L.) L. seriês, a row. - L. serere, to join or bind together (pp. servitus). + Gk. éôpe (for *ôôpe); cf. Lith. sėris, a thread; Icel. sôru, a necklace.

Serif, the short cross-line at the end of a stroke of a letter. (Du.) Adapted with ser- for Du. schr- from Du. schreeve, a dash, short line. Allied to O. H. G. sevôni, to scratch, incise.


Sermon. (F. - L.) F. sermon. - L. sermonem, acc. of sermo, a speech, discourse.

**SETTLE**

Serious; see Serum.

Serpent. (F. - L.) F. serpent. - L. serpentinum, acc. of serpens, a serpent; orig. pres. pt. of serpere, to creep. + Gk. éôneu, to creep; Skt. šr³, to creep, sarpa-, a snake. Brugm. i. § 477. (✓SERP.)

Serrated, notched like a saw. (L.) L. servátus, notched like a saw. - L. serra, a saw.


Serum, whey. (L.) L. serum, whey. + Gk. ὀξύς, whey; Skt. sara(s), adj., flowing, sb., whey. (✓SER, to flow.) But cf. Brugm. i. § 466. Der. ser-ous, adj.

Serve. (F. - L.) F. servir. - L. serûre, to serve. - L. servus, a slave; cf. servare, to keep, protect. Der. serv-ant, from pres. pt. of F. servir; serv-ice, F. service, L. servitium; serv-ile, L. servilis; serv-itute, F. servitude, L. acc. servitûdinem; also serv, sergeant.

Service-tree, a kind of wild pear-tree. (L. and E.) Service is a corruption of serv-ès (dissyllabic), the M. E. plural of serv or serve, the name of the fruit. A. S. syrf-, the fruit of the service-tree; syrf-trēow, a service-tree (correctly, sirf-tree).

- L. sorbus, the tree; sorbium, its fruit.


Set (1). (E.) A. S. setían, to set, make to sit; causal of sittan, to sit (derived from the 2nd grade *sat). + Icel. setja; Dan. sætte; Swed. säta; G. setzen; Du. zetten; Goth. satjan; all causal forms. Teut. type *satian. - See Sit.

Set (2). When we speak of a set of things, this is a variant of sect. The Late Latin word is secta, common in old wills; for which we also find seta.

Seton, an artificial irritation under the skin. (F. - L.) F. séton, in use in the 16th century; the orig. sense is 'a thread.' Formed (as if from Late L. *sêto) from L. sêta, 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. sêlt, a seat. + Goth. sitl; G. sessel; I. sella (for *sed-lâ). See Sell (2), Sit.
settle (2), to fix, adjust. (E.) M. E. setlen. A. S. *settlan, to fix; also, to take a seat, settle down as in a seat, from A. S. *settl, a seat; see above.  Perhaps it may have been affected by M. E. sahtlen, to reconcile, A. S. sahtlian, sahtlian, to reconcile.  = A. S. seht, saht, reconciliation; borrowed from Icel. sátt, sátt, reconciliation, peace; which Noreen (§ 73) connects with L. sanctus, holy.

Seven. (E.) A. S. seofan, sibun. + Du. zeven; Icel. sjau, sjö; Dan. syv; Swed. sju; G. sieben; Goth. sibun; L. septem; Gk. ἕξα τά; W. saith; Irish seacht; Russ. seme; Lith. septyni; Skt. sapta. Idg.-type *septom. Der. seven-ten, A. S. seofontyne; seven-ty, A. S. *hund-seofontig (hund being dropped); seven-th.


several, adj. (F. — L.) O. F. several. — Late L. séparé, a thing set apart. — L. séparère, to separate (above).


Sew (1), to fasten with thread. (E.) M. E. sewen, seven. A. S. sibuan, to sew. + Icel. síja; Dan. sye; Swed. sy; O.H.G. siwan; Goth. sijan; L. siue; Lith. suti; Russ. shite; Skt. siv, to sew. Cf. Gk. καών-ων, to sew together; and see Hymen. (✓ SIW.)

Sew (2), to follow; the same as Sue; see Sequence.

Sewer (1), a large drain. (F. — L.) Frequently spelt shore. From O. F. sewiere, sewiware, a sluice, channel for draining a pond. — Late L. type *exaquaria, short for Later L. exaquatorium, a channel for draining. — L. ex, out; aqua, water. (The derivation of E. ever from L. aquaria is parallel.)


Shade, Shadow. (E.) M. E. shade, shadwe. A. S. sceadd, shadow, fem. sb. The M. E. shade is from the A. S. nom. sceadd; the M. E. shadwe (mod. E. shadow) is from the dat. case sceadwe. + Du. schaduw, Goth. skadus, shadow;
SHANK

fem. see cf. Dan. but from cf. A pi. cf. Horn, 1). cf. pt. zal\ sense shell, possess. from G. F. Dan. or made Brugm. i. *ska_p, Ssale spear. G. — Shalloon, 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. sâghrî, sâghrî, back of a horse, shagreen. 

Shah, king of Persia. (Pers.) Pers. shâh, a king. O. Pers. kshâhâtiya, a king; allied to Skt. kshatra, m. dominion, from kîhî, to rule; cf. Gk. κράωμα, I possess. Lit. sense ‘ruler’; Horn, § 772; Brugm. i. § 920. See Check. Der. pa-sha.

Shake, (E.) A.S. scecan, secaen, pt. t. sceo, pp. scacen. + Icel. skaka, Sw. skaka, Dan. skage. Tutt. type *skakan-. 

Shako, a military cap. (F. — Hung.) F. shako. — Hungarian csako, a cap, shako; spelt tsâko in Dankovsky's Magyar Lexicon, p. 900. 

Shale, a slaty rock. (G.) G. schale, a shell, peal, scale; whence schalgebirge, a mountain formed of thin strata. Hence also O. F. escâle and E. scale (1). See Scale (1).

Shall, (E.) A.S. scæl, I shall, I must; pt. t. scælde, I should, ought. The orig. sense was ‘to owe’, to be liable for; cf. Lith. skilti, to owe, to be liable. + Icel. skal, pt. t. skylji; Sw. skall; Dan. skal; Du. sul; G. soll; Goth. skal, infin. skulan. Cf. G. schuld, debt, guilt; Lith. skelēti, to be liable. Brugm. i. § 795.


Shallow, (E.) M. E. schalowe; cf. also schold, schald, Barbour, Bruce, ix. 354: for which see Shoal. 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. schaall, schalig, G. schal, insipid, stale (as liquids when little is left in the vessel); cf. Du. verschalen, to grow stale or flat.

Shalm; see Shown.

Sham, (E.) A London slang term, due to Northern E. sham, a shame, disgrace (hence, trick). ‘Wheat’s sham is it’ = whose fault is it? Whitby Glossary. See Shame.

Shamble, to walk awkwardly. (E.) Lowl. Sc. shamnel, shamble, to rack the limbs with long strides; also, to distort; shammel shanks, crooked legs. Cf. E. Fries. shamnel, shamefaced, modest, also poor, miserable; O. Fries. skamnel, poor; Du. shamel. If this connexion be right, the adj. is formed from the sb. shame; see Shame.

Shambles, (L.) Orig. stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; pl. of shamble, a bench, butcher's bench or stall. A.S. seamel, a stool. — L. scermalium, a stool, little bench; allied to swimnum, step, bench, scabelium, foot-stool. L. seamlum is for *scellum, *scelum, allied to scælum, a stem. Brugm. i. § 241.


shamefaced, modest. (E.) Corruption of M. E. shamefast, modest. — A. S. seamfast, lit. firm in shame, i.e. in modesty. — A. S. seãnm, shame, modestly; fæst, fast, firm; see Fast.

Shammy, Shamoy, a kind of leather. (F. — G.) Orig. chamois leather; see Blount and Phillips. See Chamois.

Shampoo. (Hind.) Hindustani châmp, to join, to stuff, press, thrust in, shampoo; from the kneading or pressure used in the operation. Perhaps directly from the imperative châmp of the same verb; Yule.

Shamrock. (C.) Irish seamreg, trefoil, dimin. of seemar, trefoil; Gael. seamina.

Shank, lower part of the leg. (E. A. S. seanca, scanca, bone of the leg.
Shanty, a hut. (Irish.) Said to be from Irish sean, old; tigh, a house.


Der. pot-sheird.

share (1), a portion. (E.) A. S. scearu, a share, part. From *skar (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. Prob. from North F. (Picard) cherquer, equivalent to O. Fr. chercher (E. search), later altered to mod. F. chercher. Cf. chercher le broust, ‘to hunt after feasts;’ Cot. Godefroy has two examples of the spelling cherquier. Cf. Ital. cercare del pane, ‘to shift for how to live;’ Torrionano. — L. circare, to go round.

— L. circus, 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 shark, sb. (1), a greedy fellow (Johnson); (2) a greedy fish.


Shatter (E.) M. E. schateren, to scatter, to dash as a falling stream; hence to break in pieces. A. S. scatarian, to scatter, A. S. Chron. 1137. Cf. E. Fries. schattern, Du. schateren, to resound; M. Du. schetteren, to rattle. See Scatter, which is a doublet; cf. Milton, Lyc. 5.

Shave. (E.) A. S. seefan, sefan, pt. t. seof, pp. seafen. + Du. schaven; Icel. skaða; Swed. skafva, Dan. skave, Goth. skaban, G. schaben; Lith. skapoti, to shave, cut, Russ. skoptie, to castrate, Gk. skaphtein, to dig. Cf. also L. scabere, to scrape. (✓SQAP, SQAP.) Brugm. i. §§ 569, 701.

Shaw, thicket. (E.) A. S. sega. + Icel. skög, a shaw, wood; Swed. skog, Dan. skov, North Fries. skig. Allied to Icel. skagi, a ness (Noreen); N. Fries. skage, a nook of land; cf. Icel. skaga, to jut out. Allied to Shag.

Shawl. (Pers.) Pers. sheil (pron. showl), a shawl, mantle.

Shawm, Shalm, a musical instrument. (F. — L. — Gk.) O. F. chalumie, a reed pipe; allied to chaume, a straw; cf. M. H. G. schalme. — L. calamus, a reed. — Gk. κάλαμος, a reed. See Haulm.

She. (E.) M. E. sche, sche; also see, A. S. Chron. 1140. In the Northumbrian dialect, we find sche 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 sēo (Lind. sēo, John iv. 23); whence (perhaps influenced by the Icel. m. and f. demonstr. pron. sjá, that), came Northumb. sche or sho; and this seems to have suggested the Midland sche, she, sjé; the true South. form being heo, he (which caused confusion with the masc. he).

[We also find such forms as hyo, ho, ho, sho, sjé, all from heo.] The A. S. seo is the fem. of se, orig. ‘that;’ cognate with Goth. sa, that. + Du. zij, G. sie; Icel. siti, fem. of sá, that; Goth. sō, fem. of sa, that; Gk. η, fem. of ὥ; Skt. sā, she, fem. of sa, sas, he. For Icel. sjé see Noreen, § 399. See Sweet, E. Gr. § 1668.


Sheal, a temporary summer hut. (Scand.) Also spelt shiel, sheelin, sheelin. — Icel. skyol, a shelter, cover, Dan. Swed. skyul, a shed; Icel. skyli, a shed. Cf. Skt. sku, to cover.

Sheath. (E.) A.S. scēð, scēēð, a sheath, orig. that which separates, hence a husk, shell, pod. + Du. scheede, Dan. skede, Swed. skida, G. scheide, a sheath; Icel. sk período, fem. pl., a sheath (lit. things that separate or open). All from the Teut. base *skēth-; for which see Shed (1). Der. sheathe, vb.

Shebeen, a liquor-shop. (Irish—E.) Apparently a dimin. (with suffix -in) of Irish seapa, a shop. = E. shop; see Shop.

Shed (1), to part, pour, spill. (E.) Orig. ‘to separate.’ A.S. sceðian, sceðan, pt. t. sceðad, sceð, pp. sceðiden, to shed; whence M.E. scheiden, weak verb (with long e, but the e has been shortened, the pt. t. being shadde or shedde). + Goth. skaidan, G. scheiden, to part; O. Sax. skedan, O. Fries. skōda, skēda. From Teut. base *skēth-, varying to *skēt-, to split (see Shide); or from the 2nd grade of *skēth-. skēdat. The Idg. root would, regularly, be *skēt-, but we only find *SKHEID; cf. Gk. σχήτως, for *σχίδεων, to cleave; L. scindere, to cut; Lith. skėdtis, I separate. All from an older *SKHEI. Brugm. i. §§ 201, 599.

Shed (2), a slight shelter, hut. (E.) O. Kentish shed (written ssed), shade; a dialectal form; Ayenbite of Inwy. See Shade.


Sheep. (E.) A. S. sceap, sceap; pl. unchanged. + O. Sax. skäp; Du. schaap; G. schaf. Teut. type *skahom, neut. (Scand.) A sheer descent is a clear (unbroken) one. M.E. shere, bright. = Icel. skarv, Dan. sker, sheer, bright; Teut. type *skairis. Cf Icel. skýr, A. S. scir, bright; G. schier, Goth. skeirs (Teut. type *skeiros); from the base (*skē-) of the verb to shine; see Shine (Noreen). § The sh (for sk) is due to A. S. scir. Der. Sheer—Thurs-day, the day before Good Friday; cf. Icel. skóra, to cleanse, baptize.

Sheer (2), to deviate from one’s course. (Du.) Du. scheren, to shear, cut, withdraw, go away; scheerje van hier, sheer off! (Sewel). Cf Low G. schere hen, get out! See Shear.

Sheet. (E.) M. E. schete. Anglian scete, A.S. scite, scyle, a sheet; also (without mutation) scēat, scēata, 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. scēat-line (sheet-line). Cf. A.S. sceat, 2nd grade of scēotan, 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, sprig, sheet; Goth. skauts, hem of a garment; G. schoors, flap of a coat, lap, bosom. All from Teut. *skaut, 2nd grade of *skautan-, to shoot; see Shoot.


Sheik, a chief. (Arab.) Arab. sheikh, an elder, chief; orig. sense ‘old.’

Shekel, a Jewish weight and coin. (Heb.) Heb. sheqel, a shekel (weight). = Heb. shāqal, to weigh.

Shekinah. (Heb.) It signifies the visible presence of God; lit. ‘dwelling.’ = Heb. shekanaḥ, dwelling. = Heb. shākan, to dwell.

Sheldrake. (E.) For sheldrake, i.e. variegated or spotted drake. Cf. Orkney sheld-fowl, a sheldrake (Cent. Dict.). ‘Sheild, flecked, party-coloured;’ Coles (1684). M.E. shield, a shield; and the allusion is to the patch round the breast. Cf. A. S. sceald, a shield, used also of part of a bird’s plumage (Grein). So also Icel. skjóldungr, a sheldrake, skjóldotter, dappled, from skjóldr, a shield. See Shield.

Shelf. (E.) M. E. schole, shelve, shlefe. A. S. scife, story of a building, shelf. Orig. a thin piece, flake; allied to shell and skil. + Low G. schelf, a board, shelf; cf. schelfern, to flake off; also E. Fries. schlefer, schiller, a chip, splinter; Du. schiller, a scale. Extended forms, from the root of Skill and Scale.


Shelter. (E.) A curious development of M. E. shieldtrume, a body of guards or
troops, a squadron; frequently spelt shelt-tion, shelt-tron; it came to mean a guard or protection of any kind (P. Plowm., Halliwell). — A.S. scild-truma, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard. — A.S. scild, shield; truma, a band of men, allied to tram, 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 shave or go aside, aslope, awry'; a sense perhaps suggested by M. Du. scheel, awry, G. scheil, 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 shariba, he drank. Der. shrub (2), syrup.

Sherd; see Shard.

Shere-Thursday; see Sheer (1).


Sherry. (Span.—L.) Formerly serraris; sh being an old pron. of Span. x. — Span. Xeres, a town in Spain, near Cadiz. — L. Casarís, gen. case of Cæsar, 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. scild, a billet of wood; from the base (*sked) of the verb to shed. + Icel. skid, G. scheit, a billet; O. Irish scath, a shield. See Shed, Sheath.


Shieling; see Sheal.

Shift. (E.) M. E. schiften, to divide, change, shift, remove; orig. 'to divide.' A.S. sciften, to divide. + Icel. skipta (for skifta), to divide, part, shift, change; Swed. skifta, Dan. skifte, the same. Allied to Icel. skifta, to cut into slices, skifta, a slice, prov. E. shive, a slice, sheave, a wheel of a pulley, Du. schijf, 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. skiliggins (for *skillings); G. schilling. 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. skillemymt, small change, small money.

Shillyshally. (E.) Formerly shall I, shall I; a reduplicated form of shall I.


Shin. (E.) A.S. scinu; also scib-en, shin-bone. + Du. scheen; G. schiene, also a splint; Swed. sken-ben, Dan. skinn-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. scân, pp. scinen. + Du. schijnen, Icel. skina; Dan. skinnen; Swed. skinna; Goth. skinan; G. scheinen. (Base SKEI.) Cf. Sheer (1), Shimmer.

Shingle (1), a wooden tile. (L.) M. E. shingle, corruption of shindle (Minshew), as shown 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 Norweg. singel or singling, coarse gravel, shingle, named from the crunching or ringing noise made by walking on it. — Norweg. 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. chongle, O. F. cengle, cangle, ‘a girth, a selge;’ Cot. - L. cynthia, a belt to L. eincere, to surround; see Cinature.


Shire. (E.) A.S. scir, 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 sherk or shank, to prowl about; hence, to act in a paltry way, to keep out of danger. See Shark.


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 (Gesenius).

Shive, Sheave; see Shiver (2).

Shiver (1), to tremble. (E.) Formerly shever, in Baret (1580); M. E. shiuren, cheuren (chiuren, cheyren), where ch stands for earlier c(h), as if from an A. S. *cifer, which I suppose to be a variant of cifer. 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 dimin. of shive, a thin slice, the same as prov. E. sheave, a thin disc of wood, wheel of a pulley. E. Fries. schife, schize, schif! N. Fries. skiv, seev. + Du. schijf; Icel. skifa, Dan. skive, Swed. skifva; G. scheibe, a slice. Teut. base *skib, Idg. root *skop; whence Gk. skopos, a potter’s disc (Hesychius). See Shift.

Shoal (1), a multitude of fishes, a troop, crowd. (E.) Spelt shoale in Spenser; M. E. scote, a troop, throng, crowd. A. S. scote, a troop. +O. Sax. skula, a troop, band; Du. school, a shoal. Teut. type *skulâ, fem.; from *skul-, 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, Troil. v. 5. 22.

Shoal (2), a shallow, a sandbank. (E.) Orig. an adj., meaning ‘shallow,’ formerly shole; M. E. shold or shal; see Shallow. A. S. scald, shallow; found in place-names. Cf. Pomeran. scholl, shallow water; and note E. old, prov. E. ole, from O. Merc. aild, A. S. aild.

SHORE

Shoar, a prop; see Shore (2).


Shock (2), a pile of sheaves of corn. (E.) M. E. schokke, + M. Du. schocke, a shock, cock, heap; so called from being tossed together; from M. Du. schocken, to jolt, shock, cock, heap up; see Shock (1) above. Cf. Swed. skock, a heap, flock; Dan. dial. sokk, N. Fries. skock, 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, spilt, M. E. schoden, scheden, to separate; see Shed.


Shog, to jog on. (E.) M. E. schoggen, to jog; variant of schoken, to jolt. See Shock (1); and cf. Jog.

Shoot. (E.) A S. sceotan, later form of secan, str. vb. [with ëo for eo as in choose]; pt. t. sceat, pp. scoten, of which only the pp. scotien is preserved (in the phrase shotten herring = a herring that has lost its roe). + Du. schieten; Icel. skjota; Dan. skyde; Sw. jakta; G. schiessen. Teut. type *skutan-, pt. t. *skaut, pp. *skutanos. Brugm. i. § 623.

Shop. (E.) A S. sceoppa, a stall, booth. Allied to scopen, a pen for cattle. + Low G. schuppen, a shed; G. schuppen, a shed, covert (whence O. F. eschopp, a shop).


Shore (2), Shuor, a prop. (E.) M. E. schore. Not in A. S. E. Fries. schôr, schore (also schûr, schare), a prop. Cf.
SHORE
A. S. sceorian, to project, jut out. + Du. schoor, a prop; M. Du. schooren, to underprop; Norweg. skora, prop. Cf. also Icel. skorð, a prop, stay, esp. under a boat; skórða, vb., to under-prop, shore up. 
Shore (3), a sewer; see Sewer. 
Short. (E.) A. S. sceort, short. Cf. Du. schorten, to lack (fall short), Icel. skortr, shortness, O. H. G. scurs, short. The Teut. base would appear to be *skört-, to cut; as if extended from *sker-, to cut; see Shear. Cf. also Icel. skárð, diminished, cut down. ¶ But as the G. kurz is from L. curts, short, it is usual to explain all these words as borrowed from a L. type *ex-curts-, which is improbable. 
Shoulder. (E.) A. S. sculder, scoulder. + Du. schouder, Swed. skuldra, Dan. skulder, G. schulter. Perhaps allied to O. H. G. skerti, the shoulder; cf. also O. H. G. harti, the shoulder-blade. 
Shout. (E.) M. E. shouten; Chaucer, Troil. ii. 614. Cf. Icel. skúta, skúti, a taunt; see Sout (2). 
Shovel. (E.) A. S. scoft, a shovel, for lifting and shoving; cf. A. S. scoft-, weaker grade of scéfan (above). + Du. schoffel; G. schaufel, O. H. G. skívala; a form which makes a connexion with shove doubtful. Der. shoveeler, a kind of duck. 
Show, Shew. (E.) M. E. schewen, vb. A. S. scéwian, to see, behold; later, to make to see, point out, show. + Du. schouwen, Dan. skue, G. schauen, to behold. Cf. Goth. us-skaws, cautious, wakeful. Teut. base *skaw, Igd. root *skau; cf. Gk. θυό-σκευόος, an inspector of an offering; also L. cauer, to heed, cau-tus, watchful; Gk. κοίω, I observe; Skt. kāv-i, wise. From the same root we have reasons to caution. Brugm. i. §§ 163, 639. Der. sheen, scavenger. 
Shower. (E.) M. E. schour. A. S. scéir. + Du. schoor; Icel. skúr; Swed. skur; Goth. skura, a storm; G. schauer, O. H. G. scür. Brugm. i. § 627. 
Shred. (E.) M. E. shréde, sb. A. S. scérde, + M. Du. schroode, a shred (Kilian); Pomeran. schrood. From Teut. *skraud, 2nd grade of *skreud-; for which see Shroud. 
Shrew, a scold. (E.) M. E. shrew, adj., applied to both sexes, wicked, bad. A. S. scréawa, a shrew-mouse, fabled 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. schrewed, accused, deprived, hence malicious; pp. of schrewen, to curse, from the adj. shrew, malicious, bad (above). 
shrew-mouse, an animal like a mouse. (E.) A. S. scréawa; see Shrew (above). 
Shriek. (E.) A native form of scream; from M. E. schirken, to shriek. See Screene. Initiate; see Shrike. 
Shrievealty; see Sheriff. 
Shrike, the butcher-bird. (E.) Cf. Westphalian schrik, a shrike; Icel. skríkja, a shrike, lit. 'shrieker,' from Icel. skríkkja, to titter, orig. to shriek, and allied to Icel. skrákja, to screech. See Shriek and Screene. 
Shrimp. (E.) M. E. shrimp; cf. Lowl. Scotch scrimp, to straiten, scrimpit, dwarfish. A parallel form to shrink; cf. A. S. scrimman, 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. schrimpfen, to shrink, G. schrumpfen, Dan. skrumpen, shrivelled; Du. schrompe, a wrinkle. See Shrink. 
Shrine. (L.) A. S. scrin, a box. - L. serinium, chest, box. 
Shrink. (E.) A. S. scrincan, pt. t.
SHRIVE

Sicca

Shrave-tide, Shrove-Tuesday. (L. and E.) The time for shrift or confession. The sb. shrove is formed from shrove, 2nd grade of shrive (M. E. schritten, pt. t. shröof). — A.S. scrifan, to shrive, impose a penance, pt. t. scraf, pp. script- en (whence scrift, shrift).—O. Fries. skríva (pt. t. skřev); O. Sax. skribian, to write; Du. schrijven (pt. t. schrief); Dan. skriv (pt. t. skrev); Swed. skrivja (pt. t. skref); G. schreiben (pt. t. schrieb). Teut. type *skribian-, pt. t. *skrabl, pp. *skribano-. 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. schrub. A. S. *sčrub, a shrub; whence scrybb, underwood. Cf. prov. E. shruff, light rubbish wood, scroff, refuse of wood; Norw. skrubba, the dwarf cornel; E. dial. scrub, underwood; Dan. dial. skrub, brushwood.

Shrub (2), a drink, chiefly made with rum. (Arab.) Arab. shirb, shurb, a drink. = Arab. root shariba, he drank. See Sherbet.

Shrub. (E.) M. E. shuggen, to shiver. The old sense was to shrink, shrug up. Cf. Dan. skrugge, skrukke, to stoop; Swed. dial. skrukka, skrivga, to huddle oneself together, allied to skrunka, to shrink, Norw. skrunkken, shrunken. See Shrink.

Shudder. (E.) M. E. schoderen, schuderen. Low G. schuddern; Dan. dial. skuddre, to shudder. A frequentative verb. Cf. E. Fries. schudden, to shake; O. Sax. skuditan, to shake; M. Du. schudden, to shake, tremble. Also G.

Sicca, in phr. sica rupee, newly coined rupee. (Hind. — Pers. — Arab.) Hind. sikka, a die for coining. — Pers. sikka(h), the
SICK


Sick. (E.) M. E. sike, sék. A. S. sēc. + Du. ziek; Icel. sjúkr; Dan. sýg; Swed. sjuk; G. seich; Goth. siuks, which is related to Goth. siuukan, to be ill (pt. t. sauk). Teut. type *skekos.


Side. (E.) M. E. side. A. S. side, side; allied to A. S. sid, long, wide. + Du. zijde; Icel. sīða (allied to Icel. sīdr, long, hanging down); Dan. side; Swed. sida; G. seite.

Sidereal, starry. (L.) For sideral, from L. siderālis, 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. F. siège, a seat, throne; F. siège. Not immediately from L. sedes, but from a verb answering to a Lat. type *sedicāre; cf. Late L. assedium, a siege, for L. obsidium, a siege; both words being due to L. sedere, 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 (hora), 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. siften, to sift, sift, a sieve; zeef, a sieve.

Sigh, vb. (E.) M. E. sighen, also syken.


signal. (F. — L.) F. signal, — Late L. signale, sb., neut. of L. signālis, belonging to a sign. — L. signum, a sign.

signet. (F. — L.) F. signet; dimin. of F. signe; see Sign above.

signify. (F. — L.) F. signifier, to be taken. — L. significare, to shew by signs. — L. signi-, for signum, a sign; -ficare, for facere, to make.


Silex, flint. (L.) Silex (stem silic-), flint. Der. silicio. 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. seolic, seoluc (cf. milk, A. S. moel); Icel. silki; Ch. Slav. shelki (Russ. shelk). Perhaps from Chinese se, sei, silk; cf. L. Séricum, silk, neut. of Séricus, adj., belonging to the Sėres; from Gk. ξύτζη, pl., Chinese. See Serge.

Sill, base of a door. (E.) A. S. syl, a base, support. + Icel. sylv, stīll, a sill; Swed. sylv, Swed. dial. sylv; Dan. sylid; G. schwelle, sill, threshold. Cf. Goth. ga-suljan, to lay a foundation. The Teut. base appears to be *swel, to found, to form as a base; 2nd grade *swelh, whence G. schwelle; the weak grade *swul, *sul gives Goth. ga-suľjan and A. S. sylf, f. (Teut. type *sul-ja). Der. ground-sill, spelt grunsel in Milton, P. L. i. 460.

Sillabub, a mixture of wine with milk, &c. (E.) Formerly sillibouk, or merribouk. 'Laicdât aigre, a sillibouk or merribowke;' Cot. Apparently from E. silly (merry) and M. E. bouk, A. S. beoc, the belly. A jocose name.
Since. (E.) Written for sins, which is short for M. E. sinthen, since. This is formed, with adverbial suffix -s, from L. sīthēn, since, a modification of A. S. sīðan, for sīð ðan, after that. β. The A. S. sīð was orig. an adj., meaning ‘late,’ but here represents the compar. adv., later, after; cf. Goth. sēithus, late, sēithu, adv., late, -sēiths, adv., later. The A. S. ðan is the instrumental of the definite article or demonstr. pronoun. The G. seitdēm, since, is similarly formed. See Sievers, §§ 323, 337.


Sinciput. (L.) The fore part of the head; lit. ‘half head.’ — L. sinciput, half the head. — L. ñemi-, 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.

Sinecure. (L.) For sine curā, without cure of souls; hence, an office without work.

Sinew. (E.) M. E. sinewe. A. S. sinu (dat. sinwē), seonu; Du. seunou; Dan. seune; Swed. sena; G. sehne; also Icel. sin. Perhaps allied to Skt. snāva(s), a tendon.

Sing. (E.) A. S. singan, orig. to sing, resound; pt. t. san, pp. sungen. See Song; and see singe. —Du. zingen; Icel. senga; Dan. sungen; Swed. sjunga; Goth. sīgwan (for *sīgwan); G. singen.


Single. (L.) L. singulius, single, separate, in Plautus and in late Latin; in classical Latin, we have only singuli, pl., one by one. Allied to Simple, q.v. Brugm. i. § 441. ¶ 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 -ch; cf. drench from drink]. — A. S. sīcan, intrans., pt. t. san, pp. suncen. — Du. zinken; Icel. sōkka (for sinkva); Dan. synde; Swed. sjunka; G. sinken; Goth. sighkwon (for *sīgkwon). β. For the trans. form, cf. A. S. sencan, to cause to sink, G. senken. Der. sink, orig. a place into which filth sank or was collected; Corl. i. r. 126. Brugm. i. §§ 421, 477.

Sinope, green. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. sinople. — green; Cot. — Late L. sinēpis, greenish, also reddish; L. sinēpis, red ochre. — Gk. σινώπης, σινώμος, 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. sinuous, L. sinuosus, full of curves.

Sip, vb. (E.) M. E. sippen. It answers to A. S. sipian, to absorb moisture, a causal form allied to A. S. sīpan, to sup. See Sup. ¶ In the E. Fries. sippen, to sip, M. Du. sippen, to sip, Norw. sipla, to sip, the õ suggests a connexion with Low G. sipen, to drink; but cf. E. Fries. sipken, to sip, Swed. dial. sjoppa, to drink. Der. sip, sb.

Siphon. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. siphon. — L. siphōnem, acc. of siphō, a siphon, bent pipe for drawing off liquids. — Gk. σίφων, a small pipe or reed.

Sippet, a little sop. (E.) Dimin. of sop, with vowel-change (from Teut. u to y>i). See Sop.

Sir, Sire. (F.—L.) Sir is short for sire. — F. sire, sir. — L. senior, elder, elder; (the word seignior being from the acc. seiniorem). Sire is a variant of O. F. seune < L. senior (see Schwan).

Sirdar, a commander. (Pers.) Pers. sardār, a chief. — Pers. sar, head (cf. Gk. κάπα); -dār, possessing, holding.

Siren. (L.—Gk.) L. siren. — Gk. σειρήν, a nymph who enticed seamen to destruction by her magic song.

Sirloin, Surlon. (F.—L.) M. E. surloyn; XV cent. — O. F. surlonge (14th cent.), the surloin. — F. sur, upon, above (from L. super); longe, loin; see Loin. ¶ The story about turning the loin into sir-loin by knightings it is mere trash.

Sirname, for Surname, q.v.

Sirocco, a hot wind. (Ital.—Arab.) Ital. sicroce, south-east wind. — Arab. sharg, east (Devic). See Saracen.

Sirrah. (Prov.—L.) Sirra (Minsheu)—
s errha (Levins). A contemptuous pronunciation of the F. sire by the men of Provence, who called it sira. — O. F. sire, Prov. sira, sir. — L. senior; see Sir.

Sir-reverence. (L.) Short for save-reverence, a translation of L. saluat reverentiam, i.e. reverence to you being preserved, or, by your leave. — L. saluat, abl. fem. of salutus, safe; and reverentiam, abl. of reverentiam.

Sirup; see Syrup.

Siskin, a song-bird. (Low G. — Slavonic.) Low G. ziekes, zieke, a siskin; Du. sijze, where the dimin. suffix -je answers to an older suffix -ken, so that sijze implies an older form sijsken. Cf. Dan. sigen, a siskin; Swed. siska. Of Slavonic origin. — Polish czyzik, dimin. form of czyz, a siskin; Sloven. chizhek. Cf. Miklosich, p. 36.

Sister. (E.) A. S. sveastor, swyuster; M. E. syster; affected by Icel. systir. — Du. wuster; Icel. systir, Swed. systor, Dan. syster, Goth. sysitir; G. schwester. Further allied to L. soror (for *swesor); O. Ir. siur, W. chwair, Lith. sėsta; Skt. svasar. — Brugm. ii. § 122. Der. cousin, q. v.


Site. (F. — L.) F. site; M. F. sit. — L. situum, acc. of situus, a place, place. — L. situs, pp. of sinere, 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. sithe; see Since.

Situate. (L.) Late L. situatus, pp. of situare, to place. — L. situ-, for situs, a place. See Site.

Six. (E.) A. S. six. — Icel., Dan., and Swed. sex; G. sechs; Goth. saiahs; Russ. sheste; W. chwech; Gael. and Irish se; L. sex; Gk. στε; Lith. seis; Pers. shash; Skt. shash. See Brugm. ii. § 170. Der. six-th, 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 assize; see Assize (1).


Skain, Skene, Skean, Skein, a dagger, knife. (Irish.) Irish and Gael. sgian, a knife; O. Irish scéan; W. ysgien, a cutting instrument. Cf. W. ysg, a cutting off; Gk. σχίδων, to slit.

Skate (1), a large flat fish. (Scand.) M. E. scate. — Icel. skata; Norw. skata. Cf. L. squitus, a skate (Pliny); also Irish sgat, a skate (from E.)

Skate (2), Skate, 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 skatesses, pl., but usually meaning 'stilts').]

Du. schaatsen, skates, a pl. form, from a sing. schaats, whence schaatsryder, a skate-rider, skater (Sewel); M. Du. skaatsen, pl.

— O. North. F. escaiche, Picard form of O.F. eschace, a stall (12th cent.); whence F. échasse. [So also M. Du. kaatsen, 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 stall, as above.

Skein, Skain, a knot (or quantity) of thread or silk. (F. — C.?) M. E. skyne, a quantity of yarn. — M. F. escaigne, 'a skin'; Cot.; F. écagne. Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. sgeinnidh, 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 σκελέτος, dried. — Gk. σκέλετον, 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. — G. schelm; O. H. G. seeimo, a pestilence, carrion, worthless rogue.

Skeptic; see Sceptic.

Skerry, a rock surrounded by sea. (Scand.) From Icel. sker, a skerry; see Scar (2).
Sketch. (Du. — Ital. — L. — Gk.) Du. *sket,* a draught, sketch. — Ital. *schizzo,* a first rough draught. — L. *schedium,* a thing made hastily; from *schediun,* adj., hastily made. — Gk. σχέδιος, sudden; allied to σχέδον, near; from the base σχ-,* to hold. Allied to Scheme.

Skew. (O. Low G.) M. E. *skewen,* verb, to turn aside. — M. Du. *schuwen,* *schouwen,* to avoid, shun; Low G. *schuwien,* *schouen,* to avoid. + O. H. G. *schenhen,* G. *scheiden,* to avoid; from *schew,* adj., shy. Thus to *skew* is to turn aside, like a shying 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. and C.) Marked in a skew or irregular manner; see Bald. Cf. pie-bald. We find, however, M. E. *skewed,* pie-bald; perhaps from M. E. *skewes* (blochtes?), used as the pl. of *sky,* a cloud. If so, there is no connexion with Skew (above).


Skid. (Scand.) Orig. a thin slip of wood, to put under a wheel. — Norw. *skida,* a thin plank; cf. Icel. *skið,* a billet of wood; see Shide.


Skiff, discernment, tact. (Scand.) M. E. *skill,* often in the sense of 'reason.' — Icel. *skil,* a distinction; cf. *skilja,* to part, separate, distinguish; Dan. *skel,* Swed. *sköld,* reason; Dan. *skille,* Swed. *skilja,* to separate. Allied to Lith. *skelt,* to cleave; Swed. *skala,* to peel. From Teut. root *skel*; see Soale (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.'


Skink, to serve out wine. (Scand.) M. E. *skonken*; [also *schenken,* from A. S. *scenecn,* to pour out; orig. to draw off through a pipe; from A. S. *scane,* a shank, shank-bone, hollow bone (hence, a pipe)]. — Icel. *skenka,* Dan. *skinku,* + Du. *schenken,* G. *schenken,* to skink. Teut. type *skankjan,* from *skank,* a shank, pipe of bone. See Nunchion.


Skipper. (Du.) Du. *schipper,* a mariner. — Du. *schip,* a ship; cognate with E. *ship;* see Ship.

Skirmish. (F. — O. H. G.) Also spelt *scrammige,* M. E. *scarmishke,* sb., from *scarmishen,* vb. — O. F. *eskermis,* a stem of *eskemir,* to fence, fight. [Cf. M. F. *escarmouche,* 'a skirmish, buckering;' 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. *B.* Note also O. F. *eskermisir,* *escremisseur,* a fencer; *escremisement,* fencing.


Skirret, the water-parsnip. (Scand.) M. E. *skirruit*; older form *skirruit.* As if 'sheer white,' from the colour of the root; from Icel. *skirr,* sheen, bright; *hvitr,* white. Prob. a popular form, and perverted from O. F. *eschervis* (M. F. *chevot,* a skirret. — Span. *chirriva.* — Arab. *karawd,* *karwia,* whence also Carraway.

Skirt. (Scand.) M. E. *skyr,* — Icel. *skyrta,* a shirt, kind of kirtle; see Shirt. A doublet of *shirt,* but restricted to the lower part of a garment.

Skittish. (Scand.) From Lowl. Scotch *skit,* to flounce, caper about. This is a secondary verb, of Scand. origin, from the verb to *shoot.* — Swed. dial. *skutta,* *sköta,* 489
to leap about; cf. *slut, weak grade of Swed. *sljuta, to shoot. 2. Note Swed. *skylt, Icel. *skyli, 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.

**skittles**, a game. (Scand.) Formerly *skittle-pins*; so called because shot at by a skittle or projectile. — Dan. *skytTEL*, a shuttle; Icel. *skuttill*, a projectile, harpoon, bolt of a door. Cf. Icel. *skut*, weak grade of *skjota*, to shoot; see Shoot.


**Skulk**; see Scull.

**Skull**; see Scull.

**Skunk**, a quadruped. (N. American Indian.) Said to be from the Abenaki *segonsou*, 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, bos 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. (Körting, § 5453.)


**Slag, Slake**; see Slack.


**Slander**, scandal. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. *sclandre, sclandre*. — O. F. *esclandre*, scandal. The oldest O. F. form was *escandle*, whence *esclandre*, and finally *esclandre*, with inserted *l*. It is merely another form of Scandal, q. v.


**Slap**. (E.) M. E. *slappe*, a smart blow; an imitative word; allied to Slam. + Low
SLASH

G. slappe, 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. slaska, Dan. slaske, to dabble in water.] The sense ‘to cut’ appears in *slish and slash,* i.e. much cutting; Tam. Shrew, iv. 390.. O. F. esclacier, to break in pieces. — O. F. esclater, from *esclater,* to break with a clack; cf. F. claquer, a clack, M. H. G. klacc. (Körting, § 4541.)

Slat, a thin bar of wood. (F. — Teut.) M. E. slate, a slate; see below. *Hardly from Gael. and Irish slate, a rod, twig; though these are related to lath.

Slate (1), a flake of stone. (F. — Teut.) M. E. slat, selat. — O. F. esclat, a splinter, slice of wood, &c. (hence, a thin slice of slate). — O. F. esclater, to split, burst, shiver. This answers to a Late L. type *exclapitare,* to break with a clack; from L. ex, and Low G. klap, a clap, loud noise. (Körting, § 4543.) *The a in slate was orig. short.

Slate (2), to bait, ridicule, criticise sharply, abuse. (E.) M. E. sleyten; A. S. sletan, to bait, set dogs on (an animal); causal vb. from sliitan, to slit, 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, sletten, loose, flabby; slett, to become slack; slette, a sletten; Low G. slettaj, a sletten. *Slut is quite distinct.

Slaughter, sb. (Scand.) M. E. slaughter. — Icel. slátr, slaughter, whence sláttra, to slaughter cattle; cf. Noreen, § 224. The A. S. word is *slehta,* whence M. E. *slaught.* — Du. Swed. slåt, G. schlacht (Teut. type *slekh-ta*). All from *sleht,* the base of Slay, q. v.

Slave. (F. — L. — Gk. — Slavonic.) F. esclave. — Late L. sclavus, a Slavonian captive, a slave. — Late Gk. ἕσκλαβης, the same. The origin of Slavon-ián is unknown; Miklosich, p. 308.

Slaver, to slacker. (Scand.) Icel. slafr, to slaver; cognate with Low G. slabbern, to slaver. See Slobber. Der. slaver, sb., from Icel. slafr, sleva, slaver.

Slay (1), to kill. (E.) The form *slay* is due to the pp. *slai-n*; else, the infinit. would have been *slee.* Orig. to smite. M. E. slean. — A. S. *sleægan* (contracted form of *sleægan*), to smite, pt. t. slih, pp. slegen (whence M. E. *slein,* E. *slain*). + Du. slaan; Icel. slá; Dan. slæde; Swed. sli; Goth. slausan; G. schlagen. Teut. type *sleahan*; cf. O. Irish *slig-im,* I strike.


Sled, a sledge. (Du.) M. E. slide. — M. Du. sliedde (Du. sledo). + Icel. sliði; Dan. slesse, Swed. sledge, a sledge; G. schliessen, a sledge. From the weak grade of the verb to slide; see Slide.

Sledge. (Du.) 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. *sleag,* dat. Slege, a heavy hammer, smiter. For Teut. type *sleag-jā,* fem.; from *slega,* for *sleah,* base of A. S. *slean,* to smite. + Du. slegge, slei, Swed. sląga, Icel. sleggja, a sledge or heavy hammer. See Slay (1).

Sleek, Slick, smooth, glossy. (E.) M. E. slixe, + Icel. sliðir, sleek, smooth. Allied to Du. slijke, North Fries. sliék, E. Fries. sliék, slime; G. schleck, grease; cf. the Low G. strong verb *sliken* (pt. t. sliék, pp. *sliken* = G. schliechen (pt. t. schlicht), to slink, crawl, move as if through mire; see Slink. The Teut. type of the verb is  *sleikan*; pt. t. *sliak,* pp. *slikanos.* Orig. sense ‘greasy,’ like soft mud.

SLEEPER

Russ. slabúri, weak, slack. Cf. E. sleepy, i. e. inactive.

**slip**er, a block of wood under rails; from the vb. above. (E.) Cf. F. dormant, a sleeper; from dormir, to sleep.

**Sleet.** (E.) M. E. sleet. From O. Merc. *slête, A. S. *slyte, not found. Cf. E. Fries. slatie, hail; Low G. sloten, pl. hailstones (Lübben); G. schlosse, hailstone. From Teut. type *slauhti—* orig. sense unknown. Cf. also Dan. slud, sleet. ¶ Norw. sletta, sleet, seems to be unrelated.

**Sleeve.** (E.) O. Merc. slēf, a sleeve; A. S. slīf. + M. Du. sēve, a sleeve; N. Fries. slēf; cf. M. Du. sloove, a veil, cover; Du. slaof, an apron; Low G. sleue, a husk, shell. From Teut. root *slēfeb*; variant form of *slēup*, whence M. H. G. sloufe, a cover, allied to M. H. G. sloufen, to let slip, cover. Cf. Goth. slīupan (pt. t. slāp, pp. slu-pans), to slip, creep into. It is thus allied to *slip*, 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 guttural. — Du. slee, short for sledge, a sledge; cf. M. Du. sleekoets, sleedkoets, lit. 'a sledge-coach.' Cf. Norw. slii, slike, sledge, a sledge; see Sled.

**Sleight**, dexterity. (Scand.) For sleight; M. E. sleighthe. — Icel. sléð, slyness, cunning. — Icel. slægri, sly. So also Swed. slijd, dexterity, from sliog, dexterous. See Sly, Sloid.

**Slender**, thin, feeble. (F. — O. Low G.) M. E. sclendre, slendre. — O. F. esclendre, 'skléndre,' Palsgrave, p. 323. — M. Du. slindere, slender, thin; as sb., a water-snake, named from its gliding or trailing. — M. Du. slinderen, also slidderen, to drag, train along, trail; Low G. slindern, to slide on the ice (whence Low G. slender, a trailing gown). Nasalised forms from the verb to slide. Cf. O. H. G. slítan in Schade.

**Sleuth -hound**, a slot-hound; see Slot (2).


**Slick;** see Sleek.

**Slide, vb.** (E.) A. S. slidan, pt. t. slæd, pp. sliden. Cf. also A. S. slider, slippery; O. H. G. slítan, to slide, G. schlitten, a sled. Also Lith. slidus, slippery.

**Slit, adj.** (O. Low G.) M. E. slight, orig. sense even or flat; then plain, smooth, simple, trivial, &c. — M. Du. slicht, even, plain, slecht, slight, simple, vile; cf. sletchen, 'to slight, to make even or plane,' Hexham; O. Low G. slight, even, simple, bad. + Icel. slittr, flat, smooth, trivial; Dan. slet, level, bad; Swed. slät, smooth, worthless, slight; Goth. slaihts, smooth; G. schlecht, bad, schlicht, smooth, plain, homely; O. H. G. sleht, smooth. Teut. type *slichtz*, smooth. Root unknown.

**Slim.** (Du.) Orig. sense 'oblique'; thence weak, poor, thin, bad, slight; prov. E. slim, crafty. — M. Du. slim, awry, crafty. + G. schlimm, bad, cunning; M. H. G. slımp, oblique, slanting, awry; Dan. Swed. slen, worthless; Icel. slemr, vile.

**Slime.** (E.) A. S. slım.+ Du. slijn; Icel. slín; Swed. slen; Dan. slím; G. schleim. Cf. L. limus, mud.

**Sling,** vb. (Scand.) From Icel. slyngva, stöngva, to sling, throw, pp. slanginn; Swed. slinga, to twist; cf. O. H. G. schliingen, to wind, twist, sling, Du. slieren, to toss, sling. Teut. type *slöngwan—* pt. t. *slöng*. ¶ A. S. slígan (rare), to creep, seems to be a variant of slícan. See below. Der. sling, sb.; slang, q. v.

**Slink.** (E.) A. S. slícan, to creep; nasalised form of A. S. *slican* (not found), which is cognate with Low G. sliken, to creep (pt. t. sleek, pp. sleeken), and G. schleichen, to creep (pt. t. schlück). + Swed. dial. slíka (pt. t. släk); cf. Lith. slinkti, to creep. Allied to Slek; also to Sling.

**Slip.** (E.) A weak verb; due to the weak grade of A. S. *slipan;* cf. A. S. slip-or, slipig, slippery. + Du. slippen, Swed. slippa, O. H. G. *slippan, to slip, weak verbs; allied to Du. *slipen, G. schleifen, to grind smooth, whet, polish. We also find A. S. slipan, pt. t. släp, pp. slopen; cf. Goth. *slüpjan, pt. t. sláp, pp. slu-pans, to slip or creep into. Teut. types *slipan- and *slüpan-. The latter is allied to L. lubricium, slippery; see Lubricate. Cf. Brugm. i. §§ 553, 563. Der. slipper, a loose shoe easily slipped on; slipper-y, from A. S. slipan, slippery, with added *-y*. And see sleeve, sloop.

**Slit.** (E.) M. E. slitten, weak verb; from the weak grade of sliten, strong verb. — A. S. slitan, to slit, rend; pt. t. slät, pp. sliten. + Icel. slita, Swed. slita, Dan. slide,
SLIVER

SLOW


Sloid, manual dexterity. (Swed.) Eng. from Swed. *slöd*; see Sleight.

Sloop, a ship. (Du. — Low G.) Du. *sloop*, M. D. *sloep*, a sloop. — Low G. *sluip*, *slupe*, a sloop; whence (apparently) the O. F. *chałupe*, a sloop; see *Shallop*. Perhaps from Low G. *slüpen*, to glide, orig. to slip. See Slip.

Slop (1), a puddle. (E.) M. E. *slopp*, a pool. — A.S. *-sloppe*, *-slyppe*, the sloppy droppings of a cow, as in *cit-sloppe* (cowslip); also A.S. *slyppe*, a viscid substance. Orig. sense 'something slippery'; cf. Icel. *slop*, slimy offal of fish. See further below.


slope, an incline. (E.) M. E. *slope*; *a-slope*, on the slope, ready to slip. From the weak grade (*slōp*) of A.S. *slīpan*, to slip. See above.

Slot (1), a bolt of a door, bar. (Du.) O. Fries. and Du. *slot*, a lock, fastening. — Du. *slot*—(Teut. *slo*), weak grade of *slīten*, to shut; so also Low G. *slot*, a bar, from *slīten*, to shut; G. *schloss*, a lock, a castle. We find also Swed. *slūta*, *G. *schliessen*, O. H. G. *slozan*, to shut; allied to O. Fries. *slūta*, also *slīta*, to shut; and hence to L. *claudere*, to shut; see Clause. (✓ SKLEUD.) ¶ Slot, a narrow depression or aperture, may be from Du. *sloot*, a trench, a furrow.


Sloth. (E.) Lit. 'slowness.' For *slow-th*, directly from the adj. slow. See Slow. ¶ The M. E. word was *slewth*, from A.S. *sleyd*, sloth; Teut. type *slywifē. Der. sloth, an animal (translating Span. *perezoso*, slothful, a sloth); slothful.


Slough (2), the cast skin of a snake, &c.; the dead part which separates from a sore. (E.) Pronounced *sluf*. M. E. *slohom*, *slughie, slouge*, skin of a snake. The corresponding word appears in Swed. dialects as *slug* (Rietz), which is probably allied to G. *schlauch*, M. H. G. *schlūch*, a skin, bag.

Sloven. (Du.) M. E. *sloveyn*. — M. D. *slof*, *slof*, a sloven; with M. E. suffix -ein (= F. -ain, L. -anus). Cf. Du. *slof*, careless; *slof*, sb., neglect, an old slipper; *sloffen*, to neglect, to go slipshod. So also Low G. *sλuf*, slovenly; *sλuften*, to be careless; E. Fries. *sλuf*, *sλuffe*, a sloven; *sλuften*, to be careless.

Teut. type *slaiwoz; allied to L. laeus, Russ. lievii, Gk. lunds, 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. slá-wyrm, where slá seems to be borrowed from Icel. slá, to strike. This is clearer from Swed. slá or ormslá, a slow-worm, where orm = E. worm, and slá is 'striker,' from slá, to strike; so also Norw. ormslo, a slow-worm, also called slo, from slaa, to strike.

**Slubber;** see Slobber.

**Sludge,** soft, greasy mud. (E.) M.E. sluche, liche. North Fries. sliek, slime. + Du. sljiek, prov. G. schluck, grease; see Sleek. ¶ The u is due to confluence with E. dial. sud, wet mud; cf. Du. sloudder, a sloven.

**Slug,** to be inactive. (Scand.) M.E. sluggen, vb., slugge, a sluggard. — Dan. slug, weakened form of sluk, appearing in slugøret, slugører, having drooping ears; Swed. dial. slugga, to be sluggish; cf. Norw. sloka, to slouch, Swed. sloka, to droop. Note also Low G. slukker, slukkern, to be loose, slukk, melancholy, downcast; Du. sluik, slender, thin. Der. slugg-ard, with F. suffix -ard (= O. H. G.-hart, 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. sglørne, a corruption of sgie, a war-cry. See Slogan.

**Sluice,** a flood-gate. (F.—L.) O.F. escloche, a sluice, flood-gate; Cot. = Late L. exclusa, a flood-gate; lit. shut off (water); pp. of ex-claudere, to shut out. — L. ex, out; claudere, to shut.

**Slum;** pl. slums, dirty back streets. (E.) Cf. prov. E. slump, wet mire; Low G. slam, mire (Liibben); Dan. and Swed. slum, g. slamm, mire.

**Slumber,** verb. (E.) The b is excrescent. M.E. slumen, frequent. of M.E. slumen; to slumber; from slume (also slumbe), sb., slumber, A.S. sluma, sb., slumber. + Du. slumeren; Dan. slumre, frequent. of slumme, to slumber; Swed. slumra, vb.; G. schlummern, vb. The sb. sluma is from Teut. root *slaiw, to be silent; 2nd grade *slay, whence Goth. slawan, to be silent (Kluge).

**Slump,** a sudden fall or failure. (E.) Prov. E. Cf. Swed. Dan. slump, a chance, accident; Low G. slump (Danneil); G. schlump. Of imitative origin; cf. Norw. and Lowl. Sc. lump, the noise made by an object falling into water. Cf. plump, dump.

**Slur,** to contaminate, pass over lightly with slight notice. (M. Du.) The orig. sense is to trail in mud, draggle; hence, to pass over slightly. — M. Du. sleuren, sloeren, to drag, trail; cf. sloorigh, 'filthie,' Hexham, and M. E. slor, mud; Du. sleuren, to trail. Also Low G. slären, sloeren, to draggle, Swed. dial. slora, to be negligible; Norw. slora, to be negligible, sly, slocka, sloa, to draggle, slocka, slock, a trail; E. Fries. sluren, slären, to go carelessly and noisily.

**Slut,** (Scand.) M.E. slute. Cf. Icel. slóttir, a heavy, loglike fellow; Swed. dial. sláta, a slut, slótér, an idler; Dan. dial. slot, a slovenly person; Norw. slott, an idler. Also Icel. slota, to drop, Norw. slut, to droop; allied to Dan. slut, slatten, loose, flabby. Cf. slot-, weak grade of Norw. sléta (strong verb), to dangle, drift, idle about (Aasen). ¶ From the 2nd grade slat(2) we have Dan. slatte, a slut, and slat, loose; see Slatter. Note also Bavarian slotzen, slützen, a slut; slützen, to be careless.

**Sly,** cunning. (Scand.) M.E. slygh, sleigh, sly, — Icel. slagr, sly, cunning; Swed. slog, handy, dexterous; prob. allied to Slay. ¶ Distinct from Swed. slug; Dan. slug, slut; Du. sluwe; 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; smäcka, to hit smartly; Dan. smække, to rap; E. Fries. smacken, to smack the lips. Cf. Dan. smak, a smack, rap; Du. smak, a loud noise. **Smack (3),** a fishing-boat. (Du.) M. Du. smaak, Du. smak, a smack, hoy; whence also Dan. småkke. Generally thought to stand for smack; cf. A.S. snácc, a small vessel; Icel. snekkja, a swift vessel, Dan. snekke, Swed. småcka.

SMALLAGE

Swed. smal, narrow, thin; Goth. smals, small; G. schmal, narrow. Allied to Icel. smali, small cattle, sheep; Gk. μῦρον, a sheep; Russ. малый, small. ἀι Icel. smár, Dan. smaa, Swed. små, small, are allied to O. H. G. smähh, small.

smallage, celery. (E.; and F. — L.) For small ače; from F. ače, parsley < L. apium, parsley.

Smalt, blue enamel. (Ital. — O. H. G.) Ital. smalto, enamel. From the 2nd grade of O. H. G. smelzen, 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.

Smearagdus, (L. — Gk.) L. smaragdus.—Gk. σμαράγδος, an emerald. Cf. Skt. marakata(n), marakata(n), an emerald. See Emerald.

Smart, to feel pain. (E.) M. E. smerten. A. S. smeartan. + Du. smarten, Dan. smerte, Swed. smärta, G. schmerzen. Also allied to L. mordere, to bite; Skt. मृद, to rub, grind, crush; Gk. σμερδαλέος, 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-, L. ex), an intensive prefix.

Smattering, sb. (E.) M.E. smateren, to make a noise; hence, to prate, talk ignorantly. Cf. Swed. smattra, to clatter; G. schmettern, to smash, to resound. From a repetition of smat, an imitative sound; see Smack (2). Cf. M. H. G. smetzen, to prattle. [Parallel to prat-tle, chat-ter; cf. Swed. smattra, to clatter.]

Smear, (E.) A. S. smirian, to smear.

— A. S. smearu, smearu, fat, grease. So also Icel. smyrja, Dan. smøre, Swed. smörja, G. schmieren, to smear; and Du. smearen, Dan. smear, Swed. smör, G. schmeich, fat, grease, O. H. G. smere; Goth. smairthen, fatness. Cf. O. Irish smir, marrow; W. mere, marrow; Lith. smarsas, fat; Gk. μύρον, unguent. Der. smir-ch.


Smelt (2), a fish. (E.) A. S. smelt, smylt. + 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 smeer, smeeth. Cognate with E. Fries. smiönt, Du. smient, smew. The Du. smient is explained as ‘small duck’; from O. Du. *smel1 anuid, small duck; where *smel1 is cognate with O. H. G. sma1, Icel. smá1, Swed. små1, small; and *anuid (*an1id) is Du. eend, A. S. ened, G. ente, duck. Cf. G. schmal-ente, small wild duck.

Smile, vb. (Scand.) Swed. smila, to smile, smirk; Dan. smile. Allied to L. mirari, to wonder at; Russ. smiëkk, a laugh; Gk. μείξω, I smile; Skt. smi, to smile. (✓SMEI)

Smirch, to besmear. (E.) Extended from M. E. smer-ent, to smear; see Smear.


Smite. (E.) A. S. smitan, pt. t. smat, pp. smiten. + Du. smijiten; Dan. smide, to fling; G. schmeissen, to smite, fling, cast; O. H. G. smïsan, to throw, stroke, smear. Cf. Goth. bismïtan, to besmear. The orig. sense was to ‘smear’ or rub over, as in Gothic; cf. M. Swed. smïla, to smite, smeta, to smear. ‘To rub over’ seems to have been a sarcastic expression for ‘to beat’; we find well anoyed = well beaten, Romance of Partenay, l. 5653.

Smock, a woman's shirt. (E.) M. E. smoc. A.S. smoc. For smoc; Teut. type *smüghos, Idg. type *smhunos; Brugm. i. § 809. The Teut. *smug- is represented by A.S. smug-, weaker grade of smugjan, 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 smug-, weak grade of smýgja, to creep through a hole, to put on a garment over the head. Cf. M. Swed. smox, a round hole for the head.


Smooth, adj. (E.) M. E. smoote; also smethe. A. S. smèðe, Northumb. smèðe; sometimes smëd, smooth. The form smèðe represents *smoth-jos (with mutation of ò to ë); and further, the base *smoth-represents a Teut. base *smant-, so that *smoth-jos is for *smant-jos, 'creamy.' The base appears in Bohem. smant, cream (Russ. smetana); whence the G. schmunt, cream, is borrowed. Cf. Bavar. schmánder, cream. Der. smoothe, vb.

Smother, sb. (E.) Formerly smotherer; M. E. smother, a suffocating smoke, lit. 'that which stifles,' formed (with suffix -ther of the agent) from A. S. smor-ian, to stifle, smother. + Du. and E. Fries. smoren, to stifle, smother.

Smouder, vb. (E.) M. E. smolderen, vb.; from M. E. smolder, sb., a stifling smoke. Smot-der < smoth-ther. Cf. Low G. smelen, smolen, to smoulder; smoth, to give out fumes (Danneil); Du. smulen. Allied to Smill.


Smug, neat, spruce. (Scand.-G.) Formerly smog, smug; weakened form of *smük. — 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. schnüicken, to adorn, M. H. G. smücken, to clothe, adorn, derived from the weak grade of the M. H. G. strong verb smügen, to creep into, cognate with A. S. smügan, to creep. ß. 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, smugandel, contraband trade; Swed. smuga, a lurking-hole, Icel. smuga, a hole to creep through. — Icel. smug-, weak grade of smýgja, to creep, creep through a hole, cognate with A. S. smýgan, to creep; see Smock.

Smut, a spot of dirt or soot. (E.) For the base smut-, cf. M. E. smotten, bi-smoten, to smut; G. schmutz, dirt. ß. We also find smutch, for *smuts, 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, nabel, bill, snout; cf. O. Fries. snavel, mouth; G. schnabel, bill. Dimin. of M. Du. snabele, snbde, Du. snb, bill, lit. 'snapper;' from *snabben, parallel form to M. Du. snappen, to snap up; see Snap. Cf. Du. snebbige, snappish; 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 clothes-peg. Hence, perhaps, prov. E. snag, to trim, cut small branches from a tree; Gael. snaigh, to hew, cut down, trim trees; Irish snaigh, a hewing, cutting.


Snake. (E.) A. S. snaca, a snake; + Icel. snáður, snkr; Dan. snog; Swed. snok. From Teut. verb *snak-an-, to creep, pt. t. *snök, as seen in O. H. G. snakhan, pt. t. snhaoh.


Snare, a noose. (E.) A. S. sneare, cord,
string, noose. *Du. snaar, a string; Icel. snaara; Dan. snare; Swed. snara; O.H.G. *snaraha, a noose. β. The O. H. G. *snaraha shews an orig. final guttur; the sb. is from a strong verb, seen in O. H. G. *snara-han, to twist tightly; from a base SNEKH = Idg. *SNERKH, whence Gk. ναπέν, cramp; see Narcissus. Cf. *SNER, to twist, wind; see Nerve. γ. All from *SNE, to wind, spin; whence L. nœra, to spin, G. schmör, a string.

Snarl, vb. (E.) Frequentative form of snaar, to shew one's teeth like a dog, spelt snaarre in Palsgrave. Not found in A. S.; but cf. M. Du. snarren, 'to brawl, to scoulde, or to snarl,' Hexham. + G. schnarren, to growl, snarl; M. H. G. snar, a growling. And see Sneer, Snort.

Snatch. (E.) M. E. snachen, as if from *snak-; cf. Lowland Sc. snak, a snap of the jaws. *Du. snakken, to gasp. Base *snak, parallel to *snap. See Snap. Der. snatch, sb., a portion, lit. 'a bit snatched up,' a hasty meal, a share; to go snacks = to go shares. Also prov. E. sneak, sap or catch of a door.


Sneap, to pinch, check; see Snub.

Sneer, to scoff. (E.) M. E. snuren. Cf. E. Fries. sniren, to flirt, to cause a hissing noise, to sneer at; Dan. sneerre, to grin like a dog, shew one's teeth at a person; allied to Snarl.

Sneeze, vb. (E.) M. E. snenen; Chaucer has fnesen (Cant. Tales, H. 62), of which snenen, occurring in the Camb. MS., is a modification. A. S. fnœsan, to sneeze. + Du. fnissen; Swed. fnysa; Dan. fnysse. Cf. Gk. πνεύω, I breathe; see Pneumatic. Base *fnüce-, parallel form to *knëus-; see Neese.

Sniff, to scent. (Scand.) M. E. snuenen (sneuien). —Icel. *snjaffa, to sniff, a lost verb, whence snajfr, sharp-scented, snufffill, a slight scent; Dan. snive, to sniff. Similar to Icel. snippa, to sniff; and cf. snoppa, a snout.

Snip, vb. (Du.) Du. snippen, to snap, clip; allied to snapen, to snap, intercept; see Snap. + E. Fries. snippen; Low G. schnipen, to cut small; G. schnippen, to snap, allied to schnappen. Cf. E. Fries. snap, sharp; snap, snip, a small piece of land. Q Prob. confused with Nip. Der. snip, sb.; snippel, a small piece.

Snipe, a bird. (Scand.) M. E. snipe. —Icel. snipa, a snipe; Dan. strenne, a snipe; Swed. snippa, a sand-piper. + Du. snip, snip, M. Du. snippé, snippé; G. schnepfe. It refers to the long bill; lit. 'snipper.' See Snip, Snap.

Snite (1), to wipe the nose. (E.) A. S. *snyftan, whence synthetic, sb., a sneezing; E. Fries. sniten, to sneeze. + Du. snitten, from snuït, snout, nose; Icel. snýta, Swed. snýta, Dan. snýte, to sneeze; from Swed. snut, Dan. snude, snout; see Snout.

Snite (2), a snipe. (E.) M. E. snite, a sneeze or snipe. Cf. Snipe.

Snivel, to snuffle, to whimper. (E.) M. E. snuelen, sneedlen (sneulen); as if from A. S. *snyftan. From A. S. snuff, mucus. Cf. Swed. snöta, Dan. snötle, to snuffle; Low G. sniff, sniff, a nose, snout. See Snuff.

Snob. (Scand.) Prov. E. snob, a vulgar person, also, a journeyman shoemaker, snap, a lad, servant, usually in a ludicrous sense; Lowl. Sc. snab, a cobbler's boy. —Dan. dial. snop, snupp, bashful, silly; Icel. snøpr, a dolt, with the notion of impostor, a boaster, used as a by-word; Swed. dial. snipp, a boy, anything stumpy; cf. Swed. dial. snøppa, to cut off, make stumpy; and see Snub. Cf. Swed. snopen, ashamed.

Snood, a fillet, ribbon. (E.) A. S. snōd, a fillet; orig. 'a twist,' wreath. Cf. Icel. snóðr, a twist; Swed. snōdd, a string; also W. ysvniden, a fillet; Irish snathé, a thread. All from Idg. root *snē, *sna, to spin, to twist; whence G. schnü-r, a string; cf. Icel. sníta, Dan. snoe, Swed. sno, to twist, twine.

Snore, vb. (E.) M. E. snoren; for *fnoren; cf. A. S. fnora, sb., a snoring, snore. From A. S. fnor- (< fnus-), weak grade of fnosan, to sneeze; see Sneeze. Influenced by Snort.

Snort, vb. (E.) M. E. snorten, to snore. Low G. snurren, snarten, to make an explosive noise. From *snur-; as in Low G. snurren, to hum, M. Du. snorren, to murmur. Variant forms are Dan. snorke, to snort; Swed. snorka, to threaten (orig. to
fume, be angry); Du. snorken; G. schnarchen. And see Snarl.

**Snout.** (E.) M. E. snoute, A. S. ge-snotte; O. Fries. snotte; Du. Dan. snot. Allied to Snite (1) and snout.


**Snub,** to check, reprimand. (Scand.) Also sned, snub, M. E. snubben. —Dan. snibbe, to reprimand; Swed. snubba, Icel. snubba, N. Fries. snubbe, to snub, chide. Orig. to ‘snip off’ the end of a thing; cf. Icel. snubbir, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off; Swed. dial. snubba, to snip or clip off; E. Fries. snubbeln, 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. snörpa, to castrate. Cf. also Dan. dial. sneve, to dock, to snub, to nip. Der. snub-nosed, i.e. with a short or stump nose, as with the end cut off.

**snub-nosed;** see above.

**Snuff** (1), to sniff, smell. (Du.) From M. Du. snuffen; cf. snuiven (Du. snuiven), ‘to snuff out the filth out of ones nose,’ Hexham; Du. smuff, smelling, scent; E. Fries. snyffen, snuiven, to snuff up. +Swed. snufva, a catarrh, snuiven, a sniff, scent; cf. G. schnaufen, schnauzen, schneiben, to sniff, snort (from a Tent. base *sneub*); G. schnuffen, a catarrh, schnuffen, to take snuff. Der. smuff, powdered tobacco; also snuff-le, prov. G. schnuffen, schnuffeln.

**Snuff** (2), to snip off the top of a candlewick. (E.) M. E. smuffen, to snuff out a candle; cf. smocc, sb.. the snuff of a candle. Parallel to *snuffen*; cf. prov. E. spoon, to eat off, as cattle do young shoots; Swed. dial. snöppa, to snap off, snuff a candle; Dan. snubbe, to nip off. See Snub. Der. smuff, sb.

**Snug.** (Scand.) Cf. prov. E. snug, tidy, trimmed up; snog, the same. —Icel. snýgr, smooth, said of wool or hair; M. Swed. snyygg, short-haired, trimmed, Swed. snyygg, cleanly, neat, genteel; Dan. dial. snög, neat, smart. Cf. E. Fries. snigge, snigge, smooth, neat. Orig. ‘trimmed;’ hence neat, smart, tidy, comfortable. Cf. Snag.


**Soak.** (E.) It also means to suck up, imbibe. M. E. sohen, (1) to suck, (2) to soak. A. S. socian, to soak; from A. S. soc (—Teut. suk), weak grade of sōcan, to suck. See Suck. Cf. W. sŵga, soaked, snog, to suck.

**Soap.** (E.) M. E. sope. A. S. sāpe. +Du. zeep; [cf. Icel. sēpa, Swed. sūpa, from A. S.]; G. seife. Tent. type *sāpōn,* fem.; from *sāp,* 2nd grade of *sēpau,* to trickle (M. H. G. sipan); hence also A. S. sāp, resin, pomade, allied to sāpe.

† I. sāpo (whence F. savon, &c.) was borrowed from Teutonic; the true L. (cognate) word seems to be sēbum, tallow, grease.

**Soar.** (F. — L.) M. E. soeren. —F. essorer, to expose to air; in M. F., ‘to sore up,’ Cot. —Late L. *exaurāre,* to expose to air. —L. ex, out; aura, breeze, air. Perhaps L. aura was borrowed from Gk. αὐρά, a breeze: formed, apparently, with suffix -ra from *stār,* variant of WĒ, to blow. See Air.

**Sob,** vb. (E.) M. E. sobben, related to A. S. sōfian, to lament. +G. seufzen, to sigh, O. H. G. *stifōn,* to sob, O. H. G. *stift,* a sigh, sob; all from O. H. G. *sifan,* to sup, sup up. Allied to Sup. Der. sob, sb.


**Sobriquet, Soubriquet,** a nickname. (F.) F. sobriquet, *surname, nickname, a jeest broken on a man;’ Cot. He also spells it sôtbriguet, soubriquet.

**SOBRIDEN**
SOC

From O.F. soubzbriguët, a chuck under the chin (14th cent.); hence, a quip, an affront, a nickname. Here O. F. souk, F. souk is from L. subitus, below; briquet has been conicted to stand for bequet, dimin. of bec, beak, mouth; cf. Ital. sotto-becco, a chuck under the chin. 'Perкусsit super mentonem faciendo dictum le soubriguët.' A.D. 1335. See Körtting, and Litré.

Soc, Socage; see Soke.


social. (L.) L. socialis, adj., from socius (above).

society. (F.-L.) M. F. société. L. acc. societatem, from nom. societas, fellowship. L. socius, a companion; see Sociable.

Sock. (L.) A.S. socr. L. soccus, a light shoe, slipper, sock, buskin of a comedian.

Socket. (F.-L.) Cf. F. dial. soquette, a stump of dead wood, patois de la Meuse (Labourrasse); Walloon sokett, a stump. Godefroy has socquet, (apparently) a cupboard. Prob. an A.F. dimin. of O. F. soc, a wooden clog (A.D. 1473). Cotg. has 'soque, a sock or sole of durt, cleaving to the foot in a cloggy way.' Cf. Port. socca, wooden shoe or clog, mod. F. socque, a clog. B. All from L. soccus, sock, shoe, hence, a wooden shoe or clog. I conclude that socket is a dimin. of sock, notwithstanding the change in sense; cf. E. shoe, a kind of socket, as a term in machinery (Webster). Cf. O. F. soket, a small ploughshare, is from a Celtic source, being allied to O. Irish soc, 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. soe, sod, green turf, M. Du. soe, seething, also sod; G. soeder, sod, sodd, bubbling up of boiling water; Low G. sood, a well, sode, a turf, sod; E. Fries. sod, a well; sode, a cut turf, also, boiling, cooking; Dan. dial. sodd, saodd, a sod. (See Franck.) Cf. also A.S. séd, a well, pit, sēad, pt. t. of sēdan, to seethe; O. Fries. sitha, sod, sith, a well; A.S. ge-sod, a cooking. See Satehe.

Soda. (Ital.-L.) Ital. soda, 'a kind of farne ashes whereof they make glasses;' Florio. Fem. of Ital. sodo, 'solide, tough,' ibid. (Similarly O. F. soude, glasswort, answers to L. solida; prob. from the hardness of the products obtained from glasswort,) L. solidus, solid, hard. See Solid. Der. sod-inum, a coined word.

Soddon; see Seethe.

Soder, Soldier, a firm cement from fusible metals. (F.-L.) Formerly soder, sowder, sometimes souder; now pronounced (soder). F. souduere, M. F. souduir, 'a souldering, and particularly the knot of soudler which fastens the led (lead) of a glasse window;' Cot. O. F. souder, souler, to consolidate, make firm. L. solidare, to make firm. L. solidus, firm. See Solid.


Sofa. (Arab.) Arab. suffat, suffah, 'a sofa;' Rich. Dict. p. 936. Arab. root saff, to draw up in line, to put a seat to a saddle; ibid.


Soil (1), ground, country. (F.-L.) M. E. soyle. A. F. soil; (cf. F. seuil, threshold of a door < L. solium). Late L. solae, soil, ground. Allied to L. solium, ground; whence F. sol, soil, ground (from which, however, the E. word cannot be directly derived). Cf. Gk. θό-απος, foundation, ground. See Sole (1).

Soil (2), to defile. (F.-L.) M. E. soilen. [Not allied to M. E. sulen, E. sully.] O. F. souiller, F. souiller, to soil; se souiller, to wallow as a sow. O. F. soil, souil, 'the soil of a wild boar, the mire wherein he hath wallowed;' Cot. Late L. suillus, a pig; L. suillus, adj., belonging to swine. L. sūs, a sow. See Sow. Der. soil, sb., a stain; quite distinct from soil, ground.


Soirée, an evening party. (F.-L.) F. soiree, evening; hence, an evening party. Cf. Ital. seraia, evening. L. sēr-us, late in
the day (whence Ital. sera, F. soir, evening) ; with suffix -ità (>). F. -èe).

**Sojourn** to dwell. (F. - L.) O. F. sojornner, sojourner. - L. sub, under; diurnare, to stay, from diurnus, daily ; which is from dies, a day. See Diary.

**Soke, Soc** a franchise, land 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. sówc 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. sòc-) is the exercise of judicial power ; and sokon (A. S. sóc, sócen' is an enquiry ; both allied to E. seek, and derived from A.S. sòc, strong grade of sacan, to contend ; see Seek. Der. soc-age, a barbarous law term made by adding F. -age (L. -aticum) to A.S. sòc. (The o is long.)

**Solace** a relief. (F. - L.) M. E. solas.


- L. solítus, pp. of solitāri, to console. Allied to L. sōlīs, Gk. ὁλός, whole (Prellwitz). Der. solace, vb.

**Solano-goose** a bird. (Scand. and E.) The E. goose is an addition. - Icel. sólan, lit. 'the gannet,' where -n stands for the definite article; def. form of Icel. -sila, in haf-súla, i.e. sea-gannet, solan goose; Norwegian, sula, the same.

**Solan, belonging to the sun**. (L.) L. sōlāris, solar. - L. sōl, sun. + Icel. söl, Goth. sahit, Lith. saulė, W. haidu, Irish súil, Gk. ἱλός (see Prellwitz) ; Skt. sūra-sun, splendour. Brugm. i. § 481.

**Soldier** ; see Soder.

**Solder**. (F. - L.) M. E. soldour, soudiour, souldier, O. F. soldier, soudoir; soldiower, one who fights for pay; Late L. sóldarius. - Late L. sóldum, pay. - Late L. sólidus, a piece of money (whence O. F. sol, F. sòl); orig. 'a solid piece,' L. solidus; solid; cf. E. 'hard cash.' See Solid.

**Sole** (1) under side of foot or shoe. (L.) A.S. sole. - Late L. sola, for L. sola, sole of the foot, or of a shoe. - L. sólum, the ground. See Soil.

**Sole** (2) a fish. (F. - L.) M. E. sole. - F. sole; Cot. = L. sola, the sole -fish.


**Solecism** impropery in speaking or writing. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. F. solecismus; Cot. = L. solecismus. - Gk. σολοκισμός, a solecism. - Gk. σολόκισμον, to speak incorrectly. - Gk. σόλωκος, speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of Ἁλων (Soloi) in Cilicia, where the Gk. dialect was corruptedly spoken. Der. solecist, sb.

**Solemn.** (F. - L.) M. E. solemptne. - O. F. solempne. - L. solemmem, acc. of solemnis, older forms sólennis, sólennis, annual, occurring yearly like a religious rite, religious, solemn. - L. sólītus, entire, complete; annus, a year. Hence solemn = returning at the end of a complete year. The O. L. t. sólitus is cognate with W. holl, whole, entire. Brugm. i. § 417. Der. solemn-ily, -ise.

**Solfa** 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. solfegeio, from Ital. solfegio, the singing of the gamut; cf. sol-mi-sation, coined from sol and mi.

**Solicit**. (F. - L.) M. F. soliciiter. - L. sollicitāre, to agitate, arouse, urge, solicit.

- L. sollicitus, lit. wholly agitated. - L. solli-, for solitus, whole; citus, aroused, pp. of ciēre, to shake, excite. See Solemn and Cite. Der. soliciitous, for L. sollicitus; soliciit-ude, M. F. soliciitude, from L. soliciitudo, anxiety.

**Solid**. (F. - L.) F. solide. - L. sólidum, acc. of sólìdus, 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. solidiier, to render solid.

**Soliloquy.** (L.) Late L. solíloquium, a speaking to oneself (Augustine). - L. sólī, for sólus, alone; logi, to speak. See Louquacious.

**Solipeled** a animal with unclenched hoof. (L.) Short for solidiped. - L. solidipede, stem of solidipes, solid hoofed (Pliny). - L. solidi-, for solidus, solid; pès, a foot; see Foot.


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. sōl, the sun; — sīl-um, for stālum, supine of sīstere, to make to stand still, from stāre, to stand. See State.


solve. (L.) Late L. solvere; L. solvere, to loosen, relax, explain; pp. solūtus. — L. so- (for sē), apart; luere, to loosen, allied to Gk. άλ-ευρ, to set free, and to E. Lose. 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. Diez refers these to L. umbra, shade, with prefix sub; cf. Prov. sotz-ombrar, to shade. (See Körting.) 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, one; pl. sume, some. + Icel. sumr, Goth. sums, O. H. G. sum, some one; Dan. somme, pl.; cf. Swed. sumlige, 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 Teut. *samo-, same; see Same.

Somersault, Somerset. (F. — Ital. — L.) M. F. sborselaut, 'a sobrasel or summersault, an active trick in tumbling;' Cot. — Ital. soprasalsto. — Ital. sopra, above, over; saltò, a leap. — L. supra, above, over; saltum, acc. of saltus, a leap, from pp. of L. salīre, to leap; see Salient.

Sonambulist, one who walks in his sleep. (L.) Coinced (with suffix -ist = L. -ista = Gk. -ιστος, as in bapt-ist) from L. somn-us, sleep, and ambul-āre, to walk. See below, and see Amble.

somniferous, causing sleep. (L.) L. somnifer, sleep-bringing; with suffix -ous.

— L. somn-, for somnus, sleep; -fer, bringing, from ferre, to bring. B. The L. somnus is for *swefnus, allied to Skt. svapna-, Irish sian, W. hun, sleep. (SWEP.) See Soporiferous.

somnolence. (F. — L.) F. somnolence.

— L. somnolentia, sleepiness. — L. somnolentus, sleepy. — L. somnno- (for somnus), sleep (above); with suffix -lentus.

Son. (E.) M. E. soene. + Du. soen; Icel. sumr, Dan. son, Swed. son, G. sohn, Goth. sumus. Teut. type *sumus. Cf. Lith. sūnas, Russ. suin'; Skt. sūnu, from Skt. su, sū, to beget; Gk. σίως, viōs (for *aivōs); O. Irish suth, birth. (VSU.) Brugm. i. §§ 104, 292.

Sonata. (Ital. — L.) Ital. sonata, a sounding, a sonata. From the fem. of pp. of Ital. sonare, to sound. — L. sonāre, to sound, from sonus, sound. See Sound (3).


Soot. (E.) A. S. sót. + Icel. sót, Swed. sot, Dan. sod; cf. Lith. sōdis, soot. Perhaps from the ð-grade of Idg. root SED (Teut. SET), to sit, rest upon. See Sit. (Noreen, § 146; Streitberg, § 95.) Cf. also Gael. siith, soot.

Sooth, true. (E.) A. S. sód, true;
SOOTHE | SORTIE

whence söö, neut. sb., the truth. [The A.S. söö stands for *sōth-, Teut. *santh-; the loss of n following the lengthening of o.] + Icel. sannr (for *santhr), Swed. sann, Dan. sand; from Teut. base *santhos, Idg. *sontos, short for *es-ont-, lit. being, that which is, [✓ ES], to be. Allied to L. -sens, being, as in ab-sens (stem ab-sent-), præ-sens (stem præ-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 contraries?’ Com. Errors, iv. 82. M.E. sōthēn, to confirm, verify. A.S. ge-sōðian, to confirm, prove to be true. — A.S. söö, 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. *soppa, a sop (whence soppiان, to sop up); regularly formed from sop-(Teut. *sóp-) weaker grade of sípan, to sup. Cf. Icel. soppa, a sop, from the weaker grade of sípha, to sup; also Du. sop, M. Du. soppe, M. Swed. soppa, Low G. soppa, 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. σοφικέιν, to instruct. — Gk. σοφός, wise. Der. sophist-yr, sophist-ic (Gk. σοφιστικός); sophist-ic (Gk. σόφισμα, a device).


Soporiferous, inducing sleep. (L.) From L. sopūrifer, sleep-bringing; by adding-aus. — L. sopōrī-, from sopōr-, stem of sopōr, sleep; -fer, bringing, from ferre, to bring. The L. sopōr is allied to Skt. svapna-, sleep (from svap, to sleep), Gk. ομνος, sleep, A.S. swyen, a dream. (✓ SWEP.) Brugm. i. § 551. See Somniferous.

soporific, causing sleep. (L.) L. sopōrī- (above); and -fic-, for facere, to make, cause.

Soprano. (Ital.—L.) Ital. soprano, supreme; highest voice in music. — Late L. superānus, chief; see Sovereign.

Sorcery. (F. — L.) O. F. sorcerie, casting of lots, magic. — O. F. sorcier, a sorcerer. — Late L. sortiārius, a teller of fortunes by lots, sorcerer. — L. sorti-, from sort-, stem of sorts, a lot.


Sorry, sore in mind, aggrieved. (E.) M. E. sārī, adj., sorry, sad, sore in mind; from sār, sore. + Du. zeerig, Swed. särīg, sore, full of sores, words which preserve the orig. sense. [✓] Spelt with two r's owing to the shortening of M. E. ò in sörv, due to the addition of the suffix -y (A.S. -y); 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 sorts, lot. Perhaps allied to Series. Brugm. i. § 516 (1).

Sortie. (F. — L.) F. sortie, a going forth; fem. of sorti, pp. of sortir, to sailly forth. Cf. Span. sortida, a sortie, from O. Span. sortir, to rise. B. F. sortir, Span. sortir, answer to a Folk-L. form *sortire, to rise up, from *sortum, for L.
sowrectum, supine of surgere, to rise up; see Surge. The contraction of sowrectum to sortum is proved to be correct by Ital. sorto, occurring as pp. of sorgere, to rise; and by Span. surto, pp. of surgir.

Sot, a stupid fellow, drunkard. (Late L.) M. E. sot (Ancren Rwle). A. S. sot, sôt. 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. zotico (Florio has zottico). The Ital. zoticò has been referred to L. idioticus, 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.

Sou. (F. – L.) F. sou, O. F. sol, a coin. – Late L. solidus, solid, also a coin; cf. l. s. d., i. e. libre, solidi, denarii. See Solid.

Soubriquet; see Sobriquet.

Souchong, a kind of tea. (Chinese.) Cantonese sui-chung, for siao-chung, ‘little sort;’ Yule, p. 691.

Sough, a sighing sound. (E.) M. E. sough, swough, from A. S. swogan, to resound. Cf. Icel. arm-sugr, the rushing sound of an eagle’s wings; and see Surf.


Sound (4), to measure depth of water. (F. – L.) In Palsgrave. – F. sonder, to sound the depth of. Cf. Span. Port. sondar, to sound; Span. Port. sondar, 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 sombre. ¶ Yet we find A. S. sund-gyrn, 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. sours. – O. F. sore, surse (F. source), a source. Here surse is fem. of sors, old pp. of O. F. sordre (F. soudre), to rise. – L. surgere, to rise; see Surge.


Souse (2). Souse, to swoop down upon. (F. – L.) From M. E. sours, the upward spring or the swoop of a bird of prey; Ch. – O. F. surse, a rise, also a source; see Source. Phil. Soc. Trans. 1888, p. 18.

South. (E.) A. S. sūð. + Du. zuid; Icel. svør, also sunnr, south (cf. subreyjar, lit. southern islands, Sodor, the Hebrides); Dan. Swed. syd, Swed. sunnan, the south; O. H. G. sund, G. süd. The Teut. base is *sunth-, south; perhaps allied to Sun, q.v. Connexion with Gk. νότος, south wind (Brugmann), is doubtful; see Prellwitz. Der. south-ern; cf. O. H. G. sundróni, southern, Icel. suðrinn.

Souvenir. (F. – L.) F. souvenir, sb., a remembrance; merely the verb souvenir, to remember, used as a sb. – L. subvenire, to occur to one’s mind. – L. sub, under, near; venire, to come. See Venture.


Sow (1), to scatter seed. (E.) A. S. sāwman, pt. t. sāw, pp. sāwen. + Du. zaaijen, Icel. sā, Dan. saae, Swed. sā, O. H. G. sāwen, G. sien, Goth. saīan. Also W. hau, Lith. seti, Russ. siejate, Lat. serere (pt. t. sē-iui, pp. sa-tum), to sow; Gk. ιμίu (for ϊ-ι-μ), I send, throw. (SE,
SOW

Sparable. (E.) Formerly sparrow-bill; from the shape.

SPARABLE

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. suga, also sü. + Du. sog, Icel. syr, Dan. so, Swed. so, sugga, G. sau; W. huch, Irish suig, L. sīs, Gk. ùs, a sow; Žn. hu, a boar. Perhaps 'producer,' from the prolific nature of the sow. (†SÚ, to produce) Der. swine.

Soy, a sauce. (Japanese.) Also sooja, 'which has been corrupted into soy,' Eng. Cyc. Japanese shōyu, soy, sauce; though the name is now given to the bean (Do- lichos soja) whence soy is made. But the Jap. name for the bean is daidžu.

Spa, a place where is a spring of mineral water. (Belgium.) Named after Spa, S.W. of Liège, in Belgium.


spade (2), at cards. (Span. – L. – Gk.) A substitution for the Span. espada, meaning (1) a sword, (2) a spade at cards. Der. spad-ilé, ace of spades, F. spadille, Span. espadilla, small sword, ace of spades, dimin. of Span. spada, a spade (< L. spatha < Gk. σπάδη). See Spade (1).

Spalpeen, a mean fellow. (Irish.) Irish spáilpin, a common labourer, a mean fellow, Gael. spáilpean. From Ir. spailp, a beau; orig. pride.


Spancel. (North E.) 'A rope to tye a cows hinder legs.' Ray. From span, to tie, and Icel. sêt (A. S. sæl), a rope. + Du. spanseel; G. spanseil.

Spandrel. (F. – L.) The space between the outer mouldings of an arch and a horizontal line above it. As if from O. F. espandere, from O. F. espanseur, that which spreads. + O. F. espandre, to spread, expand. See Expand, Spawn.

Spangle. (E.) M. E. spangle, dimin. of spang, a metal fastening (hence, small shining ornament). A. S. spange, a metal clasp. + E. Fries. and M. Du. spange, a thin plate of metal; Icel. spöng; G. spange, brooch, clasp, buckle.


Spank, to slap, move quickly. (E.) We also have spanker, a large active man or animal; spanking, large, lusty. An E. word. + Low G. spakker, spenker, to run and spring about quickly; E. Fries. spenkelan, spenker, to burst, fly about; Dan. spanke, to strut about. From a base *spák, 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 lengthened by the stress upon it. M. E. span-newe. – Icel. spánýfr, spanýr, span-new, lit. 'new as a chip.' – Icel. spánn, a chip, shaving, spoon; nýr, new. See Spoon.

Spar (1), a beam, bar. (E.) M. E. sparre. The A. S. sb. is vouched for by the derived verb sparrian, to fasten a door with a bar. + Du. spar, Icel. spárr, Dan. Swed. sparve; O. H. G. sparr, G. sparren, spar, bar. [Irish and Gael. sparr, beam, are from E.] Der. spar, vb., to fasten a door.


Spar (3), to box, wrangle. (F. – Teut.) Used of fighting-cocks. – M. F. esparrer, 'to fling or yerk out with the heels;' Cot. – Low G. sparr, sb., a struggling, striving; G. sich sperren, to struggle against, resist, oppose. Allied to Skt. sṛṭuḥ, to throb, struggle; Gk. σπάρτειν, ὀσπάρτειν, to struggle convulsively; Russ. sproite, to quarrel, wrangle. (†SPER) And see Spur, Spurn. Brugm. i. § 509 (3).

Sparable, a small nail used for boots. (E.)
Spare, frugal, lean. (E.) A. S. spar, spare; whence spariian, vb., to spare. + Icel. sparr, Dan. spar-sam, Swed. spar-sam, G. spar-sam, spär-lich, thrifty. Der. sparring, spare-rib; spare, vb., from A. S. sparian (above); so also Du. and G. sparen, Icel. and Swed. spara, Dan. spare.

Spark (1), a small particle of fire. (E.) O. Merc. sparea (Sweet); A. S. speerewa, Icel. speercke; Low G. sparke. Perhaps so called from the cracking of a fire-brand, which throws out sparks; cf. Icel. spyrka, to crackle, Lith. spragėti, to crackle like burning fire-wood, Gk. σφραγίζειν, a cracking. Brug. i. § 531.

Spark (2), a gay young fellow. (Scand.) The same as Wiltsh. sprack, lively. — Icel. sparkr, sprightly, also spyrkr; Swed. dial. språker, spräk, sprieg, talkative. Cf. Spark (1). Der. sprag, i.e. spreck, used by Sir Hugh, Merry Wives, iv. 1. 84.

Sparkle, vb., to throw out sparks, to glitter. (E.) Cf. Du. sparkelen, to sparkle. The form spark-le is frequentative. See Spark (1).


Sparse, th. nly scattered. (L.) L. sparsus, pp. of spargere, to scatter, sprinkle. Allied to Gk. σπείρειν; see Sperm.

Spasm. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. spasme, the cramp. — L. spasmum, acc. of spasmus. — Gk. σπασμός, a spasm. — Gk. σπάνω, σπάναι, to draw, pluck. ( √SPA.) Der. spasm-od-ic, from Gk. σπασμόδης, convulsive.

Spat (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 spatter. Cf. Du. spat, a speckle, spot; and see Spatter.

Spate, a river-flood. (F. — Teut.) Cf. Irish speid, a great river-flood; borrowed from E. spate. The same as North E. spait, a torrent of rain; also spelt speit. G. Douglas has spat, a torrent; cf. Verg. Aen. ii. 496. — A. F. *espet = O. F. espoit, a spouting out (Godefroy). — E. Fries. speiten, speiten, spoiten, W. Flem. spieten, Du. spitten, to spout; see Spout.

Spats, gaiters. (E.) Short for spatter-dashes.

Spatter, to besprinkle. (E.) A frequentative 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.

Spatula, a broad-bladed knife for spreading plaisters. (L. — Gk.) L. spatula, dimin. of spatha. — Gk. σπαθή, a broad blade. See Spade (1).

Spavin, a swelling near the joints of horses, producing lameness. (F. — Teut.) M. E. spaveyne. — O. F. espavain (13th c. in Hatfield); M. F. espavain, ‘a spavin in the leg of a horse;’ Cot. The same as Span. espavain, (1) a sparrow-hawk, (2) spavin; answering to a Low L. adj. *spar-vànum, belonging to a sparrow, parallel to Late L. sparvarius, a sparrow-hawk, lit. belonging to sparrows; cf. G. sparrow, a sparrow-hawk. Perhaps the lit. sense is ‘sparrow-like,’ from the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. Derived from O. I. G. sparwe, a sparrow, cognate with E. Sparrow, q. v. Generally explained as ‘sparrow-hawk-like,’ contrary to grammar and sense. However, the result is, in any case, doubtful.

Spaw, the same as Spa, q. v.

Spawn, the eggs of fish or frogs. (F. — L.) From M. E. spawen, spaven, to spawn, as fishes; Prompt. Parv. For spawnd, with loss of d. See Wright’s Voc. i. 164; N. & Q. 6 S. v. 465. — M. F. espandre, ‘to shed, spill, pour out, scatter abroad in great abundance;’ Cot. — L. expandere, to spread out, shed abroad; see Expand.

Speak. (E.) M. E. speken, also (before A. D. 1200) sprenken; the word has lost an r. Late A. S. specan, A. S. sprecan, pt. t. spreac, pp. sprecen. + Du. spreken; G. sprechen, pt. t. sprach. All perhaps from Teut. base SPREK, to make a noise; cf. Icel. spráka, to crackle; see Spark (1), and Prellwitz, s. v. σφραγίς.

Spear. (E.) M. E. and A. S. spere, + Du. speer, Icel. spjör, Dan. spar, G. speer; cf. L. spurus, a small missile-weapon, dart. Perhaps allied to spar, a beam, bar (hence, a pole).

Special. (F. — L.) Short for especial; see Especial.

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. speciē, as if paid in speciē = paid in visible coin.
**species**, a kind. (L.) L. *species*, look, appearance, kind, sort. — L. spectare, to look, see. + O. H. G. *spehōn*, G. *späken*, to spy; Skt. *pać*, *spać*, to spy. (✓SPEK, to see.) Brugm. i. § 551.


**specimen**, (L.) L. *specimen*, an example, something shown. — L. *speci-* for spectare, to see; with suffix -men.


**Spectacle**, (F. — L.) F. *spectacle*, a sight. — L. *spectaculum*, a show. — L. *spectāre*, to behold, frequentative of spectare, to see.

**spectator**, (L.) L. *spectator*, a beholder. — L. *spectāre*, to see; with suffix -tor. — L. *spectum*, supine of spectere, to see.

**spectre.** (F. — L.) F. *spectre*, ‘an image, ghost;’ Cot. — L. *spectrum*, a vision.

— L. *specere*, to see.

**specular.** (L.) L. *speculāris*, belonging to a mirror. — L. *speculum*, a mirror.

— L. *specere*, to see. — J But Milton uses it with reference to L. *specula*, a watch-tower; also from specere; see below.


**Speed**, success, velocity. (E.) A. S. *spēd*, haste, success. F or *spōdiz*, with the usual change from ō to ē. — A. S. *spōw-an*, to succeed; with suffix -ōs (Idg. -ōs).


**spell** (2), to tell the names of letters in a word. (F. — Teut.) M. E. *spellen*, to spell; also, to tell. — O. F. *espeler*, ‘to spell;’ Cot. — Du. *spellen*, to spell; or from O. H. G. *spellōn*, to tell, relate. + A. S. *spelian*, to tell, recount, from A. S. *spel*, a story (above); Goth. *spillōn*, to narrate. — M. E. *spellen*, in the sense ‘to relate,’ is from A. S. *spelian*. We also find *speldren*, to spell, in the Ormulum, from *spelerd*, a splinter; see Spell (4); but this is a different word.


**Spell** (4), *Spill*, a thin slip of wood, slip of paper. (E.) Formerly *speld*. M. E. *speld*, a splinter. A. S. *speld*, a torch, spill to light a candle. Orig. a splinter; from Teut. *spaldan-* (G. *spalten*), to cleave; a reduplicating verb, like O. H. G. *spaltan*.


**Spelter**, pewter, zinc. (Low G.) In Blount (1674). Perhaps from Low G. *spialetar*, pewter; cf. Du. *spiauter*, M. Du. *speauter*, O. F. *espèeautre*. — 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
Spend.

Spend. (L.) A.S. spendan, to spend. Shortened from L. dispender(e), to spend, waste, consume. We find Late L. dispensium for dispensa, spensa for dispensa; also spendiblis monētā, money for expenses (A.D. 912). So also Ital. spendere, to spend, spendio (< L. dispensium), expense.—L. dis-, away, part; spendere, to weigh out, pay.—L. dis-, apart; pendere, to weigh. See Pendant.

Sperm, spawn, spermaceti. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. sperme. —F. sperme, 'sperm, seed;' Cot.—L. sperma.—Gk. σπέρμα.—Gk. σπείρεω (for *σπερ'εω), to sow; orig. to scatter with a jerk of the hand. (/>SPER.) Der. sperm-at-ic (Gk. σπερματικός); spermaceti, L. sperma-cēti, i.e. sperm of the whale; see Cetaceous.

Spew, Spue. (E.) A.S. spīwan, pt. t. spīw, pp. spīwen, to vomit. + Du. spuwelen, Icel. spýja, Dan. styke, Swed. spjé, G. speien, Goth. spīwian; L. spure, Lith. spūtiant; Gk. πῦεω (for *πυεων), to spit. (/>SP1W.) Allied to puke (1), spit (2). Brogm. i. § 567.

Sphere, a globe, ball. (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. spere. —O. F. espere, M. F. sphere. —L. sphaera.—Gk. σφαῖρα, a ball.

Sphinx. (L.—Gk.) L. sphinx. —Gk. σφιγξ (gen. σφιγγός), lit. 'the strangler,' because the Sphinx strangled travellers who could not solve her riddles.—Gk. σφιγγειν, to throttle. The story suggests that this is a 'popular' etymology; and that the word is foreign to Greek.

Spice. (F.—L.) M. E. spice, formerly used also in the sense of species or kind.—O. F. espice, spice.—L. speciem, acc. of speciōs, a kind, which in Late L. meant also a spice, drug. See Species.

Spick and Span-new, wholly new. (Scand.) Lit. 'spike and spoon-new,' where spike is a nail, and spoon is a splinter. See Spike and Spoon. Cf. Swed. dial. spik spangande ny in Rietz (with many variants), and Icel. spán-nyr, lit. spoon-new, splinter-new.


Spigot. (Prov.) M. E. spigot, spikket, a peg for a cask. Cf. Irish and Gael. spicaid, 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. espiço, a spigot, from L. spículum.—L. spīca, 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. spīca; and allied by gradation to Spoke.

Spike (2), an ear of corn. (L.) L. spīca, an ear of corn, a point.

Spikenard. (F.—L. and Gk.—Pers.—Skt.) O. F. spiquenard. —L. spīca 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 spoil.) M. E. spilen, to destroy, mar; also, to perish.—Icel. spilla, to destroy; Swed. spilla, Dan. spille, to spill. + A. S. spildan, to destroy; O. Sax. spildian. Teut. type *spelth-jan— allied to G. spalten, to split.


Spinach, Spinage, a vegetable. (F.—Span.—Arab.—Pers.) Spinage is a 'voiced' form of spinach. O. F. espinache, espinage, espinece. —Span. espinaca.—Arab. aspanākkh, isfānāy; of Pers. origin (Devic). The Ital. spinace and Span. espinaca are referred, by popular etymology, to L. spīna, a thorn; some say the fruit is prickly, some say the leaves are so. See Spin.

Spindle. (E.) The d is excrescent after n. M. E. spinel, also spindele. A. S. spinl, i.e. 'spinner,' from spinnan, to spin. + M. Du. spille (for *spinde); G. spindel, O. H. G. spinnila. Der. spindey, thin like a spindle; spinde-tree (Euonymus) formerly used for spindles and skwers.

Spine, a prickle. (F.—L.) O. F. espine,
a thorn. — L. *spina*, a thorn, prickles; also
the back-bone. ¶ Observe that in the
sense of "back-bone" the word is Latin
only, not F.

**spinet**, a kind of musical instrument.
(F. — Ital. — L.) So called because struck
by a spin or pointed quill. O.F. *espiniette.*
— Ital. *spinetta*, a spinet, also a prickles;
dimin. of *spina*, a thorn. — L. *spina*.

**Spink**, a finch. (Scand.) M. E. *spink.*
— Swed. dial. *spink*, a sparrow; *gull-spink*,
a gold-finch; Norw. *spikke* (for *spinke*),
*σπικύς*, a finch, i.e. 'chirper;' from *σπίκος*,
to chirp. Cf. *σφίκα*, a finch, *σπίκος*,
a small bird. Doublet, *finch*.

**Spinny**, a thicket. (F. — L.) O. F.
*espinei*; M. F. *espinoye*, 'a thicket, grove,
a thorny plot,' Cot.; — F. *épiniaie.* — L.
*spínēulum*, a thicket of thorns. — L. *spina*,
a thorn. See *Spine*.

**Spinster**, orig. a woman who spins.
(E.) M. E. *spinnestere.* From A. S.
*spinnan*, to spin; with A. S. suffix -*estre* 
(=E. -ster). B. This suffix is a compound
(-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. *spinner*, a spinner, *zangster*, a
female singer; also E. *seamstress* (i.e.
*seam-ster-ess*), *songstress* (i.e. *song-ster-ess*),
where the F. fem. suffix -*est* is superadded.

**Spiracle**. (F. — L.) F. *spiracle*, 'a
breathing-hole;' Cot. — L. *spirāculum*,
air-hole. — L. *spirāre*, to breathe.

**Spire** (1), a tapering stem, sprout,
steeped. (E.) A. S. *spīr*, spike, stalk. +
Icel. *spīra*, spar, stilt, Dan. *spire*, germ,
sprout, Swed. *spīra*, a pistil, G. *spire*, a 
spare. ¶ Distinct from *Spire* (2).

**Spire** (2), a coil, wreath. (F. — L. — Gk.)
F. *spīre.* — L. *spīra*, a coil, twist, wreath.
— Gk. *σπιρα* (for *σπερ-ya*), a coil; allied
to *σπήρα*, a rope, *σπύρα*, a basket.
(\textit{\textbf{\textsuperscript{V} SPER.}) Der. *spiral*, F. *spiral*, L.
*spiriālis*. 

**Spirit**. (F. — L.) M. E. *spirit.* — A. F.
*espirit*; F. *esprit*; L. acc. *spiritum*, from
*spiritus*, breath — L. *spiriāre*, to breathe.
Doublet, *spire*.

**Spirt**; see *Surt*.

**Spit** (1), a skewer, iron peg for roasting
meat. (E.) M. E. *spite*. A. S. *spitū*,
M. H. G. *spiz*, G. *spiess*, a spit; cf. *spite*,
a point, top.

**Splint** (2), to eject from the mouth. (E.)
M. E. *spitten*, A. S. *spitian*; cf. *sptān*,
pt. t. *spitā*, to spit. But we also find Dan.
*spucken*); from *spit-*; *spit-* are both from *spēw-,*
the root of *Spew*. Cf. Brugm. i. §§ 279
(1), 567. Der. *spittle*, formerly also *spettle*,
*spatil*, *spotil*, A. S. *spēll*, *spēll*.

**Spite.** (F. — L.) M. E. *spyt*, *spite*.
Merely short for *despite*, by loss of the
first syllable (as in fence for *de-fence*). See
*Despite*. Der. *spite-ful*.

**Spittle** (1), saliva; see *Spit* (2).

**Spittle** (2), a hospital. (F. — L.) M. E.
*spitel*. — O. F. *ospitl*, hospital; see Hospi-

tal.

**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 *Plash* 
(1); and cf. Du. *plassen*, to splash; E.
*pladske*, to splash, dabble.

**Splay**, to slope, in architecture; to dis-
locate a bone. (F. — L.) In both senses,
it can be proved to be a contraction for
*Display*. Der. *splay-footed*.

**Spleen.** (L. — Gk.) M. E. *splen.* —
*πλίθαν*; — L. *līen*. Brugm. i. § 549 (c).
Der. *spleen-etic*.

**Splendour.** (F. — L.) F. *splendeur*.
— L. *splendore*, acc. of *splendor*, brightness.
— L. *splendere*, to shine. Der. *re-splendent*.

**Splechan**, a tobacco-pouch. (Gael.)
Gael. *splichan*, Irish *splichan*, a pouch.

**Splice.** (Du.) M. Du. *spilissen*, to in-
terweave rope-ends; so named from *split-
ting* the rope-ends beforehand; from Du.
*spilissen*, to splice (really an older form).
Formed from *split*, weak grade of Du.
*spliten*, to split. + Dan. *splide*, to splice
(for *spiltse*), allied to *spitt*, to split; 
Swed. *slippas*; G. *splissen*, to splice. See

**Splint**, *splent*, a thin piece of split
wood. (Scand.) Formerly *splente*; from
O. F. *esplente*, a thin steel plate. — Swed.
*split*, a kind of spike, a forelock (flat
iron peg); Dan. *split*, a splinter; cf. Low
G. *splinte*, an iron pin; E. Fries. *splinte*,
*split*, the same. Cf. Swed. *splita*, to
splinter, ultimately allied to Dan. *splitte*,
Swed. dial. *splitta*, to split; see *Split*.
*splinter*. 

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Split. (Du?) Apparently borrowed from M. Du. spitten, to split; cf. Dan. spilte, to split, Swed. dial. spilta, to disentangle or separate yarn. From the weak grade split- of the Teut. strong verb *spelitan-, as seen in O. Fries. spilta, Du. spiten, E. Fries. spilen, Low G. spliten, G. spleissen, to split, cleave. Hence also Dan. split, Du. spleet, a split, rent, G. speisse, a splinter.

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.’ ‘Pray, spout some French;’ Beaum. and Fletcher, Cokkomb, iv. 4. Cf. Low G. spruten, to spout, spurt.


Spoke, a bar of a wheel. (E.) A.S. spica, a spoke. + Du. spiek, a spoke, G. speiche, prov. G. späche, a spoke. Teut. types *spakon-, *spakon-. Allied by gradation to Spade (1).

Spokesman. (E.) In Shak. Two Gent. ii. 1. 151. Formed from spoke, pt. t. of speak, instead of from the infin. speek; for the s, cf. hunt-s-man, sport-s-man.

Spoliation; see Spoil.

Spondee. (L.—Gk.) The metrical foot marked (—). — L. spondeus. — Gk. σπόνδης, a spondee, used for solemn melodies at treaties or truces. — Gk. σπόνδαι, a solemn treaty, truce; pl. of σπόνδη, a drink-offering, libation to the gods. — Gk. σπόνδειν, to pour out. Prob. allied to Sponda. Brugm. i. § 143, ii. § 802. Der. spondaic.


Sponsor. (L.) L. sponsor, a surety. — L. sponsus, pp. of spondere, to promise. Prob. allied to Gk. σπόνδαι, a truce, and to Spende. Brugm. i. § 143.

Spontaneous. (L.) L. spontane-us, willing; with suffix -ous. — L. spont-, as seen in abl. sponte, of one’s own accord, from a lost nom. *spons.
SPROUT


Sprout, a small fish. (E.) M. E. sprot. A. S. sprot. Cf. A. S. sprot, a sprout, + Du. sprout, a sprout; also (m. Du.) a sprout of a tree. ‘Sprout, a small fish, considered as the fry of the herring,’ Wedgwood. From A. S. sprout- (Teut. *sprut-), weaker grade of sprout-, 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. spræt, a slight drizzle (Schambach); in Coburg, spræ; cf. Bavar. spræen, to drizzle (Schmeller); G. sprühen; M. H. G. spræjen, spræwen; Du. spрайen (see Franck).

Spray (2), sprig of a tree. (E.) M. E. spray; answering to A. S. *spræg, allied to A. S. spræc, a shoot, spray; cf. Dan. spray, a spray (Molbeck), Swed. dial. sprægge, 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, sprount, 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 Spry.


Sprightly, Sprightly. (F. — L; with E. suffix.) Sprightly is a false spelling; sprightly is from Sprit, q.v.

Spring, vb. (E.) A. S. springan, pt. t. spring, pp. springen. + Du. G. springen, Swed. springa, Danish. springe; Icel. springa, to burst, split. β. Orig. sense to ‘split or crack,’ as when we say that a cricket-bat is sprung; or to spring (i.e. burst) a mine. Teut. type *springan-. Perhaps allied to Gk. σπέρχεσθαι, to drive on (Prellwitz); 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 sprocken; perhaps borrowed from Du. sprunken, to sprinkle. Cf. G. sperkein, to sprinkle, from M. H. G. sprekel, a spot, allied to Icel. sprækla, Swed. sprakla, a little spot. See Kluge (s. v. sprokelen).

Sprint; see Spurt (2).

Sprit, a spar extending a fore-and-aft sail. (E.) M. E. spræt, a pole. A. S. spræt, a pole; orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree. Allied to A. S. sproutan, to sprout; see Sprout. + E. Fries. sprät; Du. srait; M. Swed. sprite.

Sprinte, a spirit. (F. — L.) The false spelling springt is common, and is retained in the adj. sprightly. M. E. spring, sprit. — F. esprit, the spirit; hence, a spirit. — L. spiritus, ace. 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 appareled after the manner of Prussia or Spruce’; see Richardson’s Dict. M. E. spruce, Prussia, P. Plowman, C. vii. 279, B. xii. 393; also written (more usually) pruss. — O. F. Pruss (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 sprossen-bier, i.e. ‘sprouts-beer,’ obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce fir.—G. sprossen, pl. of spross, a sprout (from sprissen, to sprout); and bier, cognate with E. beer; see Sprout and Beer. β. Englished as Spruce-beer, i.e. Prussian beer, where Spruce meant Prussia; see Spruce above. So also spruce fir (substituted for sprossen-fichte)
meant Prussian fir; and *spruce leather* meant Prussian leather.


**Spue,** see *Swee.*

**Spume,** foam. (L.) *spūna,* foam; for *spūma,* from Brugm. i. § 791. Cf. Skt. *phenā,* A. S. *fēmā,* foam.

**Spunk,** tinder; a match, spark, spirit, mettle. (C.-L.-Gk.) Orig. *tinder.*—Gael. *spunge,* Irish *spōne,* sponge, spongy wood;—L. *spūnia,* a sponge; see *Spunge.* Cf. W. *ysbryng,* a sponge, from Latin.


**Spurge,** a plant. (F.-L.) Named from its corroding (and so cleansing away) warts. —O. F. *spurge,* *espurge,* —O. F. *espurger,* to purge away. —L. *ex-purgāre,* to cleanse away. —L. *ex,* away; *purgāre,* to cleanse. See *Purge.*

**Spurious,** (L.) *spuri-us,* false; with suffix -ous.


**Spurry,** a plant. (F.-G.-Late L.) M. F. *spurrie,* spurry or frank, a Dutch *German herb,* *spurren,* from that.

**Sprut,** (1) *Sprit,* to spout out. (E.) The older sense is to germinate. *Sprut* stands for *sprut;* M. E. *spretten,* to spout or shoot. A. S. *sprettan,* to produce as a spurt or shoot; causal form from A. S. *spretan,* to spout. See *Sprout.*

**Sprut** (2), a violent exertion. (Scand.) Formerly *spirt.*—Icel. *sprettir,* a spurt, spring, bound, run.—Icel. *sprett* (pt. t. *sprat), to start, spring; also to spout, to spout. Icel. *sprett* is for *sprenta,* *sprinta* (Noreen). See *Sprint.*

**Squarder,** the frequentative of *squat.* It means *to keep on spouting out*; hence to speak rapidly and indistinctly. Cf. Du. dial. (Groningen) *spöt-tern,* to sputter; Low G. *sputtern,* Norw. *spure,* to squat. § Distinct from but allied to *splatet* and *spot.*

**Spy,** to see. (F.—O. H. G.) Short for *espy;* see *Espy.* Der. *spy,* sb.

**Squab,** (1) to fall plum; (2) a soya, a young bird. (Scand.) See *squab,* *squob* in Halliwell. Also see *squab,* to fall plum, with a sudden fall, in Johnson. 1. From Swed. dial. *skuapp,* a word imitative of a splash; cf. G. *schwapp,* a slap, E. *swap,* to strike. 2. From Swed. dial. *skuab,* loose or fat flesh, *skuabba,* a fat woman, *skuabbig,* flabby; allied to Norw. *skuapa,* to tremble, shake, and cf. M. E. *squappen,* to throb, and E. *quaver;* see *Quaver.* Cf. Icel. *kvaq,* jelly, jelly-like things.


**Squad,** a small troop. (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *esquadre,* *escadre* —Ital. *squadron,* a squadron; see *Square.*

**Squadron,** (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. *esquadron,* augmentative of *squadra* (above).

**Squalid,** (L.) *squallidus,* rough, dirty. —L. *squalēre,* to be rough, parched, dirty. Der. *squal-or,* sb.


**Squander,** to dissipate. (E.) Orig. to disperse, scatter abroad; Dryden, Annu Mirabilis, st. 67. Nasalised form allied to Lowl. Sc. *squatter,* to splash about, scatter, squander, prov. E. *sweatter,* to throw water about; Swed. dial. *skvutra,* to squander. These are frequentatives from Dan. *sqvatte,* to splash, sprut, also to squander; Swed.
SQUAT

gsvitta, to squat, Icel. skvetta (for *skwenta, perhaps allied to G. συχάνειν; to pour out; see Noreen), to squat out water. The d appears in M. Du. swaderen, to dabble in water; Swed. dial. skvadra, to gush out of a hole (as water). Cf. scatter and Gk. σχεδ-ωνς, a scattering.

Square. (F. — L.) M. È. square. — O. F. esquarré; esquarrée, a square, squareness. Cf. Ital. squadrare, to square; quadrata, a square, also a squadron of men (orig. a square). All from Late L. *exquadräre, intensive (with prefix ex) of L. quadrare, to square. — L. quadrus, four-cornered; see Quadrata.

Squash, to crush. (F. — L.) a. The mod. E. squash appears to be due to quash, 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 quasser, casser, to break; see Quash. b. But it commonly keeps the sense of M. E. squachen, to crush. — O. F. esquachier, to crush, also spelt escachier, *to squash; Cot. (Mol. F. échacre.) The F. échacre answers to a Late L. type *coacticare, due to L. co-actare, to constrain, force, press. The prefix es- = L. ex, extremely; L. coactare is formed from coact-us, pp. of cogere (= coigeré), 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. squatin, to crush flat. — O. F. esquatir, to flatten, crush. — O. F. es- ( = L. ex), extremely;quatir, to beat down. Dicez shows that O. F. quatir (Late L. type *coactire) is a derivative of L. coactus, pp. of cogere, to press, compel; see above. Cf. M. Ital.quatire, *to squat, lie close. — S quafl, a female. (W. Indian.) Massachusetts squa, essqua, Narragansett squaw, a female (Webster); Cree iskwew.

Squeak, to cry out shrilly. (Scand.) M. Swed. skwaka, to squeak; Swed. sqwika, to croak; Norw. skvaka, to cackle; Icel. skvaka, to sound like water shaken in a bottle. Allied to Quack.

Squall. (Scand.) M. Swed. squela, Swed. dial. sqwila, Norw. skwella, to squall. Used as a frequentative of squeak, and applied to a continuous cry. See Squall.

Squeamish, over-nice. (F. — Gk. ?) Squamish, Baret (1580). M. E. skeymous, squemous, Prompt. Parv.; also squaimous, skoynis, disdainful. — A. F. esquemous, delicate, nice as to food (Bozon). The form answers to L. type *scheematosus or *scheinmosus; from schéma (Gk. σχήμα), scheme, form, air, mien, manner. ง 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. queisen, to squeeze. This M. E. queisen probably represents O. Merc. *sweisan, answering to A. S. cwisan, cwysan, to crush, chiefly in the comp. to-cwysan.

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. squippen, svippen, to move swiftly, fly, sweep, dash. — Icel. svipa, to flash, dart, svipr, 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 squirt, from its shooting out water instead of fire. Cf. G. schweifstern, a comet.


Squinacy, old spelling of quinsy.


Squire (1), the same as Esquire.


Squirrel. (F. — L. — Gk.) M. E. squire, scurel. — O. F. escurel (F. écureuil). — Late L. scürellus, a squirrel; for *scürel- lus, dimin. of scürrus, a squirrel. — Gk. σκιουρός, a squirrel; lit. 'a shadow-tail,' from his bushy tail. — Gk. οὐ-ά, shadow; ousá, tail. ง The explanation of the Gk. word may be due to popular etymology.

Squirt, vb. (E.) Prov. E. swirt. Cf. Low G. swirten, to squirt; from swiren,

§§ 62, 77. See Stall.

stable (2), firm. (F. — L.) O. F. estable.

— L. stabilis, firm. — L. stære (above).

establish. (F. — L.) Short for Establish.

**Stack**, a large pile of wood, &c. (Scand.) M. E. stak. — Icel. stakkr, a stack of hay; stakka, a stump (as in our chimney-stack); Swed. stack, a ripping, heap, stack; Dan. stak. Teut. type *staknoz* (Noreen). The sense is ‘a pile.’ Cf. Russ. stog’, a heap, hayrick. Allied to Stake.


**Stag**, a male deer. (Scand.) Also applied (in dialects) to a male animal generally. Late A. S. stagga (from Noreen). — Icel. steggr, steggi, a he-bird, drake, tomcat; Norw. stegg, a cock. Icel. steggr is said to be for *stig-jos*, lit. ‘mouther; from stig-, weak grade of stiga, to mount; see Stair. (Noreen, § 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. estalge, a dwelling-place; answering to a Late L. form *stacticum*, a dwelling-place.

— L. stætum, supine of stære, to stand.

**Stagger**, to reel, vacillate. (Scand.) A weakened (voiced) form of stacker, M. E. stakeren. — Icel. stakra, to push, to stagger; frequentative of staka, to punt, push, also to stagger; Norw. stakra, staka, to stagger; Swed. dial. stagra; Dan. dial. stagg, stagle. Allied to Icel. stjaki, a punt-pole; and to Stake.

**Stagnate**, to cease to flow. (L.) From L. stagnatæs, pp. of stagnáré, to lie still, cease to flow. — L. stagnum, a still pool, a stank; see Stank. Der. stagnant, from stem of pres. pt. of stagnaré.

**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 stayne a thynge, Je destaynus,’ J. algrave. The orig. sense was to dim the colour of a thing. Der. stain, sb.

**Stair**, a step up. (E.) M. E. steir, steycr. A. S. slæger, a stair, step; lit. a step to climb by. Formed (with mutation to c) from stæg, 2nd grade of stigan, to climb. + Du. steiger, a stair; cf. Icel. steig, step, Swed. stege, ladder, Dan. stige, ladder, G. steig, a path; respectively from Du. stijgen, Icel. stiga, Swed. stiga, Dan. stige, G. steigen, to mount, climb; Teut. verb *steigan-*, pt. t. *stagi, pp. *stigan*.

Allied to Skt. stigh, to ascend, Gr. στάι-ειν. *(χ)STEIGH.*


**Stake**, a post, strong stick. (E.) M. E. stake. A. S. staca, a stake. + Du. staak, Swed. stak, Dan. stage. From the Teut. base *stak*, 2nd grade of *stek-an-*, to pierce, appearing in G. stach, pt. t. of stechen, to stick, pierce; see Stick (1).

**Stalactite**, a kind of crystal hanging from the roof of some caverns. (Gk.) Formed, with suffix -ite (Gk. -itês), from σταλάκτ-ις, trickling. — Gk. σταλακτίεω ( = σταλαν-γ-ιειν), to drip; allied to σταλά-, to drip.

**Stalagmite**, a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of some caverns. (Gk.) Gk. στάλαγμι-α, a drop; with suffix -ite (Gk. -itês). — Gk. σταλακτίεω (above).

**Stale** (1), too long kept, vapid, trite. (E.; or F. — Teut.) 1. Stale, as a sb., means urine of cattle or horses. Cf. E. Fries. and Low G. сталлен, Swed. stalla, to put into a stall, also to stale (as cattle); Dan. stalde, 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, stell en, to place, from G. stall, a stall. See Stall.
Stale (2), a decoy, bait; Shak. (F. - Teut.) - A. F. estale, a decoy-bird (Bozon). Perhaps adapted from A. S. steal-, as in steal-hrâns, a decoy reinder, allied to M. E. stale, their, A. S. stalu, theft; allied to Stael.

Stale (3), Steal, the handle of anything. (E.) M. E. stale, steele. The latter answers to A. S. stela, steola, a stalk, stem. + Du. steel, stalk, stem, handle; G. stiel, stalk, handle. Cf. Gk. στελεῖν, allied to still and stall; the staele being that by which the tool is held firm and unmoved. And see Stalk (1).

Stalk (1), a stem. (E.) M. E. stelke, of which one sense is the side-piece (stem) of a ladder. A dimin. form, with suffix -k, from M. E. stela, variant of steele; see Stale (3) above. + Icel. stikkr, Swed. stjelk. Dan. stalk, stalk; cf. Gk. στελείος, stem of a tree, allied to στελεῖν, a handle.

Stalk (2), to strike. (E.) M. E. staken. A. S. stâclian, to walk warily; allied to steale, steep. + Dan. stalke, to stalk. The notion is that of walking cautiously. Cf. perhaps A. S. stellan, styluian, to leap. Der. stalk-ing-horse, a horse for stalking game; see Halliwell.


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. stâl (G. stall), a stall, stable; see Stall.

Stalwart, sturdy. (E.) For stâlworth. M. E. stâlworth, stâlewurde, stâleworth, stâleworth; A. S. stâlewurde, pl., serviceable (said of ships); A. S. Chron. an. 896. β. We find A. S. gestôlan used as short for gestôlahian. Hence Sievers explains the form stâl- or stêl- as being contracted from stôal, a foundation [or from a parallel form *stæbl]. Thus stôel-wyrðe is for *stæbl-wyrðe, lit. 'foundation-worthy,' i.e. firmly fixed, firm, constant; cf. A. S. stôel-fæt, steadfast. The A. S. stôel, stôal is allied to Stead. Cf. steadfast.

Stam-en, male organ of a flower. (L.) Lit. 'a thread.' - L. stâm-en, a thread, the warp standing up in an upright loom. - L. stâre, to stand. Der. stâmima, orig. pl. of stâm-en, lit. threads in a warp, a firm texture.


Stammer, to stutter. (E.) M. E. stam-er-en, vb.; A. S. stömrían (Shrine, p. 42); from A. S. stamor, stemor, adj., stammering; where the suffix -er, - or is adjectival. From a base *stam-, extended from √STA, to stand, remain fixed; cf. prov. E. stam, to amaze, confound; related by gradation to G. stern, dumb. + Du. stameren, stamelen, G. stammern, stammeln; Icel. stamma, Dan. stamme, Swed. stamma, to stammer; Icel. stamr, O. H. G. stam, Goth. stamms, adj., stammering. See Stem (3).

Stamp, to tread heavily, to pound. (E.) M. E. stampen. A. S. stampan (for *stam-pian). + Du. stampen, Icel. stappa, Swed. stampe, Dan. stampe, G. stampen; also Gk. στάμωσιν, 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, Staunch, to stop a flow of blood. (F. - L.) O. F. estanchier, to stanch; Walloon stanchi (Remacle). - Late L. stancâre, to stanch, a variant of Late L. type *stâgnâre, to cause to stagnate, from L. stagnâre, to cease to flow; see Stagnate. ? It is probable that the sense was influenced by G. stange, a pole, a bar (Körtig, § 7733). Der. stanch, adj., firm, sound, not leaky; cf. F. étanche, water-tight.

Stanchion, a support, beam, bar. (F. - L.) O. North F. estanchion, Norm. dial. étanchon; M. F. estânon, estanson, 'a prop, stay;' Cot. Not derived from the O. F. estanchier, to prop (allied to E. stanch), but a diminutive of O. F. estance, a situation,

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. -hardt, suffix, orig. the same as hart, hard). See Extend.

Stang, a pole, stake. (Scand.) M. E. stang, — Icel. stanga (gen. stangar), a pole, stake; Dan. stang, Swed. stång, Du. stang, G. stange; A. S. stæng. From the 2nd grade of the verb to stäng. Cf. Stake.

Staniel, a kind of hawk. (E.) A. S. stāngella, — 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. — Walloon stank, O. F. estang, a pond. (The same as Prov. estanc, 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. stānaria, a tin-mine. — L. stānum, tin.

Stanza. (Ital. — L.) Ital. stanza, M. Ital. stantia, ‘a lodging, chamber, dwelling, also stanza or stanza 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 stappan, strong verb, to step, tread firmly; cf. *stampl. + Du. stapel, staple, stocks, a pile; Dan. stabel, Swed. stabel; G. stöffel, a step, stapel, a staple (below).

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. estraple, M. Fr. estape, ‘a staple, a mart or general market, a publique storehouse;’ Cot. (1. étape). — Low G. stapel, 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. E. steroarde. A. S. stierbord, i.e. steer-board, the side on which the steersman stood; in the first instance, he used a paddle, not a helm. Cf. Icel. stýrn, at the helm, or on the starboard side. — A. S. stér, a rudder or paddle to steer with; bord, board, border, edge or side; see Steer (2) and Board. The O. H. G. stërra (G. steuer), means a prop, staff, paddle, rudder, allied to Icel. staurr, a post, stake, Gk. σταφίδα, an upright pole or stake. (ːSTEU, allied to ːSTĀ.) + Du. stoorbord, Icel. stjörnbóði, Dan. Swed. stöorbord; all similarly compounded.

Starch. (E.) Starch is stuff that stiffens; from the adj. Stark, stiff, strong. Cf. G. stärke, (1) strength, (2) starch; from stark, adj., strong.

Stare (1), to gaze fixedly. (E.) A. S. starian; from a Teut. adj. *stardaz, fixed, appearing in G. starr, fixed; cf. Skt. sthirā-, fixed, allied to sthā, to stand; and Gk. σταθέος, firm. (ːSTĀ.) + Du. staren: Icel. stara, stíra, to stare; Swed. stíra, Dan. stárr, to stare; O.H.G. stárīn. [Hence ‘staring hair’ is ‘stiff-standing hair.’] Brugm. i. § 200.

Stare (2), to glitter. (E.) M. E.
stare; whence staring colours = bright colours. The same word as stare (1)
from the glinting of staring eyes.

**Stark**, stiff, rigid, entire. (E) A. S. stéarc, stiff, strong. + Du. sterk, Icel. stérkr, Dan. stærk, Swed. and G. stark. From Teut. verb *stérkan*, to stiffen; of which the weak grade appears in Goth. ga-stárkn-nan, to become dry, Icel. stórkin, pp. coagulated. Further allied to Lith. strégsti, to become rigid, Pers. sútarg, big, strong. Root STERG, extension of *STER*; see Stare (1). Der. stark, adv., as in stark mad.

**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. steort, a tail; as in reed-start, i.e. red-tail, a bird. + Du. staert, Icel. steroid, Dan. stért, Swed. stjert, G. stier, a tail; cf. Gk. στόρη, a spike.


**Start**, to move suddenly. (E) M. E. störten; pt. t. stirt (Havelok, 873), stuerte, storte (Layamon, 23951). Allied to Du. storten, to precipitate, fall, rush, G. stürzen. Also, perhaps, to M. D. sterten, to flee, run away. Some even connect it with A. S. steort, a tail. See Stark-naked. Der. start-le; A. S. steartlian, to stumble.


**State**, a standing, position, condition, &c. (F.-L.) O. F. estat. - L. statum, acc. of status, condition. - L. statum, supine of stáre, to stand. + Gk. στάτη. I stood; Skt. sthā, to stand; cognate with E. stand. (ehicles.)

**Statics**, the science treating of bodies at rest. (Gk.) From Gk. στατικός, at a standstill; η στατική, statics. - Gk. στάτ-ος, placed, standing; verbal adj. from στα-, allied to -στη- in ἱστημι, I place, stand. (ehicles.)

**Station**. (F.-L.) F. station. - L. statíonem, acc. of statio, a standing still. - L. statum, supine of stáre. 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).


**Status**, condition. (L.) L. status; see State.

**Statute**. (F.-L.) F. statut. - L. statutum, a statute; neut. of statūnis, pp. of statuere, to place, set, causal of staer, to stand.

**Staunch**; see Stanch.

**Stave**, piece of a cask, part of a piece of music. (E.) Merely another form of staff, due to M. E. dat. sing. stave (staff) and pl. staves (staves). - Cf. Icel. stafr, a staff, a stave; Dan. stav, staff, stave, stave. See Staff.

**Stavesacre**, the seeds of a larkspur; Delphinium staphisagria. (L.-Gk.) Lat. form of Gk. στάφισις ἄγρα; where ἄγρα, wild, is from ἄγρος, a field (E. acre).

**Stay** (1), to prop, delay, remain. (F.-M. Du.) M. F. estayer, 'to prop, stay,' Cot. - M. F. estay, sb. fem. 'a prop, stay,' id. - M. D. Bu. stade, also staeve, 'a prop, stay,' Hexham; O. Flem. staej, a prop; allied to E. Stead. [The loss of d between two vowels is usual in Dutch, as in broer, brother, teer (for teder), tender.] See Stay (2).

**Stay** (2), a rope supporting a mast. (E.) A. S. stæg, a stay (whence F. étaï, a ship's stay; Hatzfeld). + Du. stág, Icel. Dan. Swed. G. stag. Der. stay-sail. | It is difficult to decide whether E. stay (2) is a survival of A. S. stæg, '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).

**Stead**. (E) M. E. stede. A. S. stede, a place. + Du. stede, stee, a place; cf. Du. sted, a town, Icel. stádr, stáda, a place;
STEADFAST

Dan. Swed. stadal, town, Dan. sted, place; G. stadt, town, place, Goth. stathis (gen. stadis), a place. Allied to L. statio, a station; Gk. σταθής, Skt. शिठी-, a standing. (१) श्तां. Der. home-stead, bed-stead.

steadfast. (E.) A. S. stedefast, firm in its place. — A. S. stede, place; fast, firm; see Fast. + M. Du. stedevast, Icel. stafjastr, Dan. stafjast. 

steady, firm. (E.) Spelt stedie in Palsgrave. (The sole example of stedi in Strattmann has another form and sense.) A new formation from stead, sb., with suffix -y; suggested by steadfast.

Steak, a slice of meat for cooking. (Scand.) M. E. steike. — Icel. steik, a steak; so called from being stuck on a wooden peg, and roasted before the fire; cf. Icel. stetka, to roast on a spit or peg. Allied to Icel. stika, a stick; and to Stick (1). + Swed. stek, roast meat, steka, to roast; allied to stick, to prick, sticka, to stick, stab; Dan. stag, a roast, at vende steg, to turn the spit. Cf. G. anstecken, to put on a spit, anstechen, to pierce.


Stearine, one of the proximate principles of animal fat. (F. — Gk.) F. stérarine; formed, with suffix -ine, from Gk. στερα, tallow, hardened fat. Allied to Gk. στερά, to stand; Brugm. ii. § 82. See Statics.

steatite, a soft magnesian rock with a soapy feel. (F. — Gk.) Formed with suffix -ite, from Gk. στερα-, as in στερα-, gen. of στερά, tallow, fat. See above.

Steed. (E.) M. E. stede. A. S. stêda, a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse; Teut. type *stêd-jon-. — A. S. stôd, a stud (with the usual change of o to ë). Cf. G. stute, a stud-mare; Icel. stôðhestr, stud-horse, stôdmerr, stud-mare. See Stud (1).


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 Wört. Low G. staal is from O. F. estaler, a sample. — O. F. estaler; see Stake (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 Stilliard Beme' occurs in Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII. v. 104, col. 2. Hence prov. E. stillar, stuliard.

Steenbok, a S. African antelope. (Du.) Du. steenbok, lit. 'rock-goat.' — Du. steen, stone, rock; bok, he-goat; see Buck (1).

Steep (1), precipitous. (E.) M. E. steep. A. S. steap, steep, high. + Icel. steyprod, steep, lofty. Allied to stop, whence the notion of sloping down, or tilted up; cf. Swed. stupande, sloping; Norweg. stupe, to fall, stop, a steep cliff. See Stoop.

steep (2), to soak in a liquid. (Scand.) M. E. stepen, Icel. steypa, to make to stop, overturn, pour out liquids, cast metals (hence to pour water over grain or steep it); causal of stupe, to stop; see Stoop. So also Swed. stopa, to cast metals, steep corn; Dan. stobe, the same.

steeple. (E.) O. Merc. stôpel, A. S. stêpel, a lofty tower; so called from its height. — A. S. stêap, steep, high (with regular change from ë to ý). + Icel. stóppull; Low G. stipel.

Steer (1), a young ox. (E.) A. S. stêor. + Du. and G. stier, a bull, Icel. stjôrr, Goth. stiur; Teut. type *steuroz, m. [Also *theuroz, for Idg. *theuros; as in Icel. hjôrr, Swed. tjôr, Dan. tyr, a steer. Cf. also L. taurus, Gk. ταύρος, Russ. тяр'.] ß. The sense is 'full-grown' or 'large,' as in Skt. sthila- (for shhâra-), great, large, powerful, shhâra-, a man, shhîrî, a pack-horse; cf. Zend stavaora-, Pers. sutûr, a beast of burden. Der. stir-k, a bullock, A. S. styr-ic (with vowel-change from é to ý); Low G. stôrk.

STEVEDORE

stevern, to steer; Goth. stiurjan, to confirm. ß. Weak verb; from the sb. appearing in M. E. stere, Du. stuur, Icel. stýri, G. steuer, a rudder, still retained in starboard; see Star-board. The O. H. G. stiura meant (1) a prop, staff, support, (2) a rudder; and is allied to Icel. stuur, a stake. Noreen, § 143; Brugm. i. § 198.

Stellar. (L.) L. stellâris, starry. —L. stella, star; for *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, stavn, (1) stem of a tree; (2) stem, prow of a vessel, for which stefna (stafna) is also used. Apparently allied to Staff; but the primitive forms are uncertain. + Du. stam, trunk, steven, prow; Icel. stafn, stann, stem of a vessel, stofn, trunk; Dan. stamme, trunk, steen, prow; Swed. stam, trunk, stif, prow, framstam, fore-stem, bak-stam, back-stem, stern; G. stamn, trunk, vorde steven, prow-post, stem, hinter steven, stern-post.

Some compare O. Irish tamon (Ir. tamhan), 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 fragrance. —A. S. stane, 2nd 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. estenceler, to sparkle, also to cover with stars, to adorn with bright colours (Godefroy). —O. F. estencel, a spark. —L. type *stincilla, mistaken form of L. scintilla, a spark. See Seintillation.

Stenography, shorthand writing. (Gk.) From Gk. στεγώ-, narrow, close; γραφ-ευ, to write.

Stentorian, extremely loud. (Gk.) From Gk. στόνταρ, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, with a loud voice (Homer). —Gk. στέν-ευ, to groan; with suffix -ταρ. (V) STEN. See Stun.

Step, a pace, degree, foot-print. (E.) M. E. steppe. From A. S. steppan, steppan (for *steppan), a str. verb with a weak present; pt. t. stöp, pp. stapen. Cf. Du. stap, G. staffe, a footstep; Russ. stopa, a step. Allied to Stamp.

Stepchild. (E.) A. S. stéopcild; where cild = E. child; see Child. We also find A. S. steópbarn, step-barn, stepchild. steópfader, stepfather, steópmôder, stepmother, &c. ß. The sense of steop is 'orphaned;' and stepcild is the oldest compound; we find A. S. ñístæpte, pl., made orphans, also O. H. G. stiufjan, to deprive of parents. + Du. stiefkind, stepchild; Icel. stýþbarn, step-barn; Swed. stýsfarn; 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. στερεό-, solid, stiff; σκοπ-ευ, to behold.

stereotype, a solid plate for printing. (Gk.) Gk. στερεό-, hard, solid; and type, q. v.


Sterling. (E.) M. E. sterling, a steril coin; A. F. esterling. Said to be named from the Esterlings (i.e. easterlings) which the accent disproves. Perhaps M. E. Sterling = starting; with reference to the four birds seen on many coins of Edward the Confessor. See Sterling.

Stern (1), severe, austere. (E.) M. E. sterne, sturne. A. S. styr7ie, stern. Allied to G. stôrrig, morose, stubborn; Goth. and-stauran, to murmur against.

Stern (2), hind part of a vessel. (Scand.) Icel. stjörn, a steering, steerage, helm; hence a name for the hind part of a vessel. Cf. Icel. stjör-i, a steerer, allied to E. steer (2).

Sternutation, sneezing. (L.) L. sternülatio, a sneezing. —L. sternülatus, pp. of sternülare, to sneeze, frequentative of sternuere, to sneeze. Allied to Gk. πτάυ-νωςα, to sneeze.

Sertorius, sneering. (L.) Coined from L. stertere, to snore.

Stethoscope, the tube used in auscultation, as applied to the chest. (Gk.) Lit. 'chest-examiner.' —Gk. στήθο-, chest; σκοπ-ευ, to consider.

Stevedore, one who stows a cargo. (Span. —L.) Span. estivar, a wool-packer; hence a stower of wool for exportation, and generally, one who stows...

Stew, to boil slowly. (F. — Teut.) M. E. stiuwe, 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. estuwe, a stew, stove, hot-house (F. étuve). — O. H. G. stupa, a hot room for a bath (mod. G. stube, a chamber). Allied to Stove, q. v. ¶ The history of O. F. estuwe and of O. H. G. stupa is much disputed.

Steward. (E.) A.S. stiwæard, stiward, a steward. Lit. 'a sty-ward;' from A. S. stig, a farmyard, weard, 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 stīōita, stīgwita, a steward, 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 sting, 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) stick, to be fixed in. a. We find (1) M. E. steken, strong verb, to pierce, pt. t. stak, pp. steken, stiken; answering to an A. S. *stecan, pt. t. *stæc, pp. *stecen (not found); cognate with O. Fries. steka, O. Sax. stekan (pt. t. stak), E. Fries. steken, Low G. steken (pt. t. stap, pp. sticken); G. steken (pt. t. stach, pp. gestochen). Teut. type *stekan- (pt. t. *stak); transferred to the e-series from an older type *stekan- (weak grade stick); cf. Goth. staks, a mark, stiks, a point. Further allied to Gk. στίχος (= στίγμα), to prick, L. instigare, to prick, Skt. ti, to be sharp; and to E. Sting. (✓STEIG.) β. We also find (2) A.S. stician, pt. t. stic- oide, weak verb; allied to Icel. stika, to drive piles, Swed. stika, Dan. stikke, to stab, sting, G. stecken, to stick, set, also to stick fast, remain.

Stick (2), a small branch of a tree. (E.) M. E. stikke. A. S. stīca, 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. steek; G. stecken.

Stickleback, a small fish. (E.) So called from the stickles 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 two who are fighting. (E.) Now only used of one who insists on etiquette or persists in an opinion. Corruption of a sb. formed from M. E. stithilen, stithilien, 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. stithilen is a frequentative of A. S. stihan, stihihan, to control. Cognate with M. Du. stichten, to build, impose a law; Dan. stife, to institute, Swed. stifta, stikta, G. stilten, to found, institute. Cf. also Icel. stétt (for *stíthi-'), a foundation, base.

Stiff. (E.) M. E. stif. A. S. stīf, stiff. + Low G. stif (Danneil); Du. stijf, Dan. stiv, Swed. stiv. Allied to Lith. stiprus, strong, stip-ti, to be stiff, L. stipes, a stem, stipäre, to pack tight, stipulus, horn.

Stifle. (Scand.) XVI. cent. From Icel. stýfla, to dam up, choke; Norweg. styvela, to stop, hem in, lit. to stiffen; stýra, to stiffen; frequentatives of Norw. stíva, Dan. stive, to stiffen. All from the adj. above. ¶ The prov. L. stive, to stuff, from O. F. estiver, to pack tight, is ult. from the same root; see Stevedore.

Stigmatiser, (F. — Gk.) F. stigmatiser, to brand with a hot iron, defame. — Gk. στιγματιζειν, to mark, brand. — Gk. στίγμα-, base of στίγμα, a prick, mark, brand. — Gk. στιγματίζειν (= στιγματίζειν) to prick. Allied to Stick (1). (✓STEIG.)


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. stilie, still; cf. stillan, vb., to remain in a place or stall. For *steljos;

**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.) Short for M. E. *stillatorie*, a still, from *stillát-us*, pp. of *stillare* (above).


**Stimulate**. (L.) From pp. of L. *stimulare*, to prick forward. — L. *stimulus*, a goad.


stingy, mean. (E.) The same as *Norfolk* stingy, pronounced *stin-jy*, nipping, unkindly, ill-humoured. Merely the adj. from *sting*, sb., which is pronounced *sting* (i) in Wiltshire. So also Swed. *sticken*, pettish, fretful, from *stika*, to sting.


**Stint**, to limit, restrain, cut short. (E.) Orig. *"to shorten." M. E. *stínten* (also *stentan*). A. S. *stýtan*, in *forstýtan*, properly *"to make dull"*; formed from A. S. *stunt*, stupid, by vowel-change from *u* to *y*. The peculiar sense is Scand. — Icel. *sylta* (for *stýnta*), to shorten, from *stýttr*, short, stunted; Swed. dial. *stynna*, to take short steps, from *stunt*, short; Dan. dial. *stynne*, to crop. See *Stunted.*

**Stipend**, salary. (L.) L. *stipendium*, a tax, tribute; for *stip-*pendum, a payment in money. — *L. stip-, stem of *stips*, small coin; pendere, to weigh out, pay; see *Pendant.* b. *Stips* is supposed to mean *"pile of money"*; cf. *stipáre*, 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), *stopen*, to speckle; G. *steppen*, to stitch, *stif*., a tack, peg, pin.


**Stirk**; see *Steer* (1).

**Stirrup**. (E.) For *stý-rop*, i. e. a rope to mount by; the orig. stirrup was a looped rope for mounting into the saddle. M. E. *stýrop*, A. S. *sti-rép*, *stig-rép*. — A. S. *stig-*, weak grade of *stigan*, to mount; *ráp*, a rope; see *Stair* and *Rope.*— Icel. *stig-rép*, Du. *steg-rép*, G. *steg-reif*.

**Stitch**, a pain in the side, a passing through stuff of a needle and thread. (E.) M. E. *stich*. A. S. *stice*, a pricking sensation. — A. S. *stician*, to prick, pierce. See *Stick* (1).

**Stith**, an anvil. (Scand.) M. E. *stith*. — Icel. *stédi*, an anvil; allied to *stádr*, a fixed place; named from its firmness; see *Stead.* — Swed. *ståd*, an anvil; M. Du. *stiet*. Der. *stíth-y*, properly a smithy, but also an anvil, like M. E. *steth*.


**Stoat**, an animal. (Scand.) A late word; *stote*, Phillips, 1706; Levins, 1576. M. E. *stoat*, a stoat, also a bull, stallion. See *Stot.*

**Stoccado, Stoccat'a**, a thrust in fencing. (Ital. — Teut.) *Stocca* is an accommodated form, as if it were Spanish. — It. *stocca*, *"a foyne, thrust,"* Florio. — It. *stocco*, *"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
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. stock, O. H. G. stock; 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, pale. — M. Du. stak, 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 nether-stock;' 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 or stump, a piece cut off; see Stock.

**Stoic.** (L.—Gk.) L. Stoicus. — Gk. στοικός, a Stoic; lit. `belonging to a colonnade,' because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens. — Gk. στοά, στοια (for στοό-ια), a colonnade, row of pillars; cf. στοό-λος, a pillar. (STEU.)

**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 setter on fire,' Hexham. — Du. stoken, to kindle a fire, stir a fire. Allied to Du. stok, a stock, stick (hence, for 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. στήλεων, to equip.

**Stolid,** stupid. (L.) L. stolidus, firm, stock-like, stupid.

**Stomach.** (F.—L.—Gk.) M.E. stomak. — O. F. estomac. — L. acc. stomachum. — Gk. στόμαχος, mouth, gullet, stomach; dimin. of στόμα, mouth. Brugm. i. § 421.


**Stook,** a shock of corn. (E.) It answers to A.S. *stoc*, from *stök*, strong grade of *stak*, as in E. Stack. + Low G. stuke, a stock; Swed. dial. stuke.

**Stool.** (E.) M. E. stool. A.S. stil, seat. + Du. stoel, Icel. støll, Dan. Swed. stol, Goth. stols, seat, chair; G. stuhl, chair, pillar. Lit. `that which stands firm.' (STA.) Brugm. i. § 191.


**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. stuppire, to stop up with tow, cram, stop. All from L. stupa, stûpa, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow. Cf. Gk. στύπη, στύπης, the same. Der. stopp-le, i.e. stopper; also estop, A. F. estofer, from Late L. stuppère.

**Storax,** a resinous gum. (L.—Gk.) L. storax, styrox. — Gk. στοράξ.

**Store,** sb. (F.—L.) M. E. stor, stoor, provisions. — O. F. estor, store, provisions (Godefroy); Late L. staurum, the same as instaurum, store. — L. instaurare, to construct, build, restore; Late L. instaurare, to provide necessaries. — L. in, in; *staur-*are, to set up, place, also found in re-staurare, to restore. From an adj. *staurus = Skt. sthāvara,- fixed; cf. Gk. σταυρός, an upright pole. (STA.) Der. store, vb., O. F. estorer, from Late L. staurare = instaurare.


**Storm.** (E.) A.S. storm, storm. + Icel. stormr, Du. Swed. Dans. g. sturm. Teut. type *stur-*moz. From the same root as E. Stir.

**Story (1).** (F.—L.—Gk.) M. E. storie. — A. F. storie (Bartsch), O. F. estoire, a history, tale. — L. historia. — Gk. ἰστορία, information; see History.

**Story (2),** set of rooms 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. stauroare, for L. instaurare, to construct, build, &c. See Store. Der. celer-storie, i.e. clear-story, story lighted with windows, as distinct from blind-story.

**Stot,** stallion, bullock. (E.) M. E. stot. Cf. Icel. stýr, a bull, Swed. stút, Dan. stud, a bull; allied to Swed. stöta, to push, G. stossen.
STOUP
Stoup, Stoop, flagon. (M. Du.) M. E. stoop. — M. Du. stôp, a large cup (Kilian); Du. stooph, a gallon; cf. Icel. stau, a knobby lump, also a stoup; Low G. stôp, a stoup (whence Swed. stôp, three pints; Dan. dial. stôb, a stoup). + A. S. stêap, a cup; G. stauf, a cup. Allied to A. S. steap, steep; perhaps as being high and upright; see Steep (1), and Stoop.


Stower, food for cattle. (F. — L?) In Shak.; M. E. stouver (stover), necessaries. — O. F. estoever, estoover, necessaries; orig. the infinit. mood of a verb which was used impersonally with the sense 'it is necessary.' Perhaps from L. est opus (Tobler).

Stow, to pack away. (E.) M. E. stôwen, lit. to put in a place. — A. S. stôwigan (Sweet); from stôw, a place. + Icel. eld-stô, fire-place. Also Lith. stôva, place where a thing stands, from stôtû, to stand.

STRAW
Straw, sb. (E.) A. S. streaw (strow).
STRAW-BERRY


straw-berry. (E.) A.S. strawberige, straw-berry; perhaps from its propagation by runners; cf. strew.

Stray, to wander. (F. - L.) O. F. estrairer, 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. estree), a street; M. Ital. stradiotto, a wanderer, from strada, street. - L. strata, a street; see Street. Der. strey, estray, sb.

Streak, a line or long mark. (E.) M. E. streke, more commonly strike. A.S. strica, from *stric-, weak grade of striccan, to stroke, rub. Cf. E. Fries. streke, sträke, a stroke, streak; Du. strek; Swed. sträck, a dash, streak, line; Dan. strejg, the same. Also Goth. striks, a stroke with the pen; G. strich, from Teut. *strick, weak grade of *strekkan; - see Strike. Cf. also L. striga, a swath, furrow.


Street. (L.) A. S. strēt; O. Merc. strēl; a very early loan-word; cf. Du. straat, G. strasse. - L. strátā, i.e. strátā nia, a paved way; strátā being fem. of pp. of sternere, to strew, pave.


Strenuous. (L.) L. strēnu-us, vigorous, active; with suffix -ous. + Gk. ἄστρενης, strong, allied to στρεφέω, firm.

Stress, strain. (F. - L.) Sometimes short for distress; see Distress. Otherwise, from O.F. estrecier, estressier, to strain, pinch, contract. This answers to a Folk-L. type *strectiare, regularly formed from L. strictus, tightened; see Strict.

Stretch. (E.) M. E. strechen. - A. S. streccan, pt. t. strehte, pp. streht. Formed as a causual verb from A.S. stræc, hard, rigid, violent, strong. Thus stretch = to make stiff or hard, as in straining a cord. + Du. strekken, to stretch, from strak, stretched, tight, rigid; Dan. strekke, Swed. sträcka; G. strecken, from strakk, adj., tight. Perhaps allied to Strong.

STRIKE


Stricken; see Strike.


Stride, vb. (E.) M. E. striden, pt. t. strad, strood. A. S. stridan, to strive, pt. t. sträd (rare; but cf. bestræd. Ælfr. Hom. ii. 136). So also Low G. striden (pt. t. stroed), to strive, to stride; Du. strijden, G. streiten, Dan. strike, strong verbs, to strive, contend; Icel. strida, Swed. strida, weak verbs, to strive. B. Teut. type *striedan-, pt. t. *straid, pp. *stridanon; whence also Icel. strið, woe, strife; striðr, hard, stubborn. Cf. Skt. sridhi, to assail; also, an enemy. The orig. sense was 'to contend,' hence to take long steps (as if in contention with another). Der. be-stride, strid, straddle, strife, strive.


Strike, to hit. (E.) M. E. striken, 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. striken; the phrase 'strikeen in years' meant 'advanced in years,' A. S. strican, to go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly; pt. t. stric, pp. striken. + Du. strijken, to smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; G. streichen, the same. [Cf. Icel. strúka, to stroke, rub, wipe, strike; Swed.stryka, Dan. stryge, 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 streak, stroke.
**STRING**


Stringent. (L.) L. *stringens*, st. of pres. pt. of *stringere*, to draw tight, compress, urge, also to graze, stroke; pp. *strictus*. Perhaps allied to Strike.


Stripe. (D.) Orig. a streak; M. E. *stripe*; not an old word; prob. a weaver's term. — M. Du. *strijpe*, a stripe in cloth, variant of *streipe* (Kilian); Du. *stroep*; Low G. *stripe*, a stripe. + Norw. *stripe*, Dan. *stripe*, a stripe, streak; G. *streifen*, M. H. G. *streif*. From a Teut. base *streip*, allied to *streik*; see Strike. Cf. O. Irish *striab*, a stripe. ❧ Low G. *stripe*, a stripe, also means a stripe of cloth; although *strip* belongs strictly to the verb above.

Stripling. (E.) A double dimin. from *strip*, variant of *strip*; hence a lad as thin as a *strip*, a growing lad not yet filled out.


stroke (2), to rub gently. (E.) M. E. *stroken*. A. S. *strācan*, to stroke; a causal verb; from *strēc*, 2nd grade of *strīcan*, to strike. Cf. G. *streicheln*, to stroke, from *streichen*, to stroke; see Strike.

Stroll, to wander. (F. — Teut.) Formerly *stroule*, *stroyle*. Formed by prefixing s- (O. F. *es*, L. *ex*) to *troll*, used (in P. Pl.) with the sense 'to range'; see Troll. Cf. Guernsey *streël* (= *estroué*), adj., idle, vagabond (Métrieur; who notes that, at Valognes, dep. Manche, the equivalent term is *treluer*, i.e. 'troller'); cf. Norm. dial. *treuler*, to rove (Moisy), dial. of Verdun *trôler*, *trauler*.

**STRYCHNINE**


Strop, a piece of leather, for sharpening razors. (L.) A.S. *stropp*; a strap, from L.; see Strap. Cf. Westphal. *strop*.

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. στριφέω, to turn.

Straw; see Strew.


Struggle, vb. (F. — M. Du.? M.E. *strogele*, *stregoel*; apparently from A.F. *es-*(L. *ex*) prefixed to M. Du. *truggelen* (Du. *troggelen*), Low G. *truggeln*, to beg persistently, which prob. also had the same sense as E. Fries. *truggeln*, to struggle against, as when a horse jibs or refuses to move forward, also to beg persistently. All from Teut. base *strich*, as in Icel. *brúga*, Dan. *true*, to press, ultimately related to A. S. *prycra*, G. *drücken*, to press. (Doubtful.)

Strum, to thrum on a piano. (E.) An imitative word. Made by prefixing an intensive s- (= O. F. *es-* = L. *ex*), very, to the imitative word *trum* (also *thrum*), as seen in Low G. *trummun*, Du. *trommenn*, to drum; see Drum and Thrum.

Strumpet, (F. — Teut.? M. E. *stronympet*. The form answers to O. F. *estronmeet* (not found), as if from M. Du. *strope*, a stocking. Or (if the m be an insertion) it is from O. F. *strupe*, Late L. *strump*, in answer, in violation; from L. *stuprum*. (Unexplained.)

Strut (1), to walk about pompously. (Scand.) M. E. *struten*, to spread or swell out. — Swed. dial. *strutta*, to walk with a jolting step; Dan. *strute*, *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. *strítr*, a hood sticking out like a horn; Low G. *strutt*, rigid. + G. *strösten*, to strut, be puffed up; cf. *strauss*, 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. *strítr*, Low G. *strutt* (above).

Strychnine. (Gk.) From Gk. Στρυκχ-
STUB

vos, nightshade, poison; with F. suffix -ine.

Stub, stump of a tree. (E.) A.S. stybb, a stub; E. Fries. stubbe. + Du. stobbe, Icel. stubbi, Dan. stub, Sweed. stubbe. Allied to Icel. stifr, a stump (Noreen); and see Stab. Also to Gk. στύρος, a stump, Skt. śūpa-, a heap. Allied to Stump.


Stubborn. (E.) M. E. stoburn, stiborn; also stibornesse, stybornesse, stubbornness, for which Palsgrave has stubbelness. The final n is prob. due to misunderstanding stibornesse as stiborn-nesse; in any case, it has been added; cf. bitter-n, slatter-n. *Stibor, *stibor represent an A.S. form *styb-or; -or being a common adj. suffix, as in bit-or, bitter. From A.S. stybb, a stub. Thus stubborn = stock-like, not easily moved, like an old stub or stump. See Stub.


Stud (2), a rivet, large-headed nail, &c. (E.) Also a stout post, prop; hence a projection, boss, support. — A.S. studu, stubu, a post. + Icel. stōd, Sweed. stōd, a post; Dan. stød, stub, stump; G. stütze, a prop. Cf. Gk. στῦλος, a pillar. (/*/STEU, allied to */STA.)

Student. (L.) From L. studēre, to be busy about, to study.


Stuff, materials. (F. — L.) O. F. estoffe, ‘stuff; ’ Cot.; Walloon stuff (Remacle). — L. stūpa, stubba, the coarse part of flax, hards, 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 to stuff, i.e. to cram, to stop up, M. F. estouffer, to stuff (Cot.), G. stopfen, to fill, stuff, quilt, from Late L. stugare, to stop up; whence also E. Stop, q.v.

Stuffy, close, stifling. (F. — L.) From O. F. estouffer, to choke (F. étouffer); the same as O. F. estoffer, to stuff or cram up. Cf. Walloon stóżé, stifled (Remacle). — O. F. estof, stuff (above). ¶ So Scheler, disputing the suggestion of Diez, who needlessly goes to the Gk. τυφός, smoke, mist, in order to explain estoffe.

Stultify. (L.) Coined, with suffix -fy (F. -fier, L. -ficāre), from L. stultī- for stultus, foolish.

Stumble, vb. (E.) The b is ex-crescent. M. E. stomblen, stonelten, stumlen; also stomeren. E. Fries. stummen, to go stumbling along; cf. Dan. dial. stumle, to stumble; Icel. stumra, Norw. stumra, to stumble; Sweed. dial. stambla, stonla, stammra, to stumble, falter. From the base *stum. Practically a doublet of stammer, with reference to hesitation of the step instead of the speech; see Stam- mer. Cf. O. Sax. and O. H. G. stum, mute.


Stun, to make a loud din, to amaze, esp. with a blow. (E.) M. E. stōnien. A.S. stūnian, to make a din; ge-stūn, a din. Cf. Icel. stýnja, to groan, stýrn, a groan; Du. stören, G. stöhnen, to groan, Russ. stonen, Lith. sten-eti, Gk. στυπ-ειν, to groan; Skt. stān, to sound, to thunder. (/*/STEN.) Brugm. i. § 818 (2). And see Thunder.

Stunted, hindered in growth. (E.) From A. S. stūnt, adj., dull, obtuse, stupid, origin, ‘short; ’ hence, metaphorically, short of wit; also not well grown; but the peculiar sense is Scand. + Icel. stuttur (for *stunte), short, stunted (Noreen); M. Sweed. stūnt, cut short. Cf. Stint.

Stupefy. (F. — L.) F. stupefier; due to L. stupefacere, to stupefy; cf. F. stupe-faire, pp., directly from L. stupefaciatus, made stupid. — L. stupe-re, to be stupid; facere, to make.
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, stordy, rash. - O. F. eslourdi, amazed, also rash, heedless; pp. of eslourdir, 'to amaze'; Cot. (Mod. F. étourdir, Ital. stordire, to stun, amaze.) Of unknown origin; see Körtig.

Sturgeon, a fish. (F. - O. H. G.) O. F. esturgeon, esturgeon; Late L. acc. stürdisem, from nom. sturio. - O. H. G. sturio, sturo, 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. stören); see Stir. + A. S. styrta, styrgra, a sturgeon, as if from styrian, to stir; Swed. Dan. stör, sturgeon, as if from Swed. störa, to stir; Icel. styrja; Du. steur (see Franck). Origin doubtful.

Stutter. (E.) Frequentative of stut, once common in the same sense. 'I stutte, I can not speake my wordes redely'; Palsgrave. M. E. stoten. Cf. E. Fries. stottern, to stutter; Du. stotteren (whence G. stottern). From M. E. stot- (Tent. *stut) weak grade of Tent. root *stut, for which cf. Du. stuiten, to stop; 2nd grade *staut, as in Icel. stafora, to beat, strike, also to stutter, Swed. stöta, Dan. støde, to strike against, G. stossen, Goth. staufan, to strike. Orig. 'to strike against,' to trip. (STEUD; from the weak grade come Skt. ād, L. tundere, to strike.)


Sty (2), small tumour on the eyelid. (E.) The A. S. name was stigend, lit. 'rising,' as if from the pres. pt. of stigan, to ascend, climb, rise; but this is doubtful. M. E. stigane, as if it meant ' sty on eye.' + Low G. stieg, stige, sty on the eye, as if from stigen, to rise; L. Fries. stiger; Norw. stig, stige, also stikkyöna (from köyna, a putule).

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 indicating;' 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. στῦλος, a pillar, long upright body like a pillar. Cf. Skt. sthāna, a pillar, post. (STEU, by-form of STA.)

Styptic, astringent. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. styptique. - L. stypticus. - Gk. στυπτικός, astringent. - Gk. στυφένος, to contract, draw together, to be astringent; orig. to make firm; allied to στυφός, a stump, stem, block.

Suasion, advice. (F. - L.) M. F. suasion. - L. acc. suasionem; from suasio, persuasion. - L. suavis, pp. of suădere, to persuade, lit. 'to make sweet.' Allied to suāusis (=suaduis), 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 *suph; whence the comparative form sup-, above, allied to Skt. upari, above. The prefix s- prob. answers to Gk. έκ; cf. s-uper with έκ-νέρεθε, 'from above.' Sub seems to have meant 'up to'; hence it also came to mean just under or below; it is allied to E. Up, q.v., and to Gk. ὑπό; see Hypo. Sub becomes suc- before e, sugh- before f, sugh- before g, sum- before m, suph- before p, subs- before r; and see Sus- (below).

Subalterm, inferior to another. (F. - L.) F. subalterne; Cot. - L. subalternum, 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.).


Subjacent. (L.) From stem of pres. pt. of L. sub-icære, to lie under. - L. sub, under; -icäre, to lie. See Jet (1).

subject. (F. - L.) M. E. suyet, sujet. - O. F. suyet, suyct (later sujet), mod. F. sujet, a subject. - L. subjectus, pp. of sub-
icere, to put under, subject. - L. sub, under; icere, to cast, to put.

Subjoin. (F. - L.) M. F. subjoin-, a stem of subjoindre. - L. subiungere, to join beneath, annex, subjoin. - L. sub, beneath; iungere, to join. See Join.

Subjugate, to bring under the yoke. (L.) From pp. of L. subiugare, vb. - L. sub iugó, under the yoke; where iugó is abl. of iugum, a yoke. See Yoke.

Subjunctive. (L.) L. subiunctio, lit. joining on dependently, from the use of the subjunctive mood in dependent clauses. - L. subiunctus, pp. of subiungere, to subjoin; see Subjoin (above).

Sublime. (F. - L.) F. sublime. - L. sublimis, lofty, raised on high. Perhaps from L. sub, and limen, lintel; 'up to the lintel.' Brum. ii. § 12.

Sublunar, under the moon, earthly. (L.) Coined from L. sub, under; and E. lunar, belonging to the moon, from L. lúna, 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. submission, -ive.

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 ordine, order. See Order.

Suborn, to procure secretly, brie. (F. - L.) F. subordoner. - L. subordonare. - L. sub, secretly; ornare, to furnish, properly, to adorn. See Ornament.

Subpoena, a writ, commanding attendance under a penalty. (L.) L. sub, under; poénæ, abl. of poena, 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. (F. - L.) From stem of pres. pt. of subseguir, to follow close after. - L. sub, under, near; seguí, to follow. See Sequence.

Subserve. (L.) L. subserveire, to serve under another. - L. sub, under; servire, to serve. See Serve.

Subside. (L.) L. subsidere, to settle down. - L. sub, under, down; sidere, to settle, allied to sedere, to sit. See Sedentary. Brum. i. § 882.

Subsidy. (F. - L.) A. F. subsidie (Godefrey); F. subside. - L. subsidium, a body of troops in reserve, assistance; lit. that which sits in reserve. - L. sub, under, in reserve; sedere, to sit. Der. subsidi-ary, from L. adj. subsidiarius.

Subsist, to live, continue. (F. - L.) F. subsister, 'to subsist;' Cot. - L. sub- sistere, to stay, abide. - L. sub, near to; sistère, to stand, also to place, from stáre, to stand. See State.

Substance. (F. - L.) L. substantia, substance, essence. - L. substant-, stem of pres. pt. of substantere, to exist, lit. 'to stand near or beneath.' - L. sub, near; stáre, to stand. Der. substanti-, also substant-i, F. substantif; L. substanti- ans, self-existent, used of the verb esse, and afterwards applied, as a grammatical term, to nouns substantive.

Substitute, sb. (F. - L.) F. substitut, a substitute. - L. substititus, pp. of substituere, to put in stead of. - L. sub, near, in stead of; statuere, to put, place, causal of stáre, to stand.

Subtend. (L.) L. substendere, to stretch or extend beneath. - L. sub, beneath; tendere, to stretch. See Tend (1).

Subterfuge. (F. - L.) F. subterfuge, 'a shift;' Cot. - Late L. subterfugium. - L. subterfugere, to escape by stealth. - L. subtir, stealthily (from sub, under, with compar. suffix); fugere, to flee. See Fugitive.

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, souille, later subtil. - L. subtilis, acc. of subtillis, fine, thin, accurate, subtle. The orig. sense of subtillis was 'finely woven'; from L. sub, under, closely, and tela, a web, for which see Toil (3). Der. subtiley, M. E. soteli, from O. F. sotillete, subtlety, from L. acc. subtilitatem. Brum. i. § 134.

Subtract. (L.) From L. subtractus, pp. of subtrahere, to draw away under-neath, to subtract. - L. sub, beneath; trahere, to draw. See Trace (1).

Suburb. (F. - L.) A. F. suburb (A.D. 1285). - L. suburbium, suburb. - L. sub, near; urb- decl. stem of
**SUBVERT**


** Succinct, concise.** (L.) *L. succinctus*, pp. of *succingere*, to gird up, tuck up short. — L. *succ- (sub)*, up; *cingere*, to gird. See Cincture.

**Succory;** see Chicory.


** Succulent, juicy.** (F. — L.) *L. succulent* — L. *succulentus*, *succulentus*, full of juice. — L. *succ- (su-)*, juice; with suffix -*lentus*. See Suck.

**Succumb.** (L.) *L. succumbere*, to lie under, to sink down. — L. *suc- (for sub)*, under; *cumbere*, to recline, allied to cumbère, to lie down. See Covey.


**Suction.** (F. — L.) M. F. *suction*. Formed (as if from L. *suctio*) from L. *suct-us*, pp. of *sígere*, to suck.

**Sudatory, a sweating-bath.** (L.) L. *sudatórium*, a sweating-bath; neut. of sudatórius, serving for sweating. — L. *sudátor-*, stem of sudátor, a sweater. — L. *südá-re*, to sweat; with suffix -*tor* (of the agent). Cognate with E. Sweat.

**Sudden, F. (— L.) M. E. *sodain*, O. F. *soudain, sudain* (F. *soudain*). [Cf. Ital. *subitaneo, subitano*, sudden.] Late L. *subitânum*, for L. *subitâneus*, sudden, extended from *subitus*, sudden, lit. that which has come stealthily, orig. pp. of *subire*, to come or go stealthily. — L. *sub*, under, stealthily; *ire*, to go.

**Sudorific.** (F. — L.) F. *sudorifique*, causing sweat; as if from L. *-sûdorificus*.

— L. *sûdori-*, for *sùd-*, sweat, allied to *sûdâre*, to sweat; — *ficus*, making, from facere, to make. See Sudatory.

**Suds.** (E.) The proper sense is ‘things sodden’; pl. of *sud*, which is derived from A. S. *susd*, weak grade of *südân*, to seethe. Cf. prov. E. *sussed*, flooded; M. D. *sude*, a seething, boiling; Low G. *sod*, cooked broth, süde, a boiling. Cf. Sod.


**Suet.** (F. — L.) M. E. *suet*. Formed, with dimin. suffix -et, from O. F. *suet*, suis (Norman *sieu*, Walloon *siew*, Littre; F. *sieur*), suet, fat. — L. *sébium*, tallow, suet, grease.


**Suffice.** (F. — L.) From F. *suffis*, base of *suffis-ant*, pres. pt. of *suffire*, to suffice. — L. *sufficere*, to supply. — L. *suf-*, for *sub*, under; *facere*, to make, put. See Fact.

**Suffix.** (L.) From L. *suffix-us*, pp. of *suffigere*, to fix beneath, fix on. — L. *suf*—*for sub*, beneath; *figere*, to fix. See Fix.

**Suffocate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *suffocâre*, to choke; lit. to squeeze the throat. — L. *suf- (for sub)*, under; *fauces-, stem of *fauc-es*, sb. pl., gullet, throat.

**Suffrage, a vote.** (F. — L.) F. *suffrage*.

— L. *suffragium*, a vote, suffrage.

**Suffusion.** (F. — L.) F. *suffusion*. — L. *suffusionem*, acc. of *suffusio*, a pouring over. — L. *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, to pour over. — L. *suf-* (for sub), under, also over; *fundere*, to pour. See Fuse (1).


**Suggestion.** (F. — L.) F. *suggestion*. 528
**SUMMONS**

**Sulphur.** L. L. sulphur. Cf. also Skt. सुल्फर-, sulphur.

**Sultan.** (F.) - Arab. F. sultan - Arab. السولان, victorious, also a ruler, prince; orig. 'dominion.' Cf. Classical shol-ān, dominion. Der. sultan-a, from Ital. sul-tana, fem. of sultano, sultan, from Arab. السولان.

**Sultry, Swelly.** Very hot and oppressive. (E.) *Swelly* is the older form, and is short for sWel-ler-y, from the verb to sWel-lere, to swelter, (M.E. sWelleren, swallere). Again, *sweller- is a frequentative form from M. E. sWellen, to swoon, faint, die. - A. S. sWel-ten, to die. - O. Sax sWeltan; Icel. sWelta (pt. t. sväll; Dan. sulte, Swed. sWalla: Goth. sWellan, to die. Cf. Icel. sultan, Dan. sult, hunger, famine; from the weak grade *sWelt > sSult. Also O. H. G. schwel-ten, to burn, to be consumed by fire or love. The Teut. root *sWelt- seems to be an extension of *sWel-, to burn, as in A. S. sWelan, to burn, perish with heat, Lith. sWilti, to shine, burn, Skt. svar, splendour, M. Du. zool, 'sultry,' Hexham.

**Sum, amount, total.** (F. - L.) M. E. summe. - F. somme. - L. summum, sum, chief part, amount; orig. fem. of summus (*sug-mus), highest, superl. form from sub < *sulphur,

**Sumach, a tree.** F. - Span. - Arab. F. sumac, M. F.sumach. - Span. zumaque. - Arab. summaq, a species of shrub sumach.


**Summer (2), a beam; see Sumpter.**

**Summerset; see Somerset.**

**Summit, top.** (F. - L.) F. sommet, top. Dim. of O. F. som, top of a hill. - L. summum, highest point, neut. of summus, highest; see Sum.

**Summon.** F. - L. A. F. sommoner (Godfrey); O. F. sommoner (Roquefort), early altered to semonner and semondre (F. semondre), to summon - L. summenore; to remind privily. - L. sum- for sub', under, privily; monère, to remind.

**summons, sb.** (F. - L.) M. E. som-
Superior, a pack-horse. (F. - Low L. - Gk.) Sumpter is a derivative from M. E. somer, a pack-horse, which must be first considered. M. E. somer is from O. F. someter, sommier, a pack-horse, the same as Late L. saigramius, corruptly salmarius, a pack-horse. Gk. σαγμα, a pack-saddle. Gk. σάρτευ (base σακ), to pack, fasten on a load, orig. to fasten. 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. *sagmatarius, for which Ducange has summatarius, saumatarius. Gk. σαμματ-, stem of σαμμα (above). 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. bressommer, familiar form of beam-summer, a beam placed breastwise, to support a superincumbent wall. I explain sumpter in K. Lear, ii. 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 (Cot.) = L. sumptu-us, costly. = L. sumptus, expense. = L. sumptus, pp. of simmer, to take, use, spend; a derivative from emere, to make. Brugm. i. § 240.


Super-, prefix. (L.) L. super, above; cf. L. superus, upper. For s-superus, where s- corresponds to Gk. ἱγ; see Sub. Cf. Gk. ἱγερ, above; ἱγερ, from under; Skt. ṭṛari, above, allied to ṭṛarā-, upper, comparative of ṭṛa, near, close to.

Superannuate. (L.) 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-flus, one who is above (cf. L. flu-i, I was); Brugm. i. § 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. τό κόλλα, the parts under the eyes (Prellwitz).

Supererogation. (L.) From acc. of Late L. supererogatio, that which is done beyond what is due. - L. super, above; erogare, to pay out in excess. - L. super, beyond; e, out; rogare, to ask. (L. erogare = to lay out, expend.) See Rogation.

Superficies. (L.) L. superficies, surface, outer face. - L. super, above; facies, face.

Superfine. (F. - L.) From L. super, above; and fine (i).

Superfluous, excessive. (L.) L. superflu-us, overflowing; with suffix -ous. - L. super, over; fluere, to flow; see Fluent.

Der, superfli-us, Ty. F. superfluité, fom L. acc. superfluitatem.

Superinduce. (L.) L. super, beyond; and in-ducere, to induce. See Induce.

Superintendent, an overseer. (F. - L.) M. F. superintendant; Cot. - L. superintendere, stem of pres. pt. of superintendere, to superintend. - L. super, above; intendere, to apply the mind to; see Intend.

Superior. (F. - L.) Formerly superior. - M. F. superieur. - L. superior, acc. of superior, higher; comparative from

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**SUPERLATIVE**

*super*us, high, which is itself an old comparative form. See *Super*.


**Supernal.** (F. - L.) M. F. *supernel*, 'supernal'; Cot. Answering to a Late L. *supernalis*, from L. *supernus*, upper; from super, above; see *Super*.

**Supernatural.** (L.) From L. super; and natural, adj., from nature.

**Supernumerary.** (F. - L.) M. F. *supernumnaire* (Cot.) - L. *supernumerarius*, excessive in number. - L. super, beyond; numeros, number.

**Superscription.** (F. - L.) M. F. *superscription*; Cot. - L. acc. *superscriptionem*. - L. *superscriptus*, pp. of *superscribere*, to write above or over. - L. super, above; scribere, to write; see *Scribe*.

**Supersede.** (F. - L.) O. F. *supersedier*, to leave off, desist (hence to suspend or defer a matter). - L. *supersedere*, to sit upon, to preside over, refrain, desist from. - L. super, upon; sedere, to sit. See Sedentary. Der. *supersess-ion* (from pp. *supersess-us*); cf. *surcease*.

**Superstition.** (F. - L.) F. *superstition*, a standing near a thing, amazement, dread, religious awe, scruple. - L. *superstit-,* stem of *superies*, one who stands near, a witness. - L. super, above, near; statum, supine of stāre, to stand.

**Superstructure.** (L.) From L. super, above; and Structure.

**Supervene.** (L.) L. *supervenire*, to come upon or over or, to follow, occur. - L. super, beyond; venire, to come. See Venture.

**Supervise;** see Vision.

**Supine, on one’s back, lazy.** (L.) L. *supinus*, lying on one’s back. - L. *supr-,* orig. form of *sub*, up; with suffix -inus.


**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, plant. - L. *supplicem*, acc. of *supplex*, with the old sense of ‘bending under.’ - L. sup- (> sub), under; plica-, as seen in *plicare*, to fold. See Ply.

**Supplement.** (F. - L.) F. *supplement*; Cot. - L. *supplementum*, a filling up. - L. *supplière*, to fill up. - L. sup- (sub), up; plière, to fill. See Plenary.

**Suppliant.** (F. - L.) F. *suppliant*, pres. pt. of *supplier*, to pray humbly. - L. *supplicare*; see below.

**Supplicate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *supplicare*, to beseech. - L. *suppli-,* stem of *supplex*, bending under or down, beseeching; see *Supple*.

**Supply.** (F. - L.) Formerly *supply* (Levins). - O. F. *supplier*, F. *suplier*, to supply; Cot. - L. *supplière*, to fill up; see *Supplement*.

**Support.** (F. - L.) M. E. *supporten*. - F. *supporter*, - 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.

**Supposition.** (F. - L.) F. *supposition*, - L. *suppositionem*. - L. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere*, to suppose. - L. sup- (sub), near; pōnere, to place. See Position.

**Suppress.** (L.) From L. *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, to suppress. - L. sup- (sub), under; premere, to press. See Press.

**Suppurate.** (L.) From pp. of L. *suppurāre*, to gather pus underneath. - L. sup- (sub), under; pur-, for pūs, matter. See Pus.

**Supra-, prefix, above.** (L.) L. *supr-,* above, adv. and prep.; allied to *superus*, upper; see *Super-. Der. *supra-*; 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-rogate.

**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. *sursis*, masc.; *sursis*, fem.; *sursėased, intermitted*; Cot. This word was also used as a sb., to signify ‘delay’; hence
SURCHARGE


Surfeit, sb. (F. - L.) O.F. surfa(u)t, sorsai, excess; orig. pp. of sortaire, to augment, exaggerate. - L. super, above; facere, to make. See Fact.

Surge, the swell of waves. (F. - L.) 'Surge of the sea, vague;' Palsgrave. Coined from O.F. stem sourger-, as in source-ant, pres. pt. of sourdre, to rise. - L. surgere (= sur-rigere, i.e. *sub-regere), to rise. - L. sub, up; regere, to direct. See Regent.

Surgeon, contracted form of chirurgeon; see Chirurgeon. So also Gascon surgen, a surgeon; O.F. surgien (Godfrey). Der. surgical, short for chirurgical; surgery, corruption of M.E. surgery, i.e. surgeon-ry, or of O.F. chirurgier.

Surly, proud, churlish. (E.) Spelt sery (Levins); syrly, Spenser, Shep. Kal. July, 293. Prob. from A.S. *sür-fic, lit. 'sour-like.' We find sower, meaning 'morse' (Baret); see Sour. Cf. G. sauer, sour; surly; Swed. Dan. syrlig, sourish. Also M. E. surdag, 'sour dough;' Wrt. locab. 663. 22.

Surmise, an imagination, guess. (F. - L.) O.F. surmis, 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; mittère, to send, put. See Missile.

Surnament. (F. - L.) F. surnommer. - F. sur (L. super), above; monter, to mount; see Mount (2).

Surname. (F. - L.; and L.) From F. sur (L. super), above, over; and L. Name.

Surpass. (F. - L.) F. surpasser, to excel. - F. sur (L. super), beyond; passcr, to pass; see Pass.

Surplice. (F. - L.) M.E. surplis. - F. surplis; Cot. - Late L. superpellicium, a surplice. - L. super, over; pellicus, made of skins, from pelis, a skin; see Pelisse.

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 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 surrebutler;' Blackstone, Comment. b. iii. c. 20. From F. sur, upon, in reply to; and F. rejoindre, to rejoin, used as a sb. See Rejoin.

Surreptitious. (L.) L. surreptiti-us, better surrepticius, done stealthily; with suffix -ous. - L. surreptum, supine of surripere, to pilfer, purloin. - L. sur- (sub), under, secretly; rapere, to seize. See Rapid.

Surrogate, a substitute. (L.) L. surroquitus, pp. of surrogare, to elect in place
SWADDLE

Sutler, one who sells provisions in a camp. (Du.) Du. zoetelaar (Sewel; usually zoetelaer; M. Du. zoetelaer, 'a scullion, a sutler, or a victualler,' 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. suddeln, Dan. suddé, G. suddeln, 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. suddi, steam from cooking, drizzling rain, sludaligr, wet and dank, sod, broth in which meat has been sodden; all from the weak grade of Teut. *suthan-, IceL. sjóda, to seethe. Further allied to E. suds, and to the verb seeth, 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 sant, being, existing, true, right, virtuous; pres. pt. of a to be. (vEs.) See Sooth.

Suture, a seam. (F.-L.) F. suture. -L. siúméra. -L. sítus, 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. súsum or sursum, above; so that F. suzerain answers to a Late L. *süserinus or *sursérinus. B. The L. súrum = *suworsum, lit. turned upwards; from su-, for sub, up, and worsum = wórsum, neut. of pp. of werkere, to turn. See Verse. F. Prob. imitated from O. F. soverain (from *süperánus), which accounts for the -er-.

Swabber. (Du.) Older than swab, vb. -Du. zwabber, 'a swabber, the drudge of a ship;' Sewel. Cf. Du. zwabberen, to drudge; Swed. sweb, a fire-brush, swabla, to swab; Dan. swebre, to swab; G. schwabber, a swabber. Cf. also Norw. swabba, Pomeran. swabbeln, to splash about; E. Fries. swabbeln, G. schwabbeln, Low G. swappen (Danniel), to shake about (said of liquids). Of imitative origin. Compare M. E. quappen, to palpitate; and E. swap, swash.

Swaddle, to swathe an infant. (E.) Formerly swadde, swadel; 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),
a swaddling-band; lit. 'that which swathes;' cf. O. H. G. swedil, a bandage; see Swathe.

Swagger. (Scand.) Frequentative of swagger, to sway from side to side. 'I swagger, as a fat person's belly swaggeth as he goth;' Palsgrave. – Norw. svagga, to swag; cf. Icel. sveggja, to cause to sway. Swag is allied to sway; see Sway.

Swain. (Scand.) Icel. sveinn, a boy, lad, servant; Swed. svén, Dan. svænd, a swain, servant. + Low G. sween; O. H. G. swain, a swine-herd; A. S. swáin, a swine-herd. Teut. type *sweinon; allied (by gradation) to *sweinom, A. S. swain, a swine, pig. Thus 'swine-herd' was the original sense.


Swallow (2), to absorb. (E.) M. E. swelgen, sweeten, svælgen, svælgen, svælgen; A. S. swelgan, to swallow, strong verb, pt. t. sweath, pp. svælgen. + Du. swelgen, Icel. svelgja, Dan. svælge, Swed. svälja, G. schweigen. (The weak and strong forms are confused.) Der. groundsel, q. v.

Swamp. (Scand.) Not an old word in E. – Dan. Swed. svamp, a sponge, fungus; (hence applied to swampy ground, which is the usual E. use); Icel. sveppr, a sponge. Cf. G. sumpf, a swamp (whence Du. somp); allied to M. H. G. swam, swamp, G. schwamm, a sponge, fungus; Goth. swamms, sponge; Low G. swamms, swamp, fungus; Du. swam, A. S. swam, fungus. We find also prov. E. swank, swang, a swamp; Swed. dial. svank.


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 Hone, Every-day Book, ii. 958. From the prep. up.

Swap, to strike. (E.) M. E. swapen, to strike; also, to go swiftly. E. Fries. sweepen, to strike with a noise, from svap, a slap, noise of a blow; cf. Low G. swaps, interj. crack!, said of a slap. Imitative; cf. slap, whap; prov. E. swack, a blow.

Sward. (E.) It orig. meant skin, rind, or covering. A. S. sweard, the skin of bacon, rind. Green-sward is the grassy covering of the land, green turf (of Scand. origin). + Du. zwaard, rind of bacon; Icel. svórðr, skin, sward, grasssvórðr, greensward; Dan. fleskesvær, flesh-sward, grønsvær, green-sward; G. schwarte, rind, bark, skin.

Swarm. (E.) A. S. swærn; lit. 'that which hums;' from SWER, to hum, buzz, as in Skt. svay, to sound, swara-, voice, L. susurrus, a hum; G. schwirren, to buzz. + Du. swærn, Icel. swarn, Dan. sværn, Swed. svärhm, G. schwarm. Cf. Lith. surmu, a pipe. Brugm. i. § 375 (8).


Swarth, 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 Troll. v. 5. 25. See Swath.

Swash, to strike forcibly. (E.) Of imitative origin. Cf. Swed. dial. svaska, to make a swashing noise, as when one walks with water in the shoes. It stands for *sva-ka; cf. Norw. svakka, to make a noise like water under the feet; prov. E. svack, a blow, fall, swacking, crushing, huge. Der. swash-buckler, one who strikes or flourishes his shield.

Swath, a row of mown grass. (E.) A. S. sweð, a track; swaðu, a track, foot-track, trace. E. Fries. swad, a swath.+Du. sweð, svade, a swath (Sewel); G. schwad. The sense of 'mown grass' is original; cf. Low G. svad, a swath, svade, a scythe. The earliest meaning may have been 'shred' or 'slice'; cf. Norw. svada, vb., act. and neut., to shred or slice off, to flake off. Franck suggests that swath answers to an Idg. pp. form *swa-to-,* from the root of the verb to sware; with reference to the sweep of a scythe.

Swathe, to enwrap, bandage. (E.) M. E. sawthien; also sawthen. From a base swath-; whence A. S. sawdel (sawdel), a swaddling-band; be-sweblían, to enwrap. Cf. O. H. G. sweilh, swithel, a bandage; M. H. G. sweide, a plaster.

Swine

Similarly Dan. Swiarsvinna, whence see allied cf. whence O. Icel. O. E. O, with seen whence Skt. swaran, svdrja, sxvdt, speak zweren, iati, sveiti, is seded weak tory. sweat sop. to also to also to svid, swote, sveip, zoet., whence A. swote, sod, Idg. in swcepd, swellan, verb, loudly; by stem now formed from Gk. adv. mod. From Gk. Suave.

Sweat, sb. and vb. (E.) M. E. swoot, sweet, sb.; whence sweoten, to sweet. A. S. svât, sb.; whence svâtan, vb. The A. S. svâten became M. E. swêtre, and should be mod. E. swet, the vowel having been shortened; similarly A. S. lêtan > M. E. lêten > mod. E. let. The spelling sweet is now unsuitable. The A. S. sb. svât would now be sweote, but has been superseded by the verb. + Du. sweet, sb.; Icel. svetti, Dan. swed, Swed. svett, G. schwets. Teut. stem *swa-to-. Allied to L. sidor, sweet; G. idio, I sweet, idpüs, sweet; W. chwys, sweat; Skt. svâda-, sweet, from svid, to sweet. (✓SWEID.) See Sudio-ary. Brugm. i. § 331 c.


Sweet. (E.) M. E. swete, with by-forms swoote, sote. A. S. swête, sweet (for *swêti-); swoite, adv. sweetly. + O. Sax. sôfi, Du. zoet, Icel. satr, Dan. sóð, Swed. sót, G. süs, O. H. G. suzi; Goth. suits. β. From the Idg. (✓SWAD), to please; whence Skt. svad, svâd, to taste, eat, please, svâdu-, sweet, Gk. ὅφος, L. suavis. See Suave.

Sweeheart. (E.) M. E. sweete herte, lit. sweet heart, i.e. dear love; see Chaucer, Trollii. iii. 1181, 1210, and last line.


Swellor; see Sultry.


Swim (2), to be dizzy. (E.) From M. E.(swime), a dizziness. A. S. swima, a swoon, swimming in the head. + Du. zwijn, a swood; E. Fries. swinv; icel. swimi, dizziness, Dan. simlæ, to be giddy, beswimæ, to swood; Swed. svimma, to be dizzy, swimming; swood; Pomeran. sim-æ, to swood; Low G. swimein, to reel (Danneil). β. A. S. swima = swi-ma; the real base is *swi (*svi); whence also O. H. G. swinan, to decrease, disappear, allied to Swed. swindel, G. schwindel, dizziness; Swed. försvinna, 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. schwindeln, to be dizzy, act thoughtlessly. – G. schwenden, to decay, sink, vanish, fail. + A. S. swindan, pt. t. swund, to languish; allied to O. H. G. swinan, to fail. See above.

Swine, a sow, pig, pigs. (E.) M. E. swin, both sing. and pl. A. S. swin, a pig; pl. swin, swine. + Du. swijn, a swine, hog; Icel. svin, pl. svin; Dan. svin, pl. svin; Swed. svin, G. schwein, O. H. G. swin; Goth. swein, neut. sb.
**SWING**

sing.; Teut. type *swinom*, neut. So also Russ. *svineya*, a swine, *svinka*, a pig, *svinoi*, swinish. All diminutive or adjectival forms, like *L. surnus* (Varro), related to swine, from *sus*, a sow. See *Sow*. Brugm. i. § 95.


**swinge**, to beat, whip. (E.) M. E. *swegen*, to dash, strike (cf. *swang*, 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*.


**Switch**, a pliant rod. (M. Du.) For *swich*, palatalised form of *swick*. M.

**SYCAMORE**

Du. *swick*, ‘a switch, or a whip;’ Hexham; cf. Low G. *zweuke* (Hanov. *zweutsche*), a long thin rod. The M. Du. *swick* is not Low G., but borrowed from Bavar. *zwic*, the lash of a whip, allied to G. *zvecke*, a stalk, a wooden peg (Franck).

**Swivel**, a link turning on a pin or neck. (E.) Spelt *swiuell* in Minshew (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. *svifla*, to spin round; from *svifa*, to turn.

**Swoon**, vb. (E.) M. E. *swoonen*, *swoghnen*, *swoonen*, to swoon. Formed (with formative n, usually with a passive sense, as in Goth. verbs in -nan) from M. E. *swoon*, *swoghen*, to swoon, to sigh deeply, also to sough, sigh. This is a strong verb, from A. S. *swogan*, to move or sweep along noisily, to sough, to sigh as the wind, a strong verb, of which the pp. *geswogen* occurs with the actual sense of ‘in a swoon.’ ‘Se læg geswogen = he lay in a swoon, Ælfric’s Hom. ii. 336. So also A. S. *geswawon*, a swooning, A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 176, l. 13. Cf. Low G. *swoügen*, to sigh, *swoügen*, to swoon; Lith. *swugeti*, to resound. Allied to *Sough*, q.v.


**Sybarite**, an effeminate person. (L. — Gk.) L. *Sybarita*. — Gk. Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris, a town named from the river Sybaris, on which it was situated; in Lucania, Lower Italy.

**Sycomore**, a tree. (L. — Gk. — Heb.) L. *sycomorus*. — Gk. αὐκάμωρος; Luke viii. 6. Prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *shrşimim*, pl. of *shršmāh*, a sycamore; that it has been confused with *sycamore* is obvious.

**Sycamore**, a tree. (L. — Gk. — Heb.)
Better *sycomore*. - L. *sycomorus*. - Gk. *συκώμορος*, as if it meant 'fig-mulberry'; [Gk. *σύκο-*, fig; *μύρων*, a mulberry]; but prob. a Gk. adaptation of Heb. *šiqmáh*, a sycamore; see above.

**Sycophant.** (L. - Gk.) *sýcophantos*, 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. *σύκο-*, a fig; *φάντης*, lit. 'shower,' from *φαίνει*, to shew. See Hierophant.

**Syllable.** (F. - L. - Gk.) The third *l* is intrusive. M. E. syllable. - O. F. sillabe, also syllable. - L. *sylaba*. - Gk. *συλλαβή*, a syllable, lit. 'holding together,' so much of a word as makes a single sound or element. - Gk. *συλ-, for σῦν*, together; *λαβ-, base of λαμβάνειν*, to take, seize.


- Gk. *συλ-*, (= σῦν), together; *λογίζομαι*, I reckon, from *λόγος*, discourse, reasoning.

**Sylph**, an imaginary being inhabiting the air. (F. - Gk.) *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 *gnome*, *salamander*, and *nymph* (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. *συλφή* (base *συλφήδ-*) - L. *sylph*., sylph, sylphian; sylphic (base *sylphic-*) - L. *sylph*. Sylph is of Gaulish origin, seems to me futile; Paracelsus could hardly have known Gaulish.

**Sylvan**, misspelling of Silvan.


**Sympathy.** (Gk.) From Gk. *συμ-*, *πάθεια*, fellow-feeling. - Gk. *συμ-, for σῦν*, with; *πάθειν*, to suffer. See Pathos.


**Symposium**, a merry feast. (L. - Gk.) *symposiwm*. - Gk. *συμπόσιον*, a drinking-party, banquet. - Gk. *συμ-*, (for σῦν), together; *πο-, base of πέ-πο-κα-, I have drunk, πότις, a drink. See Potable.


**Syn-, prefix.** (L. - Gk.; or F. - L. - Gk.) A Latinised spelling of Gk. *σῦν*, together. It becomes syl- before l; sym- before b, m, ð, ph; and sy- before s or z.

**Synæresis**, the coalescence of two vowels into a diphthong. (L. - Gk.) *synæresis*. - Gk. *σύνεργεια*, a taking together. - Gk. *σῦν*, together; *αἱρεια*, a taking, from *αἱρέω*, to take. See Heresy.

**Synagogue.** (F. - L. - Gk.) *synagóge*, L. *synagoga*. - Gk. *συναγωγή*, a bringing together; congregation. - Gk. *σῦν*, together; *ἀγγέλη*, a bringing, from *ἀγέλω*, to bring. (PET.)

**Synalapha**, a coalescence of two syllables into one. (L. - Gk.) *synalapha*. - Gk. *συναλαφή*, lit. a smearing together.

- Gk. *σῦν*, together; *ἀλέφειν*, to anoint, allied to λιπός, grease. Cf. Skt. ḫṛ, to besmear, anoint.


**Syncope**, to shorten a word by dropping a syllable. (L. - Gk.) From pp. of L. *synecope*, of which the usual sense is 'to swoon.' - L. *synecope*, *synepta*, a swoon; also, syncope. - Gk. *συνκοπή*, a cutting short, syncope, loss of strength. - Gk. *σῦν-, (written for σῦν, together, before κ); κοπ-, base of κόπτειν, to cut. See Apocope.

**Synedic.** (F. - L. - Gk.) *syndic*, 'a syndick, censor, controller of manners.' - Cot. - L. *syndicus*. - Gk. *σύνδικος*, adj., helping in a court of justice; as a sb., a
SYNEDOCHE

Syndic. — Gk. σύν, together; δίκη, justice. Allied to Diction. (v DEIK.)

Syndodoche, a figure of speech whereby a part is put for the whole. (L. — Gk.)
L. syndedu, a receiving together. — Gk. σύν, together; εκ, δέχομαι, I receive, from εκ, out, and δέχομαι (Ion. δέχομαι). I receive. (v DEK.)

Synod. (F. — L. — Gk.)
L. synodo, a receiving together. — Gk. σύνδοσις, a coming together, a meeting. — Gk. σύν, together; δόξα, a way, a coming. See Method. (v SED.)

Synonym. (F. — L. — Gk.)
F. synoymie. — L. (pl.) synoymica, lit. synonyms; from the adj. synonymus, synonymous, having the same sense as another word. — Gk. συνώνυμος, of like meaning. — Gk. σύν, together; νουμα, a name. Der. synonymous, from L. synonomy; synonymy, from L. synonomy, Gk. συνώνυμα, likeness of name. See Oonomatoopia.

Synopsis, a general view. (L. — Gk.)
L. synopsis. — Gk. σύνταξις, arrangement; hence, arrangement of words. — Gk. σύν, together; τάξις, order, from τάσεως, to arrange. See Tactics.

Synthesis, (L. — Gk.)
L. synthesis. — Gk. σύνθεσις, a putting together. — Gk. σύν, together; θέσιο, a putting, from τάσεως, to set, place. See Thesis. Der. synthetic-al, from Gk. συνθετικός, skilled in putting together.

Syphon, Syren; see Siphon, Siren.

Syringe. (F. — L. — Gk.)
M. F. syringe, a siringe, squirt; Cot. — L. syringum, acc. of syringum, a reed, pipe, tube. — Gk. σύργα, a reed, pipe, shepherd's pipe, whistle. Der. syring-a, a flowering shrub, so named because the stems were used for making Turkish pipes.

Syrup, Sirup. (F. — Span. — Arab.)
M. F. sirup; F. sirop; M. Span. xarofe, a drink; Span. xarofe. — Arab. sharâb, shurab, wine, beverage, syrup. — Arab. root shariba, he drank. See Sherbet.

System, method. (L. — Gk.)
XVII cent. — L. systema. — Gk. σύστημα, a complex whole put together, a system. — Gk. σύν, together; στῆμα, to stand, pres. t. ιστημι, I stand. See Statics.

Systole, contraction of the heart, shortening of a syllable. (Gk.)
Gk. συντόνυμος, a drawing together. — Gk. συστήλεις, to draw together. — Gk. σύννυ, together; στήλεις, to place, put. See Diastole, Stole.

Syzygy, conjunction. (Gk.)
Gk. συζύγια, conjunction. — Gk. σύζυγος, conjointed. — Gk. σύν, together; υγι, weak grade of υγιος, I join; see Yoke, Conjugal. (v YEUG.)

T.

Tabard, a herald's coat. (F.)
M. E. tabard. — O. F. tabart, tabard, also tribard (Ducange), a kind of coat. Etym. unknown. Cf. M. Ital. and L. trabea, 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 (Godfrey). — Span. tabi, a silken stuff; Low L. attabi. — Arab. 'uttabi, 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 Devie.)

Der. tabi-n-et, a variety of tabby; from Ital. tabin-o, 'tabine, tabby;' Torriano.

Tabarnacle. (F. — L.)
F. tabernacle.
L. tabernaculum, a tent; double dimin. of taberna, a booth. See Tavern.

Tabid. (L.)
L. tābidus, wasting away.
L. tābere, to waste away, languish.

Table, (F. — L.)
L. tabula, a plank, flat board, table. Der. tabul-ate, tabul-ar, from L. tabula; tabl-eau, from F. tableau, dimin. of F. table. Also entailed, lissferel.

Taboo, Tabu, to forbid the use of. (Polynesian.) The verb is formed from the sb. taboo, which is the E. pronunciation of New Zealand tāpu, 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 to pi, as erroneously said in some former editions.

Tabour, Tabor, a small drum. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. F. tabour (mod. F. tambour). — Span. tambor, M. Span. atambor (where a = ā, 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.

Tache (1), a fastening. (F. — Low G.) ‘A tache, a buckle, a claspe;’ Baret (1580), s. v. Claspe. — O. F. tache, a nail, fastening (Godelroy). — E. Fries. take, a point, prick, thorn; allied to takke, a pointed thing, a twig; Low G. takk, a point, pointed thing. See Taok. Cf. attach, de-tach.

Tache (2), a blemish. (F.) M. E. tache, also tecche, a bad habit, blemish, vice, caprice, behaviour. — F. tache, ‘a spot, stain, reproach;’ Cot. Also formerly spelt itache, teche, tegue, teke, a natural quality, esp. a vice, ill habit; mod. F. tache, a stain; Picard take. Cf. Ital. taccela, tacea, defect, stain; Port. and Span. tacha, defect, flaw, crack. Root unknown; it is difficult to connect it with Tache (1); yet this may be right. Ital. taccia also means ‘notch’ or ‘dent;’ cf. E. Fries. takke, a notch, takke, a small notch, small twig, take (Du. tak), a twig.


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. sachke, a tooth, tine, prong, twig. Allied to E. Fries. tak, a twig, bough;’ the same as Du. tak, a twig. [The Irish taca, pin, peg, nail, fastening, Gael. tacaíd, tack, peg, are from E.] Cf. Norman dial. tague, a nail. β. Hence a tack or rope fastening a sail; also the verb tack, to sew slightly, attach. γ. The verb to tack, in sailing, refers to the shifting of the tacks 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 takle, to rig. Cf. Du. takel, a pulley, takelen, to rig. The suffix -el denotes the agent; tack-le is that which takes or holds firmly; cf. M. Du. taeckel, ‘a rope to draw a boate;’ — Icel. taka, to grasp, seize, &c., also to take; cf. E. Fries. takken, to grip. ¶ The W. tacl, a tool, is borrowed from M. E. takel.

Tact. (L.) L. tacitus, touch; hence, delicacy. — L. tactus, pp. of tangere, to touch. See Tangent.

Tactics, the art of manoeuvring forces. (Gk.) Gk. τακτικά, neut. pl., tactics. — Gk. τακτικός, adj., fit for arranging. — Gk. τάκτος, arranged, ordered; verbal adj. of τάσσειν (for τάκτειν), to arrange, order. Der. tatic-ian.

Tadpole. (L.) 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.

Taffrel, Taffrail, upper part of the stern of a ship. (Du. — L.) Du. tafereel, a panel, a picture, a tablet or board. For tafel-ael, dimin. of Du. tafel, a table; cf. G. tafelii, boiled work, from G. tafel, a table. — L. tabula, a table, plank, board.

Doublet, tablou. ¶ The spelling tafraile points to confusion with rail.


Tag, a point of metal at the end of a lace, &c. (Scand.) ‘An aglet or tag of a poyn;’ Baret (1580). — Swed. tagg, a prickle, point, tooth; Norw. tagge, a tooth, cog. + Pomeran. tagg, a point, tack; Low G. takk, point, tooth. See Taok. Der. tag-rag, for tag and rag = every appendage and sherd.

Tail (1), hairy appendage, appendage. (E.) M. E. tail, A. S. tægel, tæg, a tail. — Icel. tægi, Swed. tagel, hair of mane or tail; Goth. tagal, hair; O. H. G. zagal, a tail. Cf. Irish dual, a plait, lock of hair, Skt. dacz, a skirt. Brugg. 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. tailed, later tailleur, ‘a cutter;’ Cot. — F. tailleur, to cut; cf. F. taille, a slitting, an incision. — Late L. tǎliāre, to cut; cf. L. tales, a thin rod, stick, slip; an agricultural term for a slip or layer.

Taint, sb. (F. — L.) F. teint, ‘a stain;’

Talc, a mineral. (F. — Span. — Arab.) F. talc. — Span. talco. — Arab. talq, t alc, mica.


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. ταλαντον, a balance, weight, sum of money, talent. Named from being lifted and weighed; cf. Skt. tul, L. tollere, to lift, Gk. ταλαντον, sustaining. (V. T. E. L.) Allied to Tolerate. Der. talent-ed, in use before A.D. 1640.

Talisman, a spell. (Span. — Arab. — Gk.) Span. talisman, a magical character. — Arab. tilsamān, pl. of tilsam, tilsīm, a talisman, magical image. — Late Gk. τελεσμα, mystery, initiation; Gk. τελεσμα, a payment; τελεσματος, an accomplishment. — Gk. τελεσμα, to accomplish, end. — Gk. ταλαντον, end; also initiation into a mystery.

Talk. (E.) E. Fries. talken, to talk; cf. talke, a short tale. The Low G. talke means (1) a jackdaw, (2) a talkative woman. Extended (like stalk (1)) from A. S. tal-, as in talu, a tale, talian, to account, with suffix -e, 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 seemingly, also obedient, obsequious, valiant; allied to A. S. tal, appearing in lōt-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 mod. E. tall has in some cases been adopted in Celtic. Cf. W. tal, high, Corn. tal, high; Corn. tal carn, the high rock; W. talāra, tallness, loftiness.


Tally, 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. tailleur, to cut. — Late L. talliare, to cut; cf. L. tālea, a slip of wood. ¶ The final -y in tail-y is due to the frequent use of F. taillé, pp., to signify ‘notched’; cf. lev-y, jur-y, pun-y, where -y = F. -i.

Talmud, the body of Hebrew laws, with comments. (Chaldee.) Chaldee talmūd, instruction, doctrine; cf. Heb. talmiḏ, a scholar, from lämad, to learn, limmad, to teach.

Talon. (F. — L.) Particularly used of a hawk’s claw and toe. — F. talon, a heel. — Late L. tāleonem, acc. of tāle, heel. — L. tālus, heel.

Tamandua, an ant-eater. (Brazil.) From Guarani t'amandw, an ant-eater (where a is nasal); see Granada, Vocab. Rioplatense.

Tamarind. (F. — Span. — Arab. and Pers.) M. F. tamarindo. — Span. tamarindo. — Arab. tamr, a ripe date; Hind, India. Lit. ‘Indian date.’ ¶ The Arab. tamr is allied to Heb. tāmār, a palm-tree. Hind is borrowed from Pers. (which turns s into h), and is derived from Skt. sīndhu-, the river Indus. See Indigo.

Tamarisk, a tree. (L.) L. tamariscus, also tamarisx, tamarīč; of foreign origin. Cf. Gk. πωροχ, 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 tabour, 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 tempreure,
TAMPION

tampere, moderation, manner of operating, temper of a weapon. See Temper.

Tampion, a kind of plug. (F. — Teut.) F. tampion, bung, stopple; nasalised form 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. Pret. tann, an oak, also tan.) — G. tanne, fir-tree. — Du. den, a fir-tree; M. Du. dan, as in 'abies, eyn dan;' Mone, Quellen, p. 302. Der. tan, vb., &c.; tan-ling, 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. tanger, sharp, biting to the taste; lit. pinching. — Du. tanga, a pair of pincers; see Tongs. Cf. O. H. G. tangar, sharp to the taste; A. S. ge-tingan, to press hard upon (pt. t. getang).

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 buckle, the part of a knife which goes into the haft. (Scand.) Icel. tangi, tang of a knife, which is nipped by the handle; Norw. tange, tang of a knife, tongue of land; allied to tång, tongs; see Tang (1), Tongs.

Tang (4), seaweed; see Tangle.

Tangent. (L.) From L. tangent-, touching, stem of pres. pt. of tangere (base tag), to touch; pp. tactus. + Gk. base ταγ-, as in τεταγειν, taking.


Tangle, to knot confusedly. (Scand.) Spelt tangell in Palsgrave. To tangle is 'to keep twisting together like seaweed'; a frequentative verb from North E. tang, sea-weed. — Dan. tang, Swed. tång, Icel. þang, kelp or bladder-wrack, a sea-weed (whence the idea of confused heap); cf. Icel. þangull, sea-weed, Norw. tongul, a tangle-stalk. So also prov. E. tangle, seaweed; Norman F. tanguon, a kind of seaweed (Fucus flagelliformis, Métivier).

Der. en-tangle, with F. prefix en- (< L. in).

Tanist, a presumptive heir to a prince. (Irish.) Irish tanaisce, apparent heir. — Irish tanaisce, second in rank (Rhys).

Tank, a pool. (Port. — L.) Port. tanque, cognate with Span. estanque, O. F. estang, a stank, pool. — L. stagnum, a pool. See Stank. — Anglo-Indian; see Yule.

Tankard. (F.) O. F. tanguard, a tankard (Rabelais); M. Du. tankaert, 'a wodden [wooden] tankard,' Hexham (from F.). Prob. from Swed. stänka, a wooden tankard; with F. augment. suffix -ard. Swed. stänka is a dimin. of stämma, stända, a vat. — Note the aa in Norw. taankar, a tankard. Cf. Tudor E. standard, a tankard, standing-bowl (Greene).


Tantalise. (Gk.) Formed with F. suffix -iser (< L. -tāre < Gk. -ισων) from Gk. Ταντάλωσις, Tantalus, in allusion to his story. The fable was that he was placed up to his chin in water, which fled from his lips whenever he desired to drink. Allied to ταντάλειος, τανταλεύον, to oscillate, sway like a balance; intensive form from ταλ-, as in τάλαντος, a balance. See Talent.

Tantamount. (F. — L.) First used as a verb, with the sense 'to amount to as much.' — F. tant, so much, as much, from L. tantum, neut. of tantus, so great; and E. amount (of F. origin); see Amount.

Tap (1), to knock gently. (F. — Teut.) F. taper, M. F. tapper, 'to tap, hit;' Cot. — Low G. tapen, to grope, fumble, tappe, a paw; E. Fries. toppen, to grope, tap, a light blow; Icel. tapsa, to tap. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Russ. топать, to stamp with the foot, Arab. talk, a drum; E. dub-a-dub. Perhaps a native word; M. E. tappen occurs rather early.

Tap (2), a short pipe to draw liquor from a cask, a plug. (E.) M. E. tappe. A. S. ταππα, (Toller); we also find A. S. tappere, one who taps casks. + Du. tap, Icel. tappi, Dan. tap, a tap; Swed. tapp, a tap, handle, wisp, G. saffen, a tap. The orig. idea was prob. a tuft or wisp of something, to stop a hole with; cf. Swed. topp (above), halm-tapp, a wisp of straw. Der.
Tape. (L. — Gk.) M. E. tape, also tape. A. S. tæppe, a tape, a fillet; closely allied to A. S. tæppet, tappet, a tippet, a carpet. The A. S. pl. tæppen probably meant strips of stuff or cloth. Borrowed from L. tappetum, 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. taper-ax, a kind of ax, is unallied; cf. Russ. topor, Pers. lobar, an ax.


Tapioca. (Brazilian.) Brazilian tapioca, the poisonous juice which issues from the root of the cassava when pressed (Littré); hence tapioca, which is also prepared from the root of the cassava. The Tupi or Brazilian tēpi-tōca means 'dregs squeezed out'; from tēpi, residue, dregs, and the verbal root og, ok, to take by force, pull, pluck off, hence to squeeze (Cavalcanti).

Tapir, a quadruped. (Brazilian.) Tupi or Brazilian tēpi-tāpi, tapi, a tapir.

Tar. (E.) M. E. terre. A. S. teru, tar, tār; cf. also tyrwā. + Du. teer, Icel. tjara, Dan. diere, Swed. tjärva. β. Cf. Icel. tyr, tyrvi, resinous wood; allied to Lithuan. darvā, dērva, resinous wood, particularly the parts of the fir-tree that readily burn; also to Russ. drevō, a tree, dērva, wood, timber, W. dēr, an oak-tree, and E. tree. Orig. sense 'stockwood,' esp. resinous wood for fuel; hence resin from such wood. Allied to Tree.

Tar (2), a sailor; see Tarpauling.

Tarantella. (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. tarascon, explained as a kind of succory, Pers. tarkhashqān, wild endive; Latinised as taraxacum, in Avicenna. (Devic; supp. to Litttré.)

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. tāre, darnel (Matt. xiii. 25). Not in A. S.; but the sense is peculiar to English, as the mod. E. tare is short for tare-vetch, i.e. darnel-vetch. + M. Du. terve, Du. tarwe, Low G. tarewe, wheat; Lith. dirva, cornfield; Skt. dirvā, 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. tarba, what is thrown away, detriment (Devic); tirh, turr ah, thrown away. — Arab. root taraha, he threw prostrate, threw down.

Target, a small shield, &c. (F. — Scand.; with F. suffix.) Formerly also tergtat; the -et is the F. dimin. suffix. — O. F. targonete (Godefroy), a small shield; dimin. of O. F. targue (as in Cot.), F. targe. — Icel. targa, a target, small shield; A. S. targe; O. H. G. zarga, a frame, side of a vessel, wall, G. zarge, frame, case, edge, border. □ 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 târgûn, an interpretation. — Chal. târgôm, to interpret. Cf. Arab. tarjūmān, an interpreter; see Dragoman.


Tarn, a pool. (Scand.) M. E. terre. — Icel. fjörn (gen. fjörn), a tarn, pool; Swed. dia. fjärn, färn, Norw. fjørn, a pool without an outlet.


Tarpauling, a cover of tarred canvas. (E. and L.) It means tarred pauling or tarded paling; a palling is a covering,
from the verb *pall*, to cover. This verb is from *pall*, sb., a cover; see *Pall*. Der. *tarpellin*, an old name for a sailor (Smollett), now abbreviated to *tar*.

**Tarragon**, a plant. (Span.—Arab.—Gk.) Span. *tarragona* (Díez); usually *tarragonia* (cf. M. F. *targon*, *tracon*). — Arab. *tarkhin*, dragon-wort. — Gk. ὀρόκιον, a dragon. See Devic, s.v. *estragon*; and see *Dragon*.


**Tart**, (1) Acid, sharp, severe. (E.) A. S. *teart*, tart, severe. Perhaps lit. tearing, i.e. bitter. — A. S. *tar* (ier), 2nd grade of *teran*, to tear. See *Tear* (1).


**Tartan**, a woollen stuff. (F.—Tatar.)

1. From F. *tiretaine*, 'linse wolsie, or a kind therof, worn by French peasants'; Cot.—Span. *tirilana*, a thin woollen stuff.

2. Otherwise, from M. E. *Tartrarin*, orig. rich cloth of Tatary, 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 *Tartarus*). — Arab. *durd*, dregs, sediment, tartar of wine; *durdib*, dregs. Cf. Arab. *darad*, a shedding of teeth; which Devic connects with *tartar* on the teeth.

**Tartar** (2), a native of Tartary. (Tatar.)

A perverse spelling of *Tatar*, owing to a popular etymology which regarded Tatars as let loose out of *Tartarus* or hell (see below).

From Tütar, a Tatar or inhabitant of Tatary (as it should be spelt).

**Tartar** (3), Tartarus, hell. (L.—Gk.) 'The gates of Tartar.' Tw. Nt. ii. 5. 225.

—L. *Tartarus*. — Gk. *Tάραπος*; Tartarus, the infernal regions; conceived to be a place of extreme cold; cf. Gk. *τάρπατερ*, to shiver with cold.


**Tassel** (1), 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. *taxillum*, acc. of *taxillus*, a small die; dimin. of *tactus*, a knuckle-bone, a die made of knuckle-bone. *Tásus* = *tax-lus*, as shown by the dimin. *taxillium*, 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 Guillim's *Display of Heraldry* (1660) shows 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 Tesselated); cf. 'Tessera, tasol,' O. E. Texts.

**Tassel** (2); the same as *Tercel*.

**Taste**, (F.—L.) Orig. to handle, feel, the usual sense of M. E. *tasten*. — O. F. *taster*, to handle, feel, taste. Cf. Late L. *tactia*, O. F. *taste*, a probe for wounds; so that O. F. *taster* answers to a Late L. *tactiare*, iterative form of *tactare*, to feel, handle (Gellius). Again *tactare* (< *tag-sare*) is an intensive form of *L. tangere*, to touch. See *Tangent*.


TATTLE

tal'ris, ragged. Thus tatter stands for talt, with loss of l; cf. Low G. tall'r, tadler, a rag (Danneil); perhaps also A.S. tattæ, 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. tate, sorten, tateren, to talk, prattle. We also find M. E. titeren, to talk, whereon mod. E. tittle, in the phrase little-tattle. Tattle and title are frequentative forms, from a base TAT or TAT, 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. tarantara, the sound of a trumpet, Low G. tatehin, to tattle, titelalinen, ta-tätös, a gabbling goose, a chatterer; Ital. tativaliva, chat, prattle. Der. tittle, weakened form of tattle, as above; whence little-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. tappenslag, the tattoo, is its equivalent. The Du. tap is cognate with E. tap; and Du. toe with E. prep. See Tap and To.

Tattoo (2), to mark the skin with figures, by prick ing in colouring matter. (Tahitian.) See Cook's First Voyage, b. i. c. 17, b. iii. c. 9. — Tahitian tatau, tattoo-marks; derived from tat, a mark (Littré). The Maori ta means to tattoo, to mark.

Taunt, vb. (F. — L.) Hardly from O.F. tanter (see Littré), occasional form of tenier, '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. til for tat. — O. F. taunt, tant, so much. — L. tantum, neit, so much.

Taurus. (L.) L. taurus, a bull. —Gk. ταῦτας. Allied to Steer (1).

Taut, tight, firm. (E.) M. E. tost. App. from to-g- (in to-g-en, pp. of A.S. tēō-an), to pull; with added -t.

Tautology. (F. — Gk.) L. tautologia. — Gk. ταυτολογία, a repetition of what has been said already. — Gk. ταυτολόγος, repeating what has been said. — Gk. ταυτό, short for τὸ αὐτῷ or τὸ αὐτῶν, the same thing; -λογος, speaking, from λέγειν, to speak.

Tavern. (F. — L.) F. tavern. — I. 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. ταιν, among schoolboys; a letter-name of Semitic origin. Cf. Tée.

Taw, Tew, to prepare skins, curry; also to toil. (E.) M. E. tawen, tewen, A. S. tawan, to prepare, dress, get ready; also, to scourge. Cf. A.S. getawan, implements. — Du. lounwen, to curry leather; O. H. G. zounwen, to make, prepare; Goth. tanjan, 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 Etheldreda, the Latinised form of the A.S. female name Æthelbrýð. It means 'noble strength,' from A.S. ædel or ægel, noble, and þryð or þryðan, strength. Cf. Icel. þriðr, 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. τάγη, order (see Tactic); δέπυς, a skin, from δεπ-ν, to flay, cognate with Tear (1).

Tea. (Chinese.) Spelt tee in Pepys' Diary, Sept. 28, 1660; cha in Blount (1674). From the Amoy pronunciation (ti) of the Chinese name for the plant, which is (in other parts of the empire) called ch'a or ts'a; Williams, Chin. Dict.
TEACH


Teak, a tree. (Malayalam) Malayālam tēkka, the teak-tree; Tamil tēkkku, the same (H. H. Wilson).

Teal, a bird. (E.) M. E. tel (13th cent.); not in A. S. + Du. taling, older form taling (Sewell), M. Du. teelingh, a teal (Killian). The A.S. form would be *tēlē.

Team, a family, set, animals harnessed in a row. (E.) M. E. tēm, teem. A. S. tēam, a family, offspring. + Du. toom, a rein (from the notion of union or guarding); Low G. toom, offspring, also a rein; Icel. taurmr, a rein; Dan. tømme, Swed. tøm, a rein; G. zaim, a bridle. Teut. type *tau-mōs, for *taug-mōs (Noreen), from taub, 2nd grade of *tēhm-an-, to draw. See Tow (1). (v DEUK.) Der. teem.


Tease, to card wool, to vex, plague. (E.) M. E. tēsen. A. S. tēsan, to pluck, pull. + M. Du. teesen, to pluck wool; Swed. dial. tesa, Dan. tase, Bavarian zaisen (Schmeller), O. H. G. zeisan. All from Teut. base *tēsē.


Teat, nipple of the female breast. (F. - Low G.) M. E. tēt, tette. - O. F. tette, tette; F. tette. - Low G. titte, M. Du. titte. + A. S. tīt (pl. tittas), whence E. tit, a teat; G. zitze. Cf. also W. didi, did, a teat. (As if from an idg. base DI.) Δ Distinct from Gk. τίθην, τίθεν, a teat, which appears to be allied to Skt. dhē, to suck, Goth. dōđjan, to suckle.

Teazle, i.e. teasel; see Teazel.

Technical. (Gk.) Formed with suffix -(a)l (= L. -ālis; from Gk. τεχνimiento, belonging to the arts.) - Gk. τέχνη, art, allied to τεχνή, a carpenter. Cf. Skt. takshan, a carpenter, from taksh, to cut wood. Allied to Text.

Tetchy, fretful; see Tetchy.

Ted, to spread mown grass. (Scand.) Icel. tēðja, to spread manure, from tāð, manure; cf. tāda, hay grown in a well-manured field, τόδυ-ναύρ, hay-making, lit. 'ted-work.' So also Norw. tēdja, Swed. dial. tāda, to spread manure; from tād, manure. + Bavarian zetten, O. H. G. zettlan, to strew; cf. G. ver-zetteln, to scatter.

Tedious. (L.) L. tēdiosus, irksome. - L. tēdium, irksomeness. - L. tēdet, it irks one. (We also use tedium, sb.)

Tea, a mark. (E.) From the use of a T to denote an exact spot. Cf. tee-totum; and see Taw.

Teem (1), to be prolific. (F.) M. E. tēmen, to teem; tēm, sb., progeny, offspring; whence mod. E. team. See Team. The M. E. tēmen answers to A. S. lēmman, lēman, older tīerman, to teem. Tent. type *taumjan-*, from *taumns, a team.

Teem (2), to empty. (Scand.) Icel. tēma, Dan. tømme, Swed. tōmna, vb.; from the adj. toom; see Toom.

Teen, vexation, grief. (E.) M. E. tēna, accusation, vexation. - A. S. tēna, contracted form of *tēhan, to accuse. + Goth. gatēhan, to tell, make known; G. zether, to accuse; cf. L. dicare, to make known. Allied to Diction. (v DEIK.) Δ Teen means a making known, public accusation, reproach, injury, vexation, grief, harm.

Teetotaller, a total abstainer. (F. - L.; with E. prefix and suffix.) Tee-total 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEETOTUM</th>
<th>TENDER</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Temple (2), flat portion of the side of the head above the cheek-bone. (F.-L.) M. E. templis, pl. - O. F. temples, pl., the temples (mod. F. temples, Norm. dial. temples). - L. tempora, pl., the temples. Der. tempor-al, adj., belonging to the temples.</td>
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<td>Tell-tree, a linden tree. (F.-L.; and E.) O. F. teill, 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 teile.</td>
<td>Temporal (2), belonging to the temples; see Temple (2).</td>
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<td>Telegraph. (Gk.) Modern. From Gk. τηλεγράφω, to write. Der. telegraph, coined to express ‘telegraphic message’; from γράφω, a written character.</td>
<td>Tempt. (F.-L.) O. F. tempier, later tenter, to tempt, prove. - L. temptāre, tentēre, to handle, try the strength of, assail, tempt; frequentative of tendere (pp. tenēre), to stretch (Bréal). See Tend (1).</td>
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<td>Telluric, belonging to earth. (L.) From L. tellūr-, stem of tellūs, earth. Der. tellūris-um, a rare metal.</td>
<td>Tenable, that can be held. (F.-L.) F. tenable, ‘holdable,’ Cot. - F. tenir, to hold. - L. tenère, to hold, keep; orig. to extend. + Skt. tan, to extend, stretch; Gk. τείνειν (for *τένειν), to stretch. Allied to Thin.</td>
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<td>Tempest, (F.-L.) O. F. tempeste (F. tempête), a storm; answering to a Late L. tempēsta, fem. of Late L. tempēstus, adj., used instead of L. tempēstās, season, fit time, weather, also bad weather, storm. From L. tempus, time (above). Brugm. ii. §§ 102, 132.</td>
<td>Tenant. (F.-L.) F. tenant, holding, pres. pt. of tenir. - L. tenère, to hold. Der. lieu-tenant, q.v.</td>
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<td>Tend (1), to aim at, move towards, incline, bend to. (F.-L.) F. tendre. - L. tendere, to stretch, extend, direct, tender. Allied to tenēre, to hold; see Tenable. (✓TEN.) Brugm. ii. § 696 (3). Der. tend-enc-y, formed by adding -y to the obs. sb. tendence, coined from the stem of the pres. part. of tendere.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tend (2), to take care of. (F.-L.) A docked form of Attend.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| | Tender (1), soft, delicate. (F.-L.) F. tendre. - L. tenerum, acc. of tener, tender,
orig. thin; allied to tenuis, thin. (✓ TEN.) See Thin. Der. tender, vb., to regard fondly, a word more or less confused with tender (2); whence tender, sb., regard, care, K. Lear, i. 4. 230.

**Tender** (2), to proffer, offer, shew. (F. - L.) F. tendre, 'to tend,' also to tender or offer unto;' Cot. - L. tendere, to stretch out. See Tend (1).

tender (3), a small vessel that attends a larger, a coal-attached to a locomotive engine. (F. - L.; with E. suffix) Short for attendant, i. e. attendant on; see Tend (2) and Attend.

tendon. (F. - L.) F. tendon, 'a tendon, or taie of a muscle;' Cot. From a Late L. form *tendo, gen. tendōnis and tendinis; cf. Span. tendón, It. tendine, a tendon; Port. tendão. Lit. 'stretcher.' -- L. tendere, to stretch.

Tendril. (F. - L.) From O. F. tendrillons, pl. 'tendrels;' Cot.; or from an O. F. *tendrille, not recorded. We also find O. F. tendron, 'a tender fellow, also a tendrell;' Cot. - F. tendre, tender; see Tend (1).

Tenebrous, Tenebrious, gloomy. (F. - L.) M. F. tendebrous. - L. tenēbrosus, gloomy. - L. tenēbra, pl. darkness. Allied to Skt. tamisra-, darkness, tamas, gloom. Brugm. i. § 413. (✓ TEM.)

Tenement, a holding. (F. - L.) M. F. tenement. - Late L. tenementum, a fief. - L. tenēre, to hold.

tenet. (L.) 'L. tenet, he holds; 3rd pers. sing. pres. of tenère. (Cf. habitat, exit.)

tennis. (F. - L.) M. E. tenèts (accented on latter e); Gower, Balade to Henry IV, l. 295, also tenise, tenyes, tenies; whence Late L. tenisía, tenilodium. - A. F. tenets, F. tenez (< L. tenēre), imp. pl. of tenêté, to hold; perhaps used to mean 'take this,' and executed by the player in serving.

tenny, a colour in heraldry. (F. - G.)

The same as tawny or tenny; 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. teneur; import, content of a matter. - L. tenōrem, 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).]

Tense (1), part of a verb, indicating time of action. (F. - L.) M. E. temps, Chaucer, C. T. 16343. - F. temps, time also O. F. tens. - L. tempus, time, also a tense.

Tense (2), tightly strained. (L.) L. tensus, pp. of tendere, to stretch; see Tend (1). Der. tense-ness, with E. suffix.

tension, the act of stretching, a strain. (F. - L.) F. tension, used in 16th cent.

- L. tensio-nem, 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. tentus, pp. of tendere, to stretch, spread out.

Tent (2), a roll of lint used to dilate a wound. (F. - L.) M. E. tente. - F. tente; Cot. A verbal sb. from F. tenter < L. tenterāre, to try, prove, probe. Cf. Span. tienta, a probe. See Tempt.

tent (3), a wine. (Span. - L.) From Span. vino tinto, a deep-coloured (lit. tinted) wine. - L. tintus, pp. of tingere, 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.) Coined from L. tentā-re, to feel; with suffix -cu-lum; see Tempt.

tentative. (L.) L. tentātīnus, 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. tenture. - M. F. tenture, a stretching. - L. tentūra, a stretching. - L. tentus, pp. of tendere, to stretch. See Tend (1). Der. tenter-hook.

tenth. (E.) M. E. tenhe, coined (by analogy with seven-th, nin-th) from ten; the true E. word is tithe.

tenacity, thinness. (F. - L.) M. F. tena-té. - L. tenacitātem, acc. of tenacītās, thinness. - L. tenā-tis, thin; lit. 'stretched out.' Cognate with Thin. (✓ TELN.)


teocalli, a temple. (Mexican.) From tocall, a god; and calli, a house.

tepid. (L.) L. tepēdus, warm. - L. tepēre, to be warm. + Skt. tap, to be warm. + Russ. topice, to heat; Irish tē, hot. (✓ TEP.)
Teraphim, idols, household gods. (Heb.) Heb. teraphim, s. pl., images connected with magical rites.

Terebinth, turpentine-tree. (L. — Gk.) L. terebinthus. — Gk. τερεβίνθιος, the turpentine-tree; earlier form τερμινθος.

Tergiversation, a subterfuge, fickleness. (F. — L.) F. tergiversation. — L. tergiversationem, acc. of tergiversatio, a subterfuge. — L. tergiversatus, pp. of tergiversare, to turn one’s back, turn right round, shuffle. — L. tertii, for tertium, the back; tertius, to turn about, pass. of tertiiare, frequent. of tertiere, to turn; see Verse.

Term, (F. — L.) M.E. terme. — F. terme. — L. terminum, acc. of terminus, boundary, limit. — Gk. τέρμα, limit; Skt. तर्क, to cause to pass over. (✓ TER.)

Termagant, (F. — Ital. — L.) M.E. Termagant, Teraignant, a (supposed) Saracen idol, hence a ranting character in old moralities [plays], and finally a scolding woman. — O. F. Teraignant, Teraignan, a (supposed) Saracen idol (Chanson de Roland). — Ital. Trivignante, the same (Ariosto, xii. 59). Explained as Trivignante, the moon, wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (Diana) in earth, Persephon (Proserpina) in the lower world. — L. tertius, third; tertius, stem of pres. pt. of turgari, to wander. But perhaps Eastern.


terminus, end. (L.) L. terminus (above).

Tern, a bird. (Scand.) Dan. terne, tørne, Swed. tärna, Icel. þarna, a tern. Cf. A.S. stearn, a tern; and Starling.

Ternary, (L.) L. ternarius, consisting of three. — L. terni, pl., by threes. — L. tertius, third; tres, three; see Three.

Terra cotta, a kind of hard pottery. (Ital. — L.) Ital. terracotta, baked earth. — L. terra, earth (below); cocta, fem. of coctus, pp. of coquere, to cook; see Cook.

terrace. (F. — Ital. — L.) M.F. terrace, terrasse, a terrace, platform, plat. — M. Ital. terracca, terraza, a terrace, long mound of earth. — L. terra, earth. — L. terra, earth. B. Terra =*tersa, i. e., dry ground; allied to O. Irish tìr, W. tir, earth; also to Gk. τέρσα, to dry up. (✓ TERS.) See Terrord, Thirst. Brugm. i. § 706 (b).

terrean, tureen, a large bowl for soup. (F. — L.) Both spellings are bad; terrine would be better. — F. terrine, an earthen pan. — L. terra, earth; with suffix -ina, fem. of -inus.

terrene, earthly. (L.) L. terrenus, earthly. — L. terra, earth.

terrestrial, (L.) From L. terrēstris, earthly; with suffix -alis, = L. terra, earth; with suffix -is-tr-.


Terrier (1), a kind of dog. (F. — L.) M.E. terrere, a ‘burrow-dog,’ one who pursues rabbits, &c. at their holes. — F. terrier, as in chien terrier, ‘a terrier;’ Cot. Ci. terrier, ‘the hole, berry, or earth of a conny [rabbit] or fox; also, a little hillock;’ Cot. — Late L. terrārius, 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. terrārius, as in terrārius liber, a book wherein landed property is described. — L. terra, land.

Terrific. (L.) L. terrificus, causing terror. — L. terrī-,- for terrēre, to frighten; -icus, causing, from facere, to make.

Terrine; see tureen.

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.

Terror, dread. (F. — L.) Formerly also terrour. — F. terreur. — L. terrōrem, acc. of terror, dread. — L. terrēre, to scare, make afraid, orig. to tremble. Cf. Gk. τρέψων, τρέψωειν, to tremble; Skt. tras, to tremble, be afraid; Lith. trisétė, to
tremble, Russ. тriasti, to shiver. Allied to Tremble. Brugm. ii. § 657.


**Tertian**, recurring every third day. (F. —L.) M. F. tertiane, a tertian ague. — L. tertiana, fem. of tertianus, tertian. — L. tertius, third. — L. ter, thrice, трёс, three. See Tri-.

**Tertiary.** (L.) L. tertiarius, containing a third part; used to mean belonging to the third. — L. tertius, third (above).

**Tessellated.** (L.) L. tessellatus, checkerboard, 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. téte), a test, in chemistry. — L. testum, an earthen vessel. Closely allied to O. F. teste (F. têle), a pot-sherd, a skull, answering to Late L. testa, a vessel used in alchemy. So also Ital. testo, a test, melting-pot, from L. testem; teste, an earthen pot, pot-sherd, skull, head, burnt tile or brick, from L. testa, a piece of baked earthenware, potsherd, shell, skull. Perhaps testa = *tersta, i.e. dried, baked; cf. terra; see Terrace. But cf. Pers. tast, a cup; Horn, § 389.

**Testaceous,** having a hard shell. (L.) L. testæc-us, having a shell; with suffix -ous. — L. testa, tile, shell, &c.

**Testament.** (F. —L.) F. testament, a will. — L. testamentum, a will. — L. testâ-rî, 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.

**Tether,** a sixpence; flat canopy over a bed or pulpit. (F. —L.) Mod. E. (slang) tizzle, 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. teste, the head-piece of a bed; M. F. teston, a testoon, piece of silver worth xviijd. sterling; — Cot. — O. F. teste, a head. — L. testa, tile, skull. Cf. — 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. testifîer. — L. testificari, to bear witness. — L. testi-s, a witness; — ficiāri, for iucere, to make.

**Testimony.** (L.) L. testimōnium, evidence. — L. testi-s, a witness; with Idg. suffixes -mōn-i-o.

**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, Teych.** fretful, peevish, touchy. (F. —Low G.) The sense is full of freaks, whims, or caprices; from tetch, M. E. teche, tecce, tache, a bad habit, whim; see Tache (2). Cf. This is the word which is now altered to touchy, as if sensitive to the touch.

**Tether,** a rope for fastening up. (E.) Formerly written tedian. M. E. tedir. — A. S. *tēder (not found) = O. Pers. tieder, tieder. — Icel. tjôdr, a tether, Swed. tjuder, Dan. toir, Norw. fjôr, tjóder; Low G. tider, O. H. G. zeotar, zieter. Teut. type *teudro, of uncertain origin; sometimes referred to Teut. root *teuh-; see Team.

**Tetragram.** a figure with four angles. (F. —L. — Gk.) M. F. tetragon, adj., four-cornered. — L. tetragōnus, adj. — Gk. τετράγωνος, four-cornered. — Gk. τέτρα-, allied to τέσσαρες, four, cognate with E. Four; and γέω, an angle, from γωνία, a knee, cognate with E. Knee.

**Tetrahedron,** a solid figure contained by four equilateral triangles. (Gk.) Gk. τετράδρα, (as above); — τόρο, from τόρα, a base, which is from τοθ-ών, to sit; see Sit.

**Tetrarch.** (L. — Gk.) L. tetrarcha.

— Gk. τετράρχης, one of four chiefs; Luke, iii. i. — Gk. τέτρα-, allied to τέσσαρες, four; and αρχη, to rule. See Four and Arch-, prefix.

**Tetrasyllable,** a word of four syllables. (F. —L. — Gk.) Coined from Gk. τετρά-, four (as above); and συλλαβή, a syllable. Cf. M. F. tetrasyllable, L. tetrasyllabus, Gk. τετρασύλλαβος, of four syllables. See Syllable.


**Teutonic.** (L. — Gothic.) L. Teuto-
nicus, adj., from Teutones, sb. pl., the Teutons, a people of Germany; lit. ‘men of the nation,’ or ‘the people.’ Gothic. *thiuda, a people, nation (or from a dialectal variant of this word). See Dutch.


textile. (L.) L. texilis, woven.—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 ye and yth used, by early printers, for the, that; it is needless (I hope) to remark that yth 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 þ for A.S. and M. E. words, beginning with the sound of th in thin. Observe these facts. (1) Initial þ 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 thorn, formed on a Greek base) is of Latin origin; some (easily known) are Greek; thuribulum is Hebrew; all the rest are English or Scandian.

Thak, Thanks. (E.) M. E. *thanc, a thought, kindly remembrance, goodwill; hence thanks, pl., expressions of goodwill. A.S. *thanc, pb., thought, favour, content, thank. + Du. dank, Icel. jökk, Dan. tak, Swed. tak, Goth. thawsk, i.e. *thank, remembrance, thank. Teut. type *thankos, m.; from *thank, 2nd grade of *thancon, to think. See Think. (√TENG.) Der. thank, vb., A.S. *thancian.

That. (E.) M. E. *that, A.S. ath, 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), sê, which in late A.S. were replaced by de, do, by analogy with the neuter and other cases. The neut. dat is from the Teut. pronounal base THA—Idg. TO, meaning ‘he’ or ‘that.’ The suffix -t is merely the sign of the neut. gender, like Lat. -d in i-d, illu-d, istu-d, qui-d. ß. The declension was as follows. Sing. Nom. se, sê, dat [replaced in late A.S. by de, do, do]; Gen. ðæs, ðære, ðæs; Dat. ðæm, ðam, ðære, ðæm, ðam; Acc. ðæ, ðæ; Instrumental (ðy, ðun).

Plural: Nom. and Acc. ðæ; Gen. ðæra, ðæra; Dat. ðæm, +Du. de, the, dat, that; Icel. neut. pat, the; Dan. den, neut. det, the; Swed. den, neut. det, this; G. der, die, das, the, dass, that; Goth. thata, neut. of defect. article. Cf. Lith. tas, ta, that; Russian. tel, to, that; Gk. τό, neut. of def. art.; Skt. tat, it, that; L. -te, -ta, -tud (in is-te, is-ta, is-tud).

Thatch, sb. (E.) M. E. *pace, thatch; whence peccan, to thatch. + Du. dekken, vb. (whence E. deck is borrowed); Icel. pak, sb., Dan. tag, Swed. tak, G. dach. Teut. type *thak-om, n. From *thak, 2nd grade of Teut. root *thek-, to cover, cognate with L. teg-ere, to cover. + Gk. τέΧνας, τεχνάς, a roof; Irish teagh, Gael. teach, tigh, O. Irish tech, W. tŷ, a house; Lith. stogas, a thatch, stogo, to thatch; Skt. sthag, to cover. (√STEG, TEG.) Allied to Tegment.

Thaw, vb. (E.) M. E. *thoewen; prov. E. thaw (ow as in snow); A.S. pawian, to melt. + Du. dooven, to thaw, from dooi, thaw; Icel. þejoja, pb., sb.; Dan. tøe, Swed. tøa. Cf. G. verdienen, to digest,
concoct; thauen, O. H. G. dōwen, to thaw. Perhaps allied to Gk. τιθεῖν, to melt; W. toddi, to melt. \( \text{\textcopyright Not allied to dew.} \)

**The** (1), def. art. (E.) M.E. the. A.S. \( \text{ðē} \), used as nom. masc. of def. art. in late MSS., but early common as an indeclinable relative; see That, \( \text{§} \) B.

**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. \( \text{ðē} \); see That, \( \text{§} \) B. + Goth. \( \text{thē} \), Icel. \( \text{thöir}, \text{ðēir} \), \( \text{ðēr} \), inst. case of art. or dem. pronoun.

**Theatre.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M.F. theatre; Cot. - L. theárēum. - Gk. 

**Thee** (1). (E.) A.S. \( \text{ðē} \), dat. and acc. of \( \text{ðē} \), thou; see Thou.

**Thee** (2), to prosper, thrive. (E.) Obsol. M. E. \( \text{ðēen} \). - A.S. \( \text{ðēon} \), \( \text{þiŏn} \) (for \( \text{þiŏn} \)), pt. t. \( \text{ðēan} \), \( \text{þēan} \), pp. \( \text{ðēgan} \), \( \text{þēgan} \), also \( \text{þēgen} \), to thrive. + G. thesithan, to thrive, increase; G. gekenn, Du. gedijen. The A.S. pp. \( \text{ðēgen} \) shews that the A.S. \( \text{þiŏn} \) is for \( \text{þiŏn} \) (cf. O. Sax. \( \text{ge-þiŏg} \), to fulfill). Teut. root \( \text{þīnx} \), \( \text{þēnx} \), Idg. root \( \text{tēnē} \), as in Lith. tenka, it suffices, O. Irish \( \text{toća} \), prosperity; W. \( \text{tynedd} \), luck; cf. Lith. \( \text{tēkti} \), to suffice. Brugm. i. \( \text{§} \) 421 (3),

**Theft.** (E.) In place of thefth. M. E. \( \text{þēft} \); for A.S. \( \text{þēft} \), \( \text{þēf} \), theft. - A.S. \( \text{þēf} \), a thief. + Icel. \( \text{jyð} \), O. Fries. thiufthe. See Thief.

**Their**, belonging to them. (Scand.) M. E. \( \text{þeir} \). - Icel. \( \text{þeirra} \), of them, used as gen. pl. of \( \text{hann} \), he, but really the gen. pl. of a dem. pronoun, as shewn by A.S. \( \text{pār} \); see They, and That, \( \text{§} \) B.

**Theism**, belief in a God. (Gk.) Coined, with suffix \( \text{-ism} \) (Gk. \( \text{-ismoς} \)), from Gk. \( \text{θεός} \), a god. Perhaps for an older form \( \text{*θεός} \); cf. O. Ir. \( \text{deis} \), God (Stokes-Fick, p. 151), Gk. \( \text{θεόφατος} \), spoken by God (Prewitt).

**Them**, objective case of \( \text{they} \). (Scand.) Really an old dat. case. - Icel. \( \text{þeir} \), dat. of \( \text{þeir} \), they; see They. + A.S. \( \text{þam} \), dat. pl. of def. art.; see That, \( \text{§} \) B.

**Theme.** (F. - L. - Gk.) M.E. teme. - O.F. \( \text{tēme} \), M.F. \( \text{thême} \), 'a theme;' Cot. - L. \( \text{thema} \). - Gk. \( \text{θῆμα} \), that which is laid down, a theme for argument. - Gk. base \( \text{θē} \), to place; \( \text{θί-θυ-μι} \), I place. + Skt. \( \text{dhi} \), to put; see Do (1). (\( \checkmark \) DHE.)
attendant. - Gk. ῥαπανήσεων, to wait on. - Gk. ῥαπάν-, stem of ῥαπάφ, an assistant; cf. ῥαπάν-ων, a servant. From ῥαπάνων, to maintain, support; cf. Skt. ῥात्र, to maintain, bear, ḍhāritṛ, a supporter.

**There**, in that place. (E.) M. E. ther, than. A. S. ðar. The suffix -r seems to be due to a locational formation like that in Skt. ῥάρ-, Gk. ῥέρ. The base is Tent. base THA; see Thal. + Du. daar, Icel. þar, Dan. Swed. der, Goth. than, G. da. Compare Here, Where. Hence there-, in there-by, there-in, there-of. See Metre.

**Thesaurus.** (L. - Gk.) See Treasure.

**These.** (E.) M. E. thise, these, theos; a new pl. of this. The old pl. (A. S. hās) is the mod. E. those. See Those.


**Theurgy**, supernatural agency. (L. - Gk.) L. theurgia. - Gk. θεούργια, divine work, magic. - Gk. θεό-ς, a god; θρ-ων, a work, cognate with E. Work.

**Thews**, pl. sb., sinews; (formerly) manners. (E.) Thewos in Shak. means sinews or strength; but M. E. thows almost always means habits or manners. A. S. þēwās, pl. of þēa, habit, custom, demeanour (orig. sense 'strength'). + O. Sax. þau, custom; O. H. G. dau, thau, discipline. Cf. Skt. tāvas, strong.

**They.** (Scand.) M. E. thai (gen. thair, dat. and acc. thaim, tham); 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. þir, nom. pl., they; þirra, gen. pl., their; þein, dat. pl., them. So also Dan. Swed. de, they, dem, them; Dan. deres, Swed. deras, their, theirs. + A. S. þā, nom. pl. of def. art., gen. þāra; dat. þam; see Thos. § 8.


Allied to Gael. and Irish tiug, fat, thick; W. tew, plump, from Celtic base *tagu-; also to Thatch. [¶ Not Scand.; see below.

**thicket.** (E.) A. S. .piceot, i.e. a thick set of bushes, &c. + Dan. dial. tykke.


**Thigh.** (E.) M. E. þi, þe. O. Merc. þēh, A. S. þōh, thigh. + Du. diëp, Icel. þóð, thigh, rump, O. H. G. diëh. Teut. type *thēuhom, n. The orig. sense is 'thick or plump part'; allied to Lith. tūk-ı, to become fat, Russ. tuch-nite, to fatten; Russ. tūk', Pol. tūk, sb., fat; Lith. tawkas, sb., fat (of animals).

**Thill**, shaft of a cart. (E.) Also spelt fill; whence full-horse. M. E. pille. A. S. pille, slip of wood, thin board, plank, flooring; allied to þel, n., a plank, as in bencþel, a bench-board. + Icel. þilja, plank, Swed. tilja, a plank, floor; G. tiele, plank, board; Du. del, a plank. Teut. types *theljan, f., *thelom, n. Cf. Lith. tille, a little plank in the floor of a boat. Cf. Skt. tilā-, bottom, floor. (See Franck.) Doublet, deal, a thin board.

**Thimble.** (E.) M. E. þimbol; formed (with excrescent b) from A. S. þimel, a thumb-stall. - A. S. þuma, thumb (with the usual change from ū to y). Cf. G. tämmling, a thumb-stall; from daim, thumb.


**Thing.** (E.) A. S. þing, þinc, þing, a thing, cause, orig. a discussion; cf. þingian, 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. theihs, season, time; and even with
THORP

Think. (E.) M. E. *penken, to think; orig. distinct from the imper. vb. *punchen, to seem, for which see Methinks. [But confusion between the two was easy and common. The pt. t. of M. E. *penken should have been *thoughten, and of M. E. *punchen should have been thought ; both were merged in the form *thoughte, mod. E. thought.] — A. S. *pencan, to think, pt. t. *pōhte. A weak verb; allied to A. S. *penc, a thought, also a thank. + Icel. *hekka, Dan. *væke, Swed. *täna, G. *dritte, (pt. t. *dachte); Goth. *thagkjan, i. e. *thankjan (pt. t. *thāhta). Teut. type *thankjan-; from *thank, 2nd grade of root *thunk, Igd. *teng; cf. O. L. *tongere, to think. See Thank. Der. be-think, with prefix be- = by.


Thirl, to pierce; see Thrill.


Allied to Terrace and Torrid.


This. (E.) M. E. *this, *thes; pl. *thes, *thuse, *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 of pl. of that. — A. S. *des, *dēo, *dēs, this; pl. *dās. [M. E. *this answers to A. S. *dā, pl. of def. art.; see That, § β.]

β. This (A. S. *ðēs) is an emphatic form, due to suffixing an emphatic particle to the Teut. pronom. base THA.+Du. dese, Icel. *jessi, G. *dieser.


Thither. (E.) M. E. *thider, A. S. *θier. Cf. Icel. *padra, there; Goth. *thāhrō, whence; also Skt. *tatra, there, thither. Formed from Teut. base THA (Idg. TO) with a suffix which is to be compared with L. *-tro in *ul-tro.


Thorax. (L. — Gk.) L. *thorax. — Gk. *thōra, a breast-plate; also the breast, chest. Lit. 'defender;' cf. Skt. *dharaka-, a trunk to protect clothes, from *dhr, to carry, maintain, keep. (_PATCH_)


Thorough. (E.) Merely a by-form of the prep. through, spelt *fora in Have-lon, and *puh in the Ancen Riwiile. It became an adverb, whence thoroughly, adv., with added suffix. And hence, finally, thorough, adj.

Dan. Swed. thorp, G. dorf; Goth. *paurp, a field. Teut. type *thurpo-. Cf. Lith. troba, a building-house. Also Irish threabh, village, W. tref, hamlet; Idg. type *trebo-. Brugm. i. § 553.

**Those.** (E.) A S. *ðás*, originally the pl. of A S. *ðés*, this. See This.


**Thought.** (Scand.) M. E. thought; [also theigh, A S. *ðéah*, *ðéh*] — Icel. þó (for *þau*)— Cf. Dan. dog, Swed. dock. + O. Sax. thóh, Du. doch, yet, but; G. doch, Goth. thauh. Teut. type *thau-h*, in which -h seems to be an enclitic; cf. L. que, 'and.' *Thau-* is prob. from the same base as That.

**Thousand.** (E.) M. E. thousand. A S. þusend. + Du. duizend, Icel. þísund, þúsund, þísundrad; Dan. tusind, Swed. tusen, G. tusend, Goth. thousund. Cf. also Lith. tikstanitis, Russ. tuisiacha, a thousand. *Thou* is not yet explained; in Icel. þúsund, the syllable hund = A S. hand, a hundred, and is due to popular etymology, which may (however) be correct.

**Thow!** see Thole (1).

**Thrawl.** a slave. (Scand.) O. Northumb. drea, borrowed from Norse, Mk. x. 44; the *a* was perhaps shortened in M. E. *praldom*, from Icel. þrældóm. — Icel. þrál, a thrall, serf; Dan. træl, Swed. trål. The Icel. þrál stands for *þrahilaz*, m., and is cognate with O. H. G. *drégilt*, *drégil*, a thrall, serf; lit. 'a runner,' i.e. one who runs on messages. From base of Goth. *thragian*, A S. *ðrágian*, to run; allied to Gk. τρέχειν, to run. See Trochee, Feuterer. Der. thrål-dom, Icel. þrældóm. Brugm. i. § 784.


**Thrasonal,** vain-glorious. (L. — Gk.) Coined from Thrasonian, the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's Eunuchus. Evidently from Gk. θρασόν, bold, spirited; allied to Dare (1). *(v. DHERS.)*

**Thrave,** a number of sheaves of wheat. (Scand.) M. E. *praue*, *preue* (thrave, thrave). — Icel. prefí, a thrave; Dan. trave, a score of sheaves; Swed. travfö, a pile of wood; Swed. dial. travfe, 24 or 30 sheaves set up in shocks (F. Möller). Cf. Icel. pref, a loft for corn.


**Threnody,** a lament. (Gk.) Gk. θρενο-δος, a lamenting. — Gk. θρήνος, a wailing. From θρήνο-ω, *cry aloud*; *θρην*; *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-old*, 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. perscold, late form of A S. perscold. — A S. perscan, to thresh; with -old suffix. + Icel. perskóldur, threshold; from persk-já, to thresh. B. The A S. perscold is from a form *pers-o-ðl(o)*; cf. O. H. G. *drisc-u-
THRICe

fit. And -tho- represents Idg. -tro-; see Princ. of E. Etym. i. § 228 (b).

THRICE. (E.) For thri's, contr. form of M. E. priès, pryès (dissyllabic), where the suffix -s is adverbial (orig. a mark of gen. case). Earlier form prié. - A.S. prêoa, thrice. - A.S. prié, three. See Three.

Thrid, a thread. (E.) Another form of thread [Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 278].

Thrift, frugality. (Scand.) M. E. pretf. - Icel. priëst, thrift; also pret, the same. - Icel. weak grade pretf- as in prif-inn, pp. of prifa, to thrive. Cf. Dan. trivese, prosperity. See Thrive.

Thrill, Thrill, to pierce. (E.) The old sense of thrill was to pierce; also spelt thrill, which is an older spelling. M. E. prilien, prillen. A.S. pyrielan, to pierce; shorter form of pyrielian, the same; lit. 'to make a hole.' - A.S. pyriel, pyrel, a hole, orig. an adj. with the sense 'pierced,' for *pyriel-ill, as shown by the cognate M. H. G. drichel, pierced. Derived from M. E. purh, through (with change of u to y), just as M. H. G. drichel is from A. S. drichel, through. See Through.

Thrive. (Scand.) M. E. priuuen (thriven), pt. t. préf, prof, pp. priuuen. - Icel. prifa (pt. t. preif, pp. prifinn), to clutch, grasp, grip, seize; hence prifask (with suffixed *sk=sik, self), lit. to seize for oneself, to thrive. + Dan. trives, Swed. trivos, reflex. verb, to thrive; cf. Norw. triva, to seize. Der. thrust-t, q. v.

Throat, the gullet. (E.) M. E. proo. A. S. proo, also *proo, throat. + O. H. G. drozza, whence G. drossel, throat, throatle. Prob. allied to Du. strot, M. Du. stroot, stroote, the throat, gullet; Ital. strozza, the gullet (a word of Teut. origin). We also find Swed. strupe, Dan. ströbe, the throat. Der. throttle, q. v.

Throb, to beat forcibly, as the heart. (E.) M. E. probben, to throb. Allied to Russ. trepete, palpitation, throbbing; L. trepidus, trembling. See Trepidation.

THROCK, a pang. (Scand.?) M. E. prowe, thrave. [Cf. O. Merc. thraou, 'argutic,' O. E. Texts; A.S. præa, a rebuke, affliction, threat, evil; which seem to have been confused with it.] Prob. from Icel. præa, a throe. Cf. A. S. præwan, to suffer; O. H. G. dröa, burden, suffering, dröven, dröön, to suffer.

Throne. (F. - L. - Gk.) Formerly trone [Wyclif]. - O. F. trone (F. trône). - L. thronum, acc. of thronum. - Gk. θρόνος, a seat; lit. a support. (DHER.)


Thropple, Thrapple, wind-pipe. (E.) Thrapple is prob. a reduction of A. S. prot-bolla, the wind-pipe; from prot-u, throat, and bolla, prominence. See Throttle, Thrust, and Bowl (2).

Throstle, the song-thrush. (E.) M. E. prostel. A. S. proste, a thrush.+ M.H.G. prostel. Teut. type *prustel, fem.; Idg. type *trasted; cf. I. turdus, a thrush, and Icel. pröst (gen. prastar), Swed. and Norw. trast, a thrush (from the 2nd grade, *prast, of a Teut. base *pres). Also, with initial s, Lith. strasdas, m., straza, f., a thrush. See further under Thrusel (1). Throstle has a variant throsel (M. E. throsul, Prompt. Parv.). Brugm. i. §§ 818 (2), 882.

Throttle, the wind-pipe. (E.) Dimin. of throat; cf. G. drossel, throat. Der. throttle, vb., to press on the wind-pipe; M. E. throtlen.


Throw, to cast, hurl. (E.) M. E. prowen, pt. t. proew, pp. prowen. A. S. pruwan, to twist, hurl, whirl; pt. t. præow, pp. præwen. [The orig. sense, to twist, is preserved in thread.] Allied to Du. draaijen, to twist, whirl; O. H. G. draehen, G. drehen, to turn; all from Teut. base *præa = Idg. base *tré, as in Gk. τριφός, bored through, τριφόμα, a hole. The grade *ter appears in L. terere, to bore, Gk. τριφεῖν (for τριφεῖν), to bore. (TER.)

Thrum (1), the tufted end of a weaver's thread. (E.) M. E. prun, not found in A. S. + Icel. prómr (gen. prómar), the edge, verge, brim of a thing (hence the edge of a web); Norw. trum, trimm, edge, brim; Swed. dial. trumma, tröm.
a stump, the end of a log; M. Du. drom,  thread on a weaver’s shuttle; G. trummi,  end of threads, thrum. Teut. base *bru-,  weak grade of *ber = Idg. *ter. Hence it is allied to Gk. τέρμα, end, L. terminus; see Term.

Thrum (2), to play noisily. (Scand.) Icel. bruma, to rattle, thuder; Swed. trumma, to beat, drum; cf. Dan. tromme, a drum. See Drum, Strum.


Thrush (2), a disease marked by small ulcerations in the mouth. (E.) In Phillips (1760). (Not related to A.S. hære, dry.) Probably of Norse origin; from O. Norse *þruskr; whence M. Dan. torsk, Dan. tósk, Swed. torsk, Norw. transk, thök, the thrush on the tongue. And prob. the same as Norw. transk, variant of frosk, a frog, also the thrush. In like manner, both Gk. βότανας and L. rāna meant (1) frog, (2) disease of the tongue.

Thrust, vb. (Scand.) M. E. brusten, bristen. — Icel. þrysta, to thrust, press, compel. Allied to Threaten, and to L. trudere, to thrust.


Thug, an assassin. (Hindustani.) Hind. thag, thug (with cerebral th), a cheat, knife, a robber who strangles travellers; Marâthî thak, thag, a thug (H. H. Wilson).

Thumb. (E.) M. E. pombe; with ex- crecent b. A. S. þína, the thumb. + Du. duim, Swed. tumme, G. daumen; also Icel. þúnall, the thumb of a glove, Dan. tomme-finger, thumb. Lit. ‘the thick finger,’ from the base of Incum, to grow large. See Tumid. Der. thimble.

Thummi, perfection. (Heb.) Urim and thummi = light and perfection; though the forms are, strictly, plural. — Heb. tummi, pl. of tôm, perfection, truth. — Heb. root tâmám, to be perfect.

Thump, vb. (E.) Allied to Icel. dûma, to thump, Swed. dial. dompa, to thump, dumpa, to make a noise.

Thunder, sb. (E.) For thuner; the d is exccescent. M. E. pûner. A.S. þunor. — A.S. þunian, to rattle, thunder; cf. ge-pun, a loud noise. + Du. donder; Icel. þurr (for þunr), Thor, god of thunder; G. donner; L. tonâre, to thunder, Skt. tan, to sound. β. We further find A.S. ionian, to thunder, prob. from L.; but compare Skt. stan, to sound, thunder, sigm. stani-, thunder, and E. stun. (V.STEN.) See Stun.

Thurible, a censer. (I. — Gk.) English from L. thûribulum, tûribulum, a vessel for holding incense. — L. thûrī-, tûrī-, decl. stem of this, tis, frankincense; with suffix -bulum (as in fundi-bulum, from fundere). L. thûs is borrowed from Gk. ὑθος, incense. — Gk. ὑθ-ow, to burn a sacrifice. Allied to Fume. (V. DHEU.) See Thyme.

Thursday. (Scand.) M. E. þurs-day. A.S. þûres dag, Thursday. — A. S. þûres, gen. of þür, Thor; dag, day. Borrowed from Icel. þörsdagr, Thursday; from þors, gen. of þor, Thor, and dagr, a day; cf. Swed. Dan. Torsdag. So also A.S. þunresdag (the native word); Du. Donderdag, G. Donnerstag. All translations of L. dies luis. (See Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 578.)

Thus. (E.) M. E. thus. A.S. ðus. + O. Fries. and O. Sax. thus; Du. dus. Allied to That; and perhaps to This.

Thwack, Whack, to beat. (E.) Prob. imitative. Compare Icel. þókka, to thwack, thump; also þaka, the same; prov. G. wackeln, to cudgel.

Thwaite, a clearing. (Scand.) Common in place-names. Icel. þveit, a paddock, orig. a clearing in woods, a cutting. — Icel. þveit, 2nd grade of *þvita, not found, but = A.S. þwitan, to cut. See Thwite. Cf. Norw. tveit, a cutting, also a clearing; Dan. dial. tved.

Thwart, transversely, transverse. (Scand.) Properly an adv. ; afterwards an adj.; lastly, a verb. M. E. thwert, thwart, across. — Icel. þvert, neut. of þvær, adj., perverse, adverse. Used adverbially in phrases such as um þvert, across, athwart, taka þvert, to take athwart, to deny flatly. β. The Icel. þverr, adj., is cognate with A.S. þwær, perverse, transverse, Dan. tver, transverse (whence tverr, adv., across), Swed. tvär, across (whence tvir, adv., rudely), Du. dwar/; Goth. thvarhs, angry; G. zwerch, adv., across, awry. From Teut. base *þwær, Igd. root *twehr; cf. L. turgère, to twist; Skt. tarku-, a spindle. Brugm. i. § 593 (3). Allied to Twirl.

TIERCE

TIERCE, see Thine.

Thyme, a plant. (F.-L.-Gk.) The thyme is pronounced as t: because borrowed from French. M. F. lyme. — M. F. thym, "the herb time;" Cot. — L. thymum, acc. of thymi. — Gk. θυμός, θύμων, thyme, from its sweet smell. Cf. Gk. θύμος, incense; see Thurile. (=?DHEU.)

TI-TY

Tiara, a wreathe ornament for the head. (L.-Gk.-Pers.) L. tiára. — Gk. τιάρα, τιάρας, a Persian head-dress. Doubtless of Pers. origin.


Tibia, the large bone of the leg. (L.) L. tibia, shin-bone.

Tic, a twitching of the muscles. (F.-Teut.) F. tic, a twitching; tic dououreux, 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. tukkan, to twitch; G. zucken (M. H. G. zucken, zücken), to twitch, shrug; with which cf. Zsig, a draught, ziehen, to draw (Scheler). See Touch.


Tick (2), cover of a feather bed. (L.-Gk.) M. E. teke, 14th cent. — L. tēca, thēca, a case (whence F. traine). — Gk. θηκή, a case to put a thing in. — Gk. θήκη, base of τθηκαί, I put, put away.

Tick (3), to beat as a watch. (E.) An imitative word, like Ick; 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. teck, a light touch; whence the game called tick or rig, in which children try to touch each other. Not in A.S. E. Fries. tikken, to touch lightly. + Du. tik, a touch, pat, tick, tikken, to tick, pat; Low G. tikk, a light touch; Norw. tikka, to touch lightly.

Tick (5), credit. (F.—G.) Short 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. etiquet, "a little bill, note, or ticket, esp. such as is stuck up on the gate of a court;" Cot. — O. F. estiquet, estiquete (Godefroy). — G. stecken, to stick, stick up, fix; see Stick. And see Etiquette.

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. tikel, unstable, ticklish, easily moved by a touch; mod. E. ticklish, unstable. Not necessarily a variant of Icel. kílla, to tickle; but a parallel formation.


Tidings. (Scand.) M. E. tidinde, also tidinge; afterwards tidings. Orig. things that happen; cf. A. S. tidang, tidings; tidan, to happen. But rather from Icel. tíðindi, bent. 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, tízen, teyen, to tie; A. S. téægan, ge-téægan; an original verb, from A. S. téæg, a bond, chain, rope. — A. S. téah, Teut. type *tau, 2nd grade of *teuhan-, to pull, draw; see Tow, Tug. Cf. Icel. taug, a tie, tygill, a string.

Tier, a rank, row. (F.—Late L.) Formerly tire, a better spelling; Florio explains Ital. tiro by "a tyre of ordinance." — F. tire, a draught, pull, also a tire; a stroke, hit, reach, gate, course, or continuation of course; Cot. [Cf. Span. tiro, a set of mules; Ital. tiro, a shoot, shot, tire, reach, a stones caste, a tyre of ordinance;" Florio (1598).] — F. tirer, to draw, drag, pull, &c. — Late L. tirære, to draw, pull, extend, hurl; whence also Ital. tirare, Span. Port. Prov. tirar. Of unknown origin. ¶ The A. S. tire, 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 or cask, a third card, a third thrust in fencing.) —
TIFF
O. F. tierz, tierce, third. — L. tertius, third.
— L. ter, thrice; trés, three. See Tri-
Three.

Tiff (1), to deck, dress out. (F. — O. Low
G.) M. E. tifin. — M. F. tiffer, tifer (more
commonly attifer), 'to deck, trim, adorn;'
Cotg. — Du. tinnen, to cut, clip. cut off
the tip of the hair; Low G. tinnen, to
touch lightly. See Tip (1).

Tiff (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. — Norw. tøv, a drawing in of the
breath, sniff, teva, to sniff; Swed. dial.
täv, smell, taste; Icel. þéf, to sniff.

Tiffin, luncheon. (Scand.) Anglo-
Indian; orig. Northern English tiffin, i.e.
tiffing, sipping, eating and drinking out of
due season. From tiff, a draught of
beer. See above.

Tiger. (F. — L. — Gk. — Pers.) M. E.
tigre. — F. tigre. — L. tigrem, ace. of tigris,
a tiger. — Gk. τίγρας. — Zend tigvri, an
arrow (hence perhaps a tiger, from its
swiftness, also the river Tigris, from its
swiftness); mod. Pers. tīr, an arrow, the
river Tigris. — Zend tigvra, sharp; allied to
Skt. tigma, sharp, from tij, to be sharp.
Perhaps allied to Stigma.

Tight. (Scand.) For *thīght; but, as
both Dan. and Norw. have t for th, it easily
became tight. Orkney thitgh, water-tight;
prov. E. theit, tight, close, compact; M. E.
tyft, also pixt, thykht. — Icel. þétr, tight,
esp. water-tight; Norw. tjet, tett, close,
water-tight; Swed. dial. tjet, titt; Swed.
tit, close, tight, solid, compact; Dan. tet,
tight, close, compact, water-tight. M. E.
tyft shews the old guttural; the Icel. þétr
is for *þétrr, as shewn by Du. dicht,
dig, G. dicht, tight, M. H. G. (ge)déhte,
adv., continually. Teut. type *þétris, for
þebrt. Allicid to Lith. tenku, I have
eough, tankus, close, tight.

Tike, a dog, low fellow. (Scand.) M. E.
tyke. — Icel. Norw. tik, Swed. tik, a bitch;
Dan. dial. tiig, a male dog.

Tile. (L.) M. E. tile, contracted form of
A. S. tigela, a tile. — L. tegula, a tile. —
L. tegere, to cover. See Tegument.

Till (1), to cultivate. (E.) M. E. tilled.
A. S. tilled, to labour, endeavour, strive
after, to till land. + Du. telen, to breed,
cultivate, till; G. zielen, to aim at, O. H. G.
sißen, to strive after, Bavar. zelgen, to till.
From A. S. til, adj., beneficial, excellent;
cf. O. H. G. zil, a goal, mark; Goth.
gai-tils, fit, convenient; A. S. til, sb.,
use. Der. til-th, A. S. tilb, a crop,
cultivation; cf. Du. teelt, crop.

Till (2), to the time when. (Scand.)
M. E. til; chiefly in the Northern dialect;
O. Northumb. til, Matt. xxvi. 31. — Icel.
til, Dan. til, Swed. till, prep., to. Also
O. Fries. til, prep. Apparently allied to
Icel. tili, tili, aim, bent, cognate with
O. H. G. zil, aim, mark; see Till (1).

Till (3), a drawer for money. (E.) The
proper sense is 'drawer,' something that
can be pulled out. Dryden has tiller in
this sense, tr. of Juvenal, vi. 384. From
M. E. tillen, to draw, draw out, also to allure;
also spelt tullen. A. S. tyllan, only in the
comp. for-tyllan, to draw aside, lead astray.
Cf. Toll (2).

tiller, the handle of a rudder. (E.)
Prov. E. tiller, a handle, lit. 'puller.' From
M. E. tillen, to draw, pull (above).

Tilt (1), the covering of a cart. (E.)
M. E. teld, later telt, the same. A. S. teld,
a tent. The final t was due to the cognate
E. Fries., Low G., and Dan. telt, Swed.
tält, a tent. + M. Du. telde, Icel. tjodd,
G. zelt.

Tilt (2), to cause to heel over, to jost
in a tourney. (E.) Orig. sense 'to totter,'
hence to cause to totter, to upset, tilt over,
upset an enemy in a tourney. M. E. tilled,
tullen, to totter, be unsteady; answering
to an A. S. *tyllan (not found), regularly
formed (by change from ea to ie, y) from
A. S. teált, adj., unsteady, unstable. + Icel.
tölta, to amble; Norw. tylla, to walk on
tiptoe; Swed. tulla, to waddle; G. zelt, an

Tilth; see Till (1).

Timber, wood for building. (E.) A. S.
timber, material to build with; for *tim-
ro (the b being exscrent). + Icel. timbr,
Dan. tømmer, Swed. timmer; G. zimmer.
Cf. Goth. timiran, to build. From Teut.
base *tem-, to build; cf. Gk. δέμων, to
build; L. domus, a house. See Dome.
Brugm. i. § 421 (8). (CED)

Timbrel, a kind of tambourine. (F.
— L. — Gk.) Dimin. of M. E. timbre, a small
tambourine. — O. F. timbre, a timbre.
- L. tympanum, a drum. — Gk. τόμπανον,
a drum. See Tymanum.

Time. (E.) A. S. tyme. + Icel. timi;
Dan. tyme; Swed. timme. Teut. type
*ti-man-. Allied to Tide.

Timid, fearful. (F. — L.) F. timide.
- L. timidus, - L. timere, to fear.
timorous. (L.) Coined with suffix *ous, from L. timor, fear. - L. timere, to fear.


Tincture. (L.) L. tintura, a dyeing. - L. tintus, pp. of tingere, to dye. See Tinge.


tinder. (E.) M. E. tinder, more commonly tondre, tondre. A.S. tyndre, for anything for kindling fires from a spark. Cf. O. H. G. zinnitira, tinder. Teut. type *tund-ir-*; from *tund, weak grade of lost verb *tenden, to kindle; see above. + Icel. tundr (cf. tandri, fire); Dan. tonder, Swed. tunder; Du. tonder; G. zunder, tunder.

Tine (1), the tooth or spike of a fork or harrow. (E.) Formerly tind. M. E. tind, A.S. tind. + Icel. tindr, Swed. tynne, Dan. dial. tind, tooth of a rake; M. H. G. sint. Teut. type *tendos, m.; allied to L. dens (gen. dent-ius), a tooth; cf. also Skt. danta-, a tooth. Noreen, § 144. See Tooth.

Tine (2), to kindle; see Tind.

Tine (3), to lose. (Scand.) Icel. tyna, to lose. - Icel. tjón, loss, damage; allied to A.S. tóna, harm; see Teen.

Tinge, to dye. (L.) L. tingere, pp. tinctus, to dye (see Tint). + Gk. γέντευ, to wet, dye; O. H. G. thunkôn, G. tuchen, to dip, steep (from the weak grade). (V.TENG.)

Tingle. (E.) M. E. tingen, a by-form of tinkle, to tinkle, which, again, is a frequentative form of M. E. tinken, to tinkle (see Tinker), of which a weaker form is tinge. 'To tinge, tinnire; tingle, tinnire;' Levins (1570). Cf. E. Fries. tingeln. The orig. sense was to ring, then to vibrate, thrill, to feel a sense of vibration as when a bell is rung.

Tinker. (E.) M. E. tinker. So called because he makes a tinkling sound, in the mending of metal pots, &c. From M. E. tinken, to ring or tinkle; Wyclif, I Cor. xiii. 1. Of imitative origin; cf. M. Du. tinge-tangen, to tingle, tintelen, to tinkle; E. Fries. tiken, tingen, tengen, to make a bell ring; L. tinnire, to tinkle, ring, tintinnunum, a tinking. Cf. Tudor E. tinkler, a tinker (Levins).

tinkle, to jingle. (E.) Frequentative of M. E. tinken, to ring; see tinker.

Tinsel, gaudy ornament. (F. - L.) From M. L. estincelle, a spark, a star-like ornament; for *escintele. - L. scintilla, a spark. See Scintillation, Stencil.

Tint, a tinge of colour. (L.) Formerly tinct. Spenser has tint = dyed. - L. tintus, pp. of tingere, to dye; see Tinge. Or from Ital. tinta, a dye. - L. tintula, fem. of tintus.

Tiny, very small. (F. - L.) 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 top, but not etymologically connected with it. M. E. tip, Du. Swed. dan, Low G. tippe; cf. G. zippel, a small tip. Allied to Du. and E. Fries. tepel, 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 ran, i.e. tap and run (a game); tip for tap, blow for blow (Bullinger's Works, i. 283), now tit for tat. E. Fries. tippen, to tap lightly. + Low G. tippen; Swed. tippa, to tap, tip, strike gently, touch lightly. Cf. Icel. tapsa, to tap. See Tap (1).

Tippet. (L. - Gk.) M. E. tipet, tepet, A. S. lappet, a carpet, tippet. - L. tapete, cloth, hangings; see Tapestry.

Tipple, to drink habitually. (Scand.) Norweg. tippa, to tinkle, frequentative of tippe, to drip from a point or tip; Swed. dial tippe, 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. - Ital. - Late L.) F. tirade, lit. 'a lengthening out.' - Ital. tirata, a drawing, a pulling. - Ital. tirare, to pull, draw, pluck; the same as F. tirer; see Tier.
Tire (1), to exhaust. (E.) M. E. tirien, teorien. A.S. teorien, (1) to be tired, (2) to tire; weak verb; see Aire in New E. Dict. 'Fatigatus, atered;' Voc. 170. 30.

Tire (2), to deck. (F.) Both as sb. and vb. M. E. tir, tyr, sb.; which is merely M. E. aitir with the initial a dropped. Thus tire is short for attire, like peal (of bells) for appeal. See Attire.

Tire (3), a hoop of iron that binds the fellies 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 tyen an eggie, Je accoustre; 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. tirer, to pull, drag. See Tirade.

Tire (5), a train. (F. — Late L.) Only in Spenser, F. Q. i. 4. 35. From F. tirer, to draw; see Tirade and Tier.

Tiro, Tyro, a novice. (L.) L. tiro, 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. tissu, fem. woven; old pp. of tistre (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. tita, a little bird; small trout. Cf. prov. E. tiltty, small.

Tit (2), a teat. (E.) A. S. tit, titt, a teat; see Teat.

Titan, a giant. (L. — Gk.) L. Titán; cf. tima, a firebrand. — Gk. Τίταν, a giant; perhaps allied to τίτω, day (Pretzlitz). — Skt. tithá-, fire. (VTEITH, to burn.) Der. titan-ic. — tiote, tithe, tenth; O. Merc. -tegda; fuller form teogođa, corresponding to Gk. δέκατος, tenth. See Ten.

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. tithe, also tooth. A. S. tēða, tenth; O. Merc. -tēgda; fuller form teogođa, corresponding to Gk. δέκατος, tenth. See Ten.


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. maše, a name for several small birds, e.g. A. S. frēc-maše, col-maše, spic-maše, all names of birds. + Du. mees, G. meise, a titmouse, small bird; Icel. meisingr (F. mésange). Teut. type*maïs-, f.; the sense of which was 'twittering'; cf. L. maëre (for *maësæ, cf. maës-tus), to lament, mourn (Frisan).

Titter, to giggle. (E.) The same as M. E. titten, to prattle; from a repuction of the syllable ti, which was also used to indicate laughter, as in the word te-hee (in Chaucer). See also twitter and twaddle. And see Tattle.

Tittle, a jot. (F. — L.) M. E. titel. — O. F. title, a title; M. F. titre, tîlère, a 'title, a small line drawn over an abridged word, also a title;' Cot. — L. titulum, acc. of titulus, a title. In late Latin titulus must have meant a mark over a word, as shewn by O. F. title (above). Wyclif has titel for the Vulgate titulus (Matt. v. 18).


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 broke asunder, Judges ix. 53. The M. E. phrase al to-brake meant wholly brake-asunder, the al being adver-

bial, 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. tō-, prefix, was very common, as in tobrecan, to break asunder, toblōwan, to blow asunder; cognate with O. Friesic to-, te-; and allied to O. H. G. zar-, G. zer-, signifying 'asunder.'

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. toosté, a toast of bread; orig. pp. fem. L. tosta (for *tors-ta), pp. fem. of torrère, 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, June 4, 1709 (Todd).

Tobacco. (Span.-Hayt.) Span. tabaco. A word taken from the language of Hayti (Clavijero, 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 odabagan, a sledge.

Tocher, a dowry. (Gael.) Gael. and Irish tochar, a dowry, assigned portion. — O. Irish tochtur, a putting; tochturim, I put. — O. Irish to-, do-, to; ceir-im, I put, assign.

Tocsin, sound of an alarm-bell. (F.-Teut. and L.) M. F. toquesing (F. tocsin), an alarm-bell, or its sound; see Cot. Lit. 'striking of the signal-bell.' — O. F. toqu-er, to strike, touch (Picard toker, Norm. dial. toquier, to strike); O. F. sing (Norm. dial. sin), a bell, from Late L. 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). — F. E. Fries. todle, 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. to dæge = for the day, to-day; dæge being the dat. of dæg, day. So also to-night, to-morrow.

Toddle, to walk unsteadily. (E.) The same as Lowl. Sc. tottle, to walk with short steps, and equivalent to E. totter; see Totter. Cf. toftiisk, tottery, unsteady (Cent. Dict.); Bavarian soteln, sotten, to totter, walk feebly.

Toody. (Hindustani—Pers.) Hind. tārī, tāfi, 'vulgarily tody, juice or sap of the palm-tree,' &c.; H. H. Wilson. — Hind. tārī, a palm-tree, palmya-tree.

Pers. tār, a palm-tree yielding toddy; Skt. tāla. ① 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. tufti), toft, tofti (the oldest spelling), a place to build on. Perhaps for *tumf<*tumf- (Noreen, §§ 83, 238), as if 'suitable place'; from *tum-, weak grade of *tem-an-, O. Sax. teman, to suit. Cf. G. zunft, a guild, O. H. G. zunft; and Goth. ga-timnan, to suit.

Toga. (L.) L. toga, a mantle, lit. covering. — L. tegere, to cover. See Tegument.


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. Godfroy also gives the sb. tooil, toeil, toil, toel, a massacre, trouble, confusion, disorder. — L. tudiculâre, to stir up (Hatzfeld). — L. tudicula, a machine for bruising olives, dimin. of tudus, a mallet. — L. tu-?, as in tu-tu-?, pt. of tundere, to beat. ② Toil is often derived from M. Du. tuigen, 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. toie, 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 toylet, the stuff which drapers lap about their cloths, a bag to put nightcloths in;' Cot. — F. toïle, a cloth (above).

Toise, a measure, 6 ft. 4 1/2 in. (F.-L.) F. toise, 'a fadome;' Cot. — L. tensa, sc. brachia, neut. 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 Pesth.

TOLERATE

tegn, Swed. tecken, G. zeichen, Goth. taikns. Teut. types *taiknam, n., taikniz, f.; allied to Teach. Usually referred to an Idg. base *deiz-, by-form of *deik-, as in Gk. δείκνυι, I shew, cognate with Goth. ga-tæhan, to point out; which is not wholly satisfactory.

Tolerate. (L.) From pp. of L. toleräre, to put up with; allied to tollere, to lift, bear, take. + Skt. tul, to lift, Gk. ταλαντοῖς, to suffer, A. S. pælen, to endure. (TEL.) β. From L. tātum, supine of tollere, usually written ṭātum, are 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. toll, tribute. + Du. toll, Icel. tollir, Dan. tod (for *toll), Swed. tull, G. toll. Teut. type *tullos, m.; which might be explained as < *tulnoss, from the weak grade *tul (with suffix -nos) 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. tolūn, toll (whence tolūna, a toller), O. Sax. tolna, O. Fries. tolne, toll, O. H. G. tollan-tumon, as well as O. H. G. zolonari, M. Du. tollenaer, a toller, suggest that the forms are borrowed from Late L. tolēnium, for L. tolēniōnum, which is from Gk. τόληνον, a toll-house (Matt. ix. 9); from Gk. τόλως, an end, a toll. Cf. F. tonlieu, a toll; from Late L. tonleium, tolneum, for L. tolēniōnum.

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. tolen, to stir, draw, pull, allied to tullén, to entice, allure, and prob. to A. S. fortyllan, to allure; see Tll (3).

Tolu, a kind of resin. (S. America.) Said to be named from Tolui, a place on the N. W. coast of New Granada, now Colombia, in S. America.


Tomahawk, a light war-hatchet. (W. Indian.) Algonkin tomémahan, Mohogan tumdmahan, Delaware tanemerican, a war-hatchet. 'Explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect: otomāhuk, knock him down; otōmahwaw, he is knocked down;' Cent. Dict.

Tomato, a love-apple. (Span. — Mexican.) Span. (and Port.) tomarate — Mexican tómatal, a tomato.

TONSURE

Tomb. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. tombé. — L. tumba. — Gk. τύμβος, 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. tonne. — L. acc. tonum. — Gk. τόμος, a section, a volume. — Gk. τόμων, 2nd grade of τέμων, as in τέμων-νευ, to cut. Allied to Tonsure. (√TEM)

To-morrow; see To-day.

Tomtit, a small bird. (L. — Gk. — Heb.; and Scand.) From Tom and Tit.

Tomtom, a kind of drum. (Bengáli.) Bengáli tantan, vulgarly tontom, a small drum. Prob. named from the sound.

Ton, Tun, a large barrel, great weight. (L.) M. E. tōnne, a large barrel, hence a great weight. A. S. tunne, a barrel. So also Du. ton, Icel. Swed. tunna, Dan. tunte, tun, cask; G. tonne, cask, weight; Gael. and Irish tunw, T. tunll, 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. τόνος, a thing stretched, a string, note, tone. — Gk. τόνος, 2nd grade of τέμων, as in τέμων-νευ, to stretch. + Skt. tan, to stretch. (√TEM)

Tongs, sb. pl. (E.) M. E. tongs, tange, sing, sb.; the pl. is due to the two arms of the instrument. A. S. tange, a pair of tongs, pincers; also tant<+Du. tang, Icel. tōng (pl. tangir), Dan. tang, Swed. tangu, G. zange. Orig. sense 'a biter' or 'nippers;' from a nasalised form of √DAK, to bite, as in Gk. δικνέω. Brumg. i. § 420.


Tonic. (Gk.) Lit. 'giving tone.' — Late Gk. τονως, adj., from τόνος; see Tone.

To-night; see To-day.

Tonsil. (F. — L.) M. F. tonsille; Côt. — L. tonsilla, formed from the pl. tonsilla, the tonsils. 'There is one [Latin] sb. in -l, Lat. tôlēs, pl. m. "wren on the neck," for *tons-l-, from tens- "stretch" (Goth. ath-tinsan, to draw towards one, Lith. tēs-ti, to stretch by pulling); tonsilla, "tonsils," points to an older form *tons-lo-or *tons-lā;' Brumg. ii. § 98.

Tonsure. (F. — L.) F. tonsure. — L.
TONTINE

Too. (E.) The emphatic form of to, prep.; used adverbazly.

Tool. (E.) M. E. tol, tool. A. S. tol, a tool. *Icel. töl, neut. pl., tools. Lit. an implement for working with; Tent. type *tölom, n., for *tou-lom; where *tou- is related to *tan, as in A. S. tanian, to prepare, dress, get ready. See Taw. Streitberg, § 85.


Toot (1), to peep, spy; see Tout.

Toot (2), to blow a horn. (O. Low G.) Spelt tute in Levins (1570). M. Du. tuiten, 'to sound a cornet,' Hexham; cf. Du. toot-horen, a toot-horn, bugle. Cf. Swed. tjuta, Dan. tude, to howl, to toot; Icel. hjöta (pt. t. pau), to resound, blow a horn; E. Fries. and Low G. tuilen, to toot; A. S. fótan, to howl; cf. Goth. thuhtaan, a trumpet. Of imitative origin; but the M. Du. form may have been borrowed from Scandinavian.

Tooth. (E.) A. S. töl, pl. ted and toðas. Lengthened o produced loss of n (töd < tonth). *Du. tand, Icel. tómn, Dan. tand, Swed. tand, G. zahn, O. H. G. sand, ran. Tent. stem *tanth-; or in Goth. tunthos *tanth- + L. dens (stem dent-), Lith. dantis, W. dent, Skt. danta, Gk. ñodos (stem ñovent). All participial forms; Idg. stem *(e)dánt-; orig. sense 'eating'; from stem *ED, to eat; see Eat.

Top (1), summit. (E.) M. E. top. A. S. top. *Du. top; Icel. toppr, tuft, top; Dan. top, tuft, crest, top; Swed. topp, summit; G. zöpf, 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. (Godfrey); cf. O. F. topier, to turn as a top; also tufin, a pippin (Cot.). - M. H. G. topf, a top, pot, scull (apparently with reference to the large hollow humming-top). *Low G. dop, a shell; M. Du. dop, doppe, a top (also top, 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. topaze, L. topazus, topazion. - Gk. τοπαζος, topazos, a topaz. Pliny derives it from an island called Topazas, in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural'; from Gk. τοπαζος, to conjecture. This is 'conjectural' indeed.

Topper, a great drinker. (F. or Ital. - Teut.) Certainly allied to F. tóper, to cover a stake, a term in dice-playing; whence tôpe, interjection (short for je tôpe, 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 l'heard 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. Wörterbuch.

Topiary. (L. - Gk.) Topiary work is a term applied to clipped trees and shrubs. L. topiarius, belonging to landscape gardening. - L. topia, fancy gardening. - Gk. τοπος, 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. τόπος, a place.

Topography. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. tographie. - L. topographia. - Gk. τοπογραφία, description of a place. - Gk. τόπος, a place; γραφ-ειν, to describe.

Topple; see under Top (1).

Topsyturvy. (E.) Formerly topsy-turvy, topsy-turvy, topsy-tervy (1528). [Not for top-side-turvy, where top-side = upper side; for topsy-tervy is the older form.] Just as upside down was formerly upsdownd, so topsy-tervy prob. = top so tervy. Tervy is from M. E. terven, to roll, roll back (hence, overthrow); see my Gloss to Chaucer; cf. M. E. over-terven, to upset; A. S. tearstian, to turn, roll over; Low G. tarven, to roll or turn up a cuff. Explained topside t'other way by late writers, where t'other way is a false gloss.

Torch. (F. - L.) M. E. torche. - F.
torche, a torch, also a wreath, wraithed 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.


tormentil, a herb. (F.—L.) F. tormentille (Cot.); 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 or thunder-showers' For *tromada. — Span. tromada, a thunder-storm. — Span. tronar, to thunder. — L. tonāre, to thunder.

Torpedo. (L.) L. torpēdo, numbness; also a cramp-fish (which electrifies or numbs). — L. torpēre, to be numb (below).

torpid, sluggish. (L.) L. torpidus, benumbed. — L. torpēre, to be numb or stiff. Cf. Lith. tirpī, to grow stiff; Russ. tgrp'nut, to grow numb. Brugm. i. § 521.


Torrrent. (F.—L.) F. torrent. — L. acc. torrentem, a raging stream; from torrents, raging, impetuous, boiling, hot; orig. pres. pt. of torrēre, to heat (below).


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. torto, tortu; later, tortoise, with changed suffix; cf. Prov. tortesa, a tortoise. The M. E. tortu answers to F. tortue, a tortoise; Late L. tortuca. So named from the twisted feet; cf. O. F. tortis, crooked. All due to L. tortus, pp. of torquère, to twist.

tortuous. (F.—L.) M. E. tortuous.—F. tortueux.—L. tortuosus, crooked.—L. tortus, pp. of torquère, to twist (below).


Tory. (Irish.) First used about 1680 in the political sense. The Irish State Papers, Jan. 24, 1656, mention 'tories and other lawless persons.' — Irish torraidhe, toraigh, lit. a (hostile) pursuer, also a searcher (hence, a plunderer); cf. toireacht, pursuit, search, &c. — Irish toirighim, I fancy, I pursue, search closely. Cf. Gael. toir, pursuit, search; O. Irish torchat (for *do-ro-facht?), pursuit; where do (to) and fo (under) are prefixes, and racht is from ✓ REG, as in L. regere, to direct, Irish rig-im, I stretch out.

Toss, to jerk. (Scand.?) Cf. W. taso, to jerk, toss; tos, a quick jerk, toss; borrowed from E. Perhaps from Norw. tosa, to scatter, spread out; cf. *toss hāy'; Dan. dial. tusse, to stir, move, shake. Allied to Touse.

Total. (F.—L.) F. total. — Late L. totalis, adj.; extended from L. totus, entire.

Totter, to be unsteady. (E.) Prov. E. toller, a form occurring in Clare's Village Minstrel; cf. Lowl. Sc. toller, adj. and adv., unsteady (not a verb, as Jamieson says). Toller, as a vb., is related to M. E. tullen, to tilt, be unsteady (see Tilt (2)); and is allied to A. S. tealtian, to totter, from the adj. tealt, unsteady. + M. D. tuiteren (<*toteren), to tremble, shake. Cf. prov. E. totter, a swing; Bavar. zeltin, to hobble along.

Toucan, a bird. (F.—Brazil.) F. toucan; a Brazilian word (Littre). — Guarani tića; whence Port. tucano. Granada gives Guarani ticá (at and at both nasal).

Touch. (F.—Teut.) F. toucher. [Also O. F. touquer, Walloon toquer, to knock or strike against; Ital. toccare, to touch, strike, smite.] — Teut. *tukkon, represented by Low G. tukken = O. H. G. zucken, G. zucken, to twitch, draw with a quick motion; cf. M. D. tuken, tocken, 'to knock head to head; to touch;' Hexham. A secondary verb, due to the weak grade (*tueh) of Teut. *teuhan-, as in Goth. tiuhan, A. S. tēon (<*tēohan), to pull, draw, O. H. G. ziehen (G. ziehen), cognate with
TOUCHY

L. dūcere, to draw, lead. (VEUK) See Tuck (1), Tow (1). Der. toc-sin, tuck-et.

Touchy, corruption of Tetchy, q.v.

Tough. (E.) M. E. tough, tough, *Du. taai, flexible, pliant, viscous, tough; G. zäh, O. H. G. zāhi, tough, tenacious. Teut. type *tanship (> *tāhe); allied to A.S. ge-teng-e, close to, oppressive, O. Sax. bi-teng-i, oppressive. The orig. sense is ‘holding close together’ or ‘tenacious’; cf. Tongs.

Tour, a circuit. (F.—L.) Lit. ‘a turn.’
- F. tour, lit. a turn; also ‘a turner’s wheel,’ Cot. = L. tornum, acc. of torus.
- Gk. τόπος, a lathe. See Turn.

Tourmaline, the name of a mineral. (F.—Cingalese.) F. tourmaline. Formed from the native name in Ceylon, where it was called tornamalli. Explained (vaguely) as ‘a general name for the cornelian’; Clough, Singhalasee Dict. (1830), ii. 246.


Tourniquet. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. tournaire, lit. ‘that which turns about;’ a name given to a stick turned round to tighten a bandage, to stop a bleeding. = F. tourner, to turn (above). Cf. Picard tourner, to turn round.

Touse, to pull about, tear. (E.) M. E. tīsen, in comp. tō-tūsen, to pull about. [Cf. mod. E. Touser, a dog’s name, lit. ‘tearer.’] This answers to E. Fries. tūsen, to tear, pull, rend. + G. zansen, O. H. G. (er)zīsēn, (sír)zīsōn, to tug, pull, drag about. Der. tussle; cf. toss.

Tout, to solicit custom. (E.) A dialectal form of tooth. M. E. too, orig. to peer; hence to be on the look-out for custom. A. S. tōtian, to project, stick out (hence, peer out); whence Toothill, Thothill, a look-out hill (W. Twkhill at Carnarvon).

Tow (1), to tug along. (E.) M. E. toven, togen. O. Fries. tōga, to pull, tow; cf. A. S. tol-hane, a tow-line, towing-ripe. = A. S. togh-, as in tog-en, pp. of toehan, tōhan, to pull, draw. + E. Fries. tagen, Icel. toga, to pull; O. H. G. sogōn; all similarly formed from Teut. *tuh (> *tug), weak grade of *teuh-, to draw, cognate with L. dūcere, to draw, lead. (VEUK)

Tow (2), coarse part of hemp. (E.) M. E. tow. A. S. tow-, occurring in tow-lic weore, material for spinning, lit. ‘tow-like stuff,’ and in tow-hiis, a tow-house, house for spinning. Orig. the operation, not the material; cf. A. S. getaw, implements. Allied to A.S. twian, to prepare, work; see Taw and Tool. + M. Du. touw, tow, tuwen, to tan leather, torwe, a weaver’s implement; Icel. tō, a tuft of wool for spinning.

Toward, Towards. (E.) M. E. towards, formed by adding -es (genitive suffix used adverbially) to M. E. toward. The A. S. toward is usually an adj., with the sense ‘future, about to come;’ towerdes was a prep., usually put after its case. = A. S. to, to; -ward, in the direction of, cognate with Icel. -verðr. M. H. G. -werti, Goth. -wairths, and allied to L. versus, 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, inward, &c.; the lit. sense is ‘that which has become’ or ‘that which is made to be,’ or ‘that which is turned;’ hence inward=turned in, to-ward, turned to, &c.


Tower. (F.—L.—Gk.) O. F. tur, tour.
- L. torrem, acc. of turris, a tower. = Gk. τουρρος, τουρρος, a tower, bastion; cf. Gael. торр, conical hill, tower, castle. = 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. ροξίν, poison for arrows (from ροξός, a bow);
-λογία, from λέγειν, to discourse. β. Τόποι may be from TEKS, to hew, shape; see Technical. But cf. L. taurus, 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. *tuyg*, 'silver chains with a knife, ciazzas, pincushion, &c. as women wear,' Sewel. + Icel. *tygi*, gear, Dan. *tøi*, gear, *legi-tøi*, a playing thing, toy, Swed. *tyg*, gear, trash, G. *zeug*, stuff, trash, G. *spielseng*, 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. tiugen*, to produce, prepare, equip, O. Fries. *tinga, tioga*, to witness, M. H. G. *zeugen*, to produce, equip, witness; all weak verbs, due to the strong Teut. verb *teuhana* - (Goth. *tihan*, A. S. *tian*, O. H. G. *siohan*, G. *sichen*), cognate with L. *ducere*, to lead. (DEUK.)

† As to the sound, cf. *hoys* = Flemish *hui*. See Tow (1), Team.

**Trace** (1), a track, foot-print. (F. - L.) F. trace, 'trace, path, track;' Cot. A verbal sb. from M. F. *tracer*, 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. *tractâre*, 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. *trace*, *trace*, which Palsgrave explains by O. F. *trays*; this is a plural form = mod. F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*. O. F. *traits*, later *traits*, *tract*, pl. of *tract*, explained by Cotgrave as 'a teame-trace or trait.' Thus *trace* = *traits*, pl. of *trait*; see Trait.

**Trachea**, wind-pipe. (L. - Gk.) L. *trachea*. - Gk. *παχεία*, lit. 'the rough,' from the rings of gristle round it; fem. of *παχύς*, rough. Allied to τέ-τραχ-α, pt. t. of *φασεῖν*, *φασάσειν*, 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. *trekka*, and O. H. G. strong verb *trehan*, to scrape, shave, draw; see Franck. Scheler regards F. *trac* as due to F. *tracer*, to trace; see Trace (1); but N. Fries. has *treck* 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. *tractâtus*, a treatate, treatise, tract. - L. *tractâtus*, pp. of *tractâre*, to handle; see Treat.

**tractable.** (L.) L. *tractabilis*, manageable. - L. *tractâre*, to handle, frequent. of *trahere* (pp. *tractus*), to draw.


**Trade.** (E) The old sense was 'path'; hence a beaten track, regular business. Cf. M. E. *tred*, 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. dial. *trag*, 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. *tradditio*, a surrender, a tradition (Col. ii. 8). - L. *trâditus*, pp. of *trâdere*, to deliver. - L. *trâ-, for trans, across; *dere*, for dare, to give. See Trans-, Date.

**Trudge**, to defame. (L.) L. *trâdûcere*, to lead over, transport, also, to defame. Here *trâ- = trans*, across; and *dûcere* is 'to lead.' See Trans- and Duke.


**Tragedy.** (F. - L. - Gk.) O.F. *tragedie*. - L. *tragedia*. - Gk. *παταινόν*, a tragedy; lit. 'a goat-song;' prob. because the actors were clad in goat-skins to resemble satyrs. - Gk. *παταινόν*, a tragic singer; lit. 'goat-singer.' - Gk. *πατάγον*, a he-goat; *πατάβος*, a singer, contracted from *παταμός*; see Ode. Der. *trag-i*, F. *trag-i*, L. *tragicus*, Gk. *παταινόν*, lit. 'goatish.'

**Trail**, vb. (F. - L.) M. E. *trailen*, to draw along, answering to A. F. *trail*, to trail, occurring in *traileaston* (below).
TRAILBASTON

- O. F. traillér, to tow a boat; allied to F. traîle, a ferry-boat with a cord. - L. tràgula, a drag-net, sledge, traka, a sled; from tráhere, to draw. Cf. Gascon traille, a track; Port. trâba, a net; Span. tralla, a cord. ¶ M. Du. treylen, to draw along, is merely borrowed from F. trailler, ‘to traile a deer, or hunt him upon a cold sent, to reel, or wind yarn,’ Cot.; or else from E. trail (see Franck). [The A.S. trághán is a very scarce word, in a gloss, and means ‘to pluck.’]

trailbaston, a law term. (F.-L.) Anglo-F. traylebastoun, a term applied to certain lawless men. It meant ‘trail-stick’ or ‘stick-carrier.’ Fully explained in Wright’s Polit. Songs, p. 383; but constantly misinterpreted. The justices of traylaston 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. træin, sb., treinen, vb. - M. F. train, a great man’s retinue; traine, a sledge; trainer, to trail along (Cot.). - Late L. trainínare, to drag along (Schwan). - L. trahere, to draw. Der. train-band, corruption of trail’and-band.

Train-oil. (Du.; and F.-L. -Gk.) For oil, see Oil. Formerly tran-øyle or trané. - M. Du. traen, ‘traine-øyle made of the fat of whales; also a tear, liquor pressed out by the fire;’ Hexham. The orig. sense is ‘tear;’ then drops forced out in boiling blubber, &c. Mod. Du. traan, a tear; cf. G. trőine. The G. trőine is really a pl. form = M. H. G. trehnere, pl. of trehen, O. H. G. trenan, a tear; cf. O. Sax. trehnit, pl., tears; E. Fries. тряни, tear-drops. We also find M. H. G. treher, pl., tears, which may be connected with O. Northumb. træher, a tear, and A. S. træar, a tear. Similarly, Du. traen may be allied to Dan. таар, a tear, and to E. tear.

Treat, a feature. (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. traîtor, oblique case from nom. traire. - L. trātōrem, acc. of trādōtor, one who betrays. - L. trādere, 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. *trāiectūrus, belonging to projection. - L. trāiectus, pp. of trāicere (= *trā-icere), to throw across, fling. - L. trā-, for trans, across; iacere, to cast.

Der. traject (M. F. traject, a ferry), the right reading for tranect, Merch. Ven. iii. 4. 53.

Tram, a coal-waggon, car on rails. (Scand.) We find ‘sledge or tram’ in the Complete Collier, 1708; p. 39; we even find tram in a will dated 1555 (Surtees Soc. Public. xxxviii. 37). The same as Low. 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); tram, a frame; cf. Swed. dial. tràmm, log, stock of a tree, also a summer-sledge; M. Swed. tràm, tram, piece of a cut tree. Orig. sense a beam, shaft, bar, log; then a shaft of a cart, a sledge; cf. E. Fries. trame, trime, step of a ladder, handle of a barrow; Low G. tràma, a beam, handle of a wheel-barrow; O. H. G. drâm, tràm, M. Du. drom, a beam, O. Inc. tràm (in trànval). ¶ The ‘derivation’ from Outram (about 1500) is ridiculous; it ignores the accent, and contradicts the history.

Trammel. (F.-L.) M. E. tramaila.

- M. F. tramail, ‘a tramell, or a net for partridges;’ Cot. (Mod. F. trémail, Littre; Gascon tramail; Ital. tramaglio.)

Late L. tremæcum, a kind of net (Lex Salica). Prob. from L. tri-, threefold, and macula, a mesh, net (Diez). ¶ The Span. form trasmallo is corrupt.

Tramontane, foreign to Italy. (F.-Ital. -L.) M. F. tramontain. - Ital. tramontano, living beyond the mountains. - L. trà-, for trans, beyond; mont-, stem of mons, mountain.


Trample. (E.) M. E. tramplen, frequent. of M. E. trampen (above); E. Fries. tramplen. + 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- prefix. (L.) L. trans, beyond, across, over. Orig. pres. pt. of a verb *trāre (whence in-trāre). to pass over; cf. Skt. tara-, a crossing over. It occurs as trans-, trans-, and trā-. Brugm. ii. § 579.

Transact, to perform. (L.) From L. transactus, pp. of transigere, to complete. - L. trans, beyond, fully; agere, to do. See Agent.

Transalpine. (L.) From L. transalpînus, beyond the Alps; see Alp.

Transcend. (L.) L. transceniere, to climb over, to surpass. - L. tran-, for trans, across, over; scandere, to climb.

Transcribe. (L.) L. transcrìbere, to copy out from one book into another. - L. trans, for trans, across, over; scribere, to write. Der. transcriber, from neut. of pp. transscriptus: also transcript-ion.

Transcend. (L.) L. transcendi, to pass or go. L. beyond, to bear, to shine. See Transcend.

Transfiguration. (F.–L.) F. transfiguration. - L. acc. transfigurationem, orig. a removing from one country to another. - L. transfigurare, to migrate across. - L. trans, across; migrare, to go; see Migrate.

Transmit. (L.) L. transmittere. - L. trans, across; mittère, to send; see Missile. Der. transmiss-ion (from pp. transmissus).

Transplant. (F.–L.) F. transplantare, to from one place to another. - L. transplantare, to plant, from planta, a plant; see Plant.

Transport. (F.–L.) F. transporter, to carry or convey over; Cot. - L. transportare, to carry across - L. trans, across; portare, 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).

Transubstantiation, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ’s body and blood. (F. — L.) F. transubstantiation. — Late L. acc. transubstantiātionem; 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 across; pp. of transuertere, to turn across. — L. trans, across; uertere, to turn; see Verse.

Trap (1), a snare, gin. (E.) M. E. trappe. A.S. trappe, a trap, for *trappe, whence be-trappan, vb., to entrap (cf. F. trappé, of Teut. origin); E. Fries. trappe, trap (1) a step, (2) a trap. — M. D. trappe, mouse-trap; O. H. G. trappa. Orig. sense ‘step’; a trap is that on which an animal steps, or puts its foot. Cf. Westphal. trapp, a step; Du. trap, a stair, step, kick, Swed. trappa, a stair. Allied to Du. trappen, to tread on, Norw. trappa, E. Fries. and Low G. trappen, to tread on, trample. Allied to Tramp. Cf. Span. transforma, a trap. Der. trap, vb.; trap-door, trap-bat.

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. drapure, with the same sense (Godefroy). Cf. also Late L. trappus, cloth (usually drappus), trappatura, a horse’s trappings, Span. and Port. trapo, cloth. See Drape.

Der. trappings, sb. pl.

Trap (3), a kind of igneous rock. (Swed.) Swed. trappa, a stair; whence trapp, trap-rock; cf. Dan. trappe, 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. trapan, trapan, a snare, trap-door (Roquefort); a plank (Godefroy). — Late L. trapentum, a plank for a trap-door. — 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 τραπεζήα, a table, of which the orig. sense was a four-footed bench. — Gk Τρα, a reduced form of the Idg. word for ‘four’; πεζά, foot, allied to ποῦς (stem ποῦ), a foot; see Foot. See Brugm. ii. § 168. Der. trapése, F. trapèze, a swing in the shape of a trapezium, as thus: △.

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. tros, rubbish, twigs used for fuel; Norweg. trös. fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken; Swed. trasa, a rag, tatter, Swed. dial. tras, a heap of sticks. Derived from the Swed. dial. phrase sita i tras, to break in pieces, the same as Swed. sita i 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 ‘crashings,’ 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. travaglio, Span. trabajó, Port. trabalho, toil, labour. According to P. Meyer (Rom. xvii. 421) it answers to Late L. trepālium, a kind of rack for torturing martyrs (Ducange); perhaps made of three beams (très pâles). Others make it answer to Late L. *trabāculum, formed from L. trab-em, acc. of trabs, trabes, a beam. Cf. Late L. trabâle, 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 tref (Cot.). Cf. F. en-traver, to shackle, en traves, shackles; (Cot.); Span. trabar, to clog, traba, a shackle. — L. trabem, acc. of trabs, 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.

TRAVERTINE

traverser, ‘to thwart or go overthwart,’ Cot.

Travertine, a kind of white limestone. (Ital.—L.) From Ital. travertino, formerly tetravtine (Florio). – L. Tiburtinus, adj., belonging to Tibur, the modern Tivoli.

Travesty. (F.—Ital.—L.) Orig. a pp., borrowed from F. travesti, disguised, pp. of se travestir, to change one’s apparel. – M. Ital. travestire, to disguise, mask. – L. trá- (for trans), implying ‘change’; vestire, to clothe, which is from uesus, a garment; see Vest.

Trawl, to fish with a drag-net. (F.—Teut.) Walloon troler, O. F. trauler, to go hither and thither (Roquefort); also spelt troller, mod. F. trôler; see Troll.

Tray, a shallow vessel. (E.) M. E. troy. A. S. *tríg, written trig (A. S. Leechdoms, ii. 340). – A. S. troy, a trough. + Low G. tråge (Stratmann); deriv. of troyg. See Trough. (Doubtful; the alleged A. S. treg is an error for troy.)

Treacherous. (F.—L.) M. E. trecherie, trecherie, treacherous. – O. F. trechie, tricher, to trick; cf. Ital. treccare, to cheat. – Late L. *triccare, for L. tricare, to daily (Eccles. xxxii. 15), tricari, to make difficulties. – L. tricære, pl. difficulties, viles; see Intricate.

Treachery. (F.—L.) M. E. trecherie, treacherie. – O. F. trechier, trichier, to trick; cf. Ital. treccare, to cheat. – Late L. *triccare, for L. cricare, to daily (Eccles. xxxii. 15), tricari, to make difficulties. – L. tricære, pl. difficulties, viles; see Intricate.

Tread, vb. (E.) M. E. treden. A. S. tredan, pt. t. tread, pp. treden. + Du. treden, G. treten. We also find Icel. treóda, pt. t. troða, pp. troðinn (cf. E. treden); Dan. trede, Swed. tråda, Goth. trudan (pt. t. trâth). Der. tread-le, a thing to tread on (in a lathe); also trade.


Treasure. (F.—L.—Gk.) The former r is intrusive. M. E. tresor. – O. F. tresor (F. trésor); the same as Ital. tesoro. Span. tesoro. – L. thésaurum, acc. of thésaurus, a treasure. – Gk. θήσαυρος, a treasure, store, hoard. – Gk. base θρ-, θρ-, as in τί-θρ-μω, I place, store up, fut. θρ-ω; (the suffixes are not clear). Der. treasurer-y, O. F. tresorie.

Treat, vb. (F.—L.) F. traîler. – L. trácture, to handle; frequentative of traære (pp. tráctus), 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. traître, to treat (above).

treaty. (F.—L.) M. E. treede. – O. F. traite [i.e. traité], a treaty, pp. of traître, to treat (above); Late L. tractátus.

Treble, threefold. (F.—L.) O. F. treble. – L. triplum, acc. of triplus, threefold; see Triple.

Tredde, for Treadle; see Tread.

Tree. (E.) M. E. tre, tre (which also means dead wood, timber). A. S. têro or têów, a tree, timber. + Icel. tre, Dan. træ; Swed. träd, timber, also träd, a tree (for trœt, lit. the wood, with post-positive article); Goth. truin. Teut. type *tre-wom, n. Cf. Russ. drevo, a tree, W. dëru, an oak, Irish darag, Gk. δρύς, oak, Skt. drà, wood; cf. Skt. drà, a kind of pine; Gk. δεῦρος, a spear-shaft. Der. tar (1), trough.


Trellis, lattice-work. (F.—L.) M. E. trellis. – F. treillis, ‘a trellis;’ Cot. Ultimately from F. treille, a latticed frame. – Late L. trichilia, tricila, an arbour. But the suffix -is is due to O. F. treillis, treslis (mod. F. treillis, sack-cloth), adj., applied to armour covered with a sort of lattice-work, Late L. triscilium, a covering of sack-cloth. – L. trēs, three, licium, a thread; cf. L. tri-líx.

Tremble, vb. (F.—L.) F. trembler. – Late L. tremulāre. – L. tremulus, adj., trembling. – L. tremere, to tremble. + Lith. trimi, Gk. τρέμυ-ειν, to tremble. (✓ TREM) Brugm. i. § 474. Der. tremor, L. tremor, a trembling; tremulous, from L. tremulus (above); tremendous, from L. tremendus, lit. to be feared, gerundive of tremere, to fear.

trinchar, Ital. trinciare. Apparently from Latin *trençare*, to cut, substituted for Latin *truncare*, to lop, from *truncus*, the trunk of a tree. Der. *trenchant*, cutting, from the present part. of *trencher*; also *trencher*, a wooden plate, to cut things on, O. F. *trencheor*.


**Trepan** (2); to ensnare. See Trepan. Treangep; see Tripang.


**Tresspass.** (F. — L.) O. F. *trespasser*, to exceed, pass beyond (hence, in E., to sin). — O. F. *tres-, from L. *trans*, beyond; *passer*, to pass; see Pass.

**Tress**, a plait of hair, ringlet. (F. — Gk.) M. E. *tresse*. — F. *tresse*, a tress; *tresser*, to braid hair. [The same as Ital. *truccia*, 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. *τρί-, threes, allied to *τρεῖς*, three; see Three. (Doubtful.)

**Tressure**, an heraldic border. (F. — Gk.) Formed, with Gk. suffix *-s*, from F. *tresser*, to plait. — F. *tresse*, a plait (above).

**Trestle, Tressel**, a support for a table. (F. — L.) O. F. *trel*, later *trelerye*, a tresteau, a trestle for a table, Cot. (Mod. F. *tréteau*). — Late L. *transstellum*, the same as L. *transstilium*, dimin. of *transstrum*, 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 *трахere*, to draw; see Trace (1) and Tract (1). (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1909, p. 271.)


**Tri-, relating to three.** (L.) L. *tri-*, three times; allied to *trēs* (neut. *tria*), three. So also Gk. *τρι-, prefix; from *τρεῖς* (neut. *τρια*), three. See Three.


**Trial;** see Try.


**Tribe, a race.** (F. — L.) F. *tribu*, a tribe; Cot. — L. *tribu-*, decl. stem of *tribus*, a tribe; cf. Umbrian *trif*. Said to have been one of the three original families in Rome; as if from L. *tri-, three. But see Brugm. ii. § 104.


**Tribuslation.** (F. — L.) F. *tribulataison*. — L. acc. *tribulatâsionem*, afflication. — L. *tribulâtus*, pp. of *tribulare*, to rub out corn; hence, to afflict — L. *tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn, consisting of a wooden frame with iron spikes beneath it. — L. *trī-, as in *trī-tus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub; with suffix *-bulum*, denoting the agent. See Trite.


**Trice** (1), a short space of time. (Scand.) M. E. *at a tryse*, at a (single) pull;
Ipomydon, 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. triz, cracking of glass, a crash, crack, instant; en hum triz, in a trice. Prob. of imitative origin; cf. Span. trís tras, a noise; trisca, a cracking, cracking; 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, tris, spritsail-brace; Norw. triss, also trissel, a pulley; Dan. trisd, a pulley, tridse, 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 = p.

Tricentenary. (L.) Coined from L. tri- and Centenary, q.v.

Trick (1), a stratagem. (Du. — F. — L.) XVI cent. — M. Du. treke, a trick; Du. trek. Prob. distinct from Du. trek, a pull, draught, and borrowed from O. F. triguer, Norman form of O. F. tricher, to trick. In fact, E. trickery is from O. F. trigerie, dial. form of tricherie, whence E. treachery; see Treachery; and trick may have been borrowed directly from Norm. dial. tripue, 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. trick 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. trekhan, 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.

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; annum, year.

Trifle. (F. — L.) M. E. trufle, treifle, rarely trifyle. — O. F. trusle, mockery, railing, a little jest, dimin. of truse, a gib, jest (Cot.). Properly a truffle, a thing of small worth; the O. F. trüfle also means a truffle (Cot.); cf. Prov. trufo, a truffle, mockery. See trufo in Scheler. 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 trick. — 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. τρί-, thrice; γλύφων, to carve, groove.

Trigonometry. (Gk.) 'Measurement of triangles.' — Gk. τριγώνον, a triangle; μετρώ, measurement, from μέτρον, a measure. Gk. τριγώνον is from τρί-, three; γων-ia, angle, allied to γωνία, knee.

Trilateral, 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, Chancer, C. T. 10630. — Swed. trilla, Dan. trille, to roll, turn round; the same as Du. drilien; 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. τρί-, for τρεῖς, three; λοβ-ός, a lobe; -της, suffix.
TRIVIAL


— L. trinus, pl. trini, by threes; for trinius, allied to trës, three. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Trinket (1), a small ornament. (F.) M. E. trenket, a shoemaker's knife; also spelt trynket (Palsgrave). Tusser 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. trenquer, to cut, by-form of trencher, to cut; cf. Span. trapchar, Ital. trinciare, to cut, carve; Span. trincheta, a cook's mincing-knife, a shoemaker's knife (Minsheu). See Trench.

Trinket (2), Trinquet, the highest sail of a ship. (F. — Span. — L.) M. F. trinquet, the highest sail; Cot. — Span. trinqueta, a trinket. Cf. Ital. trinchetto, a trinket; Port. traque, a foresail. Prob. from L. triquetrus, triangular (from the shape). — L. tri-, allied to trës, three; see Tri-; —questrus, of doubtful origin. The n may be due to Span. trinca, a rope.

Trío. (Ital. — L.) Ital. trio, music in three parts. — L. tri-, three; see Tri-.

Trip, vb. (E.) M. E. trippe, to step lightly. A lighter form of the base TRAP, to tread; see Trap (1) and Tramp.

— Du. tripen, to skip, whence trippeleten, to trip, dance; Swed. trippa, Dan. trappe, to trip, tread lightly.

Tripang, an edible sea-sing. (Malay.) Malay tripang.

Tripe. (F.) M. E. tripe. — F. tripe; cf. Span, and Port. tripa, Ital. trippe, tripe. Also Irish tripas, sb. pl., entrails, tripes; W. tripia, intestines; Bret. stripped, tripe, pl. stripou, intestines. Of unknown origin. Perhaps from Low G. strepe, a stripe, also a strip.

Triple, three-fold. (F. — L.) F. triple.

— L. triplum, acc. of tripus, threefold.

— L. tri-; three; —plus, Gk. πλους, -fold. See Tri- and Double.

triplicate, threefold. (L.) From pp. of L. triplicare, to treble. — L. tri-, three; —plus, Gk. πλους, -fold. See Ply.

Tripod. (L. — Gk.) L. tripod-, stem of tripus. — Gk. τρίπους (stem τριπος-), a tripod, three-footed brass kettle, three-legged table. — Gk. τρί-; three; πους, foot; see Foot.

tripus, an honour examination at Cambridge. (L. — Gk.) Better spelt tripus, as in An Eng. Garner, vii. 267 (1679). It was orig. applied to a certain M.A. chosen at a commencement to make an ingenious satirical speech; hence the later tripus-verses, i.e. facetious Latin verses on the reverse side of which the tripus-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 Praetorialis, or (at Oxford) a Terrae 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. triremis, having three banks of oars. — L. tri-, three; rēmus, oar.

trisect. (L.) Coined from L. tri-, in three parts; and sect-um, supine of secāre, to cut.

Trist; see Tryst.

Trite. (L.) L. tritus, worn, pp. of terere, to rub, wear away. + Russ. lerete, Lith. triti, to rub; Gk. τριπέω (<*trēpeω), to rub. (✓TEK.)

Triton, a sea-god. (L. — Gk.) L. tritōn. — Gk. Τριτός, a Triton. Cf. Irish triath, the sea; Skt. trita-, the name of a deity.

Triturate. (L.) From pp. of L. tritūrare, to rub down, thrash, grind. — L. tritūra, a rubbing. — L. tritus, pp. of terere, to rub. See Trite.


Triumvir. (L.) One of three men associated in an office. L. pl. triumviri, three men, evolved from the gen. pl. trium uirōrum, belonging to three men. — L. trium, gen. pl. of trēs, three; uirōrum, gen. pl. of uir, a man; see Virile.

Trivet, Trewet, a three-footed support. (L.) Spelt trewid (1493). A. S. trefed, Cart. Sax. iii. 367. — L. tripedem, acc. of tripes, having three feet. — L. tri-, three; pēs, a foot. Cf. tripod.

trivial, common. (F. — L.) F. trivial.

— L. trivialis, belonging to three cross-roads; that which may be picked up anywhere, common. — L. triusia, a place where
three roads meet. - L. tri-, three; vía, a way; see Viaduct.

Trochee. (L. - Gk.) L. trochos. - Gk. τροχαῖος, running; also the tripping foot which forms 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. tɾoˈɡloːdiːtə. - Gk. τρογλόδυτος, one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller. - Gk. τρωγλο-, for τρώγλη, a hole, cave; δεῦς, to enter. β. Τρωγλή is from τρώγνει, to gnaw, bite, gnaw a hole. Cf. Trout.

Troll, to roll, sing a catch, fish for pike. (F. - Teut.) M. E. tɾoʊl, to roll; to tɾoʊl a cαtсh is to sing it irregularly (see below); to tɾoʊl a bοwl is to circulate it; to tɾoʊl is also to draw hither and thither.

- M. F. tɾɔlɛr, which Cotgrave explains by 'hounds to tɾoʊlɛ, raunge, or hunt out of order'. O. F. tɾɔlɛr, to run or draw hither and thither; mod. F. tɾɔlɛr. - G. tɾɔlɛn, to roll, tɾɔlɛ. + M. Du. dɾɔlɛn, 'to tɾoʊlɛ, Hexham; Low G. dɾɔlɛn, to roll, tɾɔlɛ. Prob. allied to E. Fries. dɾɔlɛn, to turn, roll; and to Drill (1). † Distinct from trail.

Trombone. (Ital. - G. - Slav.) Ital. tɾoˈmboːnɛ, a trombone, augmentative form of Ital. tromba, a trumpet; see Trump (1).


Trope, a figure of speech. (L. - Gk.) L. tɾoˈpəˌsus. - Gk. τρόπος, a turn, a trope. - Gk. tɾoˈpɛiv, to turn. + O. Lat. tɾoˈpɛrɛ, to turn.

trophy. (F. - L. - Gk.) F. tɾɔˈfi; a trophée; Cot. - L. tɾoˈphaeum, a sign of victory. - Gk. τροφαίον, a trophy, monument of an enemy's defeat. Neut. of tɾoφαίον, belonging to a defeat. - Gk. τροπὴ, a return, putting to flight of an enemy. - Gk. tɾoˈpesiv, to turn (above).

tropic. (F. - L. - Gk.) M. E. tɾɔˈpak. - F. tɾɔpik. 'a tropick'; Cot. - L. tɾɔˈpɪkəm, acc. of tɾoˈpικός, tropical. - Gk. tɾɔpικός, belonging to a turn; the tɾoˈpιc 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. tɾɔt; O. F. tɾɔt. We also find O. F. tɾɔt, Low L. tɾoˈtarius, a trotter, messenger, supposed to be from L. tɔltiiarius, going at a trot. - L. tɔltiium, adv., at a trot; lit. 'liftingly', i.e. lifting the feet. - L. tɔlɛrɛ, to lift; see Tolerate. (So Diez, Scheler, and Littre.) But cf. M. H. G. tɾɔtten, to run, perhaps allied to tɾoˈtɛn, to trend; M. Du. tɾɔtten, 'to go, to pace, or to trot.'


Trobe duar. (Prov. - L. - Gk.) A F. modification of Prov. tɾɔbədɔr, also tɾɔbət, a troubadour, inventor of songs or verses. Here tɾɔbədɔr answers to a Late L. acc. *tɾɔpəˈdɔrɛm (= Ital. tɾɔvəˈtɛre, Span. tɾoˈvətɔɾ;) whilst F. tɾoʊvɛrɛ answers to a Late L. nom. *tɾɔpəˈtɔr. Both from the verb *tɾɔpə (as seen in Ital. tɾɔvαrɛ, Span. tɾɔvαr, Prov. troˈfər, tɾoˈvɛr), to find. See Tɾoʋer.

Trouble, vb. (F. - L.) F. tɾɔblɛr, O. F. tɾuˈblɛr. It answers to a Late L. *tɾuˈblɛrɛ, a verb made from L. tɾuˈbula, a disorderly group, dimin. of L. tɾuˈba, a crowd. In fact, we find O. F. tɾuˈblɛr, tɾuˈblɛr, one who troubles. Cf. Gk. τρυβή, disorder, throng; Skt. tɔr, to hasten. See Turbιd.


Tɾounce, to beat. (F. - L.) To beat with a truncheon. - O. F. tɾuˈs, a truncheon, m.; tɾɔnɛ, f., variant of tɾoˈnɛ, a great piece of timber, allied to tɾoˈnɛ, a trunk; see Tɾuncheon.

Tɾuʃərs, Tɾuʃərs. (F.) The latter r is modern; from the old word tɾɔwsəs, or tɾuʃərs, breeches; older forms tɾowəs, tɾuʃəs; also tɾuəs; esp. used of the Irish tɾuəs or breeches; (whence Irish tɾiəs, tɾiəbhas, trousers; M. Irish tɾiəbhs; Gael. tɾiəbhs). - F. tɾuʃəs, trunck-hose, breeches (Littre), pl. of tɾuʃə, O. F. tɾuəs, a bundle, package, case; from O. F. tɾuər, tɾuər, to pack; see Truss.

tɾuʃəʊ, a package; bride's outfit.
TROUT

(F.) F. trousseau, a little bundle; dimin. of trousse, a bundle, a pack; from O. F. trousseau, to pack. Of doubtful origin. See Truss.


Traver, 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. trovlar, Port. Span. trov, Ital. trovare, to versify. β. Since Ital. v and Prov. b arise from L. β, the corresponding Late L. form is τρύφαρε, to versify. — L. τρύπος, a trope; Late L. τρόπος, a song, manner of singing. — Gk. τρύγος, a trope, also a mode in music. See Troubadour, Trope.

Trow, to believe. Suppose. (E.) M. E. trowen. O. Fries. trouw, E. Fries. truen, to believe. A.S. trūwian, to trow, trust, from Tent. base *trw-*; also trūwian, to believe, which is allied to the sb. trów, faith, trust, and to the adj. trówere, true, from Tent. base *trow(e)-. Cf. Icel. trú, to trow, trú, true; Dan. troe, to trow, tro, true; Swed. tro, to trow; Low G. trouwen, to trow, trou, true; Du. trouwen, to marry, trouw, true; G. trouen, O. H. G. trīwēn, to trust, Goth. trovan, to believe. See True.


Trowers; see Trouser.


Truant, an idler. (F. — C.) F. truand, a beggar; truand, adj., beggarly; Cot. [The same as Span. truhan, Port. truhão, a buffoon, jester.] — W. truan, wretched, a wretch; Bret. truc, a beggar; Gael. and Irish tuagh, a wretch, miserable creature. Cf. W. tru, wretched, Corn. trac, wretched, Gael. tuagh, Irish trogha, miserable, O. Irish trīag; Celt. type *troncos, wretched (Stokes, 138). The Late L. trītāmus, a wandering beggar, is from the same source.

Truce. (E.) It should rather be deews, i.e. pledges; it is the pl. of trew, a pledge of truth. (This is proved by the M. F. forms.) — A. S. trōw, a compact, promise, pledge, faith; cf. A. S. trōwe, 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. truccare, '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 troc, a simple exchange; and we find Norm. dial. faire la troque, to barter, from W. Flemish trok, used with respect to the (good or bad) 'sale' of goods; cf. introk zijn, to be in vogue; and W. Flem. trok = Du. trek. The form trok is from Du. trek, weak grade of trekken, to pull, for which W. Flemish employs trokken.

Truck (2), a small wheel, 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. trochlea, a pulley; Barret has: 'Pullie, trochlea; a truckle, or pullie.' Cf. Span. trocla, a pulley.

Truckle, to submit servilely to another. (L. — Gk.) From the phrase to truck 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. trucher, to beg idly; obsol. (Littué). 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. truggelen, to walk with difficulty; Dan. tryle, to importune; E. Fries. truggeln, to press, push backward, also to be importunate. Allied to G. drücken, to press, A. S. drýcan, to press, afflict, prov. E. thrutch, to press.
Truffle. (F.—L.) M.F. *truffle, F. truffe, a round edible fungus, found underground. Span. *trufa, a truffle. It is thought that the F. *truffe, Span. *trufa, answer to L. pl. *tuber, truffles, whence was formed a F. fem. sb. *tusfre, 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 *tartufo, a potato. See Truffle.

Trull, a worthless woman. (G.) G. *trulle, troll (whence Picard *truelle), a trull. Cognate with M. Du. *drol, a jester, Icel. *troll, 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. tromphe, the card-game called ruffe, or trump; also the ruffe or trump at it; Cot.: *trumphier, 'to triumph, to triumph at cards;' Cot. — L. triumphus, triumph; see Triumph.

Trumpery, nonsense. (F.—G.—Slav.) F. tromperie, 'a wile, fraud;' Cot. — F. tromper, to deceive; orig. to sound a horn; whence the phrase se tromper de quelqu'un, to play with any one, amuse oneself at their expense. See Trump (1).

Trumpet. (F.—G.—Slav.) F. trompette, 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).

Trunchon. (F.—L.) M.E. *trunchon. — O. North F. *trunchon (Norm. dial.); O. F. *transon, a thick stick; formed from tronc, 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. *tryndled, rounded; Voc. 152. 5. — M.F. (Picard) trondelier, 'to trundle;' Cot. — Walloon trondelier, to roll (Sigart). Of Low G. origin; cf. Low G. *trondeln, Pomeran. tründeln, to trundle a hoop; O. Fries. trund, round; N. Fries. trind, round. From Teut. *trend-, weak grade of a lost verb *trendan-, to roll (pt. t. *trend); whence also A. S. sin-trynedel, a large round shield. The i appears in Dan. Swed. trind, round; the a, modified to e, appears in M. E. *trenden, to turn, roll, secondary verb from *trend, 2nd grade of *trendan-. See Trend.


Trunk (2), of an elephant. (F.—G.—Slav.) Formerly *tronc, signifying (1) trumpet, (2) tube. — F. trompe, 'a trump, or trumpet, the snowt of an elephant;' Cot. Cf. O. F. *tronper, 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. *tron—, a stump; from tronc, a trunk; cf. M. F. tronc, a stump; see Trunk (1).

Truss, to pack, fasten up. (F.) O. F. *trousser, tourser, to pack up; whence the sb. *trousse, tourse, a bundle; and the dimin. trussel, toursel, later trousseau; see Trousseau. Cf. Port. *truxa, a pack, Span. *troja, a soldier's knapsack. Origin doubtful; perhaps from O. F. *tros, trous, a small piece; from Late L. *tursus, L. *thyrsus, a stalk. — Gk. *thyrsoς; see Thyr—sus. So Köring.


Truth. (E.) M.E. *trouthe, truth; A.S. *trówe, true; see True. + Icel. *trygg, truth. And see Troth.

Try, to select, test, examine, &c. (F.—L.) M.E. *trien, to select, pick out, choose. — F. *trier, 'to pull out;' Cot. The same as Prov. *triar, to separate corn from the straw, also to choose. — Late L.
TRYST

trītāre, to pound small; cf. Ital. tritare, to pound, grind, mince, also to ponder, consider, scan. — L. tritus, pp. of terere, to rub. It meant to thresh, pulverise, separate, purify, mutilate, pick. (Disputed.) Der. tri-āl.

TRYST, TRIST, an appointment to meet. (F. — Teut.? ) See Jameson; orig. a set station, place of meeting. M. E. triste, triestre, a station in (hunting), place to watch. — O. F. trieste, triestre, station to watch (in hunting), ambush; Low L. tristā. Of doubtful origin; but perhaps related to Frankish L. trustis, one in a place of trust (see Ducange). Allied to O. H. G. trīst, help, M. H. G. vb. trosten, to assist; see Trust.

Tub, a small cask. (O. Low G.) M. E. tubbe. — M. Du. totte, a tub; Low G. and L. Fries. tubbe, a tub.

Tuber, a rounded root. (L.) tūber, a bump, tumour, also a swelling. Lit. 'swelling;' allied to Tumid. Brugm. i. § 413 (8). Der. tubercle, a little swelling.

Tuck (1), to gather in a dress. (O. Low G.) M. E. tükken. — Low G. tükken, to pull up, draw up, tuck up, also to entice (= M. Du. tocken, to entice). + G. zucken, to twitch up; O. H. G. zucken. Teut. base *tuck; intensive form from the weak grade (*tuk) of Teut. *teuh-an, to pull; see Tow (1), Tug, Touch.

Tuck (2), a rapier. (F. — It. — G.) Short for F. étoc, occasional form of estoq, 'the stock of a tree, a rapier, a tuck;' Cot. — Ital. stocco, a trencane, rapier, tuck; Florio. — G. stock, a stock, stump, &c.; see Stock, Stockade.

Tuck (3), beat of drum. (F. — Teut.) From Picard or Walloon toquer, toker, to touch, strike; variant of F. toucher, to touch; see Touch, Toosin.

tucker, a fuller. (F. — Teut.) M. E. touker, lit. 'beater;' though the cloth was worked up with the feet. — O. North F. touker, toquer, to beat; variant of F. toucher, to touch. See Toosin.

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 toccare, to strike, touch; see Touch. ⊙ Or from Italian.

TUMEFY

Tuesday. (E.) A. S. Tiwes dag, the day of Tiw, the god of war. + Icel. Tyr-dagr, the day of Tyr; Dan. Tirsdag, Swedish. Tisdag; O. H. G. Zies tac, the day of Zeus, god of war. β. The A. S. Tiu, Icel. Tyr, O. H. G. Tiw, are the same as Skt. deva-s, god, and allied to L. deus, god, and even to L. Iu- in Iu-piter, Gk. Zeus, Skt. Dyaus. ⊙ A translation of L. dīé̂s Mariús.


Tuft (1), a crest, knot. (F. — Teut.) M. E. tuft, but the final t is excentric; prov. E. tuft, a tuft. — F. touffe, a tuft or lock of hair. — Swed. dial. tupp, a tuff, fringe; Icel. toppr, a top, tuft, or lock of hair; M. Du. top, a tuft; G. zoßp. ⊙ W. tuft 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. tükken, to pull up, draw up; cf. Low G. togg, a pull (Dannell). From the weak grade (tuk-) of Teut. *teuh-an, to pull; see Tow (1), Tuck (1).


Tulip, a flower. (F. — It. — Turk. — Pers.) M. F. tulīpe, also tulīpan, a tulip; so called from its likeness to a turban. — Ital. tulipa, tulīpana, a tulip. — Turk. tulūbend, a turban; also dulūbend. — Pers. dul−band, 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 toben, tumblen, to tumble. — A. S. tumblian, to turn heels over head, dance. + Du. tuimelen; cf. G. tummeln, from O. H. G.禀mön, 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; tomb−r−el, a cart that falls over, O. F. tomberel, from F. tomber, to tumble, fall over, a word of Teut. origin.

Tumefy, to cause to swell. (F. — L.) M. F. tumefier; Cot. — Late L. *tumeficare,
for L. tunefacere, to make to swell. — L. tumere-to, to make.

**Tumid.** (L.) L. timidus, swollen — L. tumère-to, to swell. Cf. Gk. τομή, a swelling; Skt. tus, to increase. Brugm. i. § 413 (8). (✓TEU) Der. tum-our, F. tumeur, from L. acc. tumorem, a swelling.

**Tump,** a hilllock. (C.) W. tump, a bump, is perhaps from E. but the word seems to be Celtic; from W. tom, Gaecl. and Irish tom, a hillock; cf. Gk. τύφος, L. tumulus, a mound. See Tomb.

**Tumult.** (F.—L.) F. tumulte. — L. tumultum, an uproar. — L. tumère, to swell, surge up.

**tumulus.** (L.) L. tumulus, a mound. — L. tumère, 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. þungr, heavy; sten is cognate with E. stone.


**Tunnel.** (F.—L.) O. F. tonnell (later tonneau), a tun, 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 ton; see Ton.

**Tunny,** a fish. (F.—L.—Gk.) F. thon; Cot. — L. thunnus, acc. of thunus — Gk. θύνος, θύνος, a tunny. Lit. ‘the darter.’ — Gk. θύνεω, allied to θύεω, to rush along. (✓DEHEU)

**Tup,** a ram. (Scand.) Prob. a transferred name; cf. Swed. and Norw. tupp, a cock, allied to Dan. top, a cock’s crest, and to Icel. topr, a top, a crest. See Top.

**Turbarh.** (F. — It. — Turk. — Pers.) Formerly turbant, turbirant, turbard; also tilipant, tilipant, tilibant. — M. F. turbant, turbard, a turban; Cot. — It. turbante, ‘a turbant; ’ Florio. — Turk. turbend, vulgar form of dulbend, a turban. — Pers. dulband, a turban. Cf. Tulip.

**Turbery,** a right of digging turf, or a place for digging it. (F. — O. H. G.) O. F. turberic; Low L. turbæria, the same. — O. H. G. *turbö, older form of zurbö, turf. — A. S. turf: See Turf.

**Turbid.** (L.) L. turbidus, disturbed. — L. turbare, to disturb. — L. turba, a crowd, confused mass of people. See Trouble.

**Turbot.** (F.—L.) F. turbot, a fish. — Late L. turbo, a turbot; L. turbo, a spindled, 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. turgère, 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. Calcuttscher kahn, a turkey-cock, is lit. a cock of Calicut, (It really came from the New World.) From F. Turgie, Turkey. — F. Turc, a Turk. — Tatar Turk, a Turk; orig. an adj. meaning ‘brave.’ ¶ The usual Turkish word for ‘Turk’ is Osmanyi.

**Turmeric.** (Arabic?) New L. turmerica (Minshew). Cf. F. terre-mèrite, turmeric (Littre; 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. kürkum, saffron; whence also L. coccus.

**Tumour,** sb. (F.?—L.?) Formerly turnedly; 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. tremouille, ‘the hopper of a mill,’ also called tremeul (Cotgrave); O. F. tramere. β. So named from being in continual motion. — L. tremere, to tremble, shake. Cf. O. F. tramoir, to tremble.

**Turn,** vb. (L.—Gk.) M. E. turnen, tournen; A.S. tyrnan, turman. [Cf. O. H. G. turnen, to turn.] — L. tornare, to turn in a lathe. — L. tornus, a lathe.
TWEEZERS


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. toss.

Tut, an exclamation of impatience. (E.) Cf. M. F. trut (the same); and cf. tush.

Tutelage, guardianship. (L.; with F. suffix.) From L. tutél-a, protection; with F. suffix -age (< L. -aticum). — L. tít-us, short for tuitus, pp. of tuéi, to guard, protect; see Tuition.

tutelar. (L.) L. tutéláris, protecting. —L. tít-us, short for tuitus (above).

tutor. (L.) L. tutor, a guardian, tutor. —L. tít-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. twicken; A. S. twician, pt. t. twicc-ode, (spelt twiiccede, Shrine, 41); cf. A. S. twicce, as in A. S. angel-twicce, a hook-twitcher, the name of a worm used as a bait. + Low G. twikken, E. Fries. twikken, G. zwicken, to pinch. See Twitch.

Tweezers, nippers. (F.-Teut.; with E. suffix.) A surgeon’s box of instruments was formerly called a tweeze, whence small surgical instruments were called tweezers, a form afterwards turned into tweezers, and used of small nippers in particular. β. Again, the word tweeze was really at first twee, the plural of twee or etwee, a surgical case; etwee being merely an English form of M. F. estuy, F. étou. — M. F. estuy, ‘a sheath, case, a case of little instruments, now commonly termed an ettiee;’ Cot. γ. The M. F. estuy is cognate with Span. estuche, Port. estojo, M. Ital. stuccio, stucchio, ‘a little pocket-case with scissors, pen-knives, and such trifles in them’ (sic); Florio. — M. H. G. stüche (prov. G. stantche), a short and narrow muff (hence a case). + Icel. stúka, a sleeve. ¶ Etymology quite clear; estuy became etwee, twee, then twees, then tweees, and lastly tweezers, which might be explained as ‘instruments belonging to a tweeze or twee.’

TURNOPE

Turnip, a plant. (F. – L.; and L.) The latter part of the word is M. E. nepe, a turnip, A. S. nāp, borrowed from L. napus, a kind of turnip; cf. Irish and Gael. neap, a turnip. β. The origin of the former part is unknown; the suggestion terra 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 turnapá, a turnep, tournoir, a turner (from L.);

Turnpike. 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. turbentine; Cot. – Norman dial. turbentine. — L. terebinthus. – Gk. τερπενθ̣ος, the terebinth-tree. See Terebinth.


Turquoise, Turkis, a gem. (F. – Ital. – Tatar.) F. turquoise; orig. fem. of Turquis, Turkish. — M. Ital. Turchesa, a turquoise, or Turkish stone. — Tatar Türk, a Turk.


Turtle (1), a turtle-dove. (L.) A. S. tūrtle; formed, by change of r to l, from L. turtur, 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. tartarunga, 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 twist, an expression of disgust. Cf. pishe and tut; and cf. Low G. tüss, silence! Also Dan. lysse, to silence.

**Twelve.** (E.) M. E. twelf, whence twelfe-t, a pl. form, also written twelue (=twelve). A. S. twelf, twelfe. +O. Fries. twilif, Du. twaelf, Icel. tólf, Dan. tolv, Swed. tólf, G. zwölf, O. H. G. zweelf, Goth. twalif. ° The Goth. twa-lif is composed of two, two, and -lif, the equivalent of the Lithuan. -liku, occurring in dývy-liku, twelve. Again, the suffix -liku is allied to Lithuan. likas, remaining, left over, from lik-ti, to remain. Hence twa-lif = two over ten, i.e. twelve. Brugm. ii. § 175. Der. twelf-th, for twelf = A. S. twelfa, twelfth; twelvenmonth = M. E. twelfmonth.  

**Twenty.** (E.) A. S. twentig. — A. S. twen = twen, short for twegen, twain; and -tig, suffix allied to Goth. -tías and E. ten. ° Goth. twaitigaz, Du. twintig, Icel. tutigu, G. zwanzig; all similarly formed.  

**Twibill, twybill,** a two-edged bill. (E.) M. E. twibill. A. S. twi-, -twi-, double; bill, a bill; see twice (below).  

**Twice.** (E.) M. E. twiés (dissyllabic). A. S. twiges, a late form, for the older twiwa, twice. — A. S. twi-, double; like L. bi-, Gk. δί-, Skt. dvī-; allied to twa, two. See Two.  

**Twig** (1), a shoot of a tree. (E.) A. S. twig (pl. twigwe), a twig; Northumb. tuigge (pl. tuiggé), Jo. xv. 5, 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 (Danneil), Westphal. twich, twick, G. zweig. Cognate with Skt. dvi-ka-, *consisting of two,* Gk. δύος, double, twofold. Brugm. ii. § 165.  

**Tig** (2), to comprehend. (C.) Irish tuig-im, O. Irish tuce-im, I understand; Gael. tug, to understand.  

**Twilight.** (E.) M. E. twilght. 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. zwiehticht, M. Du. tewelicht; 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 G. H. G. zwinel, twin, and to E. Twin.]  


**Twin.** (E.) A. S. ge-twinnas, twins. ° Icel. twinnr, in pairs; Lithuan. dąyni, twins; cf. L. bini, two at a time. From the A. S. twi-, double; the -n gives a collective force, as in L. bi-n-i, two at a time. Cf. Goth. tueihtnai, two apiece; Bavar. twi-ling, G. zwil-ling, a twin.  

**Twine,** vb. (E.) M. E. twinen, to twist together. From A. S. twin, sb., a twisted or doubled thread. ° Du. twijn, sb., a twist, twine, Icel. twinni, twine; Swed. twinnträd, twine-thread; also Du. tweer, G. zwirn. ° All from Teut. type *twis-no- > *twis-no-, double; the is becomes i in A. S. twin, Du. twijn; the sn becomes vn in Icel. and Swed.; and the s becomes r in Du. and G. The base twis- occurs in E. twis-t, Goth. twis- prefix; cf. L. bis (for *twis), Gk. δίς, Skt. dvīs, twice. Brugm. i. § 903 (c, note 2).  


**Twinkle.** (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. twicken, to twitch (hence to quiver); see Tweak. ° Bavarian zwirkern, frequent. of zwicken, to blink.  

**Twinkling.** (E.) M. E. twinkelinging, the twitching of an eye. — M. E. twinkelen, to wink; the same word as E. twinkle.  

**Twinter,** a beast two years old. (E.) A. S. twi-wintre, 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 zwiren, zuieren, to peep (Schmeller), M. H. G. zwieren, to peep out (Schaede). ° Naar is wrong in citing twire = twitter from Chaucer; the true reading is twiteth.  

**Twirl,** to turn rapidly round. (E.) It stands for thwirl (like twinge for thwinge).
Twist, vb. (E.) M. E. twisten, vb. formed from A. S. *twistan, sb., a rope or twisted cord. — A. S. *twiws, double (see Twine); with suffix -t (Idg. suffix -to-). The Du. twist, Dan. Swed. twist, G. zwist, mean ‘discord,’ which is another sense of the same word; so also M. E. twist, a twig or fork of a branch; Icel. twistr, the deuce, in card-playing.

Twit, to remind of a fault. (E.) Shortened from M. E. atwiten, to reproach. — A. S. atwītan, to twit, reproach, orig. to observe, hence to observe what is amiss.

Tybalt, the ‘prince of cats.’ (Low G.) In Shak. A. F. Tebald, Tebald. — O. Sax. Thiod-balde, 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 τύπανον, a drum. — Gk. τύπω, base of τύπτειν, to strike. Der. tympany, Gk. τυμπανία, a drums, in which the belly is tightly stretched, as a drum.

Type. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. type (Sherwood). — L. typum, acc. of typus. — Gk. τύπος, a blow, mark of a blow, stamp, impress, mark, mould, type, &c. — Gk. τύπω, base of τύπτειν, to strike. Cf. Skt. tupa, tump, to hurt; allied to Gk. στυφέλεις, to strike. (STEU.) Der. typ-i, Gk. τυπός; whence typo- or, &c.

Typhoon, a violent whirlwind. (Arab. — Gk.) [Sometimes claimed as a Chinese word meaning ‘a great wind.’] — Chinese ta, great; fâng (in Canton fâng), wind, whence ta fâng, a gale, a typhoon (Williams).] But this seems to be a late mystification. In old authors the forms are tusson, tusson, tîphon, &c. — Arab. tîfân, a hurricane, storm. — Gk. τυφώ, better τυφώς, 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. τύφω, smoke, mist; also stupor, esp. if arising from fever; typhus fever = stupor-fever. — Gk. τυφέω, to smoke. (DHEU.) Der. typho-id, i.e. typhus-like, from ηδος, resemblance.

Tyrant. (F. — L. — Gk.) The final t is added. O. F. tiran, also tyrant. — L. tyrannum, acc. of tyrannis, a tyrant. — Gk. τυράννος, a lord, sovereign, master; orig. in a good sense (see Pseudotus). Der. tyrann-y, F. tyrannie, Late L. tyrannia, Gk. τυράννια, sovereignty.

Tyro, misspelling of Tiro, q. v.

U.

Ubiquity, omnipresence. (F. — L.) F. ubiquité, ‘an ubiquity;’ Cot. As if from L. acc. *ubiquitatem, a being everywhere; a coined word. — L. ubiquus, everywhere. — L. ubi, where; with suffix -que, allied to L. quis, who. Der. ubiqui-ous.

Uhlán, Ulan, a lancer. (G. - Polish. - Turkish.) G. uhlan, a lancer. - Pol. ulan, a lancer. Borrowed from Turk. uglán, also ólán, a youth. lad. Of Tatar origin.

Ukase, an edict. (F. - Russ.) F. ukase.*-Russ. uká5', an edict; cf. ukázate, to indicate, shew, order, prescribe. -Russ. u-, prefix, allied to Skt. ava, away, off; kázate, to shew, Ch. Slav. kázát'i. Brugm. i. §§ 163; note, 616.

Ulcér, a dangerous sore. (F. - L.) F. ulcère.-L. ulcér-, for uluces-, stem of ulcus, a sore.+Gk. ὄλκας, a wound, sore; Skt. arčas, hemorrhoids.

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. oullier, eullier, to fill a cask up to the bung. Cotgrave spells it euiller, and the sb. as eullage. The Late L. type of the vb. is *oculäre, i.e. to fill up to the oculus, eye, orifice. We also find O. F. aoullier, as if for *adoculäre, as if for *adoculäre.

Ulterior, further. (L.) L. ulterior, further; comp. of O. L. ulter, adj.

ultimate, furthest. (L.) L. ultimátus, pp. of ultimáre, to be at the last. - L. ultim-us, last; ul-ti-mus being a double superl. from the base ul-; see ultra.

ultra-, beyond. (L.) L. ultrá, beyond, adv. and prep. Allied to O. Lat. ul-s, beyond, ullus, that one.

ultramarine, beyond sea; as sb., sky-blue. (Span. - L.) Span. ultramarino, beyond sea; also a blue colour. -L. ultrá, beyond; mar-e, sea; and suffix -ímus; see Marine.

ultramontane, beyond the Alps. (F. - Ital. - L.) F. ultramontain. - Ital. ultramontano. - L. ultrá, beyond; montem, acc., a mountain; with suffix -ímus; see Tramontane and Mountain.

ultramundane, beyond the world. (L.) L. ultrá, beyond; mundanus, worldly, from mundus, world; see Mundane.

Umbel, an umbrella-like inflorescence. (L.) L. umbella, a parasol; dimin. of umbra, a shade; see Umbrae.


Umbilical, pertaining to the navel. (F. - L.) M. F. umbilical, adj., from umblíc, navel (Cot.). - L. umbilicus, acc. of umblícites, navel, middle, centre.+Gk. ὀμβροκός, navel; cf. Skt. nabhí-, navel; see Nave (1). Brugm. i. § 497.

Umbrae, shade of trees; offence. (F. - L.) Properly 'shadow'; hence, shadow or suspicion of injury. - M. F. ombrage, umbrage, shade, also suspicion. - F. ombre, shadow (with suffix -age < L. -āticum).-L. umbra, shadow.

Umbrella, (Ital. - L.) Ital. umbrella, ombrella, a parasol; dimin. of Ital. ombra, a shade. - L. umbra, a shade.

Umpire, (F. - L.) For umn-pire, the old form of the word; M. E. nompere, noompere, also nompere, noompier, P. Plowman, B. v. 337.-O. F. nomper, later nompier, peerless, odd (Cot.); earliest form nampler (Roquefort).-L. non, not; parem, acc. of pár, equal. Used, like L. impár, in the sense of arbitrator; the lit. sense is unequal, odd, hence a third man called in to arbitrate, a 'non-peer.' See Non- and Peer.

Un- (1), neg. prefix. (E.) Prefixed to sbs., ads., and advs. (Distinct from un- (2) below.) A. S. un-, neg. prefix.+Du. on-, Icel. ò-, û-, Dan. an-, Swed. o-, Goth. un-, G. un-, W. an-, L. in-, Gk. ár-, d-, Zend. an-, a-, Skt. an-, a-.- Readily prefixed to a large number of words; a few of these, such as un-couth, of which the simple form is not used, will be found below.

Un- (2), verbal prefix, expressing the reversal of an action. (E.) Quite distinct from un- (1) above; only used with verbs. Thus to un-lock = to reverse locking, to open that which was closed by locking. A. S. un- + Du. ent-, G. ent-, O. H. G. ant-; Goth. and- (as in and-bindan, to unbind). Precisely the same as E. an- in an-swer, A. S. and-, Gk. ánti-; see Anti. In the case of past participles, the prefix is ambiguous; thus un-bound may either mean 'not bound,' with prefix un- (1), or
may mean ‘undone’ or released, with prefix un- (2).

**Un-** (3), prefix. (E.) Only in un-to, un-til, which see.

**Unanalyed**, without having received extreme unction. (E.; and L. – Gk.) In Hamlet, i. 5. 77. Lit. ‘un-on-oiled.’ – A.S. un-, not; M.E. an-cled, from an (for A.S. on) and cled, pp. of M.E. iclein, to oil, vb., from ele, sb., oil. The A.S. ele, oil, is borrowed from L. oleum, Gk. οἶαον, oil; see Oil.

**Unanimous**, of one mind. (L.) L. unanim-us, of one mind; with suffix -ous.

– L. un-us, one (see One); animus, mind.

**Uncial**, large, applied to letters. (L.) L. uncia-is, adj. from uncio, inch; see Inch. (From the large size of the letters)

**Uncle**. (F. – L.) M.E. uncle. – A.F. uncle; F. oncle. – L. aunusculum, acc. of aunusculus, a mother’s brother, lit. ‘little grandfather’; dimin. of aunus, a grandfather.

**Uncouth.** (E.) A.S. uncud, orig. unknown; hence, strange, odd. – A.S. unn-; and cud, known, pp. of cuman, to know. See Can.


**Undern**, a certain period of the day. (E.) The time denoted differed at different periods. The A.S. under 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. aunder, aundorn, orndorns,ourdrons, &c. + Icel. undorn, O.H. G. unorn, Goth. undaurnum; 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-dyrme, ‘not dark,’ hence ‘dawn.’ (But dyrme usually means ‘not manifest.’) See Eng. Stud. xx. 334.

**Understand.** (E.) A.S. understandan, lit. to stand under or among, hence, to comprehend (like L. intel-legere). – A.S. under, under; standan, to stand.

**Undertake**, to take upon oneself, attempt. (E. and Scand.) M.E. undertaken, compounded of under and M.E. taken, to take. Der. undertaker, lit. one who takes a business in hand; Oth. iv. 1. 224.

**Undulate**, to wave. (L.) From pp. of L. undulare, to fluctuate. – L. undula, dimin. of unda, a wave. Allied to Water; cf. Skt. wave, und, to wet, Lith. undu, water, Russ. voda, water. Brugm. i. §§ 102, 594.


**Ungainly**, awkward. (Scand.; with E. prefix and suffix.) Formed by adding -ly to M.E. ungen, inconvenient. – A.S. unn-, not; Icel. gegen, ready, serviceable, convenient, allied to gegen, to meet, suit, gegen, against, and to E. Again. Cf. Icel. og-egen, ungainly.


**Unicorn.** (F. – L.) M.F. unicorn, a fabulous one-horned animal. – L. unicer-nem, acc. of unicorns, one-horned. – L. uni-, for unus, one (see One); corn-u, a horn. See Horn.

**Uniform**, adj. (F. – L.) F. uniforme. – L. uniformem, acc. of uniformis, having one form. – L. uni-, for unus, one; form-a, form; see Form.

**Union** (1), concord. (F. – L.) F. union. – L. acc. unionem, oneness. – L. uni-, for unus, one.

**Union** (2), a large pearl. (F. – L.) The same word as the above; the L. unio means oneness, also a single pearl of a large size, also a kind of onion.

**Unique.** (F. – L.) F. unique, single. – L. unicum, acc. of unicus, single. – L. uni-, for unus, one.

**Unison.** Concord. (F. – L.) F. unison. – L. unisonum, acc. of unisonus, having a like sound. – L. uni-, for unus, one; sonus, sound; see Sound (3).

**Unit.** (F. – L.) Formed by dropping the final -y of unity. ‘Unit, Unite, or
Unity, in arithmetic, the first significant figure, or number 1, &c., Phillips; see Unity.

unite. (L.) L. unitus, pp. of unito, to unite. — L. unus, one.


universal. (F.—L.) F. universel (Latinised). — L. universalis, belonging to the whole. — L. universus, turned into one, combined into a whole. — L. uni-, for unus, one; univers, pp. of vertere, to turn; see Verse. Der. universitv, F. université, from L. acc. universitatem.

univocal, having but one meaning. (L.) From L. univoc-us, univocal; with suffix -alis. — L. uni-, for unus, one; voc-, allied to vox, voice, sense; see Voice.

Unkempt, i.e. uncombed; for unkempt. From A.S. cemban, to comb; formed (by vowel-change of a to e) from comb, 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. (E.; and F.—L.) From un-, prefix, and rule; with suffix -y; a coined word. See Rule. Fabian has unruly.

Until. (E.) The same word as below, with the substitution of North E. (and Scand.) till, to, for E. to. See Till.

unto, even to. (E.) M. E. unto (not in A.S.). For unde-to; where to is the usual E. prep., and unde is the O. Fries. unde, out, Goth. unde, O. Sax. und, unto, whence O. Sax. un-tó, unto. A related form od (<* anth) is common in A. S.; cf. also A. S. an-, prefix, for which see Un- (2).


Upas, the poison-tree of Java. (Malay.) Malay upas, a poisonous juice; pühun upas, poison-tree (pühun = tree).

Upbraid, to reprove. (E.) M. E. upbreiden, to reprove. — A. S. 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-stér, another form of upholster, which was formerly used of a dealer in furniture, lit. one who holds up for sale.

Upon. (E.) A.S. uppon, upon. — A. S. upp, up, upon; on, on. + Icel. upp, upon; Swed. pâ, Dan. paa (reduced forms).

Upiropr, tumult. (Du.) The spelling shows confusion with E. roar. — Du. oproër, ‘uproer, tumult;’ Hexham. — Du. op, upon; roeren, to excite, stir, move; so that oproër = a stirring up, commotion. + Low G. upp-rôr (Danneil); Swed. upproar, Dan. uproër, G. aufrührr. The verb is Du. roeren, Swed. riva, Dan. røre, G. rühren, A. S. hrârn, to stir; see Remousse. The A. S. hrârn is from hrôr, 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. i. 16; Chaucer, C. T., A. 1080. See Start.

Upwards; see Up and -ward, suffix.

Urbane, courteous. (L.) L. urbanus, belonging to a city. — L. urb-s, a city. Der. urban, doublet of urbane; urban-i-ty, F. urbanité, from L. acc. urbanitatem, courteousness.

Urchin, a hedgehog, goblin, imp, small child. (F.—L.) Orig. hedgehog; hence, goblin, imp, small child (Tempest, i. 2. 326); it being supposed that some imp took a hedgehog’s shape. — Walloon urchon, urchon (Sigart); Norm. dial. herichon; O. North. F. herichon; O.F. ireçon, erçeçon, herisson, a hedgehog; formed with suffix -on (= L. omen) from L. ericlus, a hedgehog, lengthened form of er (gen. eri-s), a hedgehog. + Gk. χρήα, hedgehog; cf. χραδόσεων, to scratch.

Ure, practise, use. (F.—L.) Obsolete, except in in-ure, man-ure. (Distinct from use.) — O. F. eure, veure, ouvre, work, action. — L. opera, work; see Operate.

Urge. (L.) L. urgâre, to urge, drive. Allied to Wreck. (✓ WERG.) Der. urg-ent, from stem of pres. part.

Urim. (Heb.) Heb. urim, lights; pl. of ēr, light. See Thummim.

Urîne. (F.—L.) F. urine. — L. ùrina. + Gk. οὖρον, urine; Skt. vâri, vâ, water;
Icel. ār, drizzling rain; Icel. ver, A. S. wer, sea. Orig. 'water.'

**URN.** (F.-L.) M. E. urne.—F. urne.—L. urbana, urn. For *urc-na*; cf. urc-eus, a pitcher. Brugm. i. § 756.

**Us.** (E.) A. S. ās, dat. pl. of wē, we; ās, āstic, acc. pl. of wē—Du. ons, Icel. oss, Swed. oss, Dan. os, G. uns; Goth. uns, unis, dat. and acc. pl. Teut. base *uns*— Cf. L. nōs, Skt. nās; also Gk. ἄμα, Skt. asmān, us. Brugm. i. § 437 (2); ii. § 436.

**Use** (1), sb. (F.—L.) M. E. use, us.—O.L. us, use, usage.—L. usum, acc. of usus, use.—L. usus, pp. of āsti, to use. Der. use, vb., F. user, Late L. usurare, frequent. of L. āstī, to use; ās-age, F. usage; ās-al, L. āstilis, adj., from āstus, stem of āsus, use; &c.

**Use** (2), profit, benefit. (F.—L.) When use is employed, legally, in the sense of 'benefit,' it is a modernised spelling of the Anglo-F. form of the Lat. opus, employment, need. We find the Anglo-F. spellings oes, oep, uses; O. F. oes, uses, uses.

**Uscher,** a door-keeper. (F.—L.) M. E. uschere, ussher.—A. F. usser; O. F. ussier, ussier, later hussier, 'an usher, or door-keeper;' Cot. — L. ostiārum, acc. of ostiārius, a door-keeper.—L. ostium, a door. Extended from L. ās, month; see Oral.

**Usquebaugh,** (Irish.) Irish usge beatha, usquebaugh, whisky.—Irish usge, water (see Whisky); beatha, life, O. Ir. beith, allied to Gk. bios, life. Brugm. i. §§ 85, 368.

**Usurp,** to seize to one's own use. (F.—L.) F. usurper.—L. usurpare, to employ, acquire; also, to usurp. Clearly derived from āsus-us, use, but the rest of the word is obscure; Brugmann (ii. § 4) suggests āsus- and rapere, to seize to one's own use.

**Usury.** (F.—L.) M. E. usurye, usury.—F. usure, usury, the occupation of a thing.—L. āsura, use, enjoyment, interest, usury.—L. āsus-us, pp. of āsti, to use.

**Ut,** the first note of the musical scale. (L.) Ut. See Gamut.

**Utas,** the octave of a feast. (F.—L.) Utas is for utaves. an A. F. word corresponding to O. F. oitaves, pl. of oitave, octave, eighth day.—L. octāna (diēs), eighth day; fem. of octānum, eighth.—L. octō, eight. See Octave.

**Utensil.** (F.—L.) M. F. utensile, sb.—L. āntilis, adj., fit for use; whence āntilisilia, neut. pl., utensils. For āntilis, from the stem of pres. pt. of āsti, to use. Cf. Use (1).


**Utilise.** (F.—L.) F. utiliser, a modern word; coined from util-e, useful, with suffix -iser (Gk. -ίσος).—L. āstitus, useful.—L. āstī, to use. Cf. Use (1).


**Utis,** festival merriment; see Utas.


**Utopian.** (Gk.) An adj. due to Sir T. More's description of Utopia, an imaginary island, situate nowhere. —Gk. οὐ, not; τόνος, a place; see Topic.

**Utter,** outer. (E.) M. E. utter. A. S. āttera, which occurs as well as āter; both are comparative forms of āt; out; see Out. Der. utter, vb.; cf. G. aussern, vb., from ausser, outer; also A. S. ut-tian, to put out, from āt, out.

**Utterance** (1), an uttering. (E.; with F. suffix.) From the verb to utter, M. E. outron; formed from M. E. outer, utter, compar. of A. S. āt, out. See Out.

**Utterance** (2), extremity. In Shak. (F.—L.) F. outrance, extremity.—F. outré, beyond.—L. uterā, beyond; see Ultra-.

**Uvula.** (L.) Late L. ūvula, dimin. of L. ūna, a grape, a cluster, also the uvula. +Lith. īg, a berry. Brugm. i. § 223 (2).

**Uxorious,** excessively fond of a wife. (L.) L. ūxōri-us, fond of a wife; with suffix -ous. —L. ūxor-, stem of ūxor, a wife.

**V.**

In Middle-English, v is commonly written as w in the MSS.; conversely, v is put for u in a few words, chiefly vp, under, unto, vs, use, and the prefix vn-.


**Vaccinate.** (L.) Coined as if from pp. of vaccināre, to inoculate.—L. vaccinūs, belonging to cows.—L. navea, a
cow. + Skt. *vāpā, a cow. ¶ First used about 798.

Valley. (F.-L.) F. *valée, a valley. (F.-L.) M. E. *val-, F. *val, L. *vallem, acc. of *valle, a valley; parallel to Ital. valle, a valley, which appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a valley.' Formed with suffix *-e (< L. -ātūs), from F. *val, a vale, representing L. *vallem, acc. of *vallis, a vale.


Vacuum. (L.) L. vacuum, an empty space; neut. of vacus, empty. — L. vacère, to be empty; see Vacation.

Vade, to fade. (Du. — F.-L.) M. Du. vadden, 'to fade.' Hexham. — O. F. jader, to fade; see Fad.


Vagary. (L.) Also vagare (trisyllabic; Stanyhurst); orig. used as a verb; [cf. F. vaguer, 'to wander, vagary;' Cot. ]— L. vagāri, to wander: see Vague.

Vagrant. (F.-G.) A. F. *wakerant, a vagrant; O. F. *valranter, wandering, pres. pt. of *valrer, to wander.— M. G. *wolkerne, M. H. G. *valgern, to walk about; allied to E. Walk. ¶ Confused with L. uagāri, 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. vagus, wandering; whence uagāri, to wander.

Vail (1), the same as Veil.

Vail (2), to lower. (F.-L.) From O. F. *avaler, to let fall down. — F. aval, downward. — L. ad *vallem, to the valley.

Vail (3), a gift to a servant. (F.-L.) A headless form of *avail, sb., in the sense of profit, help (Palsgrave). From Avail, vb.

Vain. (F.-L.) F. vain. — L. vanum, acc. of vanus, empty, vain. Brugm. i. § 414 (3).

Vair, a kind of fur. (F.-L.) F. vair, 'a rich fur;' Cot. — L. vārius, variegated. Der. vair-y (in heraldry), from M. F. vairé, 'diversified with argent and azure;' Cot. Hence meni-ver (= F. menu vair), 'little vair.'

Valance, a fringe of drapery, now applied to a part of the 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. Valentinia, a name given to several towns, evidently from the name Valens, lit. 'strong.' — L. valent-, stem of pres. pt. of ualère, to be strong; see Valid. ¶ Johnson derives it from Valentia in Spain, which is also famous for silks.

Vale, a valley. (F.-L.) M. E. *val-, F. *val, L. *vallem, acc. of *vallis, valley.

Valediction, a farewell. (L.) Formed from L. valedictus, pp. of valedicere, to say farewell. — L. ualé-, farewell; dicere, to say. — L. ualé, lit. 'be strong,' is the 2 p. s. imp. of ualère, to be strong.


Valerian. (F.-L.) M. F. valeriane, valerian; a flower.— Late L. *ualeriana, valerian. Fem. of Valeriānus, prob. a personal name; from L. ualere, 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. valhöll (gen. valhallar), lit. the hall of the slain. — Icel. valr, the slain, slaughter; höll, hall, a hall; see Hall.

Valiant, brave. (F.-L.) F. vaillant, valiant; O. F. vailant, pres. pt. of F. valoir, to profit. — L. ualère, to be strong.

Valid, having force. (F.-L.) F. valide. — L. ualidus, strong.— L. ualère, to be strong.

Valise, a travelling-bag. (F.-Ital.) F. valise, 'a male [mail], wallet;' Cot. — Ital. valigia; corrupted in German to felleisen. ¶ Etym. unknown; Diez supposes it to be founded on L. uilidus, a leathern travelling-trunk. Devic suggests Irs. waličah, a large sack, or Arab. waliḥat, a corn-sack.

Valkyrie, Valkyria, one of the handmaids of Odin. (Scand.) Icel. Valkyrja, a goddess; lit. 'chooser of the slain.' — Icel. val, acc. of valr, the slain (A. S. wel); -kyrja, f., a chooser, from kor- (*kars), weak grade of kjōsa, to choose, cognate with E. choose.

Valley. (F.-L.) M. E. *vale, valet. — O. F. *valle (F. vallée), a valley; parallel to Ital. valità, a valley, which appears to mean, literally, 'formed like a valley.' Formed with suffix *-e (< L. -ātūs), from F. *val, a vale, representing L. *vallem, acc. of *vallis, a vale.
**Valour (F. — L.)** O. F. valor, valur, valeur; value, worthiness. L. valorem, acc. of valor, worth. L. valère, to be strong, to be worth.


**Valve (F. — L.)** F. valve, ‘a foulding, or two-leaved door, or window;’ Cot. L. valua, sing. of value, the leaves of a folding-door. Allied to L. valuer, to revolve; see Voluble.

**Vambrace, Vanbrace**, 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; brâchium, 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 revbrace, i. e. rear-brace.

**Vamp**, the fore-part of a shoe. (F. — L.) Short for M. E. vampe, also vaump, a vamp. M. F. avant-pied, ‘the part of the foot that’s next to the toes.’ F. avant, before; pied (A. F. pe), foot, from L. pedem, acc. of pés, foot.

**Vampire (F. — G. — Servian.)** F. vampire. G. vampyr. Servian vampir, a blood-sucker, a supposed ghost that sucked men’s blood. Prob. of Turkish origin; cf. N. Turk. über, a witch (Miklosich).

**Vamplate**, 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. warde, a guard; see Advance and Guard or Ward.

**Van (2)**, a fan. (F. — L.) F. van, a fan. L. vannum, acc. of vannus, a fan.

**Doublet, fan.**

**Van (3)**, a covered waggons for goods. (F. — Pers.) Short for caravon, like bus for omnibus. See Caravan.

**Vandal**, a barbarian. (L. — Teut.) One of the tribe of Vandals (Pliny); answering to A. S. Wendis, pl. (from Wendel-). Cf. Icel. Vendill (also Vandill), a proper name.

**Vane**, a weather-cock. (E.) A Southern form; formerly also fian. A. S. fian, a small flag. + Du. vaan, Icel. fani, Dan. fiane, Swed. fiana, G. fahne. Teut. type *fanon-*, m. Orig. a bit of cloth; allied to L. pannis, 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. uagina, scabbard, sheath, pod.

**Vanish (F. — L.)** M. E. vanissen, vanisshen; also evanisshen. Derived from an O. F. vb. *vanir, with pres. pt. *vanissant. The verb is only recorded as A. F. evanir, O. F. esvanir, esvanir; but we find O. F. esvanuir and vanuir. Cf. Ital. svanire, to vanish (where s = L. ex); Late L. type *exvannre, for L. evannescere. L. é, out, away; annescere, to vanish, lit. to become empty, from L. uannuus, empty. See Vain.

**Vanity (F. — L.)** F. vanité. L. vanitātem, acc. of vanitas, emptiness. L. uannus, vain, empty.


**Vantage (F. — L.)** Short for M. E. avantage; see Advantage.

**Vapid, insipid. (L.) L. uapidus, stale, flat, said of wine; cf. L. uappa, vapid or palmed wine; wine that has emitted its vapour or strength. Allied to vapour (below).


**Varicose, permanently dilated, as a vein. (L.) L. uricōsus. L. uric-, stem of urix, a dilated vein; of uncertain origin; cf. L. urus, a blotch, pimple.

**Variegate (L.)** From pp. of L. urie-gāre, to make of various colours. L. urio-, for urius, of divers colours; -ūgāre, due to agere, to drive, to make.

**Various. (L.) L. vari-us, variegated, diverse, manifold; with suffix -ous. Der. varie-ly, M. F. varieté, from L. acc. variētātem, variety.

**Varlet. (F. — C.)** M. F. varlet, ‘a groom, stripling, youth;’ Cot. An older spelling was waslet, dimin. of O. F. vasal, 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. verniz, Span. berniz, varnish; Late L. vernicium, vernix, bernix. Origin unknown. Perhaps from M. Gk. ἑρμική; 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. nāsum, allied to uās, a vessel. Allied to Skt. vāsana-, a receptacle, cover.

**Vassal.** a dependant. (F.—C.) M. E. vassal. —F. vassal, ‘a vassall, subject, tenant;’ Cot. The Celtic sense is ‘servant’; Low L. vassalus; extended from Low L. vassus, vasus, a servant. —O. Bret. uwas, Bret. gwaw, a servant, vassal; W. Corn. gwas, youth, servant; O. Irish fose. Celtic type *wassos.

**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. fæt, a vessel, cask. —Du. vat, Icel. fat, Dan. fad, Swed. fat, G. fass. Teut. type *fætum, n. Lit. ‘that which contains;’ cf. E. Fries. faten, O. Fries. fätta, Du. vatten, to catch, contain, G. fassen, to seize, contain.

**Vaticinate, to foretell.** (L.) From L. vāticinātus, pp. of vāticināri, to prophesy. —L. vāticin-us, prophetic. —L. vāt-, for uātēs, a prophet, allied to Wood (2); —vāt-, from can-ere, to sing, proclaim (Bréal).

**Vaucluse, to watch.** (F.) F. vaud, from can-ere, to sing.

**Vaucluse, to watch.** (F.) F. vaudeville, orig. a country ballad; ‘so teared of Vaucluse, a Norman town, wherein Olivier 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.

**Vat (1), an arched roof, cella.** (F.—L.) For vaut; the l was pedantically inserted. M. E. voute, vowe, vaute, vaut. —M. F. voute (also voule, with inserted l), ‘a vault, arch, a vaulted roof;’ Cot. O.F. vole, a vault (whence the later form voute, mod. F. voute); this is the fem. of O. F. völ, vaulted, lit. bent, bowed, the same as Ital. vita. —Late L. *voltus, 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, tumbler’s gambol. —Ital. volta, a sudden turn; the same word as volta, a vault (above). See Volute.

**Vaut.** (F.—L.) F. se vanter, to boast. —Late L. vānītare, to speak vanity, flatter; (F. se vanter = to flatter oneself). A frequentative form from nānus, vain; see Vain.

**Vavasour, a vassal of the second rank.** (F.—C.) A. F. vavasour. —Low L. vassus vassōrīnum, vassal of vassals; see Vassal.

**Vaward, another spelling of vanward or vanguard; see Van (1).**

**Veal.** (F.—L.) O. F. veël, a calf. —L. vitellum, acc. of vitellus, dimin. of vitulus, a calf. —Gk. ἱραλός, a calf; cf. Skt. jātta-, a calf, properly ‘a yearling,’ from Skt. jāta-, Gk. ἱέρος, a year. Allied to Wether and Veteran.

**Veda, knowledge; one of the ancient sacred Skt. books. (Skt.) Skt. vedā-, lit. knowledge. —Skt. vid, to know; allied to Wit.

**Vedette, Vidette, a cavalry sentinell.** (F.—Ital.—L.) M. F. vedette, a sentinell. —Ital. vedetta, a horse-sentry; formerly a watch-tower. —Ital. vedere, to see. —L. ui-dēre, to see; see Vision.

**Veer.** (F.—L?) F. virer, to turn, veer. Said to be derived from L. gýrare, to turn round (see Gyrate), but influenced by L. uirīola, dimin. of uirī, an armlet, large ring. Allied to Environ. Cf. also M. F. virolet, ‘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. vegetabilis, full of life, animating. —L. vegetāre, to quicken, enliven. —L. vegetus, lively. —L. uēgēre, to quicken, arouse. Allied to Vigour. Der. veget-ation, M. F. vegetation (Cot.).

**Vehement, passionate.** (F.—L.) M. F. vehement (Cot.). —L. vehement-, stem of vehement, passionat; lit. ‘out of one’s mind.’ B. Uehe- has been explained as equivalent to uē-, ‘apart from,’ as in uē cors, senseless; cf. Skt. uḥitis, 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. (ウェーガー) Brugm. i. § 128.

Veil, sb. (F — L.) O. F. veile, later voile. — L. velitum, a sail; also a cloth. For *veitum = *uecstum; cf. veceillum, a standard. Lit. ‘propeller’ of a ship; from uerehe, to carry along. Brugm. i. § 883.


Vellum. (F — L.) M. E. velim. — O. F. velin (F. velin); cf. Late L. vitullitùm, or pelis vitilia, vellum, calf’s skin. — L. vitillum, adj., from uitillus, a calf. See Veal.


Velvet. (F — L.) M. E. velouette, velouet; Spenser has vellet. A. F. velvet, vellet; Low L. večuėtium; answering to a Romanic type *villiüetium. Cf. M. Ital. veluto (Ital. velluto), velvet; answering to a Late L. *villituis, shaggy, by-form of L. uillus, shaggy. All from L. uillus, shaggy hair; allied to uellus, fleece, and to E. Wool.

Venal. (F — L.) M. F. venal, saleable. — L. uenâlis, saleable. — L. uenus, uenum, sale. Allied to Gk. ὑπός, a price, ὑψή, a buying; Brugm. i. § 329. Der. venal-ity. vend, to sell. (F — L.) F. vendre. — L. venderere, to sell; short for vendeundare, lit. to give or offer for sale, also written vendum dare. — L. venum, sale; dare, to give, offer.

Veneer, to overlay with a thin slice of wood. (G — F. — O. H. G.) Formerly finer. — G. furniren, to furnish or provide small pieces of wood, to veneer. — F. fournir, to furnish; a word of G. origin; see Furnish.


Venerable. (L.) Coined from L. vene-re-us, vener-i-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. uenâri, to hunt; see Venison.

Venesection, blood-letting. (L.) L. uenâ, 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. vené, ‘a coming, a venery in fencing, turn, trick;’ Cot. Lit. a coming, home-thrust; fem. of venu, pp. of venire, 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. Apparently confused by Blackstone with O. F. visir, vicinity (a derivative of L. uitânius, near).

Vengeance. (F — L.) F. vengeance, ‘vengeance;’ Cot. — F. venger, to avenge. — L. uenâcicâre; see Vindicate.

Venial. (F — L.) O. F. venial. — L. uenâialis, pardonable. — L. uenia, pardon; also grace, favour. Allied to venereal.


Venous, belonging to a vein. (L.) For L. uenâsus, adj.; from uena, a vein. See Vein.

Vent (1), an air-hole, flue. (F — L.) ‘A vent, meatus, porus; To vent, aperire, euacuare;’ Levins. Doubtless influenced by a popular etymology from F. vent, wind, as if ‘air-hole’; but the true sense was ‘fissure.’ Formerly sert. ‘Fent of a gowne. fente;’ Palsgrave. — M. F. senta, a cleft, rift; Cot. — F. sertre, to cleave. — L. sorder, to cleave. See Fissure. Der. vent, vb., Temp. ii. 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. venderere, to sell; see Vend.

Vent (3), to snuff up air, breathe, expose to air. (F — L.) See Spenser, Shep. Kal. Feb. 75; F. Q. iii. 1. 42. The word was prob. due to a misuse of vent (1); but the popular etymology is obvious. — F. vent, wind. — L. uentum, acc. of uenâtus, wind; cognate with Wind (1). Der. vent-oage, air-hole, Hamlet, iii. 2. 373.

ventail, lower half of the moveable
VENTILATE

VERMICELLI

part of a helmet. (F.—L.) M.E. auentaile
(with prefix a = F. a < L. ad). — M.F. ven-
tale, 'breathing-part of a helmet'; Cot.
— F. vent-er, to puff; with suffix -aire (< L.

ventilate. (L.) From pp. of L. ven-
tilâre, to blow, winnow. — L. ventulus, a
light wind. — L. ventus, wind.

Ventral, belonging to the belly. (L.)
L. ventralis, adj.; from uenter, the belly.
ventricle. (F.—L.) F. ventricle, 'the
ventricle, the place wherein the meat
sent from the stomach is digested'; Cot.
— L. ventriculus, acc. of ventriculus,
stomach, ventricle, double dimin. of uenter,
the belly.

ventriloquist. (L.) Coined from L.
ventriloqu-us, lit. speaking (or in) the belly. — L.
ventri-, decl. stem of uenter (above); loqui, to speak.
See Loquacious.

Venture, sb. (F.—L.) A headless
form of M.E. aventure (aventure), an
adventure, chance. — F. aventure, a chance,
occurrence. — L. adventíra, fem. of adventí-
rus, about to happen. — L. ad, to; vent-
ríus, fut. pt. of venire, to come. Cognate
with E. Come. (✓GwEM.) Doublet,
adventure. Der. venture, vb.

Venne; see Venew.

Veracious, truthful. (L.) From L.
verac-, decl. stem of verax, true; with
suffix -ous. — L. vurus, true. See Very.

Veranda, Verandah, a covered
balcony. (Port. — Span. — L.) Port. va-
randa. — 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. uara, a forked pole. Cf.
L. ururus, 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 *verdham, cognate with E.
Word. Der. verb-iage, F. verbiage, from
O. F. *verbior, verbier, to talk.

Verbena. (L.) L. verbena, orig. a
sacred bough; afterwards, vervain. All-
lied to uerber, a rod. See Vervain.

Verdant, flourishing. (F.—L.) A false
form; as if from F. verdant, substituted
for verdissant, pres. pt. of verdir, to flourish.
— O. F. verd, green. — L. uridis, green.
See Vert. Cf. also verdure, F. verdurée, lit.
greenness.

Verdict. (F.—L.) M.E. verdit (the
correct form). — A. F. and O. F. verdit,
verdit. — L. uerè dictum, truly said;
whence Late L. uerdict, true saying,
verdict. — L. uerè, adv., from uerus, true;
dictum, neut. of dictus, pp. of dicere, to say. ||
Mod. F. verdict is from E.

Verdigris, rust of copper. (F.—L.)
M. F. verd de grise, 'verdiskerse, Spanish
green'; Cot. Spelt verte grez in the 13th.
cent., and verd de grise in the 14th (Littré).
A better form is the M. E. verdegrée, 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. verdegeree;
Wülker, Voc. 619. 35. M. F. verd (F.
verl) is from uiridem, acc. of uiridis,
green. (See Acad. 1112, Oct. 1893.)

verditer, a green pigment. (F.—L.)
M. l. verd de terre, a green mineral; Cot.
— L. acc. uiridem, green (above); òe, 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 fol-
lowed from the Law-term verge, i.e. limit
of jurisdiction. — L. uirga, a rod, pliant
twig. Der. verg-er, a rod-bearer, mace-
bearer, F. verguer, L. uirgarius.

Verge (2), to tend towards. (L.) L.
uergere, to bend, tend, incline towards, in-
cline. || The phrase 'to be on the verge
of' is quite distinct, and belongs to Verge
(1).

Verify. (F.—L.) M. F. vérifier; Cot.
— Late L. vérificaré, to make true. — L.
veri-, for uerus, true; ficare, for facere,
to make.

verisimilitude, likelihood. (F.—
L.) M. F. verisimilitudo. — L. uerisimil-
tudo. — L. ueri similis, like the truth. — L.
veri, gen. of uerum, the truth, orig. neuter
of uerus, true; similis, like.

verity, truth. (F.—L.) M. F. veritet.
— L. ueritatem, acc. of ueritâs, truth. — L.
ueri-, for uerus, true. See Very.

Verjuice. (F.—L.) F. verjus, ver-
juice; lit. 'green juice,' i.e. juice of green
grapes. — O. F. verd, green, from L. uiri-
dem, acc. of uiridis; jus, juice, from L. ius;
see Juice.

Vermicelli. (Ital.—L.) Ital. vermi-
celli, lit. 'little worms;' from the shape.
VERMICULAR

Pl. of vermicillo, dimin. of verme, a worm. — L. vermem, acc. of vermis, a worm. See Worm.

vermicular, pertaining to a worm. (L.) From L. vermicul-us, a little worm; dimin. of vermis, a worm.

vermilion. (F. — L.) F. vermillon, a little worm, vermilion; Cot. — F. vermeil, vermilion. — L. acc. vermiculum, dimin. of vermis (above). See also, age. For *vert-tä; from ✓ WERT (Russ. vertiele), to turn.

Vert, green. (F. — L.) F. vert, O. F. verd. — L. viridem, acc. of viridis, green. Cf. L. viröre, to be green. + W. gwydd, green; Corn. guirt. Or (if these Celtic words are borrowed) allied to vivid; cf. Skt. ji-ra-, active, ji-va, living. Brugm. ii. § 74.

Vertebrä. (L.) L. vertebra, a joint, vertebra. — L. urterère, 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. urterère, to turn. Der. vertic-al, F. vertical, from L. verticālis, vertical, which is from urtic-, for urtre-, stem of urchet, top.

vertigo, giddiness. (L.) L. urterigo, giddiness. — L. urterere, to turn round.


Vesicle, a small tumour or cell. (L.) L. vesícula, dimin. of uēsica, a bladder.

Vesper. (L.) M. E. vesper, the evening-star (Gower). — L. uesper, evening-star, evening; cf. vespera, even-tide. Hence O. F. vespre (F. vêpre), evening, and vespres (F. vêpres), vespers, even-song. + Gk. ἐκτος, adj. and sb., evening; O. Irish fescor, W. ucher, evening. Brugm. i. § 329.

Vessel. (F. — L.) M. E. vessel. — A. F. vesel; O. F. vaisell, a vessel, ship, later vaisseau, a vessel (of any kind). — L. vausculum, a small vase or urn; dimin. of uās, a vase. See Vase.

Vest, a garment. (L.) L. vestis, a garment, clothing. + Goth. wōisti, clothing; cf. Gk. ἐν-νυμμ ( = ἐκ-νυμμ), I clothe, ἐσ-θης, clothing, Skt. vās, to put on clothes. (✓ WES.) See Wear.

Vestal. (F. — L.) F. Vestale, a Vestal virgin. — L. Vestälis, belonging to a Vestal, also a priestess of Vesta. — L. Vesta, Vesta, goddess of the flocks and household. + Gk. ἔστερ, goddess of the domestic hearth.

Vestibule. (L.) L. vestibulum, a fore-court; lit. ‘separated from the abode.’ —
L. uē-, separate from, stabulum, an abode; see Stable (Vanichěk).

**Vestige.** (F. —L.) F. vestige, a step, foot-track. —L. vestigium, foot-track.


**Vestry.** (F. —L.) M. E. vestrie; shortened from O. F. vestiarie; cf. M. F. vestiare, ‘vestry.’ Cot. —L. vestiariwm, a wardrobe; neut. of vestiarius, adj., from vestis, a robe.

**Vesture.** (F. —L.) O. F. vesture, vesture. —Late L. vestitūra, clothing. —L. vestire, to clothe. —L. vestis, a robe.

**Vetch,** a plant. (F. —L.) Also fitch, M. E. feche (of which the Southern form was veche). —O. F. veche, vech, M. F. vesse, vetch (where veche is a Walloon and North F. form). —L. vicia, a vetch; whence also G. wicke, Du. wikke.

**Veteran.** (L.) L. veterānus, experienced; as sb., a veteran. —L. veter-, for *vetes, stem of vetus, old, lit. ‘advanced in years.’ Cf. Gk. ἄρος, Skt. vatsa-, stem of vāk, old, lit. ‘belonging to the same street.’ —L. vicus, a village, street; see Wick (2).

**Veterinary.** (L.) L. veterinarūs, of or belonging to beasts of burden; as sb., a cattle-doctor. —L. veterinus, belonging to beasts of burden. The L. veterina meant an animal at least a year old, one that had passed its first year; from the base *vet-, year (above). See Wether.

**Veto,** a prohibition. (L.) L. ueto, I forbid; O. L. uoto.

**Vex,** to harass. (F. —L.) F. vexer. —L. uexāre, to vex; orig. intensive form of vehere (pt. t. uex-). See Vehicle.

**Viaduct.** (L.) L. via ducta, a road conducted across (a river, &c.). —L. via, a way, road; ducta, fem. of pp. of dūcere, to carry, conduct. β. L. via, formerly vēa, cannot be allied to L. vehere = Skt. vēhat, to carry; see Vehicle, Way.


**Viands,** food. (F. —L.) Pl. of viand. —F. viande, food. —L. vīnenda, neut. pl., provisions, food; from the gerundive of vīnere, to live. See Victuals.

**Vibrate.** (L.) From pp. of L. uibrāre, to swing, shake. Cf. Skt. vip, to tremble. (✈WEIP.) Brugm. i. § 701.

**Vicar.** (F. —L.) F. vicaire, a deputy, viz., a deputy, orig. an adj., deputed, put in place of. —L. vic-, base of vicis, gen. case, a turn, change, succession. (✈WEIQ.) Brugm. i. § 701.

**Vice** (1), a fault. (F. —L.) F. vice. —L. vitium, blemish, fault. Der. vic-i-ous, F. vicieux, L. uītiosus, faulty; viti-ate, from pp. of L. uītāre, to injure. And see Vituperation.


**Vice-gerent.** (F. —L.) M. F. vic-gerent, a deputy; Cot. —L. vice, 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, king), vice-regal.

**Vicinage,** neighbourhood. (F. —L.) Altered from F. voisine, neighbourhood. —F. voisin, near. —L. uīcīnus, near, lit. ‘belonging to the same street.’ —L. uicus, a village, street; see Wick (2).

**vicissitude.** (L.) L. uicīsitūdō, change. Allied to uicissim, by turns. —L. uic- is (genitive), a change; see Vicar.


**Victuals.** (F. —L.) Pl. of victual, a pedantic spelling of M. E. vītāle, provis-ions. —O. F. vitaille, usually in pl. vitailles, provisions. —L. neut. pl. vītulālia, provisions; from vītulālis, adj., belonging to nourishment. —L. vīctus, stem of vīcere, food. —L. vīctūs, pp. of vīcere, to live; allied to uīcere, living, and to E. quick. (✈GEW.) Brugm. ii. § 488.

**Vicuña,** a quadruped of the camel tribe. (Span. —Peruv.) Span. vicuña; of Peruvian origin (Acosta, iv. 40).

**Videlicet,** viz., namely. (L.) In old MSS. and books, the abbreviation for et resembled z; hence vīet (short for vide-
licet) was misread as vic. - L. uidielicet, short for uidiere licet, it is possible to see, it is evident, hence, to wit, namely. - L. uideré, to see; licet, it is allowable; see Vision and Licencc.

Vidette; see Vedette.

Vie, to contend for superiority. (F. - L.) M. E. vien, a contracted form of envi- vien, to vie, contend for superiority. (Cf. fence for defence, story for history, &c.) O. F. envier (au ieu), 'to vie;' Cot. The lit. sense of O. F. envier was to invite [quite distinct from envier, to envy], esp. used in gaming in the sense 'to open a game by staking a certain sum'; precisely as Span. enviar, Ital. invitare, to invite, to vie, or propose a stake. - L. invitäre, to invite (of which vie is thus seen to be a doublet). See Invite. ¶ The sense was to take a sum to draw on or to invite a game, then to wager, bet against, contend, strive for the upper hand.

View, sb. (F. - L.) A. F. view, vewe, vue; M. F. veue, 'a view, sight;' Cot. Fem. of vee, pp. of O. F. veoir (F. voir), to see.

- L. uideré, to see. See Vision.

Vigil. (F. - L.) Lit. 'a watching.' F. vigie, 'a vigil, eve of a holy day;' Cot. - L. uigilla, a watch. - L. uigère, awake. - L. uige, to be lively; cf. uigerè, to arouse; allied to Wake. See Vigour.

Der. vigil-ant, F. vigilant, from stem of pres. pt. of L. uigilare, to watch.

Vignette, a small engraving with ornamented border. (F. - L.) First applied to borders in which vine-leaves and tendrils were introduced; XVIIth cent. - F. vignette, a little vine; pl. vignettes, 'branch-like flourishes;' Cot. Dimin. of F. vigné, a vine; see Vine.

Vigour, energy. (F. - L.) O.F. vigor; F. vigueur. - L. uigerem, acc. of uiger, liveliness. - L. uige, to be lively; see Vigil. Der. vigor-ous.

Viking, a Northern pirate. (Scand.) Icel. vikinger, a pirate, free-booter, rover. Lit. 'a warrior;' for *vigningr (ign> ik); allied to vig, war, Goth. weihan, to fight, L. vincere, to conquer. See Victor. (So Noreen, § 252; cf. Sweet, Hist. E. Sounds, § 319.) + A. S. wicing. ¶ Usually explained as 'creek-dweller;' from Icel. vik, a creek.


Villa. (L.) L. villa, a farm-house; O. L. uella. Perhaps for *uicsta, i.e. a diminutive of L. uicuus, a village. See Wick (2).

Villager. (F. - L.) F. village. - L. villaticus, adj., belonging to a farm-house. - L. villa above.

Villain. (F. - L.) M. E. vilein. - A. F. vilein, servile; as sb., a bondman, slave, villain. - Late L. villanus, orig. a farm-servant, hence a slave, serf, villain. - L. villa, a farm-house. Der. villain y, A. F. vilianie, servitude, baseness.

Vinculum, a link. (L.) L. uinclusum, a bond, fetter. - L. uincëre, to bind.

Vindicate. (L.) From pp. of L. uindicäre, to arrogate, lay claim to; cf. uindic-, stem of uindex, a claimant.

Vindictive. (F. - L.) Shortened from F. vindicatif, 'revenge;' Cot. From L. uindicat-us, pp. of uindicäre, to avenge; with suffix -ifus, F. - if.

Vine. (F. - L.) F. vigne. - L. vinea, a vineyard; in Late L. (apparently) a vine. Fem. of L. uinues, adj., from uinum, wine; see Wine. Der. vine-yard, substituted for A. S. win-geard, a vineyard, lit. 'wine-yard.' See Yard (1).


Viol. (F. - Prov. - Late L.) M. F. viole, violè, 'a violin;' Cot. - Prov. viola.

- Late L. vidula, vitula, a viol; whence also O. H. G. fidula, A. S. fytele, a fiddle. See Fiddle.

Violate. (L.) From pp. of L. uilare, to treat with force, violate. Formed as if
from an adj. *violus, due to āi-, force. Brugm. i. § 655.

**Violent.** (F. - L.) F. violent. - L. violentus, full of might. Formed as if from an adj. *violus; see Violate.

**Violet,** a flower. (F. - L.) M. F. violet, m., violette, f. (Cot.). Dimin. of M. F. viole, 'a gilliflower;' Cot. = L. viola, a violet.

+ Gk. κιον, a violet. Der. violet, adj.

**Violin.** (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. violino, dimin. of Ital. viola, a viol; see Viol.

**violoncello.** (Ital. - Late L.) Ital. violoncello, dimin. of violone, a bass-viol, an augmentive form of viola, a viol.

**Viper.** (F. - L.) F. vipère. - L. vīpēra, a viper. Usually explained as 'that produces living young'; short for uītīpara, fem. of uītīparus, producing living young; which is hardly possible (Walde).

**Virago.** (L.) L. uīrāgo, a manlike woman. = L. uīr, a man; see Virile.

**Virgate,** a measure of land. (L.) From Late L. terra virgāta, land measured with a rod. = L. uīrga, a rod; see Verge (1).

**Virgin.** (F. - L.) O. F. virgine. = L. virgīnem, acc. of uīrgo, a maid. Der. virgin-als, the name of a musical instrument, played upon by virgins.

**Viridity,** greenness. (L.) L. uīriditās, greenness. = L. uīridis, green. See Vert.


**virtue.** (F. - L.) M. E. vertu. = F. vertu. = L. uīruitāem, acc. of uīrītus, manly excellence. = L. uīr, a man.

**virtuoso.** (Ital. - L.) Ital. virtuoso, one skilled in the fine arts, orig. 'virtuous.' - Ital. virtūt, shortened form of virtūte, virtue, also, a love of the fine arts. = L. uīruitāem (above).


**visard,** the same as visor.

**Viscera,** entrails. (L.) L. uīscera, neut. pl., entrails. Der. e-viscera-ate, to remove the entrails.

**Viscid,** sticky, clammy. (L.) L. uīs-
tenacious of life. — L. uinere, to live. See Victuals.

vivid. (L.) L. vividus, lively. — L. uinere, to live.

vivify. (f. — L.) F. vivifier, to quicken. — L. uinificare, to quicken. — L. uin-, for uin-, living; -ficare, for facere, to make.

viviparous. (L.) From L. uini-parus, producing living young. — L. uin-, for uin-, living; -parere, to produce.

vivisection. (L.) Coined from L. uin- (above); and section.

Vixen. (E.) M. E. vixen, fixen, a she-fox; answering to A. S. fyx-en, made from fox by vowel-change of Teut. u (A. S. o) to y, with fem. suffix -en (for *-io-n*); precisely as A. S. gyden, a goddess, from god, a god. See Fox. Cf. G. fuchsin, f. of fuchs, fox. The v for f is Southern.

Viz. ; see Videlieet.

Vizard; see Visor.

Vizier, Visier, a councillor of state. (F. — Arab.) F. vizir. — Arab. waizir, a councillor of state; orig. a porter, one who bears the burden of state affairs. — Arab. root waraz, to bear a burden, sustain.

Vocable, a term, word. (F. — L.) F. vocable. — L. vocabulum, an appellation, name. — L. vocare, to call. — L. voc-, related to voc-, stem of uox, voice, name (below). Der. vocabulary, from Late L. vocabularium, a list of words.

vocal, uttering sound. (F. — L.) F. vocal. — L. vocátilis, adj., from uoc-, stem of uox, voice, sound. + Gk. έκος, a word; Skt. vachas, speech, from vach, to speak. (v. WEQ.) Brugm. i. § 678.


vociferation. (F. — L.) M. F. vociferation. — L. acc. vociferātiōnem, an outcry. — L. vociferātus, pp. of vociferārī, to lift up the voice, cry aloud. — L. voc-, decl. stem of uox, 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 clere 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. wāgen, G. woge, to fluctuate, be in motion on the sea. — M. H. G. wāg, G. woge, a wave; O. H. G. wōc. + A. S. wēg, Goth. wēga, a wave; Teut. type *wēgos, m.; from *wēg-, 3rd stem of Teut. *wegan-, to move; see Weigh.


Void, empty. (F.) O. F. vuide, voide (F. vide); a fem. form of which the masc. is vuit. Origin unknown.


Vole, a field-mouse. (Scand.) Also called vole-mouse, field-mouse, meadow-mouse, campagnol; L. arvicola. A modern word; abbreviated from North E. vole-mouse, i. e. field-mouse. From Norw. vold, field; cognate with E. Wold. Der. water-vole, i. e. water field-mouse.

Volition. (F. — L.) F. volition. — Late L. *volitionem, acc. of *volitto, volition (prob. a term of the schools). — L. volo, I wish. See Voluntary.


Volt, another spelling of Vault (2).

Voltaic, originated by Volta. (Ital.) From A. Volta, of Como, died March 5, 1826.

Voluble, fluent. (F. — L.) M. F. voluble, 'voluble, easily rolled, glib;' Cot. — L. volūbilis, easily turned about. — L. volū, as in volūtus, pp. of volvere, to roll; with suffix -bilis. + Gth. wulwjan, to roll, Gk. οὐλλοεύει, to enfold; allied to Russ. valite, to roll. (v. WEL.) See Helix.


VOLUPTUOUS


Volute, a spiral scroll on a capital. (F. — L.) F. volute (Cot.). — L. volūta, a volute; fem. of volūtus, pp. of volvere, to roll; see Volute.

Vomit, sb. (L.) L. vomitus, a vomiting; whence vomitare, to vomit. — L. vomitus, pp. of vomere, to vomit. + Gk. πτεί, Lith. vėni, Skt. vom, to vomit. (✈WEM.)

Voracity. (F. — L.) F. voracité. — L. vorácidam, acc. of vorácia, hungeriness. — L. voráci, for vorax, voracious, greedy to devour. — L. vorāre, to devour. — L. voror, devouring, as in carni-vor, flesh-eating. Allied to Skt. gara-, as in ajagara, goat-devouring; Gk. ψόφος, glutinous. (✈GWer.) Brugm. i. § 653.

Vortex, a whirlpool. (L.) L. vortex, also vortex, whirlpool, — L. vertere, to turn; see Verse.

Vote, sb. (L.) L. vōtum, a wish; orig. a vow. — L. vōtum, neut. of vōtus, pp. of vōnere, to vow. + Der. votive, L. vōtinus, promised by a vow; votary, a coined word, like votarius, votress.


vouchsafe. (F. — L.) Formerly vouch safe, i.e. warrant as safe; from vouch and safe.

Vow, sb. (F. — L.) M. E. vow, vou. — O. F. vou, 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. advocare, and is a doublet of avow.

Vowel. (F. — L.) O. F. vœu, voiel; F. voyelle, ‘a vowell;’ Cot. — L. vocālen, acc. of vocālis (littera), a vowel, vocal letter; see Vocal.


Vulcanise, to combine caoutchouc with sulphur by heat. (L.) Coinced, with suffix -ise, from Vulcan, god of fire, fire. See Volcano. Der. vulcan, vulcanised caoutchouc.

Vulgar. (F. — L.) F. vulgaire. — L. vulgaris, belonging to the common people. — L. vulgus, vulgaris, the common people; a throng, crowd. Der. vulgar-ity; also vulgar, the E. name for the L. version of the Bible known as the editio vulgata, where vulgata is a later form of the fem. of the pp. of vulgaris, to publish.


Vulture. (L.) L. uulltur; a vulture; O. L. uolturus; lit. ‘tearer.’ — L. uolt(-), as in uul-si, 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 Wave, Whap. Cf. E. Fries. wabben, to wabble; Low G. waben, quabben, to palpitate, to wabble; Swed. dial. wabba, to move food to and fro in the mouth.

Wacke, a rock derived from basalt. (G.) G. wacke, wacce; M. H. G. wacke, O. H. G. weggo, a kind of flint.


Waddle, to walk clumsily. (E.) Frequentative of wade (below).

Wade, to walk slowly, esp. through water. (E.) A. S. wadan, pt. t. wōd, to wade, go. + Du. waden; Icel. vada, pt. t. dō, to wade; (cf. Icel. vað, a ford); Dan. vade, Swed. vada, G. waten, O. H. G. waten, to wade, go. Further allied to L. nādum (for *nādham), a ford, wāder, to go.

Wadi, a water-course, river. (Arab.) Arab. wādī.
**WAFTER**

 Wafer. (F.—Teut.) M. E. wafre. — A. F. wafre, O. F. waufre (F. gaufr), a wafer. — M. Du. waefel, a wafer (Du. waafel); Low G. waelf, whence G. waelf, wafer. B. F. gaufr also means 'honey-comb'; hence Low G. waelf may be allied to G. wafe, a honey-comb, Icel. vaf, a weft; from Teut. *waf, 2nd grade of *wedan— to weave; see Weave.

 Waft. (E.) For waft, like graft for graft. Again, waft is the same as wave, in the sense 'to beckon by waving something'; see waft, pt. t. of waft, in Merch. Ven. v. i. i. See Wave (1).

 Wag (1). (Scand.) M. E. waggen. — M. Swed. wagga, Swed. vegga, to wag, sway, rock. Cognate with A. S. wacgan (> M. E. wagen), to wag, which is a secondary verb derived from the 2nd grade of A. S. wegan, to carry, move. Similarly, the Swed. wagga is a secondary verb, from O. Swed. *wega, Icel. vega, to weigh; see Weigh. So also Goth. wagjan, to shake. Der. wag-tail; waggle, q. v.

 wag (2), a merry knave. (E.) Short for wag-halter, one who deserves hanging (jocously).

 Wage, a gage, pledge; pl. Wages, pay for service. (F.—Teut.) M. E. woge, pl. wages. — O. F. wage, later gage, a gage, pledge; hence a stipulated payment; whence O. F. woger, to pledge, Low L. wadière. — Low L. wadium; formed from Goth. waddi, a pledge; see Wed. Der. wage, vb., as in to wage war, orig. to declare (or pledge oneself to) war; cf. Walloon wager, to pledge.

 wagner, a bet. (F.—Teut.) M. E. wagner, waiour. — O. F. wageure, later gageure, 'a wager;' Cot. — Low L. wadiitira, from wadiire, to pledge (above). Der. wayer, vb. See also Gage (1).

 Waggle, to wag frequently. (Scand.) Frequent. form of Wag (above); cf. Swed. dial. vagn, Swed. vackla, to totter; also G. weckeln, Pomeran. wageln, to waggle; Low G. wigelwagen, to wiggle-waggle.

 wagon, waggon. (Du.) XIVth cent. Borrowed from Du. wagen, a wagon; which is cognate with Wain.

 wagtail; from Wag and Tail.

 Waif, sb., a thing abandoned, a thing found astray. (F.—Scand.) M. E. waif, weif; pl. waynes, weynes, (waynes, weyves). — A. F. and O. F. waif, later gaif, pl. waives, gaives; choses gayves, 'weifes, 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. *wela, Icel. vela, to wail; also vála. Lit. ‘to cry wo;’ from vei, vey, interj., wo! See Wo. Cf. Swed. dial. vála, to wail; Dan. dial. valle, to wail, vel, a wail; Norw. veila, to bleat.

 Wain, a waggon. (E.) M. E. wain, wain; formed (by the usual change of ag to ay) from A. S. wagn, a wain; we also find A. S. wæn, a contracted form. From the 2nd grade (*wag) of wegan, to carry; see Weigh. + Du. wagen (whence E. wagon), Icel. vagn, Dan. vogn, Swed. vagn, G. wagen. Allied to L. nec-hiculum, Gk. ὑσ-ος, O. Irish féin, a car. (✓ WEGH.)

 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. wegehe-schot, which Kilian explains as 'oak-wood with a waving grain'; from M. Du. weoghe (G. woge, M. H. G. wög), 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.

 Waisit. (E.) M. E. wast, waist; lit. 'the growth' of a man, or the part of the body where size and strength are developed. The same word as M. E. waest, strength, answering to an A. S. form *waest, not found, but nearly allied to A. S. wæstn, growth. — A. S. wæxan, to grow; see Wax (1). + Goth. wæstus, growth, increase, stature; Icel. víxtr, stature, shape; Swed. växt, Dan. væxt, growth. Brugm. i. § 795 (2). Der. waistcoat.

 Wait, sb. (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. guet. — 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 weitter, to spy.

 wait, vb. (F.—O. H. G.) O. F. wairer, waitier, gaiter, later guetter, to watch, wait. — O. F. waite, a watchman, a watching (above).


Wake (2), the track of a ship. (Scand.) In Norfolk, a wake means a space of unfrozen water in a frozen tarn 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. *vâk-, Icel. vak-, stem of vok, a hole, opening in ice; Swed. vak, Norweg. vok (the same). Hence Norweg. vekja, Dan. vekke, to cut a passage for ships through ice. The original sense was 'a wet place.' — Icel. vokr, wet (Lowl. Scotch wak); cf. Du. wak, moist, Gk. bý-pós, wet.

Waken, to awake. (E.) Now usually transitive, but orig. intransitive only, in the sense 'to become awake.' M. E. waken, wakenen. A. S. wacnan, to be aroused, be born; trans. from wacan, to wake; see Wake. Q The verbal suffix -en has now usually a transitive force; the M. E. suffix -en is properly intransitive, as in Gothic. Cf. Goth. gawakan, Swed. vakna, Dan. vange, to become awake. Der. a-waken, where the prefix a = A. S. á; see A- (4).

Wale, Weal, the mark of a blow. (E.) M. E. wale. A. S. walu, a weal; also wyrt-walu, the root of a tree (with the idea of ridge). + E. Fries. wale, a weal; O. Fries. walu, rod, wand, Icel. vör, a round stick, Goth. walus, a staff. Cf. E. Fries. walen, to turn round, roll; Russ. wăr, a cylinder, valse, to roll. β. 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. wall, borrowed from L. vallum, a rampart, orig. a row of stakes; Cf. L. valles, a stake, palisade, lit. protection. Allied to O. Irish ful, a hedge.

Wallah, lit. an agent. (Hind.) H. H. Wilson explains Hind. walli as one who is charged with doing any duty; Yule says it is practically an adj. suffix, like the L.-arius (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. walet, apparently equivalent to M. E. waelt, a wallet, also a bag. In P. Plowman, C. xi. 269, where some MSS. express 'bag-full' by waltel-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 waltles. Q Very doubtful; the form suggests an A. F. *walet, possibly from O. H. G. wallôn, to go on pilgrimage. Cf. O. F. gauler, to wander (Ducange).

Wall-eyed, with diseased eyes. (Scand.) 'Glaucolus, an horse with a waule ye'; Cooper (1565). — Icel. wald-eysdr, corruption of vaglaery, wall-eyed, said of a horse. — Icel. vagi, a beam, also a beam in the eye, disease of the eye; eysdr, eysr, eyed, from auga, eye, cognate with E. eye. The Icel. vagli is the same as Swed. vagel, a perch, roost, sty in the eye, Norw. vâgl, a hen-roost. Cf. Wars of Alexander, 608, 1706.

Wallop; see Potwalloper.


Walnut. (E.) Lit. 'foreign (Gaulish)
nut.' O. Merc. *wål-hnutu,* from O. Merc. *wål,* A. S. *wæl,* foreign; *hnutu,* a nut. + Du. *walnot,* Icel. *vallnat,* Dan. *valvild,* Swed. *valvot,* G. *wallnuss.*  \[\beta\] The A. S. *wæl* makes the pl. *wælas,* O. Merc. *walas,* which is the mod. E. *Wales* (now applied to the country itself); cognate with O. H. G. *walah,* a foreigner, whence G. *Walsch,* Italian. \[\|\] The explanation 'foreign' is inexact; the A. S. *wæl* meant a Celt, either of Wales or Gaul. In form it answers to 'one of the tribe of *Volec,*' who occupied Southern Gaul.


**Waltz**, a dance. (G.) Short for G. *walzer,* a waltz (with *z* sounded as *ts.*). — G. *waltzen,* to roll, revolve; see Welter.

**Wampum**, small beads, used as money. (N. American Indian.) Amer. Indian *wampum*; from the Massachusetts *wompi,* Delaware *wipí,* white (Mahn). Cf. Algonkin *wab,* white (Cuoc).

**Wan**, colourless. (E.) M. E. *wan,* A. S. *wann,* *wonn,* dark, black, colourless; now applied to pale objects deficient in colour.


**Wander**, to ramble. (E.) A. S. *wandrian,* to wander; used as frequentative of *wend,* to go, but formed from *wand,* and grade of *windan,* to wind; see Wend. + E. Fries. *wandern,* *wandel,* Dan. *vandlen,* G. *wandeln,* Swed. *vandra,* Dan. *vandre.*


**Wanion.** (E.) In the phr. *with a wanion,* i. e. with ill-luck. I believe *wanion* = North E. *waniand,* waning, pres. pt. of M. E. *wanien,* to wane; see Wane (above). Sir T. Moore (Works, p. 306) writes in the *waniand,* which I explain to mean 'in the waning of the moon,' i. e. with ill-luck; see Brand, Popular Antiq. on The Moon. (So also Wedgwood.)

**Want,** lack. (Scand.) M. E. *want,* first used as an adj., signifying 'deficient.' — Icel. *vant,* neut. of *varr,* adj., lacking, which was formerly used with a gen. case following; as, *var þim vettugis vant,* there was lacking to them of nothing, i. e. they wanted nothing. The Icel. *varr* = A. S. *wan,* see Wane (above). Der. *want,* vb., Icel. *vanta,* from the neut. adj. *vant.*

**Wanton,** unrestrained. (E.) M. E. *wantoun,* unrestrained, not educated; full form *wantouen.* — M. E. *wan-* , prefix, lacking, a neg. prefix (from A. S. *wan,* lacking); *towen* < A. S. *togen,* pp. of *teon,* to draw, to educate. See Wane and Tow (1).

**Wap,** to strike; see Whap.

**Wapentake,** a district. (Scand.) M. E. *wapentake,* A. S. *wepengete,* not an E. word, but borrowed from Icel. *vapna,* 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, i. 455. — Icel. *vapna,* gen. pl. of *vópn,* a weapon; and *tak,* a touching, grasping; see Weapon and Take.

**Wapiti,** the N. Amer. elk. (Amer. Indian.) 'Cree *wapitik,* 'white deer;' cf. Delaware *wipí,* white (see Wampum).

**War,** (F. — Teut.) 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,* *winn,* *gin*.] — O. F. *werre,* later *guerre* (see Low L. *werra,* *guerra,* war. — M. D. *werre,* war, cf. *warren,* to embroil; O. H. G. *werra,* broil, confusion, strife. — O. Sax. and O. H. G. *werran,* str. vb., to confuse. Base *werr-* , for *werr-* ; allied to *Worse.* Cf. G. *wierwinnen,* to embroil. Der. *war-fare,* i. e. war-expedition; from A. S. *faran,* to go.


**Ward,** a guard, watch, &c. (E.) M. E. *ward,* A. S. *weard,* mase, a guard, watchman, defender; also *weard,* fem., a guarding, protection, defence. Allied to Wary.
WARDEN

(Base *war.) + Icel. værdr, (1) a watchman, (2) a watching; G. war, Goth. -wards in dawr-wards, a door-keeper. Cf. also A.F. warde, sb.; see Guard.
Der. ward, vb., ward-en, sb.; also bearward, ste-ward, &c.


wardrobe. (F. — G.) M. E. wardenrobe. — O. F. warderobe, later garderobe, a wardrobe, i.e. place for keeping robes. See Guard and Robe.

Ware (1), merchandise. (E.) M. E. ware. A.S. war (L. mera; Wright). The orig. sense was prob. 'valuables,' and the word may be allied to A.S. warn, protection, guard, custody. + Icel. var, Dan. vare, Swed. vara, Du. waar, G. waar, 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. war; A.S. wer, cautious. (The true form, whence ware was made by adding -y.) See Wary.

Wariness; see Wary.

Warison, Warisoun, protection, reward. (F. — O. H. G.) M. E. 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. warir, to protect, heal. — O. H. G. warjan, warjan, to protect; see Weir.

Warlock, a wizard. (E.) M. E. warloghe, a wicked one, the devil; warlawe, a deceiver. — A.S. wærloga, a traitor, perfidious man, liar, truce-breaker; (hence, a witch, wizard). Lit. 'liar against the truth.' — A.S. wær, truth (cognate with L. verum, truth); loga, a liar, from log- (Teut. *lug-), weak grade of lōgan, to lie. See Very and Lie (2).


WARY

Warn. (E.) A.S. warnian, war-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 vérn, a defence; Swed. varna, G. warnen. Der. fore-warn, pre-warn.

Warp, sb. (E.) M. E. warp, a warp, in weaving. — A.S. wearp, 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 verp, to throw; Swed. varp, a warp; O.H.G. varp (G. werf), from werfen, to throw; cf. Goth. wardpan, to throw. From Teut. str. vb. *weorpan-(pt. t. *weorp, pp. *werpanes). Allied to Russ. vergate, to throw. Der. warp, vb., from Icel. varp, to throw, cast (hence, to twist out of shape); this mod. E. warp 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. werte, A.S. wearte, a wart. + Du. wert, Icel. varla, Dan. vorte, Swed. varla, G. warze. Perhaps 'growth' as from a root; and allied to Wort (1). Some connect it with L. uerrica, wart; A.S. weart, a callosity.

Wary, Ware, cautious. (E.) M. E. war; war-y is a rather late form, with added -y (as in mark-y). A.S. wer, cau-
WAS


Was, pt. t. of the verb to be. (E.) M. E. was, pl. waren. A. S. was, I was, he was; ware, thou wast; pl. waren, were; subjunctive sing. were, pl. waren. Mod. E. substitutes wast for the A. S. ware in the indicative, and wart for the same in the subjunctive; both are late forms. β. The infin. is A. S. wesan, to be; cognate with Du. wesen, O. Icel. vesa, Dan. vare, Swed. vara, Goth. wisan, to be, dwell, remain; Skt. vas, to dwell. (✓ WES, to dwell.) γ. The form was answers to O. Icel. vár, Du. was, Dan. Swed. vár, G. war, Goth. war; and the pl. were to Icel. várum, vírum, várn, Du. G. waren, Swed. voro, Goth. wesum, wesutn, wesun.


Wassail, (F.) M. E. wasseyl, wasayl, orig. a drinking of a health, from the Norman weissel (Wace); from O. N. *weisheil, lit. 'be whole,' a form of wishing good health. Here *wes (A. S. wes) is the old imperative of O. N. *wesa, vesa, vera, to be; and O. N. heil, whole, is cognate with the A. S. hál, 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 (Rouqufort); whence mod. F. gâter (< gaster <waster>.) – M. H. G. waste, sb., a waste, westen, to lay waste. Borrowed from L. wastus, waste, desolate; whence wastäre, to lay waste. β. We also find A. S. wëste, O. H. G. wusti, waste; these forms are not borrowed from Latin, but are cognate. So also O. Irish fás, empty. Idg. types *wastos, *wastios. Brugm. i. § 317.

Watch, sb. (E.) M. E. wacche; A. S. wæce, a watch, guard. – A. S. wacan, to wake; see Wake (1). Der. watch, vb., M. E. wachen, A. S. wæcan, weak verb.


Weak, (E.) [The verbal form has ousted the M. E. wook, A. S. wæc, adj., weak.] A back-formation from the verb signifying to weaken; from M. E. wêken

WEAK

Russ. voda, Gk. ὁδός, L. unda, Lith. wändû, Skt. udan, –water. Brugm. i. § 594.

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. wateł, a bag; A. S. wæтел, wætul, a hurdle. Cf. A. S. wætla, a bandage.

Wave (1), to fluctuate. (E.) M. E. wauen. A. S. wafian, to wave with the hand; also wonder at or waver in mind; cf. the adj. wæfre, wavering, restless. Cf. Icel. vafra, vafa, to wave; vafj, hesitation. Bavar. waben, to sway to and fro (Schmeller). Der. wave, sb., from the verb above (not the same word as M. E. wawe, a wave, which is allied to waj).

waver, vb. (E.) M. E. wæren (waveren), to wander about. – A. S. wæfre, restless, wandering. + Icel. vafra, to wave; cf. O. H. G. wabari-, adj., wavering; see above.


Way. (E.) M. E. wey, way. A. S. wege. + Du. weg, Icel. vey, Dan. vej, Swed. vóg, G. weg, Goth. wigs. Also Lith. vėja, the track of a cart; perhaps Skt. vāha-, a way, from vah, to carry. See Weigh. (✓ WEGH.) Der. al-way, al-ways, see All; way-faring, i.e. faring on the way, A. S. wæg-færnde, where færnde is the pres. pt. of faran, to travel; way-lay, way-worn.

wayward, perverse. (E.) M. E. weir-ward, headless form of M. E. aweiward, 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. A. S. we. + Du. wij; Icel. vér, Dan. Swed. vi; G. wir; Goth. weeris; Skt. vay-am.
WEAL

(Ch.), to make weak, A.S. wécan; the M. E. k being due to association with the adj. wook. This verb is for *wēcan, from A.S. wēcn, weak. + Icel. veikr, adj., weak, Swed. vek, Dan. veg, pliant, Du. week, G. weich, O. H. G. weich. All from Teut. *weik, 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 Wel (1). + Dan. vel, Swed. vild, G. wohl, welfare.

Weal (2); see Weale.

Weald, a wooded region, an open country. (E.) The M. E. wald became wold; but Layamon has a by-form wold; l. 21339. Caxton speaks of the weald' of Kent, which is apparently connected with this M. E. wald, but seems also to have been more or less confused with Wild. Shakespeare and Lyly speak of the wilde' 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. weelde, luxury; O. H. G. velida, 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. wenen; A.S. wéranian, to accustom; wéranian, to wean away or disaccustom. From an adj. base *weano-, accustomed, found in the cognate Icel. wainr (Swed. van), accustomed (cf. vani, custom); from *van, 2nd grade of Teut. *wana-, to crave; see Wéen. The weak grade appears in A.S. gewuna, accustomed, wéianian, to dwell. + Du. wenen, to accustom, aftenenen, from weanen, to wean from; Icel. wéja, Dan. wéne, Swed. vina, G. gewöhnen, to accustom; Dan. wéne fra, Swed. wéne af, G. entwöhnen, to wean from.


Wear (1), to wear clothes, to consume by use. (E.) M. E. weren, pt. t. wered. A.S. werian (pt. t. werde). + Icel. wéja, O. H. G. werian, to wear; Goth. wesan, to clothe. Allied to Vest. (WEB, 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 veer a ship; the same as Veer, q.v.

Weary, exhausted, tired. (E.) M. E. wæri. A.S. wér, tired; cf. A.S. wörian, to tramp about, wander, travel. - A.S. wör-, a moor, swampy place (tedious to tramp over) in the comp. wör-hana, moorcock; O. E. Texts, p. 465. + O. Sax. vörig, weary. (The change from ō to े is regular.)

Weasand, Wesand, the wind-pipe. (E.) A.S. wseand, the gullet; but the mod. E. wesand answers rather to a by-form *wesend. + O. Fries. wæsende, windpipe; Bavar. waisel, the gullet.


Weather. (E.) M. E. weder; A.S. weder. (The -ther for -der seems to have arisen in prov. (Northern) E.; cf. father.) + Du. weder, Icel. veðr, Dan. vejr; Swed. vëder, wind, weather; G. wetter. Allied to G. gewitter, a storm, Icel. land-vëðri, a land-wind; Russ. vëtr, wind, breeze, Lith. vætra, storm. Allied to Wind (1); cf. Goth. wian, to blow, O. Irish foth, 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-biten, lit. bitten by the weather.


WEDGE

Weéd, Swed. vad, G. wádi, a pledge, wager. Allied to L. wag (gen. wag-is), a pledge. Gk. ὑδίον (≡ ὑδήλον), the prize of a contest; Lith. wadotis, to redeem a pledge. (WEGH.)

Wedge. (E.) M. E. wegcd. A. S. wecg. + Du. wegg. Icel. weggdr, Dan. wagge. Swed. vigg, O. H. G. wek,a, a wedge; G. wecke, wecke, a kind of wedge-shaped loaf; cf. prov. E. wig, a kind of cake. Also Lith. wédgis, a wedge, wooden peg. Teut. type *wagjós, m. 'a mover,' from its effect in splitting trees; allied to Wag. (WEGH.)

Wedlock, marriage. (E.) A. S. weolc, lit. a pledge, pledging. = A. S. wed, weedd, a pledge; lác, a sport, also, a gift, often a mere suffix. See Wed.

Wednesday. (E.) M. E. wednesday. A. S. wèndnesdæg, Woden's day; O. Fries. wenmisdei (for *wèènisdæi), where é is the mutation of ò; N. Fries. weenslãi, Outzen, p. 38. + Du. woensdag, Icel. ðínisdræg, Swed. Dan. onsdræg; all meaning 'Woden's (or Odin's) day.' ß. The name Woden signifies 'furious,' from A. S. wòd, mad, furious (= Icel. óðr, Goth. wòds); or else 'filled with divine frenzy.' See Wood (2). "A translation of L. dìès 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 wei (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. = Certainly not allied to G. wenig, little.

Weed (1), a noxious plant. (E.) M. E. weéd; A. S. wéd, wàd, a weed. + O. Saxon wúd; whence Du. wüden, vb., to weed. Root unknown.

Weed (2), a garment. (E.) M. E. wédle. A. S. wòðe, neuter, ðòð, fem., a garment. + O. Fries. wòde, O. Sax. wàddi; Icel. wàði), wòð, a piece of stuff, cloth; O. H. G. wòtl, wòl, clothing, armour. Lit. 'something woven;' from the Idg. root WÈ, Skt. và, to weave.

Week. (E.) M. E. weke, wike; A. S. wíce, wícc, a week. (There was a later A. S. wonc, a week, which became M. E. wonke, a week, and is obsolete.) + Du. week, Icel. vik,a, Swed. vecka, O. H. G. wècha, wèhha (mod. G. woche). We also once find Goth. wíko, in the sense of order or succession (Luké i. 8), answering to L. ordine (not to uiris) in the Vulgate version. The orig. sense seems to have been 'succession, change'; cf. Icel. vikja, to turn, return; from *wík-, weak grade of *wikan-, to give way; see Weak. And cf. G. wechsel, a change.


Weep. (E.) M. E. wipen, pt. t. weep, wep. A. S. wefpän, pt. t. wep, to cry aloud, raise an outcry; cf. A. S. wép, a clamour, outcry (note the change from ò to òä). O. Sax. wífian, to cry out, wép, outcry; Icel. afa, to shout, òp, outcry; Goth. wófjan, wk. vb., to cry out. Q Not allied to whoop.

Weet, to know. (E.) Another spelling of Witt (1) in Spenser, F. Q., i. 3. 6; &c.


Weft. (E.) A. S. weft, wefta, the threads woven across the warp; from wefan, to weave. + Icel. vefr. See Weave.

Weigh. (E.) M. E. weghen. A. S. wesgan, pt. t. weg, to carry, bear; also, to move; also to raise, lift (cf. to weigh anchor); to weigh. + Du. wégen; Icel. vegga, to move, lift; Dan. vei, Swed. väga; G. bewegten, to move, wégen, to rock; and cf. wágen, to weigh. Allied to L. uedere, Skt. vah, to carry. (WEGH.)

Weir, Wear, a dam. (E.) M. E. ver; A. S. wer; allied to werian, to defend, protect, also dam up. + Low G. ware, a weir; M. Du. wer, a rampart; Icel. vör, a fenced-in landing-place, vergja, to defend; G. wehr, a defence, mitthwehr, a mill-dam; Goth. warjan, to defend. Allied to Skt. yr, to cover, viiraya, to stop, hinder, keep off.

Weird, fate, destiny. (E.) Properly a 3b.; but used as adj. M. E. wyrd, wirde. A. S. wyrd, fate; Teut. type *wurdi-z, f.; from *wurdi (for *wurdi < *wurp, by Ver- ner’s law), weak grade of Teut. *werthani, to become, take place, happen; see Worth (2). + O. Sax. wurd, Icel. urdr, fate.

Welcome. (Scand.) For well come. — Icel. velkominn, welcome, lit. well come. — Icel. vel, well; kominn, pp. of koma, to come. So also Dan. velkommen, Swed. välkommen, welcome. Hence A. F. wel- come, to welcome (Godefroy). ¶ Distinct from A. S. welcuma, 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. välja, orig. to well, whence välja up, to well up, välja ihop, to weld (iron); cf. Dan. velde, to well up (with exces- sive d, as in English). Cognate with E. well, vb.; from Weld (2).

Weld (2), dyer’s weed. (E.) M. E. welde, welde; Lowl. Sc. wald. + Du. wouw; Low G. Wolde (Liibben); G. wau (from Du.). Teut. base *weld-, as shewn by Span. gualdo, F. gauze, weld. Prob. ‘belonging to the wood;’ cf. A. S. weald, a wood; see Wold. ¶ Quite distinct from woad.

Welfare. (E.) M. E. welsfo, wel; fare = A. S. faru, a faring, lit. a journey, from A. S. faran, to fare; see Fare.

Welkin, sky, clouds. (E.) M. E. welkene, welkene; also wolkene, wolkene, A. S. wolcwe, clouds, pl. of wolcen, a cloud. + O. Sax. wulkan, Du. wolk, Low G. wulke; G. wolke, O. H. G. wolka, f., wolkcn, n., a cloud. All from the base *wulken-, weak grade of *wulkan-, to roll (see Walk); or else allied to O. H. G. weline, moist.

Well (1), excellently. (E.) M. E. wel;
WENCH


Wend, to go. (E.) Little used except in the pt. t. went (used as pt. t. of to go). M. E. wenden; A. S. wenden, to turn, also to turn oneself, proceed, go. The pt. t. wende became wente, and finally went. Causal of A. S. wendian, to wind; see Wind (2). + Du. wenden, Icel. venda, Dan. vende, Swed. vända, Goth. wandjan, G. wenden, to turn; all causal forms. went. (E.) See above.

Weren, pl. of Was, q. v.

Werewolf, a man-wolf. (E.) A. S. wærf-wulf, a werewolf, the devil. — A. S. wer, a man; wulf, a wolf. + G. wârewolf. M. H. G. werwolf, a man-wolf; from M. H. G. wer, a man, and wolf. (Hence O. F. garoul, F. gorou, now loup-garou, i.e. wolf-werewolf.) See Virile. It was supposed that fierce men could turn into wolves; cf. Gk. λυκάνθρωπος, i.e. wolf-man.

West. (E.) A. S. west, adv., westward; west-déi, west part or quarter. + Du. west, Icel. vestr, Dan. vest, G. west. Perhaps allied to Vesper.


Wether, a castrated ram. (E.) A. S. wêðor. + O. Sax. wethar, withar, Icel. vöðr, Dan. veder, Swed. vâdr, G. wiedder, Goth. vithrus, a lamb. Lit. ‘a yearling;’ allied to Veal. Bruggm. i. § 118.


WH.

Wh. This is distinct from w. The mod. E. wh answers to A. S. hw, Icel. hv, L. qu, Gk. π, τ, κ, 1dg. kw.

Whack, to beat; see Thwack. But cf. E. Fries. and Westphal. wackeln, to beat, to cudgel.


Whap, to beat, flutter. (E.) Also whop, wap, wop. M. E. guappen, to palpitate, throb. E. Fries. kwabben, kwappen, to strike violently. From a base *kwap, to throb; see Quaver. Cf. also W. chwâp, a sudden stroke, chwapio, to strike, slap.

Wharf (1), a place for landing goods. (E.) A. S. hwær, a dam or bank to keep out water (Thorpe, Diplomatarium, pp. 341, 361); mere-hwær, sea-shore (Grein). — Teut. *hwâr, A. S. hwær, 2nd grade of hwærfan, to turn, turn about. β. This difficult word, with a great range of senses, meant a turning, reverse, turning-place, space, dam, shore, dockyard, as proved by the cognate words, viz. Du. wâr, Icel. hvar, Dan. vârf, Swed. varf, M. Swed. hvar, &c. The A. S. hwærfan answers to Goth. hwairban, to turn oneself about, walk, and to Icel. hvarfa, to turn. (Base HWERB.) Aot allied to G. werfen, to throw; but rather to Gk. καρπός, the wrist. Der. wharf-inger, for wharfager; with inserted u as in messenger, passenger.

Wharf (2), bank of a river. (E.) In Shak. Hamlet, i. 5. 33. Cf. A. S. mere-hwær, sea-shore (Grein); it is the same word as Wharf (1).

What. (E.) A. S. hwat, neut. of hwä; see Who.

Wheat (1), a pimple. (E.) Distinct from weal, wale, a mark of a blow. Perhaps from A. S. hwel, a wheal (Sommer); A. S. hwelian, to form pus; ge-hwelled, inflamed. Cf. also W. chwiler, a maggot, wheal, pimple.

Wheat (2), a mine. (C.) A Cornish word. — Corn. hwèll, a work, a mine. Cf. W. chwéll, chwyl, a course, a turn.


Wheedle. (E?) Spelt wheedle in Blount, ed. 1674; who connects it (quite unsatisfactorily) with W. chwedda, to gos-
sip, wheel, a fable, a tale. But perhaps from A.S. wiædian, to beg, orig. to be poor; from wiæld, poverty.

**Wheel.** (E.) A.S. hwæl, shorter form of hwæcwæl, hwægæl, a wheel; also spelt hwæold. + Icel. hjól, Dan. hul, Swed. hjul, O. Swed. hingul (Ihre). Teut. type *hwæg-welim, n., for *hwægwælim, Idg. *qegb-, as in Skt. chakr-, a wheel, Gk. κύκλος, a wheel. Idg. *ge-glo- is a reduplicated form, from √QEL, to drive; whence Gk. πόλος, an axis, Russ. кольцо, Icel. hvel, a wheel. See Cycle and Pole (2).

**Wheeze.** (E.) A.S. hwæsan (pt. t. hwæs), to wheeze. Allied to A.S. hwæs-æta, prov. E. hoast, a cough, Du. hoest, G. husten. From Teut. *hwæs-, Idg. *gæs, as in Skt. käs, to cough; from √QAS, as in Irish cas-achdach, W. pas, a cough; cf. Lith. kosti, to cough. See Pose (3).

**Whelk** (1), a mollusc with a spiral shell. (E.) III spelt; it should be weil or will. M. E. will; A. S. wilc, also wivulc, wivul, Du. wolk, also spelt wolk, wilök, wulok, wulul. Prob. named from its convoluted shell; cf. Gk. ἐλέφ (ἐλέφ), a volute; see Helix. Der. whelk'd, i.e. convoluted, K. Lear, iv. 6. 71; spelt wolk'd in the first folio.


**Whelm**, to overturn, cover over by something that is turned over, to overturn, submerge. (Scand.) M.E.whelmen, to turn a hollow vessel upside down (Palsgrave), to turn over; Lowl. Sc. quhwmle, quhmme, whamme, whamle, to turn upside down. Closely related to M. E. whelmen (whelmen) and overwhelmen (overwhelmen), in the same sense. β. 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 wæl-f-m, the f being dropped because unpronounceable. This appears from M. Swed. hwålma, to cock hay, derived from the sb. hwålma, a hay-cock; where hwålma is for *hwålsmφn, being derived from M. Swed. hwälfs, an arch, vault; cf. hwólfswo, 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. wulbe), the derivatives of which appear in A.S. hwälfs, adj., convex, sb., a vault, Icel. hvólfs, holf, a vault, hvólfs, holf, to 'whelve' or turn upside down, G. wölben, to arch over.

γ. We thus trace the following forms, viz. base HWELB, to swell out, become convex, Icel. hvólfs, 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; whence also Gk. κύκλος, bosom, a hollow. Der. over-whelm.


**whence.** (E.) M. E. whennes, older form whanene. - A. S. hwænon, whence; closely allied to When (above).

**where.** (E.) M. E. wher; A. S. hwær, where; allied to hwæ, who; + Du. waer, Icel. hwar, Dan. hvær, Swed. hvar, G. war (war-un). Goth. hwaz; Lith. kvar.


**Whether**, which of two. (E.) See Matt. xxvii. 21. A. S. hwæter, which of two; formed with comparative suffix -ber (Idg. -tero-) from the base of who. + Icel. hvārr, Goth. hwathar; cf. Lith. ka-tras, Gk. κάτερος, πόσεως, Skt. katara.-


**Which.** (E.) M. E. which; qwilh (Barbour). A. S. hwilc, hwile, which; short for hwil-lic, lit. 'of what form.'- A. S. hwî, allied to hwæ, who; lic, like; see Who and Like. + O. Sax. hwilik, O. Fries. kwilik, Du. welk, Goth. hvitelks,

Whiffle, to blow in gusts, veer as the wind. (E.) Frequentative of whiff, to puff. Der. whiffler, a piper, fitter, 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 Leith; from the word whigman, 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: ‘whigamore, a great whig; whigging, jogging rudely, urging forward.’ To whig awa’ is to jog on briskly. Perhaps for wip; cf. E. Fries. wigen, Norw. vigga, to rock; Icel. vigg, a horse; E. wiggle and wag.

While, a time. (E.) A.S. hwil, sb., a pause, a time. +Icel. hvila, a place of rest; Dan. hvile, rest; Swed. hvila, rest; G. weile, Goth. hvila, a time. Prob. allied to L. qui-ès, rest. (VQEI.) Brugm. i. § 675. Der. while, adv.; whiles, M. E. whiles, adv. (with gen. suffix -es); whence whilest, with added t (as in amongst, amidst-t); also whileon, formerly, from A.S. hwilum, dat. pl. of hwil, a time. Also mean-while, see Mean (3); also whilings-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. kvíma, to whisk about, trifile. Cf. Swed. dial. kvímerkantig, giddy in the head; Norw. kvín, foolery (Ross). Der. whimsey, a whim, from the allied Norw. kvímsa, Swed. dial. hvímsa, Dan. vims, to be giddy, skip or whisk about.

Whimper, to whine. (E.) The same as Lowland Sc. whimmer, to whimper, frequentative of whim, another form of whine; see Whine. ‘[They] wil whynpe and whine;’ Latimer, Seven Sermons, ed. Arber, p. 77. —G. wimmern.

Whin, gorse. (Scand.) M. E. whynne, quyn. —Swed. hven, Norw. hvén, bent-grass; Norw. hvín, hvén, purple meligrass.

Whine, vb. (E.) A.S. hwinan, to whine. +Icel. hvína, Swed. hvína, Dan. hvíne, to whir, whiz, whine. (Cf. Icel. hvína, to wail, Goth. hwanin, to mourn.) Der. whimper, q. v.

Whinyard, a kind of sword. (Scand.) Lit. whine-yard, where yard (probably) is a mere suffix (-i-ard). —Icel. hvína, to whir, whistle through the air like a weapon; the same word as E. whine, but used in a different way. Cf. also E. whinnie; and Lowl. Sc. whinger, 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. wippin, to bob up and down; Dan. vipp, to see-saw, bob; Swed. vapja, to wag, jerk; G. wippen, to move up and down, see-saw, jerk. (I find no very early authority for the h.) Cf. L. virbráre; see Vibrate. Der. whip, sb., M. Du. wippe (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 whis. —Dan. hvírrre, to whirl, twirl; Swed. dial. hvírra, to whirl. Allied to Whirl.

Whirl. (Scand.) M.E. whirlen; a contraction for *whirl-len, frequent. of M.E. wherfen, to turn. —Icel. hvírlfa, to whirl; frequent. of hverfa (pt. hvurra), to turn round; Dan. hvírla. Swed. hvírlfa, M. Du. averlen, to whirl; G. wirbeln, to whirl, to warble. (Base HWERF.) Allied to Wharf. Cf. Goth. hvairban, to go about; Gk. kámpnós, the wrist. Brugm. i. § 675. Der. whirlwind, from Icel. hvírlvindr, Dan. hvírvelvind, Swed. hvírvelvind, a whirlwind; also whirpool; whirl-i-gig (see Gig).
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 *whis*, *whir*, *whirl*, &c. — Dan. *viske*, to wipe, rub, sponge, from *visk*, a wisp, rubber; Swed. *viska*, to wipe, also to wag (or whisk) the tail, from *viska*, ‘whisk (sic), a small broom,’ Widegren; Icel. *visk*, a wisp of hay, something to wipe with, a rubber. + G. *wischen*, ‘to wipe, wisk, rub,’ Flügel; from the sb. *wisch*, ‘whisk (sic), clout,’ id. Cf. A. S. *wescian* (for *wiscian*), to wipe. B. 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 whiskeys;’ Dryden, Troilus, iv. 2. Also *whisky*, a light gig, easily *whisked* along.

Whisky, Whiskey, a spirit. (Gaelic.) Gaelic *neise-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. *hiss* and *hush*. Chaucer has both *hush* and *whist* in the sense of ‘silenced’ or ‘quiet’; tr. of Boethius, b. ii. met. 5. l. 1341.


Whit, a thing, particle. (E.) The h is misplaced; *whit* is for *whit*, the same as *wight*, a person, also a thing, bit, whit. — A. S. *wht*, a wight, a thing, bit; see Wight (2). Der. *auth* = A. S. *œwht*, one whit; whence *n-ought*, *n-oit*.


Whitlow, a painful swelling on the fingers. (Scand.) Corruption of *whick-flaw*, a whitlow (Halliwell); where *whick* is the Northern pronunciation of quick, i.e. the sensitive part of the finger round the nail; Icel. *hvista*. *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 *whitlaw* (Holland), or *whitlowe* (Palsgrave), and afterwards to *whitlow*; by confusion with *white* and *low* (4). ‘Paronychia, a whitlaw;’ Wiseman, Surgery, b. i. c. 11.

Whit-sunday. (E.) Lit. *white Sunday*, as is perfectly certain from the A. S. name *hwita sumnan-dag*, Icel. *hvita-sumnamadagr*, Norwegian *kvitsunddag*; 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 *Domi* nica in Albis; 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. *Helga Vika;’ 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. *sûlgywn*, Whit-sunday; from sul, sun, gwynt, white. Der. *Whitsun-week*, short for *Whitsunday’s week* (Icel. *hvita-sumnads-vika*); *Whitsun-tide*, short for *Whitsunday-tide*; cf. Palmson for *Palm-sunday*, Lowson for *Lowsunday*.

Whittle (1), to pare or cut with a knife. From the obsolete sb. *whittle*, a knife, the same as M. E. *pwtel*, a knife, lit. ‘a cutter.—A. S. *pwit-*, weak grade of *þwitan*, to cut. See Thwita.

Whittle (2), to sharpen. (E.) Used as
a slang term; ‘well-whittled’=thoroughly drunk. Lit. sharpened like a whistle or knife; see Whittle (1) above. Doubtless confused with _whet_, to sharpen.

**Whittle** (3), a blanket. (E.) 
M. E. _whitel_; A.S. _hwitel_. Named from its white colour. — A.S. _hwit_, white.


**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. _hwā_, who; neuter, _hwet_, what; gen. _hwæs_, whose; dat. _hwām_, _hwām_; acc. masc. and fem. _hwone_, whom [obsolete], neut. _hwet_, what; instrumental _hwī_, in what way, how, why. + Du. _wie_, Icel. _hverr_, Dan. _hvo_, Swed. _hevm_, G. _wer_, Goth. _hwas_, Irish _c_. L. _quis_, Lith. _kas_, Skt. _kas_. (Base QO = Teut. HWA.)

Brugm. ii. § 411.


**Whore,** sb. (Scand.) The _w_ is unoriginal. M. E. _hōra_, an adulteress, fem. of _hōr_, an adulterer; Dan. _hore_, Swed. _höra_. + Du. _hoer_, G. _hure_, O. H. G. _huora_; Goth. _hōrs_, masc., an adulterer. Allied to Polish _kurwa_, Church-Slavonic _kura_, an adulteress; L. _carnus_, loving; _W. canu_, to love; O. Irish _caraim_, I love. (☑ KAR) ¶ 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 _wharl_ on a spindle and a _whorl_ of leaves is sufficiently close. M. E. _wharle_, _whirl_, _whorl_, Cath. Angl. Contraction of M. E. _whorvel_, for _wherwel_; from A.S. _hwerofa_, a wharl. — A.S. _hwerofan_, to turn; see Wharf

**Whirl.** + M. Du. _worwel_, a wharl, _worelen_, to twist or twine; Du. _wervel_, 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. _hordan_, pl. (Also (Dorset) _hart-berry_, A.S. _heorot-berige_. From Hart and Berry.

**Why.** (E.) M. E. _wih_; _for_ _wi_ = on what account. A.S. _hwā_, in what way, instrumental case of _hwā_, who; see Who.

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**WI – WY.**


**Wick** (2), a town. (L.) A.S. _wic_; borrowed from L. _vicus_, a village. See Vicinity.

**Wick** (3), _Wich_, a creek, bay, salt-pit. (Scand.) O. Icel. _wik_; Icel. _vik_, a small creek, inlet, bay. From _vikja_, 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, q.v. From the weak grade _wic- _of A.S. _wic-an_, Icel. _vikja_, to give way. Cf. also A.S. _wicca_, a wizard; see Witch.

**Wicker,** made of twigs. (Scand. M. E. _wikre_, a pliant twig, properly a sb.; cf. A.S. _wic_, weak grade of _wican_, to give way, bend, ply; see Weak. It corresponds to Swed. dial. _vekare_, _vikre_, willow, from Swed. _vika_, to bend, ply; Dan. dial. _vegre_, a pliant rod, allied to Dan. _veg_, pliant, weak. See Witch-elm.

**Wicket,** a small gate. (F. – Teut.) M. E. _wicket_. – A.F. _wiket_, also written _wisket_; O. F. _guischet_ (Supp. to Godefroy); Prov. _guisquet_ (Diez); mod. F. _guichet_; Walloon _wicchet_. Origin doubtful; apparently formed with F. dimin. suffix _-et_, from Teut. base *wisk-*, to whisk or move quickly, from its lightness. Cf. E. _Fries_. _wiskien_, (1) to wipe, (2) to move quickly; Norw. _víska_ (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. viskjen, light and quick (Ross). (Körtig, § 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. widowe; A.S. wicewe, wîhtwe. + Du. weduwe, G. wittwe, Goth. wîhtua. Further allied to L. uidua, fem. of uidus, bereft of, deprived of; Irish fealh, W. gweidw; Russ. vidva, Skt. vîhtavâ, a widow. Brugm. ii. § 64. *WIDH, as in Sкт. vîhd, to lack (St. Petersburg Dict. vi. 1707). Der. widow-er, M.E. wîdeuer, coined from widow by adding -er; so also G. wittwer.

**Wield.** (E.) M.E. weldon, to govern, possess, manage. A.S. gewylulan, to have power over. This is a weak verb, due to A.S. wealdan (pt. t. weôld), to have power over, govern, rule, possess. + Icel. valda, G. walten, Goth. waldan, to govern; allied to Lith. waldyti, Russ. vladiate, to rule, possess. Cf. W. gwola, a region.

**Wife.** (E.) A.S. wif, a woman. neut. sb. with pl. wif (unchanged). + Du. wijf, Icel. vif, Dan. viv, G. weib, O. H. G. wip, a woman. Teut. type *widom, n. Root obscure; certainly not allied to weave (A.S. wofan), as the fable runs. Der. woman.

**Wig.** (Du. – F. – Ital. – L.) Short for perewig, which see.

**Wight** (1), a person, creature. (E.) M.E. wight, wîst. A.S. wîht, a creature, animal, person, thing (very common). + Du. wîcht, a child; Icel. wîttr; Dan. wette, an elf; G. wîcht, Goth. wîhts, fem. a wight, wîht, neut. a whit. Teut. type *wehtiz, f. Perhaps it meant 'something moving,' from A.S. wegan, to move; see Weigh. Whit.


**Wigwam,** an Indian hut. (N. Amer. Indian.) Massachusetts wek, his house; this word, with possessive and locative affixes, becomes wigou-en-ut, in his house; whence E. weekwam or wigwam (Webster). Cnoq gives Algonquin mikwiwan, also wigwam, a house (pp. 221, 438).


**Wilderness,** a waste place. (E.) M.E. wilneresene, Layamon, 30335. From A.S. wilner, a wild animal; also wildor; Teut. type *welthos, n., a derivative of wilde, wild. Sievers, § 289.+M. Du. wilnerisse. And see Bewilder.

**Wile,** a trick. (E.) M.E. wile; A.S. wil, a wile. Cf. Lithuan. wîlti, to deceive. And see Guile. || The A.S. wil is a late word; and a derivation from A.S. wigljan, to practise sorcery, is possible; cf. 'wiling, divinatio,' Kentish Glosses, 554; also His [the devil's] wîlees. Ancr. Riwle, 300; A.S. wîgl, 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, wilhen, to wish, be willing; pres. wille, vile (2 p. wil), pt. t. wilde, +Du. willen, Icel. vilja, Dan. ville, Swed. vilja, Goth. wiljan (pt. t. wilja), G. wollen (pres. will. pt. t. wolte), Lithuan. wieliti, L. velle (pres. uolo); Skt. vr, to choose. (*WEL*) Der. will-ing, orig. a pres. part. Also willingly, answering both to will I, will I, and to will he, will he; from A.S. wilan. short for ne willan, not to wish (=L. non, not to wish).

**will** (2), sb., desire. (E.) M.E. wille, A.S. wilba, sb. –A.S. willan, to will; see Will (1) above, +Du. willy, Icel. viili, Dan. villie, Swed. vilja, G. wille, Russ. volia.

**Willow.** (E.) M.E. wilow, wilwe, A.S. wileg. + Du. wilg, Low G. wilge.

**Wimberry, Winberry.** (L. and E.)
WIMBLE

A.S. winberie, winberige, a grape, lit. a wine-berry; A.S. win, from L. uvinum, wine; berige, a berry; see Berry.

Wimble (1), a gimlet. (E.) M.E. wimbil. Cf Dan. vimmel, a boring-tool; Low G. wemel, wemmel, a wimble (Löbben); M. Du. wene, a pearcer, or a wimble, Hexham; M. Du. wemelen, to pearce or bore with a wimble, Hexham. Apparently from a Teut. base *wenn, to turn; see below. Cf Shropsh. wim-wam, a turnstile. Der. gimlet.

Wimble (2), active. (Scand.) In Spenser, Shep. Kal., March, 91. —Swed. dial. vimula, to be giddy or skittish, frequent of Swed. dial. vina, to be giddy, allied to Icel. vinn, giddiness. Compare Wimble (1) and Whim.

Wimple, a covering for the neck. (E.) M.E. wimpel; A.S. wimpel, a wimple. + Du. wimpel, a streamer, pendant; Icel. vimjul, Dan. Swed. vimpel, G. wimpel, a pennon, O. H. G. wimpal, a summer robe. β. The A.S. wimpel suggests *wind-pel; from wind, the wind, and (perhaps) A.S. pell, pell (L. pallium), a covering; cf. O. H. G. wimpal. 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.)

Win, to gain by labour, earn. (E.) M.E. winnen, pt. t. won, won, pp. wonnen.

A.S. winnan, to fight, struggle, try to get, labour, suffer; pt. t. wonnen, pp. wonnen. + Du. winnen, Icel. vinna, Dan. vinden, Swed. vinda; G. gewinnen, O. H. G. winnan, to fight, strive, earn; Goth. winnan, to suffer. Allied to Skt. van, to beg, ask for, honour; L. uenerari, to honour, uenes, desire; W. gwern, a smile. (WEN.)

Winberry; see Wimberry.

Wince. (F. — Teut.) M.E. wincen. — A.F. *wencir, necessarily the old form of A.F. guencir (Toynbee), for O.F. guenchir, later guencheir, to wriggle, writhe aside (Cot.). — O. Sax. wenckian; M. H. G. wenken, to wince, start aside; for Teut. *wankjan. — M. H. G. wank, 2nd grade of wicken, to move aside, nod, beckon; see Wink.

Winch, the crank of an axle. (E.) M.E. wince; prov. E. wink; A.S. wince, a wince, orig. a bent handle. Cf A.S. wincel, a corner, lit. bend; from the strong verb *wincan; see Wink. Note also Lithuan. winge, a bend or turn of a river or road.

WIND

Wind (1), air in motion. (E.) M.E. wind; A.S. wind; + Du. wind; Icel. vindr, Dan. Swed. vind, G. wind, Goth. windan. Teut. type *wendas. Further cognate with W. gwyn, Bret. gwenn, L. ventus, wind. Orig. a pres. part., with the sense of 'blowing.' From WE to blow; whence also Skt. vā, to blow, Russ. vydna, to blow, West Saxon wuendan, to blow, West Saxon wundan, to blow, Viennese Viento, wind, Lithuan. vējas, wind. From the same root is E. weather, q.v. Der. wind, to blow a horn, pt. t. and pp. winded. Much Ado, i. 1, 243, often oddly corrupted to wound! Cf Sweet, Gr. 1367. Also windfall, windmill, &c.


Windlass (1), a machine with a turning axis. (Scand.) M.E. windelas; from Icel. vindil-ass (still in use), a compound of Icel. vindill, a winder, and ass (explained below). Here Icel. vindill = M.E. windel, Swed. dial. vindel, a winder; from the verb to wind. β. We also find M.E. windas, a windlass; Chaucer, C.T. 1049; &c. — Icel. vindlass, a windlass. — Icel. vind-a, to wind; ass, a pole, rounded beam, + Du. windas, M. Du. windaes, a windlass. γ. Here M. Du. asse, Icel. ass, is cognate with Goth. ans, a beam (distinct from Du. ass, M. Du. asse, an axis, for which see Axis).

Windlass (2), a circuit. (Scand.) Formerly windlasses; 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, windole, windoge. — Icel. vindanga (for *windanga), a window; lit. ‘wind-eye;’ Dan. vindue. — Icel. vindr, wind; anga, eye; see Eye.

Wine. (L.) A.S. win, wine; borrowed from L. uvinum, wine (whence also G. wein, &c.). + Gk. oivos, wine; οἶνος, a vine. The Gk. οἶνος is from WEI, to wind,
twist, twine (see Withy); from the twining growth of the vine. Brugm. ii. § 66.

Wing. (Scand.) M. E. winge, wenge. - Icel. vängr (for *vængr), a wing; Dan. Swed. vinge; N. Fries. winge.

Wink, to move the eyelids quickly. (E.) 1. M. E. winken, pt. t. winkede. - A. S. wincian, to wink. 2. But we also find winken, strong verb, pt. t. wank, work, shewing that there was also a strong A. S. verb *wincan (pt. t. *wanc, pp. *gewunnen), whence A. S. wancol, waving, and other forms. + M. Du. wincken, wenken, to wink; wench, sb., a twinkling of an eye, an instant; Icel. vanka, to wink; Dan. vinka, Swed. vinka, to beckon; G. wicken, to nod; O. H. G. wicken, str. vb., to move aside, stir, wave (see Schade). Cf. Lith. wingis, a bend of a river, wanghai, idle, wengti, to shirk work, to flinch.

winkle, a kind of shell-fish. (E.) A. S. -wincina (in wine-wincina), a wink. Named from the convoluted shell; cf. Dan. dial. vinkel, a snail-shell; allied to wince, a winch (orig. a bend, turn?). See also Wench.


Wipe. (E.) A. S. wipian, to wipe; orig. to rub with a wisp of straw. From a sb. preserved in E. Fries. wip, Low G. wiep, a twist or wisp of straw. Allied to Goth. wäipas, a wreath; from the str. vb. weipan, to crown (twine).

Wire. (E.) A. S. wir, a wire. + Icel. viir, wire; cf. Swed. vira, to twist; O. H. G. viara, an ornament of (twisted) gold; L. viria, armlets. Some compare Irish far, crooked (bent); from \(\sqrt{\text{væl}}\), to twine.

Wist; see Ywis.


wisace, (Du. G.) Borrowed from M. Du. wíjsagger, supposed to mean a wise sayer, sooth-sayer. - G. weissager, 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 wítega, a prophet, seer; from A. S. wítan, to observe. \(\beta\). The verbs wísan, wítan, are cognate with L. uidere (pt. t. uid-i), to see; and closely allied to A. S. wítan, to know; see Wit (1).

Wish, vb. (E.) M. E. wischen. A. S. wíscan, to wish; for Teut. *wunskenjan, formed from Teut. *wunschko-, sb., a wish. Compare A. S. wíse- (in comp.), which is cognate with M. Du. wünsch, Icel. ösk, G. wünsch, O. H. G. wünsce, a wish [the derived verbs being Icel. askja, G. wünschen, to wish]. Allied to Skt. vānā, to desire, wish, formed (with verbal suffix -sko-) from van, to ask. Similarly the E. word is a derivative from \(\sqrt{\text{wen}}\), to desire, whence E. win; see Win. Brugm. ii. § 90. Der. wishful; and see wisful.

Wisp, a small bundle of straw or hay. (E.) M. E. wísp, also wips. The form wíps may be connected with the verb to wipe. Allied to Low G. wíep, Norweg. vippa, a wisp, Swed. dial. vipp, a little sheaf or bundle, Goth. wíps, a crown (orig. a twisted wreath). Cf. Dan. vipte, to see-saw, go to and fro, Swed. vippa, 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 shows it to be a substitution for wishful, 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 14; which is from wish, 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. 1365, 3992, &c. This M. E. wisy is from Icel. viss, certain (distinct from, yet allied to, viss, wise), orig. pp. of Icel. vila, to know (Noreen); see Wit (1).

Wit (1), to know. (E.) The parts of this verb are often ill understood and wrongly given. M. E. infin. witen; pres. t. I wot, with 3 p. he wot (later woteth), and 2 p. thou wost (later wosteth), pl. witen; pt. t. wiste, pp. wist. A. S. wiulan; pres. t. ic wät, þu wist, he wät, pl. wi olan, pt. t. wistane, also wisne, pl. wiston; pp. witen; gerund to witanne (mod. E. to wit). + Du. weten, Icel. vila, Dan. vide, Swed. veta, G. wissen, Goth. wiulan, to know. Further allied to L. uidere, to see, Gk. iðeiv, to see (perf. t. oða = I wot, I know), Skt. vid, to see, vēda, I know. (^WELD.)

wit (2), sb., knowledge, &c. (E.) M. E. wite; A. S. wilt, knowledge; Tent. type *wit-jum, neut. = A. S. wiulan, to know; see Wit (1). + Icel. vi, Dan. vid, Swed. vett, G. witz, wit.

wit (3), a wise man. (E.) M. E. wite; A. S. wiæt, lit. 'one who knows.' = A. S. wiulan, to know. Der. A. S. witena gëmôt, a meeting of 'wits,' a parliament.

Witch. (E.) M. E. wicche, both masc. and fem., a wizard, a witch; A. S. wicce, fem.; also wicca, m. Allied to A. S. wiccan, to practise witchcraft; E. Fries. wiken. + M. Du. wicker, 'a soothsayer, Hexham; Low G. wiken, 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, Wyck-elm. (E.) M. E. wiche. A. S. wice. The sense is 'bending,' or drooping; from the pendulous branches. = A. S. wic-æn, pp. of wican, to bend; see Wicker.

With. (E.) A. S. wōd, by, near, among; it also means 'against,' as in mod. E. withstand, with-say. + Icel. vði, against, by, at; Dan. ved, Swed. vid, near, by, at. Allied to A. S. wiðer, against; see Withers. Der. with-at, from M. E. with, with, alle, dat. case of al, all; with-in, A. S. wiðinnan; with-out, A. S. wiðítan. Hence also with-draw, with-hold, 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 Witty.

Wither. (E.) Orig. trans.; M. E. wíder, wederen, to expose to weather. From M. E. weder, weather; see Weather. Cf. G. wervitten, 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. wiðer, against; as sb., resistance; cf. also A. S. wōd, against (above). Cf. G. wåder-rist, withers of a horse; from wiðer, by-form of wieder, against, and riß, an elevated part. A. S. wiðer is further related to Icel. viðr, against, O. H. G. wiðar, Goth. withra, against (for wi-thra, a compar. form). Cf. Skt. vi, apart, witharam, 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.

Withy, Withe, a flexible twig. (E.) M. E. wōdī; A. S. wiðig, a willow. Named from its flexibility; from WELD, to twine, plait, as in L. uî-ére, Russ. vite, to twine. + M. Du. weede, hop-plant (twiner); Icel. viðja, a withy, vit, a withte, viðir, a willow; Dan. vedie, Swed. vide, willow; G. weide, willow. Also Lith. wytis, a withite, šil-weitis, a willow (cf. šil-as, gray); L. uïtis, a vine; Gk. iris, a willow; W. wenden, a withe. Cf. L. uï-men, a twig. Brugm. ii, §§ 685, 789.

Witness, testimony. (E.) Properly an abstract sb. A. S. witnes, testimony. = A. S. wit-an, to know, with suffix -nes; thus the orig. sense was 'knowledge' or 'consciousness.' Cf. Icel. vitna, Dan. vidne, to testify; Goth. wit-in-wôds, a witness. Der. witness, vb.

Wittol, a cuckold. (Low G.) Formerly supposed to mean 'wit-all;' also thought to represent A. S. wítol, knowing, wise, from witan, to know. There is no foundation for this, as the word is not used in the M. E. period. Bp. Hall writes witwal; i.e. wittol is the same as witwall, or woodwale, the name of a bird. Florio (ed. 1598) explains Ital. godano by 'the bird called a witwal.
Wivern; see Wyvern.

Wizen, to shrivel or dry up. (E.) M.E. wizcen, to become shrivelled; O. Northumb. wizian, to become dry, John xv. 6; we find also A. S. for-wizian, to dry up. + Icel. visna, to wither, alluded to the old pp. visinn, 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. wesanen, to dry up. And cf. Virulent.

Wo, Woe. (E.) M. E. wo; A. S. wâ, interj. and adv.; wêa, wo, sb. + Du. ve e, interj. and sb.; Icel. vei, Dan. vee, Swed. ve, G. v e h, Goth. wai, interj.; also Dan. vee, G. v e h, sb. Allied to W. guae, woe, L. ut, wo! Orig. an exclamation; hence a cry of pain, &c. Der. wo-begone, i.e. wo-surrounded, from M. E. begon, pp. of begon = A. S. began, to surround, lit. to go round about; from A. S. be ( = E. by), and gân, to go. Also wo worth, i.e. wo be to; see Worth.


Wold, a down, plain, open country. (E.) M. E. wold, wold. A. S. weald, wold, a wood, forest (hence waste ground, and even open country, as in Icelandic). + Du. wond, O. Sax. and O. Fris. wald, a wood; G. wald; O. H. G. Walt, a

Wont, used, accustomed. (E.) M. E. wonen, pp. of wonen, 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 want-ed = want-ed-ed! Chaucer has wun-ed, i.e. wunt, as a pp.; C. T. 8215; Troilus, i. 511. A.S. wunon, pp. of A.S. wunian, to dwell, be used to. = A.S. ge-

formation, sb., custom, use, 'wunt.' = A.S. wun-

weak grade of */vON, to desire, strive after; see Win, Wish. Wont is a habit due to acquiescence in what seems pleasant. Cf. Icel. vanö, adj., accustomed, vaní, a usage, allied to vinir, a friend; G. gewohnt, wont, pp. of wohnen, to dwell. Der. wont, sb., for M.E. wone, usage (by confusion); hence wont, vb., wont-ed, accustomed.

Woo, to court. (E.) M. E. wozon, wwnen. A.S. wögan, to woo; of obscure origin.


Woodwale, a bird. (E.) Also called witwall, wittal. M. E. wodewale, perhaps a woodpecker. From A.S. wudu, a wood; the form witwall being due to the Low G. and M. Du. forms. The sense of -wale is not known. + M. Du. wederwaal, a kind of yellow bird; Low G. wiedwaal; M. H. G. widewal, an oriole. (Cf. Wittal.)

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. āwef, the woof. = A.S. ā-, variant of ā- (as in ā-wefan), wof, a sb. due to wefan, to weave. Cf. prov. E. abb, A.S. āweb, woof; from ā-wefan, to weave together.


woolward, clothed in wool only, for penance. (E.) See L. L. v. 2. 717. M. E. wolleward, 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. 867. See Vizier for the sense.


World. (E.) M. E. world. A. S. w瞿eld, woorold. + Du. wereld, Icel. verold, Dan. verden (where -en is the article), Swed. verld, G. welt, M. H. G. verl, O. H. G. wēralt. β. 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. wair), a man; and A. S. ald, an age (Icel. öld, Goth. alds, an age); see Virile and Eld.


Worry, to harass. (E.) M. E. wyr, wyrken, wrowken, orig. to strangle, and used of the worrying of sheep by dogs or wolves. A. S. wyrgan, to strangle, harm; see O. E. Texts, p. 99. + Du. worgen, O. Fries. wergia, G. wörjen, to strangle, suffocate. β. G. wörjan is the causal form of the M. H. G. strong verb -wergan, only in comp. ir-wergan, to strangle. Teut. base *worg, Idg. WERGH; as in Lith. wersz-ii, to strangle, oppress. Brugm. i. § 624.


Worsted, twisted yarn. (E.) M. E. worsted, Chaucer, C. T. 264. Named from the town of Worsted, in Norfolk. Worsted stands for Worth-stead; from Worth, an estate, and stead, a place.


Wort (2), an infusion of malt, new beer. (E.) M. E. wort or worte. A. S. -wyr(t), in the compound mæx-wyr(t), lit. mash-wort, an infusion of worts. + Icel. vtr, Norw. vtr, vort, Swed. vort, G. biw-vorze, beer-wort; M. H. G. wirs. β. The Icel. vtr, M. H. G. wirs are from a Teut. base *werti-, which differs in gradation from Wort (1).


Worth (2), to become, to be, to befall. (E.) In phr. wo worth the day = wo be to the day. M. E. worthen, to become. A.S. wyrden, to become, pt. t. wyrde, pl. wyrden. + Du. worden, pt. t. werd; Icel. verða, pt. t. varð; Dan. vorde; Swed. varda; G. werden; Goth. wairthan, to become, pt. t. wairth. β. All from Teut. base WERTH, to become = WERT, to turn; cf. L. uertere, to turn, werft, to turn to, become. See Verse.

Wot, I know, or he knows; see Wit (1).

Would; see Will (1).


Wourali, Ourali, Oorali, Ourari, Curari, a resinous substance, used for poisoning arrows. (Guiana.) From 'ourali, written also wourali, urali, urari, 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, ruin. (E.) Lit. 'that which is cast ashore;' well shewn by mod. F. varech, (1) sea- weed cast ashore, (2) piece s of a wrecked ship cast ashore; this F. word being borrowed from English. M. E. wrak, 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, wreak; see Wreak. + Du. wrak, sb., a wreck, adj.,
WRAITH

broken; Icel. rek, anything drifted ashore; Dan. vrage, Swed. vrak, wreck, trash. Cf. Du. vragen, Dan. vragge, to reject.

Wraith, an apparition. (Scand.) Lowl. Sc. wraithth, G. Douglas, tr. of Virgil, Æn. x. 641. The only similar word is E. wraith, which is sometimes used of smoke, vapour, or snow. Cf. Milton, P. L. vi. 58. If Jamieson gives also an Ayrshire wraith, with the sense of 'apparition,' Icel. varða, varði, a beacon, a pile of stones to warn a way-farer, Norw. varde, a beacon, varðyle (= ward-evil?), a guardian or attendant spirit seen to follow or precede one, vard, an attendant spirit, Dan. dial. varðyr, vareðyr, a ghostly creature resembling a man, who attends and preserves him. (Doubtfull.)

Wrangle, vb. (E.) M. E. wranglen, to wrestle, also to dispute. Frequentative of wring, formed from the A.S. wrang, 2nd grade of wring-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. wrangle, sb.; wrangl-er, 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 wlapen, whence Lap (3). Cf. N. Fries. wrappe, to stop up. Doublet, lap (3). Cf. en-verlôp, de-verlôp.


Wreak, to revenge. (E.) M. E. wreken. A.S. wrican, pt. t. wricen, pp. wrecen, to wreak, revenge, punish, or; to drive, urge, impel. + Du. wrekken; Icel. reka, pt. t. rak, to drive, thrust, repel, wreak; G. râchen, to avenge; Goth. wrikian, to persecute. + Allied to Lith. wargli, to suffer affliction; Gk. εἰρήνειν (for ἐιρηνεῖν), to shut in; and to Urge. (✓ WERG.)

Wreath, a garland. (E.) M. E. wreithe. A.S. wryð, a twisted band, bandage, fillet. Formed (with vowel-change of a to ð) from wryð, 2nd grade of wryðan, to writhe, twist. See Wrethe. Der. wreathe, vb.

Wreck, ruin, remains of what is wrecked. (E.) Formerly wrack; the same as Wrack.

WREN


Wrench, a twist, sprain. (E.) M.E. wrenc, only in the metaphorical sense of perversion, deceit. A.S. wrenc (dat. wrenc), guile, fraud, orig. crookedness or perversion, lit. 'a twist.' + G. rank (pl. ränke), a trick. Teut. type *wrankiz, m. From *wrank-; perhaps allied to A.S. wringan, to wing, twist; see Wrinkle. Der. wrench, vb.

Wrest, to distort. (E.) M. E. wresten. A.S. wresstan, to twist forcibly. From wrést, adj., firm, strong (orig. tightly strung or twisted); formed with the suffix -t and vowel-change of ð to ð, from wryð, 2nd grade of wryðan, to twist. (For the form, see Sievers, § 232; cf. A. S. lâst, foot-track, from lâd-an (pt. t. lâð), to travel.) Cf. Icel. reista, to wrest, Dan. vriste, to wrest.

Wrestle. (E.) M. E. wresten. A.S. wresstan, to wrestle: frequentative of wresstan, to twist, twist about; see above.

+ M. Du. wrastelen, wrosten, to struggle, wrestle; E. Fries. wosteñ, N. Fries. wressele.


Wretchedness, the same as recklessness; see Reck.

Wriggle, vb. (E.) Frequentative of wrig, to move about, Skelton, Elinour Runming, 176; which is a weakened form of M. E. wriken, to twist; [we actually find A.S. wrigiatan, but this passed into the form wory,' O. Fries. wrigia, E. Fries. wrigen. Norw. rigga (whence riglo), to move about, rock.] By-form of E. Fries. wriken, to turn hither and thither. + Du. wriggelen, to wriggle, frequent. of wrikken, to move or stir to and fro; Low G. wriekeln (Richey); Dan. vrikke, to wriggle, Swed. vricka, to turn to and fro. See Ricketes and Wry.

Wright, a workman. (E.) M. E. wrighte. A.S. wyhrhta, a worker. — A.S. wyhrht, a deed, work; formed with suffix -t from wyrc-an, to work. [Teut. type
WRING

*wurhtiz; related to *werkjan-, to work.)
A. Sax. wurhtio, O. H. G. wurhto, a wriglit.
Der. cart-wright, ship-wright, wheelwright.

wringen; G. ringen (pt. rangel), to wrestle, to wring, turn. Allied to Wry, and perhaps to Worry. Der. wrong.

Wrinkle (1), a small ridge or unevenness on a surface. (E.) M. E. wrinkle.
Perhaps allied to Wrench, and to A. S.
wringian, to twist. Th. lit. sense is a 'little twist,' causing unevenness. + M. Du.
wrinkel, a wrinkle, allied to wriggen, to twist. ~ Dan. rynke, Swed. rynka, Icel.
hrükka (for *hrunkka), a wrinkle, forms due to the pp. of an old strong vb.
horenkan, are related to Rock (1). Der.
wrinkle, vb.

Wrinkle (2), a hint. (E.) Lit. 'a small trick;' dimin. of A. S. wrenc, a trick; see Wrench.

Wrist. (E.) M. E. wrist, wirst. A. S. wirst, also called hand-wrist, i.e. that which turns the hand about. Formed
(like wrest, q. v.) with suffix -t from wriót, weak grade of wriótan, to writhre, twist about. + Low G. wirst; Icel. rist,
instep, from ríð-, weak grade of ríða, to twist; Dan. Swed. vrist, instep, from vride 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. writen, pt. t. wroth,
pp. writen (with short i). A. S. withan, pt. t. wroth, pp. writen. + O. Sax. writan, to cut, write; Du. wielen, to tear; Icel.
ripta, to scratch, write; Swed. rita, to draw; G. reissen, to cut, tear. Teut.
Der. writ, sb., A. S. gewrit, from the weak grade wriht-

+Icel. ríða, Dan. rûde, Swed. rída, to wring, twist, turn; O. H. G. rídan.
Teut. type *wrightan-, Der. wroth, wrath, writhe, writ, wrast.

Wrong, perverted, bad. (Scand.) M. E. wrong. Late A. S. wrang, a wrong, sb.; orig. an adj. - Icel. rangr, O. Icel.
*wrangr>wrangr, awry, wrong; Dan.
wrang, Swed. wrang, perverse. From

YANKEE

vrange, and grade of wringa, to wring (only preserved in the pt. t. 3 p. pl.
vringu); cognate with E. Wring. + Du.
wrange, acid, sour (because acids wring the mouth).

Wroth, angry. (E.) A. S. wróð; from wróð, 2nd grade of wroðian, to writhre. +
Du. wrede, cruel; Icel. þeyðr, Swed. Dan.
vedr; O. H. G. reitid, reiði, twisted, curly.
See Writhe.

Wry, twisted, turned aside. (E.) From the M. E. wrenen, vb., to twist, bend aside;
A. S. wrigian, to turn, incline towards. See Wriggle. Der. awryt, for on wy.
Barbour, Bruce, 4, 70s.

Wych-elm; see Witch-elm.

Wyvern, Wivern, a two-legged dragon, in heraldry. (F. – L.) The final u is added, as in bitter-n. M. E. wiveone
(wivore), a serpent. – A. F. wyvere, O. F.
wivre (F. givre), a viper. – L. uiper, a viper; see Viper. ? The w is due to G.
influence; as if from O. H. G. *uípera,
borrowed from L.

X.

Xebec, a small three-masted vessel. (Span. – Turk.) Span. xabecue. – Turk.
sambahk, Arab. sumbâhk, a kind of ship. Cf. Pers. sumbâhk, a small boat, a pin-
nace. (Devic; Rich., p. 852.)

Y.

Y-, prefix. (E.) In y-clept, y-wis. M. E.
-y-, *; 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.
ge-, prefix.

Yacht. (Du.) Du. jagt, M. Du. jacht,
a swift boat, a hunting. + Du. jagt, to
hunt, chase. + G. jagen, to hunt. See

Yaw.

Yak, a wild ox. (Thibet.) Thibetan
γαγ, a male yak, where the symbol γ is
used to denote a peculiar Thibetan sound; H. A. Jäschke, Dict. p. 668.

Yam, a large esculent tuber. (Port.
– W. African.) Port. inhame, a yam
(Littre). Formerly called inamia in Benin; Hakluyt, ii. 2. 120.

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. 324, 325, says it was a favourite cant
YAP

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 (Jamieson). 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. yape, to yelp, from Icel. gjæta. See Yelp.

Yard (1), an enclosed space. (E.) M.L. yerd. A. S. geard, an enclosure, court. + Icel. gárðr (whence E. gart), Dan. Du. geard, Swed. gård; Goth. gárds, a house; O. H. G. gart, a circle; allied to O. H. G. garto, a garden, Goth. garda, a fold. Teut. type *gardoz, m.; Idg. type *gheortos, as in O. Irish gort, a field, lub-gort, a garden; L. hortus, a garden; Gk. χόρτος, a courtyard. But the connexion with Gk. χόρτος is not certain. Doublets, garden, garth. Der. court-yard, orchard.

Yard (2), a rod, 36 inches, cross-bar on a mast. (E.) M. E. yerde, yerde, a stick, rod. A. S. gyrd, gerd, a rod. + Du. garde, a twig, rod, G. gerte, a switch; O. H. G. gerto: Teut. type gartjo, f. Allied to O. Bulg. erditi (Russ. yerde), a rod. But not to Icel. gádr, Goth. gards, a goad. Streitberg, § 125 (4).


Yarrow, the plant milfoil. (E.) M. E. yarowe, yarwe. A. S. garuwe, gearuwe, gearwe, yarow. + Du. geru, 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 as a healer of wounds.

Yataghan, Ataghan, a dagger-like sabre, with doubly curved blade. (Turk.) Turk. yâtağhân, 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. jolt, a yawl, a Jutland boat; M. Du. jolleen, 'a small barke.' + Dan. jolle, Swed. julle, a yawl; E. Fries. jult, jull; Low G. jolle (Lübben). Root unknown.


Yawn, to gape. (E.) M. E. geonien, yonien; whence E. yawn, by lengthening of o to open long o; cf. E. frost, broth. — A. S. geonian, to yawl. Also ginian; from gin-, weak grade of -girian, strong verb, to gape widely. + O. H. G. ginēn, to yawl; cf. Icel. gína, to gape, pt. t. gin. Allied to L. hiare, to gape; see Hiatus. (✓YHEL)

Ye. (E.) M. E. ye, je, nom.; your, your, gen.; you, you, you, dat. and acc. pl. A. S. gé, nom. ye; ā çevir, gen. of you; ēłow, to you, you, dat. and acc. + Du. gi, ye, u, you; Icel. ēr, ēr, ye, jdr, your, your, you; Dan. Swed. i, ye, you; G. ihr; Goth. jūs, ye, izwara, your, izwis, you. β. The common Igd. base is YU; whence Lith. jūs, ye; Gk. ιπίς, ye, Skt. yā-yam, ye. Brugm. 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. gea, gea, yea. + Du. Dan. Swed. G. ja, Icel. jā, Goth. ja, jāi; W. iē; Gk. ἕ, truly. Der. yes.

Yean, Ean, to bring forth young. (E.) Here the prefixed y- answers to the A.S. prefix ge-. A. S. tānian, to ean; ge-tānian, to yeam. We find ge-tānian eowu = the ewes great with young, Gen. xxxiii. 13; cf. Swed. dial. öna, to yeam, varia on, to be with lamb (Rietz, p. 114). Teut. type *annōjan-, to yeam. From Teut. type *anō- (for *agwano-), corresponding to L. agnis, a lamb (Kluge). Cf. Irish ίάν, W. oen, Corn. oin, Bret. oan, Manx oayn, a lamb. Hence Manx
cayne, to yeam. "Sievers derives ean from A.S. eanu, a eave; see Ewe. Brugm. i. § 671. Der. ye-an-ling, a new-born lamb.

Year. (E.) M. E. yeer, yeer, often unaltered in the plural (hence 'a two-year old colt'). A.S. géar, gër, a year; pl. same. + Du. jaar, Icel. ár, Dan. aar, Swed. år, G. jahr, Goth. jér. Teut. type *yeron, n. Cf. Zend yérd (yër), a year. Perhaps allied to Gk. ἰπός, a season, year, ἵππος, season, hour; Skt. यत्ति-, time. Lit. 'that which passes.' (v. YÉ, to pass; from v. EI, to go.) Brugm. i. § 308, ii. § 587.

Yearn (1), to long for. (E.) M. E. yernen. A.S. giernan, to yeam, be desirous. — A.S. georn, adj., desirous. + Icel. girna, to desire, from gárn, eager; Goth. gairnjan, to long for, from gairns, desirous (Teut. type *géorno). β. Again, the adj. is from the verb appearing in O. H. G. gér, G. be-gehen, to long for; allied to Gk. χαιπέω, to rejoice, χαῖπα, joy, Skt. hary, to desire. (v. GHER.)

Yearn (2), to grieve. (E.) Also espelt ear, end; Hen. V. ii. 3. 3, ii. 3. 6; Jul. Ces. ii. 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 yeam. From A.S. corn-, as in corn-igende, murmuring; corn-fui, anxious; corn-lic, diligent; perhaps allied to Earnest.


Yelk; see Yolk.


yellow-hammer, yellowammer, a song-bird. (E.) The h is an ignorant insertion; ammer answers to A.S. amore, a small bird. + M. Du. emmerick, a yellow-ammer, G. gelbbammer, gellammer, yellow-ammer or gold-ammer, enmerling, the same; O. H. G. amero.


Yeoman. (E.) M. E. yoman, also yemain. It appears to answer to an A.S. *gíman (not found), which might become *gheiman; these would give yeman, yomman in M. E. The word is cleared up by the existence of O. Fries. gíman, a vangler, from gá, also gô, a village, and man, a man; so also M. Du. geymaren, arbitrators appointed to decide disputes, from M. Du. gouwere, a hamlet (Hexham). Cf. also G. gau, a province, Goth. gawi, a district; O. H. G. gawi (without mutation), and O. H. G. gewi (with mutation), like Bavarian gau, whence gäumann, 'landman.' Observe yore, as compared with year. Many solutions have been proposed of this difficult word.

Yerk, the same as Jerk.

Yes. (E.) A strengthened form of yea. M. E. yis, yus. A. S. gise, gese, yes. Prob. short for gía swa, i.e. yea, so; see Yea.

Yesterday. (E.) M. E. yesterda; from A.S. geostra, giestra (yester-), and dag, a day. + Du. gisteren, dag van gister, G. gestern; Goth. gîstardagis, tomorrow. β. Cf. Lat. hester- in hes-ter-mus, adj., belonging to yesterday; where again the syllable hes- is cognate with Icel. géir, Dan. gær, Swed. gär, Lat. hér-i, Gk. χθέ, Skt. hías, yesterday. The suffix -ter is of a comparative form, as in in-ter-ior, &c. Brugm. i. §§ 624, 923.

Yew, a tree. (E.) M. E. ew. A. S. īw. + Icel. īr, G. eibe, O. H. G. īwa, yew. We also find Irish eo, W. yw, ywen, Corn. hivin, Bret. ivin, a yew. Ɇ Not allied to ivy.

Yez, to hiccough. (E.) M. E. yexen, yesken. A. S. gisian, to sob, sigh. Prob. allied to L. hiscere, to yawn, hiāre, to yawn; see Yawn. (Ɉ GHEI.)

Yield. (E.) M. E. gilden, yelden, pt. t. gailed, pp. yolden, to pay; hence, to yield up. A. S. gieldan, gilden, pt. t. geald, pp. golden, to pay, give up. + Du. gelden, Icel. gjelda, Dan. giele, to pay; Swed. gälla, to be worth; G. gelten, pt. t. galt, to be worth; Goth. fra-gigeldan, to pay back. (Teut. base GELD.) Der. guild.


Yolk, Yelk, yellow part of an egg. (E.) M. E. yolk, yelke. A. S. geelca, geelca, the yolk, lit. ‘yellow part.’ = A. S. geol, yellow; see Yellow.

You, adj., at a distance. (E.) M. E. yon, yon. A. S. geon, yon; Ælfd. tr. of Gregory’s Past. Care, ed. Sweet, p. 443.+ Icel. enn, the, orig. that, confused with hinn; Goth. jains, G. jener, yon, that. β. Allied to Skt. ya-s, who, orig. that; Gk. ὑς (for yος). From the same base are ye-a, ye-s, ye-t. Der. yonder, M. E. yonder, adv.; cf. Goth. Jainдр, adv., yonder, thither.

Youre, formerly. (E.) M. E. youre. A. S. geard, adv., formerly; lit. ‘of years, during years,’ orig. gen. pl. of geard; see Year.

You. (E.) Properly the dat. and acc. of ye; see Ye.

Your, (E.) M. E. your. A. S. ēowher, your; orig. gen. pl. of ge, ye; see Ye. Der. yours-s, M. E. youres, from A. S. ēowres, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of ēower, your, possessive pronoun.

Young. (E.) M. E. yong, yung. A. S. geong, giung, iung, young. + Du. jong, Icel. ungr, Dan. Swed. ung, G. jung, Goth. jugs (for *jungs). Teut. *yun-goz, short for *yunungoz. β. These forms answer to Lat. iunius, a young animal, heifer; cf. Skt. yuvaça-, W. ieneana, young. Other forms (without the final guttural) are L. iunius, Lith. juntas, Skt. yuwan, Russ. iunii, young; from Idg. base *yunuen-. Der. young-ling, young-ster; also youn-ker, borrowed from Du. jonker, jonkeer, i.e. young sir, compounded of jong, young, and heer, sir, a lord.

Youth. (E.) M. E. youte; earlier yuweode, yuweode, youth. A. S. geogod, geogodo, ingido. [The middle g became w, and then disappeared.] + O.Sax. jugudo. Du. jeugd, G. jugend, O. H. G. jugund; Teut. type *jugundhis, f. (where -uth- > A. S. -th > -th; from Idg. base *yuwun-, which is from *yuwen- (above). Cf. L. iunius; also L. iuuentās, Skt. yuvatā, youth.

Yowl; see Yawl (2).

Yucca, a genus of American liliaceous plants. (Span. — Caribbean.) Span. yuca, said to be a word of Caribbean origin.

Yule, Christmas. (E.) M. E. yole, yole. A. S. gēol, geohol, the feast; also iula, geōla, the name of a month. December was called se ðēra geōla, the former yule; and January se ðefere geōla, the latter yule. We also find Icel. jól, a feast in December, yír, December, and Goth. jīleis, November. Of disputed origin. Ɇ The attempt to connect this word with wheel is futile.

Ywis, certainly. (E.) M. E. ywis, iwis; often written ɪwɪs, ɪwis, 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 Y- (above); the adj., wis, certain, answers to Teut. type *wissoz, Idg. type *wid-tos, an old pp. signifying ‘known,’ hence ‘sure’; from Y HEUD, to know. (dt > ss.) See Wit, vb. + Du. gewis, adj. and adv., certain, certainly; G. gewiss, certainly; Icel. viss, certain, Dan. vis, Swed. viss, certain; Dan. vist, Swed. visst, certainly.

Z.

Zamindar, Zemindar, a landholder. (Hind. — Pers.) Hind. zamindār, a land-holder. — Pers. zamīn, earth, land (allied to L. humus); dār, holding, possessing.

Zanana, Zenana, the female apartments. (Hind. — Pers.) Hind. zamāna,
the women's apartments. — Pers. zanān, women; pl. of zan, a woman, which is cognate with E. Queen.

Zany, a buffoon. (Ital.-Gk.-Heb.) O. Ital. Zane. Ital. Zanii, a familiar form of Giovanni, John; used to mean 'a sillie John, a gull, a dodger, clowne, foole, simple fellowe in a plaie,' Florio. — Gk. ζανόψ, John. — Heb. Yāhānân, i.e. the Lord graciously gave. — Heb. Yô, the Lord; khānân, 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.

Zeeal. (F. — L. — Gk.) Formerly zele. — M. F. seale, 'zealle;' Cot. (Mod. F. zêle.) — L. zêlum, acc. of zêlus, zeal. — Gk. ζῆλος, ardour. Doric ζῆλος, Idg. type *yâ-los; perhaps from yâ, to drive; as in Skt. yâty, a driver (Prelwitz). Der. zeal-ot, M. F. zelote, 'zealous;' Cot.; from L. zêlotes, Gk. ζῆλωτης, 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.)


Zend, an ancient Persian dialect. (Zend.) Properly the translation into the Pehlevi language of the Avesta, or Zoroastrian 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 modern Persian (Palmer); also written sand (Richardson); and corresponds to Zend zaï̯âti, knowledge, information, appearing in the compounds azaï̯âti, pati-zaï̯âti, knowledge, and answering to an Idg. form *ganti, from the Idg. root GEN, to know (Fick, i. 67, 321). See Can. (1). β. Avesta has been explained as meaning 'the settled' text (Skt. a\-s\-

sthi\a, from ava-sthā, to be firm: root STĀ); or, otherwise, as meaning 'that which is proclaimed or made known' (cf. Skt. ā-vi\da, to report: root WEI\-

D). See Max Müller, Lectures, 8th ed. i. 237.

Zenith. (F. — Span. — Arab.) M. E. senyth. — O. F. cenith; F. zenith. — Span. zenit, O. Span. zenith. — Arab. sāmit, a way, road, path, tract, quarter; whence samt-ur-ras, the zenith, vertical point of the heavens; also as-sāmit, an azimuth. β. Sāmit was pronounced sēmit, of which Span. zenit is a corruption; again, sāmit is here short for samt-ur-ras or sūnt-ur-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. ζεφύρος, 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. sestablish, 'the thick skin whereby the kerrnel of a wallnut is divided,' Cot.; hence, a slice of lemon-peel. — L. schistus, schistos, lit. cleft, divided. — Gk. σχίστος, divided. — Gk. σχισάω, 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. E. Fries, takken, to notch (whence E. tack, in sailing). See Ta.ck.

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. ζωιακός, sb., the zodiacal circle; so called from containing the twelve constellations chiefly represented by animals. — Gk. ζωιακός, adj., belonging to animals. — Gk. ζωίδας, a small animal; dimin. of ζωίω, a living creature. See Zoology.

Zone, a belt. (F. — L. — Gk.) F. zone. — L. zōna. — Gk. ζώνη, a girdle; for *ζω-νη. — Gk. ζώνηςμε ( = *ζω-νυμι), I gird.
ZOOLOGY

Cf. Lith. jōsta, a girdle, from jōstī, to gird. (YOS.)

Zoology. (Gk.) From Gk. ζώο-ν, a living creature, animal; and -λογία, allied to λόγος, discourse, from λέγειν, to speak. β. Gk. ζώον is neut. of ζωος, living; allied to ζωή, life, ζαέων, ζην, to live. Allied to Zend 骥, to live; see Vivid. (GwEl.)

zoophyte. (F. — Gk.) F. zoophyte. — Gk. ζώοφυτον, a living being; an animal-plant. — Gk. ζώο-ς, living; φυτόν, a plant, that which has grown, from φυέω, to produce, grow, from ἔβηεύ, 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. ψύμη, leaven. Allied to L. iūs, 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.

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<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-down.</td>
<td>(E.) See Of- (below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-foot.</td>
<td>(E.) See On- (below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-long.</td>
<td>(E.) See An- (5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-rise.</td>
<td>(E.) A.S. á-, intensive prefix to verbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-chieve.</td>
<td>(F. - L.) See Ad-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-vert.</td>
<td>(L.) See Ab-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-ware.</td>
<td>(E.) M. E. i; y-; A.S. ge-, prefix. See Y-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-pace.</td>
<td>(E.) For a pace; a for an, indef. art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-vast.</td>
<td>(Du.) Du. <em>hou vast</em>, hold fast. (Doubtful.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>in a-pricot.</td>
<td>(Arab.) Arab. al, def. art. See Al- (4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>ab-dicate, ab-undance.</td>
<td>(L.; or F. - L.) L. <em>ab</em>, from. Lengthened to <em>ab</em> in <em>abs-cond</em>; cf. Gk. <em>άφυ</em>, + E. of. Gk. ἀπό; Skt. <em>apa</em>, away from. See Apo-. Of-: This prefix also appears as a-, adv-, av-, v-; ex. a-vert, adv-ance, av-aunt, v-anguard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>ab-brevide.</td>
<td>(L.) Used for L. <em>ad</em>; see Ad-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>abs-cond, abs-ent, abs-tain, abstract.</td>
<td>(L.; or F. - L.) L. <em>abs</em>, extended form of <em>ab</em>; see Ab- (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>ac-; see Ad-.</td>
<td>Also for A- (4) in accused; and for A- (2) in ac-knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>ad-apt, ad-bright.</td>
<td>(L.; or F. - L.) L. <em>ad</em>, to, at, for, + Goth. <em>at</em>, A.S. <em>at</em>, E. <em>at</em>. This prefix appears as a-, ab-, ac-, ad-, af-, ag-, al-, an-, ap-, ar-, as-, at-; ex.: a-chieve, ab-brevide, ac-ceide, ad-mire, af- fix, ag-gress, al-lude, an-nex, ap-pend, ar-rigate, as-sign, at-tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>ad-; see Ad-.</td>
<td>Also for A- (11) in afford; for A- (4) in af-fright; and for Ex- (1) in af-fray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>after-.</td>
<td>(E.) E. <em>after</em>, prep.; A.S. <em>after</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>ag-; see Ad-.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>al- (1), all; al-most.</td>
<td>See All, p. 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>al- (2); see Ad-.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>al- (3); al-ligator.</td>
<td>(Span.-L.) Span. el, def. art. - L. <em>ille</em>, he.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>al- (4); al-cohol.</td>
<td>(Arab.) Arab. al, def. art. This also appears as a-, ar-, as-, el-, l-. Ex.: a-pricot, ar-tichoke, as-sagai, el-ixir, l-ute. See L- (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>am-bush.</td>
<td>(F. - L.) F. <em>en</em> - L. <em>en</em>, for <em>in</em>, prep.; see In- (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>am-brosia.</td>
<td>(Gk.) See An- (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>am-bassador; see Ambi-.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>am-putate.</td>
<td>(L.) Short for <em>amb-, ambi</em>; see below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>am-bi-.</td>
<td>Ambi-dextrous; ambition. (L.; or F. - L.; or C.) L. <em>ambi</em>, on both sides, around. + Gk. <em>ἀμφί</em>; O. Irish <em>imm</em>.; see Ambassador, p. 14. See below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>amphi-.</td>
<td>(Gk.) Gk. <em>ἀμφί</em>, on both sides, around. + L. <em>ambi</em>; see Ambi-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>an-; see Ad-.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>an- (2); A- (9), negative prefix.</td>
<td>(Gk.) Gk. <em>άν</em>, a-, neg. prefix. Hence <em>am</em> in am-brosia; a- in a-byss. + L. <em>in</em>, E. <em>in</em>; see In- (3), Un- (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>an-; see Ana-.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>an-ooint.</td>
<td>(F. - L.) For F. <em>en</em> - L. <em>in</em>, prep.; see In- (2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. LIST OF PREFIXES

**An-** (5); an-swer. (E.) A.S. *and-, in reply to, opposite to. + Goth. *and-; Dú. *ent-; G. *ent-. *Gk. *Δ'τι. Shortened to *a- in a-long, and allied to *un- in verbs. See Anti- (1), Un- (2).

**An-** (6); an-cesor. (F.-L.) See Ante-.

**Ana-**, **An-** (3); ana-gram, an-eurism. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀνά, upon, on, up. + A.S. *on, Goth. *ana. See On-.

**Anci-**; an-ci-ent. (F.-L.) See Ante-.

**Ann-**; anne-al. (E.) See Anneal in the Dictionary, p. 18.

**Ant-**; ant-agonist. (Gk.) See Anti-.

**Ante-**. (L.) L. *ante, before. Also anti-*-, anti-*-, an-; as in anti-cipate, anti-cit, anti-que, an-cesor.

**Anth-**; an-them. (Gk.) See below.

**Anti-** (1), **Ant.** (Gk.) Gk. *Α̲ττι, against, opposite to. Also *ant-, ant-*, as in ant-agonist, ant-em. See An- (5), Un- (2).

**Anti-** (2); see Ante-.

**Ap-**; ap-pend; see Ad-.

**Aph-**; aph-; aph-er-; aphasis. See below.

**Apo-**. (Gk.) Hence aph- in aph-erosis. Gk. *ἀπό, from, off. + L. *ab; A. S. *of; see Ab- (1), Of-.

**Ar-** (1); see Ad-.

**Ar-** (2); ar-tichoke; see Al- (4).

**Arch-, Arch-**, **Arche-**; arch-bishop, arch-angel, archi-tect, archi-type. (Gk.) Gk. *ἀρχη, chief. - Gk. *ἀρχην, to be first.

**As-** (1); see Ad-.

**As-** (2); a-tonish; see Ex- (1).

**As-** (3); a-sagai; see Al- (4).

**At-**; see Ad-.

**Auto-**, **Auth-**, self. (Gk.) Gk. *αυτή, self. Hence auth- in auth-entic; eff- in eff-endi.

**Av-**; av-ante. (F.-L.) F. av-; from L. ab; see Ab- (1).

**Ba-**; ba-lance; see Bi-.

**Be-**. (E.) A.S. *be-, *bi-, the same as *bī, by, prep.; E. by.

**Bi-**; double. (L.) L. *bī-, double, from an earlier form *duī-, related to *duo, two. + Gk. *δι-, double, allied to *δω, two; Skt. *dvī-, allied to *dvā, two; E. *twī- in twi-bill. Hence F. *bē- in bi-gamy, F. *ba- in ba-lance; and see below.

**Bin-**; bin-ocular. (L.) L. *bīn-ī, distributive form allied to *bī- (above).

**Bis-**; bis-cuit. (F.-L.) F. *bis, L. *bis, twice; extended from *bī- (above). Cf. E. *twise; see Dis-.

**By-**; by-path. A.S. *bī; see By, p. 70.

**Cat-**; cat-echism; see Cata-.

** Cata-**; down. (Gk.) Gk. *κατά, down, downwards. Hence cat-*, cat-; in cat-echism, cat-olic.

**Cath-**; Cath- olic; see below.

**Circum-, round. (L.) L. *circum, around, prep. Hence *circu- in circu-it.

**Co-**, **Coi-**; see Com-.

**Col-**; see Com-.

**Com**. (L. or F.-L.) L. *com-, together, used in composition for *cum, prep. together. + Gk. *συν, together; see Syn. It appears as co-, col-, con-, cor-, cou-, coun-; ex.: co-agulate, co-lect, co-mute, co-nect, cor-ode, cou-nil. Also as coim- in coi-l; cou-in cou-ch, cou-sin; co- in co-stive, co-st; cu- in cu-ll, cu-stom; *cur- in cur-ry (1). If Combustion is perhaps for comb-ustion.

**Con-**; con-nect; see Com-.

**Contra-**, against. (L.) L. *contra, against. Allied to contro- in contro-vert, contro-versy; loses final *a in Ital. contralto. Hence F. *contre, as in contr-ol; but the F. form is usually written *contrer- in English. Hence also country.

**Cor-**; cor-ode; see Com-.

**Cou-**; cou-ch, cou-sin; see Com-.

**Coun-**; coun-cil; see Com-.

**Counter-**. (F.-L.) See Contra-.

**Cu-**; cu-ll, cu-stom; see Com-.

**Cur-**; cur-ry (1); see Com-.

**D-**; d-affodil; see De- (1).

**De-** (1); de-sced, de-bate. (L.; or F.- L.) L. *dē, down, downward. Used with an opposite sense in de-form; with an intensive sense in de-clare, &c. Changed to dī- in di-stil. Distinct from the prefix below.

**De-** (2); de-face, de-name, de-feat, de-fray. (F.-L.) F. *dē, 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-.

**Demi**, half (F.-L.) F. demi. - L. *dimidius, half; see Demi- in Dict., p. 135.

**Des-**; des-cant; see Dis-.

**Di-** (1), double. (Gk.) Gk. *δί-, double, allied to *δίς, twice, and *δύο, two; see Bi-. Ex. di-lemma, di-syllable (often written dissyllable).

**Di-** (2); apart, away. (L.) See Dis-

**Dia-** (3); di-stil; see De- (1).

**Dia-**. (Gk.) Gk. *διά, through, between.
apart; allied to Di- (1). Shortened to di- in di-agnosis; 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 duis-, double, also used in the sense in two, apart; see Bis-. Dis- becomes des- in O. French, also dé- 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, dif-fuse, dis-pel, des-cant, de-feat, de-luge, de-fame.

Dou-; dou-ble; see Duo.


Dys-, badly. (Gk.) Gk. δός, badly, with difficulty. Some connect it with To- (2).

E- (1); e-nomous; see Ex- (1).

E- (2); e-nough; see Y.

E- (3); e-lope. A. F. a-, perhaps for O. F. es-, 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-scutcheon, e-state, e-special; to which add e-schew.

Ec-; ec-logue. (Gk.) Gk. ηκ, also ης, out. L. ex, Lithuan. iς, Russ. ις, out; see Ex- (1). Also el-, ex-, as in el-lipse, ex-odus.

Eff.; see Ex- (1).

Eff.; e-ndo; see Auto-.

El- (1); el-lipse; see Ec-.

El- (2); el-xir; see Al- (4).

Em- (1); em-brace. (F.-L.) F. em-. L. im-, for in; see In- (2).

Em- (2); em-piric; see En- (2).

Em- (3); em-basscy; see Am- (3).

En- (1); en-close. (F.-L.) F. en-. L. in-; see In- (2).

En- (2); en-ergy. (Gk.) Gk. ἐργον, in. L. in. A.S. in. Becomes em- before p, in em-pire. See Em- (2), In- (1), In- (2).

En- (3); en-emy. (F.-L.) Negative prefix; see In- (3).

Endo-; within. (Gk.) Gk. ἐνδο, within; extended from ἐν, in; see En- (2), and Indi-.

Enter-; enter-tain. (F.-L.) F. entre.

- L. inter, among; see Inter-. Shortened to eurtr- in entrails.

Ep-, Eph-; seebelow.

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).

Esso-, within. (Gk.) Gk. έσω, within; from έσω, έσο, into.

Eu-, well. (Gk.) Gk. έω, well; neut. of έως, good. + Skt. vasu-, good; cf. Goth. ihs-iza, better. Hence ev- in ev-angelist.

Ev-; ev-angelist; see above.

Ex- (1), out of, very. (L.; or F.-L.) L. ex, also έ, out of; also used intensively. + Gk. έκ, out. See Eo-, and see below. It appears as a-, as-, έ-, ef-, es-, ex-, ɛs-, s-, in a-mend, as-tonish, e-normous, ef-ect, es-cape, ex-tend, iss-ue, s-ample; also as af-, a-, in af-fray, a-fraid.

Ex- (2), out of, away. (Gk.) Gk. έξ, out; as in ex-odus. See above.

Exo-, without. (Gk.) Gk. έξω, outside, without; adv. from έξ, 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-ge; cf. estra-ge.

For- (1), in place of. (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-.

For- (2); for-give. (E.) A.S. for-, intensive prefix. + Icel. for-, Dan. for-, Swed. för-, Du. G. ver-, Goth. fra-, Skt. para-.

For- (3); for-feit. (F.-L.) F. for-, prefix. - L. foris, outside, out of doors. Also in for-close, sometimes spelt fore-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); for-go. (E.) A bad spelling of for-go; see For- (2).

Forth-. (E.) In forth-coming, forthwith. A.S. forð, forth; see p. 195.

Fro-; fro-ward. (Scand.) Icel. frá; see Fro, p. 200.

Gain-, against. (Scand.) Icel. gegn, against. Ex. gain-say.

Hemi-, half. (Gk.) Gk. ήμι, half. + L. semi-, half; see Semi-. Shortened to me- in me-grim.
I. LIST OF PREFIXES

**Hetero-,** other. (Gk.) Gk. ἱεροσ-, other.

**Holo-,** entire. (Gk.) Gk. ὅλος-3, entire.

**Homo-,** same. (Gk.) Gk. ὁμος-, same; cognate with E. same. Lengthened to homoeo-, like, in homoeo-pathy.

**Hyper-,** above, beyond. (Gk.) Gk. ἑιρει, above; see Over-.

**Hypo-, Hyph-, Hyp-** (Gk.) Gk. βρο, under. + L. sub, under; see Sub-. Hence hyph- in hyph-en; hyp- in hypallage.

**I-**
1. (1); i-noble; see In- (3).
2. (2); i-wis; A.S. ge; see Y-.
3. (1); il-lude; see In- (3).
4. (2); il-legal; see In- (3).
5. (1); im-bed; see In- (1).
6. (2); im-mure, im-merge; see In-.
7. (3); im-mortal; see In- (3).
8. (1); in-born. (E.) A.S. in, prep. It also becomes im- before b and p; as in im-bed, im-park. See below.
9. (2); in-clude. (L.; or F.-L.) L. in-, in. + Gk. ἐν, in; A.S. in. See In- (1). En- (2). It appears as am-, an-, en-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, in, in-bush, an-oINT, em-brace, en-close, il-lude, im-mure, include, ir-ritate.
10. (3); negative prefix. (L.) L. in-, neg. prefix. + Gk. ἀ-, neg. prefix; E. un-, before nouns. See An- (2), A- (9).
11. (1). It appears as en-, i-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, in, en-emy, i-noble, il-legal, im-mortal, im-firm, ir-regular.

**Indi-, Ind-;** indi-genous, indi-ent. (L.) O. Lat. indu, within. + Gk. ἵνδον, 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 intellect, enter- in enter-tain; and cf. entrails; see Enter-. Closely allied are L. intrō-, within, intrō-, within.

**Intra-,** within; see Inter-.

**Intro-,** within; see Inter-.

**Ir-** (1); ir-ritate; see In- (2).

**Ir-** (2); ir-regular; see In- (3).

**Iss-;** issue. (F.-L.) F. iss-, from L. ex; see Ex- (1).

**Juxta-,** near. (L.) L. iuXTA, near.

**L-**
1. (1); l-one. (E.) Short for all; l-one = al-one. See Al- (1).
2. (2); l-ute. (Arab.) Short for Arab. al, the. def. art. See Al- (4).

**Male-, Mal-, Mau-,** badly. (L.; or F.-L.) L. male, badly, ill; whence F. mal, which becomes mau-in mau-gre.

**Me-; me-grim; see Hemi-.

**Meta-, Meth-, Met-,** among, with, after; also used to imply change. (Gk.) Gk. μετα-, among, with, after, + A.S. mid, G. mit, Goth with, 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. mis-, wrongly, amiss. + Icel. Dan. Du. mis-; Swed. miss-; Goth. missa-, wrongly. Allied to miss, vb.

**Mis-** (2), badly, ill. (F.-L.) O.F. mes-, from L. minus, less; used in a deprecatory 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-** singe. (Gk.) Gk. μονο-ς, single, sole, alone. Hence mon-k, min-ster.

**Multi-, Mult-,** many. (L.; or F.-L.) From L. multus, much, many.

**N-** (1); n-ewt, n-ickname, n-uncle. (E.) A newt = an ewt, 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-all, it is due to the cognate L. ne, not. See Ne-.

**Ne-, Neg-** (L.) L. ne, not; nec (whence neg- in neg-liger), not, short for ne que, nor, not. In ne-farious, neg-ation, neg-lect, neg-otiate, ne-uter. See N- (2).

**Non-** not. (L.; or F.-L.) L. non, not; O. Lat. nonum, for *ne oinom, i.e. ne innum, not one; see above. It appears as un- in um-pire, for num-pire.

**O-;** o-; see Ob-.

**Ob-** (L.; or F.-L.) L. ob, near; allied to Gk. ἐπι, upon, near; Skt. api, moreover, Lith. apė, near. See Epi-.
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, of-fer, op-press, os-tensible.

Oc-: 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. ἀνάο, 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. uhr-, Goth. us, away, out of.

Or- (2): or-lup. (D.) Short for Du. over, cognate with E. over; see Over-.

Os-: os-tensible; see Ob-.


Outr-: out-age. (F. - L.) F. outre. - L. ultrà, beyond; see Ultra-.


Pa-: pa-ly; see Para-.

Palin-, Palim-, again. (Gk.) Gk. παλιν, back, again. It becomes palim- in palim-pest.

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- (2): para-disc. Zend pairi = Gk. παρί; see Peri-.

Pel-: pel-lucid; see Per-.

Pen-: pen-insula. (L.) L. pæn-e, almost.

Per-: through. (L.; or F. - L.) L. per, through. Allied to Para- and For- (1). It appears also as par- in par-son, par- don; as pel- in pel-lucid; and as pil- in pil-grim.

Peri-, around. (Gk.) Gk. περί, around.

Pol-: pil-grim; see Per-.

Por-: po-sition; see Por- (1).

Poly-, many. (Gk.) Written for Gk. πολύ, decl. form of πολυς, many. Allied to E. full.

Por- (1): por-tend. (L.) L. por-, to be compared with Gk. πρόφατ, beside (Brugmann, ii. § 35). See Para- (1). It appears as pol-, por-, in pol-lute, por-tend; 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-, Præ-, before. (L.) L. pre-, for pra, prep., before; for older, *prai. Allied to Pro-. This prefix occurs also in pr-ison; and is curiously changed to pro- in pro-vost; and appears as pra- in prea-ch.

Preter-, beyond. (L.) L. prater, beyond; comparative form of præ, before.

Pro- (1): before, instead of. (L.; or F. - ἐν) L. pró, before, in front, used as a prefix; also pró, short for prod, abl. case used as a preposition, which appears in prod-igal. Allied to Gk. πρό, before, Skt. ṣrpa, before, also to E. for. See below; and see For- (1). It appears also as prof, pour-, pur-, prod, in prof-fer, pour-tray, por-trait, pur-vey, pr-udent; where pour-, pur-, prod- 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-fer; see Pro- (1).

Pros-: in addition, towards. (Gk.) Gk. πρός, towards. Allied to Forth- and Por- (1).

Proto-, Prot-., first. (Gk.) From Gk. πρώτος, first; superl. form of πρό, before; see Pro- (2). Shortened to prot- in prot-oxide.

Pu-: pu-ny; see Post-.

Pur-: pur-vey. (F. - L.) See Pro- (1).

Re-: r-all, see Re-.

Ra-: ra-bbet; see Re-.
I. LIST OF PREFIXES

Re-, Red-, again. (L.) L. re-, red- (only in composition), again, back. Red- occurs in red-eem, red-integration, red-olent, red-oud, 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-allay (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, rabbet=re-a-but; ragout = re-a-gout; rampart = re-em-part; cf. also re-ad-apt, re-collect, re-con-cile, re-sur-rection, &c.

Rear; see Retro-.
Red-, Ren-; see Re- (above).
Rere; rere-yard; see Retro-.
Retro-, backwards, behind. (L.) L. retro-, backwards, back again; a comparative form from re-, back; see Re-. The prefixes rear-, rere-, in rear-guard, rear-ward, are due to L. retro, and are of F. origin.

S- (1); s-ober, s-ure; see Se-.
S- (2); s-pend; see Dis-.
S- (3); s-sample; see Ex- (1).
S- (4); s-ombre; see p. 501.
Sans, without. (F.-L.) F. sans, without. — L. sine, without; see Sine-.
Se-, Sed-, away, apart. (L.) L. sé-, 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. sêmi, half; + Gk. μία, half; see Hemí-. It appears as sin- in sin-cupit.
Sine, without. (L.) L. sine, without; lit. if not. — L. s' if; me. not. Hence F. sans, without.
So-; so-jour; see Sub-.
Sover-, Sopr-; see Super-.
Stræ; stræ-ge, see Extra-.
Su-; su-spect; see Sub-.
Sub-, under. (L.) L. sub, under, (sometimes) up. Allied to Gk. θύό, under; Skt. upa, near, under; also to E. up and of. See Hypo-, Of-, Up-. Sub also appears as s-, so-, sse-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-, in s-ombre (?), so-journ, su-spect, suc-ceed, suf-fuse, sug-gest, sum-mon, sup-press, sur-rogate. It is also extended to sus- (for sups-); 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. περ, over, beyond; A.S. ofer, E. over. See Hyper-, Over-; also Sub-. Hence supra-, beyond, L. supra. Also sover- in sover-eign, which is a F. form; and sopr- in sopr-ano, 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 sy-system, syl-logism, sym-metry, syn-tax.

T- (1); t-wit. (E.) Twit is from A. S. æt-witan, to twit, reproach; thus t- is here used for E. at.
T- (2); t-awdry. (F.-L.) Tawdry is for Saint Awdry; thus t- is here the final letter of sain-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. ὅ, to.
To- (2), intensive prefix. (E.) Obsolete, except in to-brake. A. S. ὅ, apart, asunder; prob. cognate with L. dis-, apart. See Dis-. Some connect it with Gk. ὅς; see Dys-.
Tra-, Tran-; see below.
Trans-, beyond. (L.) L. trans, beyond. Shortened to tran- in tran-seend; and to tra- in tra-duce, tra-verse, &c. Hence F. trespass, occurring in trespass; and tre- in treason.
Tre- (1), Tres-. (F.-L.) See above.
Tre- (2); tre-ble. (F.-L.) See below.
Tri- (1), thrice. (L.) L. trī, thrice; allied to τρί, three. Hence tri-ple, tre-ble, &c.; and tra- in tra-mmel.
Tri- (2), thrice. (Gk.) Gk. τρί, thrice; allied to τρία, neut. of τρία, three. Hence tri-gonometry, &c.
Twi-, double, doubtful. (E.) A.S. twī-, double; allied to twā, two. Hence twi-bill, twi-light.

Ultra-, beyond. (L.) L. ultrā, beyond; allied to O. Lat. ulter, adj., appearing in
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 angelschsisch-englische Grammatik, Elberfeld, 1870. Simple accounts of English suffixes in general are given in Morris, Historical Outlines of English Accidence, pp. 212-221, 220-242, 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 low-er, low-ed, and low-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 parti-cle, 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 ἀνόμος, order, is purposely omitted, because its derivatives (viz. cosmissic, cosmissetic, and words beginning with cosmono-) can readily be found at p. 114. On the other hand, the Greek ἄλλος is inserted, for the sake of such derivatives as par-all-ax, par-all-el.
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.

ac-, as in ãc-er, ac-idus, ac-rurus, sharp—acerbity, acid, acrid, acrimony, acumen, acute, aglet, ague, eager, eglistine, exacerbate. (✓AK, to be sharp.)

ae-d-s, a temple—edify, edile; cf. estuary, ether, oasthouse. (✓AIDH, to burn.)

aequ-us, equal—adequate, equal, equanimity, equation, equilibrium, equinom, equipollent, nimity, animadvert, anxious ambulation, enamour, amiable, alto,alis, alius, al^{-}ereg, ambul^{-}dre, pan-tis, ad-ere, altercat, enact, essay, exact, examine, exigent, peregrination, pilgrim, prodigal, transact. Cf. Gk. ãyew; p. 644. (✓AG to drive.)

alb-us, white—alb, album, albumen, auburn.

al-er, to nourish, grow up—adolescent, adult, aliment, alimony, altar, altitude, alto, coalesce, contralto, exalt, haughty, hautboy, proletarian. (✓AL, to nourish.)

al-us, other—alias, alien, alibi, aliquot, alter, alteration, alternate, subaltern. Cf. Gk. ãllos; p. 645.

am-er, to love—aamatory, amenity, amiable, amicable, amity, amorous, amour, enamour, enemy, enmity, inimical, paramour.

ambul-er, to walk—ambule, ambulance, ambulation, circumambulate, perambulate.

ang-er, to choke—angina, anguish, anxious; cf. ail, anger, awe, ugly. (✓AGH, to choke.)

anim-a, breath, anim-us, mind—animal, animadvert, animate, animosity; equanimity, magnanimous, pusillanimous, unnanimous. (✓AN, to breathe.)

ann-us, a year—annals, anniversary, annual, biennial, triennial, &c.; perennial, superannuate.

apt-us, fit—adapt, adept, apt, aptitude, attitude, inapet. (✓AP, to bind.)

aq-ur-a, water—aquea, aquatics, aquatic, arium, aquarius, aqueduct, aqueous, euer, sewer (1), subaqueous; cf. ait, eyot, island.

arm-a, arms—alarm, alarum, armby (aumbry), arm (2), arms, armada, armadillo, armament, armistice, armour, army.

art-em, acc., skill—art, artifice, artillery, artisan, inert.

asper, rough—asperity, exasperate.

audi-er, to hear—audible, audience, audit, obedient, obeisance, obey,oyer, oyez.

aug-er, to increase—auction, augment, august, author, auxiliary; cf. eke (1). (✓AUG, to increase.)

aur-is, the ear—auricula, auricular, auscultation, scout (1); cf. ear (1).

aur-un, gold—aurate, dory, loriot, or (3), oriel, oriflamme, oriole, ormulu, orpiment, orpine.

au-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, embarrass.

bass-us, low—base (2), basement, base (1), bass-relief, bassoon, debase.

bat-er, (popular L.), to beat—abate, battalion, batter (1), batter (2), battery, battle, battledoor, combat, debate, rebate.

bell-us, beautiful—beau, beauty, beldam, belladonna, belle, embellish.

bib-er, to drink—beaver (3), beverage, bevy, bib, imbibe, imbire (embrew).

bon-us, good—bonny, boon, adj., bounty.

brochi-a, arms—brace, bracelet, brassart, embrace, vambrace.

breus, short—abbreviate, abridge, breve, brevet, brevialy, brevity, brief (1), brief (2).

brocc-a (Late L.), a pointed stick—broach, brocade, broccoli, brochure, brocket, broker, brooch.

bucc-a, mouth—deboch, disem bogue, embouchure.

bull-a, a bubble, boss—bill (3), billet (1), boil (1), budge (1), bull (2), bullet, bulletin, bullion, ebullition, parboil.

bus-us (popular L.), a bush—ambuscade, ambush, bush (1), bouquet, emboss (2).

bux-us, a box-tree—box (1), box (2), bush (2); cf. bushel, pyx.
### III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>caball-us</td>
<td>(popular L.), a horse — cavalier, cavalcade, cavalry, chevalier, chivalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cad-ere</td>
<td>to fall — accident, cadaverous, cadence, caducous, cascade, case (1), casual, chance, cheat, coincide, decadence, decay, deciduous, escheat, incident, occasion, occident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ced-ere</td>
<td>to cut — cesura, circumcise, conicide, decide, excision, incise, precise; also homi-cide, sui-cide, &amp;c.; also chisel, scissors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cel-um</td>
<td>heaven — ceil, ceiling, celestial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calc-are</td>
<td>to be hot — caldron, calenture, calcitic, calciferous, candle, chafe, chaldron, nonchalant, scald (1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camera-a</td>
<td>a chamber — camera, chamber, chamberlain, comrade. (KAM, to bend, cover, vault over.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camp-us</td>
<td>a plain — camp, campaign, campesstral, champagne, champion, decamp, encamp, scamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canal-is</td>
<td>a canal — canal, channel, kennel (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancri</td>
<td>lattice-work — cancel, chancel, chancellor, chancyr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cand-ere</td>
<td>to shine — candelabrum, candid, candidate, candide, candour, cannel-coal, censer, chandelier, chandlere, incandescent, incendiary, incense (1), incense (2), kindle (2). (QEND, to shine.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canis</td>
<td>a dog — canine, kennel (1); cf. cynic, bound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cant-are</td>
<td>to sing — accent, canorous, cant (1), canticle, canto, canzonet, chant, descant, enchant, incantation, incentive, precentor, recant; cf. hen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap-a</td>
<td>(popular L.), a cape — cap, caparison, cape (1), capuchin, chapel, chaperson, chaplet, cope (1), escape, scape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caper</td>
<td>a goat — cab, cabriole, caper, capricorn, capriole, chevalier, chevron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capere</td>
<td>to seize, lay hold of, contain — accept, anticipate, cable, caiffiff, capable, capacious, capsule, captious, captor, capture, case (2), casement, cash, casket, catch, cater, chase (1), chase (2), chase (3), conceive, conceive, conception, deceive, detection, encase, enchain, except, imperceptible, incept, incipient, interrupt, occupy, perceive, perception, precept, purchase, receive, receptacle, reception, recipe, recipient, sash (1), susceptible; cf. haft, heave, heft. (QAP, to seize, take hold of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caput</td>
<td>the head — achieve, cabbage (1), cad, cadet, cape (2), capital (1), capital (2), capital (3), capitulation, capitole, capital, capitulate, captain, cattle, chapter, chattle, chief, chieftain, corporal (1), decapitate, hatchment, occuput, precipice, sinciput.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carn-ae</td>
<td>stem of caro, flesh — carnage, carnal, carnation, carnival, carnivorous, carriion (from caro), charnel, incarminate, incarnation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capere</td>
<td>to cull — excerpt, scarce; cf. harvest. (QERP, to cut.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cas-a</td>
<td>a cottage — casino, cassock (1), chasuble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cast-are</td>
<td>to cast — caste, castigate, chaste, chastened, chastise, incest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catena-a</td>
<td>a chain — catenary, chain, chignon, concatenation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caud-a</td>
<td>the tail — caudal, coward, cue, queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causs-a</td>
<td>a cause — accuse, because, cause, excuse, recusant, ruse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cast-us</td>
<td>hollow — cage, cajole, cave, concave, excavation, gabion, gaol, jail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ced-ere</td>
<td>to come, yield — abscess, accede, access, ancestor, antecedent, cease, cede, cess, cessation, cession, cess-pool, concede, decease, exceed, excess, incessant, intercede, precede, predecessor, proceed, recede, recess, retrocession, secede, succeed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cel-are</td>
<td>to hide — cell, cellar, conceal, occult; cf. hall, hell, hole. (KEL, to hide.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent-um</td>
<td>a hundred — cent, centenary, centennial, centesimal, centigrade, centipede, centuple, centurion, century, quintal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cer-a</td>
<td>wax — ceraclath, cerement, ceruse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerebr-um</td>
<td>brain — cerebral, cerervas (saveloy).</td>
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<tr>
<td>cernere</td>
<td>to separate — concern, decree, decretal, discern, discreet, discriminate, excrement, excretion, secret, secretary. See Gk. κηρευω; p. 645.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certus</td>
<td>sure — ascertain, certain, certify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cingere</td>
<td>to gird — cincture, enceinte, precinct, shingles, succinct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circ-are</td>
<td>a ring — circle, circus, research, search, shark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cist-a</td>
<td>a chest — chest, cist, cistern, cistern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

cit-āre, to incite — cite, excite, incite, recite, resuscitate, solicit.
ciu-is, a citizen — cit, citadel, citizen, city, civil.
clām-āre, to call out — acclaim, acclamation, claim, clamour, declaration, exclaim, proclamation, acclaim, reclamation.
clār-us, clear — claret, clarify, clarion, clear, declare, glair.
claud-ere, to shut — clause, cloister, close (1), close (2), closet, conclude, exclude, include, preclude, recluse, seclusion, sluice; cf. slot (1). (✓SKLEUD, to shut.)
clau-is, a key — clavicle, clef, conclave.
clī-tus, a slope — acclivity, declivity, proclivity; cf. decline, incline, recline; also lean (1), low (3). Cf. Gk. κλίνειν; p. 645. (✓KLEI, to lean.)
cohort-em, acc., an enclosure — cohort, cortège, court (1), court (2), courteous, courtesan, courtesy, courtier, curtain, curtesy; cf. garden, garth, yard (1). (✓GHER, to contain.)
col-āre, to trickle — colander, culvert (?), cullis, percolate, portcullis.
col-ere, to till — colony, cultivate, culture; agriculture; cf. bucolic. (✓QEL, to turn round, to till.)
coll-um, the neck — collar, collet, colporteur, decollation.
cond-ere, to hide — abscond, sconce (1), sconce (2).
contrā, against — counter, encounter, rencontre, reencounter.
cōber-ēre, to cover — cover, coverlet, covert, curfew, discover, kerschief.
cōpula, a bond — copulate, couple.
cōquere, to cook — biscuit, concoct, cook, decoct, kitchen, precocious; also apricot, terra-cotta. (✓PEQ, to cook.)
cōrd-, from cor, the heart — accord, cord, cordial, courage, discord, Quarry (2), record; cf. heart.
cor-tum, leather — cuirass, excoriate, scourge.
corn-ū, a horn — core (?), corn (2), cornel, cornelian, corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn; cf. horn, hart.
cōrōn-a, a wreath — corolla, corollary, coronal, coronation, coroner, coronet, crown.
corp-ūs, body — corporal (2), corps, corpulent, corpuscle, corse, coret, corslet, incorporate.
cost-a, a rib — accost, coast, coastal, cutlet. crass-us, thick, dense — crass, cresset, grease.
crīt-ēs, a hurdle — crate, creel, grate (1), griddle, gridiron, grill; cf. hurdle.
crēāre, to create, make — create, creole, procreate, recreation.
crēd-ere, to believe — credible, credit, credulous, creed, grant, miscreant, recreant.
crēp-āre, to crackle, burst — crevice, decrepit, disreputant.
cres-cere, to grow — accretion, accrete, concrete, crescent, crew, decrease, decrement, excrescence, increase, increment, recruit.
crēt-a, chalk — cretaceous, crayon.
crocc-ūs (popular L.), a hook — crochet, crosier, crotchet, crouch.
cruc-em, acc., a cross — cross, crucial, crucify, cruise, crusade, cruculate.
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, curtleaxe, cutlass, cutler.
cumul-ūs, a heap — accumulate, cumulate.
cune-ūs, a wedge — coign, coin, cuneate, quoin.
cūp-a, a vat — coop, cowl (2), cupula, goblet; cf. cup.
cup-ere, to desire — concupiscence, covet, cupid, cupidity.
cūr-ā, care — accurate, assure, curate, cure, curious, ensure, proctor, procurator, procure, proxy, scour, secure, sicker, sinew, sure.
curr-ere (curs-), to run — coarse, concourse, concur, corridor, corsair, courier, course, current, curricile, cursive, cursory, discourse, discursive, excursion, incur, incursion, intercourse, occur, precursor, recourse, recur, succour. Also hussar, kraal; cf. horse.
curru-ūs, bent — curb, curve, curvet, incurvate, kerystone.
damn-um, loss — condema, damage, damn, indemnify, indemnity.
da-re, to give — condone, dado, date (1), die (2), donation, dowager, draw, pardon, redemption, render, rendezvous, rent (2), surrender, tradition, traitor, treason. (✓DO, to give.)
decem, ten — dean, decanal, decemvir, decennial, decimal, decimate, decussate, denary, dime; cf. decade, ten, tithe.
dec-ere, to become — decent, decorate, decorum.

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III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

dent-em, acc., tooth—dandelion, dental, denticle, dentifrice, dentist, dentition, indent, indenture; cf. tine, tooth.
deus, god—adieu, defy, deity, deist; cf. jovial; and see diè (below).
dic-ère, to say, dic-äre, to tell—abdicare, addict, condition, contradict, dedicate, dictate, diction, dictionary, digit, ditto, ditty, edict, index, indicate, indirect, interdict, preach, predicament, predicate, predict; cf. avenge, benediction, benison, judge (adjudge, adjudicate, judicature, judicial, judicious, prejudice, prejudice), malediction, malison, valediction, verdict, vindicate. (√DEIK, to show.)
dié-s, a day—adjoin, dial, diary, dismal, diurnal, journal, journey, sojourn.
dign-us, worthy—condign, dainty, deign, dignify, dignity, disdain.
dol-ère, to grieve—condole, doleful, dour, indolence.
dom-ère, to tame—daunt, indomitable; cf. tame. (√DAM, to tame.)
domin-us, a lord—dam (2), dame, damsel, danger, demesne, domain, dominate, dominer, dominical, dominion, don (2), donna, duenna, dungeon; cf. monkey.
dic-tere, to lead—abduction, adduce, conduct, conduct, conduit, deduce, deduct, doge, douche, ducal, duet, duchess, duchy, duct, ductile, duke, educate, induce, indue, introduce, produce, predicate, redoubt, reduce, seduce, superinduce, traduce; cf. educate. (√DEUK, to lead.)
duo, two—belligerent, deuce (1), deuce (2), double, doublé, doublet, doubt, dozen, dual, dubious, duel, duet, duodecimal, duodenum, duplicate, duplicity, indubitable, rebel, redivisible; cf. two.
dür-us, hard—duration, dure, durres, endure, indurate, obdurare.
ed-ère, to eat—edible, esculent, obese; cf. eat. (√ED, to eat.)
em-ère, to take—assume, consume, en-sample, example, exemplar, exemplify, exempt, impromptu, peremptory, premium, presume, prompt, ransom, redeem, resume, sample, sampler, sumptuary, sumptuous.
er-ère, to stray—aberration, err, erratum, erroneous, error.
es-se, to exist—be—absent, entity, essence, present, quintessence. Cf. are, sin, sooth; also suetee. (√ES, to dwell, exist.)
exter-, as in exterior, outer—strange.
fac-ère (pt. t. fæ-ci), to do—affair, affect, comfit, confect, counterfeit, defeasance, defeat, defect, deficient, difficulty, discomfit, effect, efficacy, efficient, facile, facsimile, fact, faction, factitious, factotum, faculty, fashionable, fetish, feat, feature, fiat, forfeit, hacienda, infect, mallecho, perfect, prefect, proficient, profit, refection, suffice, sufficient, surfeit. (√DHE, to put, place.)
fact-ès, face—deface, efface, façade, face, superficialies, surface.
fall-ès, to deceive—default, fall, fallacy, fallible, false, facet, fault, relif.
fa-rī, to speak—affable, confabulate, confess, defame, fable, fairy, fair, ineffable, infamy, infant, infancy, nefarious, prefix, profess; cf. ban. (√BHA, BH, to speak.)
-fend-ère, to strike—defend, fence, fend, offend.
fer-re, to bear—circumference, confir, defer (1), defer (2), differ, fertile, infer, offer, prefer, proffer, refer, suffer, transfer; cf. bear (1), barrow (2), bier. (√BHIER, to bear.)
fer-ùre, to boil—effervescence, fervent, fervid, ferment.
fest-um, a feast—feast, festal, festival, festive, fête.
fid-ém, acc., faith—affiance, affidavit, confide, defy, difficult, faith, fealty, fidelity, fiducial, infidel, perfidious; cf. bide. (√BHEIDH, to trust.)
fig-ere (fix-), to fix—affix, fix, prefix, suffix, transfix.
fil-um, a thread—defile (2), enfilade, filament, file (1), filigree, fillet, profile, purl (3).
fing-ère (fig-), to fashion—configuration, effigy, faint, feign, fiction, figure, transfigure; cf. dairy, dike, ditch, dough. (√DHEIGH, to knead, mould.)
fin-is, end—affinity, confine, define, final, finance, fine (1), fine (2), finial, finical, finish, finite, refine, superfine; cf. paraphine.
firn-us, firm—affirm, confirm, firm, firmament, inform. (√DHER, to support.)
flâgr-à-re, to burn—conflagration, flagrant; cf. flambeau, flame, flamen (?), flamingo. (√BHLEG, to burn.)
fléct-ère, to bend—circumflex, deflect, fleculation, flexible, infect, reflect.
fig-ère (flect-), to strike—afflict, conflict, inflict, prodigalate.
fló-rem, acc., a flower—deflower, efflorescence, ferret (2), fleur-de-lis, floral, florid, florin, flooscul, flour, flourish, flower, in florescence; cf. blow (2), bloom, blossom.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

flu-ere, to flow — affluence, confluence, defluxion, effluence, sloss, fluctuate, fluent, fluid, fluor-spar, flux, influence, influenza, influx, superfluosus.

foc-us, a hearth — focus, fuel, fusil (1).

fod-ere (foss-), to dig — foss, fossil.

foli-um, leaf — exfoliate, foil (2), foliage, folio, perfoliate, trefoil.

form-a, form — conform, deform, form, formula, inform, reform, transform. (☞ DHER, to support.)

fort-en, acc., strong — comfort, deforce, effort, force (1), fort, forte, fortify, fortitude, fortress; cf. borough. (☞ BHIERGH, to protect.)

frang-ere (frag-), to break — fraction, fracture, fragile, fragment, frangible, infraction, infrangible, refract, refrain (2); cf. break. (☞ BHREG, to break.)

fri-c-ere, to rub — fray (3), friction.

front-en, acc., forehead — afront, confront, efrontery, front, frontal, frontier, frontispiece, frontlet; cf. flounce (2).

fru-i (fruct-), to enjoy — fructify, fruit, fruition, frumenty; cf. frugal, brook (1). (☞ BHREUG, to enjoy.)

fung-ere, to flee — fugitive, fuge, refuge, refugee, suberigue; cf. bow (1). (☞ BHEUG, to bend.)

fund-ere (fiss-), to pour — confound, confuse, confute, diffuse, effuse, foison (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 (funct-), to perform — defunct, function, perfunctor.

gaudi-um, joy — enjoy, gaud, joy, rejoice.

gel-ut, frost — congeal, gelatine, gelid, jelly; cf. chill, cool.

gen-us, kin — congenial, congenital, degenerate, engender, engine, gender (1), gender (2), general, generate, generic, generous, genial, genital, genitive, genius, genteeel, gentile, gentle, gentry, genuine, genus, gin (2), indigenous, ingenious, ingenious, 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 gluten, glue — agglutinate, conglutinate, glue, glutinous.

grad-i (gress-), to step — aggress, congress, degrade, degree, digress, egress, grade, gradient, gradual, graduate, grail (1), grallatory, grise, ingredient, ingess, progress, regress, retrograde, retrogression, transgression. (☞ GHREDH, to go.)

grand-is, great — aggrandise, gaffer, gammer, gramecy, grand, grandee, grandeur, grandiloquent; cf. grampus.

grän-um, grain — engrain, garner, garnet, grain, granary, grange, granite, granule, grenade, pomegranate; cf. corn. (☞ GER, to grind.)

grat-us, pleasing — agree, congratulatte, grace, grateful, gratify, gratis, gratitude, gratuitous, gratuity, gratulate, ingratiate, ingrate.

grau-is, heavy — aggravate, aggrieve, grave (2), grief, grieve.

greg-em, acc., a flock — aggregate, congregate, egregious, gregarious, segregate.

gross-us, thick — engross, grocer, gog, program, gross.

gust-us, a tasting — disgust, gust (2), ragout; cf. choose, choice. (☞ GUS, to taste.)

hab-ère, to have — able, avoidaupois, binacle, cohabit, debenture, debt, deshabille, devoir, due, duty, endeavour, exhibit, habiliment, habit, habitable, habitant, habitat, habitation, habitue, inhabit, inhibit, prebend, prohibit, provender.

hër-ère (hës-), to stick — adhere, cohere, hesitate, inherent.

hër-ès, an heir — heir, hereditary, heritage, inherit.

hom-o, a man — hommage, homicide, human, humane, ombre.

horr-ère, to bristle — abhor, horrible, horrid, horrifying, horror, ordure; cf. hirsute.

hum-us, the ground — exhume, humble, humiliature, humility.

int-us, within — denizen, intestine; cf. entrails, interior, internal.

i-re, to go — adit, ambient, ambition, arrant, circuit, commence, concomitant, constant, count (1), county, exit, eyre, initial, initiate, issue, itinerant, obit, perish, pretor, preterite, sedition, sudden, trance, transient, transit; cf. isthmus. (☞ EI, to go.)

i-ère, to throw — abject, adjacent, adjective, agiment, amice (1), circumjacent, conjecture, deject, ejaculate, eject, gist, inject, interjacent, interjection, jesses, jet (1), jetsam, jetty, joist, jut, jutty, object, project, reject, subjacent, subject, trajectory.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

ioe-us, a jest—jeopardy, jewel, jocose, jocular, joke, juggling.

index, a judge; see dicere; p. 635.

iong-ere (iong-), to join—adjoin, conjoin, conjugal, conjugate, enjoin, injunction, join, joint, jingular, junction, juncture, junta, junto, rejoin, subjoin, subjugate, subjunctive; cf. yoke, syzygy. (✔ YEUG, to join.)

iur-äre (iurs-), to swear—abjure, adjure, conjure, cure, juridical, jurisdiction, jurist, jury, jury, just (1), justice, justify, objurgation, perjure.

iusu-äre, to help—adjutant, aid, coadjutor.
lab-ı (laps-), to glide, slip—collapse, clasp, illapse, lapse, relapse; cf. sleep.
labor-em, acc., labour—belabour, elaborate, laboratory, labours, labour.
lac-ere, to entice—delectable, delicate, delicious, delightful, dilettante, elicit.

læd-ere (laes-), to hurt—collide, collision, clique, elide, elision, lesion.
lau-äre, lu-ere, to wash—ablation, aluvial, antediluvian, deluge, dilute, laundry, lave, lavender, lotion; cf. lather, lye. (✔ LOU, to wash.)
lax-us, slack—lax, laxative, lease (1), leash, lessee, relax, relay (1), release, relish; cf. slack.

lég-äre, to appoint—allocate, allot, allocate, legate, legatee, relegate; cf. legere (below).

leg-ere, to collect, read—coil (1), collect, census, diligent, elect, elegant, eligible, intellect, intelligence, intelligible, lection, lecture, legend, legible, legion, lesson, neglect, negligence, predilection, recollect, select; cf. leaf, legal, legislator, legitimate, loyal; also lég-äre (above). (✔ LEG, to collect.)

leu-ıs, light—alleviate, elevate, leaven, legedernain, leger-line, levant, levee, lever, levity, levy, relevant, relieve.

liber, free—deliver, liberal, liberate, libertine, liberty, livery.

libra, a balance—deliberate, level, librate.

lic-ère, to be allowable—illlicit, leisure, licence, licentiate, licentious.

lig-äre, to bind—alligation, alloy, ally, league (1), liable, lictor, lien, limehound, ligament, ligature, oblige, rally (1).

limen, a threshold—eliminate, lintel, preliminary.

linc-ère, to leave—delinquent, deleriction, relic, relic, relinquish, reliquary; cf. eclipse, ellipse. (✔ LEIQ, to leave.)

lin-um, flax, lin-ea, a line—align (aline), delineate, line, lineage, lineal, lineament, linear, linen, lint; cf. lining, linnet, line, line, linsey-woolsey.

liqu-ère, to be fluid—deliquesce, liquefy, liquescent, liquid, liquidate, liquor.

litera, a letter—alliteration, letter, literal, literature, obliterate.

loc-us, a place—allocate, allow (1), collect, locate, couch, dislocate, lieu, lieutenant, local, locate, locomotion, locus.

long-üs, long—elain, elongate, longevity, longitude, lunge, oblong, prolong, purloin; cf. long.

logi-ı, to speak—allocation, circumlocution, colloquy, elocution, eloquent, loquacious, obloquy, prolocutor, soliloquy, ventriloquist.

luc-ère, to shine—elucidate, illuminate, illustrate, limn, lucid, lucubration, luminary, luminous, lunar, lunatic, lustre (?), pelucid, sublunar, translucent; cf. light (1). (✔ LEUQ, to shine.)

lud-ère, to play—allude, collude, delude, elude, illude, illusion, ludicrous, prelude.

mag-nus, great—magistrate, magnanimous, magnate, magnificent, magnify, magniloquence, magnitude, main (?), majesty, major, master, maxim, maximum, mayor, merino, miss (2), mister, mistress.

mal-us, bad—malady, malapert, malaria, malediction, malice, malign, malinger, manliness, malnourish, 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, message, permanent, remain, remnant (✔ MEN, to remain.)

man-us, hand—amanuensis, maintain, manacle, manage, manciple, mange, manifest, maniple, manipulate, manner, manœuvre, manual, manufacture, manumit, manure, manuscript.

mäs (märi-), a male—emasculate, male, mallard, marital, marry, masculine.

mē-are, to go—congé, permeate.

med-éri, to be a remedy—medicine, remedy.

medi-us, middle—demi, immediate, mean (?), mediate, medieval, mediocre, mediterranean, medium, meridian, mezzo-tinto, mizen, moiety.
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

mel, honey—marmalade, melilot, melilotus, molasses; cf. mildew.
memor, remembering—commemorate, memoir, memory, remember. (✓SMER, to remember.)
mend-um, a fault—amend, amends, emendation, mend.
ment-em, acc., mind, mon-ere, to advise—comment, demented, memento, mental, mention; admonish, demonstrate, mint (1), moindore, monetary, money, monition, monster, monument, muster, premonish, remonstrate, summon, summons; cf. mind, mean (1); also amnesty, automaton, mene.
micro, to see—also micro, monics.
mol-ere, to grind—mill, molar, mullet (2); cf. meditate, mete. (✓MED, to measure.)
mol-es, a heap—demolish, emolument, mole (3), molecule.
mol-lis, soft—emollient, moil, mollify, mollusc; cf. melt, smelt (1). (✓MELD, Teut. SMELT, to melt.)
mon-ere; see ment-em.
mont-em, acc., a hill—amount, mount (1), mount (2), mountain, montebank, paramount, remount, surmount, tanta-mount, tramontane; cf. mound. See minére. (✓MEN, to project.)
mord-ere (mors-), to bite—mordacity, morsel, remorse; cf. muse (1), muzzle. (✓MERD, to rub, bite.)
mor-i, to die—morbid, mortal, mortgage, mortify, mortmain, mortuary, murrain; cf. murder; also amaranth, ambrosia. (✓MER, to die.)
mou-ere (muel-), to move—commotion, emotion, mob (1), mobile, moment, motion, motive, motor, move, mutiny, promote, remote, remove.
mun-us, a duty—municipal, munificence, remunerate.
müli-are, to change—commute, mew (3), moult, mutable, mutual, permutation, transmutation.
naci, to be born, nát-us (gnat-us), born—agnate, cognate, impregnate, innate, naive, nascent, natal, nation, native, nature, pregnant, preternatural, supernatural. (✓GEN, to beget.)
nect-ere (nex-), to bind—annex, connect, connexion.
neg-are, to deny—abnegate, deny, negation, renegade, runagate.
noc-ere, to hurt—innocent, innocuous, noxious, nuisance, obnoxious. (✓NEK, to destroy.)
nomen, a name—cognomen, denominative, ignominious, nomenclator, nominal, nominate, noun, pronoun, renown; cf. nuncupative; also name, onomatopoeia, synonym, &c.
noscer (gnosco, *gnol-), to get to know—acquaint, cognisance, cognition, connoisseur, ignoble, ignore, incognito, noble, notice, notify, notion, notorious, quaint, recognise, reconnoiître. Cf. Gk. γνωμα; E. kin, &c. (✓GEN, GNÔ, to know, get to know.)
nul-a, a mark—annotate, denote, notable, notary, note.
nou-us, new—innovate, novel, novice, renovate; cf. neology, neophyte, neoteric; also new.
nub-ere (nupt-), to marry—connubial, nuptial.
numer-us, a number—enumerate, number,
III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

numeral, numeration, numerous, super-numerary. (✓NEM, to apportion.)
nunti-us, a messenger—announce, annunciation, denounced, enunciate, nuncio, pronounce, renounce.
nutrition, to nourish—nurse, nurture, nutriment, nutritious, nutritive.
oculus, eye—binocular, inoculate, in-veigle, monocular, ocular; cf. ophthalmia, optics, canopy; eye. (✓OQ, to see.) See Gk. ὄπτως; p. 646.
odium, scent—olfactory, odour, reddent; cf. osmium, ozone. (✓OD, to smell.)
opți-are, to wish—adopt, optative, optivism, option; cf. copious, copy, office, opulent.
opus, work—co-operate, inure, opera, operate, use (2).
orb, a circle—exorbitant, orb, orbit.
ordinatio, order—co-ordinate, extraordinary, inordinate, ordain, order, ordinal, ordain, ordinary, ordination, ordnance, primordial, subordinate.
ori-ri, to rise—aborigines, abortion, orient, origin.
oran-are, to adorn—adorn, ornament, ornate, suborn.
öös, the mouth—adore, inexorable, oracle, oral, oration, orator, orifice, orison, osculate, peroration.
pacci-are, pact-is-ci (pact-), to agree—pangere (pact-), to fasten—appease, compact (1), compact (2), dispatch, impact, impinge, pacify, page (2), pageant, pale (1), palette, palisade, pallet (2), pay (1), peace, peel (3), pole (1), propagate, repay. (✓PAG, PAK, to fasten.)
pannus, a cloth—counterpane, pane, panel, pannel, panicle.
pär, equal—apparel, compere, disparage, disparity, par, par, parity, peer (1), prial, umpire.
parr-are, to prepare—apparatus, compare, emperor, empire, imperative, imperial, parachute, parade, parapet, parasol, pare, parry, prepare, rampart, repair (1), separate, sever, several; cf. sepulchre.
parr-ere, to produce, pär-ere, to come to sight—apparitor, appear, parent, parturient, repertory, transparent.
part-em, acc., part—apart, apartment, apportion, compartment, depart, impart, parcel, parse, part, partake, participle, participle, particle, partisan (1), partition, partner, party, portion, proportion, repartee.
pascere (pâs-, past-), to feed—pabulum, pannage, pastel, pastern, pastille, pastor, pasture, pester, repast; cf. feed, fodder, food, foster. (✓PA, to feed.)
pater (pâtr-ı-), father—expatiate, paternal, patois, patrician, patrimony, patristic, patron, pattern, repair (2); cf. patriarch, patriot, patronymic (from Gk.); also father.
patere, to lie open, pandere, to spread—compass, expand, pace, pass, passage, passport, pastime, patent, surpass, trespass; cf. paten. (✓PET, to spread out.)
pat-ı (pass-), to suffer—compassion, compatible, passion, passive, patient.
puer, poor—impooverish, pauper, poor, poverty; cf. few.
Pectus (pector-), the breast—expectorate, pectoral, petrel (poitrel).
pedem, acc., foot—biped, expedite, impede, pawn (2), pedal, pedestal, edes-trian, pedicel, pedigree, pediment, pie-powder, pioneer, quadruped; cf. impel; also tripod, tripods (Gk.); also foot, fetter.
Pellere (puls-), to drive—appeal, appellant, compel, dispel, expel, impel, interpellation, peal, pelt (1), propel, pulsate, pulse (1), pursy, push, repeal, repel.
Pell-is, skin—peel (1), pelisse, pell, pel-licle, pelt (2), pilch, pillion (2); cf. peal; also tripod, tripods (Gk.); also foot, fetter.
Pendere (pens-), to weigh, pendere, to hang—append, compendious, compensate, counterpoise, depend, dispense, expend, impend, pansy, pendant, pending, pendent, pendulous, pendulum, pensile, pension, pensive, penthouse, pentroof, perpendicular, poise, ponder, pound (1), prepense, preponderate, propensity, recompence, spencer, spend, suspend.
-peri-ri, to try—experience, expert, par-ous, peril; cf. pirate, pore (1); also fare, ford. (✓PER, to fare.)
Petere, to fly, attack—appetite, competent, competitor, impetus, petition, petulant, repeat; also pen, pennon; cf. feather. (✓PET, to fly.)
Pila, a ball—pellet, pile (1), piles, pill (1), platoon; cf. bullace (in Supplement, p. 662).
Pil-ı, a hair—deploratory, periwig, perruque, peruke, pile (3), plush, wig.
Pinge-ere (pict-), to paint—depict, paint, picture, pigment, pimento, pint.
### III. SELECT LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>pi-us</em>, holy</td>
<td>expiate, piacular, piety, pious, pity.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>plac-ere</em>, to please</td>
<td>complacent, complaisant, placable, placid, plea, please, pleasure.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>plang-ere</em>, to lament</td>
<td>complain, plaint, plaintiff, plaintive.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>plante</em>, a plant</td>
<td>plantain, plantigrade, supplant, transplant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>plán-us</em>, flat</td>
<td>esplanade, explain, piano-forte, plain, plane (1), plane (2), planisphere; cf. placentia, plank.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>plaud-ere</em>, to applaud</td>
<td>applaud, explode, plaudit, plausible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>plé-nus</em>, full</td>
<td>compleat, complete, compliance, compliment, compline, comply, depletion, exploitive, implement, plenary, plenitude, plenty, replenish, replete, supplement, supply; cf. polygon; full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>plíc-áre</em>, to fold</td>
<td>plectere (plex-), to plait—accomplish, complement, complete, compliance, compliment, compline, comply, depletion, exploitive, implicate, imply, perplex, plait, pleach (plash), pleat, pliant, plight, ply, reply, splay, supple, suppliant, supplicate; hence also -ple in sim-ple, tri-ple, quadruple, -ble in dou-ble; cf. simplicity, duplicate, treble, triplicity, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>plór-áre</em>, to weep</td>
<td>deplore, explore, imple.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>pón-ere</em> (posit-), to place</td>
<td>apposite, component, composite, composition, composit, compound, deponent, deposit, deposition, disposition, depot, exponent, exposition, expound, imposition, impost, impostor, interposition, juxtaposition, opponent, opposite, ponent, positive, post (1), post (2), postilion, postpone, posture, preposition, proposition, propound, provost, purpose (2), repository, supposition, transposition.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>popul-us</em>, people</td>
<td>depopulate, populace, popular, public, publican, publication, publish.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>port-áre</em>, to carry</td>
<td>comport, deport, disport, export, import, importable, port (1), porter (1), porters (porters), portfolio, portly, portmanteau, purport, report, sport, support, transport.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>portus</em>, a harbour</td>
<td>port (2), port (3), port (4), portellus, porte, porte (2), portico.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>posse</em> (pot-ent-), posse</td>
<td>possible, potent, power, puissant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>pótā-ere</em>, to drink</td>
<td>poison, potable, potation; cf. potion.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>prec-ári</em>, to pray</td>
<td>deprecate, imprecate, precarious, pray. (✓PREK, to ask.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>praed-a</em>, prey</td>
<td>depredation, predatory, prey (see below).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>prehend-ere</em>, to seize</td>
<td>apprehend, apparatus, apprise, comprehend, comprise, enterprise, impregnable, imprese, imprison, prehensile, prehence, prise (prize), prison, prize (1), prize (2), reprehend, reprisal, surprise; cf. get. (✓GHMED, to seize.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>prom-ère</em> (press-), to press</td>
<td>compress, depress, express, impress, imprint, oppress, print, repress, reprimand, sprain, suppress.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>préti-um</em>, price</td>
<td>appraise, appreciate, depreciate, praise, precious, price, prize (2).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>prim-us</em>, first</td>
<td>premier, prim, prime (1), prime (2), primero, primeval, primitive, primogeniture, primrose, prince, principal, principle; cf. prior (1), prior (2), pristine; also first, fore, former.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>prin-us</em>, single</td>
<td>deprive, private, privilege, privy.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>prob-us</em>, good</td>
<td>approbation, approve, disprove, improve, probable, probation, probe, probity, proof, prove, reprieve, reprobat, reprove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>prop-e</em>, near</td>
<td>approach, approximate, propinquity, proximity, reproach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>propri-us</em>, one's own</td>
<td>appropriate, proper, property, propriety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pugn-us</em>, fist</td>
<td>impugn, oppugn, puniard, pugnacious, repugnant; cf. pugilism; pygmy (Gk.).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>pull-a</em> (late L.), a hen—pool (2), poult, poultry, pullet; cf. foal, filly.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>pung-ère</em> (punct-), to prick</td>
<td>appoint, compunction, counterpoint, expunge, poignant, point, pounce (1), punch (1), puncheon, punctate, punctilio, punctual, punctuate, puncture, pungent, punt (2); cf. embonpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>púr-us</em>, pure</td>
<td>expurgate, pur, pure, purify, puritan, purity, spurge. (✓PEU, to purify.) See <em>put-us.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>púis</em> (pür-), matter</td>
<td>purulent, pus, suppurate; cf. putrid; foul. (✓FU, to stink.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>put-us</em>, clear</td>
<td>account, amputate, compute, count (2), depute, discount, dispute, impute, putative, recounted, repute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>quer-ere</em> (quest-), to seek</td>
<td>acquire, conquer, conquest, disposition, enquire, exquisite, inquest, inquire, inquisition, per-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. SELECT LIST

OF LATIN WORDS

quistite, querry, quest, question, request, require.

*quat-ere* (quass-), to shake—conclusion, discuss, percussion, quash, rescue; cf. squash.

*quattuor* (whence *quad-rus*), four—quadrange, quadrant, quadratet, quadrennial, quadrilateral, quadrant, quadrillion, quadruped, quadruple, quarantine, *quarrel* (2), quarter, quartet, quarter, quartet, quarter, quaternary, quatrain, quire (1), squad, squadron, square, square (2); cf. four.

*quer-t*, to lament—*quarrel* (1), querimonsious, querulous.

*quiet-em*, acc., rest—acquire, acquit, coy, quiet, quit, quittance, quite, requiem, requisite; cf. white.

*rab-ere*, to rave—rabil, rage.

*rad-ere*, to scrape—grade, erase, rascal, rase, rash (2), rasorial, razor.

*radic-em*, acc., a root—eradicace, race (3), radish, radix, rash (3); cf. root, wort.

*radi-ns*, a ray—irradiate, radiant, radius, ray.

*rap-ere*, to seize—rapacious, rapid, rapine, raptorial, rapture, ravage, ravene (2), ravine, ravish; cf. rape (1).

*reg-ere*, to rule—address, adroit, alert, correct, direct, dirge, dress, erect, escort, insurgent, insurrection, interregnum, real (2), realm, rectangle, rectify, rectilineal, rectitude, regul, regent, regicide, regimen, regiment, region, regnant, regular, reign, resource, resurrection, royal, rule, sortie, source, surge, unruly; cf. rajah, rich, right.

*rect-ere*, to ratify, ratio, ration, reason.

*rid-ere*, to laugh—deride, ridiculous, risible.

*ridd-ere*, to gnaw—corrode, erode, rodent, rostrum; cf. rat (2).

*rog-are*, to ask—abrogate, derogate, interrogate, prerogative, prorogue, rationage, supererogation, surrogate.

*rot-a*, a wheel—comptroller, control, controller, roll, roduent, rotary, rotundity, roue, rouleau, roulette, round, roundel, roundelay, rowel, rundlet (runlet).

*rub-er*, red—erubescant, rouge, rubicon, rubric, ruby; cf. russet; also red, ruddy, rust. (✓REUDH, to be red.)

*rump-ere* (rupt-), to break—abrupt, corrupt, disruption, eruption, interruption, *irruption*, rote (1), rout (1), route, routine, rupture, rut (1); cf. loot, reave, rove, rob. (✓REUP, to tear, seize.)

*sac-er* (sac-), holy—consecrate, desecrate, execute, sacerdotal, sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sexton; cf. saint, sanctify, &c.

*sal*, salt—salty, salary, saline, salmagundi, salt-cellar, sauce, sausage, souse (1).

*sal-ire*, to leap, spring forward—assail, assault, desultory, extult, insult, resilient, result, salient, sally, saltire, saltation.

*sal-uo-s*, safe—safe, sage (2), salubrious, salutary, salute, salvage, salvation, salver, save.

*sap-ere*, to savour of, be wise—insipid, sage (1), sapid, sapience, savour.

*sat-is*, enough—*satur*, full—assets, sate, satiate, satire, satisfy, saturate, soil (3).

*scand-ere*, to climb—ascend, condescend, descend, escalade, scale (3), scan, scansion, transcend; cf. scandal, slander.

*sci-ere*, to know—asciticous, conscience, consciens, prescience, science, sciolist.

*scrib-ere*, to write—ascribe, circumscribe, conscript, describe, desery, inscribe, postscript, prescribe, proscribe, rescript, scribble, script (2), script, scripture, scriver, subscribe, superscription, transcribe.

*scut-um*, a shield—escuage, escutcheon, esquire, scutage, scutcheon, scutiform.

*sec-are*, to cut—biset, dissect, insect, intersect, scion, secant, section, segment, sickle, trisect; cf. saw (1), scythe, sedge. (✓SEK, to cut.)

*sed-ere*, to sit—assess. assiduous, assize (1), assize (2), dissident, hostage, insidious, possess, preside, reside, residue, sedate, sedentary, sediment, see (2), sell (2), sermon, sizar, size (1), size (2), subside, subsidy, supersede, surcease; cf. seat, set, settle (1), settle (2); also cathedral, chair, chaise, polyhedron. (✓SED, to sit.)

*sem-ien*, seed—disseminate, seminal, seminary.

*sent-ire* (sens-), to feel—assent, consent, dissent, presentiment, resent, scent, sense, sensual, sentence, sentiment.

*sequi-t* (secut-), to follow—socius—associate, consecutive, consequent, dissociate, ensue, execute, exequies, intrinsic, obsquies, obsequious, persecute, prosecute, pursue, second, sect, sept, sequel, sequence, sequester, sociable, social, society, subsequent, sue, suit, suite. (✓SEQ, to follow.)

*ser-ere*, to join—assent, concert, desert (1), dissertation, exert, insert, series, serried; cf. seraglio.
## III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

| serv-us, a slave—conserve, desert (2), deserve, dessert, disservice, observe, preserve, reserve, reservoir, serf, sergeant, servant, serve, service, servile, servitude, subserve. |
| seuer-us, serious—assoever, persevere, severe. |
| sign-un, a sign—ancient (2), assign, consign, countersign, design, ensign, insignia, resign, seal (1), sennet, sign, signal, signet, signify. |
| simil-is, like, simul, together—assemble, assimilate, dissemble, dissimilar, dissimulate, resemble, semblance, similar, simile, similitude, simulate, simultaneous; cf. same. |
| solid-us, solid—consolidate, soda, soder (solder), soldier, solid, soliped, sou. |
| sol-ue, to loosen—absolute, absolute, assoil, dissolve, dissolve, resolve, soluble, solution, solve. |
| sol-us, alone—desolate, sole (3), soliloquy, solitary, solitude, solo, sullen. |
| son-us, sound—assonant, consonant, dissonant, parson, person, resonant, resound, sonata, sonnet, sonorous, sound, unison. |
| stag-un, a pool—stagnate, stanch, stank, tank. |

stable (2), stablish, stage, stamen, stamin, stanza, state, station, statistic, statue, stature, status, statute, subsist, substance, substitute, superstition, transubstantiation; cf. statics, &c.; see Gk. ἄρμα; p. 645. (STĀ, to stand.)

-staur-āre, to set up—restaurant, restore, store, story (2). |
| stern-ere (strāt-), to strew—consternation, prostrate, stratum, stray, street; cf. strath, straw, strew. (STER, to strew.) still-a, a drop—distil, instil, still (2), still (3). |
| -stingu-ere (-stinct-), to prick—distinct, distinguishing, extinguish, instinct. |
| stip-āre, to press together—constipate, costive, stevedore; cf. stipend, stipulation. |
| string-ere (strict-), to draw tight—astiriction, astringent, constrain, display, distress, distin, obstruction, restrain, strain, strait, stress, stringent, strict; cf. strike. |
| strou-ere (struct-), to build up—construct, construe, destroy, instruct, instrument, obstruct, structure, superstructure. |
| suād-āre (suās-), to persuade—assuage, dissuade, persuade, suasion, suave; cf. sweet. |
| sup-, as in sup-er, above—consummate, soprano, sovereign, sum, summit, superior, supernal, supine, supra-, supreme, sur (2), sus-, suzerain. |
| tabula, a plank—entablature, table, tableau, tabular, tabulate, taffere. |
| tac-āre, 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, attainder, attain, contact, contagion, contaminate, contiguous, contingent, entire, integer, redintegration, tact, tangible, task, taste, tax. (TAG, to touch.) teg-ere (tect-), to cover—detect, integument, protect, tegument, tile, toga; cf. thatch, deck, tight. (STEG, to cover.) temper-āre, to regulate—attemper, dis-temper (1), distemper (2), tamper, temper. |
| temp-us (temp-or-), time—contemporaneous, contemporary, extempore, tempest, temporal, tense (1). |
| tend-ere, to extend—attend, contend, dis- tend, extend, intend, intense, intent, ostensible, ostentation, portend, pretend, subtend, superintendent, tend (1), tend (2), tender (2), tender (3), tension, tense (2), tension, tent (1), tent (4), tenter, toise. (TEN, to stretch.) |
### III. SELECT LIST OF LATIN WORDS

ten-ér-é, to hold—abstain, appertain, appurtenance, attempt, contain, content, continue, continuous, countenance, countenomter, detain, entertain, impertinent, obtain, pertain, pertinacity, pertinent, purtenance, rein, retain, retinue, sustain, tempt, tenable, tenacious, tenacity, tenant, tenement, tenet, tenon, tenor, tent (2), tentacle, tentative, tenure; cf. tend, lieutenant, mainstay.

ten-ér-é, thin—attenuate, exsanguinate, tenuity; cf. thin. (√TEN, to stretch.)

ter-ér-é (trít-), to rub—attrition, contrite, detriment, tribulation, trite, triturate; cf. try. (√TER, to bore.)

termin-us, end—determine, exterminate, end, term, termination, terminus.

terr-a, earth—inter, parterre, subterranean, terrace, terraeen (tueen), terrene, terrestrial, terrier (1), terrier (2), territory; cf. torrid, thirst. See torr-ér-é.

terr-ér-é, to scare—deter, terrible, terrific, terror.

test-is, a witness—attest, contest, detest, intestate, protest, testament, testify, testimony.

tex-ér-é, to weave—context, pretext, subjective, textile, texture, tissue, toil (2), toilet. (√TEK-S, from TEK, to cut out.)

tim-ér-é, to fear—intimidate, timid, timorous.

ting-ér-é (tinct-), to dye—distinguish, stain, taint, tint (3), timeture, tinge, tint.

toll-ér-é (lát-), to lift—ablative, collation, correlate, delay, dilate, elate, extol, oblate, obligation, prelate, prolate, relate, superlative, translate; cf. emblems, legislator, tolerate; also atlas, talent, tautalise; thole. (√TEL, to endure.)

torn-us, a lathe—attorney, contour, detour, return, tour, tournament, tourney, tourniquet, turn, turnpike. (Borrowed from Gk. τόπως; from √TER, to bore.)

torqu-ér-é (tort-), to twist—contort, distort, extort, retort, torch, torment, tormentil, torque, torsion, tortoise, tortuous, torture; cf. tart (2).

torr-ér-é (tost-), to dry up—toast, torrent, torrid; cf. thirst. (√TERS, to be dry.)

trag-ér-é (tract-), to draw—abstract, attract, contract, detract, distract, entreat, estreat, extract, portrait, pourtray, protract, retract, retreat, subtract, trace, track, tractable, trail (?), train, trait, treat, treatise, treaty.

trés (tri-, ter-), three—tercel, ternary, tertiary, tierce, treble, trental, trey, triangle, tricentenary, tricolor, &c., trillion, trinity, trio, triple, triplicate, triumvir, trivet, trivial; cf. triad, tribrach, triglyph, trigonometry, trihedron, tripod, tripods (Gk.); perhaps tres, tressure; cf. three.

tribu-s, a tribe—attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution, tribe, tribune, tribute.

TRU-d-ér-é, to thrust—abstruse, detrude, extrude, intrude, obtrude, protrude; cf. thrust. (√TRED, to thrust.)

tu-èri (tuit-, tuit-), to protect—intuition, tuition, tutelage, tutelar, tutor.

tum-ér-é, to swell—intumescence, tumefy, tumid, tumult, tumultus; cf. tuber, thumb. (√TEU, to swell.)

unda-ér-é (tis-), to beat—contuse, obtuse, pierce (?). (√TEUD, Teut. STEUT, to beat.)

turb-á, a crowd—disturb, perturb, turbid, turbulent.

ultr-á, beyond—anteependentina, outrage, penetrata, ulterior, ultimate, ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane, utterance (2).

umbra-a, shade—adumbrate, umbel, umber, umbrage, umbrella.

und-á, a wave—abound, abundance, inundation, redound, redundance, superabound, surround, undulate; cf. hydrogen, hydra; water, wet, otter. (√WED, to be wet.)

ung-ér-é (unct-), to anoint—anoint, ointment,unction, unctuous, unguent.

uin-us, one—amul, null, onion, unanimous, unicorn, uniform, union (1), union (2), unique, unison, unit, unite, unity, universal, universal.

üit-i (ur-), to use—abuse, pereuse, use, usurp, usury, utensil, utilise, utility. (ur = ur.)

üd-ér-é (näs-), to go—evoke, evasion, invade, pervade; cf. wade. (√WADH, to go.)

uag-ārī, to wander—extravagant, vagabond, vagary, vague.

u-al-ér-é, to be strong—avail, convalesce, countervail, prevail, vail (3), valediction, valentine, valerian, valetudinary, valiant, valid, valour, value.

uail-is, a valley—avalanche, vail (2), vale, valley.

uin us, vain—evanescent, vain, vanish, vanity, vaunt.

upa-or, vapour—evaporate, vapour: cf. rapid.

vari-us, various—meniver, 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.

άγγειον, to drive — agony, antagonist, axiom; epact, paragoge, stratagem, strategy; dem-, syn-agogue. Cf. L. agere; p. 632. (AG, to drive.)

άίπτειν, to take — aphaeresis, diaeresis, heresy, heretic, synæresis.

αιθήον, I perceive — aesthetic, anaesthetic.

ακ-, as in ακ-μή, a point, ακ-ρος, pointed — acacia, acme, acmite, acrobat, acropolis, aerostic. See L. ac-; p. 632. (AK, to pierce.)

uia, a way — convey, convoy, deviate, devi-ous, envoy, impervious, invoice, obviate, obvious, pervious, previous, viaduct, voyage. See uhere. (WEGH, to carry.)

υιδ-ερέ (υιη-), to see — advice, advise, envy, evident, improvise, invidious, provide, proviso, prudent, purvey, purview, review, revise, revisit, supervise, survey, videlicet, view, visage, visard, visible, vision, visit, visor, vista, visual; cf. wise, wiseacre, wit (2), wot; and Gk. ideiv; p. 645. (WEID, to see.)

υιγ-τίλ, wakeful (υιγ-ορ), — invigorate, rev-elle, surveillance, vigil, vigour; cf. wake. (WEG, to wake.)

υιν-ερέ (υιντ-), to conquer — convince, evict, evince, invincible, vanquish, victor. υιρίδ-ις, green — farthingale, verdant, verdigris, verjuice, vert, viridity.

υιν-ερέ (υιιτ-), to live — convivial, revive, survive, viands, virtualls, vital, vivacity, vivid, vivify, viviparous, vivisection; cf. viper, wyvern; also quick, biology. (GwIbW, to live.)

υωλ-ο, I wish, υελ-λε, to will — volition, voluntary, voluptuous.

υωλν-ερέ (υωλλιτ-), to roll — circumvolve, convolve, devolve, evolve, involve, revolt, revolve, vault (1), vault (2), voluble, volume, volute; cf. helix. (WEL, to wind, turn, roll.)

υον-ερέ (υοίδ-), to vow — devote, devout, vote, vow.

υοξ (υοξ-), voice, νοικ-αρé, to call — advocate, advowson, avocation, avouch, convoke, evoke, invocation, invoke, provoke, re-voke, vocable, vocal, vocation, vociferation, voice, vouch, vouchsafe, vowel; cf. epic. (WEQ, to speak.)
III. SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

ἀρχ-η, a beginning — anarchy, arch-, archæology, archaic, archetype, archipelago, architect, architectave, archives, heptarchy, hierarchy, monarch, oligarchy, patriarch, tetrarch.
ἀστρη, a star — asterisk, asterisk, asteroid, astrology, astronomy; cf. disaster.
Βαίν-ειν (βα~), to go, come — base (2), basis, diabetes. Cf. L. uenire, E. come.
(✓ GwEM, to come.)
Βάλλ-ειν (βε~), to cast (βελ-, βολ-) — beleeminite, devil, diabolic, emblem, embolism, hyperbole, palaver, parable, parabola, parley, parliament, parlour, parole, problem, symbol.
βίο-ς, life — ambiphious, biography, biology. (✓ GwIW, to live.)
Βομβ-ος, a humming — bomb, bombard, bound (1), bumper; cf. boom (1).
βυρσ-η, a hide — burser, disburse, purse, reimburse; cf. sporran.
γάμ-ος, marriage — bigamy, cryptogamia, monogamy, polygamy.
γειν-, as in γει-ος, race — endogen, exogen, genealogy, genesis; cf. cosmogony. (✓ GEN, to beget.)
γη, earth — apogee, geography, geometry, geologic, perigee; cf. ogee.
γλωσ-σα (γλαςττ-), the tongue — epiglottis, gloss (2), glossary, glossographer, glottis, glaze; also bugloss, polyglost.
γνώ-ναι, to know — diagnosis, gnome, gnomon, gnostic, prognostic. Cf. L. nos- cere; p. 638. (✓ GEN, GNO, to know.)
γραφ-ειν, to write, γράμ-μα, a letter- autograph, digraph, lithograph, paragraph, photograph; — graphy (as in biography, &c.); graphic, draft; anagram, diagram, epigram, grammar, grammarie, grammarian, grammatical, programme, telegram. Cf. L. carve. (✓ GREGBH, to carve.)
δέρ-α, skin — dermis, epidermis, pachydermatous. Cf. E. tear (1). (✓ DER, to play.)
δο-, cf. δι-ω-μι, I give — anecdote, antedote, dose. Cf. L. do, I give. (✓ DO, to give.)
ἐδρα, a seat — cathedral, chair, chaise; octahedron, polyhedron, tetrahedron. Cf. L. sedere, E. sit. (✓ SED, to sit.)
ἐργ-ον (ἐργ-), work — energy, exergue, organ, orgies; lit.- metal-— the-urgy; cf. work. (✓ WERG, to work.)
ἐχ-ειν (ἐχ-, σχε-), to hold — epoch, hetic, Hector, scheme. (✓ SEGH, to endure, hold in.)
HELL-ος, sun — aphantion, heliacal, heliotrope, parhelion, perihelion.
θεό-μα, I see — amphitheatre, theatre, theorem, theory.
θε-ος, a god — apothecary, atheism, enthusiasm, pantheon, polytheism, theism, theocracy, theogony, theology, theurgy.
iδ-ειν (ειδ-), to see — idea, idol, idyll; cf. wit. (✓ WEID, to see.)
ἰδι-ος, own — idiom, idiosyncrasy, idiot.
ιστη-μα (ιστα-), I stand — apostasy, apostate, ecology, hypostasis, imposthume, statics, system; cf. stand. (✓ STA, to stand.)
και-ειν (καυ-ος), to burn — caustic, cauterise, encaustic, holocaust, ink.
καλ-ειν, a cup — calyx. See L. cēlēre; p. 633.
κει-μαι, I lie down — cemetery, coma. (✓ KEI, to lie.)
κέλλειν, to drive — bucolic, pole (2), cylinder; cf. accelerate, celerity. (✓ QEL, to drive.)
κεντρο-ν, a spike, goad — centre, centripetal, concenetric, eccentric.
κλι-ειν, to lean, slope — anticlimax, climacter, climate, climax, clime, clinical, enclitic; cf. lean (1), low (3). See L. climus; p. 634. (✓ KLEI, to lean.)
κόλαφος, a blow — cope (2), coppice, copse, coupon, recoup.
κρατ-ος, strong — aristo-cracy, auto-— demo-, theocracy; cf. hard.
κρι-ειν, to judge — crisis, criterion, critic, diacritic, hypocracy. See L. cernere; p. 633.
κρυπτ-ειν, to hide — apocrypha, crypt, cryptogamia, cryptogram, grot, grotesque, grotto.
λαμβάν-ειν (λαβ-, λιψ-), to seize — catalysis, epilepsy, syllable; dilemma, lemma.
λογ-ος, a saying, λίγ-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.
μετρ-ον, a measure — diameter, metre, perimetre, symmetry; cf. baro-meter, chronometer, &c. (✓ ME, ME, to measure.)
μον-ος, single — minster, monad, monarch, monastery, monk, monochord, monopoly, mono-.
III. SELECT LIST OF GREEK WORDS

νέμ-ειν, to assign - nemesis, nomad, numismatic; astro-nomy, eco-nomy, &c. (ΝΕΜ, to apportion, take.)

δο-ος, a way - episode, method, period, synod.

δο-ειν (δο-), to smell - osmium, ozone; cf. odour. (ΟD, to smell.)

σωμα, a name - anonymous, homonymous, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paronymous, patronymic, pseudonym, synonym; cf. noun, name. See L. nomen; p. 638.

δό-ος, sharp - axial, oxide, oxygen, oxyymel, oxytone, paroxysm.

σπορο-, visual - catoptric, dioptic, optic; cf. autoptysis, ophthalmia, synopsis; also ocular. See L. oculus; p. 639. (ΟQ, to see.)

παθ-ος, suffering - antipathy, apathy, pathos, sympathy; allo-, homo-patho.

παύσ-α, a pause - pause, pose (1); odence appose, compose, decompose, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, pose (2), propose, purpose (1), repose, suppose, transposte; also puzzle.

πέτρ-ος, stone, πέτρ-α, rock - petrel, petry, petroleum, pier, samphire.

πανβ-, a penalty - impunity, pain, penal, penance, penitent, pine (2), punch (2),, punish, repent, repine, subpena. (QΕI, to appraise, fine, pay.)

πυγ-, a box - pyx, bush (2), bushel. See L. buxus; p. 632.

τύρ, fire - bolt (2), bureau, empirean, pellete, pellitory (2), pyre, pyrites, pyrotechnic; cf. fire.

βε-ειν (βευ-), to flow - catarrh, diarrhoea, rheum, rheumatism, rhythm, rime (1) or rhyme; cf. stream. (ΕΙ, to flow; Tent. root STREEU.)

ςκίντο-μαι (ςκοπ-), I consider - bishop, episcopal, sceptic, scope, stereoscope, telescope, &c.

ςπερ-ειν (ςπερ-, σπορ-), to sow - sperm, spore, sporadic. (SPER, to scatter.)

ςτέλλ-ειν (ςτολ-), to send - apostle, diastole, epistle, stole, systole.

ςτρεπ-ειν (ςτροφ-), to turn - antistrophe, apostrophe, catastrophe, strophe.

τάσο-ειν (τακτ-, ταξ-), to arrange - syntax, tactics taxidermy.

τλη-ναι, to suffer, endure - atlas, tantalise, talent; cf. L. lollere; p. 643. (ΕΙ, TLĒ, to endure.)

τόμ-ος, a section - anatomy, atom, entomology, epitome, tome; cf. litho-tomy, phlebo-tomy; also contemplate, temple. (ΕΙ, to cut.)

τούν-ος, a tone - attune, barytone, diatonic, intone, monotonous, oxytone, tone, tonic, tune; cf. hypo-teneuse. (ΕΝ, to stretch.) See L. tendere; p. 643.

τροπ-ος, a turn - trope, trophy, tropic; also contrive, retrieve, troubadour, trover.

τύπ-ος, a blow - antitype, archetype, stereotype, timbrel, tymanum, type.

υδ-ορ, water - dropsy, hydra, hydrangea, hydraulic, hydro-, hydros; cf. water, otter. (ΕΔ, to wet.)

φαιν-ειν (φαν-), to shew - diaphanous, epiphany, fancy, fantastic, fantasy, phantom, phenomenon; cf. hiero-phant, syco-phant.

φερ-ειν (φορ-), to bear - diaphoretic, metaphor, periphery, phosphor. (ΕΙ, to bear.)

φλιγ-ειν, to burn - phlegm, phlox; cf. flagrant. (ΕΗΕΙ, to burn.)

φυ-ειν, to produce - physic, physiology, physiognomy; neo-phyte, zoo-phyte; imp. (ΕΙ, to become.)

φων-ή, sound - anthem, antiphon, euphony, phonic, symphony, telephone; cf. blame, blaspheme, euphemism, prophet. (ΕΗΑ, to speak.) Cf. L. ἡφί; p. 635.

χάρ-ή, a leaf of paper - card, carte, cartel, cartoon, cartouche, cartridge, cartulary, chart, charter, écarté.

χέ-ειν, to pour - chyle, chyme; cf. alchemy. (ΕΙ, to pour.) Cf. L. fundere; p. 636.

χρόν-ος, time - anachronism, chronicle, chronology, chronometer, isochronous, synchronism.

φλ-ή, a song - epope, monody, ode, palinode, parody, prosody. (ΕΙ, 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, balk, ball, band, bang, bank, barb, bark, barn, barnacle, barrow, base, basil, bass, baste, bat, bate, batten, batter, bay, beam, bear, beaver, beck, beetle, bend, bid, bile, bill, 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, bravil, braze, 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, carousel, carp, case, celt, chap, clear, 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, countpane, court, cow, cowling, crab, crank, crease, cricket, croup, crowd, cuff, cunning, curry, cypress.
dab, dam, dare, date, deal, defer, define, demean, desert, deuce, 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 tranze], even, exact, excise.

fair, fallow, fast, fat, fawn, fell, ferret, feud, file, fine, firm, fit, flag, fleet, flip, flock, flounce, flounder, flue, fluke, flush, foil, fold, font, fool, for (for-), forbear, force, fore-arm, found, fount, fratricide, fray, freak, fret, frieze, frith, frog, fry, full, fuse, fusil, just.
gad, gage, gain, gall, gammon, gang, gantlet, gar, garb, gate, gender, gill, gin, gird, glede, glee, glib, gloss, gore, gout, grail, grate, grave, graze, greaves, greet, groat, gull, gum, gust.

hack, hackle, haggard, haggle, hail, hale, hamper, handy, harbour, barrier, hatch, hawk, hay, heel, helm, hem, herd, hey-day, hide, hind, hip, hob, hobby, hock, hold, homicide, hoop, hop, hope, host, how, hoy, hue, hulk, hum.

il, im-., in- (prefixes), incense, indent, induce, ingle, interest, intimate, ir- (prefix).

jack, jade, jam, jar, jet, jib, job, jump, junk, just.
kedge, keel, kennel, kern, kind, kindle, kit, knoll.
lac, lack, lade, lake, lamp, 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, list, 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, mead, meal, mean, meet, mere, mess, mew, might, milt, mine, mint, mis-, miss, mite, mob, mole, mood, moor, mop, mortar, mother, mould, mount, mow, muff, mullet, muscle, muse, must, mute, mystery.
nag, nap, nape, neat, 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, pellitory, pelt, pen, perch, periwinkle, pet, pie, pile, pill, pine, pink, pip, pitch, plane, plash, plat, plought, plot, plump, poach, poke, pole, pool, pore, port, porter, pose, post, pounce, pound, pout, 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, 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 aggrieve is from L. aggressa; whilst aggravate, though really from the pp. aggressus, 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.


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### V. LIST OF DOUBLETS

| Cipher—zero.                          | Fiddle—viol.                  |
|======================================|-------------------------------|
| Cithern—guitar, kit (2).             | Fife—pipe, peep (1).          |
| Clause—close, sb.                    | Finch—spink (?).              |
| Climate—clime.                       | Finite—fine (1).              |
| Coffer—cofin.                        | Fetch—vetch.                  |
| Coin—coign, quoin.                   | Flag (4)—flake.               |
| Cole—kail.                           | Flame—phlegm.                 |
| Collect—coil, cull.                  | Flower—flour.                 |
| Collocate—couch.                     | Flush (1)—flux.               |
| Comfit—confect.                      | Foam—spume.                   |
| Command—command.                     | Font (1)—fount.               |
| Complacent—complaisant.              | Foremost—prime.               |
| Complete, vb.—comply.                | Fragile—frail.                |
| Compost—composite.                   | Fray (1)—afray.               |
| Comprehend—comprise.                 | Fro—from.                     |
| Compute—count (2).                   | Fungus—sponge.                |
| Conduct, sb.—conduit.                | Furl—fardel.                  |
| Confound—confuse.                    | Fuse (1)—found (2).           |
| Construe—construct.                  | Gabble—jabber.                |
| Cool—gelid.                          | Gage (1)—wage, wed.           |
| Corn (1)—grain.                      | Gambado—gambol.               |
| Corn (2)—horn.                       | Game—gammon (2).              |
| Corral—kraal.                        | Gaol—jail.                    |
| Costume—custom.                      | Gaud—joy.                     |
| Cot, cote—coat.                      | Gear—garb (1).                |
| Couple, vb.—copulate.                | Genteel—gentle, gentile.      |
| Coy—quiet, quit, quite.              | Genus—kin.                    |
| Crape—crisp.                         | Germ—germen.                  |
| Crate—hurdle.                        | Gig—jig.                      |
| Crease (1)—crest.                    | Gird (2)—gride.               |
| Creel—griddle, grill.                | Girdle—girth.                 |
| Crimson—carmine.                     | Granary—garner.               |
| Crop—croup (2).                      | Grise—grade.                  |
| Crypt—grot.                          | Guarantee, sb.—warranty.     |
| Cud—quid.                            | Guard—ward.                   |
| Cue—queue.                           | Guardian—warden.              |
| Curari—wourali.                      | Guest—host (2).               |
| Curricile—curriculum.                | Guile—wile.                   |
| Dare—dart, dare (2).                 | Guise—wise (2).               |
| Dame—dam, donna, duenna.             | Gnast (2)—gusto.              |
| Date (2)—dactyl.                     | Guy (2)—gnide, sb.            |
| Daywoman—dairywoman.                 | Hale (1)—whole.               |
| Deck—thatch.                         | Hamper (2)—hanaper.           |
| Defence—fence.                       | Harangue—ring, rank (1).      |
| Defend—fend.                         | Hash—hatch (3).               |
| Dell—dale.                           | Heap—hope (2).                |
| Depot—deposit, sb.                   | History (1)—story.            |
| Describe—describe.                   |                             |
| Desiderate—desire, vb.               |                             |
| Despite—spite.                       |                             |
| Deuce (1)—two.                       |                             |
| Devilish—diabolic.                   |                             |
| Die (2)—dado.                        |                             |
| Dike—ditch.                          |                             |
| Direct—dress.                        |                             |
| Dish—disc, desk, daís.               |                             |
| Disport—sport.                       |                             |
| Distain—stain.                       |                             |
| Ditto—dictum.                        |                             |
| Diurnal—journal.                     |                             |
| Doge—duke.                           |                             |
| Dole—deal, sb.                       |                             |
| Doom—dom (suffix).                   |                             |
| Drill—thril, thirl.                  |                             |
| Dropsy—hydropsy.                     |                             |
| Due—debt.                            |                             |
| Dune—down (2).                       |                             |
| Eatable—edible.                      |                             |
| Cçlat—slate (1.)                     |                             |
| Elf—oaf, ouphé.                      |                             |
| Emerald—samaragdus.                  |                             |
| Emerods—hemorrhoids.                 |                             |
| Employ—imply, implicate.             |                             |
| Empire—imprese.                      |                             |
| Endow—endue (1).                     |                             |
| Endue (2)—indue (2).                 |                             |
| Engine—gin (2).                      |                             |
| Entire—integer.                      |                             |
| Envious—invidious.                   |                             |
| Enwrap—envelop.                      |                             |
| Escape—scape.                        |                             |
| Escutcheon—scutcheon.                |                             |
| Especial—special.                    |                             |
| Espy—spy.                            |                             |
| Esquire—quire (1).                   |                             |
| Establish—stable.                    |                             |
| Estate—state, status.                |                             |
| Estop—stop.                          |                             |
| Estreat—extract.                     |                             |
| Etiquette—ticket.                    |                             |
| Example—ensample, sample.            |                             |
| Exemplar—sample.                     |                             |
| Extemar—sampler.                     |                             |
| Extraneous—strange.                  |                             |
| Fabric—forge, sb.                    |                             |
| Fact—feat.                           |                             |
| Faculty—facility.                    |                             |
| Fan—van (1).                         |                             |
| Fancy—fantasy, phantasy.             |                             |
| Fashion—faction.                     |                             |
| Fat (2)—vat.                         |                             |
| Feeble—foible.                       |                             |
| Fell (2)—fell.                       |                             |
| Feud (2)—fief.                       |                             |
| Feverfew—febrifuge.                  |                             |

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Numbers in parentheses indicate the page references in the original source.
V. LIST OF DOUBLETS

hoop (2)—whoop.
hospital—hostel, hotel.
spital.
human—humane.
yacinth—jacinth.
hydra—otter.
hyper—super—
hyypo—sub—

illumine—limn.
inapt—inert.
influence—fluencia.
innoxious—innoxious.
invite—vie.
invoke—invoke.
iota—jot.
isoilate—insulate.

jaggery—sugar.
jealous—zealous.
joint—santa, junta.
jointure—juncture.
jut—jet (1).
jutty—jetty.

kith—kit (3).
knot—node.
lac (1)—lake (2).
lace—lasso.
lair—leaguer; also layer (2).
lake (1)—loch, lough.
lap (3)—rap.
launch, lanch—lance, vb.
leal—loyal, legal.
lection—lesson.
levy—levée.
lieu—locus.
limb (2)—limbo.
lineal—linear.
lit—liqueur.
lobby—lodge.
locust—lobster.
lone—alone.
lurk—lurch (1).

madam—madonna.
major—mayor.
male—masculine.
malediction—malison.
mangle (2)—mangonel.
mancœuvre—manure, main—
mar—moor (2).
march (1)—mark (2), mar—
que.
margin—margent, marge.
marish—marsh.
mash, sb—mess (2).
mawve—mellow.
maxim—maximum.
mean (3)—mizen.
memory—memoir.
mentor—monitor.
mill—mettle.
mint (2)—milk.
minim—minimum.
imister—monastery.
mint (1)—money.
mister—master.
navbarSupportedContent.
mob (1)—mobile, moveable.
mood—mood (2).
mohair—moire.
moment—momentum,
movement.
monster—muster.
morrow—morn.
moslem—musulman.
mould (1)—mulled.
musket—mosquito.

naive—native.
naked—nude.
named—noun.
natron—nitre.
aught, nought—not.
northernor.
nucleus—newel.
obedience—obeisance.
Octave—utas, utis.
of—off.
onion—union (2).
orde—ordance.
orpiment—orpine.
osprey—ossifrage.
otto—attar.
outer—utter (1).
overplus—surplus.
paddle (2)—spatula.
paddock (2)—park.
pain, vb—pine (2).
paladin—palatine.
pal (2)—pallid.
palette—pallet (2).
paper—papyrus.
paradise—parvis.
paralysis—palsy.
parole—parable, parle, palaver.

parson—person.
pass—pace.
pastel—pastille.
pate—plate (?).
paten—pan (?).
patron—pattern.
pause—pose (1).
paynim—paganism.
pelisse—pillow.
pellitory (1)—paritory.
penance—penitenice.
perperegrine—pilgrim.
peruke—periwig, wig.
phantasm—phantom.
piazza—place.
pick—pek (1), pitch (2).
picket—piquet.
pity—pity.
pigment—pimento.
pistol—pestle.
pistil—pistole.
plaint—plaintive.
plaint—pleat, plight (2).
plan—plain, lano.
plateau—platter.
plum—prune (2).
pogntant—pungent.
point—punt (2).
poison—potion.
poke (1)—pouch.
pole (1)—pale (1), pawl.
pomade, pommed—poma—
tum.
pomp—pump (2).
poor—pauper.
pope—papa.
porch—portico.
porridge—pottage.
posy—poesy.
potent—puissant.
poul—pullet.
pounce (1)—punch (1).
pounce (2)—pumice.
pound (2)—pond.
pound (3)—pound, vb.
power—posse.
praise—price.
preach—predicate.
premier—primero.
priest—presbyter.
private—privy.
probe, sb—proof.
proctor—procurator.
prompt—purloom.
prosecute—pursue.
provide—purvey.
provide—prudent.
V. LIST OF DOUBLETS

puny—puisne.
purl (3)—profile.
purpose (1)—propose.
purview—proviso.

quarce—quadroon.
raceme—raisin.
rack (1)—ratch.
radius—radish, race (3), root (1), wort (1).
raid—road.
rail (2)—rally (2).
raise—rear (1).
rake (3)—reach.
ramp—romp.
ransom—redemption.
rapine—ravine, raven (2).
rase—raze.
ratio—ration, reason.
ray (1)—radius.
rayah—ryot.
rear-ward—rear-guard.
reave—rob.
reconnaissance—recognisance.
regal—royal.
relic—religue.
relish—relay (1).
renegade—runagate.
renew—renovate.
reprive—reprove.
residue—residuum.
respect—respite.
revenge—re vindicate.
reward—regard.
rhomb, rhombus—rumb.
ridge—rig (3).
rod—rood.
rondeau—rondel.
rote (1)—route, rout, rut.
round—rotund.
rouse (2)—row (3).
rover—robber.
sack (1)—sac.
sacristan—sexton.
saw (2)—saga.
saxifrage—sassafras.
sabby—shabby.
scale (1)—shale.
scandal—slander.

scarf (1)—scrip (1), scrap.
scatter—shatter.
school (2)—shoal, scull (3).
scot(free)—shot.
screech—shriek.
screw (2)—shrew.
suttle (1)—skillet.
sect, sept, set (2)—suite, suit.
sennet—signet.
separate—sever.
sergeant, serjeant—servant.
settle (1)—sell (2), saddle.
shawm, shalm—haulm.
shed (2)—shade.
shirt—skirt.
shred—sreed.
shrub (2)—syrup, sherbet.
shuffle—scuffle.
sicker, siker—secure, sure.
sine—sinus.
sir, sire—senior, seignior,
señor, signor.
skewer—shiver (2).
skiff—ship.
skirmish—scrimmage, scrimmagh.
slabber—slaver.
sleuth—slot (2).
sloop—shalllop.

snivel—snuffle.
snap—snuff.
sood—sood.
soil (1)—sole (1), sole (2).
sopranino—sovereign.
sough—surf.
souse—sauce.
species—spice.
spel—spel (4).
spend—spend.
spirit—spite, spright.
spoor—spur.
sprit—sprout, sth.
sprout, vbh—spout.
squall—squel.
squire (2)—square.
stank—tank.

stave—staff.
stock—tuck (2).
stove—stew, sth.
straight—strict.
strap—strop.
superficies—surface.
supersede—surcease.
suppliant—suppliant.
wring—shring.
sweep—swoop.
tabor—tambour.
tache (1)—tack.
taint—tent (3), tint.
tamper—temper.
task—tax.
tawny—tenny.
tend (1)—tender (2).
tense (2)—toise.
terce—tassel (2).
thread—thrid.
tithe—tenth.
to—too.
ton—tun.
tone—tune.
tour—turn.
tract (1)—trait.
tradition—treason.
treachery—trickery.
trifle—truffle.
tripod—trivet.
triumph—trump (2).
troth—truth.
tuck (1)—touch.
tulip—turban.

umbel—umbrella.
unity—unit.
ure—opera.
vade—fade.
valet—varlet.
fast—waste.
veal—wether.
veneer—furnish.
venew, veney—venue.
verb—word.
vertex—vortex.
viaticum—voyage.
viper—wyvern, wivern.
visor—vizard.
vizier, vizier—alguazil.
vocal—vowel.
wain—wagon, waggon.
wattle—wallet (?).
weet—wit (1).
whirl—warble.
wight (1)—whit.
wrack—wreck, rack (4).
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED

The Dictionary shews 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 Frisian, 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: canter, carronade, dunce, galloway, jersey, 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:


3. Among CELTIC WORDS we may also include the following:

(2), loch, mackintosh, ptarmigan, reel (2),
slogan, splechan, whisky.

Irish: colleen, culdee, glass, kern (1) or kerne, lough, mavourneen,
orrey, rapparee, skain (skene), shanty, shillelagh, spalpeen, tanist, Tory, usque-
baugh.

Cornish: wheal (2).

Breton: doulas.

Latin from Celtic: punt (1).

French from Celtic (or Breton): beak, bijou, bilge, bound (2), bourn (1), bracket, brail, bray (2), budget, bulge, car, cark, career, carpenter, carry, carriage, charge, chariot, cloak (cloke), 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: carica.

French from Italian from Celtic: car-
roche.

French from Latin from Celtic: am-
assador, barge, bark (1), embassy, feu-
terer, 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: pla-
tina.

Dutch from French from Latin: buoy, cashier, commodore, domineer, excuse, foy, quirk.

Provençal from Latin: battledoar.

French from Provençal from Latin: badinage, fad, fig, radish. Also, from Southern French: cabin, cabinet, funnel, noose, puncheon (1), puncheon (2), tulle.

Spanish from Provençal from Latin: flamingo.

Italian from Latin: accordion, allegro, alto, antic, askance, attitude, belladonna, breve, broccoli, canto, canzonet, caper (1), casino, catacomb, cicerone, comply, contralto, cupola, curvet, dado, diletante, ditto, doge, donna, duel, duet, ferret (2), forte, granite, gurile, ignocito, influenza, infiriate, intaglio, isolate, la-
goon (lagune), lava, league (1), levant, macaroni (maccaroni), monna, mani-
ifesto, maraschino, Martello tower, mezzo-
tinto, miniature, motto, nuncio, opera, pediment, pianoforte, piano, pilgrim, por-
tico, profile, punch (4), punchinello, quartet (quartette), quota, semolina, seraglio, signor (signior), size (2), soda, solo, son-
ata, soprano, stanza, stilettio, travertine, trio, tuffa, umbrella, velulet, vermicelli, virtuoso, vista, volcano.

French from Italian from Latin: acco-
lade, alarm (alarum), alert, apartment, arcade, artisan, battalion, bulletin, bur-
lesque, cab (1), cabbage (2), cabriolet, cadence, camp, campaign, cape (2), caprice, capriole, caress, carnival, cascade, caval-
cade, cavalier, cavalry, citadel, colonel, colonnade, compartment, compliment, con-
cert, contour, corridor, corsair, cortege, costume, countertenor, courier, courtesan, cuirass, custard, disgrace, dome, douche, ducat, escort, esplanade, façade, faggot (?), falchion, favourite, festoon, filigree, florin, fracas, fugue, gabion, gaggaskins, gambit, gambol, gelatine, imprese, imprrove, in-
carnadine, infancy, junket, lavander, lute-
string, macaron, manage, manage, marmot, mizen (mizzen), model, mole (3), metot, musket, niche, ortolan, paladin, palette, pallet (2), parapet, partisan (1), pastel, peruke, pilaster, pinnace, piston, pivot, poltroon, pomade (pommade), populace, porcelain, post (2), postillion, redoubt, reprisal, revolt, rocket (2), salad, salad, salmagundi, saveloy (cervelas), sentinal?, sentry?, serenade, somersault (somerset), sonnet, spinet, squad, squadron, termagant, terrace, tramontane, ultramontane, 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, capsise, carbonado, cask, casket, chinchilla, corck, corral, correidor, cortes, desperado, disemboque, dispatch, don (2), duenna, firm (2), funambulist, grandee, hacienda, hidalgo, junta, junto, lasso, llano, malhecho, matador, merino, mosquito (muscquito), mustang, negro, olio, ombre, peccadillo, picador, primero, punctilio, quadroon, real (2), renegade (renegado),
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: calenture, capstan, casque, comrade, creole, doublon, dulcimer, escalation, farthingale (fardingale), grenade, jade (2), jonquill, manchineel, parade, petronel, punt (2), quadrille, risk, sassafras, spaniel.

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, fetich (fetish), parasol.

Dutch from Latin: anker, bung, cant (3), cornel, cruise, easel, pink (2), taffarel (taffrail).

Scandinavian from English from Latin: kindle.

German from Latin: drilling.

French from High German from Latin: baldric, coif, fife, pitcher, spurrey, waste.

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, elcidate, fine (2), flask, grate (1), hoax, hocus-pocus, implement, indent (1), intimidate, pageant, plenary, proxy; and perhaps others.

French from Late Latin: ambush, ballet, bar, barbicane, bargain, base (1), bassoon, bitter, burden (2), burl, cape (1), dominion, felon?, ferret (1), festival, flagon, flavour, frock, funeral, gauge (gage), gauge, hutch, oleander.

French from Provençal from Late Latin: ballad.

French from Italian from Late Latin: basement, canton, capucin.

French from Spanish from Late Latin: caparison.

German from Hungarian from Servian from Late Greek from Latin: hussar.

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: bursars, cartulary, catapult, chamomile (camomile), hulk, imp, intoxicate, magnesia, pericranium, &c.

Italian from Latin from Greek: birett, grotto, madriga1, orris, piazza, torso.

French from Italian from Latin from Greek: agate, air (2), baluster, balustrade, cannon, canopy, espallier, grotesque, medal, mosaic, piastre.

Dutch from Italian from Latin from Greek: sketch.

Spanish from Latin from Greek: melocotone, morris, pellitory (2), sambo, savanna (savannah), silo, spade (2).

French from Spanish from Latin from Greek: castanets, cochineal, rumb (rubm).

Portuguese from Latin from Greek: buffalo, palaver.

French from Portuguese from Latin from Greek: marmalade.

Provençal from Latin from Greek: troubadour.

Scandinavian from Latin from Greek: beaker.

Dutch from Latin from Greek: bush (2).

French from German from Latin from Greek: chamberlain, petrel (peterel).

Celtic from Latin from Greek: sporran, spunk.

French from Late Latin from Greek: acolyte, anchoret (anchorite), apoplexy, apostasy, apothecary, bombast, bottle (1), butler, buttery, bushel, calender (1), calm, card (1), carte, cauterise, celandine, chronicle, clergy, climacter, climacter, clinical, dredge (2), embrocation, fleam, galoche, gash, germander, liturgy, lobe, mangelon, patriot, policy.

Dutch from Late Latin from Greek: mangle (2).

Italian from Greek: archipelago, banjo, barytone, gondola, scope.

French from Italian from Greek: cartel, cartridge (cartouche), emery, gulf, mandolin, manganese, moustache (mustache), pantaloons, pantaloons, pedant?, pilot.

French from Spanish from Greek: paragon.

French from Greek: acrobat, catalogue, mandrel (?), ophicleide, stearine, steatite, stigmatise.

French from German from Greek: sabre.
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

| Scandinavian from English from Greek: | kirk. |
| Arabic from Greek: | elixir, typhoon. |
| Spanish from Arabic from Greek: | talisman, tarragon. |
| Portuguese from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: | albatross. |
| French from Spanish from Arabic from Greek: | alembic, limbeck. |
| French from Arabic from Greek: | alchemy. |
| French from Italian from Arabic from Greek: | carat. |
| Hebrew from Greek: | sanhedrim. |
| Turkish from Greek: | effendi. |

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, fot, frampold, fraught, hawk (2), hawkier, huckaback, huckster, kit (1), knurr (knur), lazy, loon (1) (lown), mate (1), minx, mum, nick (1), nock, pamper, plump ?, poll, proul, queer, rabbit, rabble, rantipole, rill, skew, slight, toot (2), tuck (1), twill.

French from Old Low German: border, buttler, chuck (1), dace, dare (2), dart, filter, fur, garment, garnish, garrison, goffer, growl, gruel, 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: groot (2), sloop.

French from Late 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 (bouse), brackish, brandy, bruin, bulk (2), bumpkin, burgher, buskin, caboose, cam, catkin, cave in, clamp, clank, clinker, dapper, deal (3), delf, derick, dirk?, dock (3), drawl, drill (1), duck (4), duffel, foist, freebooter, frolic, fumble, gas, geek, goll, grove, gruff, guelder-rose, guilder, heyday (1), hold (2), hollander, 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 (lintstock), litmus, loiter, margrave, marline, mob (2), moor (2), mump, mumps, matchkin, ogle, orlop, pad (2), pink (4), plack, plug, quacksalver, rant, ray (3), reef (1), reef (2), reeve (1), roster, rover, ruffle, rummer, runt, school (2), selvage (selvedge), serif, shear (2), skellum, skipper, sled (sledge, sleigh),

slim, sloven, slot (1), slur, smack (3), sniffle, snap, snip, snuff (1), speculans, splice, spook, spoor, steenbok, stillpe, stiver, stoker, strand (2), stripe, sutler, swab, switch, tang (1), tattoo (1), toy, trick (2), trick (3), trigger, uproar, wagon (waggon), wainscot, yacht.

Middle Dutch: deck, doxy, firkin, hoiden (hoyden), hoist, lollard, lap, mite (2), mother (2), nage (1), nap (2), ravel, ret, split, spool, stoup, swingle, tub.

Named from towns in Flanders or Belgium: cambrie, dornick, spa.

French from Dutch (or Middle Dutch): arquebus, brick, clinquant, clique, cracknel, dig, droll, fitchet, frieze (1), friz (frizz), gleek (1), gleek (2), hackbut, hoarding, hotch-pot (hodge-podge), mankin (mankanin, bow (3), mummer, mute (2), placard, pouch, shallop, staide, 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 names: camellia. |
| Dutch from German: crants, dollar, etch, 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, bastet (3), bawd, bawdy, beadle, belfry, bend (2), bister, bivouac, blanc (1), blank, blanket, blister, block, blue, board (2), booty, border, boss, botch (2), bottle (2), brach, brawl (2), brawn, bray (1), bream, brevis, browse, brunette, brush, burgeon, burgess, burin, burnet, burnish, butcher, butt (1), button, buttress, carcanet, carousel (1), carouse, chamois, chine, choice, chuck (1), coat, coif, coterie, cotillon, cramp, cratch, crayfish, cricket (1), croup (2), crewet, crupper, crush, dally, dance, éclat, egret, enamel, equerry, ermine, eschew, escrow, espy, etiquette, fauteuil, fee (fief), felter, filbert, flange, flank, flatter, flaw, flinch, flunky, forage, foray, franc, franchise, frank, franklin, freight, frisk, frown, furnish, furnish, gaff, gage (1), gaiety, gain (2), gaiter, gallow, gallopin', garb (1), garb (2), garden, garret, gay, gemet, gimp, giron, goblin, gonfanon (gonfalon), grape, grapnel, grapple, grate (2), grimace, grisette, grizzled, grizzly, guarantee, guipure, guise, grumble, habergeon, haggard (1), haggard (2), halbert (halberd), hale (haul), halyard, halt (2), hamlet, hamper (2), hanseatic, harangue, harbinger, hardy, hash, haste, hatch (3), hatchet, hauber, haunch, haversack, herald, heron, hob (2), hobby, hoe, hoop (2), housings, hovel, hubbub, hue (2), huge, Hubugnoth, hut, hay, jay, jog, lampoon, lansquenet, lattice, lecher, liege, list (2), lodge, lumber (1), lure, mail (2), main, malkin, marque (letters of), marquee, marquetry, marquis, marshal, marten,
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

attack, bagatelle, banquet, escarpment, gala, group, guide, guy, ruffian, scarab, scarp, tuck (2), vogue.

Spanish from Teutonic: demarcation, flotilla, gabardine, guerilla (guerilla'), marquess, ranch, stampede, stockade.

French from Spanish from Teutonic: amice (2), rapier, scuttle (2).

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, barricades, barrel, barter, basket, bastard, bastile, baton (batoon), batten (2), battlement, babule, bavin, bayonet, beaver (2), beg, beggar, beguine, bevel, bezonian, bice, biggen, bigot, billet (2), billiards, blazon (2), blemish, blond, blouse, bobbin, boisterous, bonnet, boot (2), boudoir, boud, bran, brattice, breeze (2), brisket, broder, broil (1), broil (2), budge (2), buff (2), buffer (1), buffet (1), buffet (2), buffoon, bugle (3), burbot, burnquet (burngonet), busk (2), cabbage (2), caddis, cajole, caliber (calibre), calipers, caliver, carp (1), caul, chablis, chagrin, champagne, chauldon, cheval-à-frise, chifferon, cockade, care, curlew, dagger, debonair, disease, drab (2), drape, dupe, ease, embattle, emblazon, embrause, embroider, embroil, flout, flute, fricassée, frieze (2), frill, frippery, fur, below, gallery, galley, galliot, gallon, garboil, gascogne, gavotte, gawgaw, gibbet, gibbon, giblets, gill (3), glean, gobelin, gormandise, gourmand, greaves, (2), grebe, grouse, grudge, guillotine, gusset, guzzle, haberdasher, hackney, haha, halloo, harass, haricot, harlot, harridan, haunt, havoc, hod, holla, lawn (2), lees, liais, lists, loach, loo, lozenge, lurch (2), magnolia, maraud, maroon (1), merelles, mignonette, minyon, mortise, musit, Nicotian, notch, paletot, pamphlet?, patrol, patten, pavise, paw, pillory, pirouette, piss, pittance, poplin, rail (2), ricochet, rinse, riot, roan, roquellea, sauterne, savoy, sedan (chair), shalloon, silhouette, sobriquet, sturdy, tabard, tire (2), tire (3), tripe, troop, trousers, troussseau, truck (1), truss, tulle, valise, varnish, vaudeville, vernier, void.

French from Provençal: charade, flageolet.

Italian: andante, bergamot (1), bravu, cameo, cavare, 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, carousal (2), casemate, cassock, catafalque, charlatan, cornice, frigate, gallias, gazette, jane, pasquin, pasquinade, pistol, pistole, rash (4), ravelin, rodomontade, theorbo, tontine.

Spanish: anchovy, banana, bastinado, bilbo, bilboes, bravado, cachucha, cigar, cinchona (chinchona), cockroach, embargo, fondango, galleon, launch (2), paraquito, quixotic, rusk, sarsaparilla; cf. trice (1).

French from Spanish: barricade, 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.

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.


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.

13. A word of LITHUANIAN origin.

Dutch from German from Lithuanian: eland.
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

14. Words of PERSIAN origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Italian</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindustani from Persian: pajamas, toddy, zamindar, zanana.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>sendal (l), satrap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greek from Persian: parasang.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>muscadel (muscatel).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin from Greek from Persian: asparagus, cinabar, laudanum, Magi, paradise, tiara?.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sandalwood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>French from Latin from Greek from Persian: jujube, magic, musk, myrtle, nard, parvis, sandal, satrap, tiger.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mummy, rice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>French from Italian from Latin from Greek from Persian: rice.</td>
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<td>in pagoda.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian: pistachio (pistacho).</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>arsenic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italian from Greek from Persian: gondola.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>borax.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch from Slavonic from Low Latin from Greek from Persian: gherkin.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>balas (ruby).</td>
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<tr>
<td>French from Latin (or Late Latin) from Persian: peach (1), zedoary.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>azure, jasmine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French from Italian from Latin from Persian: muscadel (muscatel), muscadine.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>French from Italian from Turkish from Persian: mummy, orange.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian from Persian: scimetar (cemetery) ?.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Spanish from Arabic from Persian: tulip, turban.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Words of SANSKRIT origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>avatar, bralmin (bralman), champak, juggernaut, pundit, rajah, Sanskrit, suttee, Veda.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanskrit: beryl, brilliant, ginger, mace (2), saccharine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanskrit from Low Latin from Sanskrit: sendal (cendal).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanskrit from Persian: bang (2), lac (1), nenuphar, nuphar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>French from Latin from Greek from Sanskrit: sandalwood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>French from Spanish from Latin from Greek from Persian from Sanskrit: indigo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>French from Portuguese from Persian from Sanskrit: lacquer (lacker).</td>
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<tr>
<td>French from Persian from Sanskrit: lake (2).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

16. Words of MAGYAR or HUNGARIAN, or of FINNISH origin. (These languages do not belong to the Indo-germanic family.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hungarian</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tokiy.</td>
<td>morse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>coach, shako.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

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: uhlan.
French from German from Hungarian from Turkish: dolman.

hagia, alkali, alcohol, hosannah amen, from dolman, cabal, alleluia alphabet, zany, caique, damson, marabout. Maranatha. abbess, jasper, jubilee.
Hebrew: jubilee.
Phoenician suffix), damask, sabbath, min), bdellium, shibboleth, seraph, shekel, Shekinah (Shechinah), shibboleth, shittah (wood), teraphim, thummim, urim. Cf. davit.
Greek from Hebrew: hosannah; from Phoenician: alphabet, delta, iota.
Latin from Greek from Hebrew: amen, bdellium, cassia, cinnamon, cumin (cumin), Jacobite, Jesus, jesuit, jot, Levite, manna, Pasch, Pharisee, rabbi (rabin), sabbath, Sadducee, sycamine?, sycamore?, Tom. Also balsam?, jordan?
Latin from Latin from Greek from Hebrew: cade, camel, cider, earnest (2), ebony, elephant, Hebrew, hyssop, jack (1), Jacobin, Jew, jockey, lazarus, maudlin, nitre, 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.

Syriaic: Maranatha.
Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbot, damask, mammon.
French from Latin from Greek from Syriac: abbes, abbey.
French from Italian from Syriac: muslin.
Chaldee: raca, talmud, targum.
French from Latin from Greek from Chaldee: sackbut.
Arabic: alkali, alkoran, arrack, attar (of roses), azimuth, calde, drub (2), emir, fellah, hadji, hakim, harem, hashish, hegira, henna, hookah (hooka), imam, islam, jerra, jinn, koran, mahdi, Mahometan (Mohammedan), mohair, moonshee, moslem, muezzin, muti, omrah, otto, rack (5), ramadan. rayah, ryot, salam (salam), sheik, sherbet, shrub (2), simoom, sofa, taraxacum.
Latin from Greek from Arabic: gyspsum, naphtha, saracen, sarsnet.
French from Greek from Arabic: cicet.
French from Latin from Greek from Arabic: jasper, myrrh.
Low Latin from Arabic: alcohol, algebra.
French from Low Latin from Arabic: tartar (i).
Italian from Arabic: artichoke, botargo, felucca, senna, sirocco, zero.
French from Italian from Arabic: arabsque, baldachin, benzoin, magazine, sequin.
Spanish from Arabic: alguazil, arsenal, atalal, bonito, caraway (carraway), cid, dragoman, maravedi, minaret, mulatto.
French from Spanish from Arabic: alcove, amber, basil (2), borage, carafe, cipher, cotton (1), cubeb, garble, gazelle, genet, giraffe, hazard?, jennet (gennet), lacekey (lacekey), martingale, mask (masque), masquerade, mosque, nadir, ogee (ogive), racket (1) (raquet), realgar, ream, rob (2), saker, sumach, syrup (sirup), tabby, tace, 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, assassin, bedouin, burnhouse, 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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VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

French from Algerine: razzia.
Persian from Arabic: ghoul, houri, musulman, sophy.
Hindustani from Arabic: houdah, nabob, sahib.

Hindustani from Persian from Arabic: nizam, sicca.
Turkish from Arabic: coffee, raki.
Italian from Malay from Arabic: monsoon.

19. Words of ASIATIC origin, but

| Hindi: dawk, rum (2). |
| Bengali: dingy, jute, tomtom. |
| Bali: polo. |
| Marathi: pice. |
| Portuguese from Canarese: areca. |
| Malay from Canarese: bamboo. |
| Malayalam: teak. |
| Portuguese from Malayalam: betel. |
| Tamil: catamaran, cheroot, coolie, muligatawny, pariah; cf. pavin (pavan), peacock. |
| Portuguese from Malay from Tamil: mango. |
| Telugu: bandicoot, mungoose. |
| French from Dravidian: patchouli. |
| Cingalese: anacoda. |
| French from Cingalese: tourmaline. |
| Malay: babirusa, bamboo [from Canarese], caddy, cajugut (cajeput), cassowary, cockatoo, crease (2) or creese, dugong, durian, gecko, gong, gutta-percha, junk, kettleguy, lory (lury), mangosteen, muck (amuck), orang-outang, paddy, proa, rattan, rusa, sago, siamang, tripang, upas. |
| French from Malay: gingham, ratafa. |
| French from Arabic from Malay: camphor. |
| Chinese: bohea, china, Chinese, congou, hyson, nankeen, souchong, tea; cf. silk. |
| Malay from Chinese: sampan. |
| French from Latin from Greek from Chinese: sergeant. |
| Japanese: harakiri, japan, soy. |
| Portuguese from Japanese: bonze. |
| 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. |
| Maldivian: 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: fistian. |
| French from Barbary: barb (2). |
| Morocco: fes, 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: causc?, hickory, hominy, manito, moccasin (mocassin), moose, opossum, pemmican, racoon (raccoon), skunk, squaw, toboggon, tomahawk, wampum, wigwam. |
| Mexican: coyote, jalap, ocelot. |
VI. DISTRIBUTION OF WORDS, ETC.

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.
SUPPLEMENT

[The words marked * have already been considered; I here give some new suggestions concerning them. The rest are additional.]

Assagai, Assagai. (Port. — Berber.) Introduced into Africa by the Portuguese.
Port. asagaia, a dart, javelin, slender lance. For az-agâya; from az-, for al., Arab. def. article, and Berber azgâya, the native name of a Berber weapon adopted by the Moors (whence F. zagaïe). See Devic. Cf. Lancegay (p. 283).

*Baste (1), to beat. (Scand.) Of Scand. origin; Rietz gives Swed. dial. basta, vb., to beat, basta, sb., a stroke; under the heading basta, 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. bloter, 'to blot, stain, blemish, defile;' Cot. From M. F. blotte, O. F. blot (also bloste), a clot or clot of earth; also a tumour, swelling, or blotch (see Godefroy); cf. pilotte, pelote, a ball (Cotgrave). — Late L. *pilota (pelota, pilota), a little ball; dimin. of L. pila, a ball. See below.

*Blotch, a pustule, boil, tumour. (F. — L.) From O. F. bloche, a clot of earth; allied to blocal, a tumour, boil; both given by Godefroy s. v. bloste; cf. blose, a tumour (Roquefort). — Late L. *pilottea, lit. 'ball-like;' from *pilota, pilota, pilota, a little ball; dimin. of pila, 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; *budda, bodde, bald-headed, bad, a head. The cognate M. H. G. word is bute, mod. prov. G. (Strassburg) butt, G. hage-bute, the fruit of the dog-rose; whence the Du. (borrowed word) bot, M. Du. botte, a bud, O. F. boule, F. bouton, to put forth buds, and F. bouton, a bud (whence E. button).

Clipper, a quick horse; a fast-sailing ship. (Du.) M. Du. klepper, a steed, courser; so named from the clapping sound made by its hoofs (Franck). — Du. kloppen, to clap, by-form of klappen, to clap. Cf. Clap. So also Pomeran. klapper, a clipper, from klappen, 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. L. gisset, the clock of a stocking (E. D. D.); 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. klink, clock of a tocking; klincken, 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. acconquit, M. F. accouté, 'made tame, inward, familiar; also, grown as lazy, slothful, 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.

Cozier, a cobbler. (F. — L.) From O. F. cousser, a cobbler (Godefroy, s. v. cousser). — O. F. couss-, as in coussant, pres. pt. of cousser (F. courir), to sew. — Lat. con-, together; suere, to sew.

Dawdle, to loiter. (E.) Variant of prov. E. doolde, to go slowly. Allied to E. Fries. duddlen (whence the frequentative duddlern), to be stupid, mazed, drowsy; Du. dutlen, to doze; cf. O. Fries. doodle, a stupefying stroke. Prob. allied to Icel. döði, deadness; and hence to döder, death. Berghaus gives Low G. dödeln, to dawdle, loiter; döden, to kill. Rietz gives Swed. dial. dödolger, 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. *duden-dop, duden-kop, dudel-dop, a lazy fellow; E. Fries. dud-kop, dtidde-kop, a blockhead or drowsy fellow. Cf. E. Fries. *duden, to be drowsy; see Döwde.

*Filibuster. The Span. form is not directly from Du., but from the F. filibuster, spelt fribiuster in 1667 (Hatzfeld), which was from Du. vrûbûter.

*Fusil (1). The form *focile, ‘a steel,’ is not found in Latin, but probably existed, as it occurs in Italian. ‘Focile, a steel to strike fire’; Florio.

*Gnu. (Kaffir) Gnu was originally a Kaffir word; see Kaffir Dictionary by Davis, who gives it in the form ngw, where the g represents a click. It is sometimes written *gau, whence E. *gnu by substitution of g for g. (N. and Q., 9 S. v. 45.)

*Gourmand. The F. gourmand is of Norse origin. - Norw. gumin, one who is inclined to gluttony. - Norw. gurna, (1) to stir up mud, (2) to gorge oneself. - Norw. gurn, mud. Cf. Gore (1).

*Grampus. The orig. form was *crassus piscis; hence O. F. cruspaï, later cruspaï, cruspoï. After this the prefix gras, ‘fat,’ was changed into grand, ‘great.’

*Honey. Teut. type *hund(n)gum, neut. Allied to Gk. ēnypgos, pale yellow; Skt. kanakam, gold. Named from its colour.

*Ignominity. Really from L. in-, not, and nōmen, a name. It is remarkable that here, as also in L. agnōmen, cognōmen, the g is unoriginal, and due to association with the unrelated verb gnōsere, to know.

*Jaggery. Not (Canarese—Skt.), but (Port. — Canarese — Skt.) From Port. jazara, which was from Canarese.

*Kopje, a rounded hill. (Du.) Du. kopje, lit. ‘little head,’ dimin. of kop, a head. Cf. E. kop, A.S. cop, a top, summit, esp. of a hill; G. koff, head. See Kop (2) in N. E. D.

*March (3). Not from O. F. and F. Mars, but from O. North F. (Picard) Marche; also found in the Rouchi dialect (Hécart).


*Oriel. Or perhaps from Late L. auleolum, a side-chapel, oratory; dimin. of L. *aula, a hall, a court; from Gk. *aula, a court. (Phil. Soc. Trans. 1907—10, p. 224.)

*Overweening, conceited. (E.) From the A.S. oferwenian, to be insolent, lit. to go beyond what is usual. - A.S. ofer, beyond; and wenian, 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, Pamfilet, a familiar name for a Latin amatory poem entitled Pamphilii Maurilius Pamphilus, sive De Arte Amandi Elegiae (see my note to Chaucer, C. T., F 110), 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. pel,). To *pearl is ‘to reduce barley, sago, &c. into the shape of small round pearls’; N. E. D.

*Pemmican. A Cree word; see Cree Dict. by Lacombe. - Cree *pinikkan, a bag filled with a mixture of fat and meat; from *piniy, grease, fat.


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 *prunen. - O. F. *pronion, *pronier, *pronier, to prune, esp. used with regard to vines; N. E. D. Moisy gives the mod. Norman *pronier. (Not to be confused with F. *pronier, to propagate a vine.) Just as *prunier is short for *por- *frîr (see Pröffer), so here the orig. forms were O. F. *por- *rôigner, *por- *rôigner, *por- *roigner; from por-, prefix (L. pró), and *roigner, *roigner, mod. F. *roigner, M. F. *roigner, which Cotgrave explains.
SUPPLEMENT

by 'to pare, clip, shred, cut off or away.' The O. F. rôguïer answers to a L. type *rotundàre, to round, to cut round; from L. rotundus, round.

Puke (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. puîck, 'wollen clout'; Hexham; Du. puik, choice, excellent.

*Roan. O. F. roan. — Span. roano, sorrel-coloured, roan; O. Span. raundano. — Late L. type *raüdiænum; from raüdus, grayish. — L. râmus, gray-yellow, tawny.

Serval, the S. African tiger-cat. (F. — Port. — L.) More correctly cerval. F. serval (Buffon). — Port. cerval, adj., as in lobo cerval, a lynx, called in F. loirp cervier. — L. type *cerva-dís, adj.; from L. cerva, a hind. The lynx was so called from its hunting deer.

*Sigh. The A. S. sîcan became M. E. siken, of which the pt. t. was sik-ede, often appearing in the contracted form sigh-te (for *sik-de). 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 châbok (Port. chabuco). — Pers. châbük, 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. estran, strand of a rope; of Teut. origin. — M. H. G. stëen, strene; whence G. strähne.

*Taint. Both as sb. and vb., two different words have assumed the same form. Sometimes it is from F. teint, tinged, from L. tinctus, pp. of tingere, to dye. And sometimes it is a clipped form of attaint, O. F. ateint, pp. of ateindre, L. attingere, a compound of L. ad and tangere, to touch. See Attaint.

*Tier. This difficult word seems to be unconnected with F. tire, a pull, tiver, to pull. It answers rather to O. F. tire, tire, a rank, row, series; of unknown origin. See Godefroy's O. F. Dictionary.

*Tire (1). It does not exactly correspond to the A. S. tyrian, but rather to the very scarce mutated form syrian, which is not in the dictionaries; but occurs in the compound ge-syrian 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 ot 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' (first 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. trais, pl. of trair, for which Cotg. gives, as one meaning, 'a lime [liam] or line wherein a blood-hound is led, and staid in his pursuit.' By a strange confusion, this E. trace (meaning 'leash,' and hence 'to hold back by a leash') was turned into trash, only because the F. trair, verb, was also spelt trasser and trachier, all of which forms are in Cotgrave. Yet trairer, trasser, trachier never had the sense of E. trash, to hold back, but only sometimes (and correctly) the sense of 'to follow after; cf. tracer, 'to trace, follow, pursue;' Cot. 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.) Dangecue gives the orig. Late L. form as vassassor, which was a contraction of vassus vassorum, 'vassal of vassals'; formed something like L. triumuir from a gen. plural. Later forms are *wassassor, (not found), valvassir, valvassor; parallel to the forms vaselus, varletus, valletus, successive diminutives of vassus. Cf. E. varlet, valet.

Way; in the phr. under way. (Du.) Often miswritten under weig (said of a ship). — Du. onder-wegen, 'under-way, or upon the way'; Hexham. Mod.Du. onderweg, on the way; G. unterwegs (the same).
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